BETTER SOLUTIONS, INTELLIGENTLY ENGINEERED

Countryside Properties Ltd

Grooms Cottage, Radcliffe on Trent

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

September 2020

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

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Limitations

All of the comments and opinions contained in this WSI, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, BWB is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

BWB makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

BWB has been appointed by Countryside Properties to prepare an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the Strip Map and Record of an area within the southern extent of the site on land at Grooms Cottage, Radcliffe on Trent.

The WSI has been produced in consultation with Urscilla Spence (County Archaeologist, Nottinghamshire County Council). It describes the objectives and methodology for the archaeological works.

The WSI will facilitate the mitigation of the project which in this case will be the preservation of archaeological remains by record. It will involve the excavation of the archaeological features identified during the trial trenching undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) in 2020.

The primary purpose of the works is to investigate the enclosures within southern part of the site.

The WSI details the requirements for:

- topsoil and subsoil strip of the defined mitigation areas under archaeological supervision;
- sample excavation of all archaeological features; and
- post-excavation assessment, analysis, publication and archiving.

The WSI has been prepared in line with the written Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019) and other best practice guidelines (**Appendix 1**).

The works specified in this document will be undertaken by the WYAS (the Contractor), under the supervision of BWB's appointed archaeological consultant 'the Consultant'.

All works, operations and visits are to be undertaken subject to the requirements of Countryside Properties Ltd health and safety procedures.

Site Location & Geology

The proposed development centred at NGR 465404, 340073 lies on the eastern edge of Radcliffe on Trent and covers of an area of c. 1.7ha (**Figure 1**). The northern boundary of the site is formed by Shelford Road and the western boundary borders a modern housing estate. To the south and east is land that is currently being developed with housing. The site currently comprises agricultural land.

The solid geology of the area comprises Gunthorpe Mudstone. There are no recorded superficial deposits in the locality.

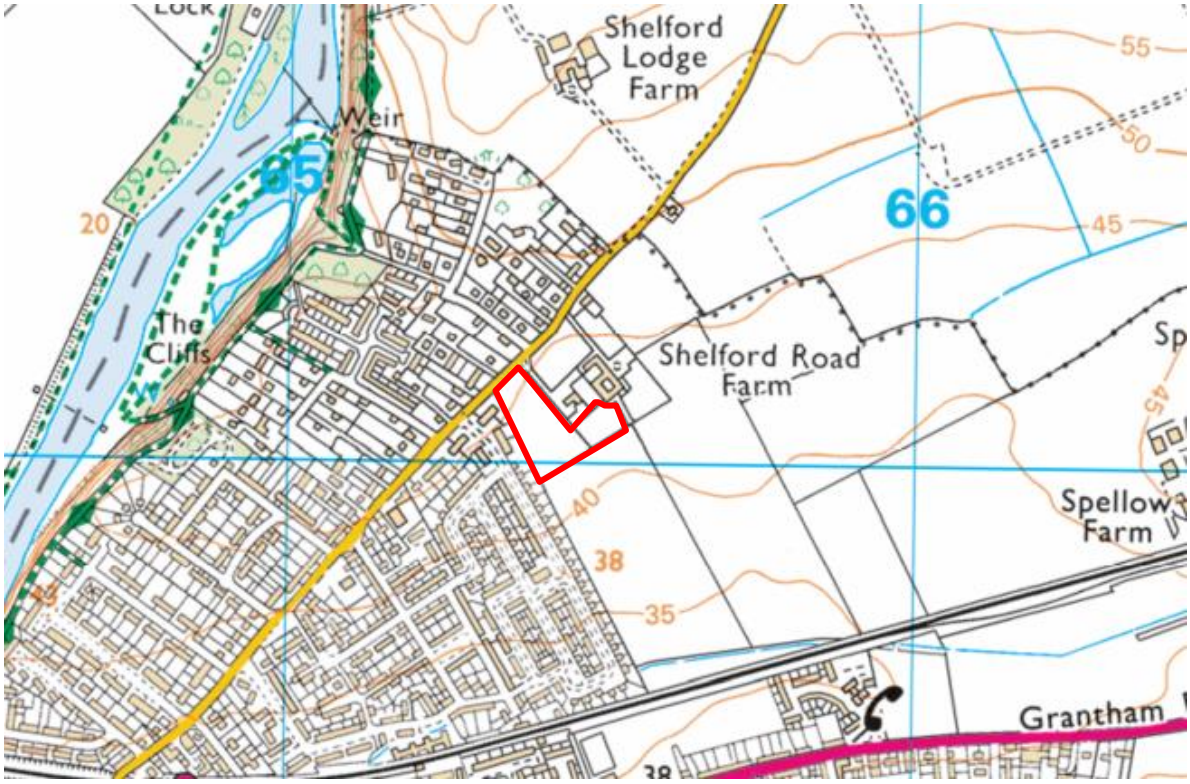

Figure 1 *Site Location Plan*

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared by CgMs in 2013. The following provides a summary of this.

The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity in the area included the finds of Mesolithic and Bronze Age worked flint. Activity continued into the Iron Age/ Romano-British demonstrated by the presence of an enclosure system recorded within the site and to the south. This was evident from the geophysical survey undertaken by GSB and during trial trenching carried out by Wessex Archaeology in 2013. Recorded within the larger enclosure was a stock enclosure with associated droveway and areas of possible occupation activity. To the east is a smaller square enclosure and related ditches which maybe earlier or later given the different orientation to the main enclosure to the west.

Activity within the site and the immediate locality continued into the medieval and post-medieval period demonstrated by the ridge and furrow recorded.

3. TRIAL TRENCHING

In response to the geophysical survey trial trenching was undertaken by WYAS in August 2020 (**Appendix 2**) to characterise and date the features identified by the geophysical survey. The archaeological features corresponded well with the anomalies identified by the survey. Ditch and gully features were encountered including those associated with two the small enclosures in the southern extent of the site and the larger enclosure, whose northern extent lies with the southern part of the proposed development area. This enclosure extends to the south of the site.

Finds were recovered within the smaller enclosures and included Iron Age/ Romano-British pottery and animal bone fragments.

4. SCOPE

A programme of mitigation will be undertaken to further characterise and date the enclosures identified by both the geophysical survey and trial trenching. This will comprise the Strip Map and Record of an area defined in **Figure 2**.

5. OBJECTIVES

The general mitigation objectives are to:

- to further determine the nature, depth, extent, significance and date of the enclosures;
- to investigate, sample and record archaeological features, structures and deposits within the enclosures in accordance with the methodology detailed in this WSI;
- to confirm and enhance the results of the evaluation; and
- to recover all artefacts and, where appropriate, palaeo-environmental samples from deposits of potential significance.

The specific objective mitigation objectives are to:

- to investigate the two smaller enclosures to the northwest of the corner of the larger enclosure;
- to determine the relationship of the two smaller enclosures to one another;
- to characterise and date the corner of the larger enclosure;
- to determine the relationship between the larger enclosure and the smaller enclosures; and
- to investigate any internal features or divisions.

6. GENERAL PROTOCOLS

Prior to the start of the works, the Contractor will familiarise themselves with the results of previous phases of work. The reports will be provided by the Consultant.

All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this WSI and the Standard and Guidance for excavation (2014) prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The works will also adhere to the CIfA Code of Conduct (2019), and will follow all current and relevant best practice and standards and guidelines (**Appendix 1**).

7. STRIP MAP AND RECORD METHODOLOGY

Monitoring of Soil Strip

The defined strip map and record areas (**Figure 2**) will be stripped under constant archaeological supervision.

The stripping will be monitored under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist(s). It is imperative that the archaeologist liaises directly with the machine driver(s) at the start of stripping to brief the operator on the parameters under which the stripping is to be undertaken including the use of a toothless bucket. The personnel supervising the work will ensure that machines do no rut, compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits prior to mapping. If the stripping is unsatisfactory the machine drivers must be informed and re-briefed.

Soil stripping of both the topsoil and subsoil will be carried out using one or more 360 degree mechanical tracked excavator(s). The size of the machine will be appropriate to the area to be stripped.

The machine excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped area.

Topsoil and any subsoil will be stockpiled at an agreed location and is to be removed from the stripped area with a dumper if needed. No plant is permitted to track over the stripped area until it has been excavated and signed off by the Consultant and the County Archaeologist. It is the responsibility of the 'Contractor' to enforce this.

Top and subsoil will be scanned with a metal detector, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Details of the instrument and any finds made should be included in the 'Contractors' report.

Any areas of discrete soil discolouration or variation revealed during stripping operations will be rapidly cleaned, defined and marked as appropriate to ensure that they are recorded at future stages of the works.

The extent of the excavation area will be clearly demarcated with netlon fencing (or similar) to ensure that persons or vehicles cannot inadvertently traverse the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. The fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained until investigations in the area have been completed.

Under no circumstances will any archaeological deposits / features be investigated or removed prior to recording and sampling.

Contingency

If required, an appropriate contingency will be used which will be up to 10% of the mitigation area. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained during the works and will be implemented (if required) with the agreement of the Consultant and the County Archaeologist. The decision to invoke the contingency will be issued in writing, in retrospect after site discussions if necessary.

Initial Pre-excavation Site Plan

The resulting surface, meaning the archaeological horizon or the surface of the natural (whichever is encountered first), will be cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features and deposits present. This will facilitate the production of the initial pre-excavation plan which will be produced at an appropriate scale. A suitably annotated rectified photograph is also acceptable in place of a drawing. This will facilitate any discussions regarding the sampling strategy. More detailed plans of the archaeology encountered will follow during the excavation phase of the project.

Recording will be facilitated through the use of EDM/ total station and industry standard CAD/ Mapping software as well as hand drawn plans and sections. Data gathered will be downloaded daily and backed up. Rectified photographs are also acceptable in place of a drawing.

Detailed Excavation

Hand Excavation

Archaeological remains encountered during the Strip Map and Record area will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

A sufficient sample of deposits / features will be investigated in order to: a) understand and record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and b), to understand and record all inter-relationships between features.

The following excavation sampling strategy will be employed:

Linear features not directly associated with settlement: The excavation of linear features not directly associated with settlement must be sufficiently sampled (not less than 20%) to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Excavation slots must be at least 2m in length with a bias towards terminals and junctions. All intersections and termini will be investigated to establish the relationship(s) between the component features. If no dateable material is located in a feature, then up to 100% should be excavated in order to maximise the chances of recovering material. This should be discussed with the Consultant and the County Archaeologist. The upper parts of the feature may be excavated by mechanical excavator and the primary fills rapidly excavated by hand to maximise the recovery of dateable artefacts.

Linear features associated with settlement: The excavation of linear features associated with settlement must be a minimum of 20%; this may increase depending on the nature of the physical evidence. Terminals and intersection should be investigated and longer segments should be excavated where appropriate to establish the character and date of the features.

The excavated slots will be 1m in width. All intersections will be investigated to establish the relationship(s) between the component features. These will also be 100% excavated to recover datable material from the primary fill.

Discrete features: Where safe to do so, all discrete features should be fully excavated but should in any case not be less than 50% of the whole. Full excavation of those discrete features which are rich in environmental and/ or artefactual evidence will be fully excavated if this contributes to the research aims. All intersections will be investigated to establish the relationship(s) between the component features. Under no circumstances is the percentage of sampling of archaeological features to be determined solely by resource limitations.

Structures: Structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a building's construction require total excavation i.e.
100%. This will take place after 50% sampling. All industrial features including "domestic" ovens and hearths should be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis and scientific dating if appropriate.

Burials: All burial encountered will be 100% excavated providing a licence has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice (see section titled Human remains).

Features that can be excavated in one stage (a maximum depth of 1.2m) will be excavated as such. Features that have a greater depth than 1.2m, or of lesser depth that contain unstable fill, will be stepped to enable the excavation and recording of their full depth. Generally, the maximum safe depth is c.1.2m, but this will be dependent upon local ground conditions. All steps will be a minimum of 1m wide.

It is not envisaged that single context planning will be required; however, should complex sequences and features present themselves then this method will be employed using the latest standard and guidelines. The Consultant shall be informed of this.

It is recognised that there may be features and/or deposits that do not warrant the sampling levels stipulated above, particularly if they do not contribute to the understanding of the archaeology or the research aims. Any variation to that agreed will be discussed with the Contractor and the County Archaeologist during on-site discussions. The Contractor is required to keep detailed minutes during such meetings to record that which has been agreed. These will be sent to the parties involved in discussions who will be asked to confirm the accuracy of the minutes.

Recording

All features and/or deposits investigated will be recorded through written, drawn and photographic means in accordance with the parameters detailed below. Recording will follow the relevant methodologies and guidance detailed in **Appendix 1**.

A plan detailing the extent of mitigation and all stratigraphic units will be produced on an appropriate scale tied into the Ordnance Survey national grid. Maps of individual mitigation areas will be produced at a scale of 1:100. The larger scale plans will facilitate accurate planning and will allow for significant surface scatters of finds (including metal) to be correctly assigned to their relevant context and feature number. Recording will be facilitated by EDM/ Total Station as appropriate. Rectified photographs will also be acceptable in lace of a drawing in some circumstances.

Complex areas including areas of intercutting features, surviving stratigraphy and complex structures will be planned at a scale of 1:20.

Areas where features and deposits are rare or absent will be planned at a scale of 1:500.

All excavation plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey grid and will be plotted in CAD. All site plans will show Ordnance Survey grid points and spot levels including the top and base of deposits and features. These will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans.

The on site written record of the features/ deposits excavated will be recorded in detail on pro-forma context record sheets which will detail the following:

- character;
- contextual relationships;
- a detailed description;
- description of finds recovered;
- interpretation;
- cross referencing to other sections;
- cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds record; and
- where appropriate, matrices for complex sequences, deposits and structures will be compiled during the excavation such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.

The features investigated including their fills and cuts will be allocated unique context numbers.

Hand drawn sections of excavated features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). These should be detailed and realistic to that observed. Diagrammatic sections are not to be used. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

Black and white photography using orthodox monochrome chemical development should be used to represent the principle archived record of the excavation. Film should be no faster than ISO400. Slower films should be used where possible as their smaller grain size yields higher definition images. Technical Pan (ISO 25), Pan-F (ISO50), FP4 (ISO125) and HP5 (ISO400) are recommended. The use of dye-based films such as Ilford XP2 and Kodak T40CN is unacceptable due to poor archiving qualities. Black and white photography should be supplemented by colour photography; this should be in transparency format.

Digital photography: as an alternative for colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to the County Archaeologist on gold archive quality CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

The recording of significant and complex built structures, machine and engine bases, stone and brick surfaces may be carried out using digital rectified photography to provide orthophotographic images at the scales given above. Photographs must be taken at a resolution adequate to allow the creation of images at these scales. The collection and archiving of digital photographs used to create ortho-photographs must follow and comply with Historic England's guidance contained in 'Measured and Drawn: Techniques and practice for the metric survey of historic buildings (2nd edition, English Heritage 2009)' and Photogrammetric Applications for Cultural Heritage, Guidance for Good Practice, Historic England 2017.

In general photographs must be taken parallel or near parallel to the subject's main surface and sufficient photographs must be taken from additional viewpoints to capture any changes in level or concealed areas. Photographs must have sufficient overlap (60%-80%) to ensure good interpolation by the software, targets or scales must be used and the resulting image must be checked against the subject/ archaeological features before their destruction. Ortho-photographs or copies should be annotated with relevant context numbers (and feature boundaries when not obvious) and be cross referenced in the descriptive and interpretive text in the site report.

Drones

If the Contractor intends to use a drone to obtain aerial images of the site, they must ensure that this activity is in full compliance with aviation law. The operator must be fully trained and if necessary licenced by the Civil Aviation Authority. Prior to the employment of a drone(s) a pre-flight and onsite risk assessments will need to have been carried out. Digital images obtained from a drone mounted camera must comply with the requirements for digital photography detailed above.

Artefact Recovery

All artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (see Appendix 1). All artefacts will be collected and retained. Small finds will be given a unique number and their location recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected and recorded by a unique context number.

Finds from each archaeological context will be allocated individual finds trays and waterproof labels will be used for each tray to identify unique individual contexts. Each label will be marked with the appropriate context number in waterproof ink and will be securely attached to each tray. The methods used should follows those outlined in the Wilkinson's and Neal's First Aid for Finds written in 1998(3rd edition).

Where necessary the artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with national guidelines by a qualified conservator. Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions and monitored to minimise further deterioration. Artefacts will be properly conserved after excavation and will be stabilised for storage. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

All non-modern finds, artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the excavations should be collected and processed in accordance with relevant CIfA and English Heritage guidelines (EH 1995c) (Appendix 1). Unstratified 19th and 20th century material may be discarded after cataloguing.

The sampling and retention policy will be agreed with the County Archaeologist for unstratified material pre-dating the 19th century (including finds found through metal detecting) which has no bearing on the 19th and 20th century activity within the site (e.g. gardens and wartime uses).

The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure and in appropriate conditions and materials at all stages of the project.

Environmental Sampling

Specialist advice for sampling for scientific dating, biological analysis, artefact and ecofact analysis and conservation, and analysis of technological residues and ceramics must be sought during the works if necessary.

Any industrial residues or deposits and structures encountered will be recorded and samples taken in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) guidelines. The sample selection will follow the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage guidance 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2011, Second Edition). All residues found will be quantified fully and will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected where appropriate for hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in Archaeometallurgy (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (English Heritage 2001) will be referred to and Historic England's Science Advisor for Matthew Nicholas, 07342 062544, Midlands Office) should be consulted during fieldwork to allow for an opportunity to comment on, and observe in the field, the proposed strategy for scientific sampling, if necessary.

The following sampling procedures will be followed unless subject to variation from the Science Advisor:

- the sample size for bulk samples (CPR and small bones / artefacts) will be 40 litres or 100% of smaller features;
- monoliths and kubiena samples for pollen analysis will be taken as appropriate to answer specific research questions. These will be taken through dated and relevant stratified deposits if these are present;
- 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs;
- whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will be taken for analysis;
- cremations and other 'special despots' will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains;
- 100% recovery of animal bones will be taken from the soil samples;
- samples taken must come from appropriately cleaned surfaces, be collected with clean tools and be placed in clean containers;
- they will be adequately recorded and labelled and a register of samples will be kept; and
- once the samples have been obtained, they will be stored and kept in a secure and appropriate manner prior to dispatch to the specialist.

Conservation Strategy

A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but all metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

Human Remains

If human remains are encountered during the works a licence to excavate and remove them will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice.

Care must be taken with the hand excavation, recovery and storage of human remains. Current best practice standards and guidance will be adhered to (see **Appendix 1**) as well as the Environmental Health Regulations. Where human remains are encountered, it is important that the post-excavation assessment contains an analysis and statement for the future retention of the assemblage, including options for reburial.

Cremations: If possible, urned cremations will be lifted intact and excavated in 20mm spits by an experienced archaeologist. Unurned cremations excavated on site will be excavated in 20mm spits for processing and assessment and each spit will be photographed and planned at an appropriate scale (1:2 or 1:5). All bags must be clearly labelled with the unique spit number.

Metal Detecting and Treasure Trove

During stripping the topsoil and subsoil will scanned by an experienced operator with a metal detector during their removal. The resultant spoil heaps will also be scanned. The use of a metal detector shall also be employed during the excavation of significant archaeological features and deposits.

If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used for metal detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-consultant working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use and work on Site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act, a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "*In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at (location of site) between the dates of (insert dates), (name of person contributing to the project) is working under direct permission of (name of archaeological organisation) and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that would otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996; 2002*." Further information or advice on hiring suitable metal detector operatives can be found by contacting the Local Portable Antiquities Officer.

Any artefacts that fall within the scope of the 1996/ 2002 Treasure Act (2nd revision) will be reported by the Contractor to the Consultant, the County Archaeologist and H. M. Coroner. Any finds must be removed to a safe place (preferably moved off site) and reported as required in the procedures laid down in the CIfA 'Code of Practice'. Where removal cannot be undertaken on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

8. MONITORING PROGRESS REPORTS AND MEETINGS

The archaeological works will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the Consultant and the County Archaeologist, who will have unrestricted access to the Site, site records or any other information. The Consultant will liaise with the County Archaeologist to agree a suitable monitoring schedule prior to the commencement of each phase of works.

The works will be inspected to ensure that they are being carried out to the required standard and that they will achieve the desired aims and objectives. At an appropriate time the Consultant and the County Archaeologist will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the supervisor and will be afforded the opportunity to view all archaeological remains on site. Any observed deficiencies identified during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Consultant and the County Archaeologist by the next agreed site meeting.

Verbal progress reports will be provided to the Consultant and the County Archaeologist if requested. Written updates (email) will be provided to the Consultant and the County Archaeologist on a weekly basis. The Consultant will liaise with the County Archaeologist to inform him of the commencement of the archaeological works.

Regular progress reports and monitoring meetings will also be held during the post-excavation phase of the project. These will be determined when a post-excavation programme is finalised.

9. COMPLETION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

The Consultant will inform the County Archaeologist upon completion of the works.

10. ASSESSMENT REPORTING AND FINAL REPORTING

Assessment - Samples

All environmental material must be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Assessment should be generally based on MORPHE but should include:

- preparation of a descriptive table/catalogue;
- identification of material suitable for scientific dating;
- an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to environmental studies;
- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for retention/discard and archiving.

Dating

Scientific dating should be undertaken at this stage if it is required to fulfil the aims of the project.

Reporting (Stage 1) – Interim Assessment of Potential

Following the return of the specialist reports to the archaeological contractor, but prior to the commencement of preparation of the detailed site report, the contractor should arrange a meeting with the Consultant, the County Archaeologist and (at his discretion) the Historic England's Science Adviser for the region. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss the results of the initial stratigraphic synthesis and initial scientific analyses, and to determine any requirement for further scientific analyses prior to the formulation of the full report on the site. The meeting may take the form of a telephone discussion, at the discretion of the County Archaeologist.

Prior to the meeting, documentation sufficient to enable the Consultant, the County Archaeologist and Historic England's Science Adviser to evaluate any proposals for further analysis should be made available in the first instance to the Consultant and the County Archaeologist. Once agreed this will be sent to the Consultant, the County Archaeologist and Historic England's Science Adviser. This documentation should consist of the following as a minimum, but should not include a detailed site narrative or constitute a draft of the final report:

- A brief narrative outline of the results of the excavation (N.B. this is not intended to be a detailed description of the stratigraphic sequence, but should provide sufficient detail to permit the form and development of the site to be understood by a third party who has not visited the excavation);
- Detailed description of any features/feature groups, the interpretation of which may be affected by the results of further scientific analysis;
- A re-evaluation of the aims and objectives of the project in the light of the initial specialist analysis;
- A descriptive context catalogue;
- Unedited copies of specialist reports;
- Detailed and specific recommendations for further artefact and environmental analysis;
- Detailed and specific recommendations for any additional scientific dating;
- Detailed and specific recommendations for further documentary research;
- Costings for any recommended further research, scientific analysis or dating;
- Recommendations for general publication in monograph form or in an appropriate journal, if warranted by the results of the excavation.

Illustrations should be sufficient to permit the summary discussion to be understood by a third party, and should include:

- Location plan;
- Trench locations (as excavated), overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base;
- Draft phase plans (these should be at a scale sufficient to illustrate major context and feature groups important to an understanding of the site narrative)
- Plans, sections and photographs sufficient to permit the narrative outline to be understood, and to support recommendations for further specialist analysis. Draft drawings and marked-up digital photographs are acceptable as long as these are legible.

Reporting (Stage 2) – Full Report

If further specialist analysis is judged by the Consultant and the County Archaeologist to be necessary and appropriate, this work should be commissioned and the results incorporated into a full report. If no further specialist analysis is required, then a full report will be produced.

Details of the style and format of the full report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. However, it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. The report should be fully illustrated and include:

- background information;
- a description of the methodology;
- a full description of the results;
- an interpretation of the results in a local/regional/national context as appropriate;
- a full bibliography.

Appendices to the report should include:

- Unedited copies of final specialist reports;
- a quantified index to the site archive
- written confirmation from the relevant museum or other repository that the archive has been accepted for long-term storage, with full location details of the archive
- a copy of this specification.

Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depict the full extent of the site. A scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by more detailed plan(s). The location of the mitigation areas (as excavated) should be overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1250 O.S. map base.

All illustrations should be executed to publication standard. Site plans should be at an appropriate, measurable scale showing the strip map and record areas as excavated and all identified (and, if possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Plans must include O.D. spot heights for all County strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

Finds that are critical for dating and interpretation should be cleaned.

Discrete features crucial to the interpretation of the site should be illustrated photographically.

In addition to the full report to be deposited with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, the results of this excavation may merit publication in monograph form or in a suitable archaeological journal (subject to the judgement of the Consultant and the County Archaeologist). If further publication is considered to be necessary, the archaeological contractor will be expected to approach the editor of the appropriate publication (after discussions with the Consultant and the County Archaeologist) to confirm the journal's requirements and views with regard to the suitability of the offered material.

A hard copy of the full report (plus a digital copy on gold disk in ISO 19005-1 compliant PDF/A format) will be submitted directly to the Consultant and the County Archaeologist within a timescale agreed by all parties. The report will then assessed by the County Archaeologist to establish whether or not it is suitable for accession into the County Archaeologist. A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England's Science Advisor. Any comments made by the County Archaeologist in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with the Consultant and the County Archaeologist. Completion of this project and a recommendation from the

County Archaeologist for the full discharge of the archaeological condition is dependant upon receipt by the County Archaeologist of i) a satisfactory full report and, should publication be warranted, ii) a copy of a letter from an appropriate journal editor or publisher confirming acceptance of the article.

The full report, once accepted by the County Archaeologist, will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

The Nottinghamshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/. Contractors are advised to contact the Nottinghamshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the Nottinghamshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the Nottinghamshire HER.

The report for publication (and illustrations) will be submitted to the Consultant and the County Archaeologist for review, comment and approval.

A brief should be prepared and submitted to relevant national journals where appropriate.

11. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

Archive Deposition

Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator to determine the Museum requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. Deposition should be confirmed in writing by the Contractor; with correspondence copied to the County Archaeologist.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Pontefract Museum. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to meet the Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition. The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by English Heritage MoRPHE Guidelines (English Heritage 2006; Brown 2007).

Archaeological material recovered from fieldwork is irreplaceable and data recorded in the course of fieldwork can and should be copied and additionally held securely in a separate location in line with current best practice until it can be deposited in the recipient repository (English Heritage 2011).

The artefacts discovered are the property of the Landowner. The Landowner will be contacted on completion of the fieldwork to agree for the artefacts to be deposited with the recipient museum as part of the site archive.

The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of each phase of fieldwork at the site. The 'Contractor' shall provide the Consultant with copies of communication with the accredited repository and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. The Consultant will deal with the transfer of ownership and copyright issues.

12. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY

Detailed information regarding the proposed development is in the public domain and the archaeological works may attract interest.

All communication regarding this project is to be directed through BWB. The 'Contractor' will refer all inquiries to BWB without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

The 'Contractor' will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of BWB.

13. COPYRIGHT

The Contractor shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Specification subject to due acknowledgement. The Contractor should agree to assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

Please note that by depositing this report with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the County Archaeologist, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the County Archaeologist to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

14. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

The appointed Contractor will be a CIfA Registered Organisation. Site supervisors should be MCIfA level.

All archaeological personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The Contractor shall provide the Consultant with staff CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor and any proposed specialists. Site assistants' CVs will not be required, but all assistants should have an appropriate understanding of excavation procedures.

All staff will be fully briefed and aware of the work required under this WSI and will understand the objectives of the required works and the methodologies to be employed.

The field work will commence within week commencing 19th/ 26th October 2020. The timetable for completion of the post-excavation assessment is four weeks after completion of the fieldwork.

The 'Contractor' shall give immediate warning to the Consultant should any agreed programme date not be achievable.

The post-excavation analysis and draft publication report shall be completed within 3 months of the completion of the post-excavation assessment.

15. ADHERENCE TO WSI

Prior to the commencement of the work, the Contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing via email to the Consultant.

If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the Contractors professional judgement that:

i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or

ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the Contractor will contact the County Archaeologist and the Consultant as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

It is the Contractors responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the County Archaeologist consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the County Archaeologist being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the Contractor.

16. ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND WELFARE

Access to the land will be arranged and organised by BWB.

The survey schedule will be agreed in advance. There will be no separate negotiation concerning the availability of land for survey with landowners, their agents or representatives without the prior agreement of BWB.

Should the 'Contractor' require an adjustment to the location of the excavation area due to unforeseen local conditions, these shall be agreed with BWB prior to implementation.

The 'Contractor' will notify BWB immediately of any part of the mitigation area that cannot be excavated and will provide a clear explanation for the situation.

17. INSURANCES & HEALTH AND SAFETY

The 'Contractor' will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the 'Contractors' Health and Safety policy will be submitted to the Consultant with their proposal. This should be in accordance with standards defined in:

- the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and related legislation;
- CDM regulations (2007);
- the Management of Health and Safety Regulations (1992);
- the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002); and
- the Council for British Archaeology Handbook no.6 Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork (1989).

The 'Contractor' shall prepare a Risk Assessments and submit these to the Consultant for approval prior to the commencement of within each phase. If amendments are required to the Risk Assessment during the works the Consultant and any other interested party must be provided with the revised document at the earliest opportunity.

All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the Contractors and the site's first aider;
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery; and
- the identification of buried and / or overhead services.

No personnel are permitted to work in deep or unsupported excavations. The sides of all sections deeper than 1.2m will be stepped or shored. Safety helmets must be worn whilst in the mitigation area or working in vicinity of this. All deep sections will be fenced off using orange barrier fencing as a minimum. Similarly, they will be clearly indicated by 'deep excavation signs'.

The 'Contractor' will not enter an area during machine stripping without alerting the machine driver to his/ her attention.

The 'Contractor' will remain alert and take care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/ she shall stand well back from the turning circle of excavator buckets and cabs.

Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from the edges of the stripped area unless otherwise agreed.

The site supervisor will ensure that a signed list of all personnel working within a particular phase is kept daily and will ensure that staff have signed out at the end of each working day or if they leave the site prior to this.

The 'Contactor' will ensure that all those visiting the site wear appropriate PPE. The 'Contactor' is permitted to prevent those without the correct PPE from visiting the site. All visitors must sign a record of attendance which will be administered by the 'Contactor'.

A competent person must inspect excavations:

- at the start of each working day prior to work commencing;
- after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the excavation; and
- after any accidental fall of earth or other material.

A record of the above must be documented daily by the site supervisor.

All archaeological personnel will have valid CSCS cards to be allowed to work within the Site.

The Contractor will leave the Site tidy and in a workmanlike condition and remove all materials brought onto the Site.

High Visibility Orange Barrier Fencing (or equivalent) will be erected around all deep excavations if appropriate.

All staff will be fully briefed as to the site hazards before any work is commenced.

First aid boxes and fire extinguishers will be made available throughout the duration of the works. The Site will also have at least one resident trained First Aider whose identity will be made known to all site personnel prior to the works commencing.

When Plant or Machinery is operating all staff must be a safe distance away from activity, and only start work once the machinery has ceased or is at a safe distance from the area requiring investigation.

The client and Consultant cannot be held responsible for any accidents while attempting to conform to this WSI. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance to this WSI should be discussed with the Consultant immediately.

18. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The 'Contractor' will undertake the works according to this WSI and any subsequent written variations. No variation from or changes to the WSI will occur except by prior agreement with the Consultant.

All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through the Consultant.

The archive of data and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure in appropriate conditions using suitable materials at all stages of the project. The archive will be removed from Site each evening and will be kept in secure premises by the 'Contractor'.

Processing of datasets will be concurrent with the fieldwork and immediately after completion of fieldwork the processing of the remaining data will be completed.

19. REFERENCES

CIfA 2019., Code of Conduct

CIfA, 2014., Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation

Wessex Archaeology 2013., Land at Shelford Road Radcliffe on Trent, Nottinghamshire – Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

WYAS 2020., Groom Cottage Radcliffe on Trent Archaeological Trial Trenching – Interim Statement of Results

Figures

Figure 2 *Proposed Mitigation Area overlaid on to geophysical survey results*

Appendix 1

Standards and Guidance

Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

AAF, 2007, Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum

Bewely, R., Donoghue, D., Gaffney, V., Van Leusen, M., Wise, M., 998, Archiving Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing Data: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service

Brown, A. and Perrin, K., 2000, A Model for the Description of Archaeological Archives. English

Heritage Centre for Archaeology/ Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Brown, D.H. 2007, Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. IFA Archaeological Archives Forum (Reading)

CBI, 1991, Archaeological Investigations: Code of Practice for Mineral Operators

ClfA, 2014, Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2019, Code of Conduct. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2014, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

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Davis, S., 1992, A rapid method for recoding information about mammal bones from archaeological sites (English Heritage)

Darvill, T. and Atkins, M., 1991, Regulating Archaeological Works by Contract. IFA Technical Paper No 8, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012, National Planning Policy Framework

Eiteljorg, H., Fernie, K., Huggett, J. and Robinson, D., 2002, CAD: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service (York)

EH, 1991, The Management of Archaeological Projects. Second Edition (MAP2) English Heritage (London)

EH, 1991, Exploring Out Past

EH, 2003a, Where on Earth Are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey. English Heritage (London)

EH, 2008b, Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation. English Heritage Research and Professional Services Guidelines No 1 (second edition). English Heritage (Swindon)

EH, 2008, Mineral Extraction and the Historic Environment

EH, 2008, Mineral Extraction and Archaeology: A Practice Guide

EH, 2011 (2nd ed) Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, fro, Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation

Gaffney, C. and Gater, J., with Ovenden, S., 2002, The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations. IFA Technical Paper 9, Institute of Field Archaeologists (Reading)

HMSO 1996 The Treasure Act 2007

HMSO 2002 The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002

Murphy and Wiltshire, 1994, A guide to sampling deposits for environmental analysis

Schmidt, A., 2001, Geophysical Data in Archaeology: A guide to good practice. Archaeology Data Service

Wilkinson, D, E., Neal, V., (CBA) 1987 (Third ed. 1998) First Aid for Finds

Appendix 2

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation undertaken by Wessex Archaeology

making sense of heritage

Land at Shelford Road Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

WA ref: 100720.01
September 2013

archaeology

Land at Shelford Road
Radcliffe-on-Trent
Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Prepared for:
William Davis Ltd
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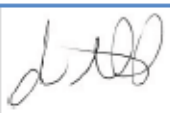
September 2013

Report Ref: 100720.01

Quality Assurance

Project Code	100720	**Accession Code**		**Client Ref.**	
Planning Application Ref.		**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	4656 3400		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v0.1	E	*CH*	*APN*		02/09/13
File:	S:\PROJECTS\100720 (Shelford Road, Radcliffe on Trent)\Report\Submitted				
v0.2	F				06/09/13
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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

Land at Shelford Road
Radcliffe-on-Trent
Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of William Davis Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (NGR 4656 3400; herafter 'the Site') in order to inform a planning application for the residential development of the Site. The planning application is also supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey. The trial trench evaluation was required to verify the results of the previous surveys, and was targetted on the results for the geophysical survey and to test blank areas.

The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed evidence for a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement within the west of the Site, with medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow present throughout the Site. The settlement activity was defined by two large and intersecting enclosures, and although it is tempting to suggest that these represent a shifting of focus between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, there is no clear differentiation between the small material assemblages from each area. The ditches forming the northeastern limits of the southern enclosure are stratigraphically late, and it is assumed that the settlement shifted south.

Recutting of ditches was prevalent in both areas, with the ditches being maintained despite the erosion of the clay natural. A shallow wide ditch formed the eastern edge of the northern enclosure and most likely formed a hollow way or drove way; it is feasible that the northernmost enclosure was utilised for stock control. Shallower gullies and ditches formed small internal boundaries within the larger enclosures, and were particularly prevalent in the south where they may demarcate areas of housing or other structures. Both enclosures may also have been solely used for stock control but the small material assemblage, including a brooch and possible stylus hints at occupation.

Medieval or post-mediveal ridge and furrow was revealed throughout the Site, and seen to be orientated to respect the limits of the natural plateau and subsequent headland.

The majority of the features identified in the trenches corresponded with geophysical anomalies, with only occasional features identified through trenching that were not recorded through the geophysical survey. The evaluation suggests that significant archaeological activity is confined to the west of the Site, where both the geophysical and trial trenching results suggest settlement dating from the Late Iron Age to the earlier Romano-British period.

The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Offices under project number 100720. It will be deposited with a suitable musem in due course. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.

Land at Shelford Road
Radcliffe-on-Trent
Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Acknowledgements

Fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Harrison, Chris Hirst, Mike Keech, David Loeb, Neil Parker and Andrew Reid. The report was compiled by Chris Harrison and illustrations were prepared by Chris Breeden and Chris Swales. The finds were assessed by Rachael Seager Smith, Matt Leivers and Lorrain Higbee. The project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton.

Land at Shelford Road
Radcliffe-on-Trent
Nottinghamshire

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of William Davis Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land off Shelford Road, Radcliffe-on-Trent, Nottinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site') in order to inform a planning application.

1.1.2 Planning permission is being sought from Radcliffe Borough Council for the residential development of the Site. The planning application is also supported by an archaeological desk-based assessment and a geophysical survey and the trial trench evaluation is required to verify the results of the previous surveys.

1.1.3 A specification detailing how the trial trench evaluation would be carried out was prepared by CgMs (2013b), and approved by Nottinghamshire County council (NCC).

1.2 The Site

1.2.1 The Site is located on to the northeast of Radcliffe-on-Trent and comprises *c.*18.5ha of land centred at National Grid Reference 4656 3400 (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded by Shelford Road to the north, extant development to the west, a stream, railway line and scrub to the south and farmland to the east.

1.2.2 The Site lies on relatively high ground on the southern side of the Trent Valley, approximately 400m to the southeast of the river Trent. The Site has a gentle south-facing aspect and lies at *c.*50m aOD in the north, dropping to *c.*35m aOD in the south.

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the Site is mapped as Edwalton Member mudstone in the northeast and Gunthorpe Member mudstone in the southwest. Where superficial deposits are mapped they are head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey online viewer, 1:50,000).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The development Site has been the subject of a desk-based assessment (CgMs 2013a) and a geophysical survey (conducted by GSB in March 2013). The following summary is drawn from the desk-based assessment and specification (CgMs 2013b).

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There are no records of archaeological sites or finds within the development area but several surface finds, including Mesolithic and Bronze Age flints, have been found within 1km of the Site.

2.2.2 The wider area around the Site contains more extensive evidence of prehistoric activity and the paucity of remains from within 1km of the Site may reflect unfavourable conditions for cropmarks and fewer archaeological investigations.

2.3 Romano-British

2.3.1 Romano-British pottery was recovered during the excavation of a mound *c.*400m to the north of the Site. The mound (known as 'Gibbet Hill') was interpreted as the site of medieval/post-medieval gallows, and the Romano-British activity indicated by the pottery was not identified.

2.4 Saxon to medieval

2.4.1 The place-name Spellow Hill (*c.*700m to the east of the Site) is thought to have Old English origins meaning 'hill of speech' and Radcliffe-on-Trent is mentioned in the Domesday survey of AD 1086, but no further evidence of early medieval/Saxon activity in the area has been identified.

2.4.2 Evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity is limited to a find-spot for a silver penny (AD1300-1340) and the medieval or post-medieval gallows at Gibbet Hill.

2.5 Post-medieval to modern

2.5.1 The Site appears to have been agricultural land during the post-medieval (and by implication, medieval) periods; a 1787 map depicts pre-enclosure strip fields corresponding with visible remains of ridge and furrow earthworks within the Site.

2.5.2 The parish was inclosed in 1790 and Shelford Road Farm was built in 1832. By 1891, and the publication of the first edition Ordnance Survey map, there were farm buildings in the northern part of the Site with small fields to the east.

2.5.3 The Site remained largely unchanged into the modern period, with the gradual encroachment of development in the surrounding area.

2.6 Previous archaeological works at the Site

2.6.1 A subsequent geophysical survey (CgMs 2013b) identified two large enclosures, smaller internal divisions, ditches and pits in the western half of the Site, and furrows across the whole of the Site (**Figure 2**).

2.6.2 These anomalies have been interpreted as a multi-phase settlement of probable Late Iron Age or Romano-British date, superimposed by medieval to post-medieval agricultural features.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The aims of the project were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development Site;
- To verify the results of the geophysical survey;
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the Site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the Site;
- To inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- To produce a Site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record.

3.1.2 It is intended that the results of the evaluation will enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the Local Planning Authority, and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

3.1.3 The work is being conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined in regional research frameworks (Cooper 2006, Knight *et al.* 2012).

3.2 Fieldwork

3.2.1 Details of the methodology employed during the evaluation can be found in the specification prepared by CgMs (2013b). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with this document and with industry best practice as outlined in guidelines issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008a, 2008b, 2010).

3.2.2 Twenty-three 50 by 2m trenches and eleven 10 by 10m trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed Site plan to an accuracy of within 0.1m using a survey grade GPS (**Figure 2**).

3.2.3 In agreement with CgMs and NCC trench locations varied slightly from that proposed in the specification:

- Trenches 31 and 27 were moved c. 5m eastwards to ensure that a possible service pipe was not encountered;
- Trench 34 was extended 5m northeast to better understand a feature;
- Trench 15 was excavated as a 50 x 2m trench running northwest to southeast, rather than a 10 x 10m trench due to the deep build-up of colluvium within this area, as well as targeting a change in direction of ridge and furrow across a ridge in the landscape.

3.2.4 Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. Overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the upper archaeological horizon or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.2.5 Any revealed deposits were hand cleaned where necessary. All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. The features were planned using a GPS and each excavated intervention was hand planned and located with respect to the Ordnance Survey Grid and Datum. A photographic record was made using 35mm film and digital images.

3.3 Finds

3.3.1 The finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992; IfA 2008b) and the specification (CgMs 2013b).

3.4 Environmental samples

3.4.1 Archaeological deposits were sampled for the recovery of environmental remains in accordance with relevant guidance (English Heritage 2011) and the specification (CgMs 2013b).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following is a summary of the information held in the Site archive. Trench locations are shown on **Figure 1** and the recorded contexts are summarised in **Appendix 1**.

4.1.2 The northern part of the Site lay on a slight plateau, which was marked by a ridge running northeast to southwest across Trenches 15-16 and 25-6. The terrain then dropped southwards towards a steam that ran just south of the Site's southern boundary.

4.1.3 The evaluation identified archaeological remains dating to two distinct periods of activity; a Late Iron Age and Romano British settlement in the western half of the Site and post-medieval agricultural features across the whole Site.

4.1.4 The results are presented below by period.

4.2 General Site stratigraphy

4.2.1 Typically the stratigraphy comprised a topsoil overlaying a subsoil (buried plough soil/colluvium). The subsoil deepened from 0.1m in the north to 1m south of a ridge running northeast to southwest across the Site, in line with Trenches 15-17 and 25-6. Natural deposits consisted of dark reddish brown clay and bluish grey mudstone.

4.3 Iron Age and Romano-British

4.3.1 Evidence for Iron Age and Romano-British settlement was identified in Trenches 10 and 27-34.

Trench 10 (Figure 1)

4.3.2 Trench 10 was excavated to natural and contained two very shallow gullies, heavily truncated by modern ploughing. One of the gullies corresponded with a circular feature (**1007**; **Plate 1**) on the geophysical survey, whilst the other with a linear feature (**1005**).

Trench 27 (Figure 1)

4.3.3 Trench 27 targeted two linear geophysical features running northeast to southwest and natural clay (**2701**) was encountered at 0.5m below the ground level. Cut within the natural were two features corresponding with the anomalies on the geophysical survey. The first formed a small ditch terminus (**2702**; **Plate 2**) running northeast to southwest across the northern part of the trench. The second was seen to be a 4m wide boundary ditch (**2709**; **Plate 3**) running northeast to southwest across the south of the trench.

4.3.4 The boundary ditch was excavated to 1m in depth to characterise its form, which matched that seen in Trench 28 (**2803; Plate 4** – see below), but not fully excavated. The ditch was filled by a silty deposit. Terminus **2702** was excavated to its base at 0.22m depth and was filled by a silting (**2703**) layer overlain by a sandy silt clay (**2304**).

Trench 28 (Figure 2)

4.3.5 Trench 28 targeted four northwest to southeast geophysical anomalies. Three anomalies represented furrows. Natural clay (**2802**) was encountered at 0.56m depth and cut by a 3.26m wide 'U'-shaped boundary ditch (**2803**). The ditch was excavated to 1.2m depth and then augured to ascertain the full depth of the feature (a further 0.3m).

4.3.6 The boundary ditch (**2803**) was filled by a silty deposit (**2805**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was recut (**2806**) as a small sharp and narrow ditch (1.2m wide by 0.6m deep), which was filled by a silty clay (**2804**). The recut was subsequently recut as a 2.5m wide by 0.5m deep ditch (**2808**), which was filled by a dark silt layer (**2807**).

Trench 29 (Figure 3)

4.3.7 Trench 29 targeted a possible northwest to southeast geophysical anomaly and was excavated to natural (**2903**), which was encountered at 0.6m below ground level. A stepped boundary ditch (**2912** and **2915**; **Plate 5**) cut the natural, and measured 4m in width and 0.6m in depth.

4.3.8 The ditch (**2912** and **2915**) was filled by a redeposited natural (possibly weathered from the edges of the ditch) silting layer (**2913/2916**), which was overlain by a topsoil derived layer (**2914/2917**), weathered into the ditch. The ditch appears to have been recut (**2907**) as a convex 'V'-shaped channel with a flat base 0.5m deep and 0.9m wide. The ditch was then filled by a redeposited natural silting layer (**2908**), overlain by a topsoil derived silting layer (**2909**). The silting layer **2909** was capped by a thin layer of redeposited backfilled natural (**2910**). Above **2910** was a layer of redeposited topsoil (**2911**), weathered into the ditch.

Trench 30 (Figure 1)

4.3.9 Trench 30 targeted two northeast to southwest linear features and a possible circular feature. Natural was revealed at 0.5m below ground level and cut by a double ditch, possibly representing a reestablishment of a boundary (**3003**; **Plate 6**). The ditch was filled by a silting layer (**3004**) that was overlain by a fill derived from the silting in of topsoil.

4.3.10 The second linear geophysical anomaly and the circular feature were not seen.

Trench 31 (Figure 4)

4.3.11 Trench 31 targeted two possible circular and two linear geophysical anomalies within the northwest of a possible southwest enclosure. Natural was encountered at a depth of 0.4m (**3103**) and in the north of the trench cut by a heavily truncated circular feature measuring 0.3m x 0.5m and 0.1m deep (**3120**). The feature was cut as a steep 'U'-shape and filled by mixed redeposited natural and dark greyish brown silty clay (**3121**).

4.3.12 The fill was cut by a possible ring gulley (**3108; Plate 7**) 0.63m in width and 0.37m deep (fill **3109**), that was truncated by a northeast to southwest shallow gulley (**3122**) filled by a dark greyish silty clay (**3123**). Linear ditch **3116** (fill **3118**) was located to the south.

4.3.13 In the south of the trench was a northeast to southwest ditch, showing evidence of recutting (**3112** and **3113**; **Plate 8**). The ditch (**3112**) was cut as a shallow 'V'-shape measuring 1m wide and 0.4m deep and filled by reddish brown silty clay (**3114**). The ditch was then recut as a shallow 'U'-shape measuring 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep (**3113**), and filled by a dark greyish silty clay.

Trench 32 (Figure 5)

4.3.14 Trench 32 targeted the intersection of two ditches, two possible ditches at the east and west end of the trench and a sub-oval feature. A linear feature also identified by the geophysical survey was found to be a furrow.

4.3.15 Cut into the natural was a 'U'-shaped boundary ditch (**3208/3232**; **Plate 9**) running northeast to southwest, and over 2m wide and 1.7m deep (1.4m excavated and 0.3m augured). The ditch was filled by a mid-reddish brown clay that was overlain by a possible former turf layer (**3206**). Overlying the turf layer was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3205**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The final fills were a dark-reddish brown silty clay (**3204**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, and a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3203/3233**) formed from weathering of the adjacent topsoil.

4.3.16 Ditch **3208/3232** continued on the geophysical survey as a snaking curvilinear feature and continued running northwest to southeast across the southern end of the trench. The continuation (**3217** fill **3218**) was thinner and shallower (1.33m wide and 0.42m deep) than **3208/3232**.

4.3.17 A 1.4m deep and 2.6m wide 'U'-shaped ditch (**3226**) running northwest to southeast was revealed to the southeast of ditch **3208/3232**. Ditch **3226** (**Plate 10**) was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3225**), overlain by an episode of side collapse (**3224**) and mid greyish brown silty clay containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was cut by 1m wide and 0.25m deep pit **3234**; a modern pit **3215** was revealed to the west.

4.3.18 The relationship between ditches Ditch **3208/3232** and **3226** (**Plate 10**) was not visible due to truncation from ditch **3222**. Ditch **3222** was cut as a steep narrow 'U'-shape and filled by a single backfill (**3221**), which may have been redeposited from ditches **3208/3232**.

4.3.19 Cut into the top of ditch **3226** was a shallow (0.25m) *c.*1m wide pit (**3234**). The pit was cut as a gradual concave shape in section, with a flat base. No finds were retrieved from the pit.

4.3.20 A modern ditch cut through a furrow was revealed in the east of the trench (**3225/3226**).

Trench 33 (Figure 6)

4.3.21 Trench 33 targeted three linear geophysical anomalies and a possible pit. The two northern anomalies appeared to form a small sub-rectangular enclosure. Natural clay was encountered at 0.4m below ground level.

4.3.22 Towards the southern end of the trench a 1.7m deep and 2m wide 'U'-shaped boundary ditch (**3309**; **Plate 11**) was revealed, running northeast to southwest. The ditch was filled by a light yellowish brown silty clay (**3311**) before being filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand (**3310**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was then filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3308**) overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty sand (**3307**).

4.3.23 The northern possible rectangular enclosure was formed by two recut/double ditches (**3315** and **3321**; **Plate 12**). The ditches were cut as 'U'-shapes and filled by mid greyish brown silty clay (**3314** and **3320**) containing animal bone and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The ditch was then recut as a 'U'-shape (**3317** and **3323**) and filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3316** and **3322**) containing animal bone.

4.3.24 The trench contained a narrow gulley at its southern end (**3304**; **Plate 13**) filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3303**). A second curvilinear gulley (**3319**; **Plate 14**) was revealed just to the north of **3321**/**3323**. The gulley was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty clay (**3318**). Three gullies (**3306**, **3313** and **3325**) forming three sides of a sub-square were cut as shallow 'V'-shapes and filled by a mid-greyish brown silty clay (**3305, 3312** and **3324**).

Trench 34 (Figure 7)

4.3.25 Trench 34 was located on three linear geophysical anomalies running northwest to southeast and a possible circular enclosure ditch. Natural clay was encountered at 0.35m and cut by a 3.3m wide and 0.35m deep ditch (**3404**; **Plate 15**) containing a dark reddish brown silty clay (**3405**) with animal bone. A double ditch (**3418**; **Plate 16**), possibly recut, was encountered to the east of **3404** running east-west. The ditch was filled by silty clays (**3419-21**).

4.3.26 A possible shallow hollow-way (**3422**) over 9m wide and filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay **3423**), was revealed running northwest to southeast along the eastern edge of the trench.

4.4 Post-medieval

4.4.1 Furrows were identified in all of the trenches (see **Table 1**) typically these were 5m wide and 0.2m deep.

4.4.2 Colluvium covered the furrows across the Site and was deepest to the south (downslope) of a ridge in the landscape defining a plateau to the north. It is likely that the deeper colluvium is a result of later ploughing and that the ridge/headland would have been more marked during the medieval (and possibly earlier) period.

4.4.3 The ridge defined a change in the direction of the ridge and furrow within the eastern field as indicated by the geophysical survey as well as the trial trenching.

4.4.4 Cut into the furrows in Trenches 24 and 32 were field boundaries containing land drains (**2404**, **3220** and **3228**).

4.4.5 Generally the furrow fills were only distinguishable from the subsoil by the flecks of charcoal present.

Trench No	No of furrows	Orientation
Trench 2	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 3	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 4	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 5	5	Northwest-southeast
Trench 7	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 8	5	Northeast-southwest
Trench 9	2	Northeast-southwest
Trench 11	2	Northeast-southwest
Trench 13	1	Northeast-southwest
Trench 14	3	Northeast-southwest
Trench 15	4	Northeast-southwest and Northwest-southeast
Trench 16	1	Turn nortwest-southeast
Trench 18	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 20	9	Northwest-southeast
Trench 22	5	Northwest-southeast
Ternch 26	2	Northwest-southeast
Trench 28	5	Northwest-southeast
Trench 29	4	Northwest-southeast
Trench 30	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 31	1	Northwest-southeast
Trench 32	2	Northwest-southeast
Trench 34	5	Northwest-southeast

Table 1: Summary of furrows

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 A small quantity of finds, approximately 3.6kg overall, was recovered from four of the excavated trenches, but only animal bone occurs in any quantity. All the artefacts have been quantified by material type within each context; this information is summarised in **Table 2**. All material types were also scanned on a context by context basis, to assess their date, range and condition. The pottery and a single copper alloy brooch indicate that the activity encountered in these trenches is broadly of Late Iron Age/earlier Romano-British date (broadly *c.* late 1st century BC – mid/late 2nd century AD).

Trench	Animal bone	Pottery	Flint	Metal
28	36/419	3/25		1/21 iron
32	135/2190	41/284	1/11	
33	35/236	2/22	1/1	
34				1/5 copper alloy
u/s	2/431			
Total:	208/3276	46/331	2/12	2/26

Table 2: Finds totals by material type (number of pieces/weight in grammes)

5.2 Animal bone

5.2.1 The animal bone was all collected by hand and generally survives in fair to good condition. Where applicable, the information concerning species, skeletal element and preservation condition was recorded as part of this scan. The assemblage is dominated by bones from livestock species, each represented by a range of body parts, which

suggests that livestock were slaughtered and butchered in the vicinity for local consumption. Cattle is the most common species overall, followed by horse, sheep and then pig. The horses were all fairly small, slender individuals, while the sheep were predominantly young. The only other species is dog, represented by a single femur fragment found in ditch **2708**. A small proportion of the bones also show gnaw marks.

5.2.2 One of the unstratified bones, a horse metacarpal, has had a triangular splinter cut out of its proximal end, and the joint surface has been perforated to open and extend the medullary cavity. At this point however, the working was abandoned and the bone discarded.

5.3 Pottery

5.3.1 As part of this assessment, the sherds from each context were sub-divided into broad fabric groups based on the principal inclusion types (e.g. sandy ware, grog-tempered ware) and quantified by the number and weight of pieces present. A breakdown of the assemblage by ware type is shown in **Table 3**. Spot-dates, used to inform the stratigraphic phasing, were then assigned to each fabric group and to the context as a whole. All the sherds were found in ditches.

Ware	No.	Wt.
Grog-tempered ware	13	105
Sandy and grog-tempered ware	4	58
Sandy ware	10	37
Shell-tempered ware	17	114
Redware	2	17
Total	46	331

Table 3: Pottery fabric types, quantified by the number and weight (grammes) of sherds

5.3.2 Although fairly small (average sherd weight 7.2g), the sherds survive in good condition, with comparatively little surface abrasion or edge damage. With the exception of two pieces of post-medieval glazed earthenware (*c.*18th century onwards) found in ditch **3220**, the whole assemblage appears to be of Late Iron Age/earlier Romano-British date (broadly *c.* late 1st century BC – mid/late 2nd century AD), although more precise dating is hampered by the longevity of these fabrics (grog, sand and shell were used as tempering materials through much of the Iron Age in this area), and the paucity of diagnostic sherds, only six rims being identified. While still being predominantly hand-made, the majority of sherds were, however, comparatively hard-fired, and the absence of scored 'decoration' (which typifies the ceramics of the area from *c.*350 to 50 BC (Elsdon 1992; Knight 2002, 133-135), in favour of smoothed or burnished surfaces, suggests that the sherds belong only within the very end of the Iron Age. Four of the rims (two from bead rim jars - ditches **3226** and **3308**, one from a faceted bead rim jar - ditch **3217**, and one from a finer, upright-necked jar/bowl - joining sherds from ditches **3208** and **3220**), are also consistent with a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date, while the others, from a flat flanged bowl/dish and a loose imitation of a form 33 cup/bowl (ditch **3208**), are likely to be of mid/late 2nd century AD date.

5.4 Flint

5.4.1 Two pieces of struck flint were recovered: a burnt tertiary core trimming flake (from ditch **3226**) and the distal end of a secondary flake (ditch **3321**). Both have multi-directional removal scars on the surviving dorsal surfaces, but no other technological traits survive although the secondary flake fragment has very worn cortex, suggesting a source for the raw material in the local drift geology.

5.5 Metalwork

5.5.1 A complete copper alloy, one-piece, 'Nauheim-derivative' brooch with a four-turn spring, a plain, arched, tapering bow and triangular catchplate, was found in the upper fill of ditch **3418**. Although present before the Roman conquest, brooches of this type, generally used to fasten clothing, became most common in the middle decades of the 1st century AD (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 147).

5.5.2 The identification of the small, pointed iron tool found in ditch **2803** is less certain although alternatives include a simple carpenters' bradawl (Manning 1985, 28, pl. 12, B77 and B78), a leatherworking awl (ibid. 40, fig. 9, type 4b) or even a *stylus* (ibid., 85, fig. 24, type 2 or 3) with its eraser missing. Associations with three sherds of shell-tempered pottery suggest that it is of similar, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, date.

5.6 Potential

5.6.1 Chronological evidence from the pottery and the single copper alloy brooch suggests that all the features are of late Iron Age/earlier Romano-British date. Although the artefacts generally survive in good condition, the range of material culture is very restricted, with only animal bone present in any quantity. This material type offers limited potential to provide more detailed information about animal husbandry regimes, while the potential of the pottery to provide more detailed evidence for the sources of supply and the position of this settlement within its local and regional trade networks is severely limited by the scarcity of diagnostic sherds. The struck flint and metalwork assemblages are all too small to warrant further comment.

The iron object should be x-radiographed to safeguard a permanent record of this inherently unstable material type and as an aid to identification. No further analytical work is required for any of the other material types, but it is recommended that the comments made in this report are included in any future publication of the fieldwork results. If any further fieldwork is undertaken in the area, however, the finds from these evaluation trenches should be reconsidered in the light of this potentially more informative body of artefactual evidence.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A total of five bulk samples of 30 litres, taken from linear features within four of the evaluation trenches, were processed to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can assist in determining the archaeological significance of the Site. The four linear features from Trenches 28, 31 and 34 have been dated to the Romano-British period, while that from Trench 32 is undated.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, the residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope, and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains are tabulated in **Appendix 2**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.

6.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were moderate to high numbers of roots and modern seeds that can be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.

6.2.3 Charred cereal remains were recorded in all five samples, in particular those from ditches **2808** and **2803** in Trench 28. These remains include grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and rachis fragments of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and awn fragments of oats (*Avena* sp.). The glume base fragments included both those identifiable as being of emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and those of spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

6.2.4 Charred weed seeds were observed in all five samples and were again recovered in high numbers from ditches **2808** and **2803** in Trench 28. These assemblages include seeds from oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), runch (*Raphanus rapistrum*), docks (*Rumex* sp.), rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), meadow grass/cats'-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), stitchwort (*Stellaria* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*). There were also a number of tuber and stem/root fragments in four of the samples.

6.2.5 The charred plant assemblages, particularly those from Trench 28, are indicative of crop processing waste and settlement activities and they are in keeping with the proposed Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British date.

6.2.6 Hulled wheat, both emmer and spelt, and barley have been recorded in a number of samples of Romano-British date in the area, including by Stevens at the sites of Margidunum and Flintham, part of recent work along the A46 (Cooke and Mudd forthcoming). The weed seeds are species which can be found in arable contexts and field margins. However the presence of the tubers and stem/root fragments may hint that some of the weed seeds may be reflective of the burning heath/grassland, as was seen in some of the samples from Margidunum (Cooke and Mudd forthcoming).

6.2.7 The charred plant remains from Trench 28 and Trench 34 should be considered for analysis should any further excavation work take place.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples (**Appendix 2**). Very little wood charcoal fragments of greater than 4mm was retrieved from these features. No further work is proposed on the wood charcoal from these samples.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The geophysical survey and trial trenching revealed evidence for a Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British settlement within the west of the Site, with medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow present throughout the Site.

7.1.2 The settlement activity was contained within two large and intersecting enclosures, and although it is tempting to suggest that these represent a shifting of focus between the Iron

Age and Romano-British periods, there is no clear differentiation between the small material assemblages from each area. Trench 32 represents the intersection between the two large enclosures, and as the ditches forming the northeastern limits of the southern enclosure are stratigraphically late, it is assumed that the settlement shifted south.

7.1.3 Recutting of ditches was prevalent in both areas, with the ditches being maintained despite the erosion of the clay natural. The shallow wide ditch (**3422**) forming the eastern edge of the northern enclosure most likely formed a hollow way or drove way, and it is feasible that the northernmost enclosure was utilised for stock control. Although the geophysical survey indicates a continuous enclosure boundary, the ditch in Trench 33 was narrow and deeper; as such the eastern boundary of the northern boundary may continue towards the southern enclosure as a drove way hinted at by the anomaly targeted (but not found) by Trench 29.

7.1.4 Shallower gullies and ditches form small internal boundaries within the larger enclosures, and are particularly prevalent in the south (see Trenches 31 and 32) where they may demarcate areas of housing or other structures. The concentration of charred plant remains in Trench 28 also points to occupation within the southern enclosure.

7.1.5 Beyond the larger enclosures geophysical evidence hinted at the presence of a ring gulley and possible round house in Trench 10. The revealed ditch was found to be very shallow (**1007**) and its function was uncertain.

7.1.6 Medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow was revealed throughout the Site, and seen to be orientated to respect the limits of the natural plateau and subsequent headland. The possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey and targeted in Trenches 22, 25 and 26 were not revealed.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The majority of the features identified in the trenches corresponded with geophysical anomalies, with only occasional features identified through trenching that were not recorded through the geophysical survey. The evaluation suggests that significant archaeological activity is confined to the west of the Site, where both the geophysical and trial trenching results suggest settlement dating from the Late Iron Age to the earlier Romano-British period. There is no clear differentiation between the northern and southern enclosures, although the presence of a shallow hollow way forming the eastern extent of the northern enclosure suggests that this area was not used for habitation. The southern area may also have been solely used for stock control but the small material assemblage, including quantities of charred plant remains, a brooch and possible stylus hints at occupation in at least one of the enclosures.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 The archive from the fieldwork will be deposited with an appropriate museum in due course under a relevant accession number. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the relevant museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; IfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the Site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100720**.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

8.5 Archive

8.5.1 The project archive has been compiled into a stable, fully cross-referenced and indexed archive in accordance with current guidelines (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992; UKIC 2001; Brown 2007). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **100720**.

8.6 Copyright

8.6.1 This report, and the archive generally, may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

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9.2 Online sources

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10 APPENDIX 1

Trench descriptions

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
Trench No. 1		**Max Depth: 0.56m**
100	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty clay with dense rooting and sparse small subrounded stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.30m
101	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown clay silt	0.30- 0.56m
102	**Natural:** Reddish green mixed compact clay	0.56m+
Trench No. 2		**Max Depth: 0.56m**
200	**Topsoil:** Mid brownish grey moderately silty clay with dense rooting and sparse small subrounded stones	0- 0.30m
201	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt	0.30- 0.56m
202	**Natural:** Mid brownish red compact clay with patches of green clay	0.56m+
Trench No. 3		**Max Depth: 0.62m**
300	**Topsoil:** Mid brownish grey friable silty clay (60:40) with frequent rooting to the top layer and sparse small well rounded stones	0- 0.30m
301	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt (30:70)	0.30- 0.62m
302	**Natural:** Brownish pink compact clay	0.62m+
Trench No. 4		**Max Depth: 0.62m**
400	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional CBM, small subangular stones and dense grass rooting (part of pasture land)	0- 0.30m
401	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown very compact clay silt with occasional well rounded stones (<50mm in size), colluvial deposit	0.30- 0.62m
402	**Natural:** Red very compact clay	0.62m+
Trench No. 5		**Max Depth: 1.00m**
501	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown friable silty loam with frequent rootlets and some small pebbles	0- 0.30m
502	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown silty clay which fills furrows	0.30- 1.00m
503	**Furrow:** 5m wide	1.00m+
504	**Furrow:** 5m wide	1.00m+
505	**Furrow:** 5m wide	1.00m+
506	**Furrow:** 5m wide	1.00m+
507	**Furrow:** 5m wide	1.00m+
508	**Natural:** Reddish brown clay	1.00m+
Trench No. 6		**Max Depth: 0.60m+**
601	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown friable silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
602	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown silty clay which fills furrows	0.30- 0.60m
603	**Natural:** Red and blue clay	0.60m+
Trench No. 7		**Max Depth: 0.50m+**
701	**Topsoil:** Dark reddish brown friable silty clay loam with frequent rootlets and grass, recently ploughed	0- 0.30m
702	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent manganese and charcoal flecks	0.30- 0.50m
703	**Furrow:** Mid reddish brown loose and friable silty clay, runs NE-SW across the SE corner of the trench. The furrow is cut by a land drain.	0.50m+
704	**Natural:** Reddish brown clay	0.50m+
Trench No. 8		**Max Depth: 0.60m+**
801	**Topsoil:** Dark reddish brown friable and loose silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m
802	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown silty clay, colluvial deposit, similar to fills of furrows	0.30- 0.60m
803	**Natural:** Grey red clay, waterlogged	0.60m+
804	**Furrow**	0.60m+
805	**Furrow**	0.60m+
806	**Furrow**	0.60m+
807	**Furrow**	0.60m+
808	**Furrow**	0.60m+
Trench No. 9		**Max depth: 0.50m+**
901	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m
902	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown silty clay	0.30- 0.50m
903	**Furrow**	0.50m+
904	**Furrow**	0.50m+
905	**Natural**	0.50m+
Trench No. 10		**Max depth: 0.60m+**
1001	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown loose and homogenous silty clay loam with frequent rootlets	0- 0.30m
1002	**Subsoil:** Reddish brown sterile and homogenous silty clay, colluvial deposit	0.30- 0.60m
1003	**Natural:** Red and blue silty clay – mixed patches	0.60m+
1004	**Fill:** Fill of shallow curvilinear gulley (**1005**). Mid brown red moderately compact clay silt (3070).	0.60- 0.66m
1005	**Cut:** Cut of shallow curvilinear gulley, filled with (**1004**)	0.60- 0.66m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1006	**Cut:** Linear feature identified on geophysical plan, filled with (**1007**)	0.60- 0.63m
1007	**Fill:** Fill of linear feature (**1006**)	0.60- 0.63m
Trench No. 11		**Max depth: 0.70m+**
1101	**Topsoil:** Dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional stones	0- 0.25m
1102	**Subsoil:** Mid red firm silt overlies natural mudstone	0.25- 0.70m
1103	**Natural:** Red clay	0.70m+
No context number	**Furrows:** Two furrows filled with brown silt and charcoal-like flecks, which possibly derived from some form of natural manganeses in the soil	0.70m+
Trench No. 12		**Max depth: 0.30m+**
1201	**Topsoil:** Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional stones	0- 0.25m
1202	**Subsoil:** Mid brown silt, clearly defined though not present throughout the trench	0.25- 0.30m
1203	**Natural:** Mid red and green silt and mudstone	0.30m+
No context number	**Furrows:** Four furrows are filled with (**1202**) and are also flecked with charcoal-like material	0.30m+
Trench No. 13		**Max depth: 0.70m+**
1300	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with heavy rooting and sparse subangular stones	0- 0.30m
1301	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay	0.30- 0.70m
1302	**Natural:** Mid brownish red compact clay with patches of green shale	0.70m+
Trench No. 14		**Max depth: 0.45m+**
1400	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with frequent rooting to upper area and sparse small subangular stones	0- 0.38m
1401	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (20:80)	0.38- 0.45m
1402	**Natural:** Mid brownish red compact clay with occasional patches of green shale	0.45m+
Trench No. 15		**Max depth: 0.40m+**
1501	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones	0- 0.25m
1502	**Subsoil:** Mid brown slightly plastic soft silt, colluvial deposit	0.25- 0.40m
1503	**Furrow**	0.40m+
1504	**Headland furrow**	0.40m+

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
1505	**Furrow**	0.40m+
1506	**Furrow**	0.40m+
1507	**Natural:** Mid red (and patches of mid brown) dense silt	0.40m+
Trench No. 16		**Max depth: 0.40m+**
1600	**Topsoil:** Mid brownish grey moderately compact silty clay (60:40) with dense rooting to upper layer and sparse small well rounded stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.20m
1601	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt	0.20- 0.40m
1602	**Natural:** Mix of red and green compact clay with some shale stones	0.40m+
Trench No. 17		**Max depth: 0.90m+**
1701	**Topsoil:** Dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	0- 0.20m
1702	**Colluvium deposit:** Mid brown sandy silt, very clean	0.20- 0.65m
1703	**Pre-colluvium deposit:** Dark grey organic layer, clean and patchy at its base/ horizon with (**1704**)	0.65- 0.85m
1704	**Natural:** Mid pinkish red firm silt	0.85- 0.90m+
Trench No. 18		**Max depth: 0.50m+**
1801	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, mostly clean deposit	0- 0.30m
1802	**Subsoil:** Mid brown slightly plastic silt, very clean with very few inclusions. Colluvial deposit.	0.30- 0.50m
1803	**Natural:** Mid red dense silt and mid brown loose silt	0.50m+
Trench No. 19		**Max depth: 0.25m+**
1901	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones	0- 0.25m
1902	**Natural:** Mid red dense silt with stony mid brown amorphous silty patches	0.25m+
Trench No. 20		**Max depth: 0.25m+**
2001	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones, quite clean	0- 0.25m
2002-2010	**Furrows:** NW-SE running furrows, spaced approximately 6m apart. (**2010**) is a double furrow possibly denoting a boundary. Late to post medieval in date, furrows unexcavated.	0.25m
2011	**Natural:** Mid red dense silt with mid brown stony patches	0.25m+
Trench No. 21		**Max depth: 0.30m+**
2101	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones, quite clean	0- 0.30m
2102	**Natural:** Mid red dense silt with mid brown less amorphous stony patches	0.30m+

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
Trench No. 22		**Max depth: 0.72m+**
2200	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with dense rooting to upper levels and sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.35m
2201	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (40:60), colluvium deposit	0.35- 0.72m
2202	**Natural:** Mid brownish red clay with patches of shale	0.72m+
Trench No. 23		**Max depth: 0.60m+**
2300	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown friable clay silt, frequent rooting and sparse small subangular stones	0- 0.30m
2301	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay	0.30- 0.60m
2302	**Natural:** Brownish red compact clay	0.60m+
Trench No. 24		**Max depth: 0.51m+**
2400	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with dense rooting to upper area and sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.32m
2401	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (40:60)	0.32- 0.51m
2402	**Natural:** Mid brownish red compact clay with patches of green degraded shale	0.51m+
2403	**Fill:** Fill of linear ditch/ boundary (**2404**). Mid to dark reddish brown compact silty clay (10:90), no inclusions though a green shale base was identified to the south of this feature.	0.51-1.00m
2404	**Cut:** Cut of modern linear ditch/ boundary, filled with (**2403**). Steep to vertical sided cut into bedrock, flat base. Length = 2.00m. Width = 0.42m.	0.51-1.00m
Trench No. 25		**Max depth: 0.50m+**
2500	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown friable silty clay with dense rooting to upper area and sparse well rounded small stones (<10mm in size)	0- 0.30m
2501	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact clay silt	0.30- 0.50m
2502	**Natural:** Mid brownish red compact clay	0.50m+
Trench No. 26		**Max depth: 0.60m+**
2600	**Topsoil:** Mid greyish brown friable clay silt (30:70) with dense rooting and sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size)	0- 0.30m
2601	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay with sparse charcoal smears, colluvium deposit	0.30- 0.60m
2602	**Natural:** Brownish red compact clay with patches of degraded green shale	0.60m+

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
Trench No. 27		**Max depth: 0.50m+**
2701	**Natural:** Red and green clay and mudstone with occasional silty hollows	0.36- 0.50m
2702	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch terminus, filled with (**2703**) and (**2704**). Aligned NE-SW. Moderate slope, slight concave sides and slightly concave base. Length = 1.20m. Width = 0.5m.	0.5- 0.72m
2703	**Fill:** Upper secondary fill of (**2702**). Mid grey friable and moderately loose silt with flecks of charcoal. Pottery recovered from fill. Depth = 0.11m.	0.5- 0.65m
2704	**Fill:** Lower secondary fill of (**2702**). Mid brown firm and moderately friable sandy silt with clay and mudstone inclusions. Animal bone recovered from fill. Appears to be natural silting of the ditch. Depth = 0.11m.	0.65- 0.72m
2705	**Cut:** Cut of oval small pit, filled with (**2706**). Variable side slope, uneven concave sides and concave base. Probably an archaeological feature – posthole? Diameter = 0.95m.	0.50- 0.70m
2706	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**2705**). Mid grey brown firm and friable sandy silt with some flecks of charcoal and sandstone fragments. No archaeological components recovered from fill. Depth = 0.20m	0.50- 0.70m
2707	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions	0- 0.36m
2708	**Subsoil:** Mid brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions	0.36- 0.50m
2709	**Cut:** Cut of wide linear boundary ditch, filled with (**2710**). Aligned NE-SW. Steep side slope, concave side shape, not bottmed. Length = 4.00m. Width = 0.70m.	0.5- 1.2m+
2710	**Fill:** Mixed secondary fill of (**2709**). Mid brown with reddish lenses firm clean silty clay lenses and organic content. No archaeological components recovered from fill. Depth = 0.45m.	0.5- 1.2m+
Trench No. 28		**Max depth: 1.27m+**
2800	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay (30:70) with sparse subangular and well rounded stones (<10mm in size) alongside dense rooting	0- 0.18m
2801	**Subsoil:** Mid brownish red compact clay silt (30:70) with sparse broken green shale	0.18- 0.38m
2802	**Natural:** Red very compact clay with green shale and patches of green waterlogged clay	0.56m+
2803	**Cut:** Cut of NW-SE running deep Romano-British linear feature, possibly part of an enclosure system. Filled with (**2805**). Moderate to steep side slope, side shape is moderate. Length = 3.26m. Width = 0.50m.	0.39- 1.27m+

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2804	**Fill:** Fill of ditch (**2806**). Light grey brown, moderately compact silty clay with occasional small pieces of broken green shale. Animal bone recovered from fill. Depth = 0.60m.	0.40- 1.00m
2805	**Fill:** Lower fill of large probable Romano-British ditch (**2803**). Light brownish red, slightly silty clay. Animal bones, pottery and a nail recovered from this context. Depth = 0.46m.	0.81- 1.27m+
2806	**Cut:** Cut of later Roman linear ditch, filled with (**2804**). Purpose of ditch possibly to redefine a boundary. Both the side shape and side slope are steep and the base shape is concave. Length = 1.20m. Width = 0.50m	0.60- 1.00m
2807	**Fill:** Fill of upper ditch (**2808**). Mid to dark brownish grey moderately compact clay silt with sparse small subangular stones (<15mm in size). Animal bone recovered from this context. Depth = 0.72m.	0.34- 1.06m
2808	**Cut:** Shallow N-S running linear ditch cut into (**2805**) and cuts (**2806**), filled with (**2807**). Both the side shape and side slope are shallow and the base is concave. Length = 2.50m. Width = 0.5m.	0.60- 1.06m
Trench No. 29		**Max depth: 1.37m**
2901	**Topsoil:** Dark greyish brown friable ploughsoil	0- 0.30m
2902	**Subsoil:** Mid orangey brown silty clay loam	0.30- 0.60m
2903	**Natural:** red-blue clay	0.60m+
2904	**Cut:** Sharp cut at SW of trench, cut of water carrying linear gulley (silted at the base), filled with (**2905**) and (**2906**). Aligned NW-SE. Steep convex edges and a slight 'U-shaped' base caused by water erosion. Length = 9.30m. Width = 0.90m.	0.62- 0.76m
2905	**Fill:** Primary fill of gulley (**2904**). Dark orangey brown silty sand. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.05m.	0.71- 0.76m
2906	**Fill:** Upper fill of gulley (**2904**). Dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone fragments. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.09m.	0.62- 0.71m
2907	**Cut:** Cut of wide 'U-shaped' ditch through two earlier ditches (**2914**) and (**2918**) – recut of ditch? Filled with (**2908**) – (**2911**). Linear ditch aligned NW-SE. Side slope is gradual to steep and the side shape is convex. The base is flat. Possibly an outer boundary ditch.	0.71- 0.94m
2908	**Fill:** Primary fill of ditch (**2907**). Mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent random silt stone fragments. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This context appears to be redeposited natural. Depth = 0.08m.	1.00- 1.08m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2909	**Fill:** Mixed tertiary fill of ditch (**2907**). Dark reddish brown silty clay with infrequent random greyish blue siltstone. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This context has a higher humic content than (**2908**). Depth = 0.14m	0.86- 1.00m
2910	**Fill:** Thin lense of redeposited natural forming a layer between (**2909**) and (**2911**), fill of (**2907**). Reddish brown clay with frequent siltstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.06m.	0.80- 0.86m
2911	**Fill:** Layer of darker material above (**2910**), tertiary fill of (**2907**). Mid orangish reddish brown friable silty clay. One sherd of pottery recovered from this context. Depth = 0.09m.	0.71- 0.80m
2912	**Cut:** Stepped cut forming an earlier ditch than (**2907**), filled with (**2913**) and (**2914**). Linear ditch bondary aligned NW-SE. Steep and flat side slope as the side shape is stepped. The base shape is flat. This context is not associated with (**2915**) but it is cut by (**2907**). Length = 9.30m. Width = 1.79m.	0.71- 1.37m
2913	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**2912**). Mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent Roman siltstone and infrequent small gravels. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Fill comprises of redeposited eroded natural, erosion of edges also noted. Depth = 0.19m.	1.18- 1.37m
2914	**Fill:** Tertiary fill of (**2912**), appears to have been subjected to ploughing. Mid orangish brown silty clay loam with infrequent small gravels and infrequent siltstone fragments. No archaeological objects recovered from this context. Fill possibly derived from topsoil (**2901**), which was gradually deposited in the ditch (**2912**) after it fell out of use. Depth = 0.47m.	0.71- 1.18m
2915	**Cut:** Stepped cut forming an earlier ditch than (**2907**), filled with (**2916**) and (**2917**). This linear boundary ditch is aligned NW-SE. Side slope is steep and flat as the side shape is stepped. The base shape is flat. Similar in nature to (**2912**) but shallower. It is unclear whether (**2912**) pre- or post- dates (**2915**). Length = 9.30m. Width = 0.90m.	0.71- 1.21m
2916	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**2915**). Homogenous reddish brown silty clay with infrequent siltstone fragments and small gravels. No archaeological components recovered from this fill. Fill deposited due to water action – silt eroded from sides of (**2915**) and deposited on the base of the ditch. Depth = 0.24m.	0.71- 0.95m
2917	**Fill:** Tertiary fill of (**2915**). Mid orangey brown silty clay loam with infrequent small gravels. No archaeological objects recovered from this context. Fill derived from topsoil (**2901**) due to weathering and plouging. Fill depth = 0.26m.	0.95- 1.21m
Trench No. 30		**Max depth: 0.62m**
3000	**Topsoil:** Mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay (30:70), heavy	0- 0.20m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	rooting and sparse subangular stones (<10mm in size)	
3001	**Subsoil:** Mid brownish red moderately compact clay silt with sparse small subangular stones	0.20- 0.25m
3002	**Natural:** Mid red clay with some waterlogged green clay and degraded shale	0.25m+
3003	**Cut:** Cut of large double ditch, filled with (**3004**) and (**3005**). Straight sided ditch suggestive of a Roman date. Side slope is moderate and the base of the ditch is flat. Length = >0.72m. Width = 2.13m.	0.25- 0.62m
3004	**Fill:** Primary fill of (**3003**). Dark red silty clay with large (1-15cm in diameter) subhedral siltstone and sandstones. Animal bone (including sheep, horse and deer) recovered from this context. Fill appears to have derived from the natural (**3002**) – similar to the appearance of (**3002**) but less cohesive.	0.49- 0.62m
3005	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3003**). Reddish brown silty clay with medium-large (1-10cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel. Akin to (**3004**), animal bone (including sheep, horse and deer) found throughout this fill. This fill is variable in its cohesivity but its colour is fairly consistent.	0.25- 0.49m
Trench No. 31		**Max depth: 0.58m**
3101	**Topsoil**	0- 0.2m
3102	**Subsoil**	0.2- 0.3m
3103	**Natural**	0.3m+
3104	**Cut:** Cut of furrow, filled with (**3105**). Aligned NW-SE, runs along the eastern side of the trench. Linear furrow cut by (**3106**). Side slope is shallow. The base and side shapes are both concave. Length = 0.58m. Width = 0.27m. Depth of furrow = 0.07m.	0.3- 0.37
3105	**Fill:** Fill of furrow (**3104**). Dark brown silty sand with large (1-15cm in diameter) subhedral pebbles. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Fill is very loose in consistency with low cohesivity. This context varies in depth throughout. This context is also cut by (**3106**).	0.3- 0.37m
3106	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch, filled with (**3107**). Cuts furrow (**3104**) and (**3105**). Steep side slopes which are straight in shape. Length = 0.60m. Width = 1.32m. Depth = 0.44m.	0.3- 0.74m
3107	**Fill:** Secondary fill of ditch (**3106**). Dark brown sandy silt with medium-large (1-10cm in diameter) subhedral pebbles. No archaeological components recovered from this context. The ditch appears to have been lined with red clay.	0.3- 0.74m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3108	**Cut:** Cut of ring gulley, filled with (**3109**). Cuts (**3103**) and a land drain. Same as (**3110**). Side slope is moderate and the side shapes are straight. The base shape is concave. Length = 0.39m. Width = 0.75m.	0.3- 0.57m
3109	**Fill:** Secondary fill of ring gulley (**3108**). Dark brown silty clay with frequent large (1-15cm in diameter) subhedral pebbles. A pottery sherd, cattle bone (mandible) and two cattle teeth were recovered from this context. Base of gulley lined with stone, which is green in colour.	0.3- 0.57m
3110	**Cut:** Cut of ring gulley, filled with (**3111**). Cuts (**3103**). Same as (**3108**) Side slope is moderate and the side shape is straight. The base shape of this ditch is irregular. Appears to be a component of (**3108**). Length = 0.32m. Width = 0.62m. Depth = 0.18m.	0.3- 0.48m
3111	**Fill:** Secondary fill of ring gulley (**3110**). Reddish brown silty sand with small (1-5cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This context contained a higher sand content than the majority of fills from Trench 31.	0.3- 0.48m
3112	**Cut:** Cut of ditch, filled with (**3114**). Part of a double ditch system, along with (**3113**). This linear ditch is cut by (**3113**). The side slope of the cut is moderate and the side shape is concave. The base shape is stepped. Length = 0.35m. Width = 1.65m. Depth = 0.58m.	0.3- 0.88m
3113	**Cut:** Cut of ditch, filled with (**3115**). Part of a double ditch system, along with (**3113**). This linear ditch cuts (**3112**) and (**3114**) at the NW edge of the archaeological feature. The side slopes are steep and are very steep on the NW side of the cut. The side shapes are straight and the base shape is stepped. Length = >0.35m. Width = 0.97m. Depth = 0.53m.	0.3- 0.83m
3114	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3112**). Cut by (**3113**). Dark grey silty clay with 1-8cm subhedral siltstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This fill is a darker (grey) colour than nearby fills. Siltstone inclusions are irregularaly spaced throughout the fill.	0.3- 0.88m
3115	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3113**). Reddish brown silty clay with natural red clay inclusions (>10cm in size). No archaeological components recovered from this context. The composition of this fill is very different to that of (**3114**).	0.3- 0.83m
3116	**Cut:** Cut of furrow, filled with (**3117**). Cuts (**3103**). Side slope is moderate and side shape is concave. The base shape is irregular. This is a very shallow cut which is bordered by large (15cm in size) siltstones. Length = 0.32m. Width = 1.16m. Depth = 0.08m.	0.3- 0.38m
3117	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3116**). Light brown silty clay with small (5cm in size) subhedral siltstone. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.38m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3118	**Cut:** Cut of furrow, filled with (**3119**). Cuts (**3103**). Side slope is shallow and side shape is convex. Base shape is stepped. Very shallow cut, bordered by siltstones. Length = 0.34m. Width = 1.08m. Depth = 0.08m.	0.3- 0.38m
3119	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3118**). Reddish brown silty clay with 1-10cm subhedral siltstone gravel. Very shallow and homogenous fill. This fill is less cohesive than other fills in Trench 31. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.38m
3120	**Cut:** Cut of curvilinear ditch, filled with (**3121**). Cuts (**3103**). Side slope is vertical and base shape is flat. Length = 0.30m. Width = 1.35m. Depth = 0.07m.	0.3- 0.37m
3121	**Fill:** Fill of (**3120**). Reddish brown/dark grey silty clay with flecks of natural red clay. It appears that a small amount of topsoil is present in this fill.	0.3- 0.37m
3122	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch, filled with (**3123**). Cuts (**3103**). Side slope is shallow and side shape is convex. Base shape of cut is flat. This shallow ditch was cut into the natural siltstone layer. Length = 0.60m. Width = 0.95m. Depth = 0.12m.	0.3- 0.42m
3123	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3122**). Reddish brown silty clay with small (1-5cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel and felcks of red natural clay (3103) running throughout this fill. Shallow fill. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.42m
3124	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch, filled with (**3125**). Cuts (**3103**). Side slope is shallow and side shape is convex. Base shape is flat. The ditch is cut into the siltstone natural layer. This context is one component of ditch sequence (**3122**). Length = 0.41m. Width = 1.08m. Depth = 0.14m.	0.3- 0.44m
3125	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3124**). Reddish brown silty clay with small (1-5cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel. No archaeological components recovered from this fill.	0.3- 0.44m
3126	**Cut:** Part of an ice wedge, filled with (**3127**). Cut by (**3128**) and cuts (**3103**). Side slope is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Length = 0.38m. Width = 0.29m. Depth = 0.22m.	0.3- 0.52m
3127	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3126**). Cut by (**3128**). Reddish brown silty clay with small (1-5cm in size) fragents of red natural clay throughout. Animal skeleton recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.52m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3128	**Cut:** Cut of linear furrow, filled with (**3129**). Cuts (**3103**), (**3126**) and (**3127**) as this feature runs NE-SW along the entire trench. Side slope of cut is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Length = 0.46m. Width = 0.60m. Depth = 0.42m.	0.3- 0.72m
3129	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3128**). Reddish brown silty clay with medium to large (1-10cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.3- 0.72m
3130	**Cut:** Cut caused by ice wedge, filled with (**3131**). Cuts (**3103**). Side slope of cut is steep and the side shape is straight. The base shape of this ditch is stepped. This feature borders a land drain on the SW side and is stepped to the east. Length = 0.32m. Width = 0.73m. Depth = 0.50m.	0.3- 0.8m
3131	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3130**). Reddish brown silty clay.	0.3- 0.8m
Trench No. 32		**Max depth: 1.42m**
3201	**Topsoil**	0- 0.26m
3202	**Natural**	0.26m+
3203	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3208**). Stratigraphically above (**3204**) and below (**3201**). Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-3cm in size) subangular mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and (Roman?) pottery recovered from this context. Depth = 0.60m.	0.26- 0.73m
3204	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3208**). Stratigraphically above (**3205**) and below (**3203**). Reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-6cm in size) mudstone inclusions. This fill possibly derived from redeposited natural as frequent patches of natural clay were found throughout this context. Animal bone and (Roman?) pottery recovered from this fill. Depth = 0.42m.	0.69- 0.96m
3205	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3208**). Stratigraphically above (**3206**) and below (**3204**). Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-5cm in size) mudstone inclusions. This fill was gradually deposited when the ditch was still in (silting up). Animal bone and (Iron Age?) pottery recovered from this context. Fill = 0.42m.	0.96- 1.26m+
3206	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3208**). Stratigraphically above (**3207**) and below (**3205**). Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small (1-5cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Possible turf layer of buried soil. Depth = 0.19m.	0.72- 0.92m
3207	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3208**). Stratigraphically above (**3208**) and below (**3206**). Cut by (**3220**). Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent subangular mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.30m.	0.48-0.92m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3208	**Cut:** Cut of linear enclosure ditch, filled with (**3203**) – (**3207**). Stratigraphically above (**3207**) and below (**3219**). Aligned NW-SE. Large enclosure ditch cutting (**3222**) and cut by later ditch (**3220**). Length = 1.23m. Width = >2.40m. Depth = >1.42m+0.27m augured.	0.25- 1.69m
3209	**Fill:** Fill of land drain (**3210**). Mixed patches of red and brown clay and silty clay with infrequent silt and mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth – 0.72m.	0.25- 0.97m
3210	**Cut:** Linear cut for land drain, filled with (**3209**). Cuts (**3219**). Cut into ditch (**3220**). Aligned NW-SE. Side slope is vertical and the side shape is straight. Length = >2.20m. Width = 0.30m. Depth = 0.72m.	0.25- 1.31m
3211	**Cut:** Cut for a modern land drain, filled with (**3212**). Cuts (**3202**). Cut appears square in plan. Side slope is vertical and side shape is straight. The base shape is flat. Very shallow cut. Length = >0.30m. Width = 0.27m. Depth = 0.06m.	0.25- 1.31m
3212	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3211**). Dark red silty clay. Homogenous redeposited natural fill. No archaeological inclusions recovered from this context.	0.25- 1.31m
3213	**Cut:** Linear double ditch cut, filled with (**3214**). Cuts (**3202**). Side slope is moderate and side shape is convex, though rather irregular. The base shape of this ditch is irregular. Length = 0.75m. Width = 0.90m. Depth = 0.35m.	0.25- 0.6m
3214	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3213**). Light brown silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill.	0.25- 0.6m
3215	**Cut:** Cut of rectangular (modern?) pit, filled with (**3216**). Side slope is moderate and side shape is straight. Base of cut is diagonal. A modern land drain cuts the NE edge of the present context. Length = 1.70m. Width = 0.78m. Depth = 0.37m.	0.25- 0.62m
3216	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3215**). Mix of light brown and pale green silty clay with small to medium (1-10cm in size) redeposited natural clay inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.25- 0.62m
3217	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch, filled with (**3218**). Cuts (**3202**). Side slope is moderate and the side shapes are concave and convex. The base shape is also concave. Width = 1.33m. Depth = 0.42m.	0.25- 0.67m
3218	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3217**). Dark grey silty sand with small through to large (1-15cm in size) subhedral siltstone gravel inclusions. These coarse inclusions were primarily identified at the base of the fill – possibly natural. Animal bone was recovered from this context.	0.25- 0.67m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3219	**Fill:** Fill of (**3220**). Dark greyish brown silty clay. This fill was gradually deposited (silted in). No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. Depth = 0.78m.	0.25- 1.33m
3220	**Cut:** Cut of modern boundary ditch, filled with (**3219**). Cuts (**3203**). Aligned NW-SE. The ditch is linear in plan. Side slope is steep and side shape is concave. The base shape is flat. Modern field boundary or furrow, utilised as a land drain. Length = 2.2m. Width = 0.30m. Depth = 0.72m.	0.25- 1.33m
3221	**Fill:** Single mixed fill of (**3222**). Dark greyish brown homogenous silty clay with infrequent mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and pottery recovered from this context. It appears that the fill is a mix of (**3223**, (**3224**) and (**3225**). Thus, the fill and finds from this context may be redeposited and not in-situ. Depth = 0.88m	0.25- 1.13m
3222	**Cut:** Cut of a linear ditch, filled with (**3221**). Stratigraphically above (**3223**). Cuts (**3203**) and (**3223**). Aligned NW-SE. Vertical side shape which angles at the base into a concave shape. The base shape is flat. Cut through earlier ditches (**3226**) and (**3208**). Length = >2.4m. Width = >1.40m. Depth = 0.88m	0.25- 1.13m
3223	**Fill:** Tertiary fill of (**3226**). Stratigraphically above (**3224**) and below (**3222**). Cut by (**3221**). Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-5cm in size) angular silt and mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and pottery recovered from this context. This fill possibly derived from the topsoil and ploughsoil. Depth = 0.56m.	0.25- 0.81m
3224	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3226**). Straigraphically above (**3225**) and below (**3223**). Mid reddish brown silty clay with frequent small (3cm in size) silt and mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. This fill derived from redeposited natural which has eroded off the edge of (**3226**) in one episode. Depth = 0.25m.	0.81- 1.06m
3225	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3226**). Stratigraphically above (**3226**) and below (**3224**). Mid reddish brown silty clay with infrequent siltstone and gravel inclusions. This fill derived from redeposited, eroded natural from the sides of (**3226**). No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.35m.	1.06- 1.46m
3226	**Cut:** Cut of early linear boundary ditch, filled with (**3223**) – (**3225**). Possibly cuts (**3202**), although this is difficult to confirm as further excavation is required. Component of (**3226**). Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. Base of feature unexcavated. Hence, base shape is unknown. Length = >2.40m. Width = 2.63m. Depth = 0.88m.	0.25- 1.46m
3227	**Fill:** Fill of (**3228**). Stratigraphically below (**3207**). Mid orangey brown	0.25- 0.62m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	silty clay with infrequent small (1cm in size) gravel and silty mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Field drain identified at the base of this fill. Depth = 0.62m.	
3228	**Cut:** Cut of modern linear ditch, filled with (**3227**). Cuts (**3229**). Aligned NW-SE. Side slope is steep and side shape is concave. The base is 'V'-shaped. Ditch cuts through a furrow and a modern land drain was identified at the base of this context. Length = >2.20m. Width = 0.78m. Depth = 0.62m.	0.25- 0.62m
3229	**Fill:** Fill of furrow (**3230**). Cut by ditch (**3228**). Mid orangey brown silty clay with infrequent small gravel and silt mudstone. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.15m.	0.25- 0.40m
3230	**Cut:** Cut of linear furrow, filled with (**3229**). Cuts (**3202**). Aligned NW-SE. Side slope is shallow/gradual and side shape is concave. The base is 'U'-shaped. Length = >2.2m. Width = 0.98m. Depth = 0.15m.	0.25- 0.40m
3231	**Fill:** Fill of (**3232**). Cut by (**3220**) and same as (**3203**). Mid reddish brown silty clay loam with infrequent small (1-6cm in size) angular shale and mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = >0.40m.	0.25- 0.65m
3232	**Cut:** Cut of linear boundary ditch. Filled with (**3203**) / (**3231**). Cut by (**3220**). Component of (**3208**). Aligned NE-SW. Side slope is vertical and side shape is concave. Base of feature unexcavated, thus base shape is unknown. Length = 2.60m. Width = 1.38m. Depth = >0.40m.	0.25- 0.65m
3233	**Fill:** Fill of pit (**3234**). Dark reddish brown (and mixed with mid orangey red) silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. The patchy nature of this fill suggests that it is backfill. Depth = 0.25m.	0.25- 0.5m
3234	**Cut:** Cut of pit, filled with (**3233**). Cuts (**3223**). Sub-circular in plan with gradual/shallow side slopes, which are concave in shape. The base of this pit is flat. Diameter = 1.23m. Depth = 0.25m.	0.25- 0.5m
Trench No. 33		**Max depth: 1.85m**
3300	**Topsoil:** Mid brownish grey moderately compact clay silt (30:70) with occasional small well rounded pebbles and dense rooting in upper layers of soil. This layer has been roughly ploughed recently.	0- 0.34m
3301	**Subsoil:** Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay (40:60) with sparse small subangular flecks of chalk and sparse rooting	0.34- 0.41m
3302	**Natural:** Reddish compact silty clay (10:90) with some patches of broken and degraded shale	0.41m+
3303	**Fill:** Fill of shallow ditch (**3304**). Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand with very small (<10mm in size) well rounded stones. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.43m.	0.41- 0.84m
3304	**Cut:** Cut of Romano-British linear enclosure boundary, filled with (**3303**). Cuts (**3302**). Aligned E-W. Side slope of the cut is steep and the side shape is moderate. The base shape is concave. Length =	0.41- 0.84m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	0.70m. Width = 0.54m. Depth = 0.43m.	
3305	**Fill:** Fill of gulley (**3306**). Mid brown grey moderately compact silty sand with occasional small (<3cm in size) subangular stones. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.27m.	0.41- 0.68m
3306	**Cut:** Cut of Roman linear gulley, possibly associated to linear gulley (**3313**). Filled with (**3305**) and cuts (**3302**). Aligned NE-SW. Side slope is shallow and side shape is moderate. The base shape of this gulley is flat. Length = 0.80m. Width = 0.67m. Depth = 0.27m.	0.41- 0.68m
3307	**Fill:** Upper fill of Roman enclosure ditch (**3309**). Stratigraphically above (**3308**) and below (**3303**). Mid greyish brown moderately compact silty sand with occasional small (<1cm in size) well rounded stones. Occasional Romano-British pottery and animal bone recovered from this context. Depth = 0.46m.	0.41- 0.87m
3308	**Fill:** Lower fill of Roman enclosure ditch (**3309**). Stratigraphically above (**3310**) and below (**3307**). Mid reddish brown moderately compact silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. Depth = 0.45m.	0.61- 1.06m
3309	**Cut:** Cut of deep Roman boundary/ enclosure ditch, part of continuing feature out of evaluation area. Filled with (**3007**), (**3008**), (**3010**) and (**3011**). Aligned NE-SW. Side slope is steep and side shape is sharp. Base of feature unexcavated, therefore shape of base is unknown (sondage excavated to establish the depth of the ditch). Width = 2.00m. Depth = 1.45m	0.41- 1.85m
3310	**Fill:** Slumped fill deposit into Roman enclosure ditch (**3309**). Stratigraphically above (**3308**) and below (**3311**). Mid brownish grey moderately compact silty sand with occasional small (<1.5cm in size) subangular stones. Roman pottery and carved animal bone recovered from this context. Depth = 0.60m.	0.41- 1.42m
3311	**Fill:** Base deposit of silting at bottom of Roman enclosure ditch (**3309**). Stratigraphically above (**3309**) and below (**3310**). Light yellowish brown moderately compact clay silt. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill. Depth = 0.65m (excavated).	1.02- 1.67m
3312	**Fill:** Fill of shallow gulley (**3313**). Mid brownish grey moderately compact silty sand with sparse very small subangular limestone flecks. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Depth = 0.24m.	0.41- 0.63m
3313	**Cut:** Cut of shallow linear gulley associated with (**1306**), filled with (**3312**). Cuts (**3302**). Aligned NW-SE. Moderate side slope and side shape is moderately steep. The base shape is concave.	0.41- 0.63m
3314	**Fill:** Secondary fill of early gulley (**3315**). Cut by later gulley (**3317**).	0.41- 1.11m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small (1-4cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Possibly related to (**3322**) or (**3320**) in the middle of Trench 33. Depth = 0.70m.	
3315	**Cut:** Cut of early linear gulley, filled with (**3314**). Cuts (**3302**). Cut by later re-cut gulley (**3317**). Aligned E-W. Side slope is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Possibly related to (**3321**) or (**3323**) in the middle of Trench 33. Width = 0.54m. Depth = 0.70m.	0.41- 1.11m
3316	**Fill:** Secondary fill of later re-cut gulley (**3317**). Cuts (**3315**). Mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small (1-8cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context. Possibly related to (**3320**) or (**3322**) in the middle of Trench 33. Depth = 0.55m.	0.41- 0.96m
3317	**Cut:** Cut of later linear gulley, filled with (**3316**). Cuts (**3314**). Possibly related to (**3321**) or (**3323**) in the middle of Trench 33. Aligned E-W. Side slope of cut is moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Width = 0.79m. Depth = 0.55m.	0.41- 0.96m
3318	**Fill:** Secondary fill of gulley (**3319**). Mid reddish brown silty clay. No coarse or archaeological inclusions identified in this fill. Depth = 0.25m.	0.41- 0.66m
3319	**Cut:** Cut of shallow linear gulley, filled with (**3318**). Cuts (3302). Aligned SE-NW. Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. The base shape of this gulley is concave. Width = 0.42m. Depth = 0.25m.	0.41- 0.66m
3320	**Fill:** Secondary fill of ditch (**3321**). Cut by (**3323**). Possibly related to (**3314**) or (**3316**) to the NW of Trench 33. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small (1-3cm in size) and medium to large (10-15cm) mudstone inclusions. Animal bone and (Roman?) pottery recovered from this context. Depth = 0.30m.	0.41- 0.71m
3321	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch, filled with (**3320**). Cuts (**3302**). Possibly related to (**3315**) or (**3317**) to the NW of Trench 33. Aligned E-W. Side slope is moderate and side shape is straight. The base shape of the cut is concave. Width = 0.82m. Depth = 0.30m.	0.41- 0.71m
3322	**Fill:** Secondary fill of ditch (**3323**). Possibly related to (**3314**) or (**3316**) to the NW of Trench 33. Mid greyish brown silty clay with sparse small (1-5cm in size) mudstone inclusions. Animal bone recovered from this context (in the section of the trench). Depth = 0.42m.	0.41- 0.83m
3323	**Cut:** Cut of later linear ditch, filled with (**3322**). Cuts (**3320**). Possibly related to (**3315**) or (**3317**) to the NW of Trench 33. Aligned E-W. Side slope of cut is moderate. Both the side and base shapes of this ditch are concave. Width = 0.62m. Depth = 0.42m.	0.41- 0.83m

Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
3324	**Fill:** Secondary fill of shallow gulley (**3325**). Cut by drain (**3327**). Possibly related to (**3305**) or (**3312**). Mid reddish brown silty clay. No coarse or archaeological components identified in this fill.	0.41- 0.33m
3325	**Cut:** Cut of shallow linear gulley, filled with (**3324**). Cuts (**3302**). Possibly related to (**3306**) or (**3313**). Aligned E-W. Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. Base shape is irregular.	0.41- 0.33m
3326	**Fill:** Secondary fill of cut for possible French drain (**3327**). Dark greyish brown silty clay with small through to medium (2-12cm in size) mudstone inclusions. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.41- 1.01m
3327	**Cut:** Cut of possible French drain, filled with (**3326**). Cuts (**3312**), (**3324**) and (**3325**). Aligned E-W. Cut is linear in plan. Side slope is steep and side shape is straight. The base shape of the cut is irregular.	0.41- 1.01m
Trench No. 34		**Max depth: 0.87m**
3401	**Topsoil**	0- 0.25m
3402	**Subsoil**	0.25- 0.35m
3403	**Natural**	0.35m+
3404	**Cut:** Cut of linear ditch, filled with (**3405**). Cuts (**3403**) and cut by (**3406**). Sides of cut are (1) steep and concave and (2) moderate and convex. Base shape is irregular. Depth = 0.35m.	0.35- 0.72m
3405	**Fill:** Secondary fill of ditch (**3404**). Cut by (**3406**). Dark reddish brown silty clay with large (1-23cm in size) grave/pebbles throughout the fill. Horse skeleton (poorly preserved), charcoal and a possible pot boiler were recovered from this context. _	0.35- 0.72m
3406	**Cut:** Cut of furrow, filled with ?(**3402**). Cuts (**3404**)/ (**3405**). Width = 3.30m.	0.35- 0.15m
3407	**Cut:** Cut of tree throw, filled with (**3408**). Cuts (**3403**). The cut is sub-circular when examined in plan. Side slope is shallow to moderate. Both the side and base shapes are concave. Length = 1.20m. Width = 1.01m. Depth = 0.24m.	0.35- 0.79m
3408	**Fill:** Fill of tree throw (**3407**). Reddish brown silty slay with multiple small (0.1-5cm in size) pebbles. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.35- 0.79m
3409	**Cut:** Linear furrow cut, filled with (**3411**). Cut by (**3410**) and cuts (**3403**). Side slope of cut is shallow and the side shape is concave. Shape of the base is irregular. Width = 1.05m. Depth = 0.08m.	0.35- 0.82m
3410	**Cut:** Cut for Victorian land drain. Cuts (**3403**)/ (**3409**). In plan, the cut appears to be irregular. The side slope is steep. Both the side and base shapes are convex. Width = 0.18m. Depth = 0.32m.	0.35- 0.87m
3411	**Fill:** Fill of furrow (**3409**). Cut by (**3410**). Reddish brown silty clay with infrequent small (0.1-5cm in size) coarse subhedral gravel. No archaeological components recovered from this context.	0.35- 0.82m
3412	**Fill:** Secondary fill of (**3410**). Reddish brown/ pale grey silty clay with	0.35- 0.87m

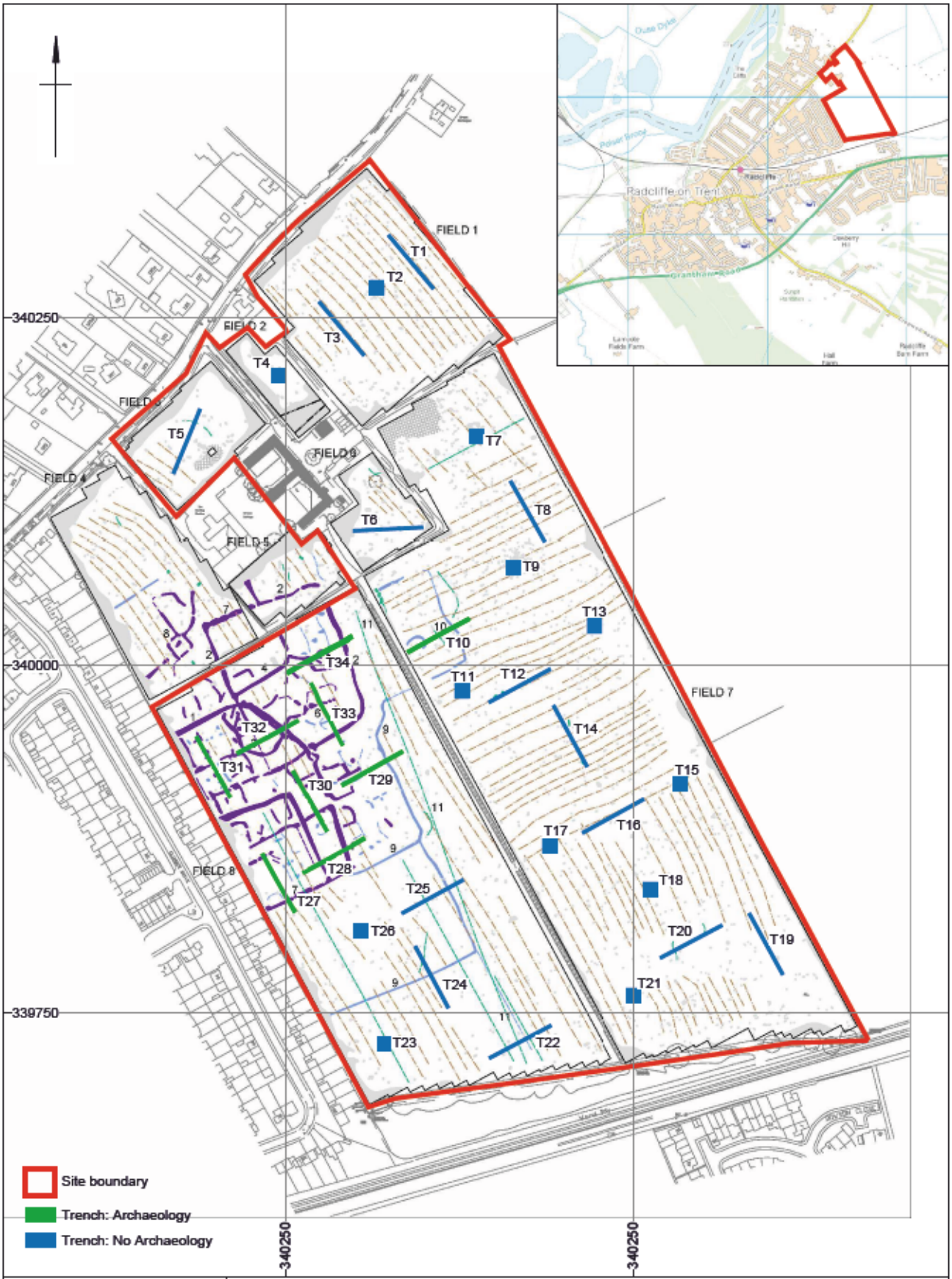
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
	infrequent small (0.1-5cm in size) gravel. Victorian ceramic land drain found at the base of the fill (15cm in diameter).	
3413	**Cut:** Cut of tree throw, filled with (**3415**). Cut be (**3414**). Side slope is shallow and side shape is concave. The base shape is flat. Diameter = 1.40m.	0.35- 0.62m
3414	**Cut:** Linear cut for land drain, filled with (**3416**). Cuts (**3413**) and (**3414**). Side slope is steep and side shape is concave. Rounded base shape.	0.35- 0.62m
3415	**Fill:** Secondary fill of pit (**3413**). Cut by (**3414**). Reddish brown/ pale grey silty clay with infrequent small (0.1-5cm in size) gravel and large (15cm in size) pebble. Partial, very poorly preserved horse skeleton found near the surface of the pit.	0.35- 0.62m
3416	**Fill:** Fill of (**3414**). Dark brown (and patches of red) silty clay with small (0.1-0.25cm in size) pebbles. Red clay base. Fill derived from backfill of (**3402**) and (**3403**).	0.35- 0.62m
3417	**Furrow:** Furrow running NW-SE and cutting through **3419**, the upper fill of ditch **3418**	0.35- 0.52m
3418	**Cut:** Ditch cut. Cut by (**3417**).	0.35- 1.09m
3419	**Fill:** Upper fill of (**3418**). Mid greyish brown silty clay	0.35- 0.58m
3420	**Fill:** Middle fill of (**3418**). Dark greyish brown silty clay	0.58- 0.75m
3421	**Fill:** Lower fill of (**3418**). Mid reddish brown silty clay	0.75- 1.09m
3422	**Cut:** Wide cut running NW-SE along the western edge of the enclosure ditch. Possibly forming a hollow way to access land to the south of the settlement. Over 9m wide as eastern edge was not found.	0.35- 0.92m
3423	**Fill:** Fill of (**3422**), dark greyish brown silty clay formed in **3422**	0.35- 0.92m

11 APPENDIX 2

Environmental data

Samples						Flot					
						Charred Plant Remains					
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments	Charcoal >4/2mm	Other
Trench 28 Romano-British Ditches											
2803	2805	4	30	40	30	A	A	A*	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume bases, including those of spelt, and spikelet fork. *Avena/Bromus, Raphanus, Rumex, Lolium/Festuca, Galium, Poa/Phleum, Trifolium/Medicago, Vicia/Lathyrus, Stellaria.* Tubers + stem/root frags (?including those of heather)	<1/1 ml	Sab (C)
2808	2807	5	30	90	35	A*	A**	A**	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume bases, including those of spelt and emmer, spikelet forks, *Avena* awns and Barley rachis frags. *Avena/Bromus, Polygonum, Persicaria, Rumex, Lolium/Festuca, Stellaria, Galium, Poa/Phleum, Tripleurospermum, Vicia/Lathyrus, Chenopodium* Tubers + stem/root frags	<1/1 ml	Sab (B)
Trench 31 Romano-British Curvilinear Ditch											
3109	3108	3	30	125	60	C	-	C	Indet. grain frags, *Vicia/Lathyrus, Trifolium/Medicago, Chenopodium*	0/<1 ml	Coal
Trench 32 Undated Ditch											
322	3223	6	30	30	50	C	C	C	Hulled wheat grain frags, glume base frags, *Avena/Bromus, Galium, Stellaria.* Tubers + stem/root frags	<1/<1 ml	Coal
Trench 34 Romano-British Ditch											
3404	3405	1	30	200	65	A	C	B	Hulled wheat and barley grain frags, glume base frags. *Avena/Bromus, Galium, Rumex, Chenopodium, Stellaria.* Tubers + stem/root frags	0/2 ml	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Sab = small animal bones



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Scale:	1:4000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
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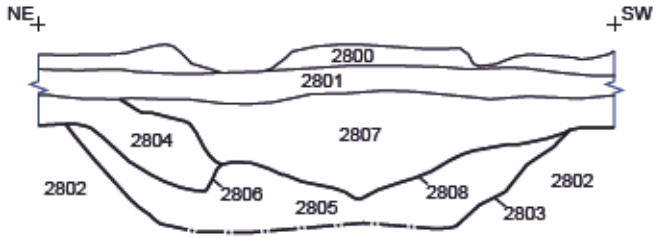
Location plan including geophysical survey results

Figure 1

Trench 28 1:125

0 5m



North-west facing section 1:50

0 1 2m

Evaluation trench

Furrow

Linear feature

Excavated slot

Date:	September 2013	Revision Number:	1.0
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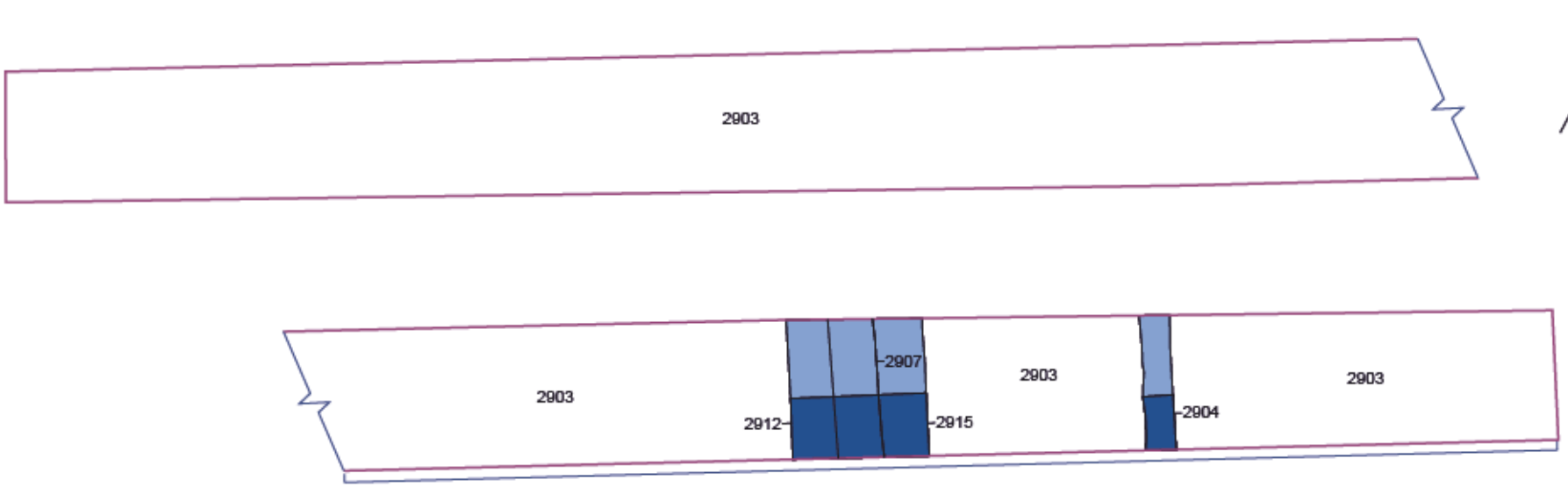
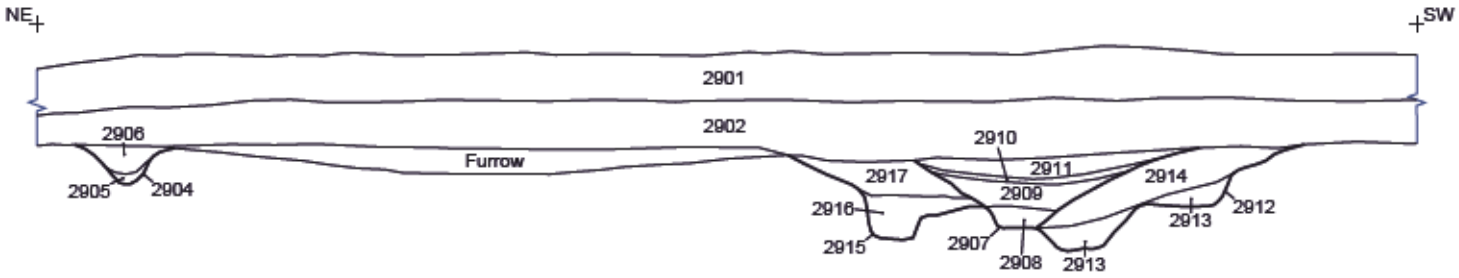
Trench 28

Figure 2





North-west facing section 1:50

Evaluation trench
Furrow
Linear feature
Excavated slot

Date:	September 2013	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	As described	Illustrator:	CB
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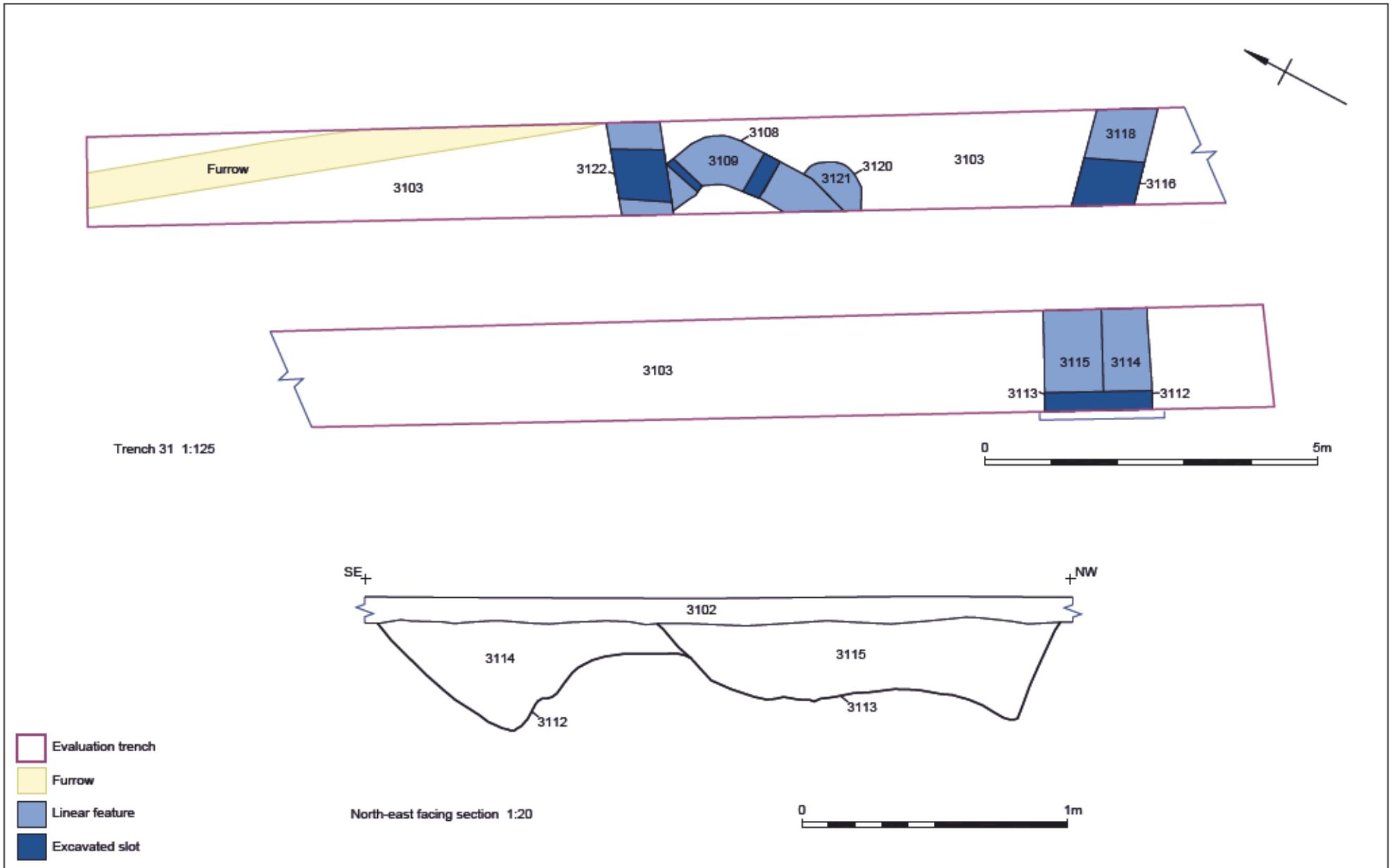
Trench 29

Figure 3



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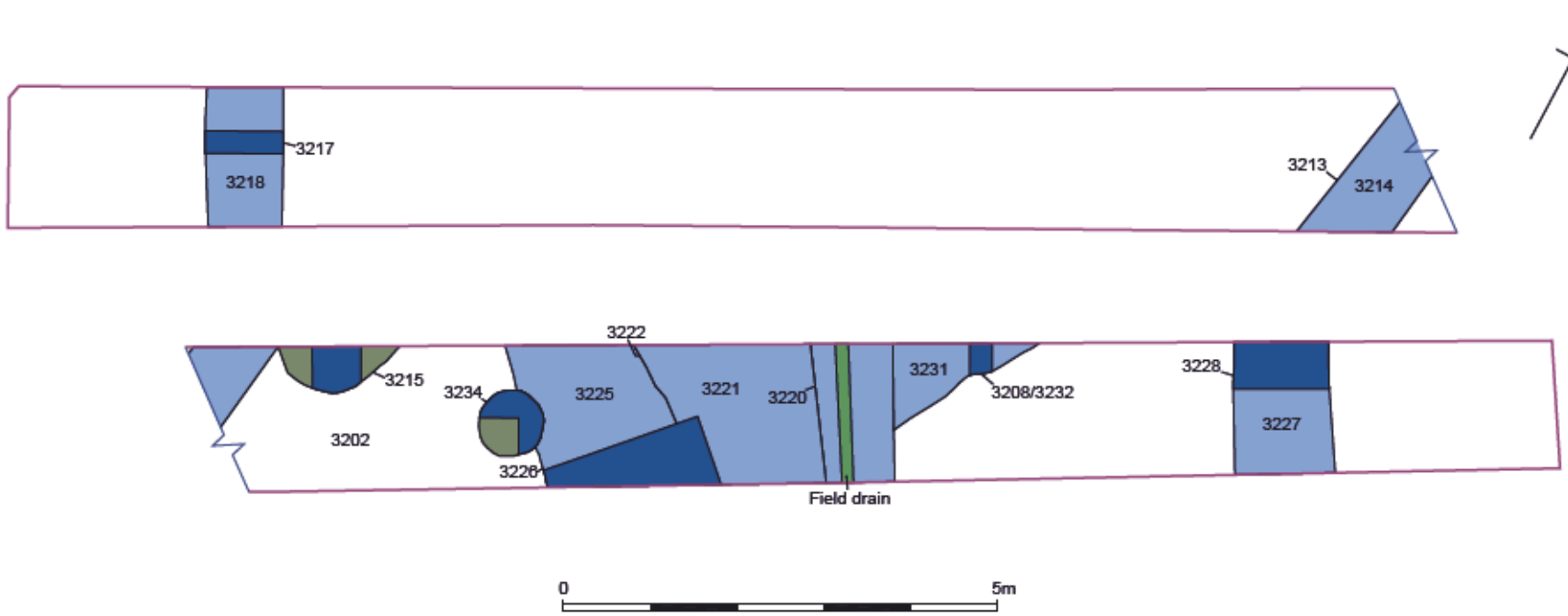
Trench 31

Figure 4



Evaluation trench
Furrow
Linear feature
Excavated slot
Field drain
Discrete feature

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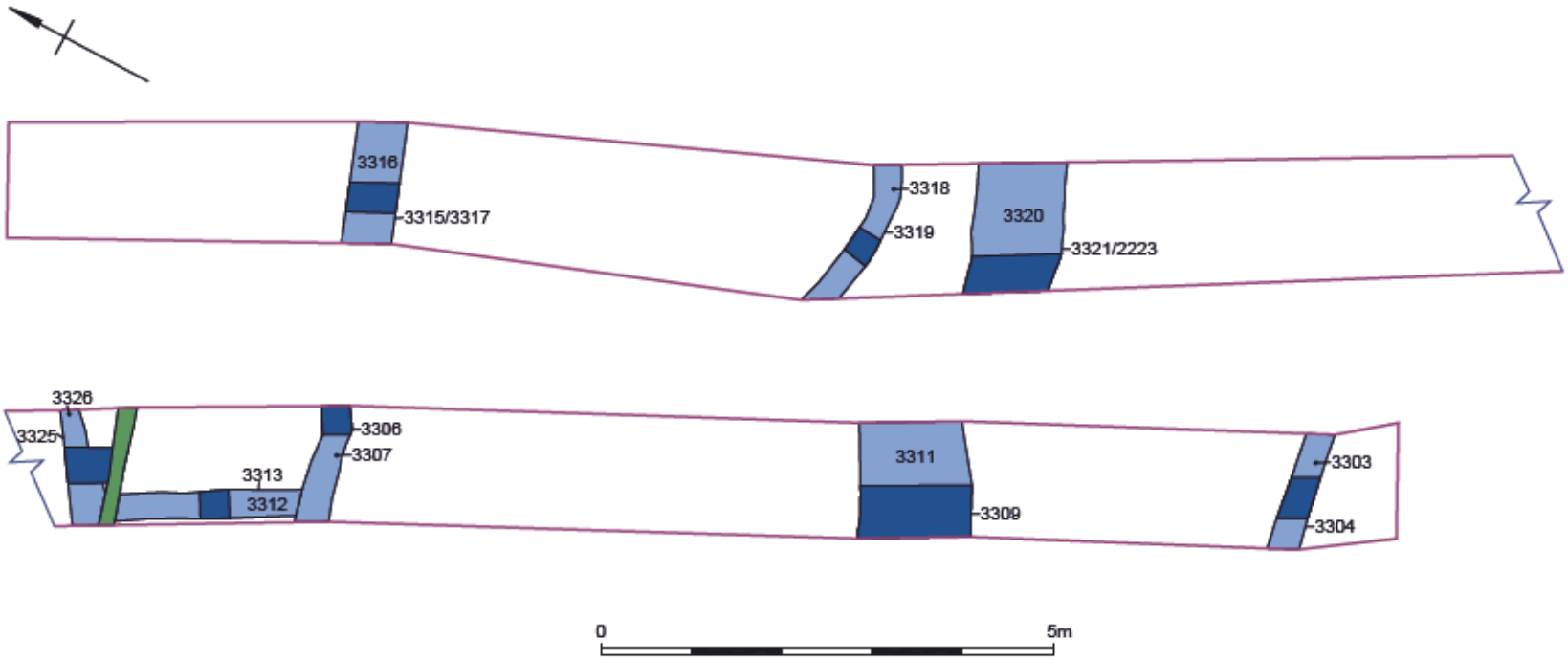
Trench 32

Figure 5



Evaluation trench

Furrow

Linear feature

Excavated slot

Field drain

Date:	September 2013	Revision Number:	1.0
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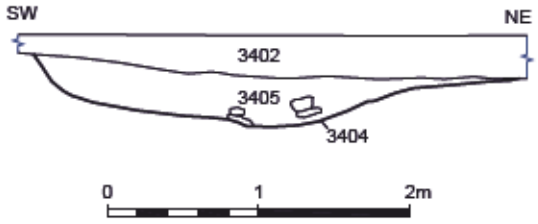
Trench 33

Figure 6

Trench 34 1:125



South-east facing section 1:50

- Evaluation trench
- Furrow
- Linear feature
- Excavated slot
- Field drain

Date:	September 2013	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	As described	Illustrator:	CB
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Trench 34

Figure 7

Plate 1: Trench 10, southwest facing section of curvilinear gulley 1005

Plate 2: Trench 27, south facing section of 2702

Date:	04/09/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\100720 (Shelford Road, Radcliffe on Trent)\Report\Figures and Plates\100720_Shelford_plates.cdr		

Plate 3: Trench 27, south facing section of 2709

Plate 4: Trench 28, north facing section of 2803

Date:	04/09/13	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\100720 (Shelford Road, Radcliffe on Trent)\Report\Figures and Plates\100720_Shelford_plates.cdr		