ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:

TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT BLEU RAYE FARM, MILLGATE, WHAPLODE, LINCOLNSHIRE

Planning Reference: H23-0471-23
NGR: TF 3240 2100
AAL Site Code: WHAM 23
Museum Accession Number: LCNCC:2023.108
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-519441



Report prepared for Mr Vahdet Mustafa

By
Allen Archaeology Ltd
Report Number AAL2023126

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Allenarchaeology

Contents

Executive Summary 1
1.0 Introduction 2
2.0 Site Location and Description 2
3.0 Planning Background 2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background 3
5.0 Aims and Objectives 3
6.0 Methodology 4
7.0 Results 5
Trenches 1 and 2 (Figures 3 and 4) 5
Trenches 3 and 6 (Figures 5 & 7) 6
Trenches 5 and 7 (Figures 6 & 8) 6
Trench 11 (Figure 9) 7
8.0 Discussion and Conclusions 8
9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology 8
10.0 Acknowledgements 8
11.0 References 9

List of Plates

Plate 1: Southeast facing representative section of Trench 5, looking northwest, 1x 1m & 0.5m scale 5
Plate 2: East-facing section of ditch [103], looking west, 1x2m & 0.5m scale 6
Plate 3: East-facing section of ditch [703], looking west, 1x 2m & 0.5m scale 7

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Pottery and CBM 10
Appendix 2: Animal Bone Assessment 11
Appendix 3: Context Summary List 13

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of animal bones from WHAM23 (NISP: Number of Identified Specimens) 11

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location outlined in red 18
Figure 2: Trench location plan 19
Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and sections 20
Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and sections 21
Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and sections 22

Figure 6: Trench 5, plan and sections 23
Figure 7: Trench 6, plan and sections 24
Figure 8: Trench 7, plan and sections 25
Figure 9: Trench 11, plan and sections 26

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Cover image: General shot of site, looking northeast

Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Mr Vahdet Mustafa to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Bleu Raye Farm, Millgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, in support of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site into a holiday park.

- The site is within an area of moderate archaeological interest, with a significant amount of Romano-British activity recorded to the southwest and southeast, in addition to several cropmarks which likely represent further Roman or later prehistoric activity.

- A geophysical survey of the site revealed little of archaeological interest, with former field boundaries and drainage ditches identified, as well as several potential palaeochannels.

- Twelve trenches were excavated, each measuring approximately 30m by 1.8m. Three linear boundary/drainage features were identified, all running broadly parallel to existing boundaries. A ditch at the south end of the site corresponds to a boundary shown on Ordnance Survey mapping and a ditch running across the centre of the site produced a small assemblage of post-medieval to modern finds, as well as two fragments of very abraded Roman tile. Two palaeochannels, previously identified by the geophysics were also confirmed.

- The evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for the proposed development area.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Mr Vahdet Mustafa commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at Bleu Raye Farm, Millgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire, following the submission of a planning application for the redevelopment of the site into a holiday park with associated fishing lakes.

1.2 The excavation, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (2020a), the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (2015), the local guidance in the '*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*' (LCC 2019) and a specification prepared by this company (AAL 2023).

1.3 The documentary and physical archive generated during this evaluation will be compiled in accordance with the national guidelines set out in *'Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation'* (AAF 2011) and '*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives'* (CIfA 2020b), and he local guidance in the '*Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook*' (LCC 2019) and will be submitted to The Collection Museum in Lincoln, where it will be deposited under the museum accession code LCNCC:2023.108. The agreed date of deposition is February 2024.

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site is located c.7.8km east of the centre of Spalding and c.5.1km southwest of the centre of Holbeach, in the administrative district of South Holland (Figure 1). The site is approximately 2.28 hectares and is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 3240 2100 and is c.3m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2 The bedrock geology of the site comprises West Walton Formation mudstone and siltstone, overlain by superficial tidal flat deposits of clay and silt (https://www.bgs.ac.uk/mapviewers/geoindex-onshore/).

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 A planning application for *the 'erection of 19 holiday lodges, reception building, facility managers accommodation and maintenance shed, 2 fishing lakes and associated hard and soft landscaping'* has been submitted (Planning Reference H23-0471-23). Following on from a geophysical survey (AAL 2023) a programme of trial trenching has been requested by the Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, to provide detailed information that will allow the planning authority to make an informed decision as to whether further archaeological investigations will be required following the determination of a planning application for the proposed development.

3.2 The approach adopted is consistent with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), with the chapter of relevance being '*Section 16. Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*' (Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities 2021).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Approximately 200m to the south of the site, seen on aerial photographs, are several undated (possibly Romano-British) cropmarks likely representing drove roads, linear features and old watercourses (Lincolnshire Historic Environment Number (LHER) MLI20384). Just east of these features are more undated cropmarks, likely of a Romano-British date (LHER MLI20385).

4.2 A Romano-British settlement at Whaplode St Catherine (LHER MLI20382) is located approximately 0.75km to the southeast of the site with another settlement of similar date at Hurdletree Bank, Sycamore Farm (LHER MLI20380), 0.8km to the southwest of the site.

4.3 The farmhouse at Blue Raye Farm (previously Home Farm) is a the only surviving historic part of a 19th century farmstead (LHER MLI123271). There are a few 19th century farmsteads within 0.5km of the site, Mill Gate Cottage (LHER MLI123262) – 300m north of the site, Crossways (LHER MLI123270) – 0.25km to the west of the site, and an unnamed farmstead (LHER MLI123272) – 0.15m to the southwest of the site.

4.4 A geophysical survey (AAL 2023) revealed very little of archaeological interest, with former field boundaries and drainage ditches identified. The survey also revealed several palaeochannels running across the site.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 The purpose of the trial trench evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the Historic Environment Officer at LCC (Lincolnshire County Council) to be able to formulate a policy for the management of the archaeological resources present on the site. Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to assess the impact of the development upon the archaeology.

6.0 Methodology

6.1 The agreed methodology entailed the excavation of 12 trenches, each measuring 30m long by 1.8m wide (Figure 2). In each trench, topsoil, subsoil and all non-archaeological deposits were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, in spits of 0.1m thickness until the first archaeological horizon or natural geology was reached, whichever was encountered first.

6.2 All excavated sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy and all photographs incorporated scales, an identification board and directional arrow, as appropriate.

6.3 The trenches and sections, as well as all archaeological features, were surveyed using a survey grade GPS unit receiving RTK corrections to produce an accuracy of approximately 20mm.

6.4 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number) consisting of three to four digits, depending on the trench it was located within, and given a written description; a summary of these is included in Appendix 2. Numbers within square brackets refer to cut features, e.g. ditch [103] in Trench 1 or ditch [1103] in Trench 11.

6.5 Fieldwork was undertaken by a team of archaeologists over a period of four days, Monday 11th September 2023 to Thursday 14th September 2023, supervised by the author.

7.0 Results

7.1 The stratigraphy was fairly consistent across the site, and comprised a sequence of friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay, overlain by an alluvial layer of firm, mid greyish brown clay, which was around 0.4m thick and was sealed by a topsoil of soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones, around 0.3m thick. Trenches 4, 8, 9, 10 and 12 were devoid of archaeological features, the remaining trenches are discussed in turn below.



Plate 1: Southeast facing representative section of Trench 5, looking northwest, 1m and 0.5m scales

Trenches 1 and 2 *(Figures 3 and 4)*

7.2 In Trench 1, an east – west orientated drainage ditch [103], was exposed, cutting the alluvium. It was around 1.8m wide and 0.84m deep and had two naturally accumulated fills, one of which contained two animal bone fragments. Cutting this ditch on a north – south alignment was a modern plastic land drain. Another modern land drain ran parallel, a little further to the east.



Plate 2: East-facing section of ditch [103], looking west, 2m and 0.5m scales

7.3 Trench 2, located c.25m to the east of Trench 1, identified the continuation of this ditch, recorded as [203]. It was of very similar dimensions and contained two similar fills, both devoid of finds.

Trenches 3 and 6 *(Figures 5 & 7)*

7.4 A northeast to southwest orientated palaeochannel [303], was recorded in Trench 3, measuring approximately 4.5m wide and 0.64m deep, and containing a firm, mid bluish brown silty clay. It corresponds to a geophysical anomaly running southwestwards from the northeast corner of the site.

7.5 Another palaeochannel, [603], was observed within Trench 6, measuring around 2.6m wide and 0.5m deep with an identical fill to [303]. This also corresponds to a geophysical anomaly meandering southward from the anomaly investigated in Trench 3.

Trenches 5 and 7 *(Figures 6 & 8)*

7.6 Running on a west-northwest to east-southeast orientation and cutting alluvium 501 was a drainage ditch [503], which was approximately 1m wide, 0.67m deep, and had three naturally accumulated fills. A single piece of modern CBM and 21 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the secondary fill, 505.

7.7 On a similar alignment to this and further to the east was [703], a drainage ditch of a similar dimensions to [503], and likely to be the same feature. It contained two fills, with the upper fill producing three sherds of pottery dating to between the mid-16th and 19th centuries, two pieces of residual Romano-British CBM, two amorphous fragments of CBM of uncertain date, and two fragments of animal bone.



Plate 3: East-facing section of ditch [703], looking west, 2m and 0.5m scales

Trench 11 *(Figure 9)*

7.8 Trench 11 had a single linear feature which ran on a west-southwest to east-northeast orientation and contained a single undated fill comprising a compact, light yellowish brown sandy clay. This feature appears to align with a boundary ditch present on the 1887 OS map and it was also apparent as a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Three archaeological features were identified during the trial trenching, all comprising likely boundary/drainage features, cutting the alluvial layer identified throughout the site and therefore likely to be of recent date. Ditches running through Trenches 1 and 2, and through Trenches 5 and 7 do not appear on any historic maps but are broadly parallel to existing boundaries. The feature exposed in Trench 11 corresponds to a geophysical anomaly, as well as a linear boundary shown on historic maps to be present from at least 1887 and still in use well into the 20th century.

8.2 Dating evidence from the site was limited, but a small assemblage of post-medieval to modern finds was recorded in the ditch running through Trenches 5 and 7, along with two fragments of heavily abraded and worn fragments of Roman tile. These attest to Roman settlement activity in the vicinity, as has been suggested by excavated evidence and cropmarks, but there is no evidence for this within the proposed development area. The only other finds were a small assemblage of largely unidentifiable animal bone.

8.3 The only other features exposed comprised two probable palaeochannels in Trenches 3 and 6, that correspond to sinuous geophysical anomalies. Overall, the evidence suggests a negligible archaeological potential for the proposed development area.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

9.1 The trial trenching methodology was appropriate to the scale and nature of the project and has provided sufficient information to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development area.

10.0 Acknowledgements

10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Mr Vahdet Mustafa for this commission.

11.0 References

AAF, 2011, *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum

AAL, 2023a, *Archaeological evaluation report: Geophysical survey by magnetometry on land at Bleu Raye Farm, Millgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire.* Allen Archaeology Limited Report Number: AAL2023095

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Appendix 1: Pottery and CBM

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised three sherds with a total weight of 123g. They are all post-medieval, and all occurred in a single context 704. They were recorded using the coding system of the City of Lincoln Archaeology Unit type-series (Young and Vince 2005) as follows:

CREA: **Creamware**, 1740-1900. 1 sherd, 2g.

GRE: **Glazed Red Earthenwares**, mid 16th – 19th century. 1 sherd, 95g.

MY: **Midland Yellow Ware**, mid 16th – mid 18th century. 1 sherd, 26g.

The wares are all common finds in the region. The sherd of GRE was from the rim of a large bowl or pancheon, a typical product of the tradition. The fragment of MY is from the base of a similar vessel. The sherds are all abraded to some degree.

CBM

A small assemblage of fired clay building material was noted. Context 505 produced a fragment of modern brick weighing 173g, while context 704 produced two fairly large but very damaged fragments of residual Romano-British brick/tile (weight = 885g) and two amorphous fragments of uncertain date weighing 166g. One of the former is likely to have been a hypocaust tile.

Bibliography

Young, J, and Vince, A, with Nailor, V, 2005, *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln.* Lincoln Archaeological Studies **7**

Appendix 2: Animal Bone Assessment

Bryn Leadbetter

Introduction

An assemblage comprising 25 fragments of animal bone were submitted for assessment. The remains were recovered from three ditch fills during evaluative excavations undertaken by Allen Archaeology Limited on land at Bleu Raye Farm, Millgate, Whaplode, Lincolnshire (Site Code: WHAP23). An assessment of the assemblage is presented here.

Methodology

Identification of the remains was aided by use of published guides (Hillson 1996, Schmid 1972) and recording was in accordance with guidelines set out by Baker and Worley (2019). Specimens were counted and any butchery and cut marks (Binford 1981), along with evidence of gnawing, burning and pathological changes were also recorded. Bone fragments unable to be identified to a specific taxon were recorded where possible as either micro (rodent size), small-mammal (SM/rabbit size), medium-mammal (MM/sheep size), or large-mammal (LM/cattle size), or as indeterminate where neither element nor taxon identification was possible. The ageing and sexing of the specimens was not attempted at this stage.

Results

Table 1 summarises the assemblage by context and taxon. The assemblage was heavily fragmented with no intact bones present and few of the specimens displaying sufficient defining morphologies to enable their assignment to a specific bone element or animal species. The 2 small fragments from context 105 are assigned to a medium-sized mammal (MM) based only on their general size and form. Similarly, the 21 indeterminate fragments from context 504 were assigned so based on their size alone, that is, of an apparent size that could be argued attributable to either a MM or a large mammal (LM), but too fragmented to say for certain. Some small morphology here, however, is suggestive of a scapula or pelvis perhaps, but neither may be the case. The humerus from context 704 was missing its distal aspect and so too most of the proximal aspect, but enough of the bone survives to suggest it likely belonging to a pig. All the remains expressed a progressive level of weathering with surface degrading and some evidence of longitudinal splitting. The humerus from context 704 was in a particular state, and alone in being a rusty-brown colouring – likely resulting from a sandy soil it may have rested in. Weighing a total of 107 grams, none of the bones carried any evidence of butchery, burning, gnawing or pathological alteration.

Context No.	Taxon	NISP	Indeterminate specimens	Total weight (grams)	Notes
105	MM	2	0	3	-
504	indeterminate	0	21	61	Possible LM scapula or pelvis
704	MM	2	0	43	possible pig humerus
Totals:	-	**4**	**21**	**107**	-

Table 1: Summary of animal bones from WHAM23 (NISP: Number of Identified Specimens)

Discussion

All the animal bones from WHAM23 were hand collected from ditch fills interpreted as naturally in-filling deposits. As such, then, being of uncertain origin, they cannot aid an interpretation of any ditch's original purpose. Likewise, and in any case with such a small assemblage, no worthwhile comment can be made regards animal husbandry matters based on these bones. None of the bones likely belong to exotic species, and the regular domestic animals, including the suggested pig, are common to archaeological assemblages of most periods – in most cases representing food waste. Given the paucity and condition of the bones no further study of the animal bones from WHAM23.

References

Baker, P., Worley, F., 2019, *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Recovery to Archive.* Historic England.

Binford, L., 1981, *Ancient Men and Modern Myths*, New York: Academic Press

Hillson, S., 1996, *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification*. London: Institute of Archaeology, University College London

Schmid, E., 1972, *Atlas of Animal Bones: For Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists.* London: Elsevier

Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.30	Topsoil
101	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.42	Alluvial layer
102	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.04+	Natural
103	Cut	East – west orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base		1.84	0.84	Cut of drainage ditch
104	Fill	Compact, light bluish grey sandy clay with no obvious inclusions			0.84	Naturally accumulated fill of drainage ditch [103]
105	Fill	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions			0.42	Naturally accumulated fill of drainage ditch [103]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
200	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.20	Topsoil
201	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.30	Alluvial layer
202	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.14+	Natural
203	Cut	East-northeast to west-southwest orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base		2.10	0.56	Cut of drainage ditch
204	Fill	Compact, light bluish grey sandy clay with no obvious inclusions			0.56	Naturally accumulated fill of drainage ditch [103]
205	Fill	Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions			0.35	Naturally accumulated fill of drainage ditch [103]

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
300	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.20	Topsoil
301	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.40	Alluvial layer
302	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.08+	Natural
303	Cut	Northeast – southwest orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base		4.46	0.64	Cut of palaeochannel
304	Fill	Firm, mid bluish brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions			0.64	Naturally accumulated fill of palaeochannel [303]
300	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.20	Topsoil

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
400	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.20	Topsoil
401	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.30	Alluvial layer
402	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.08+	Natural

Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
500	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.26	Topsoil
501	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.32	Alluvial layer
502	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.05+	Natural
503	Cut	West-northwest to east-southeast orientated linear ditch with moderately steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base		1.02	0.67	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
504	Fill	Compact, light bluish grey clay with no obvious inclusions			0.67	Naturally accumulated fill of ditch [503]
505	Fill	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions			0.45	Naturally accumulated fill of ditch [503]
506	Fill	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions			0.24	Naturally accumulated fill of ditch [503]

Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
600	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.31	Topsoil
601	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.17	Alluvial layer
602	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.21+	Natural
603	Cut	North – south orientated linear palaeochannel with a moderately steep concave west side and a moderately shallow concave east side, with a gradual break of slope to a flat base		2.66	0.50	Cut of palaeochannel
604	Fill	Firm, mid bluish brown silty clay with no obvious inclusions			0.50	Naturally accumulated fill of palaeochannel [603]

Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
700	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.32	Topsoil
701	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.48	Alluvial layer
702	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.02+	Natural
703	Cut	East-west orientated linear ditch with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base		2.56	1.16	Cut of ditch

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
704	Fill	Friable, mid orange grey silty clay with frequent iron pan inclusions			0.80	Naturally accumulated fill of ditch [703]
705	Fill	Firm, mid bluish grey clay with occasional iron pan inclusions			0.88	Naturally accumulated fill of ditch [703]

Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
800	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.20	Topsoil
801	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.38	Alluvial layer
802	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.04+	Natural

Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
900	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.20	Topsoil
901	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.40	Alluvial layer
902	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.02+	Natural

Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.28	Topsoil
1001	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.52	Alluvial layer
1002	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.06+	Natural

Trench 11

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
1100	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.30	Topsoil
1101	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.22	Alluvial layer
1102	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.04+	Natural
1103	Cut	West-southwest to east-northeast orientated linear ditch with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base		1.13	0.24	Cut of boundary ditch

Trench 12

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness/ depth (m)	Interpretation
1200	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey silty clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones			0.41	Topsoil
1201	Layer	Firm, mid greyish brown clay with no obvious inclusions			0.33	Alluvial layer
1202	Layer	Friable, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional patches of mid grey clay			0.17+	Natural



Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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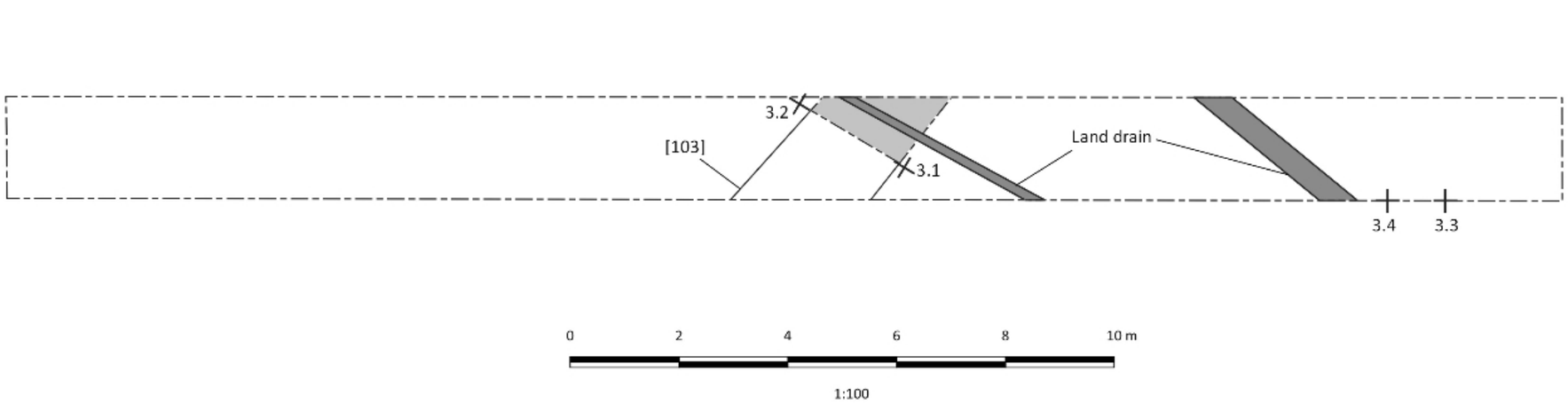
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Date	22/09/2023

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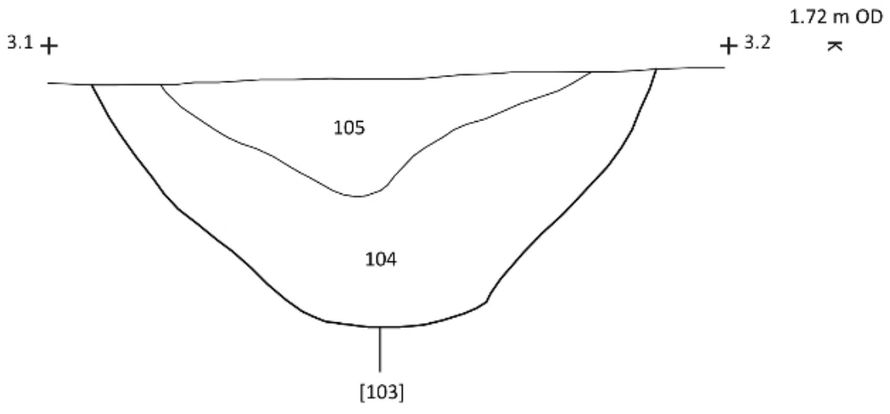
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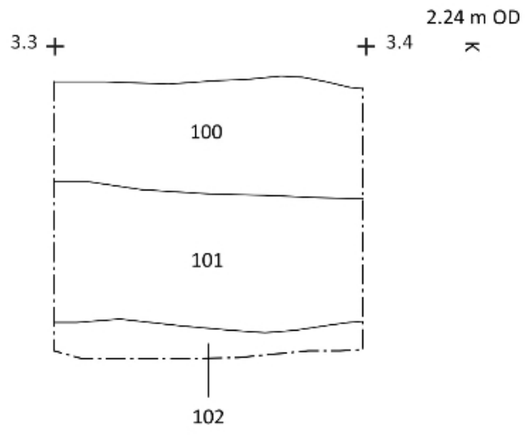
Figure 2: Trench location plan superimposed over geophysical results

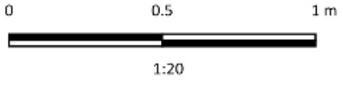


East Facing Section



Northeast Facing Section





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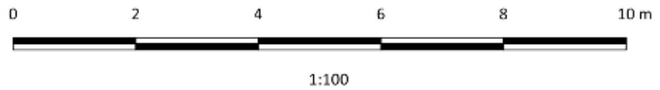
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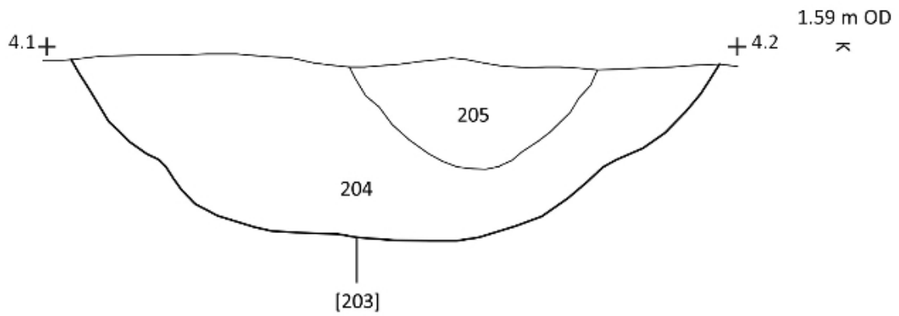
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Figure 3: Trench 1, plan and sections

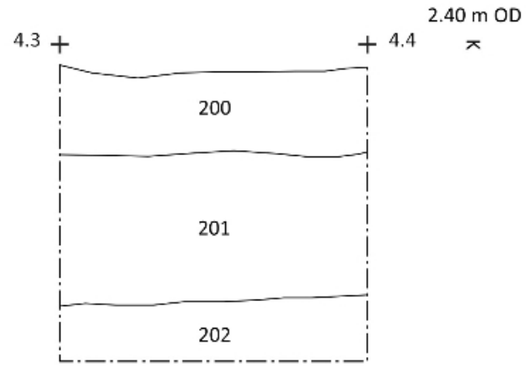


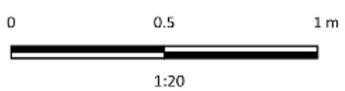


West-Southwest Facing Section



South-Southwest Facing Section





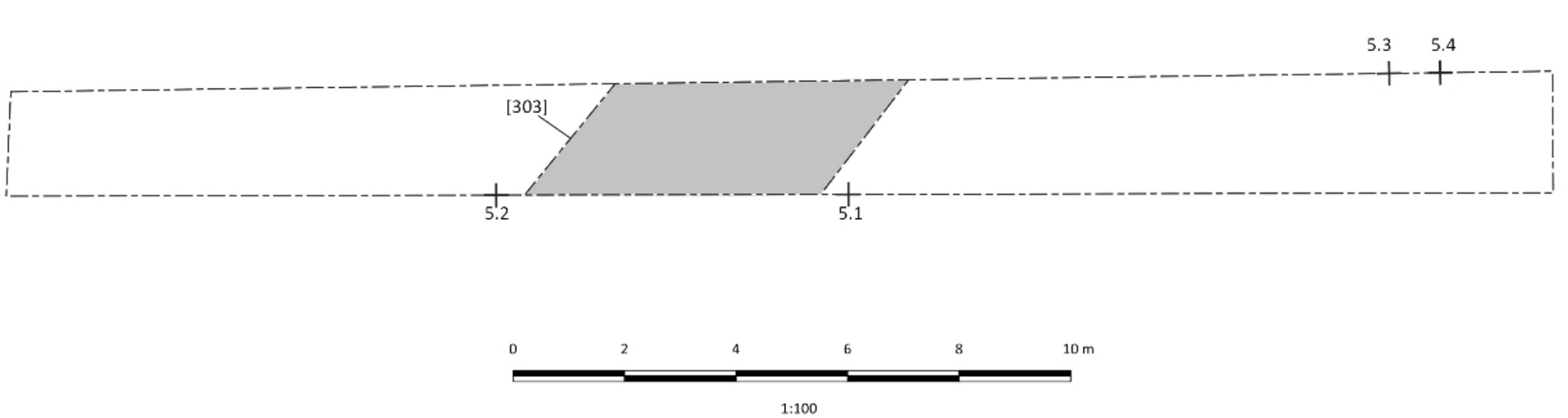
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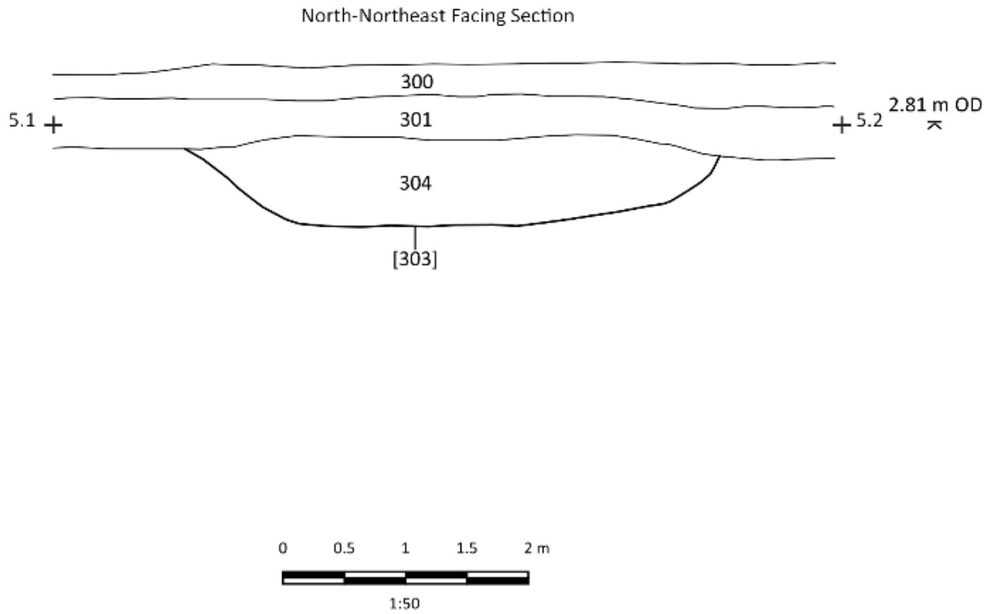
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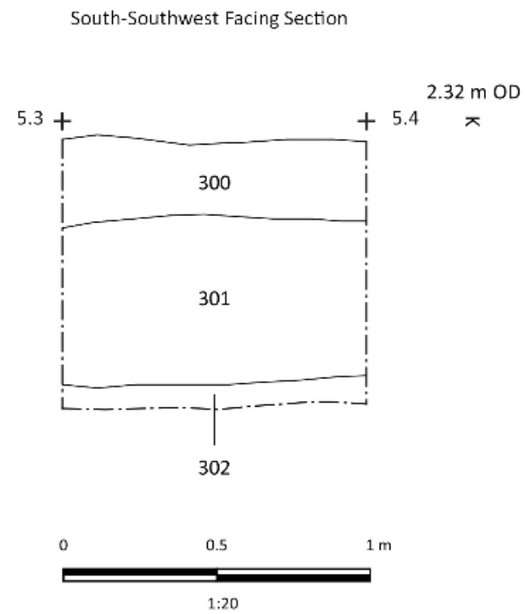
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Figure 4: Trench 2, plan and sections



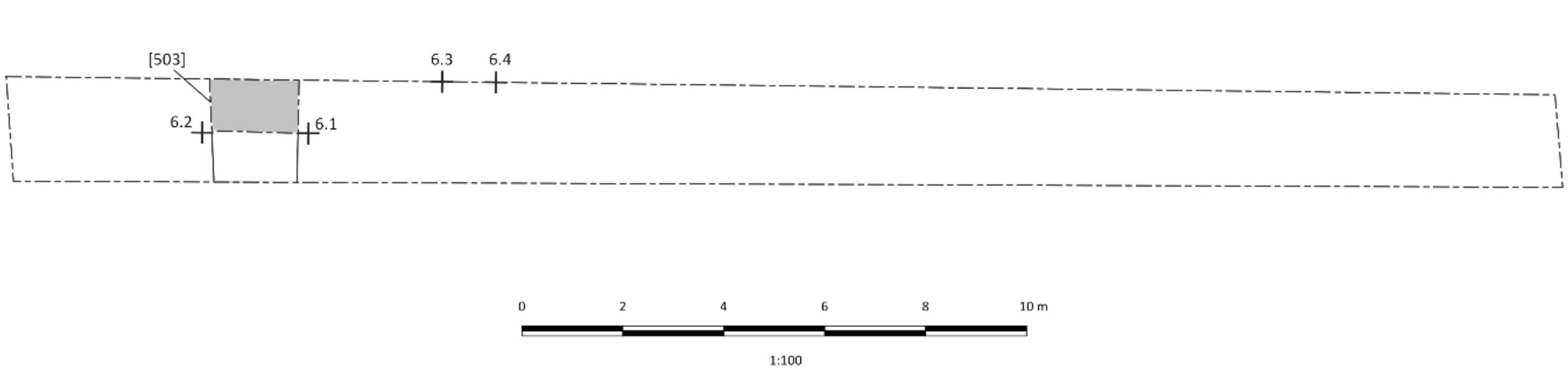




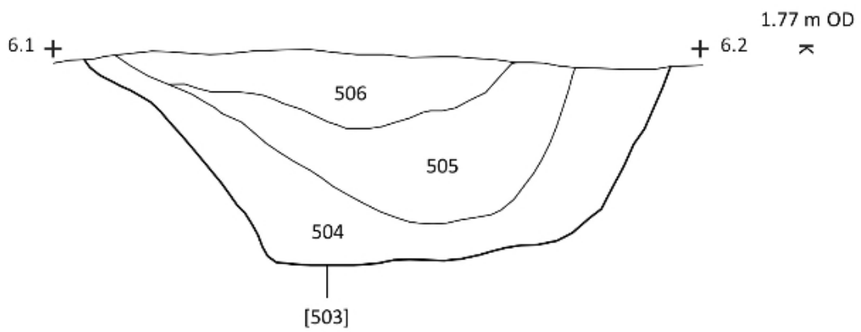
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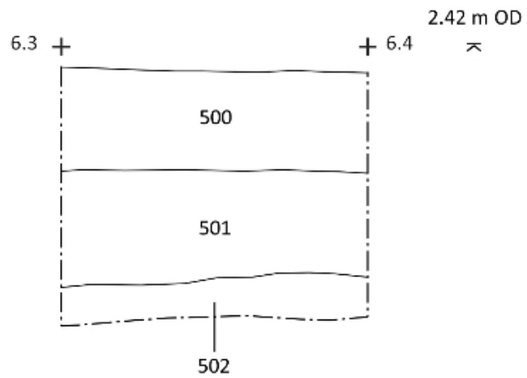
Figure 5: Trench 3, plan and sections

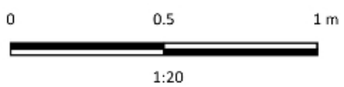


West-Northwest Facing Section



East-Southeast Facing Section

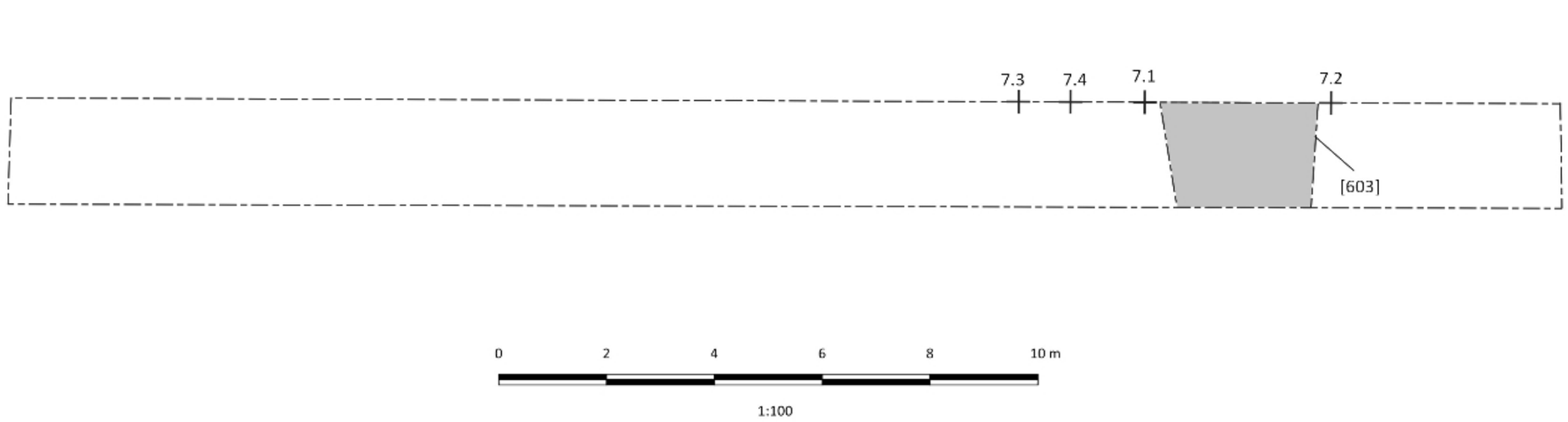




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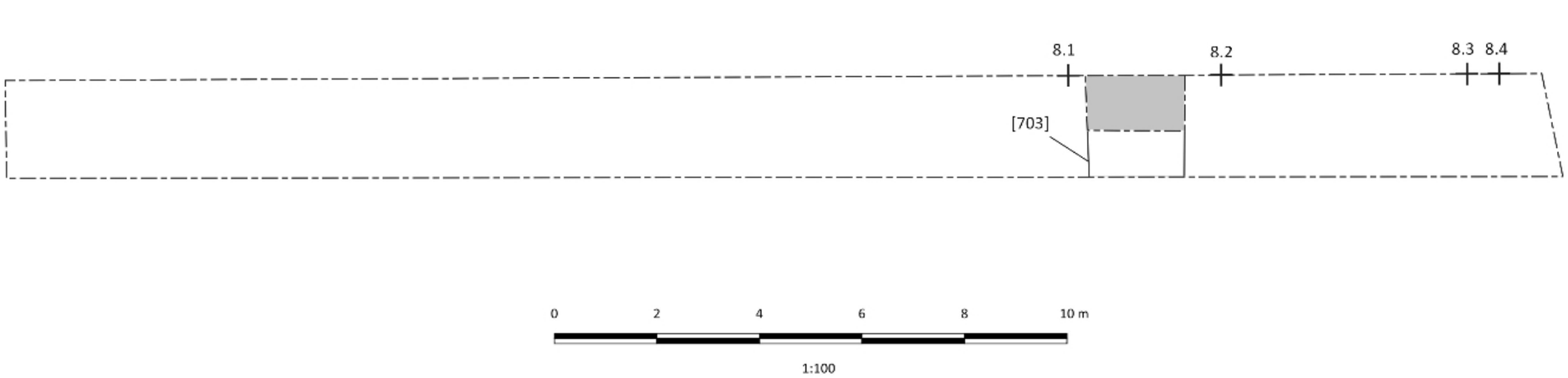
Figure 6: Trench 5, plan and sections



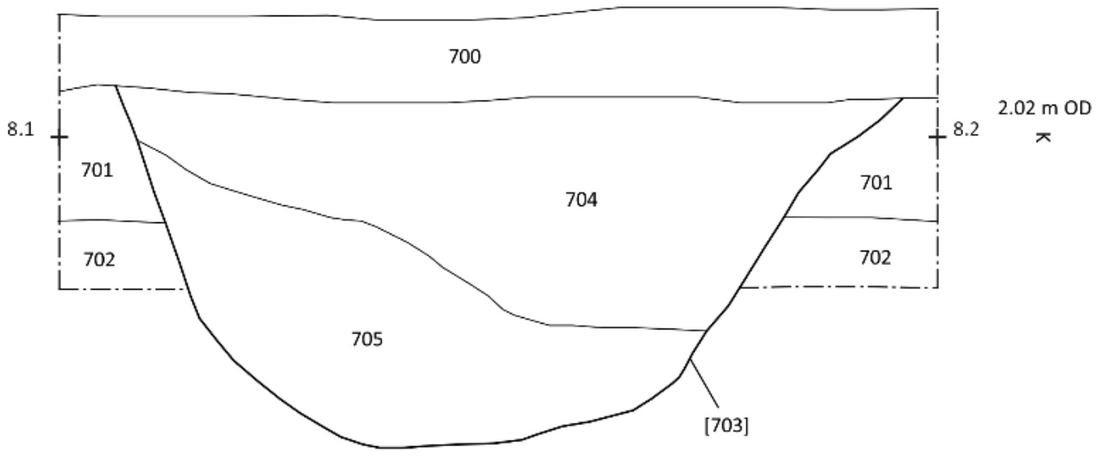
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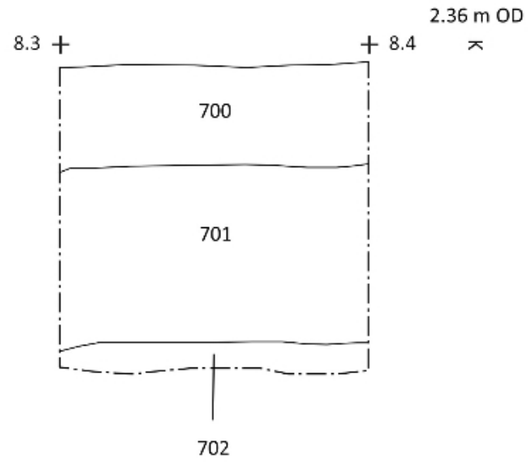
Figure 7: Trench 6, plan and sections

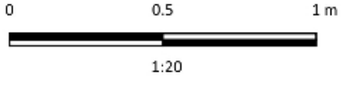


East Facing Section



East Facing Section

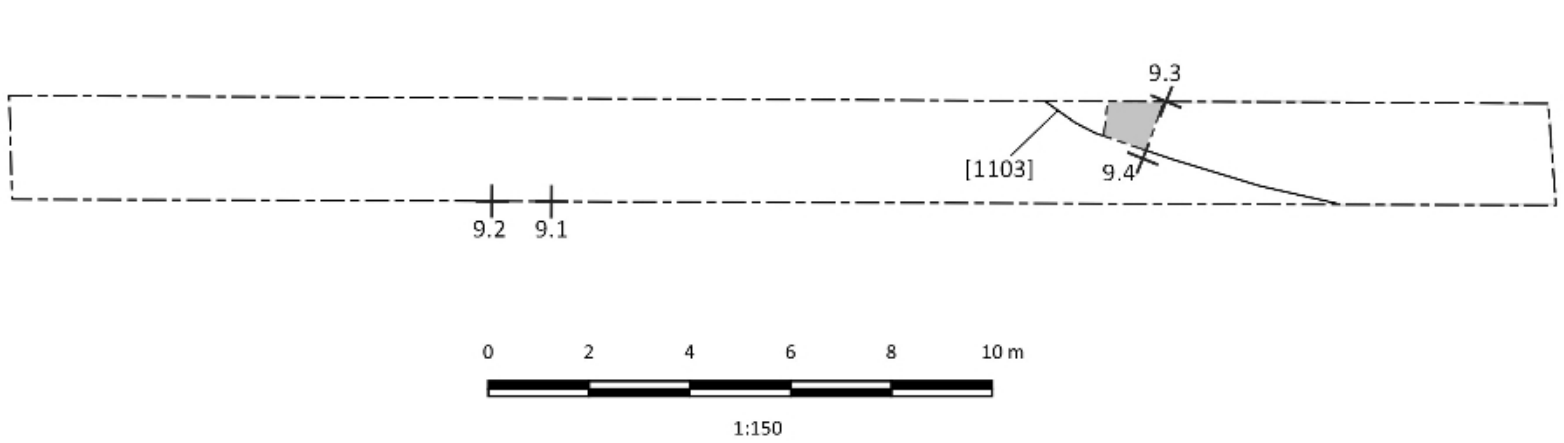


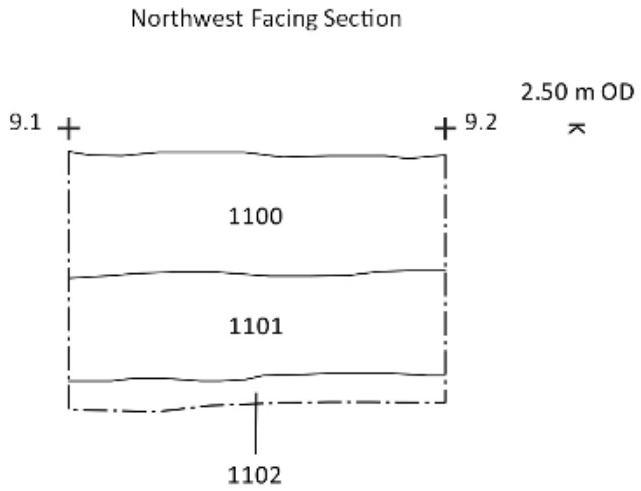


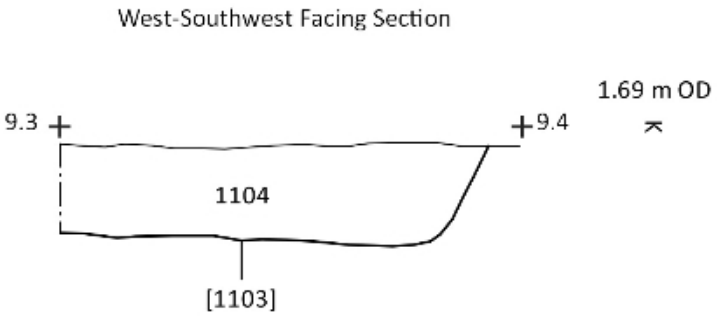
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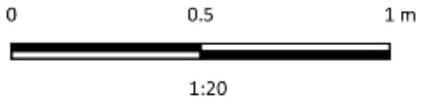
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Figure 8: Trench 7, plan and sections









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Figure 9: Trench 11, plan and sections



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