ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT:

LAND OFF FOLLY LANE, NORTON DISNEY, LINCOLNSHIRE

NGR: SK 8592 6012
AAL Site Code: NDFL 22
OASIS Reference Number: allenarc1-511838

Report prepared for the Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group

By
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Allenarchaeology

Contents

List of Plates

List of Tables

List of Appendices

List of Figures

Document Control

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Cover image: Working shot looking southeast

Executive Summary

- Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Folly Lane, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, as part of an ongoing community research project.

- The site lies within an area of significant archaeological activity, with a scheduled Roman villa lying in the field immediately to the north. Iron Age activity had also been identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching to the west of the site.

- A prior geophysical survey on the site revealed a circular/sub-rectangular feature along with a number of positive linear features.

- A programme of evaluation trenching comprising seven 10 - 15m long by 1.8m wide trenches, sited on the results of the preceding geophysics work, and an aerial photograph showing cropmarks within the site, revealed archaeological features within each trench. Finds and environmental evidence was very sparse, and comprised a small number of sherds of probable prehistoric date, but they were not closely dateable.

- The excavation involved stripping an area measuring approximately 400m² which targeted the central circular enclosure. Two test pits, each 1m², were also dug targeting large dipolar spikes on the geophysical survey results and a trial trench measuring 30m by 2m was also dug targeting an area of magnetic noise, potentially relating to iron smelting activity.

- The main excavation area revealed a series of intercutting enclosure features with three phases of activity, all dated to the middle Iron Age, along with post holes and pits. The first phase ditch was not uniform in shape or size, and was possibly too large to indicate a roundhouse. The later two ditch cuts were slightly smaller in diameter and far more uniform in size and shape, and may well represent ring ditches associated with Iron Age roundhouses.

- Post holes located within breaks in the two inner ring ditches may relate to entrance features for the roundhouses. A piece of reused possible kiln furniture was recovered from the base of one of the post holes, likely to have been used in that context as post padding.

- Possibly predating the earliest ring ditch/enclosure ditch was a potential small scale industrial pit feature. Only the very base of this feature remained, truncated by a later ditch. There were also three potential small clay-lined pits, all within a few metres of each other. Since the clay would have had to been brought onto the site, these small pits may also suggest some sort of small scale industrial activity, of uncertain function.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group commissioned Allen Archaeology Limited to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Folly Lane, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire, as part of an ongoing community research project.

1.2 All fieldwork and reporting has been undertaken in line with the recommendations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *'Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation'* (CIfA 2020) and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (Historic England 2015), and the local guidelines in the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (LCC 2019).

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 Norton Disney is located approximately 15.2km to the southwest of Lincoln and 10.3km to the north-northeast of Newark. The area of investigation lies approximately 2.5km to the west-northwest of the centre of Norton Disney and comprised a 400m² area within the northern corner of a larger agricultural field, bounded by Folly Lane to the west, and centred on NGR SK 8592 6012 (Figure 1), as well as two test pits and a trial trench targeting anomalies noted in the geophysical survey (AAL 2020) slightly further to the east.

2.2 The local geology comprises a bedrock geology of Scunthorpe Mudstone Formation, with Eagle Moor Sand and Gravel Member superficial deposits recorded over the entire site (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Immediately to the north of the site is a Roman villa, which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (No. 1005018, Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (LHER) reference 60745). Excavations undertaken between 1934 and 1937 identified a multiphase development of the villa site from the 1st century AD through to the middle of the 4th century AD. A geophysical survey (Bunn 2018) of the entire field containing the villa, using both magnetometry and resistivity techniques, revealed anomalies associated with the primary villa complex, as well as features potentially associated with prehistoric occupation of the site.

3.2 A geophysical survey (Bunn 2017) immediately to the west of Folly Lane (and to the west of the site) revealed potential pits and ditches. A follow up evaluation (Brocklehurst 2018) established these features as being Iron Age in origin, therefore pre-dating the villa.

3.3 Within the site, cropmarks recorded in the LHER (Monument No. 1067645) suggest the location of a probable prehistoric or Roman settlement consisting of enclosures and a possible hut circle. A geophysical survey (AAL 2020) on the site identified a circular/sub-rectangular feature along with potentially associated positive linear features corresponding with the cropmarks.

3.4 Trial trenching (AAL 2021) comprising seven 10-15m long by 1.8m wide trenches sited on the results of the preceding geophysics work and aerial photographs revealed archaeological features within each trench corresponding well with features seen on the geophysical survey and aerial photographs. The evaluation revealed more archaeological features than shown on the geophysical survey, which

suggests that the cropmarks shown on the aerial photographs are likely a good representation of surviving archaeology within the field.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 The excavated area measured approximately 400m² and targeted the central enclosure/possible hut circle. Two test pits, each 1m², were dug targeting large dipolar spikes on the geophysical survey results and a trial trench measuring 30m by 2m was also dug targeting an area of magnetic noise potentially relating to iron smelting activity.

4.2 The fieldwork was conducted by volunteers from Norton Disney History and Archaeology Group over a period of two weeks, Monday 5th to Friday 16th September 2022, and was supervised by the author.

4.3 The excavation area, test pits and trial trench were located on site using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS. Within the excavation area, topsoil, subsoil and other non-archaeological deposits were removed by mechanical excavator in spits not exceeding 0.1m in thickness down to the first archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was reached first. The machine excavation was monitored at all times by the author of this report. No machinery was allowed to track across stripped areas at any time during the archaeological works. Where complex archaeological deposits, structures or groups of features were exposed, these were hand cleaned using hoes and trowels. In the trial trench, topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits were removed by machine.

4.4 The test pits were excavated by hand in spits stratigraphically until either the archaeological horizon or natural geology were reached.

4.5 A full written record of the deposits were made on standard AAL context record sheets. Each deposit, was allocated a unique identifier (context number) and accorded a written description. Numbers in square brackets represent cut features, e.g enclosure ditch [102]. A summary of all contexts has been included in Appendix 1.

4.6 Deposits were drawn in section (at scales 1:10 or 1:20). Digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, and all photographs had scales, an identification board and directional arrow, as appropriate.

5.0 Results

Excavation area

5.1 Trial Trench 1 (AAL 2021) had corresponded well with the previous geophysical results (AAL 2020) and aerial photographs, and had revealed three linear features, a ditch and recut relating to the circular feature and a ditch slightly to the north representing the adjacent possibly related feature. The excavation was targeted over these two features, aiming to reveal them in their entireties.

5.2 Across the excavated area the stratigraphic sequence was consistent, comprising a ploughsoil of mid/dark brown slightly silty sand 100, 0.60m thick, over the natural geology of yellowish orange

with patches of reddish orange sandy gravel, 101. Two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from the ploughsoil.

5.3 The stripped area revealed a roughly circular enclosure ditch through which twelve sections were excavated; [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214], [220], and [229]. It measured approximately 15.5m in diameter, with an entranceway to the east, measuring approximately 4m in width. The ditch measured between 0.85m and 2.20m wide and between 0.13m and 0.49m deep. The fills of this ditch vary slightly across the site, although the majority are a mid/dark brownish grey/greyish brown or brown slightly silty sand, likely representing natural silting. In the southern part of the enclosure, in sections [111] and [121], the lower fill is a thin deposit of very dark brown/very dark greyish brown slightly silty sand, 112 and 122 respectively, which may represent a deliberate deposit of burnt material. One sherd of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of [111], 113. Fill 105 in cut [102] contained a large number of burnt stones/heat cracked pebbles along with one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery that suggested deliberate dumping. Within 202 one sherd of middle Iron Age pottery was recovered, and two sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from 178, the fill of [177]. Other slightly different fills within this enclosure ditch, mid orange brown/reddish brown sand 123/204/215, likely represent slumping material from the edges of the ditch.

5.4 The southern terminus of this feature appeared to be a recut of an earlier ditch [108] and [199], or an elongated pit. However since this earlier feature is only visible in this location, it is possible that it represents an elongated pit rather than an earlier version of the enclosure ditch.

Plate 1: East-northeast-facing section of enclosure ditch [102], [103] and [104], scale is 1m

Plate 2: South-facing section of enclosure ditch [199] and [201], scale is 1m

5.5 Within the base of the earlier feature [108]/[199] was a another potential cut [226], which contained what appeared to be the remnants of a possible industrial feature. The lower fill of [226] was a moderately compact yellowish brown sand 227, 0.08m thick, which likely represented a mixture of natural slumping and demolition material. The upper fill, 228, was composed of burnt red clay with some charcoal, 0.07m thick, and may represent part of a former industrial structure such as a kiln or furnace. It is possible that [226] is part of the same cut as [108/199], and the entire feature was dug to host the industrial feature.

Plate 3: North-facing section of industrial feature [226], scale is 0.5m

Plate 4: Pre-excavation shot of base of potential industrial structure [226], scale is 0.50m

5.6 If [108/199] represented an elongated pit containing an industrial structure, or an earlier phase of an enclosure ditch, it is likely that the industrial structure had or gone out of use prior to the digging of the later enclosure feature [229/201…etc]. Specifically it is likely that [229] likely cut through the remains of the structure, leaving only the base/demolition material remaining within the base of ditch cut [226].

5.7 Cutting through/across the northeastern part of the enclosure ditch is a curvilinear ditch [153/167/175/194]. This feature comes out of the northern edge of the stripped area running roughly north-northwest to south-southeast before turning to run to the east-southeast and running out of the eastern edge of the area. Potentially this represents a later enclosure feature mostly extending to the northeast of the site. This feature measured between 0.50m and 0.97m wide and 0.11 and 0.30m deep. The fills of this feature vary slightly from mid greyish brown/yellowish brown slightly silty sand to mid/dark brown silty sand. No pottery sherds were recovered from any of the slots through this feature, although a piece of fired clay was recovered from 154.

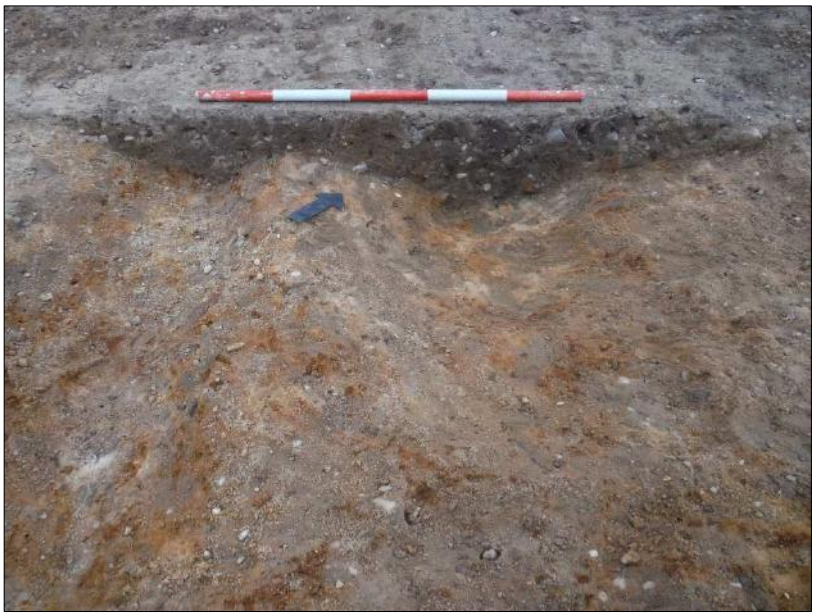

Plate 5: Southeast-facing section of [167] and terminus [169], scale is 1m

5.8 The second major iteration of the enclosure feature was represented by ditch cuts [103/114/128/138/148/179/205/216 and 224]. This formed another roughly circular enclosure, this time of a smaller diameter, approximately 11m. This feature could represent settlement activity and relate to a potential roundhouse, however the limited number of finds associated with this feature could suggest it is simply a small stock enclosure. The centre of this enclosure was further south than the first one, and this ditch cut through the northern and eastern edges of the first, larger enclosure ditch. Once again the entrance way into this enclosure was located at the eastern edge, measuring approximately 3.7m in width. This ditch measured between 0.38m and 0.87m in width and between 0.12m and 0.70m in depth.

Plate 6: West-facing section of [114] and [111], scale is 1m

5.9 The fills of this ditch vary slightly from light greyish/mid yellowish brown to mid/dark brown silty sand and sand. The majority of these fills are likely natural deposition, however three middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from 139 and fired clay from 106, which may suggest domestic waste disposal.

5.10 The third iteration of the enclosure feature was represented by ditch cuts [104/124/140/150/181/209/212 and 222]. This formed another roughly circular enclosure, approximately 12m in diameter, with the entrance way to the east again, measuring 3.7m in width. Similarly to the second phase, this may represent a potential roundhouse.

Plate 7: South-facing section of [214], [212], and [216], scale is 2m

5.11 The southernmost part of the enclosure ditch is missing, potentially it may not have been as deep as the rest of the feature and was fully truncated in this location by later ploughing.

5.12 The ditch measured between 0.37m and 1.65m wide and between 0.10m and 0.45m deep, and contained a mixture of fills from light yellowish brown to dark greyish brown slightly silty sand to sand. Two middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered from fills 152 and 182, with a piece of fired clay from 141 suggesting some deliberate deposition, but the fills are likely to be a majority of natural deposition along with potential slumping from the edges of the ditch.

5.13 Immediately to the northeast of the terminus of enclosure ditch [181], was a very shallow irregular shaped pit [186]. This measured 1.07m by 0.95m and contained a light brownish grey slightly silty sand 187, 0.08m thick. Cutting through [186] was a small posthole [188], 0.17m by 0.13m, which contained a mid-brownish grey slightly silty sand 189, 0.09m thick.

5.14 Cutting through the terminus [181] and the pit [186] is a small pit/large posthole [183] measuring 0.45m by 0.43m. This pit had two fills, the lower, 184, appeared to be a clay lining 0.07m thick, whilst the upper was a light yellowish grey silty sand 185, 0.29m thick.

Plate 8: Southeast-facing section of [179], [181], [183], [186] and [188], scale is 2m

5.15 To the south of those pits/postholes and located roughly in between the ends of the termini [138] and [181] were four postholes [130], [132], [134] and [136]. [130], [132] and [136] lay directly between the termini, while [134] lay slightly to the east. The four postholes measured 0.30m in diameter, 0.51m by 0.35m, 0.34m by 0.29m and 0.40m in diameter, respectively. All four contained mid/dark brown silty sand, 131 - 0.15m, 133 - 0.25m, 135 - 0.20m and 137 - 0.23m thick respectively. A large piece of burnt fired clay was recovered from 131, with three sherds of middle Iron Age pottery recovered from 133. The piece of burnt fired clay was particularly of note as it appeared to have previously been part of a repair to an industrial feature before becoming either a post-pad or post-packing. The grey colour of the potential patch is likely due to 'reduction' from a smelting process. The four post holes, due to their location, are likely to represent features relating to the entrance way into and out of the enclosure, perhaps door or gate posts.

Plate 9: Large piece of fired clay within base of posthole [131], scale is 0.50m

Plate 10: Northeast-facing section of [132], scale is 0.50m

5.16 In the northern part of the enclosure, ditch cut [148] cut the northeastern edge of [146], a posthole measuring 0.27m in diameter and containing a mid/dark brown slightly sandy silt 147, 0.07m thick. This posthole was also cut, on its southwestern edge by pit [142]. This sub-circular pit measured 0.89m by 0.80m and contained three fills, 143, 144 and 145. The lowest fill, 143, a light yellowish orange sand, 0.05m thick likely represented initial side slumping when the pit was first dug. The middle fill, 144, a light yellowish grey clay, 0.08m thick, likely represented a clay lining of the pit, with the upper fill, 145, a mid/dark brown slightly silty sand containing some fire cracked pebbles, 0.12m thick, likely representing a dumped deposit.

Plate 11: Southeast-facing section of [142], [146], [148] and [150], scale is 2m

5.17 Approximately 1m to the southwest of [142] was a small pit [157], 0.75m wide, which had been truncated by the evaluation trench. The lower fill of this feature was 159, a mid-brown silty sand,

0.10m thick, which likely represent side slumping when the pit was initially dug. The upper fill, 158, was mid brownish grey clay, 0.10m thick, which likely represented a clay lining of the pit.

Plate 12: East-facing section of [157], scale is 0.50m

5.18 Approximately 1.6m west of the western edge of the evaluation trench, and cutting though enclosure ditches [205] and [209] was a small sub-circular pit/posthole [207]. This measured 0.44m by 0.43m and contained a mid-yellowish brown silty sand, 208, 0.34m thick.

5.19 1.4m to the southwest of [207] was a small potential stakehole [192] which was cut into 225, the fill of ditch cut [224]. The stakehole measured 0.10m in diameter and 0.07m deep, and contained a very dark grey sand 193.

5.20 Approximately 1.4m to the south of [192] and lying 0.2m to the east of the enclosure ditch [216] was a small sub-oval posthole [218]. This measured 0.32m by 0.26m and contained a mid-reddish brown sand and gravel fill, 219, 0.16m thick.

5.21 To the south and southeast of the end of the evaluation trench were four more postholes situated within the enclosure, [165], [171], [173] and [190]. These features measured 0.67m by 0.39m, 0.15m in diameter, 0.49m by 0.37m and 0.36m in diameter respectively. These contained a mid-brown sandy silt, 166, 0.18m thick, a dark brown silty sand, 172, 0.06m thick, a light brown silty sand, 173, 0.30m thick and a dark brown silty sand, 191, 0.23m thick respectively.

Plate 13: Northwest-facing section of [173], scale is 0.50m

Plate 14: South-facing section of [190], scale is 0.50m

5.22 One pit was identified within the stripped area outside of the enclosure. [163] was a sub-oval pit located to the southwest of the three enclosure ditches. Measuring 1.10m by 0.48m and 0.18m deep, five sherds of middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the mid/dark brown silty sand fill.

Plate 15: South-facing section of [163], scale is 0.50m

Trial Trench and Test Pits

5.23 The stratigraphic sequence within the trial trench differed slightly, with a dark brown very sandy silt ploughsoil 1000, 0.30m thick, lying over a mid/dark brown very sandy silt buried soil 1001, 0.20m, overlying the natural geology of a yellowish orange sand 1002. Varying sizes of pieces of slag were seen within both the topsoil and the buried soil layers, however no features were seen cutting into the natural. The natural also contained patches of iron rich soil with chunks or iron ore, 'bog iron', present.

Plate 16: View of excavated trial trench, looking northwest. Scales are 2x 1m

Plate 17: Southwest-facing section of trial trench. Scales are 1 x 1m

5.24 The test pits were specifically targeted to attempt to identify the nature of two large dipolar spikes seen on the geophysical results (AAL 2020) (Figure 2). Test Pit 1 was abandoned once it became clear that the dipolar anomaly targeted was due to a piece of iron reinforcing bar buried in that part of the field. Test pit 2 revealed no archaeological features, with large amounts of slag within both the topsoil and the buried soil below likely responsible for the dipolar anomaly.

Plate 18: Iron rebar buried in the location of Test Pit 1

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions

6.1 The stripped area exposed a small Iron Age enclosure with at least three distinct phases of activity. However all the pottery recovered from fills within the site dated to the middle Iron Age, c.350-50BC. The two sherds of pottery recovered from the topsoil dated more generally to the Iron Age. This all ties in with broader Iron Age activity within the wider landscape. On the other side of Folly Lane, to the west and southwest, geophysical surveys followed by trial trenching revealed settlement activity of Iron Age or Roman date, with three Iron Age ring ditches or enclosures recorded as an extended northwestern part of the cropmarks associated with Brill Farm, located approximately 700m to the south-southwest of the site.

6.2 The enclosure sits within a probably contemporary, wider set of Iron Age rectangular enclosures, as revealed in the aerial photographs, geophysical survey and in the evaluation trenching. These features appear to be limited to the northwest corner of this field, although there is some suggestion that they may continue into the adjacent field to the north, where the Scheduled villa is present. Although Roman tile has been recovered during field walking in the same field as the current site, no Roman activity was revealed either during this excavation or during the prior evaluation trenching, suggesting that the activity in this field had ceased some time prior to the construction of the villa.

6.3 Interpreting the purpose of the enclosure has proven problematic. The size of the enclosure is relatively small, only 15.5m in diameter during its largest phase, giving an area of only 0.02 hectares. Iron Age banjo enclosures for comparison are at least ten times the size at their smallest. However the largest enclosure appears too large to represent a roundhouse, and the ditch representing this phase of activity is not uniform in shape or size. The fills of the different enclosure ditches have also provided very little evidence for function, with only a few sherds of pottery recovered and a tiny amount of bone. Whilst the earliest phase does not seem to represent a potential roundhouse due to the irregularity in the size and shape of the ditch, the two later phases of activity are potentially more consistent with settlement activity. The two ditches are far more regular in size and shape and may well represent two distinct phases of roundhouse construction, however the distinct lack of finds from these features along with very sparse results from the environmental samples taken from them, may suggest that they represent small simple stock enclosures. The post holes within the entrance way of the later enclosures could represent gate posts, with some of the other post holes representing posts for tethering animals.

6.4 The potential structural debris either within the terminus of the larger enclosure feature or within an elongated pit, is suggestive of some sort of small scale industrial activity. Potentially this feature could pre-date the earliest enclosure or at least correspond with its earliest phase. Unfortunately a slightly later phase of activity has removed most of the material associated with the structure, leaving only a possible base or simply demolition material. There were also three potential small clay-lined pits, all within a few metres of each other recorded on the site. Since the clay would have had to been brought onto the site, these small pits may suggest some sort of small scale industrial activity. Pit [183] cuts through the latest enclosure ditch, whilst the stratigraphic relationship for [142] and [157] is less clear. However potentially these clay lined pits represent a small industrial phase after the latest enclosure had gone out of use. This may suggest that potential small scale industrial activity possibly pre-dates and post-dates the enclosure phases of the site, indicating a continuing change of use for the area.

6.5 A shallower curvilinear ditch potentially representing the southwest part of another enclosure feature cut through the northeast part of the earliest enclosure ditch. This feature was not visible in the geophysical survey results, but there might be a very ephemeral trace of it in the cropmarks on the aerial photograph. No pottery was recovered from this feature so unfortunately no definitive date can be assigned to it, however it seems likely it also dates to the Iron Age.

6.6 There is a large amount of slag within the topsoil, in an area roughly 150 – 250m to the east. This has been identified through both fieldwalking and the geophysical survey. This slag has been dated as Iron Age, and is suggestive of very large amounts of iron smelting activity occurring in the area. The two test pits dug were targeted on features that it had been hoped might shed some light on the location of this activity, however one proved to be a buried piece of modern iron rebar, and the second only revealed large amounts of slag within the ploughsoil. The trial trench was also placed over an area of large amounts of magnetic noise, but once again only large amounts of slag was seen within the ploughsoil, no archaeological features revealed, with plenty of iron rich deposits with chunks of iron ore, "bog iron", within the natural.

7.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

7.1 The excavation methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present. It has revealed the full extent of the enclosure and identified a number of different phases of activity. The results have closely correlated with both the aerial photographs and the geophysical survey, and have led to a greater understanding of middle Iron Age activity in the area.

8.0 Acknowledgements

8.1 Thanks are due to many people for the successful completion of this project. First of all, thanks go to Alison and Jeremy Sheldon for access to the land. Then there are the numerous funders who have contributed to the project; The Lost Village Festival, Aubourn and Haddington Parish Council, Norton Disney Parish Council, Collingham Parish Council, Witham Valley Park Preservation Group, Witham Staple Magazine, Lincolnshire Co-op, North Kesteven District Council Lottery and Heritage Trust for Lincolnshire. Individual donations were also received from Jane Imrie, Andrea Marks, Gavin Warhurst, John Murray, John Robson, G K Goodwin King, Julia Marris, Marianne Overton, Graeme Hempsall, Barbara Martin, Oli Husemayer, Clive and Susan Moles, John D Robson and Michael Hosegood.

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8.3 MCB Brothers Langford are thanked for providing a digger and low loader for the excavation. Gusto Homes provided a digger driver. Lindum Group provided a dumper and driver. JS Teamwear provided hi viz for the team. Hill Holt Wood provided shelter and toilet facilities. Embryo Fisheries provided a portable toilet for the site. Jim Sallis of Nottingham Trent University for drone surveys,

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Appendix 1: Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

A total of 21 sherds weighing 426g were recovered from ten contexts. The assemblage comprises Middle Iron Age pottery dating to c.350-50BC (Table 1). The sherds are found in a range of sizes, mostly medium sized and some small and abraded. The mean sherd weight is 20g.

Feature	Feature type	Context no.	Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
100	Ploughsoil	100	Iron Age	2	71
102	Enclosure ditch	105	Middle Iron Age	1	9
111	Enclosure ditch	113	Middle Iron Age	1	10
132	Posthole	133	Middle Iron Age	3	19
138	Enclosure ditch	139	Middle Iron Age	3	25
150	Enclosure ditch	152	Middle Iron Age	1	34
163	Pit	164	Middle Iron Age	6	176
177	Enclosure ditch	178	Middle Iron Age	2	17
181	Enclosure ditch	182	Middle Iron Age	1	11
201	Enclosure ditch	202	Middle Iron Age	1	54
Total				***21***	***426***

Table 1: Quantity and weight of sherds by pottery date

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

Middle Iron Age

Fabric

The bulk of the Iron Age pottery contains quartz sand with a range of additions including linear voids from lost organic material perhaps grass, sub-angular white quartzite, and shell, represented by plate-shaped voids. A further fabric contains abundant plate-shaped voids from lost fossil shell inclusions. The range of fabrics follows those identified at the Iron Age farmstead of Cropwell Wolds (McSloy 2014, table 8.1).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)
Q1	Common fine rounded quartz grains	1	9
QO1	Common fine rounded quartz grains with mediu elongated voids	2	71
QQu	Common fine rounded quartz grains with rare medium sub-angular quartzite and moderate su angular voids, perhaps from mudstone	7	230
QSh	Common fine rounded quartz grains with comm medium plate shaped voids	3	28

S1	Common medium plate-shaped voids in fine clay matrix	7	78
Total		***21***	***426***

Table 2: Quantity and weight of sherds by fabric

Form

Rims are present from four vessels. One has an ovoid body, upright neck and direct flattened rim equivalent to form J1 from Cropwell Wolds (Cooke and Mudd 2014, fig.8.8, 12). The remaining jars are ovoid neckless forms with direct rounded or flat rims (Cooke and Mudd 2014, fig.8.8, 8). Six sherds have wiped scored surfaces, the remaining sherds are smoothed and undecorated.

Deposition

The bulk of the assemblage came from the enclosure ditch (Tables 1 & 3). Further sherds came from a single pit and posthole. Two sherds, 71g are from ploughsoil. All identifiable sherds are from Middle Iron Age forms, suggesting that the pottery in the enclosure ditch sections and the pit and posthole all derived from contemporary activity dating to the Middle Iron Age.

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)	No. of identifiable vessels
Enclosure ditch	10	160	2
Pit	6	176	1
Ploughsoil	2	71	
Posthole	3	19	1
Total	***21***	***426***	***4***

Table 3: Quantity and weight of sherds by feature

Discussion

The small assemblage suggests activity in the area in the Middle Iron Age. The range of fabrics and forms compare well with Middle Iron Age pottery found locally at Cropwell Wolds and High Thorpe dating to *c.*350-100BC (Cooke and Mudd 2014).

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Appendix 2: Environmental Sample and Bone Assessment

Bryn Leadbetter

Introduction

Four whole-earth environmental samples and 3 small fragments of burnt-calcined bone were collected during excavations carried out by Allen Archaeology Ltd on Land off Folly Lane, Norton Disney, Lincolnshire (site code: NDFL22). The samples were taken for the potential recovery of charred plant remains and wood charcoal, and any further environmental evidence in order to aid an interpretation of the features from which the samples derived and to help provide an understanding of the arable economy and local environmental conditions at the time the site was active. Any artefacts found in the samples were also collected. Following is an assessment of the samples and bone fragments along with proposals for any further analysis required.

Methodology

The samples were processed by flotation with the lighter, floating, material (flot) retained in a 300-micron mesh and the heavier fraction (residue) captured in a 1000-micron mesh. The flots were then air dried before being scanned under a microscope. The residues were air dried, sieved at 5mm and 2mm and sorted by eye. Any artefacts in the residues were removed and united by context with those hand-collected during excavation, whilst any additional vegetation and other environmental material was added to the corresponding flot. The remaining geology was discarded. The bone fragments were examined by eye, weighed and measured.

Results

The 4 samples comprised a total of 34 litres of deposit material for processing, which resulted in 34 millilitres of flot material for assessment (Table 1). All the flots were small in size and each contained only a little amount of small charcoal fragments, <10mm on rare occasions, and varying small amounts of modern rootlets. One of the burnt-white (calcined) bone fragments was collected from context 164, the fill of pit 163, and measured 33mm in length, and 2 came from context 127, the upper fill of enclosure ditch 124, and measured 18mm and 5mm. None of the specimens registered any weight. Due to the small size of the bone specimens they could not be attributed to a particular element or taxon.

Sample no.	Context no.	Context type/ Date	Sample volume (ltrs)	Flot volume (ml)	Environmental Remains
1	202	fill of enclosure ditch re-cut 201	8	7	Low presence of charcoal specks/fragments <10mm (rare) Moderate in modern rootlets
2	139	fill of enclosure ditch 138	9	7	Low presence of charcoal specks/fragments <10mm (rare) low in modern rootlets
3	141	fill of enclosure ditch 140	9	10	Low presence of charcoal speck/fragments <10mm (rare) High in modern rootlets
4	228	upper fill of possible cut of structure	8	10	Low presence of charcoal specks/fragments <10mm (rare) moderate in modern rootlets
Total	-	-	34	34	-

Table 4: Quantification of whole-earth samples

Discussion

The paucity of the remains leaves no opportunity for a sensible interpretation. Whilst charcoal is a useful archaeological material, able to inform on subjects such as environmental reconstruction and choice of fuel, the material in hand, if proved in any case not to be modern and intrusive, perhaps the result of modern agricultural practices, is too limited in size and scope to have sufficient informative potential as to warrant further analysis. The bone fragments too are of no significance given their number, size and lack of identifying morphology. As such, there is no requirement for further analysis of the flots or bone.

Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Excavation Area

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
100	Layer	Moderately compact, mid/dark brown slightly silty sand with frequent small pebbles and stones			0.60	Ploughsoil
101	Layer	Moderate/friable, yellowish orange with patches of dark reddish orange sandy gravel				Natural
102	Cut	Curvilinear, WSW-ENE, concave sides and base, contains 105		1.45	0.49	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [103], same as [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
103	Cut	Curvilinear, WSW-ENE, concave sides and base, contains 106		0.87	0.70	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [102], cut by [104], same as [114], [128], [138], [148], [179], [205], [216] and [224]
104	Cut	Curvilinear, WSW-ENE, concave sides and base, contains 107		0.37	0.10	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [103], same as [124], [140], [150], [181], [209], [212] and [222]
105	Fill	Friable, light greyish brown, slightly silty sand with moderate gravel, contains some charcoal pieces and large quantities of fire cracked pebbles		1.45	0.49	Possible deliberate backfill of [102]
106	Fill	Friable, light brownish grey, slightly silty sand with moderate gravel		0.87	0.70	Possible deliberate backfill of [103]
107	Fill	Friable, mid reddish brown slightly silty sand with moderate gravel		0.37	0.10	Natural deposition within [104]
108	Cut	Curvilinear, N-S, shallow sloping sides and concave base, contains 109		1.08	0.31	Cut of terminus of enclosure ditch, cut by [229], same as [199]
109	Fill	Moderate/friable, very light grey sand with small pebbles and stones		1.08	0.31	Fill of terminus of [108]
110	Fill	Moderate/friable, mid/dark brown slightly silty sand with occasional small pebbles		1.02	0.16	Fill of terminus of [229]
111	Cut	Curvilinear, E-W, concave sides and base, contains 112 and 113		1.10	0.33	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [114], same as [102],

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
						[121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
112	Fill	Moderate/friable, very dark greyish brown slightly silty sand		1.10	0.06	Lower fill of [111], possible deliberate backfill
113	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown slightly silty sand with occasional/moderate small stones and pebbles		1.10	0.27	Upper fill of [111], likely natural deposition
114	Cut	Curvilinear, E-W, steeply sloping south edge, shallow north edge, concave base, contains 115 and 116		0.66	0.31	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [111], same as [103], [128], [138], [148], [179], [205], [216] and [224]
115	Fill	Friable, light brown sand, with occasional/moderate small stones and pebbles		0.36	0.15	Lower fill of [114], probable natural deposition
116	Fill	Friable, light/mid brown slightly silty sand with occasional small stones and pebbles		0.66	0.17	Upper fill of [114], probable natural deposition
117	VOID					
118	VOID					
119	VOID					
120	VOID					
121	Cut	Curvilinear, NW-SE, concave sides and base, contains 122 and 123		0.95	0.28	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [124], same as [102], [111], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
122	Fill	Friable, very dark brown silty sand		0.95	0.06	Lower fill of [121], possible deliberate backfill
123	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown sand with frequent small pebbles and stones		0.90	0.20	Upper fill of [121], probable natural deposition
124	Cut	Curvilinear, NW-SE, steeply sloping sides and concave base, contains 125, 126 and 127		0.47	0.40	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [122] and [128], same as [104], [140], [150], [181], [209], [212] and [222]
125	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and stones		0.26	0.12	Lower fill of [124], probable natural deposition
126	Fill	Friable, mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and stones		0.47	0.18	Middle fill of [124], probable natural deposition

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
127	Fill	Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles and stones		0.47	0.12	Upper fill of [124], probable natural deposition
128	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SE, concave northeast side, southwest side truncated, concave base, contains 129		0.52	0.12	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [124], same as [103], [124], [138], [148], [179], [205], [216] and [224]
129	Fill	Friable, light orange brown sand, with frequent stones and pebbles		0.52	0.12	Fill of [128], probable natural deposition
130	Cut	Circular, steep sides and concave base, contains 131	0.30	0.30	0.15	Cut of posthole
131	Fill	Moderately compact, mid/dark brown silty sand with small pebbles			0.15	Fill of [130]
132	Cut	Oval, steep sides and concave base, contains 133	0.51	0.35	0.25	Cut of posthole
133	Fill	Moderately compact, mid/dark brown silty sand with small pebbles			0.25	Fill of [132]
134	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sides and concave base, contains 135	0.34	0.29	0.20	Cut of posthole
135	Fill	Moderately compact, mid/dark brown silty sand with small pebbles			0.20	Fill of [134]
136	Cut	Circular, steep sides and concave base, contains 137	0.40	0.40	0.23	Cut of posthole
137	Fill	Moderately compact, mid/dark brown silty sand with small pebbles			0.23	Fill of [136]
138	Cut	Curvilinear, N-S, west side stepped, east side concave, concave base, contains 139		0.75	0.38	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [140], same as [103], [124], [128], [148], [179], [205], [216] and [224]
139	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown silty sand			0.38	Fill of [138], possible deliberate backfill
140	Cut	Curvilinear, N-S, concave sides and base, contains 141		0.44	0.26	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [138], same as [104], [124], [150], [181], [209], [212] and [222]
141	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown silty sand			0.26	Fill of [140], possible deliberate backfill
142	Cut	Sub-circular, E-W, concave sides and base, contains 143, 144 and 145	0.89	0.80	0.21	Cut of pit, cuts [146]
143	Fill	Loose/friable, light yellowish orange sand with slight gravel		0.45	0.05	Likely side slumping in [142]

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
144	Fill	Firm, light yellowish grey clay		0.70	0.08	Clay lining of pit [142]
145	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown slightly silty sand with fire cracked pebbles and some gravel		0.86	0.12	Fill of [142], likely deliberate backfill
146	Cut	Moderately steep sloping sides and concave base, contains 147		0.27	0.07	Cut of potential posthole, cut by [142] and [148]
147	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown slightly sandy silt with moderate gravel			0.07	Fill of [146]
148	Cut	Curvilinear, ESE-WNW, steep sides, concave base, contains 149		0.60	0.31	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [146], same as [103], [124], [128], [138], [179], [205], [216] and [224]
149	Fill	Friable, dark brown silty sand with moderate rounded gravel			0.31	Fill of [148], probable natural deposition
150	Cut	Curvilinear, ESE/WNW, fairly steeply sloping sides and concave base, contains 151 and 152		0.90	0.23	Cut of enclosure ditch, same as [104], [124], [140], [181], [209], [212] and [222]
151	Fill	Friable, mid brownish yellow slightly silty sand with some gravel		0.50	0.05	Lower fill of [150], probable natural silting
152	Fill	Friable, mid brown silty sand with patches of very dark grey silt		0.90	0.16	Upper fill of [150], probable deliberate deposit
153	Cut	Curvilinear, SE-NE, shallow concave sides and base,		0.54	0.15	Cut of potential enclosure ditch
154	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional small pebbles and stones			0.15	Fill of [153], possibly a mix of natural silting a deliberate deposition
155	VOID					
156	VOID					
157	Cut	Possibly circular, west side truncated by evaluation trench, concave sides and base, contains 157 and 158		0.75	0.10	Cut of pit
158	Fill	Well compacted, mid brownish grey sandy clay		0.50	0.10	Clay fill/lining of pit [157]
159	Fill	Friable, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and small stones		0.50	0.10	Lower fill of [157], possibly side slumping
160	Cut	Curvilinear, E-W, shallow sides and concave base, contains 161 and 162		1.60	0.35	Cut of enclosure ditch, same as [102], [111], [121], [169], [177], [196], [201],

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
						[203], [214], [220] and [229]
161	Fill	Friable, mid greyish brown sand with frequent small pebbles		1.60	0.22	Lower fill of [160], likely natural deposition
162	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small pebbles		1.20	0.14	Upper fill of [160], likely natural deposition
163	Cut	Sub-oval, NNE-SSW, concave sides and base, contains 164	1.10	0.48	0.22	Cut of pit
164	Fill	Moderately compact, mid/dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and small stones			0.22	Fill of [163], probable deliberate deposition
165	Cut	Sub-oval, N-S, steep sides and concave base, contains 166	0.67	0.39	0.18	Cut of posthole
166	Fill	Loose, mid brown with orange patches, sandy silt with occasional small stones			0.18	Fill of [165]
167	Cut	Curvilinear, NNW-SSE, concave sides and base, contains 168		0.97	0.18	Cut of potential enclosure ditch, cuts [169]
168	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown slightly silty sand with moderate rounded pebbles			0.18	Fill of [167], probable natural deposition
169	Cut	Curvilinear, NNE-SSW, concave sides and base, contains 170		1.26	0.27	Cut of enclosure ditch terminus, cut by [167], same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
170	Fill	Friable, mid reddish brown slightly silty sand with occasional burnt stone			0.27	Fill of [169], possible dumped deposit
171	Cut	Circular, shallow sides and flat base, contains 172	0.15	0.15	0.06	Cut of posthole
172	Fill	Friable, dark brown silty sand, occasional charcoal pieces			0.06	Fill of [171]
173	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sides and concave base, contains 174	0.49	0.37	0.30	Cut of posthole
174	Fill	Loose, light orange brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles			0.30	Fill of [173]
175	Cut	Curvilinear, SSE-NNW, concave sides and base, contains 176		0.50	0.30	Cut of potential enclosure ditch, cuts [177]
176	Fill	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small pebbles			0.30	Fill of [175], probable natural deposition

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
177	Cut	Curvilinear, SSE-NNW, concave sides and base, contains 178		1.90	0.40	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [175], same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [196], [201], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
178	Fill	Moderately compact, mid brownish grey silty sand, with occasional small pebbles			0.40	Fill of [177], possible mixture of deliberate and natural deposition
179	Cut	Curvilinear, NNW-SSE, concave sides and base, contains 180		0.86	0.39	Terminus of enclosure ditch, cut by [181], same as [103], [124], [128], [138], [148], [205], [216] and [224]
180	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel			0.39	Fill of [179], probable natural deposition
181	Cut	Curvilinear, NNW-SSE, steep sides and concave base, contains 182		0.75	0.45	Terminus of enclosure ditch, cuts [179], cut by [183], same as [104], [124], [140], [150], [209], [212] and [222]
182	Fill	Friable, light yellowish brown slightly silty sand			0.45	Fill of [181], possible dumped deposit
183	Cut	Circular, steeply sloping sides with concave base, contains 184 and 185	0.45	0.43	0.36	Cut of pit/posthole, cuts [181] and [186]
184	Fill	Firm, light yellowish grey clay		0.35	0.07	Clay lining of pit [183]
185	Fill	Friable, light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel		0.43	0.29	Upper fill of pit [183], likely natural deposition
186	Cut	Sub-circular, shallow sides and flat base, contains 187	1.07	0.95	0.08	Cut of pit, cut by [183] and [188]
187	Fill	Friable, light brownish grey slightly silty sand with occasional gravel			0.08	Fill of [186]
188	Cut	Sub-circular, steep sides and concave base, contains 189	0.17	0.13	0.09	Cut of posthole, cuts [186]
189	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey slightly silty sand with occasional gravel			0.09	Fill of [188]
190	Cut	Circular, vertical sides and concave base, contains 191	0.36	0.36	0.23	Cut of posthole
191	Fill	Friable, dark brown silty sand			0.23	Fill of [190]
192	Cut	Circular, straight sides and concave base, contains 193	0.10	0.10	0.07	Cut of stakehole/small posthole

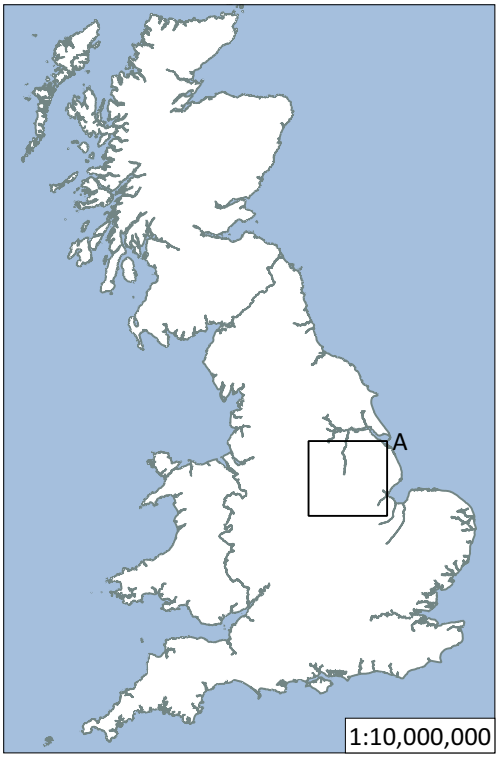
Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
193	Fill	Moderately compacted, very dark grey sand			0.07	Fill of [192]
194	Cut	Curvilinear, NNW-SSE, steep sides and concave base, contains 195		0.60	0.11	Cut of potential enclosure ditch, cuts [196]
195	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles			0.11	Fill of [194], likely natural deposition
196	Cut	Curvilinear, E-W, flat base, contains 197 and 198		1.32	0.37	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [194], same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [201], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
197	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles			0.16	Lower fill of [196], probable natural deposition
198	Fill	Friable, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles			0.15	Upper fill of [196], probable natural deposition
199	Cut	Curvilinear, NNE-SSW, fairly steeply sloping sides and V-shaped base, contains 200		1.75	0.55	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [201], same as [108]
200	Fill	Moderate compaction, mid yellowish brown slightly silty sand with occasional pebbles, charcoal and fire cracked pebbles			0.55	Fill of [199], likely deliberate deposition
201	Cut	Curvilinear, NNE-SSW, concave sides and base, contains 202		1.20	0.35	Recut of enclosure ditch [199], same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [203], [214], [220] and [229]
202	Fill	Friable, mid brownish grey slightly silty sand with occasional small pebbles			0.35	Fill of [201], likely mixture of natural and deliberate deposition
203	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, concave sides and base, contains 204		2.20	0.38	Cut of enclosure ditch, same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [214], [220] and [229]
204	Fill	Friable, mid orange brown slightly silty sand with patches of light greyish brown silty sand, occasional small pebbles and stones			0.38	Fill of [203], likely a mixture of side slumping and natural deposition
205	Cut	Curvilinear, NE/SW, steeply sloping sides and concave base, contains 206		0.38	0.33	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [207], same as [103], [124], [128], [138],

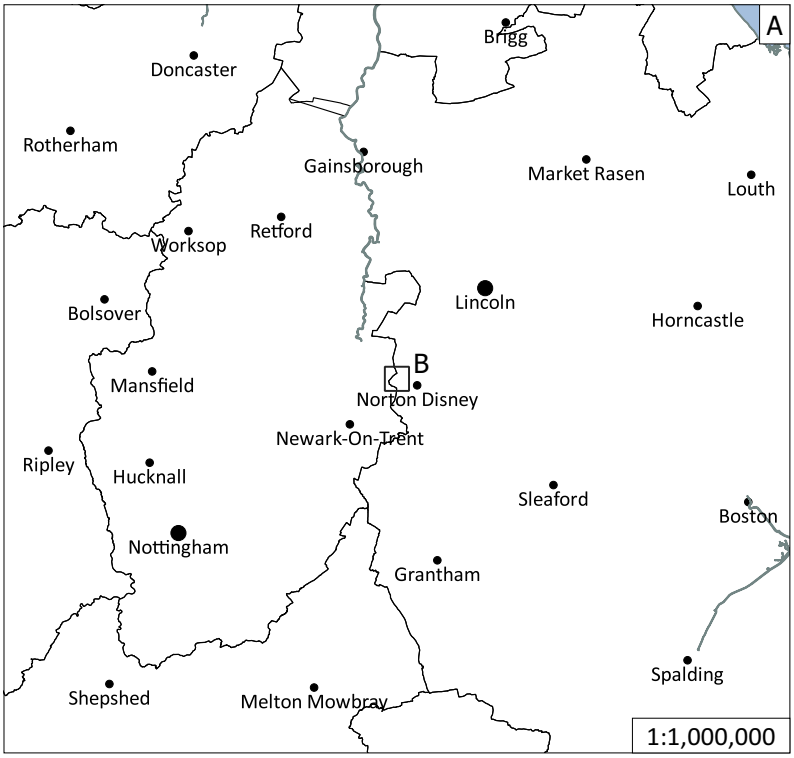
Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
						[148], [179], [216] and [224]
206	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles			0.33	Fill of [205], probable natural deposition
207	Cut	Circular, very steep sides and concave base, contains 208	0.44	0.43	0.34	Cut of small pit/posthole, cuts [205] and [209]
208	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles			0.34	Fill of [207]
209	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, concave sides and base, contains 210 and 211		0.83	0.30	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [207], same as [104], [124], [140], [150], [181], [212] and [222]
210	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles		0.48	0.30	Lower fill of [209], likely side slumping
211	Fill	Friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with very occasional pebbles		0.83	0.30	Upper fill of [209], probable natural deposition
212	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, shallow sloping sides, concave base, contains 213		1.65	0.20	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [214], same as [104], [124], [140], [150], [181], [209] and [222]
213	Fill	Friable, mid/dark brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal flecks			0.20	Fill of [212], possible deliberate deposition
214	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, shallow sloping sides, concave base, contains 215		1.90	0.36	Cut of enclosure ditch, cut by [212] and [216], same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [220] and [229]
215	Fill	Friable, md/light reddish brown sand with occasional gravel			0.20	Fill of [214], likely bank slumping and natural deposition
216	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, concave sides and base, contains 217		0.79	0.26	Cut of enclosure ditch, cuts [214], same as [103], [124], [128], [138], [148], [179], [205] and [224]
217	Fill	Friable, mid reddish brown slightly silty sand with occasional gravel			0.26	Fill of [216], likely natural deposition

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
218	Cut	Sub-oval, N-S, fairly steep sides, concave base, contains 219	0.32	0.26	0.16	Cut of posthole
219	Fill	Friable, mid reddish brown sand and gravel			0.16	Fill of [218]
220	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, concave sides and base, contains 221		1.19	0.32	Cut of enclosure ditch, same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214] and [229]
221	Fill	Friable, light brown sand, with occasional small pebbles			0.32	Fill of [220], likely natural deposition
222	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, concave sides and base, contains 223		0.99	0.27	Cut of enclosure ditch, same as [104], [124], [140], [150], [181], [209] and [212]
223	Fill	Friable, dark brown sand with occasional small pebbles			0.27	Fill of [222], likely natural deposition
224	Cut	Curvilinear, NE-SW, fairly steeply sloping sides and irregular base, contains 225		0.69	0.25	Cut of enclosure ditch
225	Fill	Friable, dark brown sand with occasional small pebbles			0.25	Fill of [224], likely natural deposition
226	Cut	Linear, NNE-SSW, shallow concave sides and base, contains 227 and 228	0.96	0.50	0.14	Cut for possible former structure, possibly same cut as [108]/[199]
227	Fill	Moderate compaction, yellowish brown sand with small pebbles		0.43	0.08	Lower fill of [226]. Possible slumping and demolition material from former structure
228	Fill	Moderate compaction, burnt red clay with some charcoal and fire cracked pebbles		0.41	0.07	Upper fill of [226], likely demolition material of former structure
229	Cut	Curvilinear, NNE-SSW, shallow sides and flat/irregular base, contains 110		1.02	0.13	Recut of enclosure ditch [108], same as [102], [111], [121], [160], [169], [177], [196], [201], [203], [214] and [229]

Trial Trench

Context	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Thickness (m)	Interpretation
1000	Layer	Moderate/loosely compact very sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, stones and slag			0.30	Ploughsoil
1001	Layer	Moderately compact very sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, stones and slag			0.20	Buried soil
1002	Layer	Friable, yellowish orange sand				Natural geology





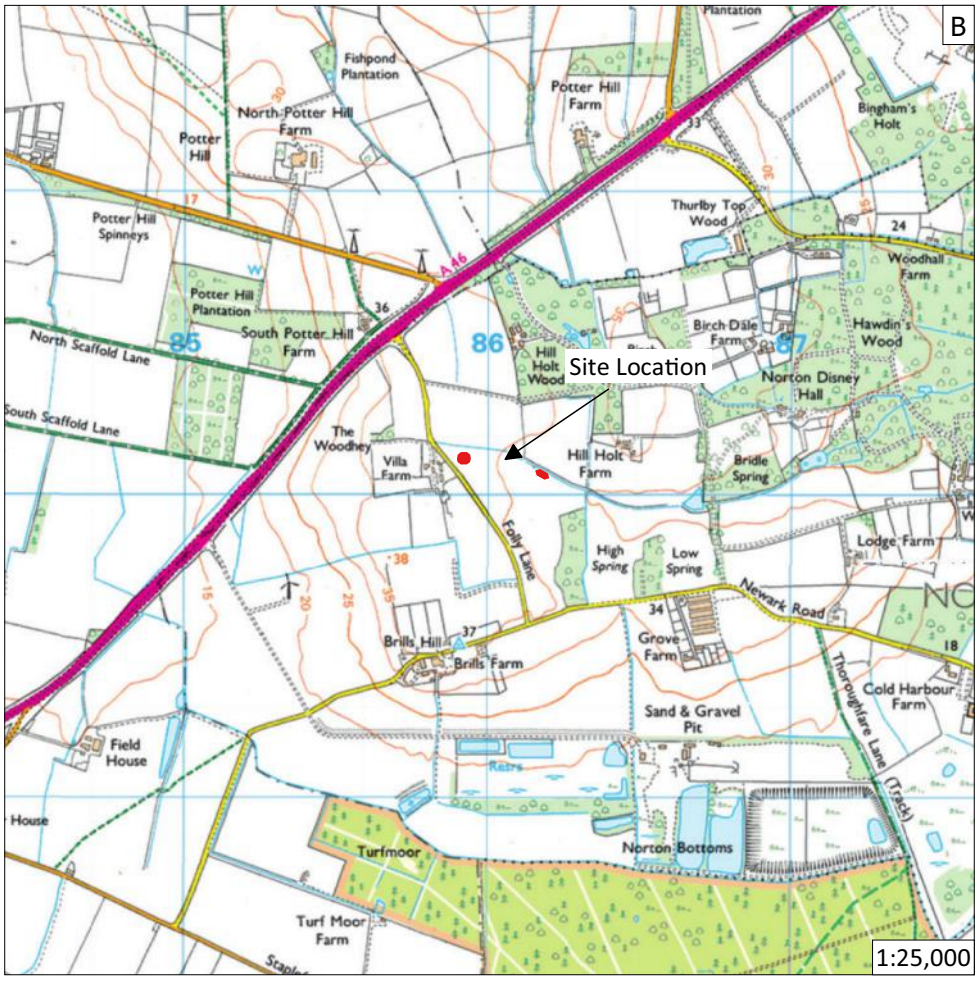


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

Site Code	NDFL 22
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	R Evershed
Date	05/01/2023

Allenarchaeology
Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Preston
Southampton
www.allenarchaeology.co.uk

Site Code	NDFL 22
Scale	1:1,000 @ A3
Drawn By	R Evershed
Date	05/01/2023

Allenarchaeology
Lincoln
Birmingham
Cambridge
Southampton
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Figure 2: Location of stripped area in red, NDFL 21 and NDFL 22 Trial Trenches in blue and Test Pits

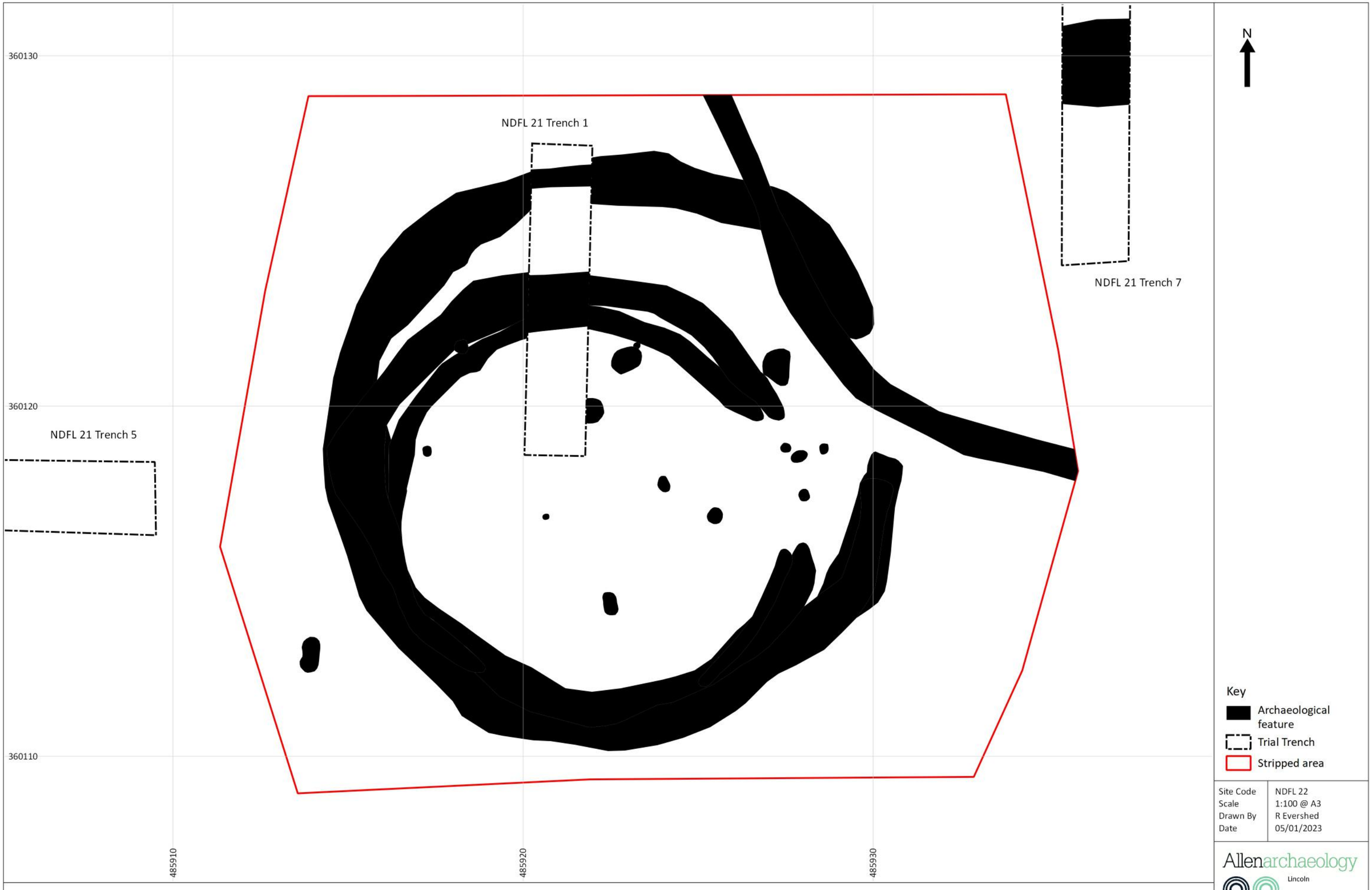

Figure 3: Location plan of stripped area showing NDFL 21 Trial Trenches and archaeological features

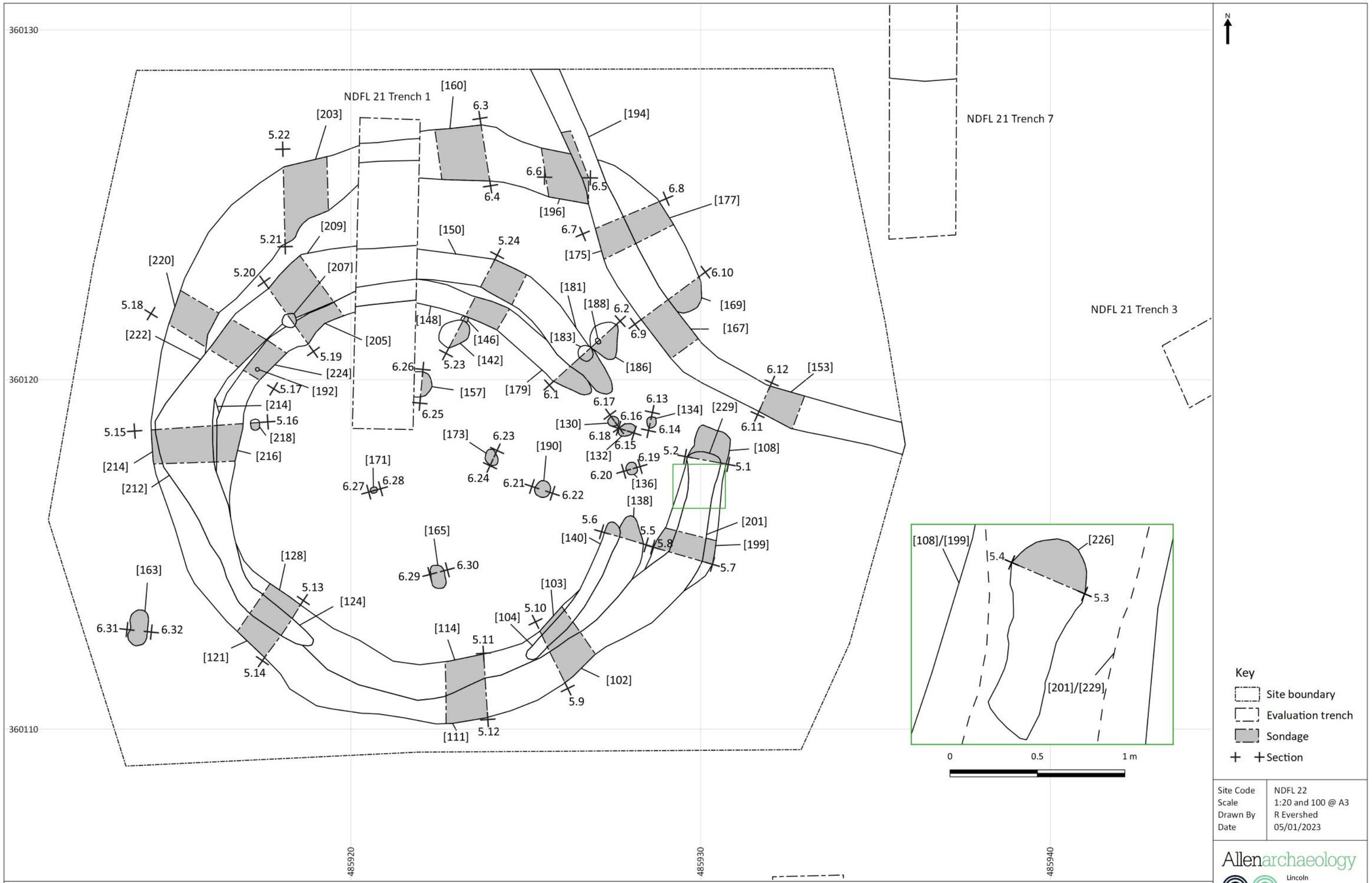

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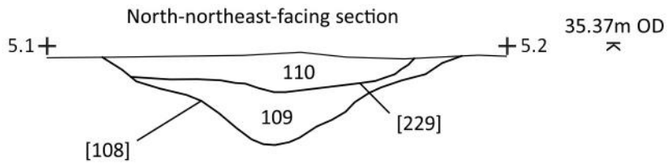
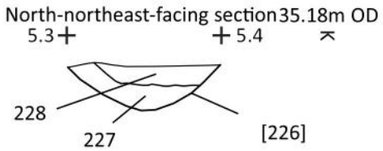
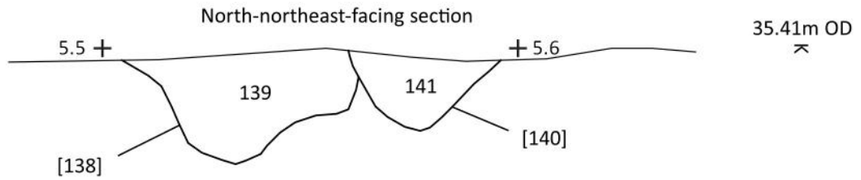
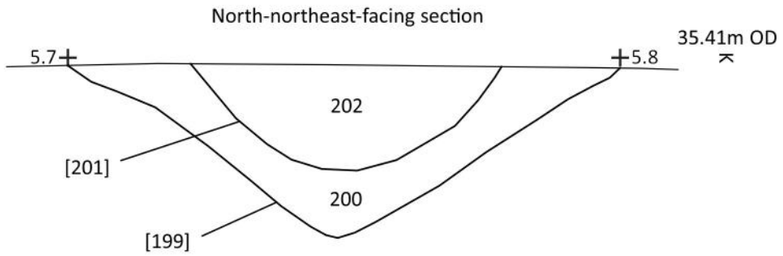
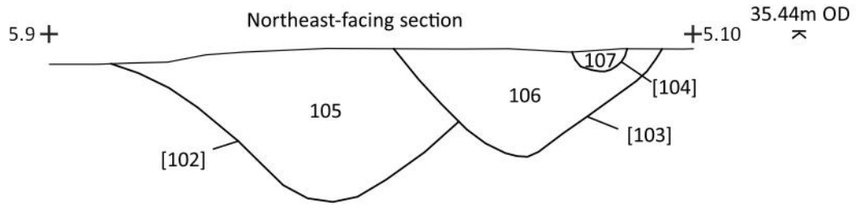
Figure 4: Site plan showing locations of sections

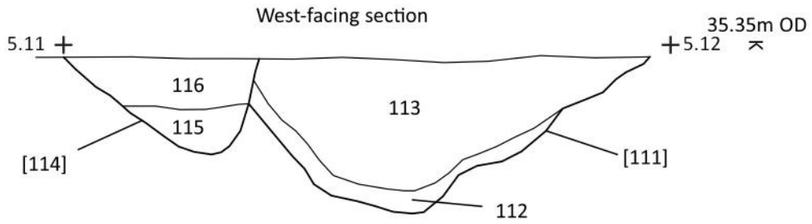


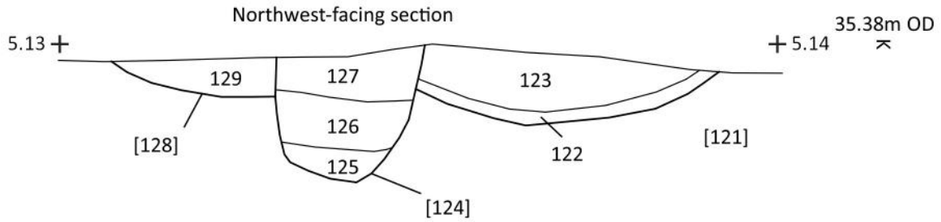


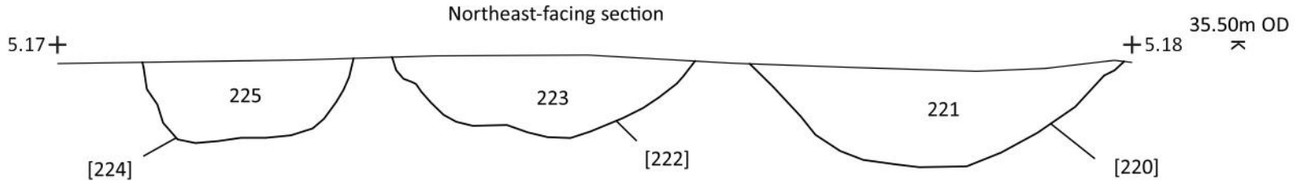


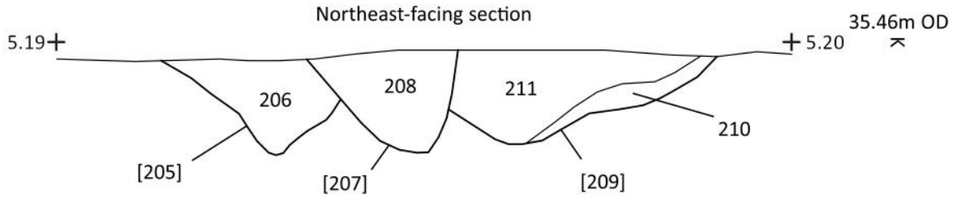


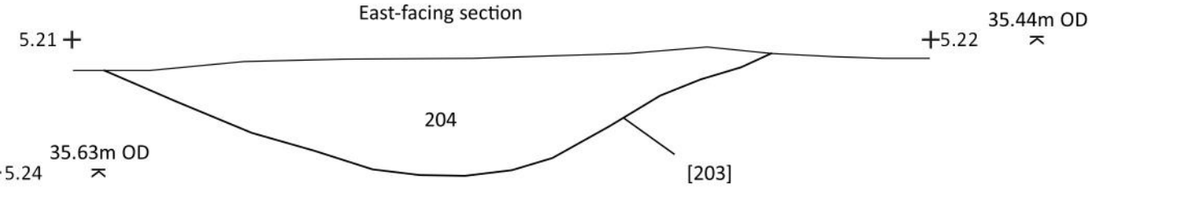


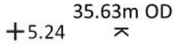












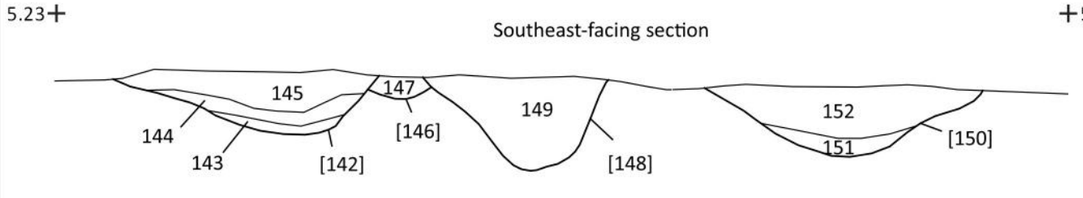


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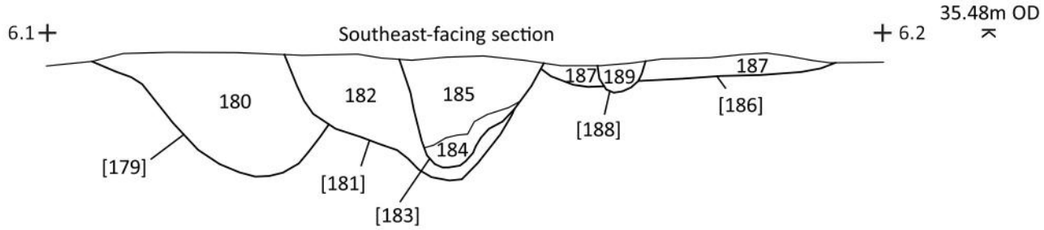
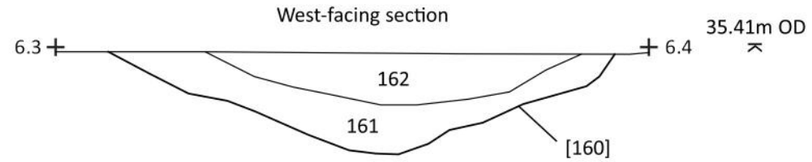
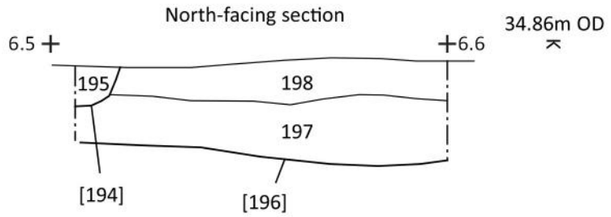
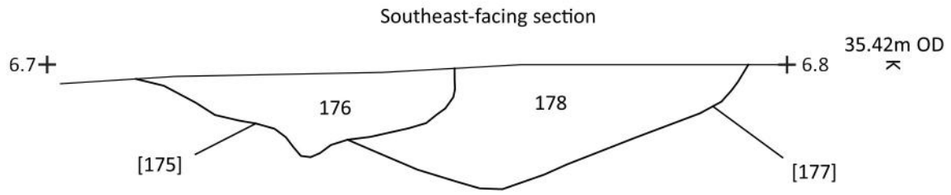
Figure 5: Sections from Figure 4

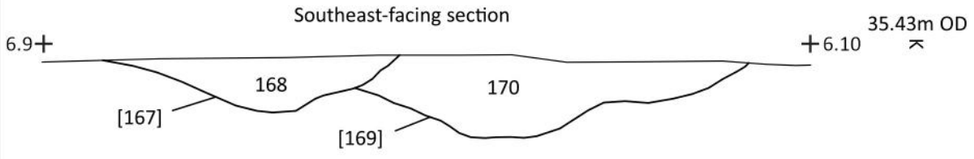
0 1 2 3 4 5 m
1:20

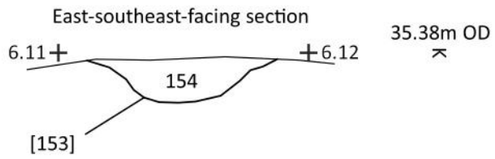


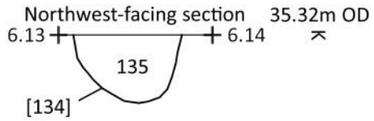


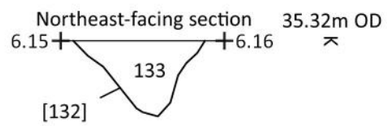


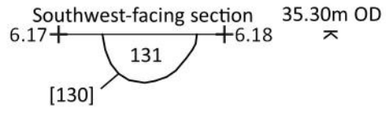


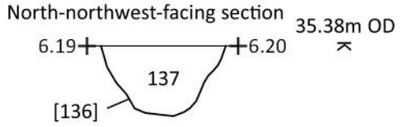


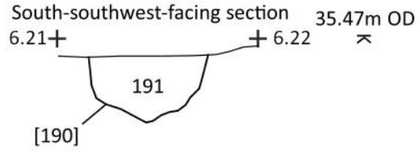


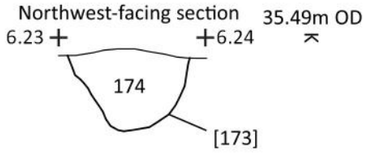


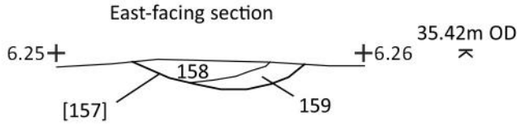


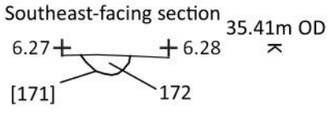


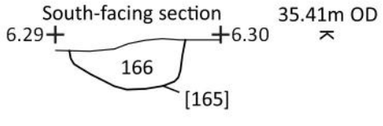












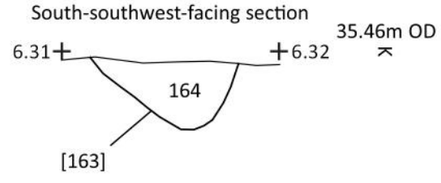


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Figure 6: Sections from Figure 4

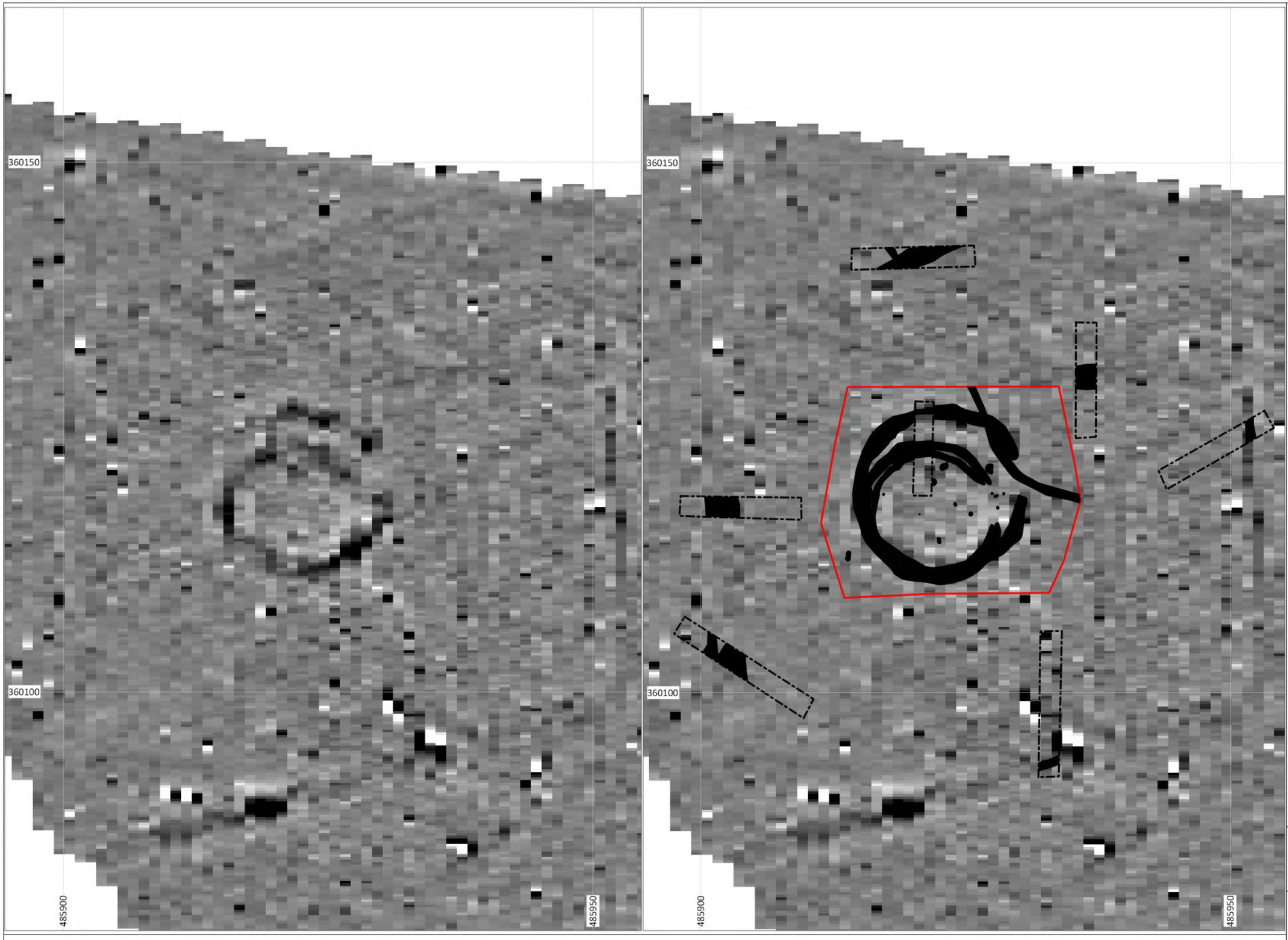

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Figure 7: Geophysics results for the site with archaeological features superimposed

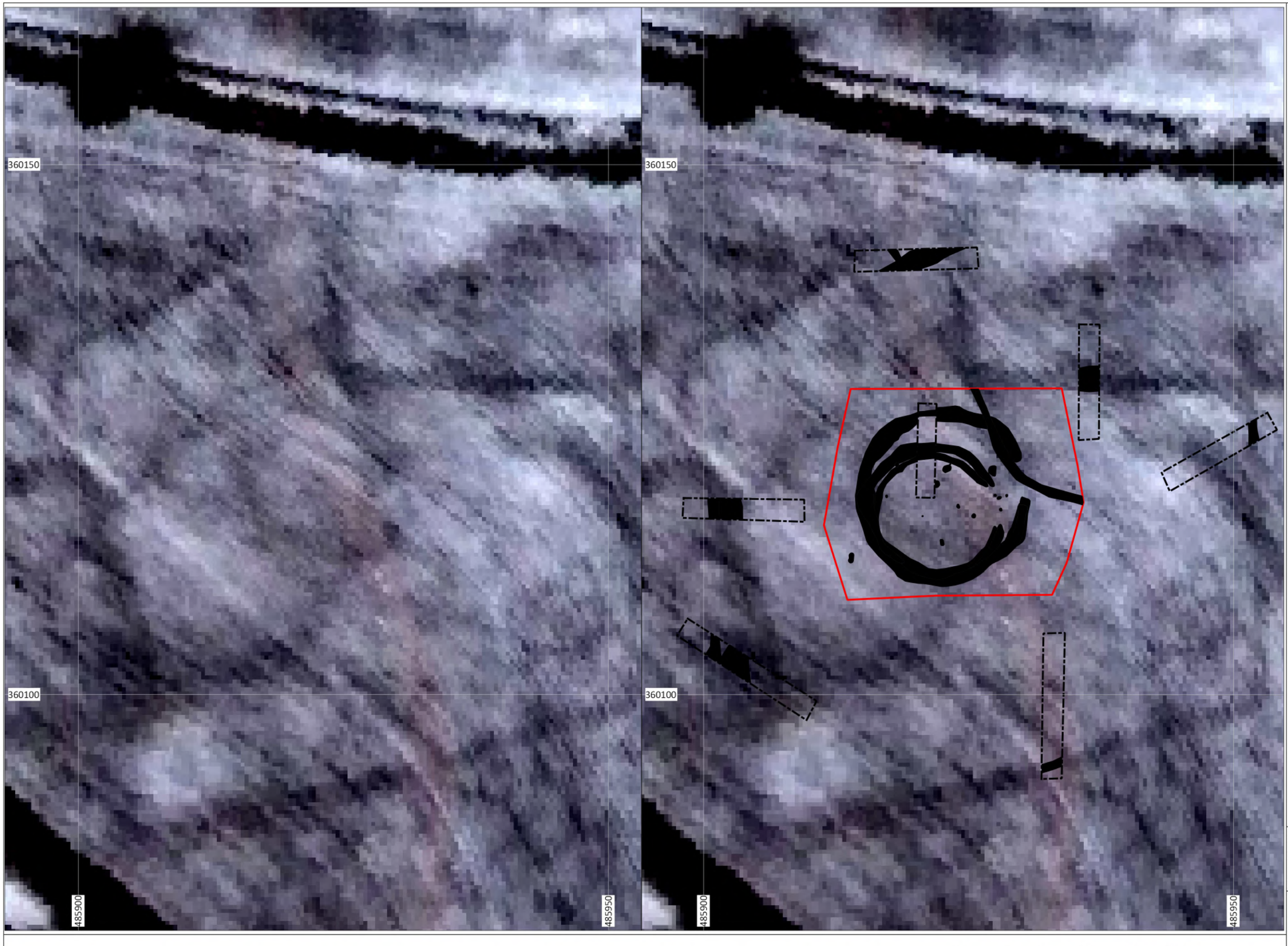

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Figure 8: Aerial photograph of the site with archaeological features superimposed

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