

**LAND AT ELSOMS WAY, PINCHBECK,
SOUTH HOLLAND, LINCOLNSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SHDC Planning Ref.: n/a
NGR: TF 2560 2565
LCNCC Accession No. 2011.53
PCAS Site code: EWPM 11
PCAS Job No.: 769

Report prepared for

Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd

on behalf of Mr. R. Keeling

by

M. Rowe

May 2011



Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX
Tel. 01522 703800
Fax. 01522 703656
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Summary

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Mr. R. Keeling, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Elsoms Way, Pinchbeck, South Holland, Lincolnshire, in support of a proposed planning application for development.

The site and land to the south have been subject to previous archaeological investigations which have recovered small amounts of Saxo-Norman, medieval and post-medieval pottery from fieldwalking. A geophysical survey has identified a series of linear/curvilinear features which have been interpreted as possible in-filled creeks and water channels, and fieldwork undertaken to the south of the site has identified the in-filled ditches of a relic field system, possibly of medieval date.

Five trenches were excavated, where accessible, around the proposed development site, which is currently agricultural land used for crop trials. All five trenches were excavated down to 1.2m below existing ground level, the deemed safe working limit, in order to fully investigate the depositional sequence of this former coastal site.

The observed sedimentary sequence varied across the site, but in all five trenches in-filled watercourses were recorded, characteristic of the former coastal/marshland environment. A single flat base dyke and three 'V' profile ditches were also recorded, cut into the top of the former marshland sediments, indicating drainage and attempts at land improvement.

No dating evidence was recovered from either the ditches or the former marshland sediments or watercourses. The observed evidence suggests the site has only limited archaeological potential.

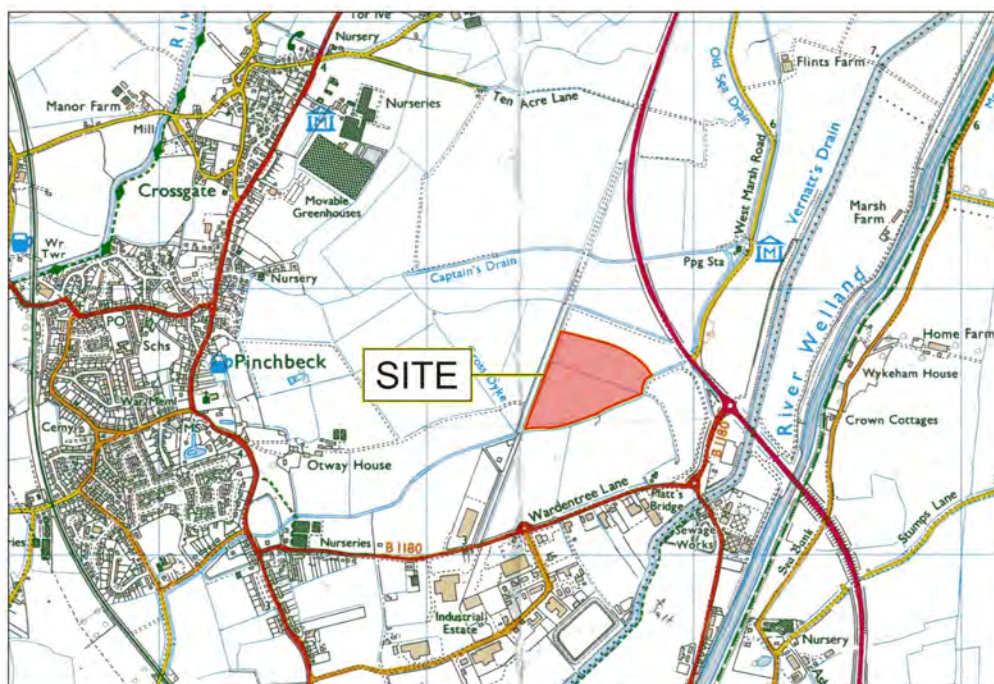


Fig. 1: Site location map. Proposed development site highlighted in red. Scale 1:25 000
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Robert Doughty Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Mr. R. Keeling, to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Elsoms Way, Pinchbeck, near Spalding, South Holland, Lincolnshire, in support of a proposed planning application for development. Site works were undertaken, by the author, between the 20-28/4/11.

This programme of archaeological work was undertaken to support a proposed planning application for the development of the site and follows a specification prepared by PCAS (2011) in consultation with the South Holland District Council archaeological advisor and in accordance with the recommendations of *Planning Policy Statement 5, Policy HE6; Code of Conduct* (Institute for Archaeologists, 1994 as revised), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2008 as revised), and the Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook (as revised 2010).

2.0 Site location and description (Figs. 1 & 2, see photograph No. 1)

The village of Pinchbeck is located c. 28k northeast of Peterborough and c. 2km north of Spalding within the South Holland District of Lincolnshire. The proposed development site is located c. 1.5km east of the centre of Pinchbeck within a flat predominantly agricultural landscape, centred on NGR: TF 2560 2565.

The site lies at the northern edge of the Benner Road Industrial Estate. It is defined to the south by the Blue Gowt Drain with the rear plots of the industrial estate beyond. The west side of the site is defined by a rough track, drain and hedgerow covering the now dismantled railway line, with agricultural land beyond. The northern and eastern boundaries of the site are defined by the new access road which connects to the industrial estate. To the north, part of the same field, not included within the proposed development, extends to the foot of the embanked A16 Spalding bypass.

The site covers c.10.5ha and is divided by a c. west-northwest to east-southeast drain. It is currently arable land used for seed-crop trials.

3.0 Geology and topography

The soils of the area comprise permeable silty loams and silty clays of the Wisbech and Wallasea/Pepperthorne Associations (Hodge *et. al.* 1984). These overlie a series of Quaternary drift deposits, which can be up to 20m in depth. The uppermost of these are the Terrington Beds, a series of sandy silts, sands and clays, which were deposited in a range of wetland environments, including tidal creeks, salt marshes, and rivers, and by marine inundation (BGS 1992).

Beneath the Terrington Beds are further drift deposits, possibly including Devensian sand and gravel, and beds of glacial sand and gravel of Anglian age. These cover the uppermost formations of the solid geology, which consist of the mudstones of the Oxford Clay Series, deposited during the Upper Jurassic period (*ibid.*).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

The prehistoric and Roman coastal Fenland witnessed sustained phases of inundation that were linked to changes in contemporary sea levels, and at times it is likely that much of the region was unsuited to continued human occupation. However, there are several locations within Pinchbeck parish that are considered likely to have been used for salt production during the early Roman period, prior to the onset of receding sea levels in the Saxon period (Morris and Percival 2001). An early Roman salt production site (Lincolnshire HER No. 23591) is recorded c. 800m south of the site.

The settlement of Pinchbeck, appears to have been established by the 9th century AD, as documents record that Aelfgar, in AD 810, and King Berhtwulf of Mercia, in AD 851, granted lands in the parish to Siward, Abbott of Crowland (Sawyer 1998). Following the Norman Conquest, land at Pinchbeck was in the possession of Guy de Craon and Ivo Tallboys, the latter's holding including four fisheries and 1500 eels (Morgan and Thorne 1986).

The site lies close to a number of Medieval saltern mounds (spoil from the salt making process) associated with a Medieval sea bank, also known locally as *Roman Bank*, located to the east of the site. This feature defined the eastern edge of the land that had been reclaimed from the sea by c. AD 1300. Four Medieval salterns (Lincolnshire HER Nos. 23998, 23999, 24000 and 24001) are recorded within 350m of the site, with the closest located just c. 80m from the eastern edge of the site.

It is believed that the salterns pre-date the sea bank. Surviving documentary sources indicate that salt making was taking place around Pinchbeck by the early 13th century, continuing until at least 1477 (Hallam 1960).

Land immediately to the south-west of the site was the subject of previous archaeological investigations when it was developed. A geophysical survey identified linear and curvilinear features (Butler 1999). A subsequent evaluation identified drainage ditches of possible 12th to 14th century date and 15th to 19th century date. A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was also recovered from secondary contexts (Albone 1999).

In 2002, a fieldwalking survey was carried out on the site and land to the south. A concentration of Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery was observed in the northern part of the site, with a further, lower density scatter to the west. A subsequent geophysical survey of the site revealed a series of linear and curvilinear features, similar to those identified to the south, representing possible buried creeks and channels (Clay *et.al.* 2003).

In august 2003, Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) conducted an archaeological evaluation to the south of the site. Five evaluation trenches, positioned to investigate anomalies highlighted by the previous geophysical survey, were excavated. None of these trenches were deemed to contain archaeological deposits (Clay 2003).

A subsequent watching brief conducted during development within the area adjacent to the previous evaluation and south of the proposed development site, identified a series of field-system ditches, of possible medieval date and recovered a small amount of medieval pottery (PCA Lincoln 2004).

5.0 Methodology

Five trenches were located around the edge of the site to avoid on going seed crop trials. The trench positions were accurately located by offsetting from the site boundaries as indicated within the specification. Trench 5, however, was relocated from its originally proposed position due to the presence of a water pipe. The trenches were opened using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth blade.

All machining was carried out under constant supervision, until the first deposit of archaeological significance was encountered. Where features were encountered they were initially investigated by hand, before the trench was further excavated down to a safe working depth of 1.2m below the existing ground surface, in order to investigate underlying deposits, specifically the possibility of Roman or early medieval period activity being sealed by later alluvial or marine deposits. In three of the trenches deeper sondages were excavated down to a depth of 2m below the ground surface to investigate lower deposits.

Each trench was then hand cleaned, and all features and deposits recorded. Context sheets were completed for each feature/deposit, and multi-context drawings were produced in both plan and section. Colour slide and digital photographs were taken to complement these accounts.

6.0 Results

All five trenches were characterised by multiple alluvial silt/clay deposits cut by and sealing various former watercourses and scouring channels. These were also filled with similar alluvial material. No evidence of human activity was recognisable within any of these deposits, although such activity was evidenced by ditches cut into the top of the alluvial layers (see below).

Trench 1 (Fig. 3, see photographs Nos. 2 and 3)

This trench was located near to the north-western corner of the site, parallel with the sites western boundary and the former railway line. It was in this area that the previous fieldwalking exercise identified some Saxo-Norman and medieval pottery.

A deep sondage was excavated at the southern end of this trench, in which the earliest deposits encountered were largely homogenous and poorly defined. At the base of the sequence was mid grey-brown silt-fine sand (114) which extended below the limit of excavation. This was sealed by 0.32m of mottled grey-brown and orange-brown silt (113) and light-mid grey-orange-brown silt (112).

The lower more homogenous deposits were sealed by 0.47m of finely laminated material (108). This consisted of multiple bands of mid red-brown silt-clay interspersed with layers of light yellow-brown sandy silt. There was no clear horizon with the lower deposits. The laminated bands became increasingly grey-orange-brown at depth.

Laminated deposit (108) was sealed by a succession of thin layers of slightly varying shades of light grey-orange-brown sandy silt, (107), (106), (105) and (104).

Deposit (104) was cut by a c. northeast-southwest aligned former watercourse channel [109]. This extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north and was in excess of 11m wide. It also extended below the limit of excavation. Its primary fill (110) comprised homogenous light grey-orange-brown sandy silt material which

appeared to be the same material as (104 –107) redeposited. The main fill comprised multiple laminated bands of red-brown silt-clay with light yellow-brown sandy silt. These showed various scouring channels, indicating fluctuations in the silting process.

The channel and other alluvial deposits were sealed by light-mid orange-red-brown sub-soil (103) which contained small, sparse mineral (possibly ironstone) fragments. This was sealed by a heavily root disturbed interface layer (102), which was sealed by mid-dark red-brown loam-silt topsoil (101).

Trench 2 (Fig. 3, see photograph No. 4)

This trench was located in the north of the site, immediately south of the new access road.

A deep sondage was excavated at the western end of this trench. As with Trench 1, the lowest deposit exposed was a characteristically deep, mottled grey-brown and orange-brown silt (217). This was sealed by a thin layer of mid orange-red-brown silt-clay (216), in turn sealed by mottled grey-brown and yellow-orange-brown silt-fine sand (204).

Layer (204) was cut by at least one possible scouring channel [214]. This was filled and sealed by a mixed deposit (203), consisting of light-mid grey-orange-brown silty clay with lenses of light-mid yellow-orange-brown silt. The mixed nature of this deposit may indicate that this layer was deposited during a single dramatic event, possibly during a severe storm.

This deposit was sealed by light-mid yellow-orange-brown silt sub-soil (202). It was cut by a flat bottomed dyke [206], with moderate sloping sided, aligned c. north-south. This was initially filled with light grey-brown clay (207), a lens of yellow-brown sand (208) and a mixed deposit of grey-brown clay and orange-brown silt-clay (209). The dyke was re-cut with a broad 'V' profile ditch [210], which was sealed by yellow-brown silt (211). The final fills of the dyke consisted of mixed deposit of orange-brown silt and yellow-brown silt (212) and dark brown loam-silt (213), a former topsoil, which accumulated as the dyke fill settled.

Sub-soil (202) was sealed by re-worked sub-soil (205), which may be the same material as (212), in-filling the dyke. This was sealed by topsoil (201), which was the same as (101), but was clearly contaminated with modern material associated with the new access road, principally stone chippings.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3, see photographs Nos. 5 and 6)

This trench was located towards the middle of the site, to the north of the drain that bisects it.

The earliest deposit encountered was mottled grey-brown and orange-brown silt-fine sand (304), characteristically similar to the deeper deposits identified in the other trenches. This was sealed by 0.45m deep laminated deposit (303) consisting of multiple layers of grey-orange-brown silt-fine sand and yellow-brown sandy silt.

Deposit (303) was cut by a c. north-south aligned former watercourse channel [305]. This extended beyond the limit of excavation to the west and was in excess of 14m wide. This was filled by multiple fine laminated bands comprising a wide spectrum of colours and textures, varying from light yellow sand to mid-dark red-brown silt-clay with mostly grey-orange-brown silt. These deposits showed some evidence of

scouring during the silting process. The central area (307) was not well laminated and appeared to have been in-filled by a different process, although consisted of similar material, perhaps quickly deposited or disturbed by a storm surge.

The in-filled channel material (306) was cut by a c. north-northeast to south-southwest 'V' profile ditch [309]. This was filled with mid red-brown silt-clay (310) with possibly wind-blown yellow-grey silt-sand lenses.

This was sealed by yellow-orange-brown silt sub-soil (302), which was sealed by topsoil (301).

Trench 4 (Fig. 4, see photographs Nos. 7 and 8)

This trench was located toward the eastern end of the site, north of the drain that bisects it.

A deep sondage was excavated at the eastern end of this trench. Characteristically the deepest deposits were homogenous grey-brown silt-fine sand (420) and mottled grey-brown and orange-brown sandy silt (419).

These lower deposits were sealed by laminated deposit (406). This consisted of multiple bands of mid red-brown silt-clay interspersed with layers of light yellow-brown sandy silt, similar to deposit (108). However, in contrast this deposit became more uniformly solid red-brown silt-clay at depth and had a clear horizon with the underlying deposit (419).

Deposit (406) was sealed by similar, but more mixed, less well defined material (405), probably the same material but subsequently disturbed. This may be associated with c. north-south aligned former watercourse channel [415] which cut through (405). The channel was initially filled by re-deposited (406)-(405) material (416). This in turn was sealed by mottled grey-brown and orange-brown sandy silt (417). The channel was finally filled with red-brown silty clay (418).

The upper fill of this channel was sealed by a layer of mottled grey-brown and orange-brown sandy silt (404). This was in turn cut by another, well defined channel [407], aligned c. north-northeast to south-southwest. This had been filled with mid red-brown silty clay with lenses of mixed grey-orange-brown and light yellow-brown slightly sandy silt (408).

Channel [407] was truncated by larger, broader channel [409]. This also cut mid orange-brown sub-soil deposit (403). As the top of channel [407] was truncated by the large channel [409] the relationship between channel [407] and sub soil deposit (403) could not be established. Channel [409] was aligned c. north-south and was over 4m wide with a shallow sloping profile and gently concave base. Its primary fill (410) consisted of material similar to (408) but with a greater degree of contrast between the red-brown silty clay and the lenses of mixed grey-orange-brown and light yellow-brown slightly sandy silt. This layer was sealed by light-mid yellow-orange-brown silt (411), which was very similar to the sub-soil interface layer (402). The final fill of channel [409] consisted of mid-dark brown silt soil which appeared to have slumped into the channel as the underlying deposits settled.

The only convincingly man-made feature identified in this trench was c. north-south aligned, 'V' profile ditch [413]. This was filled by mid red-brown silty clay with discernable silting lenses of possibly wind blown light yellow-brown slightly sandy silt (414). This had clearly cut through sub-soil layer (403) and was sealed by root/plough disturbed layer (402), which in turn was sealed by topsoil (401).

Trench 5 (Fig. 4, see photographs Nos. 9 and 10)

This trench was located near to the south-western corner of the site, parallel with the sites western boundary and the former railway line.

The earliest deposit encountered was laminated deposit (510). This consisted of multiple bands of mid red-brown silt-clay interspersed with layers of light yellow-brown sandy silt. These layers became more distinct at depth. This deposit was cut by two probable scouring channels [508] and [509], both aligned c. northwest to southeast. Channel [509] was completely filled with mid orange-red-brown clay (507). The same material also formed the primary fill of channel [508] and formed a layer which extended across the site. This layer was sealed by mottled light-mid grey-brown and orange-brown silt deposit (506) which also completely in-filled channel [508].

Deposit (506) was sealed by light grey silt (505), which was sealed by a mixed deposit of light grey-brown and mid orange-brown silt (504). This in turn was sealed by mid orange-brown sub-soil (503).

Sub-soil (503) was cut by c. west-northwest to east-southeast aligned 'V' profile ditch [511] which was consistent in size and profile with the other identified ditches. This was filled by mottled grey-orange-brown and red-brown silt (512). This was sealed by root/plough disturbed interface layer (502), which had also slumped into the settled fill of the ditch. This in turn was sealed by topsoil (501).

7.0 Discussion and conclusion

The five trenches excavated have produced largely consistent results. The former coastal marshland environment is evidenced by a succession of alluvial deposits and watercourse channels. The diversity of deposits and evidence of changing watercourses indicates a dynamic and shifting environment throughout this period. However, no potential dating evidence was observed and as such the longevity and ultimate secession of this former marshland environment cannot be defined. Within these deposits, no evidence of human activity was observed.

The flat based dyke [206] and the three 'V' profile ditches [309], [413] and [511] are most likely the product of drainage and land improvement. Notably, the three ditches have similar profiles and are of similar proportions and it may be speculated that they are thus likely to be contemporary and indicate a single episode of land improvement. It is also notable that the dyke was re-cut with a similar 'V' profile ditch, possibly indicating that the dyke pre-dates the ditches, but it may also be the case that all of these features are part of a developed and sustained attempt at drainage and land improvement as an ongoing process rather than two different phases of activity. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. However, it may be speculated that they are unlikely to pre-date the creation of the nearby sea bank and are thus probably medieval or post-medieval in date.

Notably ditch [413] appears to have been cut from the same horizon through which channel [409] was cut. This perhaps indicates that the drainage/land improvement may have begun whilst the site was still recognisably marshland and as such the ditches may be integral to the construction of the sea bank and land reclamation during the medieval period. Although modern agriculture is likely to have re-worked the former surface deposits and effectively truncated the top of the ditches and as such they may in fact be much later than they appear in this case.

The result of this evaluation are entirely consistent with the other archaeological work in the area and records a former coastal/marshland environment converted to, and sustained as, agricultural land from the medieval period. No evidence of salt making was observed.

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed has proved entirely sufficient to allow the investigation and recording of deposits exposed within the evaluation trenches and effective in characterising the site depositional sequence and its archaeology.

9.0 Bibliography

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10.0 Site Archive

The documentary archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited at The Collection, Lincoln within six months of completion of this report under Accession No 2011.53.

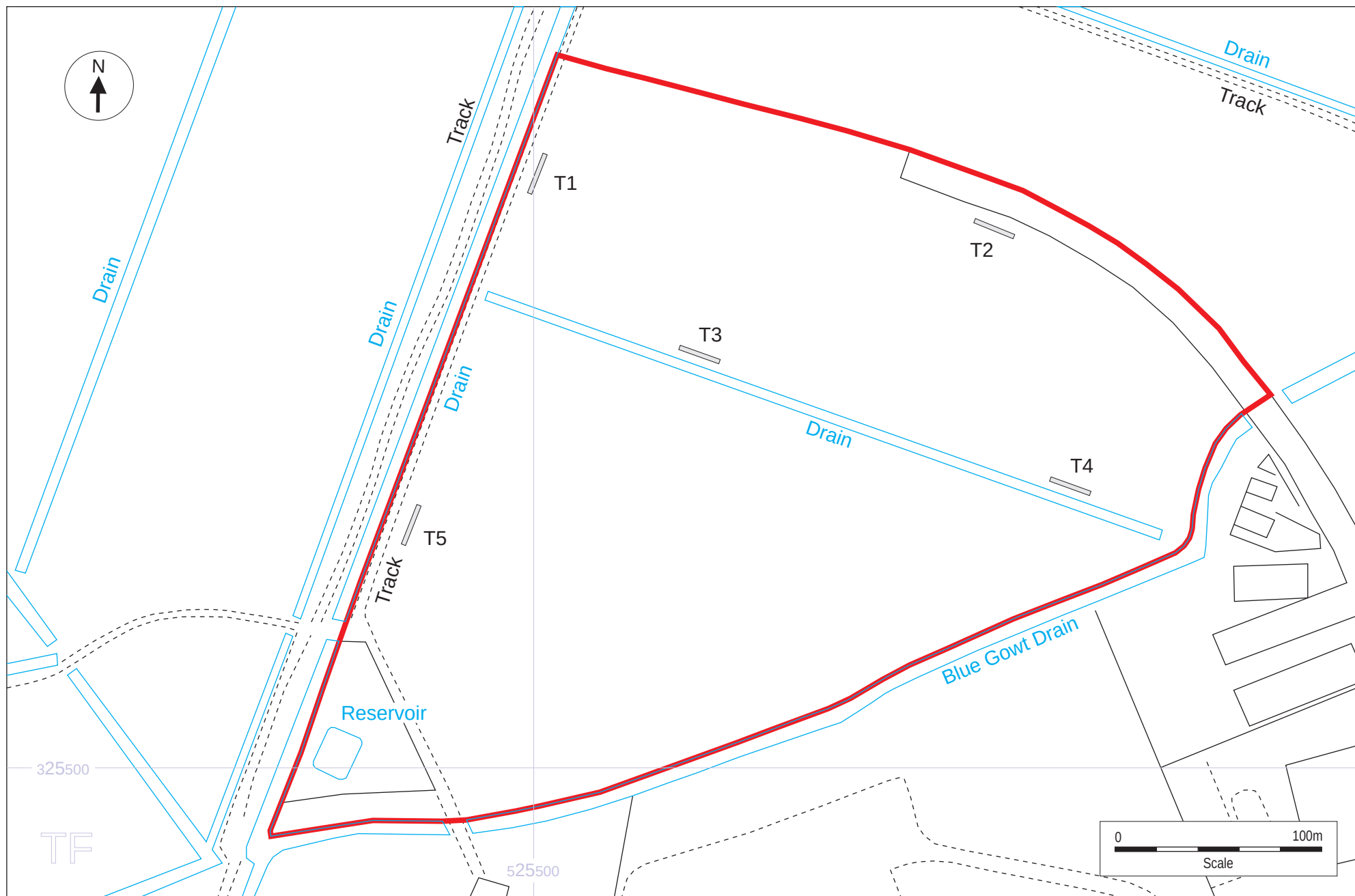


Fig. 2 Trench location plan. Site outlined in red. Scale 1:2500

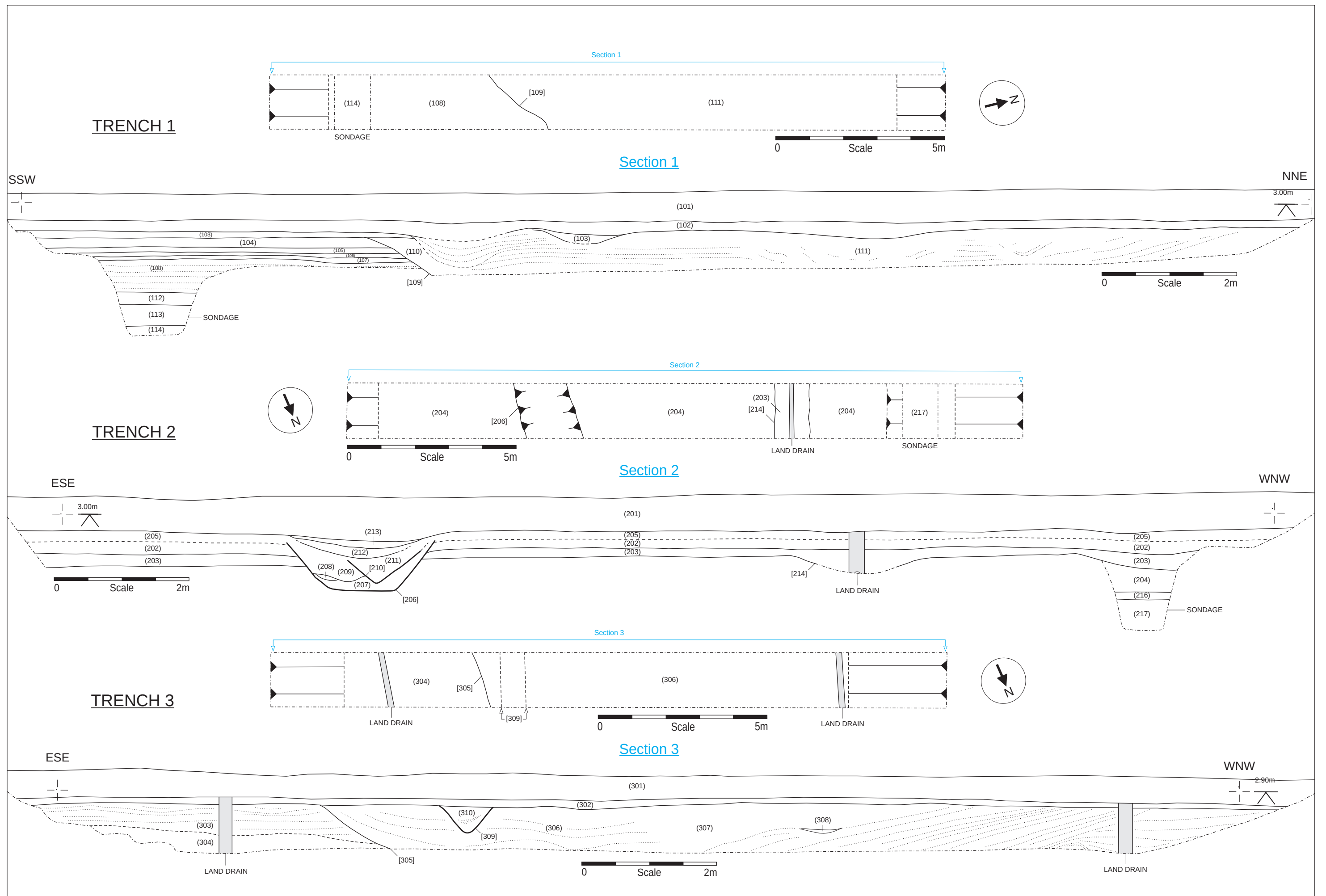


Fig. 3 Trenches 1 - 3. Plans 1:100. Sections 1:50.

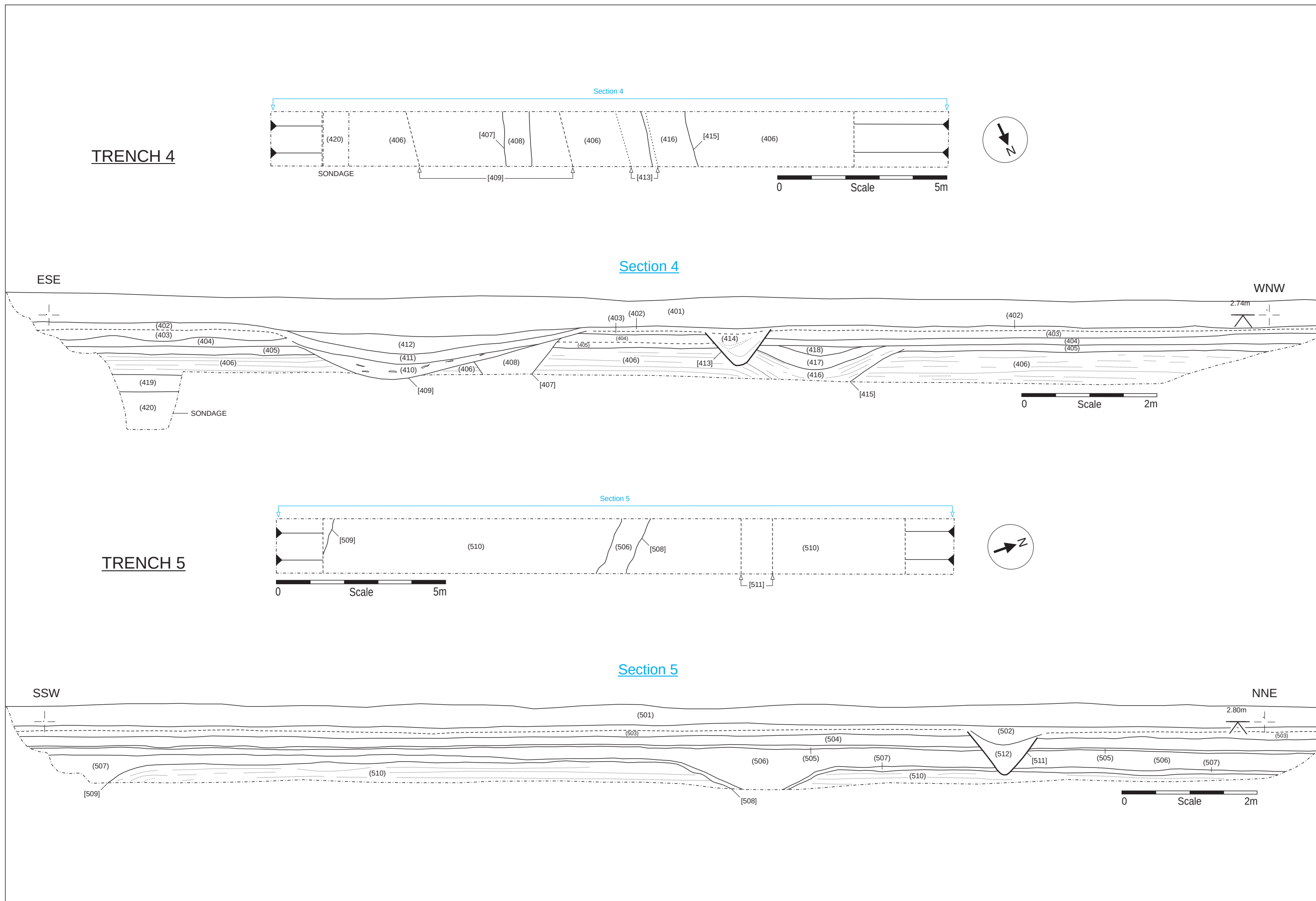


Fig. 4 Trenches 4 and 5. Plans 1:100. Sections 1:50.

Appendix 1: Photographs



Photo No.1 Site; characteristically flat former fenland. Looking south from the new access road towards the Benner Road Industrial Estate.



Photo No.2 Trench 1 excavated. Horizontal sediment layers are apparent at the south end of the trench, with the mixed sediments within channel [109] to the north. Looking north-northwest. Scales: 1m.



Photo No.3 Deep sondage excavated at the southern end of Trench 1 showing thick homogenous layers at depth. Looking west-northwest. Scale: 2m.



Photo No.4 Section through Dyke [206] in Trench 2. Looking south-southwest. Scales: 1m.



Photo No.5 Trench 3 fully excavated, showing multiple layers in-filling channel [305]. Looking southeast. Scales: 1m.



Photo No.6 Section through Ditch [309] (left of scale). Looking south-southwest. Scale: 1m.



Photo No.7 Trench 4 fully excavated, with channel [409] in the middle of the photograph. Looking west. Scales: 1m.

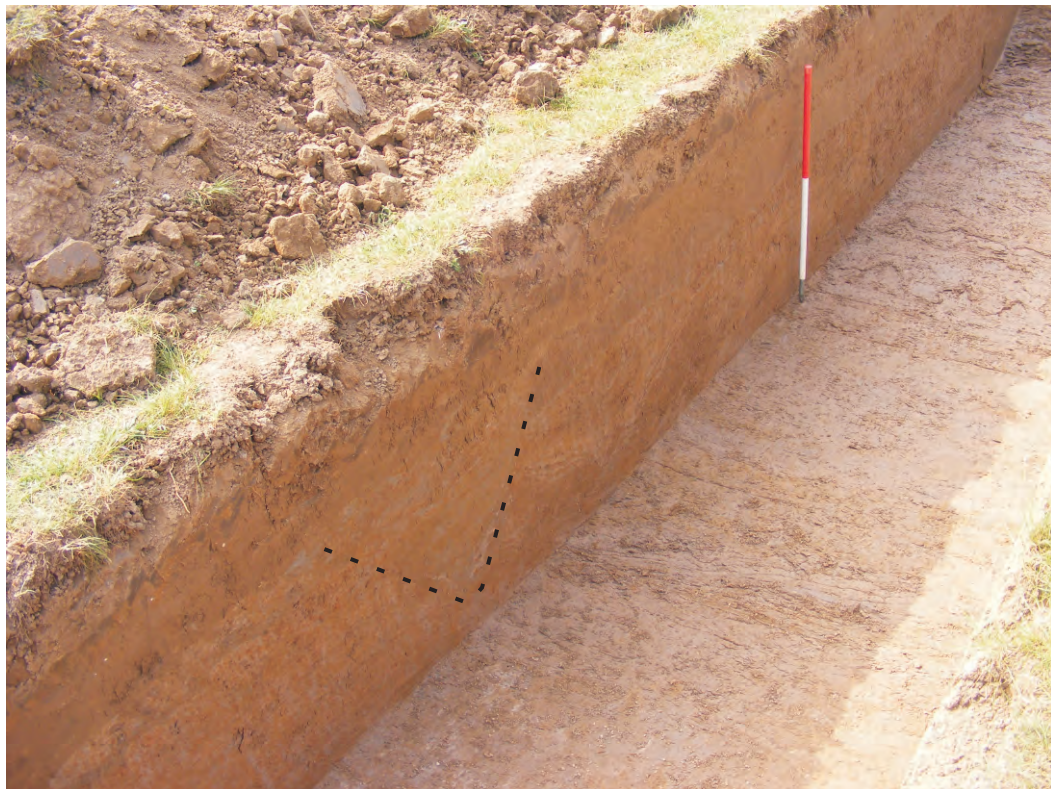


Photo No.8 Section through Ditch [413] (highlighted), cut through channel [415]. Looking west. Scale: 1m.



Photo No.9 Trench 5 fully excavated. Looking northwest. Scales: 1m.



Photo No.10 Section through Ditch [511]. Looking west-northwest. Scale: 1m.

Appendix 2: Levels and context descriptions

Levels are recorded as meters above Ordnance Datum (OD), calculated from a spot height on a contour survey of the site supplied by the client: 3.10m OD.

Trench 1: Ground level 3.14m OD (SSW) – 3.21m OD (NNE).

Context No.	Type	Description
101	Layer	Topsoil. Mid red-brown silt-loam with rare small sub-rounded limestone fragments.
102	Layer	Sub soil. Light yellow-brown silt.
103	Layer	Sub soil. Light-mid orange-red-brown clayey silt with occasional Ironstone (?) flecks.
104	Layer	Light grey-orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
105	Layer	Light orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
106	Layer	Light-mid orange-red-brown silt.
107	Layer	Light orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
108	Layer	Mid red-brown silty clay with thin laminations of light grey-yellow-brown slightly sandy silt.
109	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. NE-SW, with gently sloping sides.
110	1 st fill of 109	Mixed light grey-brown and orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
111	2 nd fill of 109	Laminated deposit showing multiple scouring channels consisting of mid red-brown silty clay and light yellow-brown sandy silt, becoming mottled grey at depth.
112	Layer	Light-mid grey-orange-brown silt.
113	Layer	Mottled mid grey-brown and orange-brown silt.
114	Layer	Mid grey-brown silt-fine sand.

Trench 2: Ground level 3.27m OD (SE) – 3.34m OD (NW).

Context No.	Type	Description
201	Layer	Topsoil. Mid red-brown silt-loam with rare small sub-rounded limestone fragments.
202	Layer	Sub soil. Light-mid orange-red-brown silt.
203	Layer	Light-mid grey-orange-brown with lenses of 202.
204	Layer	Mottled light grey-brown and yellow-orange-brown fine sand.
205	Layer	Sub soil interface. Disturbed part of 202.
206	Cut	Dyke. Aligned c. N-S, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base.
207	1 st fill of 206	Light grey-brown clay.
208	Lens in 206	Light yellow-brown sand.
209	2 nd fill of 206	Mixed light grey-brown clay and orange-brown silty clay.
210	Re-cut of 206	Broad 'V' profile re-cut.
211	1 st fill of 210	Light-mid yellow-orange-brown silt.
212	2 nd fill of 210	Mixed mid orange-brown silt and light yellow-brown sand.
213	3 rd fill of 210	Dark brown silty loam.
214	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. NNE-SSW, with gently sloping sides.
215	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. NNE-SSW, with gently sloping sides.
216	Layer	Mid orange-red-brown silty clay.
217	Layer	Mottled mid grey-brown and orange-brown silt.

Trench 3: Ground level 3.08m OD (NW) – 3.23m OD (SE).

Context No.	Type	Description
301	Layer	Topsoil. Mid red-brown silt-loam with rare small sub-rounded limestone fragments.
302	Layer	Sub soil. Light-mid yellow-orange-brown silt.
303	Layer	Laminated deposit consisting of grey-orange-brown sandy silt and light yellow-brown sandy silt.
304	Layer	Mottled light-mid grey-brown and orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
305	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. N-S, with gently sloping sides.
306	1 st fill of 305	Laminated deposit consisting of variety of colours ranging from light yellow sand to mid red-brown silt with grey-orange-brown sandy silt.

307	3 rd fill of 305	Mixed light grey-orange-brown slightly sandy silt and red-brown silt.
308	2 nd fill of 305	Light grey-brown silty clay.
309	Cut	Ditch. Aligned c. NNE-SSW, 'V' profile, with moderate sloping sides.
310	Fill of 309	Mid red-brown silty clay with light grey-yellow-brown silt sand lenses.

Trench 4: Ground level 2.94m OD (NW) – 3.04m OD (SE).

Context No.	Type	Description
401	Layer	Topsoil. Mid red-brown silt-loam with rare small sub-rounded limestone fragments.
402	Layer	Sub soil interface. Disturbed part of 403.
403	Layer	Sub soil. Mid orange-brown silt.
404	Layer	Mottled light-mid grey-brown and orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
405	Layer	Mid red-brown silty clay with fine lenses of light yellow-brown sandy silt, with hints of (disturbed?) laminations.
406	Layer	Laminated deposit consisting of mid red-brown silty clay and light yellow-brown sandy silt, becoming more well defined at depth.
407	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. NNE-SSW, with moderate sloping sides.
408	Fill of 407	Mid red-brown silty clay with lenses of mixed grey-orange and light yellow-brown sandy silt.
409	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. N-S, with gently sloping sides.
410	1 st fill of 409	Mid red-brown silty clay with lenses of mixed grey-orange and light yellow-brown sandy silt.
411	2 nd fill of 409	Light-mid yellow-orange-brown silt.
412	3 rd fill of 409	Mid-dark brown silt.
413	Cut	Ditch. Aligned c. N-S, 'V' profile, with moderate sloping sides.
414	Fill of 413	Mid red-brown silty clay with lenses of mixed grey-orange and light yellow-brown sandy silt.
415	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. N-S, with gently sloping sides.
416	1 st fill of 415	Mid red-brown silty clay with fine laminations of light yellow-brown sandy silt.
417	2 nd fill of 415	Mottled light-mid grey-brown and orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
418	3 rd fill of 415	Mid red-brown silty clay.

Trench 5: Ground level 3.03m OD (NE) – 3.06m OD (SW).

Context No.	Type	Description
501	Layer	Topsoil. Mid red-brown silt-loam with rare small sub-rounded limestone fragments.
502	Layer	Sub soil interface. Disturbed part of 503.
503	Layer	Sub soil. Mid orange-red-brown clayey silt with occasional Ironstone (?) flecks.
504	Layer	Mixed light grey-brown and mid orange-brown silty clay.
505	Layer	Light grey silt.
506	Layer	Mottled light-mid grey-brown and orange-brown slightly sandy silt.
507	Layer	Mid orange-brown clay.
508	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. NW-SE, with gently sloping sides.
509	Cut	Channel. Aligned c. NW-SE, with gently sloping sides.
510	Layer	Laminated deposit consisting of mid red-brown silt and light yellow-brown silty sand, becoming more well defined at depth.
511	Cut	Ditch. Aligned c. NW-SE, 'V' profile, with moderate sloping sides.
512	Fill of 511	Mottled light-mid grey-orange-brown and red-brown silt.