
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION ON LAND AT
WRAWBY
NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE
(WREF07)**

Work Undertaken for
The Wrawby Local History Group

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
PROJECT
SERVICES**



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1. SUMMARY

Archaeological trenching was carried out as part of the Heritage Lottery funded Wrawby Roman Site Project, investigating the origins of Romano-British pottery and tile in the ploughsoil on a site at Wrawby, Lincolnshire.

Geophysical survey revealed a series of ditched boundaries, trackways and enclosures in both the northern and southern fields. Six trenches were excavated to investigate various elements of this pattern.

In the northern area were a number of Romano-British ditches, aligned northeast southwest. An area of intense activity, with a stoned area, post holes and post pads, possibly relating to a stone or part stone structure, was identified towards the centre of the investigation area. Iron Age features were uncovered in the southern field. These may relate to a possible circular enclosure with settlement remains in the interior, identified by the geophysical survey.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background to Investigation

The area focused upon during these investigations has long been of interest to residents of Wrawby village. Finds of Roman pottery and stone have been noted on the field since the 1960s. Renewed interest has been provoked by a number of field walking sessions organised by the Wrawby Local History Group (henceforth WLHG) in order to attempt to isolate the extent and character of the archaeological remains present on site.

A general zone of intensity in finds retrieval was identified towards the

southern boundary of the northern field (Fig. 3). This area yielded a large amount of Roman tile, pottery and coins. The abundance of finds in this location indicated the presence of Romano-British remains, the nature of the material being suggestive of some kind of structure, perhaps a farm building and/or dwelling.

In order to explore the site further, the WLHG obtained a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund, under the 'Your Heritage' initiative, to undertake investigative fieldwork and present the results to the public. Volunteers from the local community were able to gain first-hand experience of digging and basic training in archaeological excavation and recording techniques.

As a first step geophysical survey of the site was commissioned which confirmed the presence of extensive archaeological remains (Figs. 10-12). The survey identified a number of rectilinear enclosures, aligned roughly northwest-southeast, in the north of the surveyed area, with an apparently curvilinear complex in the south. The strong magnetic responses in some areas indicated possible industrial activity.

Initial interpretation of these results indicated a Romano-British complex, probably an agricultural unit with associated field boundaries, superseding an Iron Age settlement to the south, with possible round houses and associated pits.

Based on the results of the field walking and geophysical survey, trial trenches were subsequently excavated in order to gain a greater insight into the precise nature, location and preservation of any archaeological remains present on site. These are the subject of this report. Investigations were undertaken between 10th and 14th September. Fieldwork was

supervised by the author with the assistance of two site assistants and additional GPS survey support. The Wrawby Local History Group provided up to five volunteers.

2.2 Topography and Geology

Wrawby is located approximately 9 miles east of Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire. The village is sited on a ridge of glacially derived gravels and till rising from Brigg on the River Ancholme, up to the Kirmington Gap through the chalk escarpment of the Wolds. The underlying soils are of the Wickham 2 and Landbeach Association.

The site is situated upon open arable fields, on a gently sloping hillside falling to the southeast. The area of investigation was divided into two parts by a hedgeline, the northern field being under stubble whilst the southern field was freshly ploughed (Fig. 3).

3. AIMS

The aim of the investigations was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the WLHG to gain a greater understanding of land use in the area during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trial Trenching

The positioning of the trenches was determined in relation to the results of geophysical survey, in order to characterise and date identified features within fairly rigid economic constraints.

Six trenches were excavated, 1.6m in width and between 20m and 40m in length. All exposed features were recorded but not all were excavated. Trenches 5 and 6 could not be opened as early as planned owing to crop spraying and investigation here was limited by time constraints. The nature of deposits within Trench 5 particularly meant that it was deemed better to clean and record what was exposed rather than embark upon anything too complex to be satisfactorily resolved in the time available.

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains. Volunteers undertook cleaning of trenches and excavation of some features under supervision. Recording was undertaken by APS staff. Volunteer metal detectors scanned trench surfaces and spoil heaps and undertook wider survey over the area around Trenches 1-4 and in the northern half of the southern field, with all finds flagged and their locations surveyed (Figs 13, 14).

Each deposit exposed during the investigation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A photographic record was compiled. Sections and plans were drawn at an appropriate scale. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The locations of the excavated trenches were surveyed, using a differential GPS, and tied to fixed points on boundaries.

4.2 Post-excavation

Following excavation, all records were checked and ordered to ensure that they constituted a complete Level II archive and a stratigraphic matrix of all identified deposits was produced. A list of all contexts and interpretations appears as Appendix 1. Context numbers are identified in the text by brackets. An equals sign between context numbers indicates that the contexts once formed a single layer or feature. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Description of the results

Trench 1 34m x 1.6m (Fig. 4, Plate 13)

The earliest deposit uncovered within Trench 1 was (108), a friable mid orange brown sandy silty clay and gravel mix at *c.* 0.5m below the current ground level. This was a glacial deposit forming the natural horizon.

Towards the southwestern end of Trench 1 was identified a small circular pit, [100], with moderate, slightly concave sides and a rounded base, 0.6m in diameter. A large fragment of a coarse grey-ware storage pot was found in the base of this feature (Plate 13) either placed to form a secure base for a post or perhaps representing an *in situ* storage jar truncated by later agricultural activity (Appendix 2). The feature was filled by (101) a moderate-soft, mid-dark grey silty, sandy clay with fairly frequent small stones, occasional flecks of charcoal and sherds of Romano-British pottery and glass.

To the east of [100] was [105], a northwest-southeast aligned linear with

steep sides and a rounded base, 0.96m wide x 0.61m deep. This feature was filled by (106), a soft, dark yellow grey brown silty sand. One sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this deposit.

At the eastern extent of Trench 1 was [107], a northwest-southeast aligned ditch with moderately sloped sides, 2.45m wide x greater than 0.5m deep. The base of this feature was not reached due to the high water table, but the main filling deposit was (104), a soft dark grey brown silty sand with frequent flint fragments, fairly frequent animal bone, oyster shell, sherds of Romano-British pottery and CBM. The abundance of archaeological material within this deposit is suggestive of association with settlement activity.

Sealing the above deposits was (103), 0.2m thick, a moderate-loose mid orange brown silty clay and gravel mix. This was identified as being a subsoil deposit and was sealed by 0.3m-thick topsoil (102), a moderate-loose mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with fairly frequent small stones and roots.

Trench 2 40m x 1.6m (Fig. 5, Plates 4-7)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 2 was (217), a friable, mid orange brown sandy silty clay and gravel mix. This formed the natural horizon at *c.* 0.4m below the current ground level.

Towards the southwestern end of the trench was [211], a sub-circular post hole with smooth, near vertical sides and a flat base, 0.5m diameter x 0.52m deep. The initial fill, (223), was composed of moderate-soft dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. This was sealed by (212), a compact dump of sub-angular limestone blocks, possibly designed to form a 'post pad' or 'post

packing'. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this feature.

Approximately 6m to the northeast was a similar feature, [209]. This was a sub-circular cut with steep sides and a concave base, 0.8m diameter x 0.65m deep, filled by (221), a soft, pale brown silty clay and (220), a moderate-soft dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal. Romano-British pottery was recovered from (221). (220) was cut by [222], a sub-circular/sub-rectangular cut with rounded corners, shallow slightly concave sides and a concave base. This was filled by (210), a layer of irregular limestone blocks probably designed to form a 'post pad' replacing post hole [209].

Between the postholes/post pads lay [213], a sub-circular cut with moderate smoothly sloped sides and a flattened base, 0.4m diameter x 0.15m deep. This was likely to be a truncated posthole, filled by (214), a friable mid brown grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk and flint fragments. Romano-British pottery was recovered from this deposit. This was cut by [215], an elongated sub-rectangular cut, only partially exposed within the trench, at least 0.6m wide x 2.1m long x 0.15m deep. The form and function of this feature was unclear. [215] was filled by (216), a friable mid orange brown silty clay. Sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Five metres to the north of these features was [205], a northwest-southeast boundary ditch with steep smoothly sloping sides and a fairly flattened base, 0.8m wide x >0.6m deep. This feature was filled by (206), a moderate-soft mid orange brown sandy clay which was cut by [207], a northwest-southeast ditch with smooth sloping sides and concave base, 2m wide x 0.6m deep. This was a re-cut of ditch [205] and was filled by (208), a moderately

compacted dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal.

Immediately to the northwest of the above ditches was a large, but poorly defined feature, [219], c. 6m wide, extending beyond the limits of the trench to both north and south. On excavation it proved to be 0.4m deep with moderate-irregular sides and a flattened base. The full form and function of this feature was not clear within the confines of the trench. The initial fill of [219] was (204), a plastic, very dark grey-black silty clay with frequent flecks of charcoal. This was sealed by (202), a compact layer of limestone blocks. Stratigraphically later than deposit (202) was (203), a moderate, mid-dark orange-brown silt and sand with occasional small stones, 0.1m thick. This deposit had formed around stones (202) and showed some evidence of human activity in the form of charcoal flecks, although was largely formed through long term silting. (201), a layer of moderate-loose, dark grey-brown silt and clay with gravel inclusions, 0.22m thick, sealed the above deposits. Romano-British pottery and CBM was recovered from (201).

Towards the northeastern end of Trench 2 was [224], a northwest-southeast aligned linear with shallow, slightly concave sides and a flattened base. This ditch was 1.57m wide x 0.2m deep and was filled by (225), a moderate mid yellow grey sand. No dateable artefacts were recovered from this deposit.

A number of other possible features were noted, but these were not investigated further. It is likely, however, that these features were associated with the Romano-British settlement activity identified elsewhere within this trench.

The archaeological deposits were sealed by 0.4m-thick ploughsoil (218), a moderate-loose dark grey brown silt with frequent small stones and sherds of Romano-British pottery and tile.

Trench 3 25m x1.6m (Fig. 6, Plates 2, 9 and 11)

The natural horizon uncovered within Trench 3 was (300), a moderate-loose mid orange brown sandy clay with patches of gravel at 0.47m below the current ground level.

Linear [303] was identified towards the western end of Trench 3, formed a northeast-southwest aligned ditch with fairly shallow, regular sides and a concave base, 0.95m wide x 0.25m deep x at least 4m long. This feature was filled by (304), a moderate-plastic mid grey-brown silty clay with frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal and animal bone. One sherd of 3rd century pottery (Appendix 2) was recovered from this deposit.

In the centre of Trench 3 was [305], a northwest-southeast aligned ditch 1.75m wide x 0.55m deep, with moderate, smooth sides and concave base, with an 'ankle breaker' type cut in the base. This feature was filled by (306) and (307), deposits of mid-dark grey silty clay with fairly frequent inclusions of charcoal, animal bone, CBM and Romano-British pottery.

Approximately 5m northeast of [305] was a parallel ditch, [301], 1.15m wide x 0.5m deep, with steep, smooth sides and a concave base. This was filled by (302), a moderate-plastic mid grey brown silty clay with fairly frequent small stones and occasional fragments of animal bone, Romano-British pottery and flecks of charcoal.

3.2m to the northeast of [301] was a further parallel ditch, [312], extremely similar in plan, alignment and upper filling deposit. This feature was not excavated but the upper fill, (313), was observed to be a moderate-soft mid grey brown silty clay.

Sealing the archaeological deposits was (308), 0.15m thick, a subsoil consisting of moderate-loosely compacted mid orange brown silty clay and gravel mix. This was overlain by 0.3m-thick ploughsoil (309), a moderate-loose, mid-dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small stones and roots.

Trench 4 20m x1.6m (Fig. 7, Plates 1, 8 and 12)

The earliest deposit encountered within Trench 4, at *c.* 0.4m below the current ground level, was (412), a moderate mid orange brown silty/sandy clay with gravel inclusions. This formed the natural horizon.

A NNW-SSE aligned ditch, [407], was identified running for 14.5m through the southern portion of Trench 4. This feature was 1.4m in width and 0.4m deep with slightly convex sides and rounded base. It was filled by (406), a soft dark grey clay/sand silt with frequent small stones and very occasional sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Towards the north of this trench was [403]=[405], a curvilinear feature running largely northeast-southwest, but turning towards the south at its southern extent. This ditch was at least 0.42m wide x 0.13m deep, with moderate sides and a slightly irregular base, terminating at a rounded terminal to the northwest. This feature was filled by (402)=(404), a soft light grey brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Occasional sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from this deposit.

Immediately to the south of [403]=[405] was [409], an east-west aligned ditch, with steep sides and a flattened/concave base, 1.9m wide x 0.73m deep. This was filled by (408), a soft grey brown clay sand with moderate inclusions of small stones, CBM and fairly frequent sherds of pottery. This deposit yielded a large assemblage of pottery, ranging from Iron Age to Romano-British in date. (Appendix 2)

Approximately 5m to the south of [409], was a feature similar in plan and alignment to [409]. This was [411], an east-west aligned ditch, 1.2m wide. This ditch was not excavated, but the upper fill, (410), was observed to be a firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt with frequent small stones. One sherd of East Gaulish Samian pottery was recovered from this deposit.

The archaeological horizon was sealed by 0.4m-thick topsoil (401), a soft dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones and roots.

Trench 5 30m x 1.6m (Fig. 8, Plate 3)

Trench 5 was excavated in order to investigate a strong positive result identified in the geophysical survey. This response was interpreted as being a likely location for industrial remains such as a kiln or furnace. The trench revealed a complex series of archaeological deposits which were cleaned and recorded but not investigated further.

The earliest deposit uncovered within Trench 5 was (502), a compact orange brown clay with occasional chalk and fractured flint. This formed the natural horizon composed of glacial till at 0.54m below the current ground level. A number of deposits were observed to cut or overlie this horizon. The fill sequence could not be determined without extensive excavation, therefore the stratigraphy of deposits

within this trench can only be described as observed in plan.

Towards the north end of Trench 5 was [504], an east-west aligned linear or cut feature. The dimensions of this feature were not clear, although it was potentially up to 6m wide. The earliest visible filling deposit was (503), a friable dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay. Adjacent to (503) was (507), a deposit of moderate-compact dark brown silty clay with occasional limestone fragments, flecks of charcoal and flecks of fired clay. This deposit was up to 3.54m wide in plan and appeared to be some form of occupation deposit, although it is possible that it was another fill within cut [504]. Apparently overlying (507) was (506), a friable dark brown silty clay. (506) was sealed by (505), which probably also sealed (503). (505) was a compact spread of angular limestone blocks, up to 2.6m wide in plan. It was not clear whether this deposit formed an area of hardstanding, or whether this was a dump of demolition rubble within cut [504].

Towards the southeast of the above deposits were three probable postholes: [509], [511] and [513] measuring between 0.25m-0.39m in diameter. The upper fills of these features were deposits of dark brown silty clay (508), (510) and (512) respectively. No specific form or purpose could be discerned from the pattern or location of these features within the trench.

Approximately 3m to the southeast of the above group of features was a further probable post hole, [515], a sub-circular feature, 0.22m in diameter. The upper fill of this feature was (514), again a friable dark brown silty clay.

Just to the south of [515] was a spread of material, (516), up to 6.2m wide in plan.

This was composed of a friable, dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, limestone fragments and flecks of fired clay. (516) appeared to be a spread of occupation material, although, as it was not excavated, the possibility remains that this was the upper fill of a substantial ditch.

Cut through (516) was pit [518]. This was only partially exposed within the trench, but appeared to be a sub-circular feature, at least 1.44m in diameter. Deposit (517) formed the upper fill of [518] and was composed of a friable dark brown silty clay with frequent limestone fragments, fired clay and charcoal.

0.5m to the south of (517) was (520), a friable dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay. This appeared to be an occupation spread, although as with (517), this was also potentially the upper fill of a cut feature. Overlying (520) towards the northwest was (519), a compact dump or spread of fractured limestone. This could have been a dump of demolition rubble or an intentionally created area of hardstanding.

At the southeastern end of Trench 2 was [524], a narrow linear feature 0.17m wide x at least 3.7m long. The upper fill of this feature was (523), a friable dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, fired clay and limestone fragments. This was cut by [522], a sub-circular feature only partially exposed within the trench, but at least 1m in diameter. This was probably a pit, the upper fill of which was (521), a friable dark brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal.

Sealing the archaeological deposits was (500), 0.54m thick, a friable dark grey brown clay silt with occasional chalk and fragments of fractured flint, up to 0.3m

thick. This formed the ploughsoil deposit which extended across the southern field.

Trench 6 27m x 1.6m (Fig. 9)

Trench 6 was located in order to investigate a potential Iron Age circular enclosure.

The earliest deposit identified within this trench was (605), a moderately compacted, mid-light orange brown clay with patches of gravel at *c.* 0.3m below the current ground level. This formed the natural horizon.

Feature [604] was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch, with smoothly sloped sides and a concave base, 4.9m wide x 1.5m deep. This was filled by (603), (602) and (601), a series of silty clays with very little evidence of adjacent settlement activity. No dateable artefacts were recovered from these deposits.

To the east of this ditch was a spread of moderately compacted, mid-light yellow brown silty clay and gravel mix (606). This deposit was not further excavated but was identified as being a possible remnant of Iron Age bank material. This deposit appeared to conform in alignment and location to earthworks visible in plan.

Ploughsoil (600), 0.3m thick, a friable dark brown silty clay with fairly frequent small stones, formed the latest deposit identified in Trench 6.

6. DISCUSSION

A number of features and deposits remain undated either through lack of dateable artefacts sealed within them, or lack of stratigraphic relationships. However, all can be placed within one of the three main phases of activity with a reasonable degree

of certainty and are discussed in the relevant sections below.

Phase 0: Natural

The earliest deposit encountered on site was a friable mid orange brown sandy clay with frequent patches of gravel. This was identified as being glacial till and formed the natural horizon encountered within all of the excavated trenches.

Phase 1: Iron Age

The most persuasive evidence of Iron Age activity uncovered during this investigation was found in Trench 4. This took the form of ditch [407], probably an Iron Age field boundary or enclosure ditch, and curvilinear ditch [404]=[405], possibly the structural remains of an Iron Age dwelling. These features suggest settlement activity and, when considered in conjunction with the remains located in Trench 6, are indicative of a concentration of Iron Age archaeology towards the south of the investigation area.

Within Trench 6, ditch [604] was undated, but geophysical survey results carried out prior to this investigation strongly suggest that this was part of a circular ditched enclosure with sub-circular internal features, reminiscent of particular forms of Iron Age settlement (Cunliffe 2005, 168-174).

To the northeast of [604] was deposit (606). This was undated and unexcavated, but evidence from the geophysical survey and observations of the topography made during the investigation, suggested that this was the remnants of bank material, possibly associated with an Iron Age settlement bounded by ditch [604].

Phase 2: Romano-British – late 1st to 2nd centuries

The Romano-British phase was the best represented within the trenches excavated. Remains took two major forms, being either linear boundary features, or concentrations of settlement/ agricultural activity.

A number of these boundary features contained fairly extensive evidence of domestic debris in the form of animal bone, sherds of Romano-British pottery and fragments of CBM.

Parallel ditches [410] and [409] in Trench 4 supported the identification of a double ditched enclosure highlighted during the geophysical survey.

Trench 2 contained evidence of extensive Romano-British activity. Boundary features were present within this trench in the form of ditches [205] recut by [207], [224] and three further possible boundary ditches.

The stone-sealed feature, [219], was located towards the centre of Trench 2. The function of this feature was unclear; possibilities include a pond or a wide, shallow ditch or hollow. The filling deposits displayed evidence of settlement or domestic activity. Feature [219] also yielded fragments of fired clay, perhaps suggesting a clay floor somewhere in the environs (Appendix 2).

Also within Trench 2 were two post holes/pads. These, [209] recut by [222], and [211], were extremely similar features and appeared to be contemporary with one another. These appeared to have been originally created as post holes, which had at some point been remodelled to form post pads, perhaps as a result of the high water table encountered in this area rotting any timbers placed directly on the ground.

The spacing of these features would be consistent with interpretation as an aisled building, aligned NW-SE, within the smaller enclosure visible on the geophysical survey – *cf* the aisled structure at Deepdale (Atkins *et al* 1981), where the two rows of posts were similarly spaced.

A number of the features in Trenches 2 and 5 contained a significant number of limestone blocks. These were present within the post pads [211] and [222], the amorphous feature [219] and within various deposits in Trench 5. It is possible that this material was derived from earlier limestone structure/s that may have stood in the environs of these trenches.

Romano-British activity appeared to be concentrated within Trenches 2 and 5, although it is unclear whether it was related to agricultural or settlement remains. Given the nature of the pottery, CBM and faunal remains, however, it seems likely that both elements were present on site.

Post pad [211] in Trench 2 could not be directly dated either by the presence of artefacts or stratigraphic relationships. It was, however, almost identical to Romano-British features [209] and [222], located to the northeast. These possibly formed the remains of an aisled post built structure.

Towards the northeast of Trench 2 was ditch [224] which, alongside a number of further possible features (Fig. 5), could not be dated by artefactual evidence or stratigraphic relationships. Given the proximity of these features to the concentration of archaeological remains towards the southwest of Trench 2, alongside similarities in alignment, it is likely that all were associated with Romano-British settlement and/or agricultural activity. Similarly, undated

ditch [411] was sufficiently like ditch [409] to postulate a Romano-British association.

All of the archaeological deposits identified within Trench 5 were unexcavated and, as a result, undated by archaeological artefacts. A number of sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered during the surface clean and this, combined with the presence of limestone blocks within many of the deposits, also noted within Romano British features in Trench 2, suggests that these deposits are probably related to the Romano-British activity. The function and form of these deposits was not clear within the limited confines of the trench. It must be noted, however, that these deposits constituted a significant concentration of archaeological activity.

Phase 3: Romano-British – 3rd to 4th centuries

All of the trenches excavated in the north field displayed evidence of an extensive Romano-British ditched boundary system, aligned on a roughly NW-SE axis.

Trench 3 revealed three parallel boundary ditches. Towards the northeast of this trench were [301] and [312], which appeared to form a double-ditched boundary or trackway, which may have been replaced by, or been a replacement for, ditch [305], 5m to the southwest. Much of the pottery recovered from Trench 3 is later than that found elsewhere on site (Appendix 2).

Ditch [312] was not excavated or dated, but given its proximity and similarities in plan, alignment and upper fill to ditch [301] just to the south, it seems reasonable to suggest that this formed part of a Romano-British boundary system

identified across the north field of the investigation area.

Towards the south of Trench 3 was ditch [303]. This feature was different in filling deposits and alignment to the other features noted within the trench. Ditch [303] was stratigraphically unrelated to any other feature and did not appear to be on the same alignment. The pottery recovered from the filling deposit of this feature, however, placed it in broadly the same phase as adjacent features.

Roman coins recovered from metal-detecting in the vicinity of the trenches show a preponderance of 3rd and 4th century issues (Appendix 3; Fig. 14). This conforms to the general pattern seen on sites across Roman Britain (earlier coins tend to be less commonly present), but does suggest continuing occupation at the site until the late 4th century.

Phase 4: Post-Medieval/Modern

The earliest post-Medieval/Modern deposit encountered was (103)=(308), a subsoil identified in the north field. The majority of the investigation area did not contain a subsoil due to the heavy ploughing practised persistently in the modern period. Modern topsoil, (102)=(218)=(309)=(401)=(500)=(600) covered the investigation area.

Correlation with Geophysical Survey

Correlation of features within the trenches with geophysical survey anomalies was generally very good, although easiest where discrete linear features were present (Figs 11, 12). The NW-SE ditches in Trenches 1 and 3 and SW-NE ditches in Trench 4 all correspond well to features on the survey. Pit [100] seems to correspond to a discrete anomaly in the survey,

although rather different in scale. Features not picked up by the geophysical survey include SW-NE ditch [303] and curvilinear gully [405], both relatively slight, and NNW-SSE ditch [407]. Trench 2 was placed in an area of stronger, but less well defined, responses. This is reflected by the complexity of surviving remains here, but a direct correspondence with geophysical survey anomalies is less clear, except for the linear feature at the northeastern end of the trench. In the southern field Trench 5 also presented a complexity which reflected the strong responses here, but made direct correspondence difficult. Trench 6 located the curvilinear enclosure ditch and remains of internal bank where expected.

7. CONCLUSIONS

Towards the south of the investigation area, Trenches 4 and 6 appeared to confirm the results of the geophysical survey in identifying an Iron Age enclosure with internal structures, possibly round houses. The Iron Age pottery assemblage suggests that occupation occurred on, or in close proximity to, the site in the Late Iron Age (Appendix 2).

In the north of the investigation area, the trenching programme revealed substantial evidence of Romano-British domestic occupation primarily during the first and second centuries, although stretching into the third and fourth (Appendix 2). The discovery of enclosure ditches corresponding to those identified in the geophysical survey confirmed the accuracy of the geophysics, indicating a large elongated rectangular enclosure aligned on a northeast-southwest axis, more than 110m long by 50m wide. This feature appeared to have a smaller internal rectilinear enclosure towards the southwest, within which remains of a

possible aisled building were noted. Further ditches, along the same alignment, radiated from the large enclosure, probably forming a field boundary and trackway system. The stoned area within Trench 2 may provide an indication of the nature of the strong positive responses identified during the course of the geophysical survey.

The assemblages of Romano-British pottery were indicative of a largely local trade pattern, with some indications of more far flung trading contacts (Appendix 2).

The relative scarcity of Romano-British brick and tile, in contrast to the amount collected by the WLHG during field walking exercises prior to this investigation, may be indicative of the degree to which modern ploughing has already disturbed the levels at which Roman building remains survive.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of the Wrawby Local History Group who commissioned the work and provided a staff of volunteers. Steve Malone coordinated the project; Steve Malone and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

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 GPS Survey: Dale Trimble
 Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
 CAD Illustration: Katie Murphy
 Post-excavation Analyst: Katie Murphy

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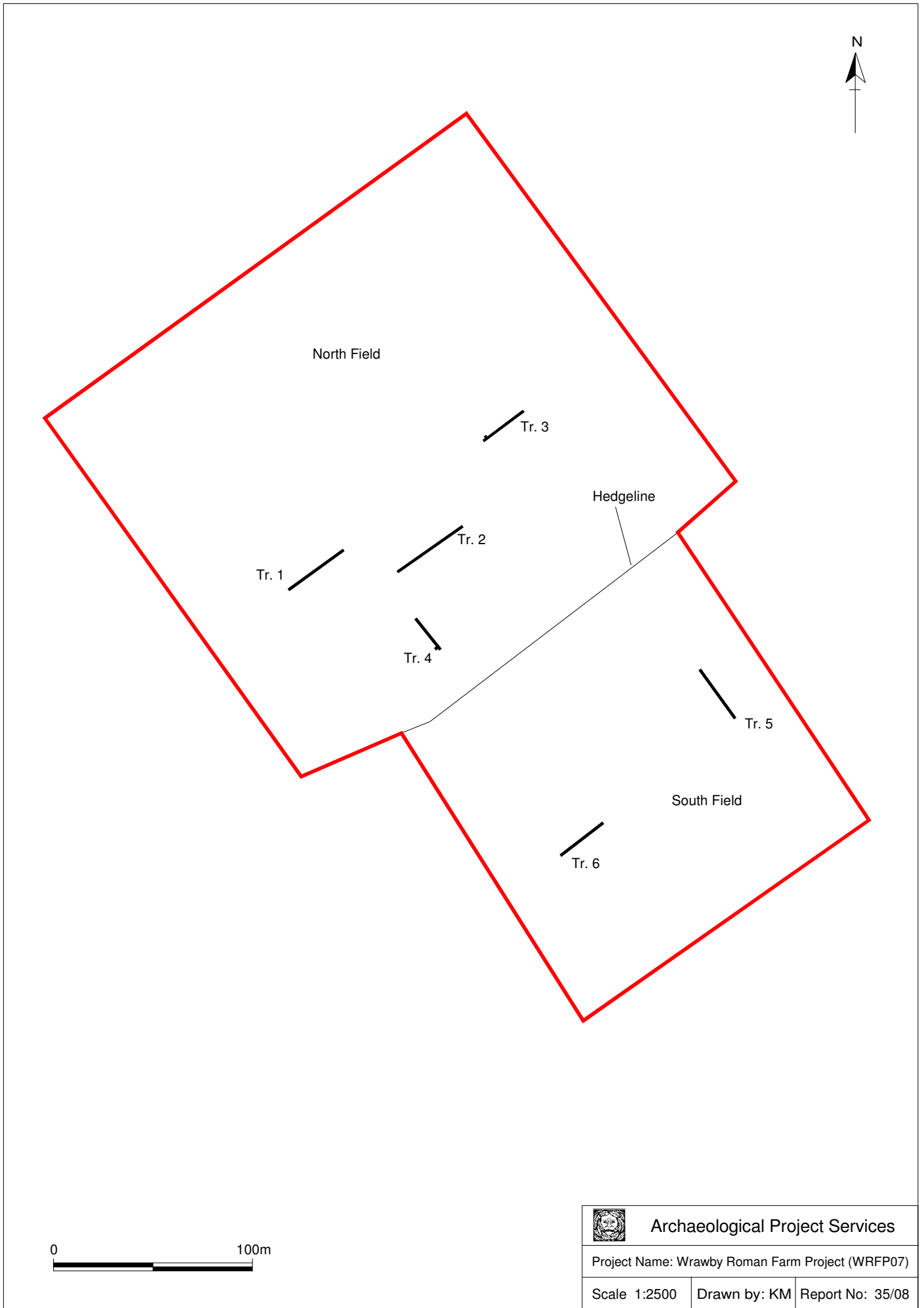
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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services
 CBM Ceramic Building Material
 IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists
 WLHG Wrawby Local History Group



Figure 1: General location plan




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRF07)		
Scale 1:2500	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 35/08

Figure 3 Trench location plan

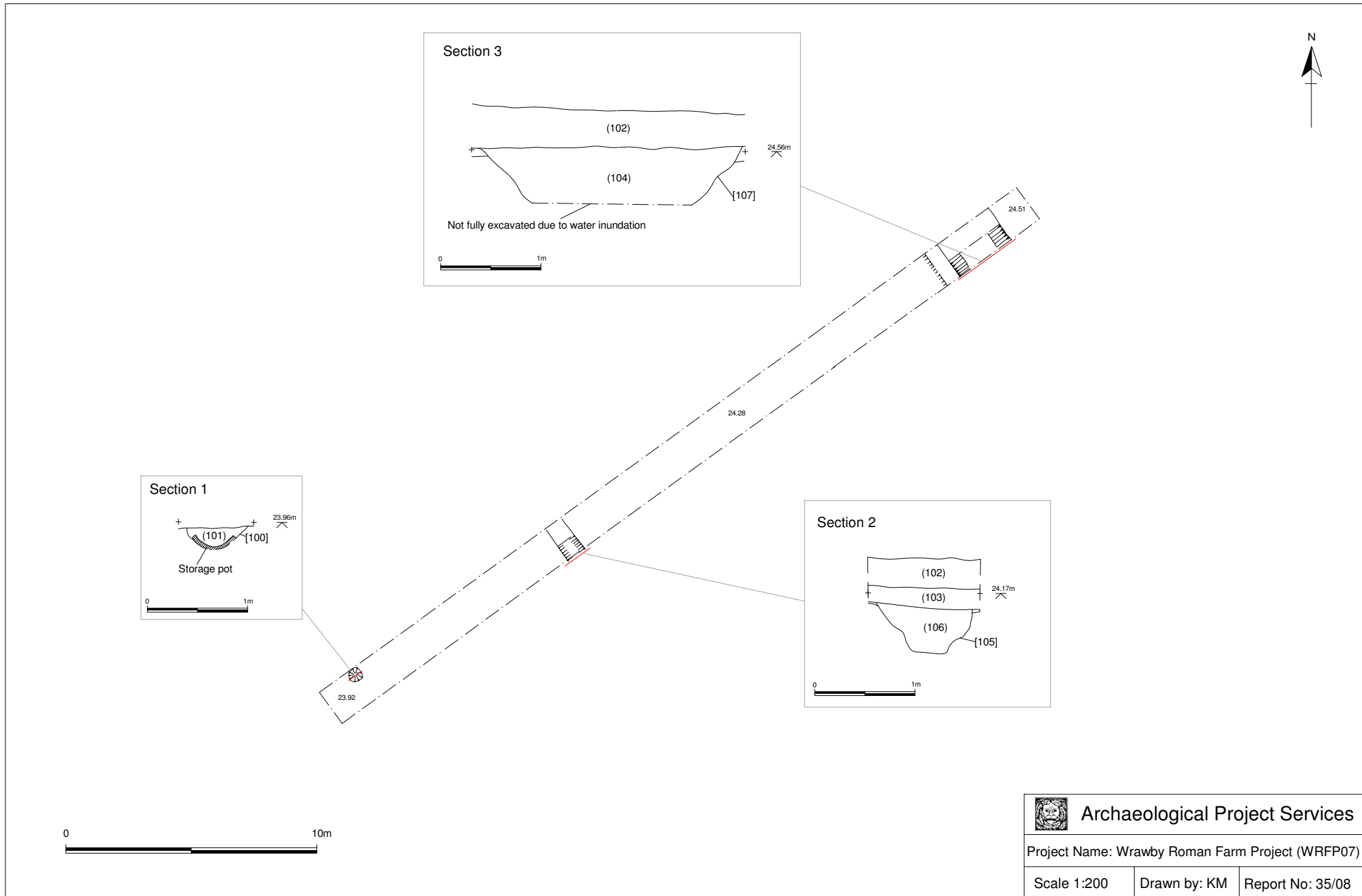


Figure 4 Trench 1, plan and sections

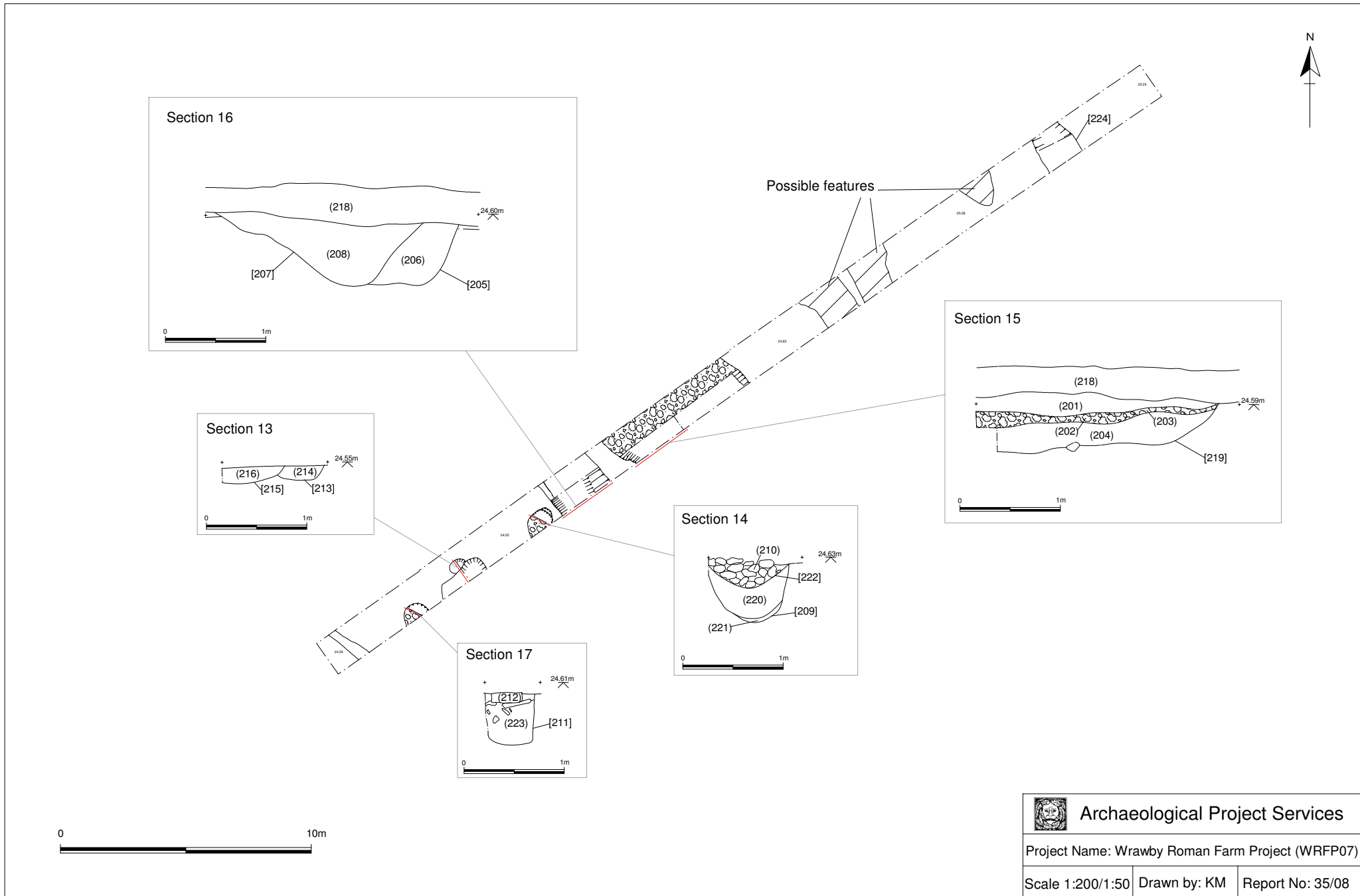


Figure 5 Trench 2, plan and sections

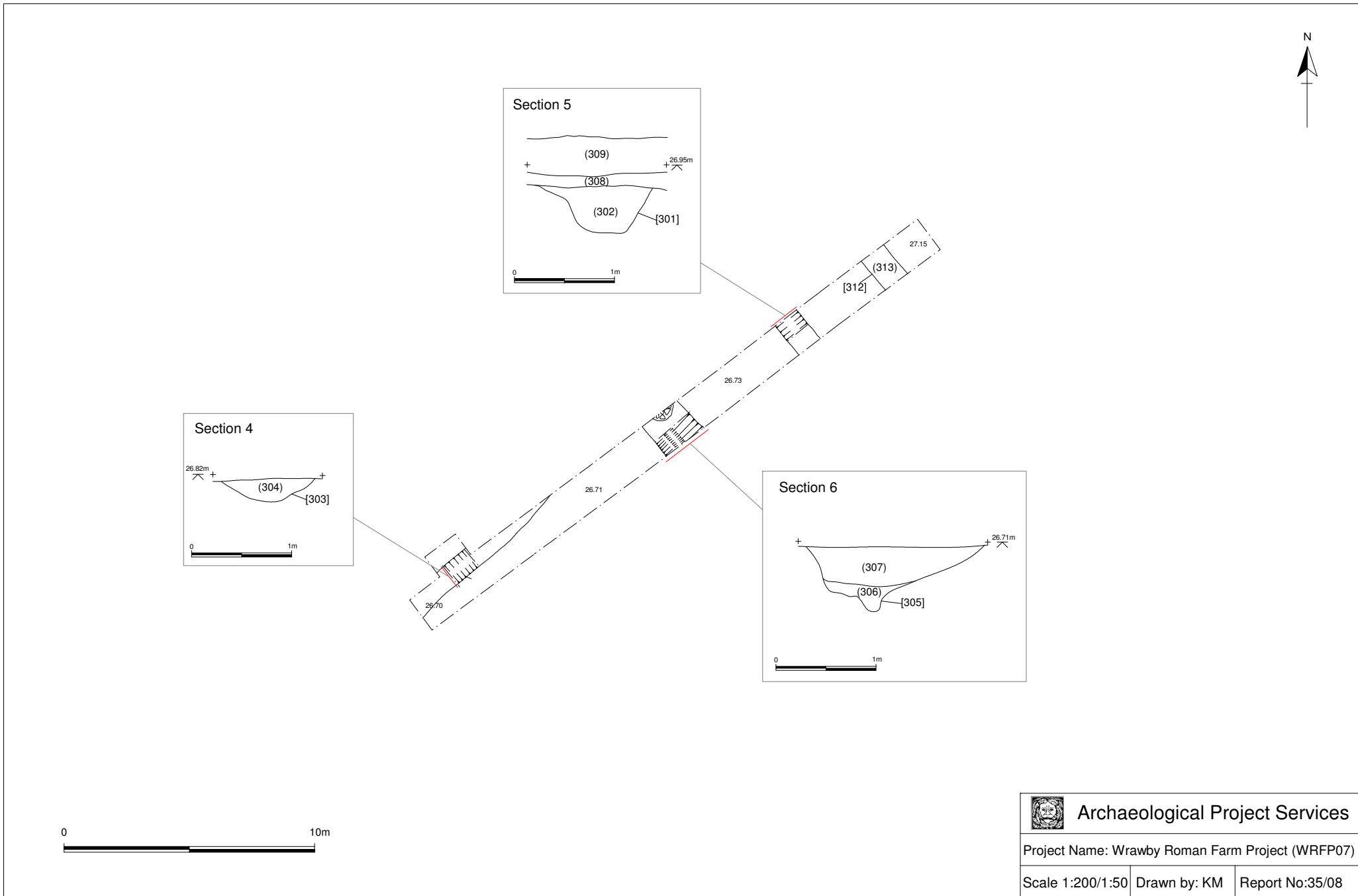



Figure 6 Trench 3, plan and sections

 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRFP07)		
Scale 1:200/1:50	Drawn by: KM	Report No:35/08

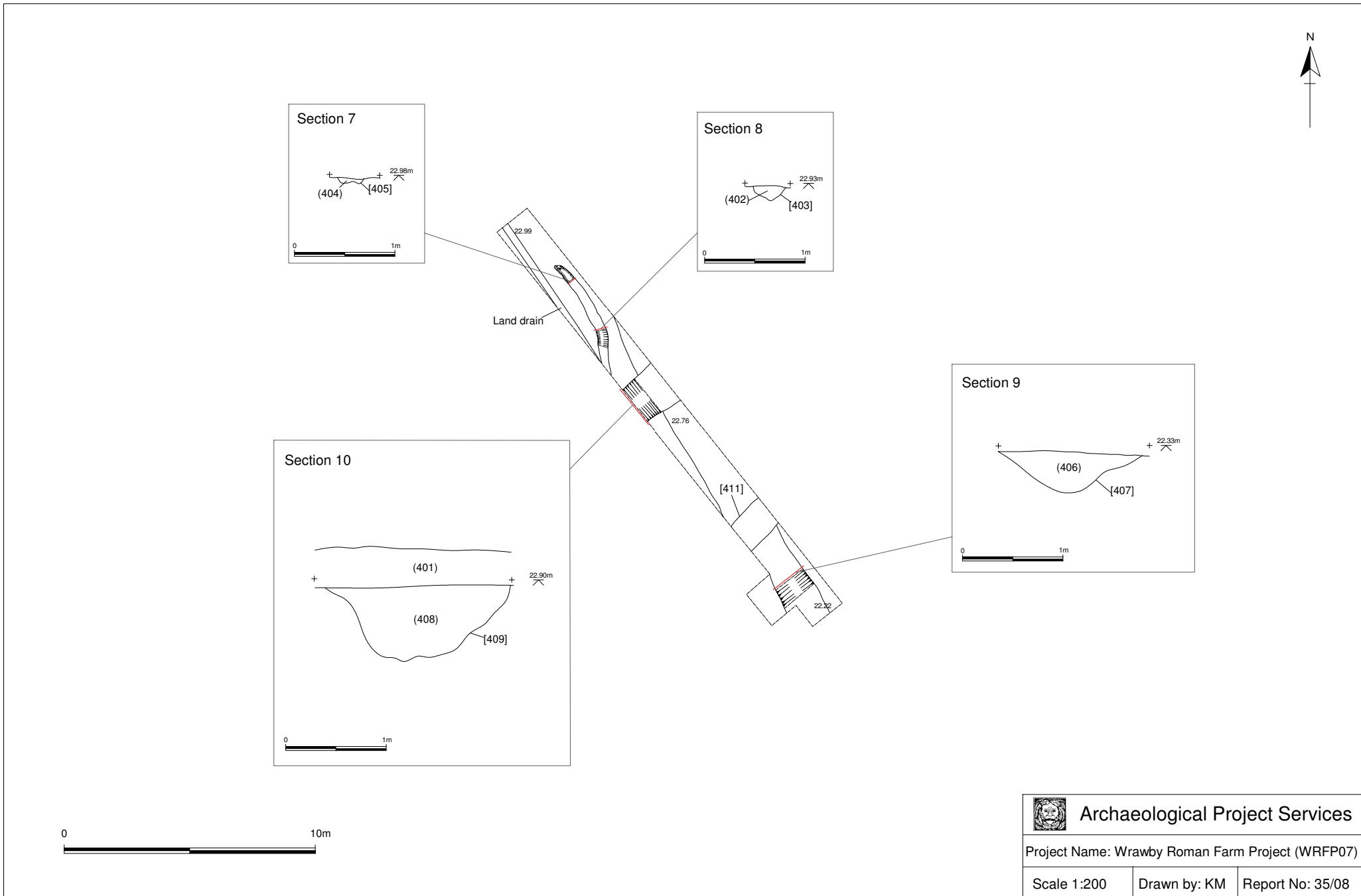
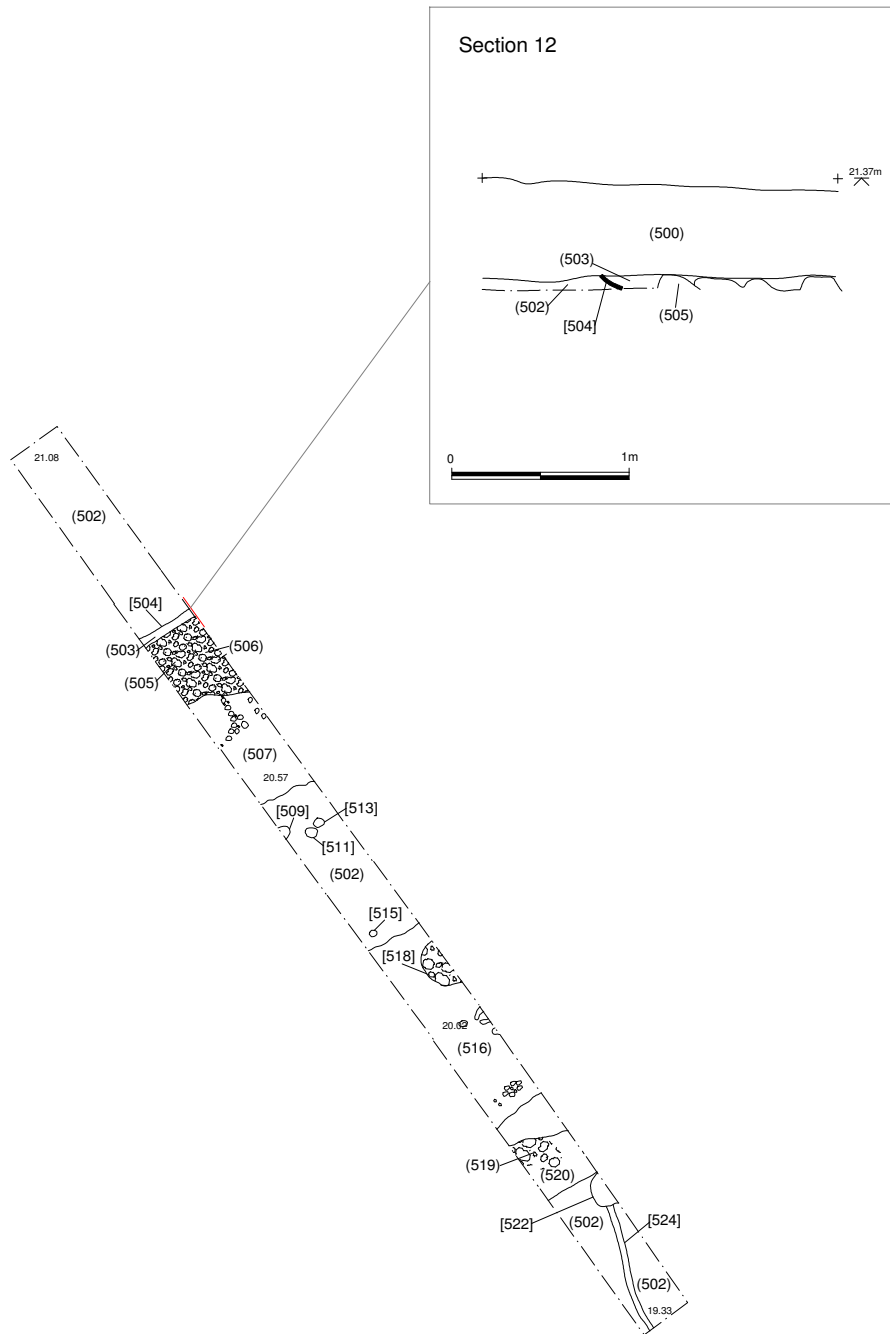


Figure 7 Trench 4, plan and sections



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRFP07)

Scale 1:150

Drawn by:KM

Report No: 35/08

Figure 8 Trench 5, plan and section

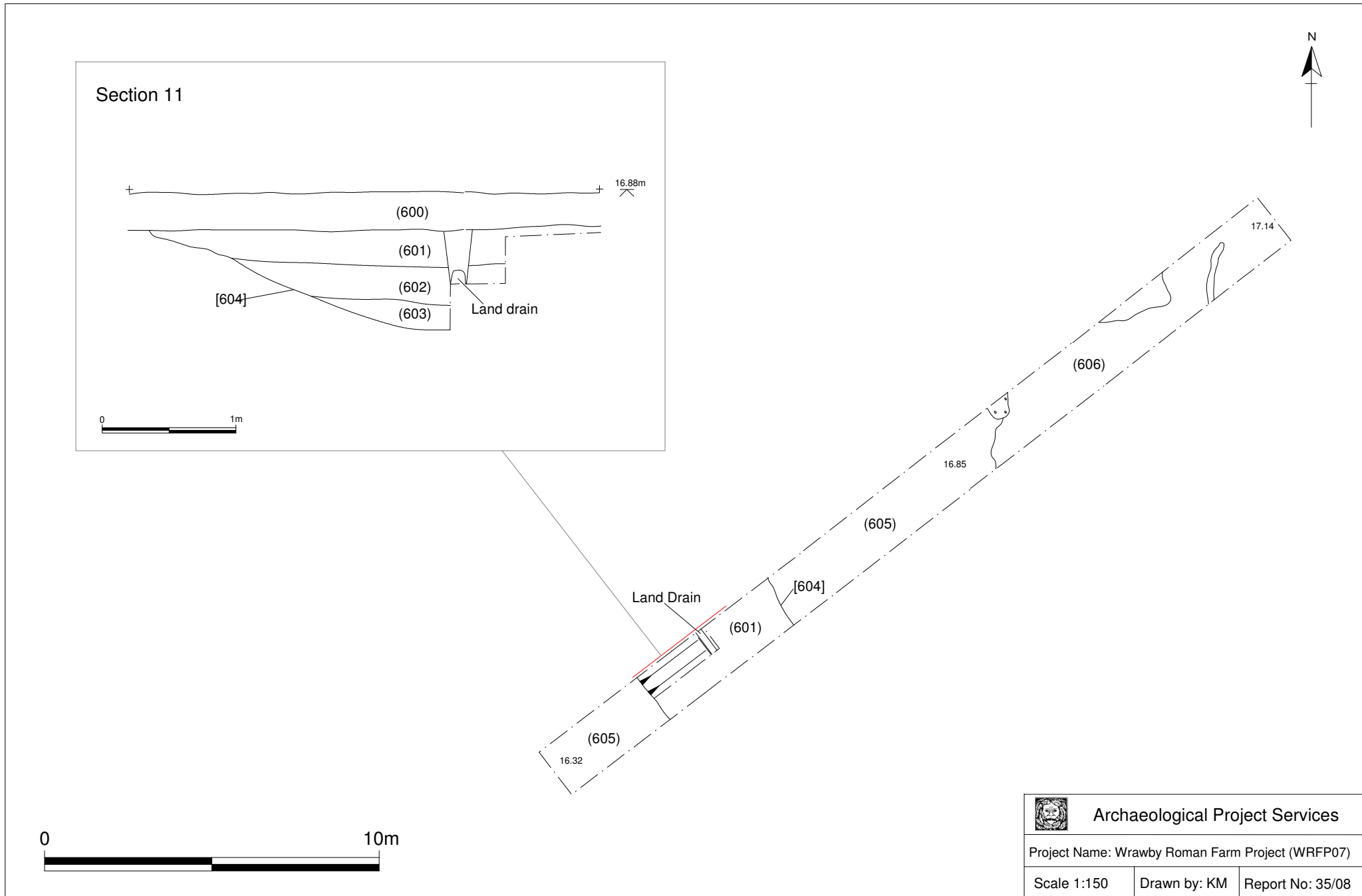
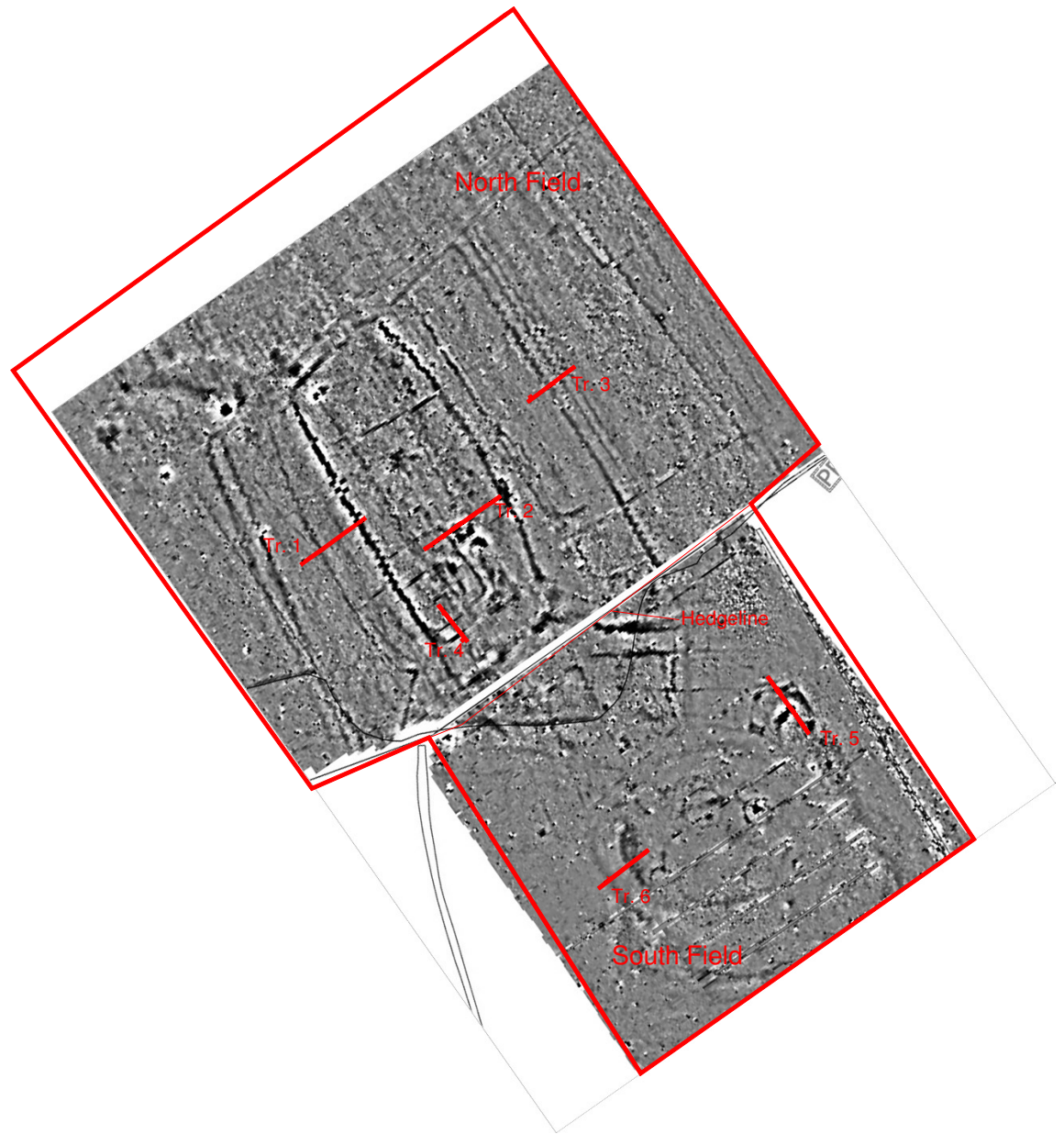



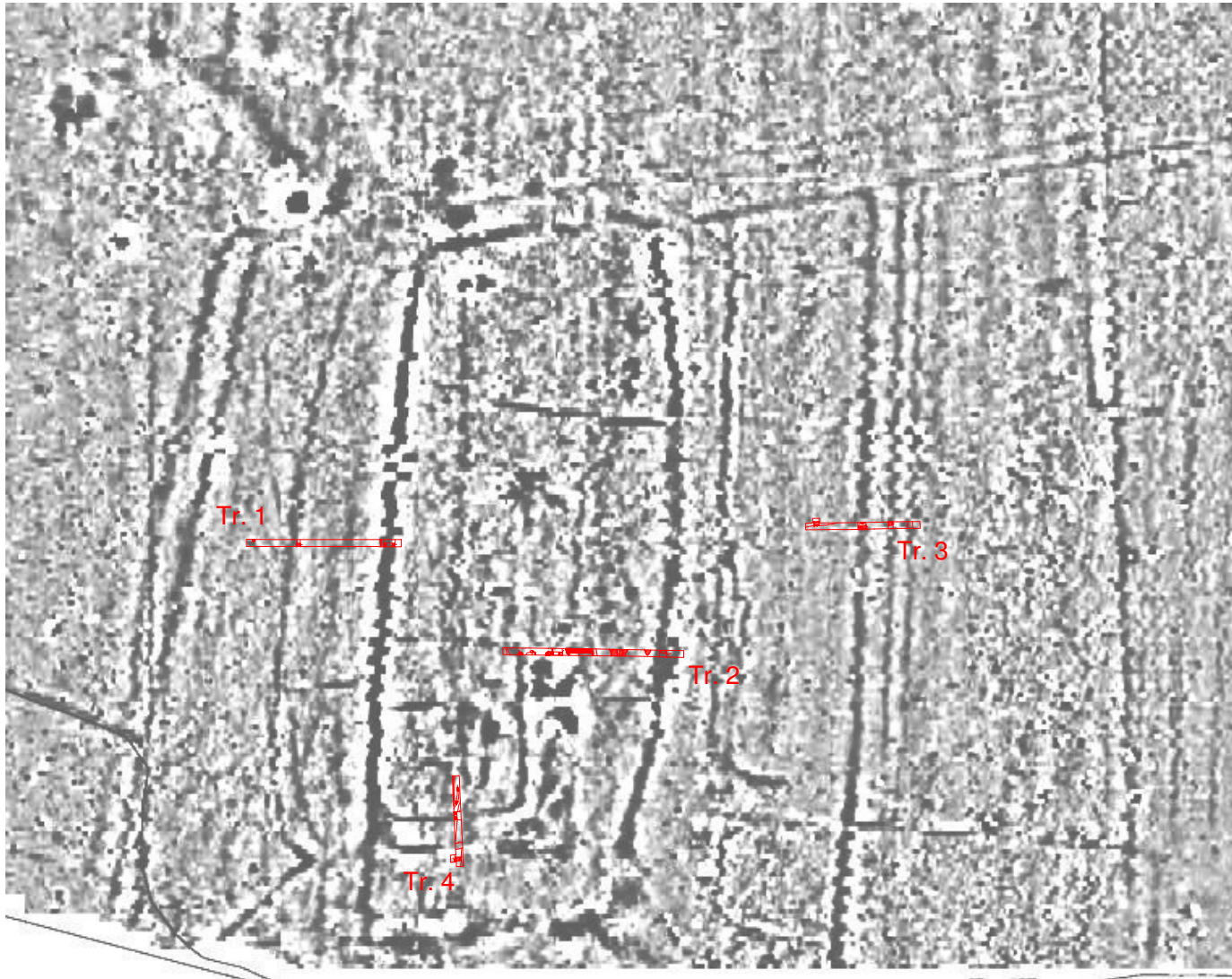
Figure 9 Trench 6, plan and section



	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRFP07)		
Scale 1:3000	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 35/08

Geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan

Figure 10 Geophysics and trench locations



0 75m

Geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan



Archaeological Project Services

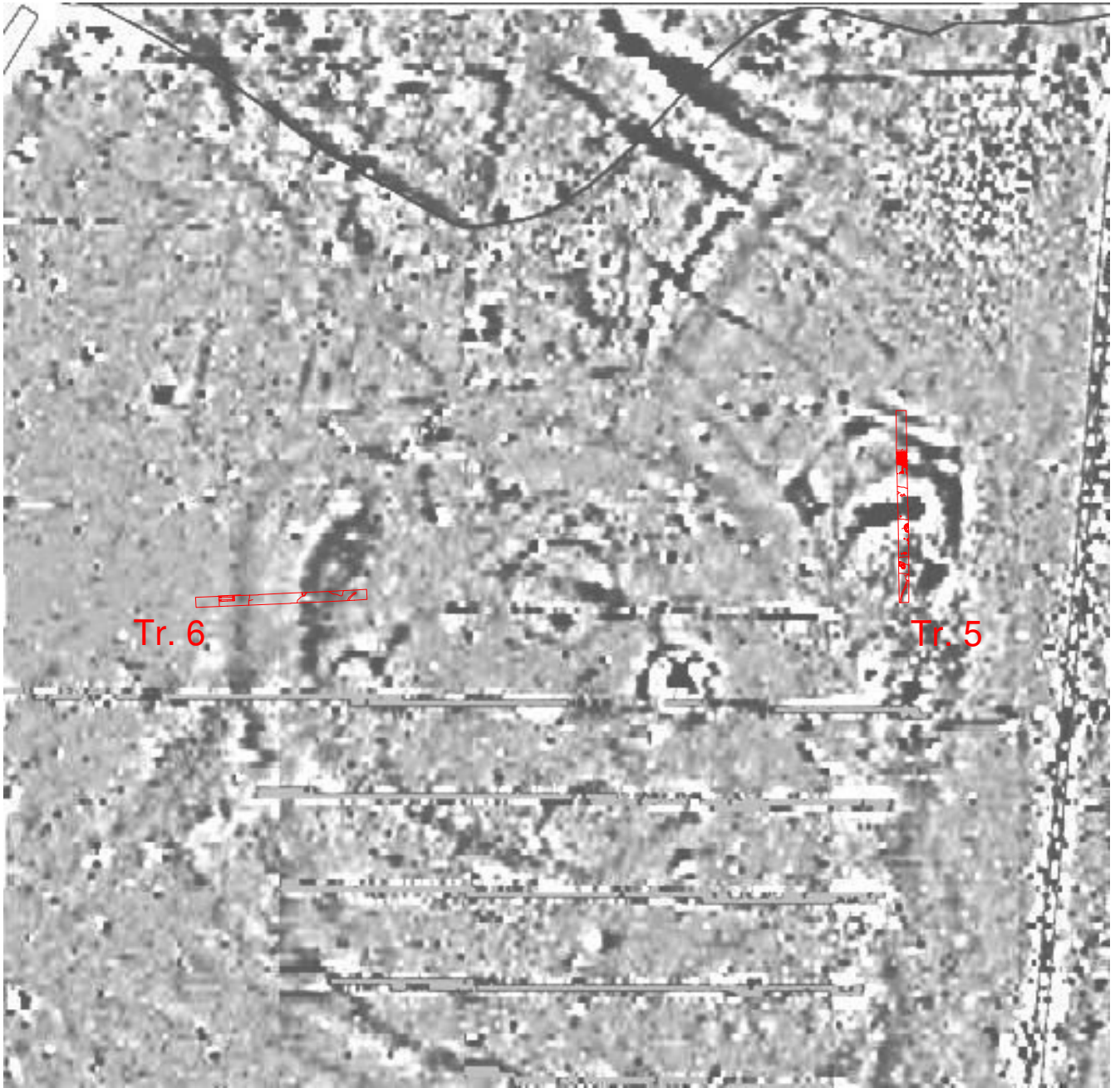
Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRF07)

Scale 1:1500

Drawn by: KM

Report No: 35/08

Figure 11 Geophysics, North Field



Tr. 6

Tr. 5



0 50m



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRFPP07)

Scale 1:1000

Drawn by:KM

Report No: 35/08

Geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan

Figure 12 Geophysics, South Field



North Field

Metal detected area

Tr. 3

Tr. 1

Tr. 2

Tr. 4

Tr. 5

Tr. 6

South Field

SF20 .SF21 .SF5
SF19 .SF3
SF4 .SF6
SF44 .SF46
SF45
SF43
SF9 .SF8 .SF42
SF10
SF14 .SF41
SF16 .SF32
SF26
SF27
SF30 .SF28
SF29
SF15
SF24
SF13 .SF11
SF31
SF12
SF35
SF34
SF17
SF18
SF33
SF22
SF23
SF73
SF71
SF72 .SF88
SF89 .SF91
SF93
SF92
SF94
SF80
SF57 .SF59
SF58
SF37
SF76 .SF77
SF74
SF54
SF63
SF78 .SF74
SF54
SF53
SF64
SF48 .SF49
SF53
SF64
SF78
SF47
SF65 .SF70
SF69
SF84
SF85
SF67
SF83
SF79
SF68
SF82
SF81
SF80




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRFPO7)		
Scale 1:2000	Drawn by: KM	Report No: 35/08

Figure 13 Metal detector finds




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Wrawby Roman Farm Project (WRF07)		
Scale 1:2000	Drawn by: SM	Report No: 35/08

Figure 14 Metal detector finds: Roman



Plate 1 Trench 4, looking NW



Plate 2 Trench 3, looking NE



Plate 3 Trench 5, looking NW



Plate 4 Trench 2, looking SW



Plate 5 Trench 2,
Section 15



Plate 6 Trench 2, Post
Pad [222]



Plate 7 Trench 2,
Section 16



Plate 8 Trench 4, Section 8



Plate 9 Trench 3, looking NE



Plate 10 Trench 3,
Section 6



Plate 11 Trench 3,
Section 4



Plate 12 Trench 4,
Section 9



Plate 13 Trench 1,
Section 1

Appendix 1 Context Summary

Context	Description	Interpretation
Tr 1		
100	Sub-circular cut, 0.6m diameter, w/ moderate, slightly concave sides and a rounded base	Pit containing base of storage jar, possibly in situ within cut
101	Moderate-soft mid-dark grey silty/sandy clay w/ fairly frequent small stones, occ. flecks of charcoal, occ. burnt clay (red) and occasional sherds of pottery	Fill of post hole – seals pot
102	Moderate-loose mid-dark grey brown sandy silt w/ fairly frequent small stones and roots, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
103	Moderate-loose mid orange brown silty clay and gravel mix, 0.2m thick	Subsoil
104	Soft dark grey brown slightly clay silty sand w/ frequent flint fragments	Fill of ditch [107]
105	Cut of linear, 0.96m wide x 0.61m deep, full extent unknown, steep sides and rounded base	N-S ditch
106	Soft dark yellow grey brown silty sand with frequent plant	Ditch fill
107	Cut of linear, with moderately sloped sides, 2.45m wide x >0.5m deep- not fully excavated due to water inundation	N-S ditch
108	Moderate/friable mid orange brown sandy silty clay and gravel mix, >0.1m thick	Natural horizon; glacial till
Tr 2		
200	Number allocated for finds retrieval	General metal detector survey, north field
201	Moderate-loose mid-dark grey brown silt and clay w/ frequent small stones/gravel, 0.22m thick	Spread/layer sealing stones (202)
202	Limestone blocks/fragments – sub-angular/irregular in shape, varied sizes from 0.05-0.4m, up to 0.1m thick	Layer of dumped stone, probably demolition rubble-remains of structural fabric from RB building? Dumped over deposit (204), possibly to form hardstanding/fill boggy depression caused by [219]
203	Moderate mid-dark orange brown silt and sand w/ occ. small stones and flecks of charcoal, up to 0.1m thick	Deposit formed around stony deposit (202), shows some evidence of human occupation but largely formed through long-term silting
204	Damp/plastic very dark grey-black silty clay w/ frequent flecks of charcoal, occ. small stones, 0.32m thick	Dark deposit sealed by stone layer (202). Possible water lain deposit in large hollow/pond? Evidence of human occupation within deposit
205	Cut of linear, 0.8m wide x >0.6m deep x >1.5m long with steep, smoothly sloping sides and fairly flattened	NNW-SSE RB boundary ditch, re-cut by ditch [207]

Context	Description	Interpretation
	base	
206	Moderate-soft mid orange brown sandy clay, occ. small stones	Fill of RB boundary feature
207	Linear with moderate, smoothly sloped side along western edge, more shallow w/ slight shoulder along east, concave base, 2m wide x 0.6m deep x >1.4m long	Cut of boundary ditch – re-cuts [205]
208	Moderate dark grey brown silty clay w/ frequent small stones and flecks of charcoal, 0.6m thick	Fill of RB boundary/enclosure ditch
209	Sub-circular cut w/ steep sides and concave base, 0.8m diameter x 0.65m deep	Pit/posthole; replaced by post pad [222], possibly due to high water table rotting initial posts. Similar feature located to west. Possibly the remains of an aisled building
210	Compact dump of sub-angular limestone blocks/fragments, up to 0.3m thick	Dump/layer of limestone blocks, possibly resulting from demolition of an earlier structure. May form post pad in order to prevent high water table causing posts to rot
211	Sub-circular cut w/ near vertical, smooth sides and a flattened base, 0.5m diameter x 0.52m deep	Post hole, similar to [209] located to east
212	Same as (210)	Limestone blocks forming 'post pad' possibly relating to aisled building
213	Sub-circular cut with moderate, smoothly sloped sides and flattened base, 0.4m diameter x 0.15m deep	Shallow pit/posthole located between post holes/pads [209] and [211]
214	Friable mid brown grey silty clay w/ occ. chalk and flint fragments, 0.15m thick	Fill of shallow pit
215	Elongated oval/sub-rectangular cut, only partially exposed within trench, with smooth sides and flattened base, >0.6m wide x 2.1m long x 0.15m deep	'slot', possibly a structural feature which truncates PH [213]
216	Friable mid brown grey silty clay, 0.15m thick	Fill of slot
217	Moderate/friable mid orange brown sandy silty clay and gravel mix, >0.1m thick	Natural horizon; glacial till
218	Moderate-loose dark grey brown silt w/ slight clay element, frequent small stones and sherds of RB pottery and tile, 0.4m thick	Ploughsoil extending across extent of trench
219	Amorphous/not fully exposed feature, >1.5m l x 6m w x 0.4m deep w/ moderate irregular sides and flattened base	Possible pond? Not exposed fully within trench, so form and purpose unknown. Sealed by stone dump (202)
220	Moderate-soft dark brown silty clay w/ occ. flecks of charcoal, 0.3m thick	Major fill of PH [209], possible backfill after removal of post
221	Soft/damp pale brown silty clay, 0.05m thick	Primary fill of PH [209]
222	Sub-circular/rectangular cut w/ rounded corners,	Re-cut of PH [209] containing limestone

Context	Description	Interpretation
	shallow, concave sides and concave base, 0.8m w x 1m l x 0.3m deep	fragments/building material, probably intended as cut for 'post pad' replacing posthole
223	Same as (220)	Fill of PH [211], overlain by post pad material (212)
224	North-west – south east aligned shallow ditch, with smooth, slightly concave sides and flattened/concave base, 1.57m wide x >1.5m long x c0.2m deep	Shallow ditch – undated
225	Moderate-soft mid yellow grey sand with occ. small stones, c0.2m thick	Fill of ditch [224]
Tr 3		
300	Moderate-loose in patches, w/ mid orange brown silty/sandy clay w/ gravel inclusions, >0.1m thick	Natural horizon
301	Cut of linear w/ steep smooth sides and concave base, 1.15m w x 0.5m d x >1.5m long	RB boundary ditch, roughly NW-SE aligned
302	Moderate/plastic mid grey brown sandy/silty clay w/ fairly frequent small stones and occ. flecks of charcoal, bone and pot, 0.5m thick	Fill of RB boundary ditch [301]
303	Linear w/ smooth, fairly shallow sides and concave base, 0.95m w x 0.25m deep x >4m long, NE-SW aligned	Ditch, probably representing an earlier phase of land use than those represented by adjacent ditches (to east) – early RB/IA?
304	Moderate-plastic mid grey brown silty clay w/ frequent small stones, occ. flecks of charcoal, bone and sherds of pottery, 0.25m thick	Fill of ditch [303]
305	Cut of linear w/ moderate smooth sides and concave base w/ 'ankle breaker' running along base, NNW-SSE aligned, 1.78m wide x 0.65m deep x >2m long	RB boundary ditch
306	Moderate-loose mid-dark grey w/ black patches silty clay and gravel. Frequent patches of charcoal, occ. bone, pot and tile, 0.25m thick	Lower fill of ditch – fills 'ankle breaker', fairly frequent evidence of RB remains
307	Moderate mid grey brown sandy/silty clay w/ fairly frequent small stones, occ. charcoal bone and pottery, 0.4m thick	Upper fill of [305]
308	Moderate-loose mid orange brown silty clay and gravel mix, 0.2m thick	Subsoil sealing archaeological deposits
309	Moderate-loose mid-dark grey brown sandy silt w/ fairly frequent small stones and roots, 0.32m thick	Topsoil
310	Sub-circular? (only partially exposed), >0.5m diameter. Not excavated.	Possible pit cut into top of RB boundary ditch fills, stone packing visible in surface of feature – possible post pad/post packing
311	Moderate-soft mid-dark grey brown silty clay w/ frequent charcoal and (limestone) stones – not excavated	Fill of pit – not excavated

Context	Description	Interpretation
312	Cut of NW-SE linear, 1.1m wide – not excavated	Cut of boundary ditch; probably contemporary to [301], a parallel feature located to the west. RB? – not excavated
313	Moderate-soft mid grey brown silty clay – not excavated	Fill of boundary ditch [312] – not excavated
Tr 4		
401	Soft dark grey brown sandy silt w/ frequent stones and roots, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
402	Soft light yellow brown silty sand w/ frequent stones, 0.13m thick	Fill of [403]
403	Cut of curvilinear, 0.42m wide x 0.13m deep, only partially exposed. Roughly N-S aligned with moderate sides and slightly irregular base.	Shallow ditch, curvilinear. Possible IA structural remains
404	Soft light grey brown silty sand w/ frequent small stones and occ. flecks of charcoal, 0.05m thick	Fill of ditch terminus [405]
405	Terminus of curvilinear with moderate sides and irregular base. 0.28m wide x 0.05m deep, rounded terminal	Butt end of curvilinear IA ditch, possibly part of ring gully, although corresponding terminus not exposed
406	Soft dark grey brown clayey sandy silt w/ frequent small stones and occ. manganese staining, 0.4m thick	Fill of ditch [407]
407	N-S aligned linear w/ moderate, slightly convex sides and rounded base, 1.42m wide x 0.4m deep	Ditch – possibly I.A.
408	Soft grey brown clay sand w/ moderate inclusions of small stones, 0.73m thick	Fill of [409]
409	E-W aligned linear with steep sides and concave/flattened base, 1.9m wide x 0.73m deep	Cut of RB boundary ditch
410	Soft/firm dark grey brown slightly sandy silt w/ frequent small stones – unexcavated	Fill of [411]
411	E-W aligned linear, 1.2m wide – not excavated	RB boundary ditch
412	Moderate-loose in patches, w/ mid orange brown silty/sandy clay w/ gravel inclusions, >0.1m thick	Natural horizon
Tr 5		
500	Friable dark grey brown clay silt w/ occ. chalk and fractured flint fragments, up to 0.3m thick	Ploughsoil
501	Void	Void
502	Compact orange brown clay w/ occ. chalk and fractured flint, >0.1m thick	Natural horizon – glacial till
503	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ occ. flecks of charcoal and fired clay – not excavated	Fill of linear [504], upper fill, not excavated

Context	Description	Interpretation
504	E-W aligned linear – not excavated	Probable linear – not excavated
505	Compact spread of angular limestone – not excavated	Spread of stones – demolition rubble dump or intentional area of hardstanding
506	Friable dark brown silty clay – not excavated. Very similar to (503)	Deposit underlying (505)
507	Moderate-compact dark brown silty clay w/ occ. limestone fragments, occ. charcoal and flecks of fired clay – not excavated. Very similar in appearance to (506)	Occupation spread
508	Friable dark brown silty clay – not excavated	Fill of PH [509]
509	Sub-circular cut – not excavated	Post hole – not excavated
510	Friable dark brown silty clay – not excavated	Fill of PH [511]
511	Sub-circular cut – not excavated	Post hole – not excavated
512	Friable dark brown silty clay – not excavated	Fill of [513] – not excavated
513	Sub-circular cut – not excavated	Post hole – not excavated
514	Friable dark brown silty clay – not excavated	Fill of [515] – not excavated
515	Sub-circular cut – not excavated	Post hole – not excavated
516	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ occ. charcoal, fragments of limestone, fired clay – not excavated	Occupation spread?
517	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ frequent limestone fragments, fired clay, and charcoal – not excavated	f.o. pit [518]– not excavated
518	Sub-circular cut – not excavated	Pit? Not excavated
519	Compact dump or spread of fractured limestone – not excavated	Dump/spread of demolition rubble – possible area of hardstanding
520	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ occ. flecks of charcoal and fired clay	Spread of occupation material – not excavated. Overlain by (519)
521	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ occ. flecks of charcoal – not excavated	Fill of [522] – not excavated
522	Sub-circular cut – not excavated	Pit – not excavated
523	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ occ. charcoal, fired clay and limestone fragments – not excavated	Upper fill of linear [524]
524	Cut of NE-SW linear – not excavated	Narrow ditch
Tr 6		
600	Friable dark brown silty clay w/ fairly frequent small stones, 0.54m thick	Ploughsoil
601	Friable dark brown silty clay, 0.54m thick	Final silting event in ditch [604]

Context	Description	Interpretation
602	Friable mid brown silty clay, 0.6m thick	Secondary silting in ditch [604]
603	Friable light grey brown silty clay, 0.4m thick	Primary silting in ditch [604]
604	Cut of n-s aligned linear, 4.9m wide x >1.5m long x 1.5m deep, w/ smoothly sloped sides and concave base	Fairly substantial ditch – possibly an IA ring ditch enclosing settlement
605	Moderate-stiff mid orange brown clay w/ patches of gravel, >0.1m thick	Natural horizon – glacial till
606	Moderate mid-light yellow brown silty clay and gravel mix – not excavated	Possible IA bank material towards centre of trench; appears to line up with earthworks visible in plan.

Appendix 2

ROMAN POTTERY

By Anne Boyle with Barbara Precious

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling 2004 and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. The assemblage consisted of 114 sherds from a maximum of 76 vessels, weighing 6,262 grams. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Iron Age to the 4th century AD.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, a summary of the dating and pottery is included in tables 1 and 2.

Condition

The average sherd weight is 54 grams, although this is unrepresentative of the majority of the material; exclusion of the large dolium fragment from (101) gives a more representative figure of 13 grams. Some of the material is represented by abraded sherds or flakes, although on the whole the pottery is in fresh condition. It is notable that the Iron Age sherds are in similar condition to the Roman sherds. The lack of plough damage is perhaps surprising given the site is located on agricultural land.

Soot deposits are present on five shell-tempered vessels (SHEL and SHELF) which are presumably the result of cooking over a fire. The Nene Valley colour-coated vessel from context (306) has a sooted flange which appears to be the result of its use for cooking or food preparation; it is unusual for a fineware vessel to be utilised in such a way.

Several cross-context vessels are present; contexts (101) and (104) in Trench 1 and (208), (214) and (216) in trench 2. The cross-context material suggests the some of the features in these trenches contain re-deposited material.

Results

The date and range of pottery recovered from WRF07 is included in tables 1 and 2 below. The assemblage came from five of the six trenches. The pottery broadly falls into two traditions; Late Iron Age native tradition and Roman wares. The latter is mainly composed of coarsewares, although some finewares (such as Samian and Nene Valley colour-coat) are also present. The pottery from trench 4 is more Iron Age in character and may suggest early activity concentrated in this area of the site.

Table 1, Summary of dating from the site

Trench	Date range of pottery
1	1 st to mid 2 nd century
2	Late 1 st to 2 nd century
3	(Mid) 3 rd to 4 th century
4	Late Iron Age and Mid to late 2 nd century
5	Unstratified

Table 2, Summary of the Roman pottery

Cname	Full name	Fabric	NoS	NoV	W(g)
DWSH	Late Shell Tempered ware	Shell	1	1	10
FINE	Fineware	Fine	2	1	6
GFIN	Miscellaneous Fine Grey ware	Reduced	2	2	10
GREY	Miscellaneous Grey ware	Reduced	53	35	848
GREYC	Miscellaneous Coarse Grey ware	Reduced	2	1	4805
GRFF	Fairly Fine Greyware	Reduced	1	1	39
GYMS	Grey Wheel-made with minimal fine shell	Reduced	2	1	79
IASH	Iron Age tradition shell-tempered	Shell	4	3	21
IASHF	Iron Age tradition fine shell-tempered	Shell	17	7	131
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated	Fine	7	4	63
OX	Miscellaneous Oxidised ware	Oxidised	5	5	61
PART	Parisian type ware	Fine	4	3	27
SAMEG	East Gaulish Samian ware	Samian	1	1	20
SHEL	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	Shell	7	6	105
SHELF	Miscellaneous undifferentiated fine shell-tempered	Shell	4	3	29
VESIC	Vesicular fabric	Shell?	2	2	8
TOTAL:			114	76	6262

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from five trenches. A summary of the vessels from each trench is included in table 3.

Table 3, Number of vessels of each ware type, shown by trench

Tradition	Cname	Trench					TOTAL:
		1	2	3	4	5	
Iron-Age/ Native	IASH	1	2				3
	IASHF				7		7
	DWSH			1			1
Roman	FINE		1				1
	GFIN		2				2
	GREY	5	19	8	3		35
	GREYC	1					1
	GRFF	1					1
	GYMS		1				1
	NVCC		1	1	1	1	4
	OX	3	1	1			5
	PART		3				3
	SAMEG				1		1
	SHEL	1	5				6
SHELF		1	1	1		3	
Unknown	VESIC			1	1		2
TOTAL:		12	36	13	14	1	76

Trench 1

Fill (101) from pit [100] contained a large fragment of dolium in a coarse Greyware fabric. The fill also included a possible Iron Age shell tempered vessel and other Roman coarsewares. Two burnt sherds of Greyware appear very similar to other fragments in context (104). Context (104) is associated with Ditch [107]; this also contained Roman coarseware vessels. The nature of the pottery from these two contexts, and the possible cross-context sherds, suggest that these fills contain re-deposited material with the notable exception of the dolium base which appears to have been deliberately set in place. Vessels of this type were frequently set into the ground and sealed in order to maintain an even temperature to preserve the contents and deter vermin. The pottery from Trench 1 dates from the 1st century AD to the mid 2nd century AD.

Trench 2

Trench two produced the largest assemblage of thirty-six vessels. The primary fill of possible post-hole [209] contained a large shell tempered Romano-British jar/bowl. The sherd is abraded and may be re-deposited. Of interest is the presence of a slag like concretion on the wall of the vessel. Post-hole [213] contained Shell-tempered and Greyware vessels. Ditch [207] contained fill (208) contained a fine greyware and a cooking pot.

Feature [219] contains four fills, three of which (202, 203, 201) produced pottery. The assemblage from these contexts is primarily of early to mid 2nd century date and contains a range of coarse and fine wares. The presence of shell tempered vessels in an Iron Age tradition hints at earlier activity in the vicinity. Features [207], [213] and [214] contain cross-joining material, suggesting that the pottery in these fills has been re-deposited.

Trench 3

Ditch [305] had two fills containing pottery: (306) and (307). Greywares dominate the assemblage, with an abraded colour-coat appearing in (306). An example of wide mouth bowls type 2 (BWM2) came from each of these contexts. Context (302) and (304), from linear [303] and ditch [301] produced assemblages of 3rd century date. Overall, the pottery from Trench 3 is later than from other areas of the site.

Trench 4

Ditches [403] and [407] produced assemblages of Iron Age pottery. Ditch [409] revealed a large assemblage which contained a mixed group of pottery, some of which is probably Iron Age in date. Greywares and Nene Valley colour-coated vessels are also present. Ditch [411] contained a single sherd of East Gaulish Samian ware.

Trench 5

An unstratified Nene Valley colour-coated vessel was recovered from trench 5.

Range

The earliest forms are Late Iron Age and probably represent transitional Iron Age/Roman-British forms. Assemblages containing similar vessels date to the Flavian-Trajanic period in Lincoln (Willis, 1996, 211-14).

The assemblage is dominated by Greyware vessels in a range of fabrics, and it is likely these represent locally manufactured and traded goods. Parisian ware is present in assemblages from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, and it thought to date to the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD (Webster, 1976, 15). The shell-tempered vessels (SHEL, SHELF, IASH, IASHF) are equally likely to be local products and the Dalesware (DSHW) jar rim from (304) may have been produced in the Scunthorpe area, where this type is thought to be produced in the 3rd and 4th centuries (Tyres, 1996, 190).

Fineware vessels are also present, although in smaller numbers; Nene Valley Colour-coated wares and a single East Gaulish Samian ware sherd indicate the site had access to wider trade contacts. The Samian sherd is possibly from the production sites based at Trier, which were active between 125 and 140 AD. Although Trier is one of the main producers of Samian in East Gaul, overall these products are less common in assemblages than Terra Sigillata from the Central Gaulish kilns (Collingwood and Richman, 1969, 238 and De La Bedoyere, 1988, 42).

The range of forms includes closed and open vessels which were used for a variety of purposes. The more utilitarian vessels, such as cook pots, jars and bowls indicate domestic kitchen activity occurring in the vicinity. The beakers, dishes and plates that appear in the assemblage are more likely to represent tablewares. A summary of the forms in the assemblage is included in table 4.

A greyware copy of a Gallo-Belgic plate (216) and a fine reduced flanged rim bowl are interesting occurrences. The presence of two wide mouthed bowls with a characteristic rim (BWM2) can be dated to the 3rd century. B334 bowls came from context (104) and (202). This form regularly occurs in early to mid 2nd century assemblages from North Lincolnshire and can be paralleled with examples from Dragonby, Roxby and Market Rasen (Gregory 1996, Rigby and Stead 1976). The dolium fragment from (101) is in a coarse greyware fabric. The vessel has a flat base and appears to be coil

made rather than wheel thrown, although large vessels such as these could be thrown in parts which were then luted together.

Table 4, The range of forms

Type	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)
Closed	Beaker	13	10	152
	Closed	21	15	202
	Cook pot	6	5	55
	Jar	26	13	317
	Jar/Beaker	3	2	27
TOTAL:		69	45	753
Open	Bowl	14	10	416
	Dish	3	1	27
	Open	1	1	3
	Plate	1	1	16
TOTAL:		19	13	462
Unknown	Jar/Bowl	7	6	175
	Misc	2	1	4805
	Unknown	17	11	67
TOTAL:		26	18	5047

Decorative elements on the pottery include the ubiquitous burnishing in various styles, including acute lattice, vertical and wavy lines. The presence of a barbotine hairpin motif on a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker suggests a mid 2nd century date for this vessel. Such decoration is unusual, although a similar vessel is known from Brough (Darling, 2005).

Further Work

Two vessels have been recommended for future illustration for both intrinsic and dating value (Table 2, below, Draw1 and 2). A further five vessels have the potential for illustration.

Table 5, Vessels selected for illustration

Cxt	Cname	Form	Dec	Vess	Alter	Draw	Comments	Join	NoS	W (g)
203	GREY	BNAT				1	Rim; min calc		1	50
402	IASHF	BBR	HM	1		2	Rim to lower wall; reduced fabric w sparse fineshell; sparse shell 0.1-1mm + fine silty matrix + sparse well sorted SR to R quartz 0.5 - 0.8mm + rare dark rock		2	59

							inclusions 1-2mm			
101	GREYC	Z		1		?	Base BS; dolium or very large storage jar		2	4805
104	GREY	B334				?	Rim to girth; fine vessel		1	28
104	GREY	DCOR		1		?	Cordoned dish; very dense quartz fabric		3	27
203	GREY	BFL				?	Rim to girth		1	34
408	GREY	BFL		1	wornint	?	Rim to lower wall		2	105

The assemblage poses no problems for long term storage. The pottery should be retained.

Summary

The assemblage from Wrawby includes material that spans the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The Roman pottery mainly dates from the late 1st to the 2nd century, although some ware types of 3rd to 4th century date are also present. The assemblage suggests that Late Iron Age occupation occurred on, or in close proximity to, the site. The Roman pottery assemblage probably represents domestic activity during the late 1st to 2nd centuries, with some later material suggesting the site was also utilised during the 3rd and 4th centuries.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the ACBMG guidelines (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Thirteen fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1,841 grams were recovered from the site. All the diagnostic fragments date to the Roman period.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 2; a summary of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Condition

The ceramic building material is mixed, with larger sherds occurring alongside smaller abraded fragments. The average fragment weight is 141 grams. Several examples of the Roman tile are low fired, which accounts for the high levels of abrasion evident on these sherds. Some of the roofing tile fragments were sooted, including over breaks.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cname	Full name	NoF	W (g)
BOX	Roman box tile	1	240
CBM	Ceramic building material	1	15
IMB	Imbrex	2	108
RTIL	Roman tile	2	293
RTMISC	Roman or post-Roman tile	2	24
TEG	Tegula	5	1161
TOTAL:		13	1841

Provenance

A fragment of possible box-flue tile was recovered from trench 1. Imbrex tiles also came from this trench and further roofing tile was present in Trench 3. Trench 2 produced two miscellaneous fragments of probable Roman tile and.

Range

The assemblage of roofing tile is small although it indicated the presence of a tile roof. Other fragments of ceramic building material may be from roofing or structural tile. A possible box-flue fragment indicates the Roman building may have had a hypocaust.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work. The ceramic building material poses no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of Roman tile was recovered from the site. This should be retained.

FIRED CLAY

By Anne Boyle

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in the Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and weighed within each context. This data was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 3.

Condition

Many of the fragments are small and abraded. Five fragments have a flat surface and may be from a clay floor; one of these has mortar adhering to it.

Results

Table 3, Fired Clay Archive

Tr	Cxt	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Comment
2	201	Various oxidised fine sandy	2	5	Abraded; no form; possible CBM
2	201	Light firing; calcareous	1	10	Flat surface, mortar adhering, possible floor fragment
2	202	Fine sandy; oxidised + fe + calc	1	9	Abraded; no form
2	202	Fine sandy; oxidised + fe	1	15	Flat surface.; possible floor fragment
2	203	Various oxidised fine sandy	4	48	Abraded; no form
2	203	Various oxidised fine sandy	2	20	Abraded; flat surfaces
2	203	Fine sandy; oxidised with light surface	2	96	Abraded; possible floor fragment
3	307	Fine sandy; light reduced/oxidised	1	10	Abraded; no form; possibly heated

Provenance

It is notable that most of the fired clay fragments come from Trench 2, suggesting that a clay floor may have been located nearby.

Potential

The assemblage offers limited potential for further work.

Summary

A small assemblage of fired clay was recovered from the site. The assemblage should be retained.

SPOT DATING

The dating in table [4] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table [4], Spot dates

Tr	Cxt	Date	Comments
1	101	1 st to 2 nd	
1	104	Early to middle 2 nd	
2	201	120 AD 140 AD	Mixed group, includes fine and coarsewares
2	202	2 nd	
2	203	120 AD to 140 AD	Includes transitional form
2	208	120 AD to 140 AD	
2	214	Late 1 st to 2 nd	
2	216	Late 1 st to 2 nd	Includes Gallo-Belgic type
2	221	Roman	
3	302	3 rd	
3	304	3 rd	
3	306	Late 3 rd to 4 th	
3	307	Mid to late 3 rd	
4	402	Late Iron Age	
4	406	Late Iron Age?	Date on a single sherd
4	408	Mid to Late 2 nd	Mixed group, some possibly Iron Age
4	410	140 AD – 180 AD	Date on single samian sherd

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
B334	Bowl or jar carinated
BAHP	Barbotine Hairpins
BBR	Bowl with bead rim
BFB	Bead and flange rim bowl
BFL	Flanged rimmed bowl
BK	Unclassified beaker
BKBR	Beaker with bead rim
BKFOSC	Folded scaled beaker with curved rim
BNAT	Bowl Native Tradition
BNK	Bowl no neck
BS	Body sherd
BVL	Burnished Vertical lines
BWL	Burnished Wavy lines
BWM2	Wide mouthed bowl type 2
BZ	Burnished Burnished zones
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CLSD	Closed form
CP	Cook pot
CPN	Native tradition cook pot
CXT	Context
DCOR	Cordoned dish
J	Unclassified Jar
JB	Unclassified Jar/Bowl
JBK	Unclassified Jar/Beaker
JBL	Large jar/bowl
JDW	Dales ware jar
JEV	Jar with everted rim
JH	Handled jar
JLS	Lid seated jar
LA	Lattice Acute
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
OPN	Open form
PGB	Plate - Gallo-Belgic imitation
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)
Z	Unusual form

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1: Roman Pottery

Tr	Cxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	Alter	Draw	Comment	Joins	NoS	NoV	W (g)
1	101	GREY			VBURNT		FLAKES	104	2	1	5
1	101	GREYC	Z			?	BASE & BS; DOLIUM		2	1	480 5
1	101	IASH?	CLSD	HM?			BS; BLK; MICACEOUS		1	1	4
1	101	OX					FLAKE; POT?		1	1	1
1	101	OX			VBURNT		BASE; POT?; FINISHED EDGE		1	1	20
1	101	SHEL			VABR		FRAG; RDBN		1	1	1
1	104	GREY			VBURNT		FLAKE	101	1	1	6
1	104	GREY	B334			?	RIM TO GIRTH; FINE VESSEL		1	1	28
1	104	GREY	CLSD				BS		1	1	6
1	104	GREY	DCOR			?	CORDONED DISH; VERY DENSE QUARTZ FABRIC		3	1	27
1	104	GRFF	JH	BWL			BS; OXIDINT; HANDLE SCAR		1	1	39
1	104	OX	BKFOSC	BVL	BURNT; DEP/MORT		BS; VERY MICACEOUS		1	1	8
2	201	GREY	CLSD				BS		1	1	7
2	201	GREY	CP	LA	BURNT		BS		1	1	10
2	201	GREY	J				BS		1	1	3
2	201	GREY	J				BS; GROOVED		1	1	4
2	201	GREY	JBK				BS		1	1	4
2	201	GREY	JBL				BS		1	1	10
2	201	IASH	CPN				RIM & BS; GROOVED		2	1	15
2	201	OX	J				BASE; FTM		1	1	30
2	201	PART	BKBR				RIM		1	1	3
2	201	PART	JBK				BASE & BS; FTM		2	1	23
2	201	PART?	BK	Brown			BS; OCC VFINE SHELL		1	1	1
2	201	SHEL	CLSD	HM?	SOOTINT		BS; MICACEOUS		2	1	12
2	202	GREY	BNK				BS; POSS B334		1	1	8
2	202	IASH		HM?			FRAG		1	1	2
2	203	GREY					FLAKE		1	1	1
2	203	GREY	BFL			?	RIM TO GIRTH		1	1	34
2	203	GREY	BK				BASE; FTM		1	1	11
2	203	GREY	BK				BS		1	1	5
2	203	GREY	BK				BASE; NARROW		1	1	67
2	203	GREY	BK		VBURNT		FLAKE		1	1	2
2	203	GREY	BNAT			1	RIM; MIN CALC; DIAM		1	1	50
2	203	GREY	CLSD				BSS; GIRTH GROOVED		2	1	8
2	203	GREY	CP	LA			BS		1	1	16
2	203	GREY	J				BS; COARSER FABRIC		1	1	10
2	203	GYMS	JBL				BSS		2	1	79
2	203	NVCC	OPN		VABR		BS; WTFB		1	1	3
2	203	SHELF	CLSD		SOOTINT		BS		1	1	5
2	208	FINE	BFL				RIM + BS; VERY FINE VESSEL; FABRIC CONTAINS ABUNDANT FINE QUARTZ	216	2	1	6
2	208	GFIN	CP	LA			BS		1	1	9

2	214	GREY	CLSD		ABR		BS		1	1	3
2	214	SHEL	CLSD		SOOTINT		BS; SOME LARGE SHELL	216	1	1	17
2	214	SHEL	CLSD				BS		1	1	6
2	216	GFIN					FLAKE	208	1	1	1
2	216	GREY	PGB		VABRINT		RIM TO BASE		1	1	16
2	216	SHEL	CLSD		SOOTINT		BS	214	1	1	13
2	221	SHEL	JBL		ABR		BS; SLAG ADHERING?		1	1	56
3	302	GREY	JBL				BS		1	1	9
3	302	SHELF	CLSD		ABR		BS		1	1	13
3	304	DWSH	JDW		BURNT		RIM; THIN WALLED VESSEL		1	1	10
3	304	OX			VABR		FLAKE		1	1	2
3	304	VESIC	JB	HM?	LEACH; ABR		RIM FRAG; PROB SHELL		1	1	3
3	306	GREY	BWM2				BS		1	1	8
3	306	GREY	J				BSS		2	1	11
3	306	NVCC	BFB		VABR; SOOTFLANG E		RIM TO GIRTH; CC NEAR LOST		1	1	34
3	307	GREY	BWM2		ABR		RIM TO GIRTH		2	1	84
3	307	GREY	CLSD		BURNTINT		BSS; VERY DENSE Q 0.2-0.4MM WITH OCC LARGER; REMOVED SS TO TS		4	1	71
3	307	GREY	J		ABR		BSJJ		2	1	27
3	307	GREY	JBL		ABR		BS		1	1	18
3	307	GREY	JEV				RIM TO SHLDR		1	1	54
4	402	IASHF	BBR	HM		2	RIM TO LOWER WALL; REDUCED FABRIC WITH SPARSE FINE SHELL; SPARSE SHELL 0.1 TO 1MM + FINE SILTY BACKGROUND + SPARSE WELL SORTED SUBROUND TO ROUND QUARTZ 0.5 TO 0.8MM + RARE ANGULAR DARK ROCK INCLUSIONS 1- 2MM		2	1	59
4	402	IASHF	JLS	HM			RIM & BSS; LIA		4	1	6
4	406	IASHF	CLSD	HM	BURNTINT		BS		1	1	21
4	408	GREY	BFL		WORNINT	?	RIM TO LOWER WALL		2	1	105
4	408	GREY	BK		ABR		BASE; FTM; NARROW		1	1	29
4	408	GREY	J		VABR		BASE; FTM; BSSJ		8	1	91
4	408	IASHF			ABR		FRAGS		6	1	8
4	408	IASHF	CPN				RIM; FRAG		1	1	5
4	408	IASHF	J				BASE; OMPHALO		1	1	29
4	408	IASHF	JEV				RIM & BS		2	1	3
4	408	NVCC	BK	BAHP			BS; GLOBULAR		1	1	3
4	408	SHELF	CLSD				BSS; LGHTBN; IASH?		2	1	11
4	408	VESIC	CLSD		LEACH		BS; PROB SHELL; LIA		1	1	5
4	410	SAMEG			ABR		RIM TO LOWER WALL		1	1	20
5	US	NVCC	BKFOSC				BSS		4	1	23

Archive catalogue 2: Ceramic Building Material

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Fabric	Sub type	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
1	101	CBM			1	10		Roman?
1	104	BOX	Medium sandy; OX/R		1	240	Mortar; ?ID; corner	Roman
1	104	CBM			1	15	Abraded	Roman?
1	104	IMB	Fine sandy; oxidised		1	47	Abraded; low fired	Roman
1	104	IMB	Fine sandy; oxidised		1	61	Abraded; low fired	Roman
1	104	RTIL	Light firing		1	201	Abraded	Roman
2	201	RTMISC	Hard; Oxidised		1	11	Abraded; flake	Roman
2	201	RTMISC	Hard; OX/R/OX		1	13	Abraded	Roman
3	306	TEG	Medium sandy; oxidised with brown surfaces		1	282	Combed/signature; ?ID as 31mm depth; possible paw/finger impressions on edge	Roman
3	306	TEG	Fine sandy; oxidised		2	555	Flakes; heavy soot over break; combed	Roman
3	307	RTIL	Medium sandy; oxidised with brown surfaces		1	92	Abraded; low fired; soot	Roman
3	307	TEG	Fine sandy; OX/R/OX	Flange 1	1	195	Abraded	Roman
3	307	TEG	Fine sandy; Oxidised		1	129	Abraded; low fired; soot	Roman



Appendix 3: Roman Coins from Wrawby, Highfield Lane
S J Malone

SF No.	Cxt	Ruler/ Denomination	Cat			Date of issue
2		Constans	LRBCI 148	Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.4g Axis: 12 Wear: W/W	Obv: CONSTA[N SPFAVG Rev: VICT[ORIAE] DD AVGGQ NN- Mint: D TRP <i>Trier</i>	343
8		copy		Diam: 12mm Wt: 0.9g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
9		Constans		Diam: 15mm Wt: 1.2g Axis: 12 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: DN CONSTANS] PF AVG Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITUS] one standard	337-41
14		Gallienus <i>Antoninianus</i>		Diam: 18mm Wt: 2.1g Axis: 6 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: GA]LLIENV[S AVG Rev: [HERCULI CONS AVG]? Lion? l.	260-68
17				Diam: 9mm Wt: 0.6g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	C4
18		Helena	as LRBCI 25	Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.6g Axis: 5 Wear: W/VW	Obv: FL IVL HE]LNAE AVG Rev: [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE]? Mint: T[... <i>Trier?</i>	324-30
23		Constantius II		Diam: 19mm Wt: 1.5g Axis: 1 Wear: W/W	Obv: [DN CONST]AN TIVS PF AVG Rev: FEL TEMP [REPARATIO Mint: -	350-54
28		House of Theodosius		Diam: 16mm Wt: 1.3g Axis: 6 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: Rev: [victoria avggg]	378- 402
29		Magnentius/ Decentius		Diam: 16mm Wt: 1.3g Axis: 7 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: Rev: [VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES] VOT [V] MVLT [X] Mint: SP[<i>Lugdunum?</i>	351-3
30		House of Constantine	as LRBCI 124	Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.1g Axis: 6 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: - Rev: GLORI AEXER [CITVS	337-41
32		Valentinian I	as LRBCI 124	Diam: 17mm Wt: 1.7g Axis: 6 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: - Rev: [GLORIA ROMANORVM] emperor dragging captive	365-6
33				Diam: 12mm Wt: 0.7g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: bust Rev: -	C4
42		House of Valentinian		Diam: 16mm Wt: 2.3g Axis: 5	Obv: - Rev: [GLORIA ROMANORVM] emperor with labarum	365-78

				Wear: VW/VW		
46		copy House of Constantine		Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.2g Axis: 1 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: - Rev: two figures. gloria exercitus?	M4
48		Constans		Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.5g Axis: 12 Wear: W/VW	Obv: CONSTAN SPFAVG Rev: [VICTORIAEDDAVGGQNN] Mint: TR[<i>Trier</i>	341-6
49		copy 'fallen horseman' type		Diam: 15mm Wt: 1.2g Axis: 7 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: DN [...] PF AVG Rev: -	350-70
50	part			Diam: 15mm Wt: 1.1g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
52	part			Diam: 14+mm Wt: 1.0g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
53		House of Constantine		Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.4g Axis: 7 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: - Rev: VI]CTOR[IAEDD]AVG[GQNN	341-6
54		copy		Diam: 13mm Wt: 0.4g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	C4
55	part	Constantine		Diam: 15mm Wt: 1.0g Axis: 4 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: VRBS] ROMA Rev: wolf and twins Mint: PLG <i>Lugdunum</i>	330-5
63	part			Diam: 10+mm Wt: 0.2g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
64		copy		Diam: 12mm Wt: 0.7g Axis: - Wear: C/C	<i>dn arca]di [vs pf avg?</i>	[388- 402]
65		copy 'fallen horseman'?		Diam: 10mm Wt: 0.5g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	350-70
66				Diam: 16mm Wt: 2.1g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
68		Constantine I	LRBCI 201	Diam: 16mm Wt: 1.6g Axis: 6 Wear: W/W	Obv: CONSTAN TINOPOLIS Rev: Victory on prow Mint: PLG <i>Lugdunum</i>	333
69		House of Valentinian		Diam: 18mm Wt: 2.4g Axis: 5 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: DN VALEN S? [PF AVG Rev: [SECVRITAS] REIP[U]B[LIC]AE Mint:]CON <i>Arles</i>	361-78
71	part	House of Valentinian	-	Diam: 17mm Wt: 1.4g	Obv: - Rev: SECVRIT]AS [REIPVBLICAE]	364-78

				Axis: 6 Wear: C/C		
81				Diam: 13mm Wt: 1.0g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
82a		Constantine	as RIC VI 103	Diam: 20mm Wt: 2.6g Axis: 5 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: IMP CONSTANTI[NUS PF AUG Rev: GENIO [POP ROM Mint: S-[F] / MSL <i>London</i>	307-10
82b		-	-	Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.0g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	C4
82c		-	-	Diam: 15mm Wt: 1.8g Axis: 1 Wear: C/C	Obv: radiate bust Rev: PA]X [AVG	L3
83		Helena	LRBCI 119	Diam: 14mm Wt: 1.2g Axis: 6 Wear: W/W	Obv: FL IVL HE [LENAE AVG Rev: PAX PV] BLICA Mint: TRP <i>Trier</i>	338-40
83c		House of Valentinian	as LRBCII 162	Diam: 12mm Wt: 1.0g Axis: 7 Wear: C/C	Obv: Rev: [VICTORIA AVGGG]	378-92
85		radiate		Diam: 18mm Wt: 3.1g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - radiate bust Rev: -	L3
87*		copy House of Valentinian		Diam: 13mm Wt: 0.7g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	L4
88		copy 'fallen horseman' type		Diam: 17mm Wt: 1.9g Axis: 7 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: - Rev: -	350-70
89				Diam: 11mm Wt: 1.0g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	
90		copy 'gloria exercitus'		Diam: 13mm Wt: 0.8g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	M4
91		-	-	Diam: 17mm Wt: 1.5g Axis: - Wear: C/C	Obv: - Rev: -	L3?
92		Allectus	as RIC 128	Diam: 18mm Wt: 1.8g Axis: 7 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: IMP C ALLECTUS PFAVG Rev: [VIRTVS AVG] galley Mint: C <i>Camulodunum?</i>	293-96
93		Constantine II		Diam: 15mm Wt: 1.6g Axis: 6 Wear: VW/VW	Obv: CONSTANTINVS I]VN NOB C Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS] two standards	330-35
96		Constantine	LRBCI 59	Diam: 15mm	Obv: [CONSTANTINOPOLIS]	331

				Wt: 1.3g Axis: 12 Wear: W/W +C	Rev: victory on prow (no legend) Mint: TRP <i>Trier</i>	
--	--	--	--	--------------------------------------	--	--

All of the coins were recovered from ploughsoil through metal-detector survey with (2) from the spoil-heap of Trench 1 and (17) from the spoil-heap of Trench 4 (see Fig. 14).

The condition of the coins is poor, ranging from worn or very worn to corroded and unidentifiable, although some offer greater detail, e.g. (18), (83), (68). The proportion of copies is difficult to estimate. Many of the corroded, small coins are probably irregular, although one or two of the ‘fallen horseman’ copies (49), (88) are relatively regular and well struck.

This sample of 43 coins, many corroded beyond recognition, leaves little scope for quantification. Only 30 can be readily assigned to coin issue periods, although the remainder, small worn and corroded bronze, probably also belong to periods 17-20, whether official or unofficial issues. The preponderance of 4th century copper is not unexpected in the light of known coin-loss patterns from Romano-British sites generally (Reece 1995) but the assemblage is too small to draw much of a conclusion from the relative absence of coins of other periods.

Table 2: Number of coins by Coin Period

Coin period	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Date	260-75	275-96	296-317	317-30	330-48	348-64	364-78	378-88	388-402
official	1	1	1	1	10	2	4	1	
copies		1			2	3		2	?1

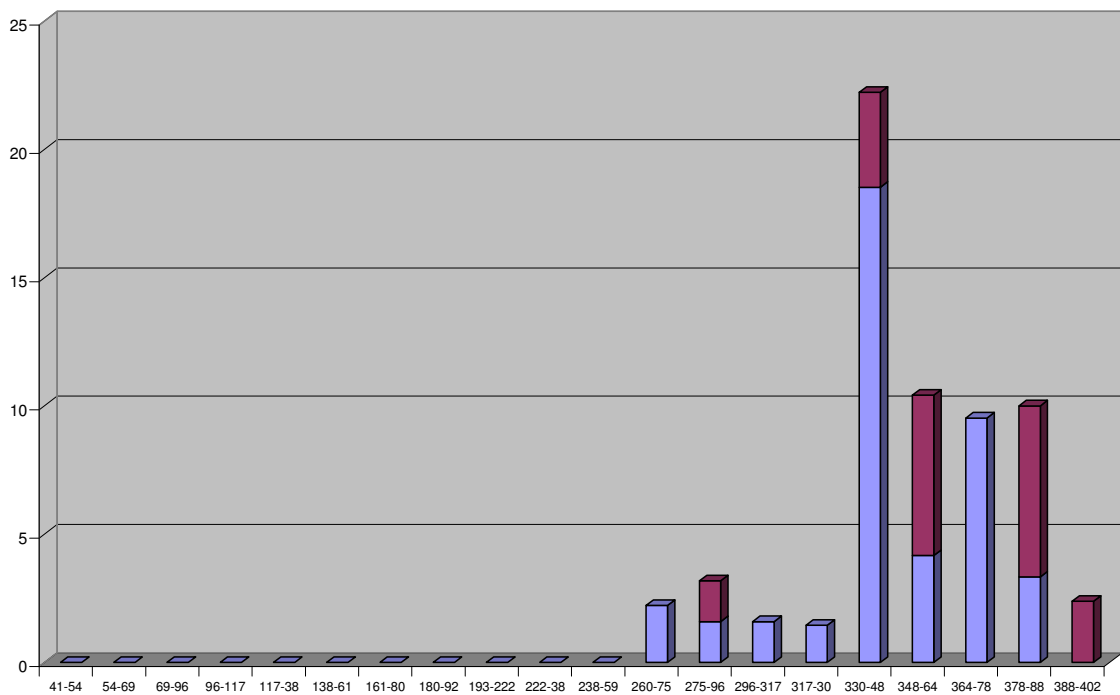


Fig 1: Annual loss per 1000 coins (Total Roman coins 43; graphed 30; illegible 12)

References:

Brickstock, R J 2004 *The Production, Analysis and Standardisation of Romano-British Coin Reports*, English Heritage

Reece, R 1970 *Roman Coins*, London

Reece, R 1995 'Site finds in Roman Britain', *Britannia* 26, 179-206

BMC = *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, Mattingly 1923-50; Carson 1962

LRBC = *Late Roman Bronze Coinage*, Hill, Carson and Kent 1960

RIC = *Roman Imperial Coinage*, Mattingly and Sydenham 1923-94

Appendix 4

The Post-medieval Coins and metal finds *by Gary Taylor*

Provenance

Two post-medieval coins and a further fifty-three metal items were retrieved. The material was recovered from ploughsoil through metal-detecting.

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Coins

SF No.	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
56	Copper alloy	George V halfpenny, 1911-25	1	5	1911+
94	Silver	George III sixpence, 1819	1	3	

Small find 56, the halfpenny, is very worn and the date is illegible. However, it bears the earlier George V obverse type that was in use until 1925, when the effigy was modified (Spink 2002, 447).

The sixpence, small find 94, is a type known as the 'small 8' variety, due to the numeral 8 in the date being not as large as the other figures. This variant is about as common as the normal type (*ibid.*, 390).

Table 2: Other Artefacts

SF No.	Material	Object	Type	Notes	Date
1	Lead	-		Scrap	
3	Ironstone	-		discarded	
4	Ironstone	-		discarded	
6	Metal	Button		Tinned Fe?	Post-med
7	Lead	Cloth seal		Stamped B P S	C17-C18
10	Lead	-		Scrap	
12	Lead alloy	Decorative mount		From a toy?	Post-med
13	Lead	-		Scrap	
15	Lead	-		Scrap	
16	Cu alloy	Strap end/belt fitting			?Roman
19	Fe	Sheet		Triangular, as 20	
20	Fe	Sheet		Triangular, as 19	
21	Cu alloy	Mount		Book/belt (?casket) mount	Early post-med
22	Lead	-		Scrap	
23	Lead	-		Scrap	
24	Lead	-		Scrap	
25	Cu alloy	Book clasp?		Possibly part of ornate buckle	C16-C17
27	Cu alloy	Sheet		Plain	

31	Lead	-		Scrap	
32	Lead	Musket ball		14mm diameter	
34	Lead	-		Scrap	
35	Fe	Nail			
36	Metal	Moulded		Part of toy/model . With yellow paint	C19-20
37	Cu alloy	Mount (?furniture)		Square with groove down middle	
38	Fe	Large peg		Square-headed	
39	Cu alloy	Thimble top			
40	Fe?	Machinery mount		Oval.hole each end	C19
43	Cu alloy	Button		Tinned	Post-med
44	Lead	-		Scrap	
45	Lead	-		Scrap	
47	Cu alloy	Button			Post-med
51	Cu alloy	Button			Post-med C18-C19
56	Lead	Bullet projectile	small calibre 0.22 inches		C20
57	Fe	Large peg		Square-headed	
58	Fe	Nail			
59	Lead	-		Scrap	
60	Fe	Nail			
61	Fe	Bar			
67	Cu alloy	Casket mount		Trace of gilding?	C13-C14
72	Fe	Nail			
73	Fe	Nail		Bent round to make hook	
74	Lead	-		Scrap	
75	Cu alloy	Sheet		Plain, flat, c. 100x30mm, folded	
76	Fe	Obj.		Corroded mass	
77	Lead	Musket ball		12mm diameter	
78	Cu alloy	Single loop buckle			C13-C14
79	Fe	Obj.		Harness?	
80	Cu alloy			Waste/scrap	
84	Fe	Rod/spike			
86	Metal	Sheet		Plain – tinned cu?	
95	Leaded alloy	Cauldron/ewer leg			C15-C17
97	Cu alloy	?Bracelet		Perforated through width	?Roman
98	Metal	Button		?Tinned	

Condition

Copper alloy and lead material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. The plough-zone iron objects are in poor condition and would require conservation if to be retained. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the North Lincolnshire Council Sites and Monuments Record.

Potential

The small collection of largely early modern items is of limited local potential and significance. Two medieval items in copper alloy were noted. These and the coins are probably casual losses. A further two copper alloy pieces are probably of Roman date and presumably relate to the occupation of the site in that period. The scraps of lead are unidentifiable as to date. Iron items are in a poor state, all having presumably been in ploughsoil for some years; none can be attributed an early date.

References

Spink, 2002 *Coins of England and the United Kingdom* (37th ed)

Appendix 5

THE FAUNAL REMAINS – A SUMMARY

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 183 bones weighing 1771g was retrieved from stratified and unstratified deposits. These have been broadly identified to species, where possible, and then counted and weighed.

The bones vary in condition with some exhibiting a certain degree of chalkiness.

Results

Table 1: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	No. fragments	Weight (g)	Comments
101	large mammal	1	6	burnt
104	cattle	4	179	vertebra, hoof, scapula
	large mammal	16	90	
	sheep/goat	3	38	vertebra
	pig	1	11	
	medium mammal	12	52	some juvenile
201	bird	9	6	poss chicken
	large mammal	1	4	
	sheep/goat	6	49	2 mandibles
202	small mammal	12	9	
	large mammal	3	40	
	cattle	2	98	
203	large mammal	12	28	
	sheep/goat	3	25	
	medium mammal	1	8	
216	sheep/goat	1	15	
302	large mammal	1	10	humerus frag
304	cattle	2	190	juvenile humerus
	large mammal	5	54	
306	cattle	1	10	
	horse	1	58	
	large mammal	12	70	
	sheep/goat	1	12	
	medium mammal	1	15	juvenile
307	deer	1	38	
	cattle	11	294	
402	cattle	10	100	
	sheep/goat	8	94	mandible, skull
	pig	1	5	mandible
	medium mammal	18	10	incisor
404	unidentified	4	3	2 burnt
408	large mammal	6	118	
	medium mammal	2	13	
	other	2	2	
603	sheep/goat	4	10	
Tr 5 surface	bird	5	7	modern?

Summary and Potential

The assemblage is fairly typical of Romano-British settlement, though does not have significant numbers of pig. Most of the remains are from domestic creatures though a single deer bone suggests hunting occurring.

None of the bones are from choice cuts of meat and may represent primary butchery waste although no cut marks were observed.

The animal bone should be retained and made available for future study in Wrawby.

Appendix 6

Project Specification

1 SUMMARY

1.1 *Archaeological investigations are to be undertaken on land at Wrawby, North Lincolnshire.*

1.2 *The site has been a focus of fieldwalking by the Wrawby Local History Group who have recovered quantities of Roman pottery and tile from the field. Under the auspices of the Local Heritage Initiative a project has been set up to further investigate the site.*

1.3 *Geophysical survey of the area has revealed a rectilinear pattern of enclosures and tracks in the northern half of the site, presumed to be associated with the Roman period occupation. The southern half is occupied by a curvilinear enclosure and possible round-houses suggestive of earlier settlement.*

1.4 *Excavation will comprise up to six trial trenches aimed at establishing the character, date and state of preservation of features identified on the geophysical survey and allowing evidence for the nature and chronology of the occupation on the site to be further elucidated.*

1.5 *An archive and assessment report will be produced on completion of the fieldwork. Depending on the nature of the results, these may be further published in an appropriate medium.*

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This document comprises a research design and method statement for archaeological investigations on land Wrawby, North Lincolnshire.

2.2 This document contains the following parts:

2.2.1 Overview.

2.2.2 Stages of work and methodologies.

2.2.3 List of specialists.

2.2.4 Programme of works and staffing structure of the project

3 SITE LOCATION

3.1 Wrawby lies 2km northeast of Brigg in North Lincolnshire. The site lies in the south and west of the parish, at National Grid Reference .

4 BACKGROUND

4.1 The site has been a focus of fieldwalking by the Wrawby Local History Group who have recovered quantities of Roman pottery and tile from the field. They have worked to set up a project under the auspices of the Local Heritage Initiative to further investigate the site and its place in the history of their community.

5 SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

5.1 The site lies at c. 20m OD on the south-facing slopes of the ridge of glacially deposited material extending from the Barnetby Gap south-westwards into the valley of the River Ancholme. The soils developed on this chalky till and glacioufluvial gravel consist of coarse loamy soils of the Landbeach and Beccles 1 Associations (Hodge *et al.* 1984).

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

6.1 Wrawby lies on an important east-west routeway through the chalk wolds to the east coast running up the glacial ridge from the narrow point of the Ancholme valley and has seen activity from the prehistoric period onwards.

6.2 The site on Highfield Lane was identified from a surface scatter of Roman artefacts and has been the focus of fieldwalking by the Wrawby Local History group who have recovered a wide range of Roman pottery and tile from the site. The landowner/farmer reports removal of stone from the field in the past and similar observations of lines of stone within the ploughzone have suggested the possible presence of a structure on the site. Tile wasters among the fieldwalked material suggest the presence of a tile kiln somewhere in the vicinity.

6.3 Geophysical survey was commissioned as the first phase of the fieldwork undertaken for the LHI-funded project. An area of 9ha was subject to detailed magnetometry. This revealed a pattern of rectilinear enclosures and trackways in the northern half of the site and a curvilinear enclosure in the southern half. The rectilinear enclosures correspond with the highest concentration of Roman material. Although no clear building plan can be discerned there are areas of higher response which might indicate the location of a structure or perhaps the site of some industrial activity.

6.4 The curvilinear enclosure in the southern field corresponds with the location of an earthwork mound shown on 19th-century mapping which can still be discerned on aerial photographs of the site. The geophysical survey suggests that this might be a ditched enclosure, the morphology of which would suggest a later prehistoric date. Internally, traces of possible round-houses can also be seen.

7 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

7.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation will be to investigate features identified through geophysical survey in order to establish their character, date and state of preservation. This will potentially provide a key to understanding the date and phasing of the occupation/activity revealed in the geophysical survey and provide a better context for the surface collected artefacts recovered to date.

7.2 The narrower objectives of the excavation will be to:

7.2.1 Determine the form and function of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.2 Determine the spatial arrangement of the archaeological features encountered;

7.2.3 As far as practicable, recover dating evidence from the archaeological features;

7.2.4 Establish the sequence of the archaeological remains present on the site; and

7.2.5 Investigate how the remains identified fit into the pattern of occupation and land-use in the surrounding landscape.

8 SITE OPERATIONS

8.1 General considerations

8.1.1 All work will be undertaken following statutory Health and Safety requirements in operation at the time of the archaeological monitoring and in accordance with the requirement of the main contractors.

8.1.2 The work will be undertaken according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA), under the management of a Member of the institute (MIFA). Archaeological Project Services is IFA registered organisation no. 21.

8.1.3 Any and all artefacts found during the investigation and thought to be 'treasure', as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, will be removed from site to a secure store and promptly

reported to the appropriate coroner's office.

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 The locations of trenches will be established using Differential GPS or EDM as appropriate with trenches related to Ordnance Survey national grid.
- 8.2.2 Modern deposits and overburden from the excavation area will be mechanically stripped using a JCB or similar, with a toothless ditching bucket. This will be undertaken under close archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon.
- 8.2.3 Exposed features and deposits will be cleaned by hand and a sample investigated to establish their date, nature, function, relationship and significance. Investigation of the features will be undertaken only as far as required to determine their date, form and function. Should features be located which may be worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will be limited to the minimum necessary to interpret the form, function and date of the features
- 8.2.4 The archaeological features encountered will be recorded on Archaeological Project Services pro-forma context record sheets. The system used is the single context method by which individual archaeological units of stratigraphy are assigned a unique record number and are individually described and drawn. Where stratified deposits are encountered a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the investigation. Registers of plans, sections, photographs, samples, registered finds etc will be kept and cross-referenced to the context system.
- 8.2.5 Plans of features will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Burials will be drawn at 1:10 and should individual features merit it, they may also be drawn at a larger scale. If required, long sections to demonstrate overall site stratigraphy may be drawn at a smaller scale. Plans and sections will be annotated with absolute heights related to OS benchmarks.
- 8.2.6 Finds collected during the fieldwork will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered ready for later washing and analysis. All finds will be retained from hand-excavated contexts unless of recent origin or of limited intrinsic interest (in which case a sample may be retained). Unstratified objects from topsoil or modern deposits will not normally be retained. Metal-detecting equipment may be used where appropriate. Registered finds will be recorded in relation to the site grid and their height above OD.
- 8.2.7 Ecofactual evidence will be collected and treated in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Environmental Archaeology* (English Heritage 2002). A minimum of a standard 30 litre sample will be taken from appropriate datable contexts.
- 8.2.8 Throughout the duration of the field work a photographic record consisting of black and white prints (reproduced as contact sheets) and colour slides will be compiled. The photographic record will consist of:
- the site before the commencement of field operations.
 - the site during work to show specific stages of work, and the layout of the archaeology within individual trenches.
 - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections.
 - groups of features where their relationship is important.
 - the site on completion of field work
- 8.2.9 Should human remains be located the appropriate licences will be sought before their

removal. In addition, the Local Environmental Health Department and the police will be informed.

9 POST-EXCAVATION

9.1 Stage 1

9.1.1 On completion of site operations, the records and schedules produced during the trial trenching will be checked and ordered to ensure that they form a uniform sequence constituting a level II archive. A stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site will be prepared. All photographic material will be catalogued: the colour slides will be labelled and mounted on appropriate hangers and the black and white contact prints will be labelled, in both cases the labelling will refer to schedules identifying the subject/s photographed.

9.1.2 All finds recovered during the trial trenching will be washed, marked, bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent to the Conservation Laboratory at the City and County Museum, Lincoln.

9.2 Stage 2

9.2.1 Detailed examination of the stratigraphic matrix to enable the determination of the various phases of activity on the site.

9.2.2 Finds will be sent to specialists for identification and dating.

9.3 Stage 3

9.3.1 On completion of stage 2, a report detailing the findings of the investigation will be prepared. This will consist of:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the investigation.
- A description of the archaeological setting of the site.
- Description of the topography and geology of the investigation area.
- Description of the methodologies used during the investigation and discussion of their effectiveness in the light of the results
- A text describing the findings of the investigation.
- Plans of the trenches showing the archaeological features exposed. If a sequence of archaeological deposits is encountered, separate plans for each phase will be produced.
- Sections of the trenches and archaeological features.
- Interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape.
- Discussion of the general mitigation options including post excavation works on the result of the evaluation.
- Specialist reports on the finds and environmental remains from the site, including a conservation assessment
- Appropriate photographs of the site and specific archaeological features or groups of features.

- A consideration of the significance of the remains found, in local, regional, national and international terms, using recognised evaluation criteria.

10 REPORT DEPOSITION

10.1 Copies of the investigation report will be provided to: the Wrawby Local History Group; the North Lincolnshire Sites and Monuments Record and the Regional Science Advisor (in suitable format). An electronic copy of the report (in PDF format) will also be provided for NLSMR.

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The documentation, finds, photographs and other records and materials generated during the investigation will be sorted and ordered into the format acceptable to North Lincolnshire Museums Service..

12 SPECIALISTS TO BE USED DURING THE PROJECT

12.1 The following organisations/persons will, in principle and if necessary, be used as subcontractors to provide the relevant specialist work and reports in respect of any objects or material recovered during the investigation that require their expert knowledge and input. Engagement of any particular specialist subcontractor is also dependent on their availability and ability to meet programming requirements.

<u>Task</u>	<u>Body to be undertaking the work</u>
Conservation	Conservation Laboratory, City and County Museum, Lincoln.
Pottery Analysis	Prehistoric: Dr C Allen, independent specialist Roman: M Darling, independent specialist Anglo-Saxon and later: A Boyle, APS in consultation with J Young, independent specialist
Lithics	Barry Bishop, independent specialist
Other Artefacts	G Taylor, APS
Human Remains Analysis	J Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Animal Remains Analysis	J Kitch, Archaeological Project Services
Environmental Analysis	V Fryer, independent specialist
Radiocarbon dating	Beta Analytic Inc., Florida, USA
Dendrochronology dating	University of Sheffield Dendrochronology Laboratory

13 INSURANCES

13.1 Archaeological Project Services, as part of the Heritage Trust of Lincolnshire, maintains Employers Liability Insurance of £10,000,000, together with Public and Products Liability insurances, each with indemnity of £5,000,000 and Professional Indemnity cover of £5,000,000. Copies of insurance documentation are provided.

14 COPYRIGHT

14.1 Archaeological Project Services shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports under the

Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Project Specification.

14.2 Licence will also be given to the archaeological curators to use the documentary archive for educational, public and research purposes.

14.3 The author of any report or specialist contribution to a report shall retain intellectual copyright of their work and may make use of their work for educational or research purposes or for further publication.

15 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Version 1, 31 September 2007

Appendix 7

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.

Post hole	The hole cut to take a timber post, usually in an upright position. The hole may have been dug larger than the post and contain soil or stones to support the post. Alternatively, the posthole may have been formed through the process of driving the post into the ground.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Ridge and Furrow	The remains of arable cultivation consisting of raised rounded strips separated by furrows. It is characteristic of open field agriculture.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany
Till	A deposit formed after the retreat of a glacier. Also known as boulder clay, this material is generally unsorted and can comprise of rock flour to boulders to rocks of quite substantial size.
Toft	The site of a house or former house.
Transformed	Soil deposits that have been changed. The agencies of such changes include natural processes, such as fluctuating water tables, worm or root action, and human activities such as gardening or agriculture. This transformation process serves to homogenise soil, erasing evidence of layering or features.

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