Tween Bridge Solar Farm

A Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project in the Energy Sector

Preliminary Environmental Information Report

Technical Appendix 8.4 – Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

March 2025

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Tween Bridge
Thorne Moors
North Lincolnshire

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Completion Statement

Summary

Enclosures and field systems have been investigated within Areas 1, 2 and 3 at Tween Bridge, as previously indicated by cropmarks. Roman period activity has been clearly indicated by the pottery, but Iron Age origins are also possible, with a small amount of hand-made pottery noted.

WYAS
Archaeological
Services

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Pegasus Group on behalf of RWE Renewables to undertake the excavation of an initial set of 153 trenches at the proposed Tween Bridge Solar Site, North Lincolnshire. The trenches were investigated between August and October 2024. The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by ASWYAS and approved by the Principal Archaeologist for North Lincolnshire.

This report comprises a completion statement following the on-site works.

Site location, topography and land-use

The site consists of *c.*1,573ha of largely flat agricultural land bounded to the west by the settlements of Thorne, Moorends and Hatfield and to the east by the settlements of Crowle and Sandtoft (Fig. 1). Three priority trenching areas have been established: one to the west of Crowle, close to Warpings Farm (Area 1; Fig. 2), one to the south of Crowle close to Littlehirst Farm (Area 2; Fig. 3) and one to the east of Hatfield Chase, adjacent to The Poultry Farm (Area 3; Fig. 4).

The landscape is divided by hedgerows, tree belts, canals, rivers and dykes, the A18 and the M180 roads which bisect the site. The site is also crossed east-west by the Barnsley to Barnetby railway and by the Stainforth and Keadby Navigation.

Soils and geology

The underlying bedrock geology in Areas 1 and 2 comprise the Mercia Mudstone Group – Mudstone, described as sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period with superficial deposits of Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel, formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The bedrock geology in Area 3 comprises the Chester Formation - Sandstone, pebbly (gravelly), a sedimentary bedrock formed between 250 and 247.1 million years ago during the Triassic period, also with superficial deposits of Alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2024).

The overlying soils are a mixture of loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high groundwater, loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Area 1), slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Area 2) and naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils (Area 3) (Soilscapes 2024).

A geoarchaeological desk-based assessment for the site has been undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (Green 2024). The aim of this research was to consider the geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential and heritage significance of the site. It concluded that the geoarchaeological potential in the study area was low due either to deep burial of prehistoric land surfaces or unfavourable landscape and palaeoenvironmental conditions for prehistoric occupation. The most significant landscape characteristic, especially in the fluvial landscape is present in Areas 1 and 3 and was identified as having a wide variety of near surface ground

conditions due to the diversity of alluvial depositional environments and the resultant variety of sediment associations.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

A Heritage Technical Baseline of the site and a study area of the surrounding 1km (in relation to the recorded non-designated archaeological resource) was undertaken by Pegasus Group (Millward 2024) and summary of that report is included here.

Prehistoric

Mesolithic flint scatters (MLS19442; MSY10092) and a tranchet axe (MSY12666) have been recovered from the site. There is a further record of Mesolithic flint tools being recovered within the wider region, including a flint adze to the east of Mauds Bridge. The presence of tools in historically marginal wet places may indicate a temporary presence in the area for exploiting the local resources, such as fish and waterfowl.

Peat deposits and a Neolithic land surface west of Medge Hall (MLS21214) and five findspots of flint tools (MLS940; MLS19543; MLS19574; MLS19451; MSY10053-MSY10055; MSY10094) are situated within the site. Peat deposits (MLS21214) were also recorded in boreholes to the west of Medge Hall in 2009 and 2011 which are parts of the surviving peat mire of the Humberhead Peatlands. They lie above a Neolithic land surface.

A Bronze Age trackway (MSY4361) on Thorne Moors was excavated in 1972, revealing split timbers forming a trackway 3m wide. This is located *c*. 540m east of the site. 'Similar and more extensive' remains were reported by a local naturalist during the excavation of a major new drain at Medge Hall in 1949. They included large trees with charred surfaces. This report was never independently verified. It is likely that the drain in question was the Swinefleet Warping Drain which is shown under construction on the 1950 OS map and lies to the north of the Site.

It is possible that the trackway may have connected areas of higher ground at Pighill Moor (now Thorne Colliery) and Medge Hall. During October 1971, William Bunting, a local naturalist with considerable knowledge of the Moors, reported that several large trees with charred surfaces had been thrown up during the cutting of a major new drain across the Moors, through the Canals region and draining into Thorne Waste Drain, flowing south-eastwards along the eastern edge of the warplands of Tween Bridge Moors, towards Elmhirst Cottage. Bunting had reported similar, more extensive finds around Medge Hall, at the southern tip of the Moors in 1949 (MLS21213). It is unclear to what extent similar remains may survive in this area due to extensive peat extraction during the 20th century.

There are three sets of cropmarks (MLS20726; MLS20727; MLS24671) located *c*. 150m east, 360m east-north-east and 175m south-east of the site respectively that potentially date to the Iron Age. The cropmarks include enclosures and boundary ditches that relate to the agricultural occupation of the area during this period. Interpretation of two of these assets

(MLS20726; MLS20727) suggests there may be continuation of occupation into the Roman period with one of the small square enclosures at MLS20727 potentially being a Romano-British shrine.

Aerial photographs have identified field boundaries (MSY5958) that have been putatively dated to between the prehistoric and medieval periods on the basis of their apparent morphology. The field boundaries lie *c*. 660m south-west of the site.

Fieldwalking in Sandtoft recovered pottery sherds from multiple periods (MLS22784). The earliest material recovered dated to the Iron Age. This is likely to indicate an underlying potential for Iron Age, and later, activity in the Sandtoft area. The grid reference for this fieldwalking lies *c*. 50m south of the site. The extents of the fieldwalking survey are unclear but it seems likely that they included the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement at Sandtoft which spreads into part of the site.

There is moderate potential for surface finds dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age to be found within the site. There is low potential for further evidence of Bronze Age forest clearance or trackways to be identified as it is likely that such remains lie at a greater depth than the works required to construct the solar farm, and the likely levels of disturbance to such remains through industrial peat extraction in the 20th century diminish the chances of their having survived.

Romano-British

A possible Romano-British ditch and enclosure are recorded on Crowle Common (MLS20927) and a possible Fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft (MLS901) and findspots (MLS17318-MLS17323; MLS19545; MLS19546; MLS19549; MLS20019; MSY10834) have been identified within the site.

The possible fortlet and settlement at Sandtoft were identified from the presence of Roman-British pottery recovered during fieldwalking in 1975, and as a series of cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Excavations were undertaken between July and November 1975 and revealed a main enclosure which overlay an earlier system of enclosures, portions of two circular drip gullies and two hearths with Roman pottery sherds. Three 3rd to 4th-century coins were recovered and were probably associated with the main enclosure.

Sections cut into the bank of the old River Don suggest that after the river flooded and filled ditches with silt, new ditches were cut, often on similar alignments. Cropmarks to the east indicated further features similar to those excavated in 1975. Further excavations in this area in 1976 recovered Roman pottery and metalwork from ditches and gullies. A cropmark double ditched enclosure to the east of the excavated area is also potentially of Roman date.

Extensive Romano-British activity has been identified on aerial photographs within the wider study area. The cropmarks identify field systems, enclosures, ditches, trackways and a small enclosure that may represent a shrine (MLS18378; MLS20728; MLS20729; MLS20927; MLS21010; MLS21460; MLS7249; MLS905).

There is moderate potential for Romano-British period archaeological remains to be identified within the site. The settlement, and putative fortlet at Sandtoft and the enclosures to the west of Crowle are likely indicators of wider, as yet unrecorded activity within the site and wider study area.

Medieval

Thorne and Hatfield are recorded in Domesday Book, when they formed part of the manor of Conisbrough which was held by King Harold before the conquest. After the conquest the manor passed to William de Warenne.

Crowle is also recorded in the Domesday Book. It was held by Alwin before the conquest and by Geoffrey de la Guerche as tenant-in-chief after the conquest. The manor was let by Geoffrey to the Abbot of St Germain of Selby. The Benedictine Abbey at Selby was founded by King William in 1069.

The manor of Thorne passed through the de Warrene family and other noble families to whom they were related by marriage until, following the battle of Towton in 1461, the Earl of March who held it became King Edward IV. Thereafter the manor descended with the Crown until the manor was given to Cornelius Vermuyden by Charles I in the 17th century.

The deserted medieval village of Tudworth (MSY5737) is mentioned in Domesday Book and is thought to have been depopulated during the 17th century. The Domesday Book records that Tudworth was held by William de Warenne and that it had been held by King Harold before the Conquest. Tudworth is recorded as having three ploughs and twenty fisheries, that produced 20,000 eels a year (MSY5814). The grid references for these assets places them outside the site, but it is noted in the HER records that the locations are uncertain and this indicates there is potential for remains relating to the village of Tudworth to be present in the western portion of the site that lies between High Levels Bank and Sandtoft Road.

The presence of extensive wood pasture at Crowle is noted in the Domesday Book and the presence of woodland is also recorded by Leland in the 16th century. Access to timber and firewood on the island of Axholme was a valuable, and limited, resource.

Two late Anglo-Saxon pits (MLS21635) were recorded during a watching brief in Crowle Market Place. No other early medieval heritage assets are recorded within the wider study area although a Late Saxon Torksey ware sherd, and medieval pottery sherds were collected during fieldwalking in the 1970s (MLS17382).

Sandtoft is first recorded as a settlement in the 12th century. Its name translates as 'the messuage on sandy ground' and is derived from Old English, Old Norse and Old Danish (MLS1084.) The combination of languages indicates the mix of Saxon and Norse populations in this area.

Retting pits have been recorded *c*. 670m south and *c*. 30m south of the site (MLS10558; MLS22544). Two former ponds containing late medieval and post-medieval deposits and finds, were recorded during an archaeological watching brief in 2012. One of the ponds may

have been used for flax retting, although the evidence was inconclusive (MLS22599). The pond was located *c*. 870m east of the site.

Post-medieval

Double Bridges Farm Moat, Thorne (MSY4142) appears to have consisted of a roughly rectangular island *c*. 60m by 45m north to south. The south and east sides are defined by a 15m wide ditch, holding water in the eastern half of the south arm and at the south-east corner. The north-east corner is quite apparent as a slight depression, turning to run west beneath the farm buildings (one of which is a brick barn, probably of early 18th-century date). The west side is now limited by a land drain, of quite different cross section to the stretches of the moat proper. The farmhouse on the west side appears to be an 18th-century building. Further farm buildings lie to the north, and a sunken area in the farmyard suggests the line of the filled in north arm of the moat. A 17th-century date for the moat has been suggested but as the line of the moat is overlain by Moors Road, the drainage ditch and early 18th-century buildings, it seems probable that it is of an earlier date.

The Thorne tithe map of 1840 records more of the moat being extant at that time with all of the eastern arm and half of the northern arm being open at that date. Bridges are shown crossing the southern and eastern arms of the moat. The extents of the moat lie outside the site boundary.

In the time of Henry VIII, a perambulation of Hatfield Chase recorded 180,000 acres within its bounds. The Chase was seized by Charles I, when it amounted to 73,515 acres. A third of the Chase was given to Cornelius Vermuyden to drain and reclaim for arable and pasture, a third was given to the locals to compensate for the loss of rights and commons and the final third was retained by the King. Prior to 1811 there were 2,328 acres of common land divided between the townships of Hatfield, Thorne, Stainforth, Fishlake and Sykehouse. An inclosure Act was granted on 11th April 1811. The land was divided and awarded by 1817.

The impact of Vermuyden's drainage scheme and later alterations define the landscape of much of the site and surrounding area. The various elements of the drainage system are widely recorded within the HER data (MLS19586-MLS19588; MLS19591; MLS2491; MLS9488.) Of these records, the warping drain (MLS2491), lies within the site boundary.

Blaeu's 1662 map of Yorkshire is stylised and records the presence of the major places within the wider study area but it also indicates that the south-western part of the site lies within the area of the former Thorne Mere. The map appears to show the site and study area as it was prior to Vermuyden's works (which had already been undertaken a number of years prior to the map's publication.) The location and general extent of Thorne Mere appears to be corroborated by LiDAR data, as a corresponding area of low ground is recorded in this general area.

There are a number of post-medieval heritage assets recorded that are located within the site. The New Idle Drain (MLS19586) relates to the 17th-century drainage of the marshes and the line of the Old River Don (MLS9488) also relates to these activities. Sections of the

Stainforth and Keadby Canal (MLS9485) and the former Barnsley to Barnetby Railway (MLS8828) pass through the site.

The sites of several farms have also been identified within the site. These include the site of the 19th-century Medge Hall Farm (MLS25262); the site of the 19th-century Lover's Ground Farmstead (MLS25265); an unnamed farmstead (MLS25555); Hains Farm (MLS25280) and Belton Grange (MLS25556), in Area 2.

The landscaped Park surrounding Hirst Priory (MLS21476) is recorded on the 1820 OS Surveyor's plan with circular and linear plantations and a carriage drive. The 1887 OS map records a different layout with a fully developed parkland with multiple plantations, a lodge, a realigned carriage drive as well as an aviary and a walled garden. The Park lies immediately adjacent to the eastern site boundary.

The 1840 Thorne tithe map portrays much of the site and study area and records a drained and enclosed agricultural landscape. The same landscape is recorded on the OS 1853 and 1854 sheets 266 and 257 that cover Yorkshire.

Thorne Colliery (MSY7062) was sunk from 1910 and opened fully in 1927. The colliery closed in 1956 due to flooding which had been a persistent problem. Elements of the former colliery site, such as roads and perimeter fences still survive *in situ*. The colliery lies *c*. 150m north-east of the site boundary. Part of the former colliery has been converted into a solar farm.

The Turbaries (turf moors) covered an area of *c*. 6,800 acres and lay to the east of Thorne. It was bounded to the south by the Stainforth – Keadby Canal. In extent it stretched up to 4.5 miles north-south and 1.5 miles east-west. Casson notes 'Under the whole of this extensive morass, lie buried, oak, ash, fir, beech, yew, and willow trees, the remains of an immense forest, which appears to have covered at one period a large proportion of this part of the country'. Low Closes Turbary was allocated to Crowle Parish in 1803, as compensation for common land lost due to enclosure (MLS22807) and lies *c*. 150m south of the site.

There are number of different elements of the former RAF Sandtoft (MLS26595; MLS26022-MLS26029; MLS26034; MLS26035; MLS11150; MLS20730, and a former bomb decoy MLS18438), recorded on the North Lincolnshire HER. The former bomb store at RAF Sandtoft (MLS26024) and the bombing decoy MLS18438 lie within part of the site. Several of the building platforms related to the bomb store have been identified as anomalies in the geophysical survey data. The presence of the bomb store indicates the potential for unexploded ordnance to be present in the general area.

A Second World War Lancaster bomber (ND639) crashed near Windsor Lane, Crowle on 5 April 1945. All seven of the Australian crew were killed, but only five of the bodies were recovered. The North Lincolnshire HER records the putative crash site as being within the portion of the site adjacent to Marsh Road, Crowle. However, the exact location is not certain, with a location to the west of Crook O Moor also suggested, and the presence of an

air crash site within this portion of the Site cannot be discounted at this stage (MLS25882). Previous research (undertaken to support a windfarm proposal) to locate the crash site in the Marsh Road area has not been successful.

A Halifax V bomber EB149 crashed near Crowle on 19 March 1944. Another Halifax, DK133, crashed near Crowle on 6 September 1944. The exact location of the crashes and the remains of the crew members are unrecorded.

The aircraft crash sites noted above are protected by the Protection of Military Remains Act 1986 and recovery or interference with the sites would require a licence. Reference to military archives and geophysical survey may elucidate the locations of potential remains, and this aspect of the historic environment will require sensitive consideration due to the potential for human remains of relatively recent date.

Two further military aircraft crash sites (PEG206 and PEG207) are present within the area. A Halifax (LK728) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1944. The whole crew, composed of Free French Air Force, died in the crash having suffered severe damage during a bombing raid on Mimoyecques. All of the crew's remains were recovered. A Wellington X (MF556) crashed adjacent to Moorends on 6 July 1945. Neither of the pilots on board was injured.

A third military aircraft crash is also recorded in the vicinity of Thorne, but its exact location is not recorded. This crash occurred on 19 September 1940 and involved a Magister (T9676) training aircraft. The pilot's remains were recovered.

The geophysical survey undertaken as part of this project has included the three known aircraft crash sites within the nearby area and has not identified the presence of any visible remains of either an impact crater or metallic debris.

An undated rectangular enclosure (PEG208) is visible on the LiDAR data. The feature is not mapped on any of the historic cartographic sources consulted and measures *c*. 100m east-west by 80m north-south.

An undated subcircular feature (PEG212) of uncertain origin, which measures *c*. 26m in diameter, has been identified by the geophysical survey within the local area, to the north-east of Medge Hall. Nearby, a series of undated linear anomalies (PEG213), probable enclosure ditches, have also been recorded.

An undated, possible sub-rectangular enclosure (PEG214) was identified within the local area adjacent to the North Idle Drain.

3 Aims and Objectives

The three trenching priority areas have been selected using the following rationale:

- Area 1: To investigate a possible aircraft crash site (MLS25882) and the area around known prehistoric (MLS19454, MLS19455, MLS25883) and Romano-British (MLS17319, MLS17321, MLS1793) findspots.

- Area 2: To investigate a possible enclosure (MLS18343) and further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS940) findspots.
- Area 3: To investigate the possible Romano-British fortlet at Sandtoft (MLS901) and to further investigate the area around prehistoric (MLS20019, MLS19547, MLS19543) and Romano-British (MSY10834, MLS19546, MLS19545) findspots.

The overall aim of the trial trench evaluation is to provide information on the presence or absence and the extent, character, chronology, depth of burial and degree of archaeological survival across the site.

The results of the trial trenching will be used to inform the level and type of archaeological investigations that may be required to mitigate future development. Should further archaeological investigation be required as mitigation by the planning authority, this will be specified in a separate written scheme of investigation to be agreed with North Lincolnshire Council.

A series of research objectives for the Region are outlined in East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight *et al*. 2012). Regional research questions applicable to the study of this site may include:

- How far can we elucidate by targeted excavation the character of sites represented by surface lithic scatters?
- What can analyses of cave deposits, palaeochannel fills, upland peats and other deposits with potential for preserved pollen, charcoal and other organic remains contribute to studies of the earliest stages of woodland clearance and plant domestication?
- Can we discern continuities or discontinuities in the distributions of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic lithic scatters?
- Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems?
- How did the Roman conquest impact upon rural settlements and landscapes?
- Can we define more closely the distribution of early Roman military sites and their periods of use?
- Can we shed further light upon the origins and development of the open-field system and its impact upon agricultural practices?
- How best may we enhance study of the origins and development of early land reclamation and drainage, particularly in Lincolnshire?
- How can we improve our understanding of the early landscapes of enclosure and improvement and the interrelationship between arable, pasture, woodland, commons and waste?

- How did water management and land drainage change the landscape during this period?
- Can we enhance our understanding of the houses of the rural poor?

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis and environmental data were sampled.

4 Methodology

The planned works involved the excavation of 153 trenches, all of which measured 50m by 2m. The trenches were positioned to target potential archaeological features as identified by the cropmarks, as well as to provide a wide sample across the remaining areas of the site (Fig. 2). Of the 153 trenches, two trenches (Trenches 92 and 93) in the northern part of Area 1 were not excavated as they were situated within an area of agricultural set aside land. Trenches 94-102 also located within Area 1 were still under a potato crop and not accessible. Within Area 3, Trenches 32-47, 50, 52, 63 and 87 were also not accessible due to landowner restrictions.

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2023), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2020) and in compliance with the WSI.

All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01m. The trenches were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 tracked excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. All topsoil deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m) with the topsoil and subsoil being separated to allow for re-instating in reverse order. Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits were undertaken manually with the stripped surface being cleaned and investigated for archaeological remains.

Prior to the backfilling of the trenches, mechanically excavated sondages were excavated at each trench end to provide a better understanding of the underlying geological sequence. This was undertaken at the behest of Alison Williams of North Lincolnshire Council and Matthew Nicholas, the Regional Science Advisor for Historic England.

An appropriate sample was excavated through all archaeological features with at least a 10% sample through linear features (with a minimum sample of 1m) and a 50% sample through discrete features. These were undertaken to investigate the full depth, profile and fills and to recover dating evidence from the fills. All excavated sections were, where possible, located adjacent to the trench edge in order to provide a full stratigraphic sequence.

Spoil heaps were scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a Minelab X-Terra 50 metal detector fitted with a 9inch 7.5kHz coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material and was operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were noted but not retained.

A soil sampling programme was undertaken consisting of bulk soil samples for the identification of plant macro-fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts. All samples were taken from appropriate archaeological deposits, in accordance with the WSI and Historic England guidelines.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres. No archaeological deposits were entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of the evaluation, although all features identified were half-sectioned and the full depth of archaeological deposits assessed.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 1 and a concordance of contexts is given in Appendix 2. ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

The following is a brief outline summary of the results of the evaluation. A full assessment report is currently in production. This will include a detailed description of features by trench and an assessment of the finds and environmental samples recovered. The assessment report will also include a summary of the mechanically excavated sondages.

Area 1

The northern area consisted of an array of trenches spread over several fields just to the west of Crowle. Two trenches (Trenches 92 and 93) in the northern part of Area 1 were not excavated as they were situated within an area of agricultural set aside land. Trenches 94-102, also located in Area 1, were still under a potato crop and not accessible.

The underlying natural of this area was predominantly a clay deposit with areas of peat deposit also present. A portion of the peat deposit had clearly been truncated, likely subject to peat extraction, but other parts of Area 1 contained much deeper peat deposits.

Despite targeting several cropmarks, the only trench to contain archaeological features was Trench 148. Ditch 14804 and gully 14802 were both located towards the northern end of the trench. Finds from the ditch included a large quantity of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM).

Area 2

The trenches in Area 2 were located to the east and southeast of of Belton Grange. The underlying natural deposits in this part of the site were a yellow sand into which archaeological features had been cut.

The archaeological remains encountered consisted of mainly ditches and gullies with some small discrete pits. Archaeological features that did not correspond with the cropmark data were noted in the western part of Area 2, recorded in Trenches 17, 18 and 19. These appeared to be former field boundaries of an uncertain age, although in some of the cut features post-medieval field drains were found, perhaps suggesting a relatively recent date. Conversely, a small group of pottery from ditch 1909 within Trench 19 is clearly hand-made and could be Iron Age or Roman in date.

There was some correlation between the archaeological features and the cropmarks in the eastern part of Area 2. The clearest was the field boundary recorded in Trenches 7, 8, 9 and 13.

A possible roughly oval enclosure noted within the cropmark data was also recorded in Trenches 11.

Across the northern part of the site, a field boundary was encountered in Trenches 4 and 5, which broadly corresponds with a cropmark. The field boundary was not present within Trench 15 but a pit with some pottery was recorded. Trench 4 also contained several pits or other further ditches that followed a similar alignment.

Area 3

Within Area 3, Trenches 32-47, 50, 52, 63 and 87 were not accessible due to landowner restrictions. The south-western corner of Area 3 contained cropmarks that are through to be a possible fortlet and settlement. Roman-British pottery was recovered during fieldwalking in 1975 and further pottery was recovered during the evaluation that confirmed a Roman-period date.

The ditches that defined the enclosure were located within Trenches 78, 79, 80, 85 and 88. Despite the cropmarks indicating multiple ditches, in fact only double ditches were observed in most cases. The ditches appeared to have been recut at least once and contained Roman-period finds. A third ditch was also noted in Trenches 79 and 85 but it was not clear if this formed part of the sequence of enclosure ditches.

Within the enclosure, several discrete features were noted, Trench 86 contained numerous features, including possible ovens. Pottery from these features also indicate a Roman date and, as such, may indicate what activities were being undertaken within the enclosure.

A probable further enclosure was also located towards the north-east of the main enclosure, as investigated in Trenches 77 and 88. This may have formed an annexe to the main enclosure.

A further field boundary was identified in Trench 75 and was also probably associated with the Roman enclosure and land boundaries.

6 Artefact Record and Environmental Record

Artefacts

Artefacts recovered from the site consists of pottery, animal bone, flint CBM, fired clay, clinker and metal objects (Table 1). This material is being cleaned and assessed to confirm initial field identifications. Once the soil samples have been processed, all finds will be sent to the relevant specialists for assessment.

An initial review of the pottery suggests that the majority of it is wheel thrown material and Roman in date. There is also a small amount of handmade material that may be earlier date cor Roman period pottery made using native traditions.

Table 1. Summary of the finds recovered from hand excavated features

Context	Trench	Title	Feature	Bulk finds
1313	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]	Ditch	Metal (1)
1503	15	Fill - Pit [1502]	Pit	Pot (2)
1910	19	Fill - Ditch [1909]	Ditch	Pot (15)
7707	77	Fill - Ditch [7706]	Ditch	Plastic sheeting (3)
7803	78	Fill - Ditch [7802]	Ditch	Pot (1)
7805	78	Fill - Ditch [7804]	Ditch	CBM (3)
7907	79	Fill - Ditch [7905]	Ditch	Pot (7), Bone
7911	79	Fill - Ditch [7910]	Ditch	Pot (7)
8515	85	Fill - Ditch [8512]	Ditch	Fired clay (1)
8518	85	Fill - Ditch [8517]	Ditch	Pot (1)
8606	86	Fill - Ditch [8605]	Ditch	Pot (17), Bone (11), Clinker (1)
8608	86	Fill – Ditch [8607]	Ditch	Pot (2)
8610	86	Fill - Ditch [8609]	Ditch	Pot (7)
8611	86	Fill - Ditch [8609]	Ditch	Pot (6)
8612	86	Fill - Ditch [8609]	Ditch	Pot (5), Bone (11)
8626	86	Fill - Pit [8624]	Pit	Pot (1)
8633	86	Fill - Ditch [8632]	Ditch	Pot (5)
8634	86	Fill - Ditch [8632]	Ditch	Pot (7), Flint (7)
8636	86	Fill - Gully [8635]	Gully	Pot (2)
8653	86	Fill - Oven [8652]	Oven	Clinker (10)
8811	88	Fill - Ditch [8808]	Ditch	Pot (1)
14806	148	Fill - Ditch [14804]	Ditch	Pot (22), Bone (14), CBM (1), Slag (1)

Environmental samples

A range of environmental samples were taken from across the site (Table 2). This includes peat samples.

The bulk environmental samples will be processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots will be dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal will be removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal will be examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) will be consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised will follow Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which will follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Table 2. Summary of the soil samples recovered from hand excavated features

Sample	Context	Context title	Trench	Volume (l)
1	8606	Fill - Ditch [8605]	86	40
2	8604	Fill - Gully [8603]	86	10
3	8608	Fill - Ditch [8607]	86	10
5	8610	Fill - Ditch [8609]	86	10
6	8620	Fill - Ditch [8619]	86	10
7	8621	Fill - Ditch [8619]	86	10
8	8622	Fill - Ditch [8619]	86	10
9	8623	Fill - Ditch [8619]	86	20
10	8628	Fill - Ditch [8627]	86	20
11	8633	Fill - Ditch [8632]	86	20
12	8634	Fill - Ditch [8632]	86	20
13	8007	Fill - Ditch [8003]	80	20
14	8011	Fill - Ditch [8010]	80	20
15	7808	Fill - Ditch [7806]	78	10
16	8504	Fill - Ditch [8502]	85	10
17	8509	Fill - Ditch [8508]	85	20
18	8513	Fill - Ditch [8512]	85	20
19	8518	Fill - Ditch [8517]	85	10
20	8523	Fill - Ditch [8522]	85	20
21	7906	Fill - Ditch [7905]	79	20
22	7907	Fill - Ditch [7905]	79	20
23	7909	Fill - Ditch [7905]	79	20
24	7921	Fill - Ditch [7920]	79	20
25	7904	Fill - Gully [7903]	79	10
26	7927	Fill - Ditch [7926]	79	10
27	7922	Fill - Ditch [7919]	79	20
28	7925	Fill - Ditch [7919]	79	40

Sample	Context	Context title	Trench	Volume (l)
29	7917	Fill - Gully [7915]	79	20
30	7912	Fill - Ditch [7910]	79	10
31	7911	Fill - Ditch [7910]	79	10
32	8526	Fill - Ditch [8524]	85	10
33	8529	Fill - Ditch [8524]	85	20
34	8528	Fill - Ditch [8524]	85	20
35	8540	Fill - Ditch [8539]	85	20
36	8823	Fill - Ditch [8822]	88	10
37	7705	Fill - Ditch [7704]	77	20
41	8644	Fill - Oven [8642]	86	40
42	8643	Fill - Oven [8642]	86	40
43	8651	Fill - Oven [8650]	86	10
44	8653	Fill - Oven [8652]	86	10
45	8649	Fill - Oven [8648]	86	20
46	8664	Fill - Flue [8658]	86	10
47	8663	Fill - Flue [8658]	86	10
48	8662	Fill - Flue [8658]	86	10
49	8661	Fill - Flue [8658]	86	10
50	8660	Fill - Flue [8658]	86	10
54	8659	Fill - Flue [8658]	86	10
100	15201	Peat Trench 152	152	10
101	10901	Peat Trench 109	109	10
102	9101	Peat Trench 91	91	10
103	13101	Peat Trench 131	131	10
104	14806	Fill - Ditch [14804]	148	40
200	403	Fill - Ditch [402]	4	20
201	409	Fill - Ditch [408]	4	20
202	1810	Fill - Ditch [1809]	18	20
203	1906	Fill - Ditch [1904]	19	20
204	1910	Fill - Ditch [1909]	19	20
205	1912	Fill - Ditch [1911]	19	20
206	503	Fill - Ditch [502]	5	40
207	303	Fill - Ditch [302]	3	40
208	804	Fill - Ditch [803]	8	20
209	703	Fill - Ditch [702]	7	20
210	1503	Fill - Pit [1502]	15	20

7 Discussion and Conclusions

The evaluation works in Areas 1-3 at Tween Bridge confirmed the presence of archaeological remains. In Area 1, the cropmarks were not observed as archaeological features, but archaeological remains were encountered in Trench 148, despite the visibility of the archaeological features being poor here. The archaeological features appear to be Roman in date based on the recovered pottery. This area also contained peat deposits and appears to have been used for peat extraction.

The archaeological features in Area 2 appear to broadly correspond with the cropmark details although a few of the cropmarks were not observed as archaeological features. The dating of the ditches in this area is not clear and some of the features may be post-medieval field boundaries and correspond with those depicted on early OS mapping. A small amount of hand-made pottery from Trench 19, however, does indicate that some of these features are likely to be much older in date .

Area 3 contained the clearest concentration of archaeological remains recorded during the evaluation. These correspond with a possible fortlet and settlement The recovery of an abundance of Roman-British pottery certainly confirms significant activity in this part of the site. The series of cropmark enclosures visible on aerial photographs were again broadly located and a group of internal features within Trench 86 hints at the types of activities being undertaken. This settlement area was located on a slight rise in the landscape and comparison with the excavations to the west of the site from the 1970s is be made at the assessment stage. Away from the settlement area, the remainder of Area 3 was devoid of archaeological features.

Following processing and assessment of the artefacts and ecofacts, a full assessment report will be produced. This will include illustrations (plans, sections and plates) by trench.

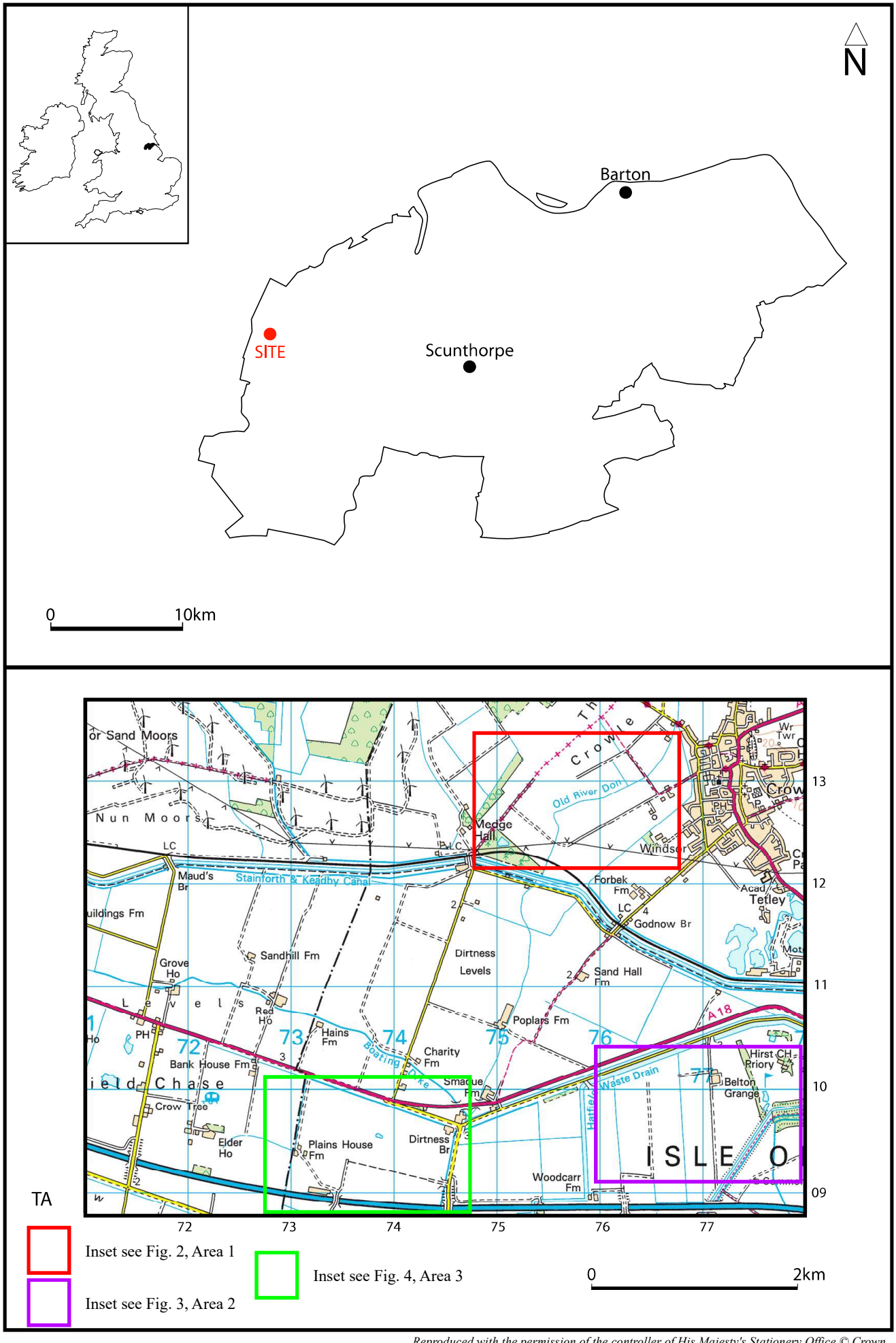

Fig. 1. Site location

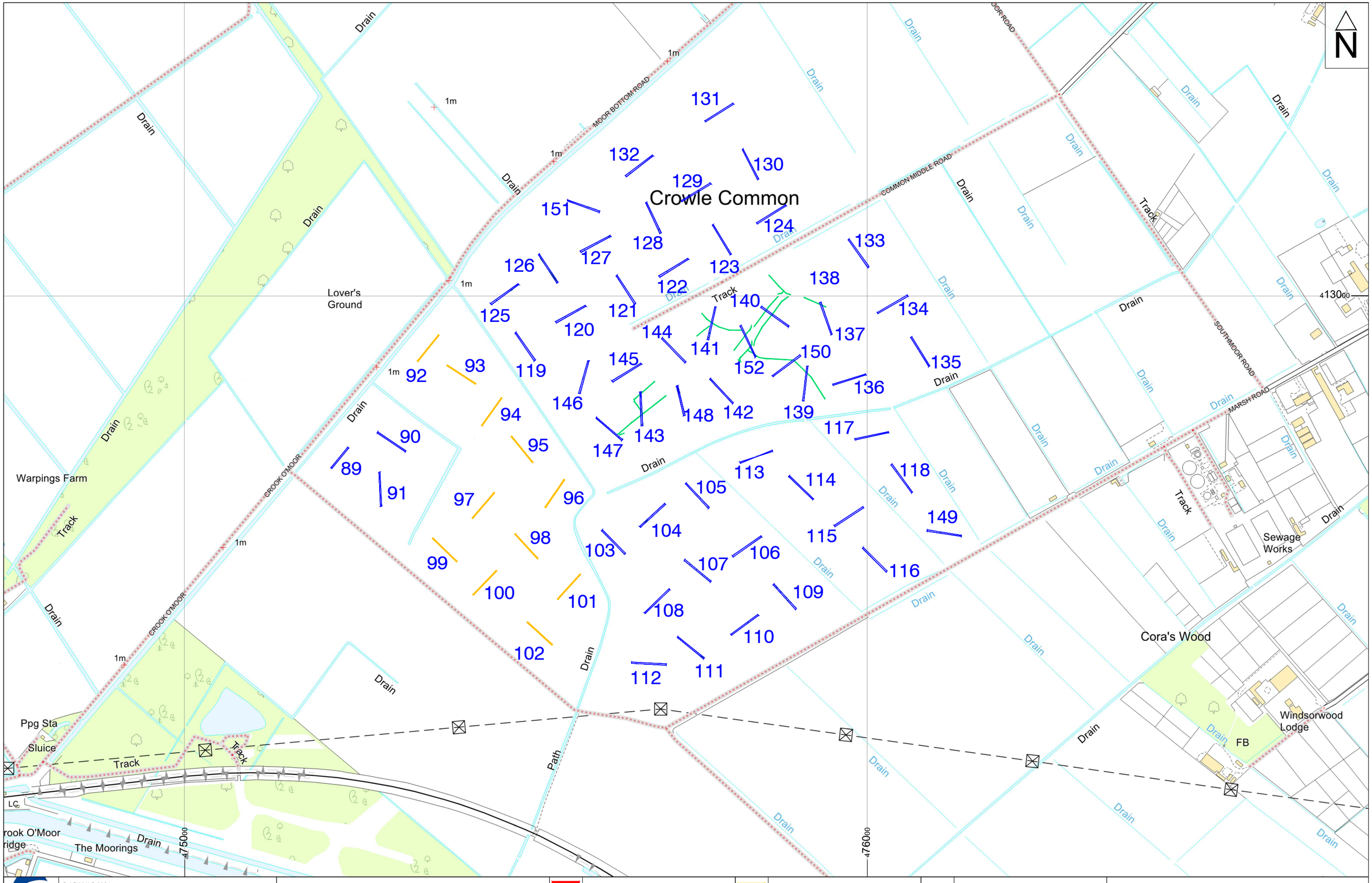

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Fig. 2.

Trenching Area 1 showing position of trenches

SITE BOUNDARY
TRIAL TRENCH
CROPMARKS
INACCESSIBLE TRENCHES
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 250m

1:5000 @ A3

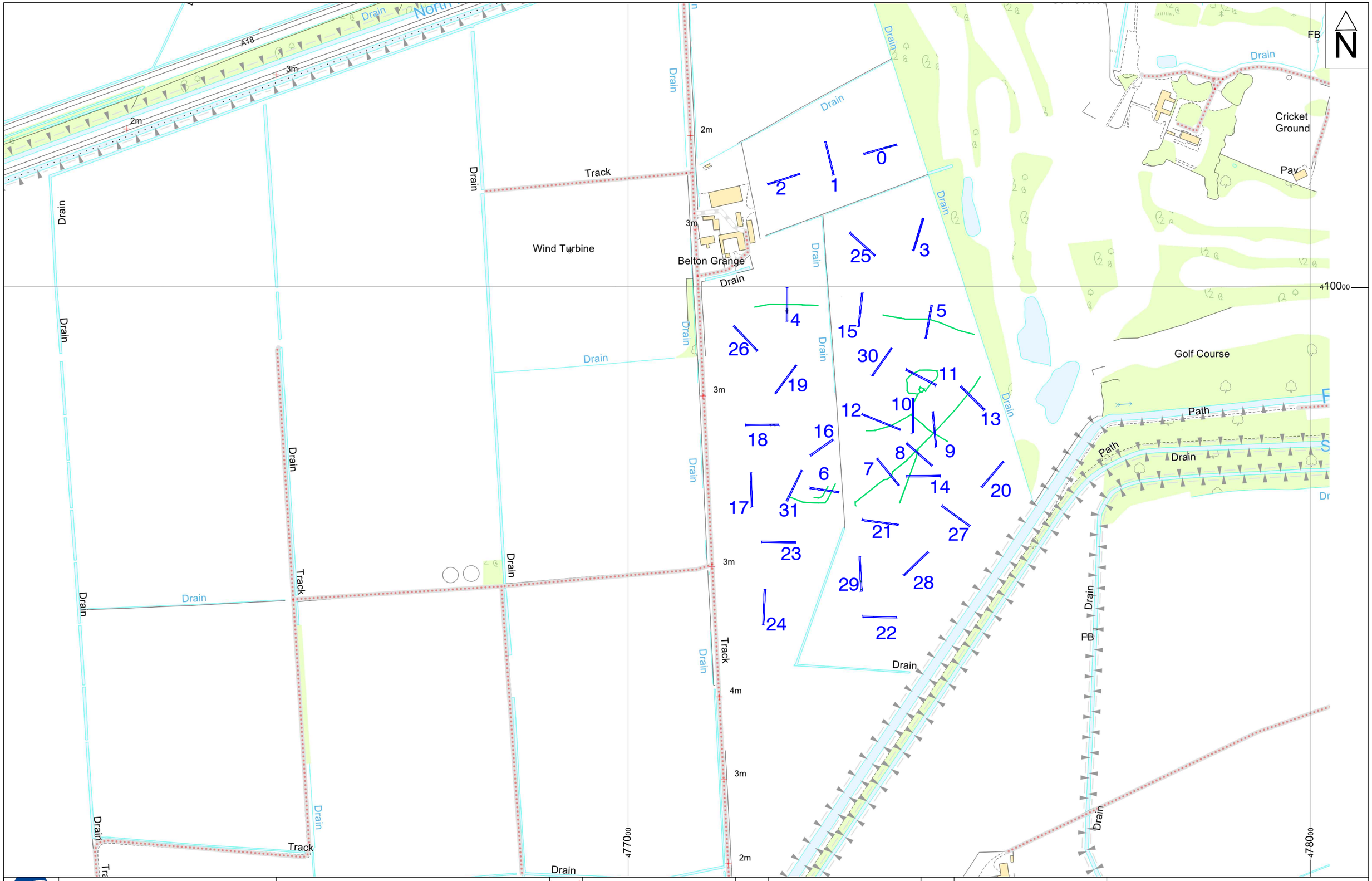

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Fig. 3.

Trenching Area 2 showing position of trenches

SITE BOUNDARY

TRIAL TRENCH

CROPMARKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 250m

1:5000 @ A3

Hatfield Chase

Met District Bdy

A18

HIGH LEVELS BANK

JAQUES BANK

Stone Lodge
Equestrian Centre

Hawthorn House

Dirtness Groves

Plains
House Farm

The Poultry
Farm

Mast

PLAINS LANE

Ford

M180

Track

Drain

FB

2m

3m

4100 00

4090 00

4730 00

4740 00

61 62 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 48 64 65 66 67 68 73 72 71 70 69 79 88 77 78 76 75 74 80 86 84 85 83 82 81

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Fig. 3.

Trenching Area 3 showing position of proposed trenches

SITE BOUNDARY

TRIAL TRENCH

CROPMARKS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

0 250m

1:5000 @ A3

Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation	File no.1	Sample register sheets	4
		Digital photograph registers	27
		Drawing register	5
		Drawing sheet register	2
		Permatrace sheets	29
		Context registers	7
	File no.2	Trench record sheets	120
	File no.3	Context sheets	624

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts

Context	Trench	Description
1	0	Topsoil - Trench 0
2	0	Natural - Trench 0
100	1	Topsoil - Trench 1
101	1	Natural - Trench 1
200	2	Topsoil - Trench 2
201	2	Natural - Trench 2
202	2	Cut - Pit [202]
203	2	Fill - Pit [202]
204	2	Cut - Ditch [204]
205	2	Fill - Ditch [204]
206	2	Cut - Gully [206]
207	2	Fill - Gully [206]
208	2	Cut - Gully [208]
209	2	Fill - Gully [208]
300	3	Topsoil - Trench 3
301	3	Natural - Trench 3
302	3	Cut - Ditch [302]
303	3	Fill - Ditch [302]
304	3	Cut - Ditch [304]
305	3	Fill - Ditch [304]
306	3	Fill - Ditch [304]
307	3	Cut - Ditch [307]
308	3	Fill - Ditch [307]
309	3	Natural - Trench 3
400	4	Topsoil - Trench 4
401	4	Natural - Trench 4
402	4	Cut - Ditch [402]
403	4	Fill - Ditch [402]
404	4	Cut - Ditch [404]
405	4	Fill - Ditch [404]

Context	Trench	Description
406	4	Cut - Ditch [406]
407	4	Fill - Ditch [406]
408	4	Cut - Ditch [408]
409	4	Fill - Ditch [408]
500	5	Topsoil - Trench 5
501	5	Natural - Trench 5
502	5	Cut - Ditch [502]
503	5	Fill - Ditch [502]
504	5	Natural - Trench 5
600	6	Topsoil - Trench 6
601	6	Natural - Trench 6
602	6	Natural - Trench 6
700	7	Topsoil - Trench 7
701	7	Natural - Trench 7
702	7	Cut - Ditch [702]
703	7	Fill - Ditch [702]
704	7	Fill - Ditch [702]
705	7	Fill - Ditch [702]
706	7	Lens - Ditch [702]
707	7	Natural - Trench 7
800	8	Topsoil - Trench 8
801	8	Subsoil - Trench 8
802	8	Natural - Trench 8
803	8	Cut - Ditch [803]
804	8	Fill - Ditch [803]
805	8	Fill - Ditch [803]
806	8	Fill - Ditch [803]
807	8	Natural - Trench 8
900	9	Topsoil - Trench 9
901	9	Natural - Trench 9
902	9	Cut - Ditch [902]
903	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
904	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
905	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
906	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
907	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
908	9	Natural - Trench 9
909	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
910	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
911	9	Fill - Ditch [902]
912	9	Cut - Ditch [912]
913	9	Fill - Ditch [912]
914	9	Ceramic drain - Ditch [912]
1000	10	Topsoil - Trench 10
1001	10	Natural - Trench 10
1100	11	Topsoil - Trench 11

Context	Trench	Description
1101	11	Natural - Trench 11
1102	11	Cut - Ditch [1102]
1103	11	Fill - Ditch [1102]
1104	11	Fill - Ditch [1116]
1105	11	Fill - Ditch [1116]
1106	11	Fill - Ditch [1116]
1107	11	Fill - Ditch [1116]
1108	11	Fill - Ditch [1116]
1109	11	Cut - Ditch [1109]
1110	11	Fill - Ditch [1109]
1111	11	Cut - Ditch [1111]
1112	11	Fill - Ditch [1111]
1113	11	Cut - Gully [1113]
1114	11	Fill - Gully [1113]
1115	11	Fill - Gully [1113]
1116	11	Cut - Ditch [1116]
1117	11	Natural - Trench 11
1118	11	Natural - Trench 11
1119	11	Natural - Trench 11
1200	12	Topsoil - Trench 12
1201	12	Natural - Trench 12
1300	13	Topsoil - Trench 13
1301	13	Subsoil - Trench 13
1302	13	Natural - Trench 13
1303	13	Cut - Ditch [1303]
1304	13	Cut - Ditch [1304]
1305	13	Cut - Tree throw [1305]
1306	13	Cut - Ditch [1306]
1307	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1308	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1309	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1310	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1311	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1312	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1313	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1314	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1315	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1316	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1317	13	Deposit - Ditch [1303]
1318	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1319	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1320	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1321	13	Fill - Ditch [1303]
1322	13	Fill - Ditch [1304]
1323	13	Fill - Ditch [1304]
1324	13	Fill - Ditch [1304]

Context	Trench	Description
1325	13	Fill - Ditch
1326	13	Fill - Ditch [1306]
1327	13	Fill - Ditch [1306]
1328	13	Fill - Ditch [1306]
1329	13	Fill - Tree throw [1305]
1330	13	Natural - Trench 13
1400	14	Topsoil - Trench 14
1401	14	Natural - Trench 14
1402	14	Natural - Trench 14
1403	148	Fill - Gully [14802]
1500	15	Topsoil - Trench 15
1501	15	Natural - Trench 15
1502	15	Cut - Pit [1502]
1503	15	Fill - Pit [1502]
1504	15	Fill - Pit [1502]
1600	16	Topsoil - Trench 16
1601	16	Natural - Trench 16
1602	16	Natural - Trench 16
1700	17	Topsoil - Trench 17
1701	17	Natural - Trench 17
1702	17	Cut - Ditch [1702]
1703	17	Fill - Ditch [1702]
1704	17	Fill - Ditch [1702]
1705	17	Fill - Ditch
1706	17	Cut - Ditch [1706]
1707	17	Fill - Ditch [1706]
1708	17	Natural - Trench 17
1800	18	Topsoil - Trench 18
1801	18	Natural - Trench 18
1803	18	Cut - Posthole [1803]
1804	18	Fill - Posthole [1803]
1805	18	Cut - Pit [1805]
1806	18	Fill - Pit [1805]
1807	18	Cut - Pit [1807]
1808	18	Fill - Pit [1807]
1809	18	Cut - Ditch [1809]
1810	18	Fill - Ditch [1809]
1900	19	Topsoil - Trench 19
1901	19	Natural - Trench 19
1902	19	Cut - Ditch [1902]
1903	19	Fill - Ditch [1902]
1904	19	Cut - Ditch [1904]
1905	19	Fill - Ditch [1904]
1906	19	Fill - Ditch [1904]
1907	19	Cut - Ditch [1907]
1908	19	Fill - Ditch [1907]

Context	Trench	Description
1909	19	Cut - Ditch [1909]
1910	19	Fill - Ditch [1909]
1911	19	Cut - Ditch [1911]
1912	19	Fill - Ditch [1911]
1913	19	Cut - Ditch [1913]
1914	19	Fill - Ditch [1913]
1915	19	Cut - Ditch [1915]
1916	19	Fill - Ditch [1915]
1917	19	Natural - Trench 19
2000	20	Topsoil - Trench 20
2001	20	Subsoil - Trench 20
2002	20	Natural - Trench 20
2100	21	Topsoil - Trench 21
2101	21	Natural - Trench 21
2102	21	Natural - Trench 21
2200	22	Topsoil - Trench 22
2201	22	Subsoil - Trench 22
2202	22	Natural - Trench 22
2300	23	Topsoil - Trench 23
2301	23	Natural - Trench 23
2302	23	Natural - Trench 23
2303	23	Natural - Trench 23
2400	24	Topsoil - Trench 24
2401	24	Natural - Trench 24
2402	24	Natural - Trench 24
2500	25	Topsoil - Trench 25
2501	25	Natural - Trench 25
2600	26	Topsoil - Trench 26
2601	26	Natural - Trench 26
2700	27	Topsoil - Trench 27
2701	27	Subsoil - Trench 27
2702	27	Natural - Trench 27
2800	28	Topsoil - Trench 28
2801	28	Subsoil - Trench 28
2802	28	Natural - Trench 28
2803	28	Natural - Trench 28
2900	29	Topsoil - Trench 29
2901	29	Natural - Trench 29
2902	29	Cut - Terminus [2902]
2903	29	Fill - Terminus [2902]
2904	29	Natural - Trench 29
2905	29	Natural - Trench 29
3000	30	Topsoil - Trench 30
3001	30	Natural - Trench 30
3100	31	Topsoil - Trench 31
3101	31	Natural - Trench 31

Context	Trench	Description
3102	31	Natural - Trench 31
4800	48	Topsoil - Trench 48
4801	48	Natural - Trench 48
5300	53	Topsoil - Trench 53
5301	53	Natural - Trench 53
5400	54	Topsoil - Trench 54
5401	54	Natural - Trench 54
5500	55	Topsoil - Trench 55
5501	55	Subsoil - Trench 55
5502	55	Peat layer - Trench 55
5503	55	Natural - Trench 55
5600	56	Topsoil - Trench 56
5601	56	Natural - Trench 56
5700	57	Topsoil - Trench 57
5701	57	Natural - Trench 57
5800	58	Topsoil - Trench 58
5801	58	Subsoil - Trench 58
5802	58	Natural - Trench 58
5900	59	Topsoil - Trench 59
5901	59	Natural - Trench 59
6000	60	Topsoil - Trench 60
6001	60	Natural - Trench 60
6002	60	Natural - Trench 60
6100	61	Topsoil - Trench 61
6101	61	Natural - Trench 61
6200	62	Topsoil - Trench 62
6201	62	Natural - Trench 62
6400	64	Topsoil - Trench 64
6401	64	Subsoil - Trench 64
6402	64	Natural - Trench 64
6500	65	Topsoil - Trench 65
6501	65	Natural - Trench 65
6600	66	Topsoil - Trench 66
6601	66	Natural - Trench 66
6700	67	Topsoil - Trench 67
6701	67	Subsoil - Trench 67
6702	67	Natural - Trench 67
6800	68	Topsoil - Trench 68
6801	68	Subsoil - Trench 68
6802	68	Natural - Trench 68
6900	69	Topsoil - Trench 69
6901	69	Natural - Trench 69
6902	69	Natural - Trench 69
7000	70	Topsoil - Trench 70
7001	70	Natural - Trench 70
7002	70	Natural - Trench 70

Context	Trench	Description
7100	71	Topsoil - Trench 71
7101	71	Natural - Trench 71
7200	72	Topsoil - Trench 72
7201	72	Natural - Trench 72
7300	73	Topsoil - Trench 73
7301	73	Subsoil - Trench 73
7302	73	Natural - Trench 73
7303	73	Cut - Ditch [7303]
7304	73	Fill - Ditch [7303]
7305	73	Fill - Ditch [7303]
7400	74	Topsoil - Trench 74
7401	74	Natural - Trench 74
7500	75	Topsoil - Trench 75
7501	75	Natural - Trench 75
7502	75	Cut - Ditch [7502]
7503	75	Fill - Ditch [7502]
7504	75	Fill - Ditch [7502]
7505	75	Fill - Ditch [7502]
7506	75	Fill - Ditch [7502]
7507	75	Fill - Ditch [7502]
7600	76	Topsoil - Trench 76
7601	76	Natural - Trench 76
7700	77	Topsoil - Trench 77
7701	77	Natural - Trench 77
7702	77	Cut - Ditch [7702]
7703	77	Fill - Ditch [7702]
7704	77	Cut - Ditch [7704]
7705	77	Fill - Ditch [7704]
7706	77	Cut - Ditch [7706]
7707	77	Fill - Ditch [7706]
7708	77	Fill - Ditch [7706]
7709	77	Fill - Ditch [7706]
7710	77	Fill - Ditch [7706]
7800	78	Topsoil - Trench 78
7801	78	Natural - Trench 78
7802	78	Cut - Ditch [7802]
7803	78	Fill - Ditch [7802]
7804	78	Cut - Ditch [7804]
7805	78	Fill - Ditch [7804]
7806	78	Cut - Ditch [7806]
7807	78	Fill - Ditch [7806]
7808	78	Fill - Ditch [7806]
7809	78	Fill - Ditch [7806]
7810	78	Fill - Ditch [7806]
7811	78	Fill - Ditch [7806]
7812	78	Cut - Ditch [7812]

Context	Trench	Description
7813	78	Fill - Ditch [7812]
7814	78	Fill - Ditch [7812]
7900	79	Topsoil - Trench 79
7901	79	Subsoil - Trench 79
7902	79	Natural - Trench 79
7903	79	Cut - Gully [7903]
7904	79	Fill - Gully [7903]
7905	79	Cut - Ditch [7905]
7906	79	Fill - Ditch [7905]
7907	79	Fill - Ditch [7905]
7908	79	Fill - Ditch [7905]
7909	79	Fill - Ditch [7905]
7910	79	Cut - Ditch [7910]
7911	79	Fill - Ditch [7910]
7912	79	Fill - Ditch [7910]
7913	79	Fill - Ditch [7910]
7914	79	Fill - Ditch [7910]
7915	79	Cut - Gully [7915]
7916	79	Fill - Gully [7915]
7917	79	Fill - Gully [7915]
7918	79	Fill - Gully [7915]
7919	79	Cut - Ditch [7919]
7920	79	Cut - Ditch [7920]
7921	79	Fill - Ditch [7920]
7922	79	Fill - Ditch [7919]
7923	79	Fill - Ditch [7919]
7924	79	Fill - Ditch [7919]
7925	79	Fill - Ditch [7919]
7926	79	Cut - Ditch [7926]
7927	79	Fill - Ditch [7926]
7928	79	Fill - Ditch [7919]
7929	79	Fill - Ditch
7930	79	Cut - Ditch [7930]
7931	79	Fill - Ditch [7930]
8000	80	Topsoil - Trench 80
8001	80	Subsoil - Trench 80
8002	80	Natural - Trench 80
8003	80	Cut - Ditch [8003]
8004	80	Fill - Ditch [8003]
8005	80	Fill - Ditch [8003]
8006	80	Fill - Ditch [8003]
8007	80	Fill - Ditch [8003]
8008	80	Cut - Ditch [8008]
8009	80	Fill - Ditch [8008]
8010	80	Cut - Ditch [8010]
8011	80	Fill - Ditch [8010]

Context	Trench	Description
8012	80	Fill - Ditch [8010]
8013	80	Cut - Gully [8013]
8014	80	Fill - Gully [8013]
8100	81	Topsoil - Trench 81
8101	81	Natural - Trench 81
8200	82	Topsoil - Trench 82
8201	82	Natural - Trench 82
8300	83	Topsoil - Trench 83
8301	83	Natural - Trench 83
8400	84	Topsoil - Trench 84
8401	84	Natural - Trench 84
8500	85	Topsoil - Trench 85
8501	85	Natural - Trench 85
8502	85	Cut - Ditch [8502]
8503	85	Fill - Ditch [8502]
8504	85	Fill - Ditch [8502]
8505	85	Fill - Ditch [8502]
8506	85	Fill - Ditch [8502]
8507	85	Fill - Ditch
8508	85	Cut - Ditch [8508]
8509	85	Fill - Ditch [8508]
8510	85	Fill - Ditch [8508]
8511	85	Fill - Ditch [8508]
8512	85	Cut - Ditch [8512]
8513	85	Fill - Ditch [8512]
8514	85	Fill - Ditch [8512]
8515	85	Fill - Ditch [8512]
8516	85	Fill - Ditch [8512]
8517	85	Cut - Ditch [8517]
8518	85	Fill - Ditch [8517]
8519	85	Fill - Ditch [8517]
8520	85	Fill - Ditch [8517]
8521	85	Fill - Ditch [8517]
8522	85	Cut - Ditch [8522]
8523	85	Fill - Ditch [8522]
8524	85	Cut - Ditch [8524]
8525	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8526	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8527	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8528	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8529	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8530	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8531	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8532	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8533	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8534	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]

Context	Trench	Description
8535	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8536	85	Fill - Ditch [8524]
8537	85	Cut - Ditch [8537]
8538	85	Fill - Ditch [8537]
8539	85	Cut - Ditch [8539]
8540	85	Fill - Ditch [8539]
8541	85	Cut - Posthole [8541]
8600	86	Topsoil - Trench 86
8601	86	Subsoil - Trench 86
8602	86	Natural - Trench 86
8603	86	Cut - Gully [8603]
8604	86	Fill - Gully [8603]
8605	86	Cut - Ditch [8605]
8606	86	Fill - Ditch [8605]
8607	86	Cut - Ditch [8607]
8608	86	Fill - Ditch [8607]
8609	86	Cut - Ditch [8609]
8610	86	Fill - Ditch [8609]
8611	86	Fill - Ditch [8609]
8612	86	Fill - Ditch [8609]
8613	86	Cut - Ditch [8613]
8614	86	Fill - Ditch [8613]
8615	86	Cut - Flue [8615]
8616	86	Fill - Flue [8615]
8617	86	Cut - Gully [8617]
8618	86	Fill - Gully [8617]
8619	86	Cut - Ditch [8619]
8620	86	Fill - Ditch [8619]
8621	86	Fill - Ditch [8619]
8622	86	Fill - Ditch [8619]
8623	86	Fill - Ditch [8619]
8624	86	Cut - Pit [8624]
8625	86	Fill - Pit [8624]
8626	86	Fill - Pit [8624]
8627	86	Cut - Ditch [8627]
8628	86	Fill - Ditch [8627]
8629	86	Cut - Ditch [8629]
8630	86	Fill - Ditch [8629]
8631	86	Fill - Ditch [8629]
8632	86	Cut - Ditch [8632]
8633	86	Fill - Ditch [8632]
8634	86	Fill - Ditch [8632]
8635	86	Cut - Gully [8635]
8636	86	Fill - Gully [8635]
8637	86	Cut - Spread [8637]
8638	86	Fill - Spread [8637]

Context	Trench	Description
8639	86	Cut - Spread [8639]
8640	86	Fill - Spread [8639]
8641	86	Fill - Spread [8639]
8642	86	Cut - Oven [8642]
8643	86	Fill - Oven [8642]
8644	86	Fill - Oven [8642]
8645	86	Cut - Oven [8645]
8646	86	Fill - Oven
8647	86	Fill - Oven [8645]
8648	86	Cut - Oven [8648]
8649	86	Fill - Oven [8648]
8650	86	Cut - Oven [8650]
8651	86	Fill - Oven [8650]
8652	86	Cut - Oven [8652]
8653	86	Fill - Oven [8652]
8654	86	Cut - Oven [8654]
8655	86	Fill - Oven [8654]
8656	86	Cut - Oven [8656]
8657	86	Fill - Oven [8656]
8658	86	Cut - Flue [8658]
8659	86	Fill - Flue [8658]
8660	86	Fill - Flue [8658]
8661	86	Fill - Flue
8662	86	Fill - Flue
8663	86	Fill - Flue
8664	86	Fill - Flue
8665	86	Fill - Flue [8615]
8800	88	Topsoil - Trench 88
8801	88	Natural - Trench 88
8802	88	Cut - Ditch [8802]
8803	88	Fill - Ditch [8802]
8804	88	Fill - Ditch [8802]
8805	88	Fill - Ditch [8802]
8806	88	Cut - Ditch [8806]
8807	88	Fill - Ditch [8806]
8808	88	Cut - Ditch [8808]
8809	88	Fill - Ditch [8808]
8810	88	Fill - Ditch [8808]
8811	88	Fill - Ditch [8808]
8812	88	Cut - Ditch [8812]
8813	88	Fill - Ditch [8812]
8814	88	Fill - Ditch [8812]
8815	88	Fill - Ditch [8812]
8816	88	Cut - Ditch [8816]
8817	88	Fill - Ditch [8816]
8818	88	Fill - Ditch [8816]

Context	Trench	Description
8819	88	Cut - Ditch [8819]
8820	88	Fill - Ditch [8819]
8821	88	Fill - Ditch [8819]
8822	88	Cut - Ditch [8822]
8823	88	Fill - Ditch [8822]
8824	88	Fill - Ditch [8822]
8825	88	Fill - Ditch [8822]
8826	88	Fill - Ditch [8822]
8827	88	Fill - Ditch [8822]
8828	88	Fill - Ditch [8822]
8829	88	Cut - Ditch [8829]
8830	88	Fill - Ditch [8829]
8831	88	Fill - Ditch [8829]
8832	88	Cut - Gully [8832]
8833	88	Fill - Gully [8832]
8900	89	Topsoil - Trench 89
8901	89	Natural - Trench 89
9000	90	Topsoil - Trench 90
9001	90	Natural - Trench 90
9100	91	Topsoil - Trench 91
9101	91	Natural - Trench 91
10300	103	Topsoil - Trench 103
10301	103	Natural - Trench 103
10400	104	Topsoil - Trench 104
10401	104	Natural - Trench 104
10500	105	Topsoil - Trench 105
10501	105	Natural - Trench 105
10502	105	Natural - Trench 105
10600	106	Topsoil - Trench 106
10601	106	Natural - Trench 106
10602	106	Natural - Trench 106
10700	107	Topsoil - Trench 107
10701	107	Natural - Trench 107
10800	108	Topsoil - Trench 108
10801	108	Natural - Trench 108
10900	109	Topsoil - Trench 109
10901	109	Natural - Trench 109
11000	110	Topsoil - Trench 110
11001	110	Natural - Trench 110
11002	110	Natural - Trench 110
11100	111	Topsoil - Trench 111
11101	111	Natural - Trench 111
11200	112	Topsoil - Trench 112
11201	112	Natural - Trench 112
11300	113	Topsoil - Trench 113
11301	113	Natural - Trench 113

Context	Trench	Description
11400	114	Topsoil - Trench 114
11401	114	Natural - Trench 114
11500	115	Topsoil - Trench 115
11501	115	Natural - Trench 115
11600	116	Topsoil - Trench 116
11601	116	Natural - Trench 116
11700	117	Topsoil - Trench 117
11701	117	Natural - Trench 117
11702	117	Natural - Trench 117
11800	118	Topsoil - Trench 118
11801	118	Natural - Trench 118
11900	119	Topsoil - Trench 119
11901	119	Natural - Trench 119
11902	119	Natural - Trench 119
12000	120	Topsoil - Trench 120
12001	120	Natural - Trench 120
12100	121	Topsoil - Trench 121
12101	121	Natural - Trench 121
12200	122	Topsoil - Trench 122
12201	122	Natural - Trench 122
12202	122	Natural - Trench 122
12300	123	Topsoil - Trench 123
12301	123	Natural - Trench 123
12400	124	Topsoil - Trench 124
12401	124	Natural - Trench 124
12500	125	Topsoil - Trench 125
12501	125	Natural - Trench 125
12600	126	Topsoil - Trench 126
12601	126	Natural - Trench 126
12700	127	Topsoil - Trench 127
12701	127	Natural - Trench 127
12702	127	Natural - Trench 127
12800	128	Topsoil - Trench 128
12801	128	Natural - Trench 128
12802	128	Natural - Trench 128
12900	129	Topsoil - Trench 129
12901	129	Natural - Trench 129
13000	130	Topsoil - Trench 130
13001	130	Natural - Trench 130
13100	131	Topsoil - Trench 131
13101	131	Natural - Trench 131
13200	132	Topsoil - Trench 132
13201	132	Natural - Trench 132
13300	133	Topsoil - Trench 133
13301	133	Natural - Trench 133
13400	134	Topsoil - Trench 134

Context	Trench	Description
13401	134	Natural - Trench 134
13500	135	Topsoil - Trench 135
13501	135	Natural - Trench 135
13600	136	Topsoil - Trench 136
13601	136	Natural - Trench 136
13700	137	Topsoil - Trench 137
13701	137	Natural - Trench 137
13800	138	Topsoil - Trench 138
13801	138	Natural - Trench 138
13900	139	Topsoil - Trench 139
13901	139	Natural - Trench 139
14000	140	Topsoil - Trench 140
14001	140	Natural - Trench 140
14100	141	Topsoil - Trench 141
14101	141	Natural - Trench 141
14200	142	Topsoil - Trench 142
14201	142	Natural - Trench 142
14300	143	Topsoil - Trench 143
14301	143	Natural - Trench 143
14400	144	Topsoil - Trench 144
14401	144	Natural - Trench 144
14500	145	Topsoil - Trench 145
14501	145	Natural - Trench 145
14600	146	Topsoil - Trench 146
14601	146	Natural - Trench 146
14700	147	Topsoil - Trench 147
14702	147	Natural - Trench 147
14800	148	Topsoil - Trench 148
14801	148	Natural - Trench 148
14802	148	Cut - Gully [14802]
14804	148	Cut - Ditch [14804]
14805	148	Fill - Ditch [14804]
14806	148	Fill - Ditch [14804]
14900	149	Topsoil - Trench 149
14901	149	Peat layer - Trench 149
15000	150	Topsoil - Trench 150
15001	150	Natural - Trench 150
15100	151	Topsoil - Trench 151
15101	151	Natural - Trench 151
15200	152	Topsoil - Trench 152
15201	152	Natural - Trench 152
147001	147	Natural - Trench 147

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