MONKS HOUSE LANE, SPALDING, LINCOLNSHIRE:

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

PCA Report Number: R18347

March 2026

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) on Land off Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (TF 22844 22303). *Seagate Homes commissioned the archaeological work which took place between 7th April – 27th June 2025. The aim of the work was to inform the Local Planning Authority, as advised by Ruben Lopez, the Historic Environment Officer, and the client regarding the location, nature, and extent of archaeological remains within the proposed development site as part of the planning application process.*

The work comprised the excavation of 43 trial trenches targeting the results of an earlier geophysical survey of the Site. Iron Age to Romano-British and post-medieval activity was revealed across the Site, represented by the well-preserved remains of three enclosures related to late Iron Age salt making as well as a series of agricultural enclosures and boundaries of Romano-British date. Later post-medieval ditches truncated the earlier features. The features largely correlated to the geophysical survey results and yielded a modest quantity of finds, including pottery, briquetage, glass, ceramic building materials, clay pipe and animal bone. The remains likely represent evidence for Romano-British field systems and agriculture, with evidence for the production of salt, which is a well-known Iron Age to Romano-British industry in Spalding and the Fenlands.

1 Introduction

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by Seagate Homes to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land off Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire, hereafter referred to as 'the Site' (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological evaluation strategy comprised opening forty-two 50m x 1.8m trial trenches that were excavated under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist, followed by sample excavation and recording of potential archaeological features within the trenches (Figure 2). An extra trench was excavated (Trench 43) at the request of the curator during the ongoing investigations. The work followed an initial stage of geophysical survey of the Site (Allen Archaeology 2024) and was to further characterise the results of this survey in order to aid the design of an appropriate mitigation strategy, if necessary.

1.1.3 This document has been prepared in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023a) *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2023b) the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (2019) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) issued by Historic England (Historic England 2015). PCA is a CI*f*A registered archaeological organisation and is bound by its *Code of Conduct* (2025).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 The evaluation was be undertaken as an assessment prior to a planning application for the construction of 160 one-to-five-bedroom houses with associated infrastructure being submitted to South Holland District Council.

1.2.2 The Historic Environment Officer at Lincolnshire County Council, Ruben Lopez, acting as archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council, requested a programme of archaeological evaluation on the Site.

1.2.3 National Planning Policy on archaeology and built heritage is set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Revised in December 2024, National Planning Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment (NPPF) provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of archaeological remains. In considering any future planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance NPPF, by Local policy and by other material considerations.

1.3 Geology and Topography

1.3.1 Geology

1.3.2 The solid geology of the site is mudstone of the Oxford Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 166.1 and 157.3 million years ago during the Jurassic period. This is overlain by tidal flat deposits of clay and silt, sedimentary superficial deposits formed between 2.588 million years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2025).

1.3.3 The Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute identifies the soils of the site as loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater (Soilscape 21; http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

1.3.4 Topography

1.3.5 The Site lies on a flat surface at approximately 3m aOD, with deeply cut drainage channels to the north and centre feeding into Vernatt's Drain 700m to the northwest.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 A detailed archaeological and historical background to the Site and surrounding areas has previously been undertaken as part of a Heritage Impact Assessment (Allen Archaeology Ltd 2024) and will only be summarised here.

1.4.2 Spalding is situated within The Fens and is described during the prehistoric and Roman periods as being 'coastal in character consisting of an area of intertidal saltmarsh with localised areas of marginally higher ground' (Lincolnshire County Council 2022 p2). A number of palaeochannels have been identified c.210m north-northeast of the Site. To the east and north of this creek system was a focus of late Iron Age activity with archaeological investigations uncovering large amounts of briquetage (used for the production and transportation of salt). The presence of unabraded pottery and animal bone suggests a settlement was in the vicinity.

1.4.3 Archaeological remains of prehistoric date may be concealed under the alluvial layers deposited by periodic inundations of the area.

1.4.4 Late Iron Age and Roman features have also been identified c.340m south-southeast of the Site, located on a roddon (the raised remains of a silted-up water channel), and therefore at a slightly higher elevation to the surrounding landscape. Evidence for settlement was present with features such as pits and gullies as well as domestic structures and a rectangular ditched enclosure. Finds included charcoal, animal bone,

pottery and briquetage, suggesting the site also had an industrial use.

1.4.5 Roman activity is recorded c.210m north-northeast of the Site at Wygate Park, paleochannels, dated to the 2nd century corresponded with a Roman settlement with evidence of arable farming, metalworking, domestic activity and extensive salt making seen on an industrial scale. Several further Roman sites are known close to the current Site; c.230m southeast ditches, pits and postholes were identified which may be part of another Roman salt working site; c. 570m to the southeast of the Site a possible farmstead of a 1st to 2nd century date has been identified whilst a possibly Roman dated field system found at the northern and western boundary of the Site identified, features including ditches and gullies with finds including large quantities of Roman pottery, animal bone, burnt clay and slag.

1.4.6 In the Saxon period Spalding is believed to have been a Royal Estate with the origin of the town's name being a derivative of the old English group-name, 'Spaldingas', meaning 'the people of the Spalde' with a tribe of that name being recorded in the area in the 7th-8th centuries. By Domesday in 1086, the population of Spalding was 91 households with principal landowner being s Ivo Tallboys, with smaller estates owned by Crowland Abbey and Guy of Craon.

1.4.7 The fenland survey has demonstrated that in the post-Roman period, the area reverted to wetland, with scattered farmsteads which were frequent within the Roman period abandoned in favour of a tighter knitted community of settlement and farming.

1.4.8 In 1052, Spalding Priory was founded as a cell of Crowland Abbey. The priory had multiple granges including Monks House which was located on the eastern side of Bourne Road c.10m east of the Site.

1.4.9 Spalding had grown to become one of the wealthiest settlements in the Lincolnshire Fens by the early 14th century, connecting the inland towns of Stamford, Peterborough, and Bourne with wider maritime trade. As this centre of this was based around Bicker Haven, the medieval sites close to the current Site are largely limited to features and findspots: c.350m north-northeast of the Site is a ditch of a 13th century date, thought to be part of a larger system of strip fields; and c.160m west of the Site a medieval pottery scatter was found.

1.4.10 The later medieval and post-medieval period showed a decline in Spalding's activities as a port following the silting of Bicker Haven. In the 16th century its status remained due to the important crossing point of the Welland, bringing in considerable wealth. Again, however the location of the Site is away from the economic core of the town and the majority of sites of this date in its vicinity are farms. A windmill is depicted to the west of the Monks House on a 1763 map of Deeping Fen, but it is unclear if it is within the Site

boundary.

1.5 Project Aims and Research Objectives

Project Aims

1.5.1 The archaeological evaluation addressed the following aims:

- To determine the presence/ absence, date, depth etc of any archaeological features and/ or deposits within the development area
- To 'ground truth' the anomalies shown on the geophysical survey
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional and national context
- To assess the likely scale of the development impact which will inform the determination of the planning application and the requirement for and scope of further archaeological work
- To record the nature, extent, date, character, quality, significance and state of preservation any archaeological remains affected by the investigation
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeo-environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the Site

Research Objectives

1.5.2 *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012) was referenced for specific research criteria.

1.5.3 Relevant research questions include:

- Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, 4.9.1: How can we add to our existing knowledge of industries and crafts in this region, particularly the extraction and smelting of iron and lead, salt production and quern manufacture?
- Romano-British, 5.5.4: Can we chart more closely the processes of agricultural intensification and expansion and the development of field systems?

2 Methodology

2.1 Fieldwork Methodology

2.1.1 The evaluation took place in accordance with the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists'

Standard for Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2023a) and *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2023b). PCA is a CIfA registered organisation (number 23) and operates within the Institute's *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2025).

2.1.2 The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of forty-two 50m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2) (Plates 1 - 2) with the addition of a single 20m x 1.8m trench excavated at the request of the curator. The trenches were positioned using metric survey equipment to an accuracy of ± 100mm of the specified trench location. The trench layout was designed to provide sample coverage of the whole Site and to target geophysical anomalies and blank areas. All the trenches were excavated according to the methodology specified in the WSI (PCA 2025), as approved by South Holland District Council.

2.1.3 The trenches were excavated under constant supervision from an experienced archaeologist familiar with the ground conditions, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

2.1.4 Deposits were removed in 'spits' of no more than 100mm each to the level of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine reduction of the overburden.

2.1.5 Machine-excavated deposits and the exposed surface were regularly scanned visually for the presence and collection of artefacts. Exposed surfaces and excavated spoil were also scanned by metal detector.

2.1.6 All exposed deposits were cleaned using hand tools to define any archaeological features or deposits and each trench recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Context units (see below) were recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual approved for use in Lincolnshire, including written, digital, photographic and drawn records.

2.1.7 Archaeological features were sample excavated sufficiently to characterise them and recover datable material.

2.1.8 PCA allowed the site records to be inspected and examined at any reasonable time, during or after the evaluation fieldwork, by the client/ developer, the archaeological advisor or any designated representative of the Local Planning Authority. PCA also liaised closely with the archaeological advisor throughout the course of the evaluation to arrange for on-site meetings at key decision points and determine if further evaluation work at this stage was necessary.

2.1.9 Trenches were backfilled with agreement from the archaeological advisor to South Holland District Council on completion of the fieldwork.

2.2 Recording Methodology

2.2.1 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCA's digital recording system.

2.2.2 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m aOD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Geomax Zenith 15 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better. Manual section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at a scale of 1:10, 1:20. High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all trenches and archaeological features and of the Site in general.

2.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

2.3.1 Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.

2.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises digital, written, drawn and photographic records. A total of **656** individual context units (context numbers) were assigned within the forty-three excavated trenches. Post-excavation work involved checking these, collating the Site records and phasing the stratigraphic data.

2.3.3 The Site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, has been prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (UKIC 1990), '*Lincolnshire County Council Archaeology Handbook*' (2019), and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2011). PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited at Lincoln Museum, in accordance with the provisional arrangements made at the onset of fieldwork. Any alternative arrangements will be agreed with Heritage Lincolnshire and the Local Planning Authority.

2.3.4 The Accession number issued from Lincolnshire County Council Archives service is **LCNCC:2025.50**; The PCA Site code is: **MHWS25**.

2.3.5 Upon completion of the report, the online OASIS V form http://www.oasis.ac.uk/ was completed. Once the report has become a public document, following its incorporation into the HER, it will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service website where it may be freely consulted.

3 Results

3.1.1 During the investigation, unique 'context numbers' were assigned to each distinguishable depositional event and are indicated in the following text as, for example, [17] for cuts and (18) for deposits/fills. The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis. The results of the evaluation will inform the mitigation strategy for the Site, if required.

3.2 Natural deposits

3.2.1 The natural substratum across the Site (2) consisted of a light to mid orangish brown sandy silt with occasional to frequent mottling of light grey and light brown clays and silts. There were occasional changes in the natural within some trenches to orange-yellow sand and silt. These represent the tidal flat deposits, composed of sandy silts and silty sands, associated with the area prior to medieval and post-medieval drainage (Plate 1). The archaeological features cut these natural deposits.

3.3 Additional deposits

3.3.1 All 43 trenches contained of an upper, modern ploughsoil consisting of a friable, dark grey-brown clayey silt with an average thickness of 0.36m. This directly overlaid the natural deposits (2) in all trenches apart from Trenches 36-40 in the south of the Site where a subsoil/alluvium (3) of mid brown-grey silty clay, 0.14m in thickness was present (Plate 2).

3.4 Trench results

3.4.1 Of the 43 trenches, 41 contained archaeological features; these are discussed below. Trenches 23 and 43 did not contain archaeological features or evidence for any past activity; they were classified as 'blank' and were not subject to further investigation. Appendix 2 contains a complete set of tabulated results.

3.4.2 Ceramic field drains were encountered across the Site, sealed by topsoil and cutting into the natural substratum, truncating the archaeological horizon.

3.4.3 Upon agreement with the Historic Environment Officer, a handful of features identified both on the geophysics and on the ground were not excavated as they were excavated and recorded within a different trench.

3.5 Trench 1

3.5.1 Trench 1 was aligned NE-SW and contained six features and a recut within one of the

ditches.

3.5.2 Ditch [6] and its recut [63] was orientated NW-SE and likely turns ninety degrees into Trench 7 ditch [512] which is supported by the geophysical data. Ditch [6] had moderately sloping sides and flattish concave base and measured c.3.1m wide x c.1.18m deep (Plates 3 and 4). It contained three fills (650), (8)/(7) and (9) representing phases of natural silting. A small assemblage of cattle bone was retrieved from fill (9) (Appendix 6) which consisted of a firm, dark brownish grey, clayey silt. This ditch was overlain by a silting layer (10) and (66) where it was later recut by [63]. Ditch [63] had moderately sloping sides and concave base, measured c.5.38m wide x c.0.72m deep and contained a total of six fills (11), (12), (13), (14), (64) and (65); all representing successive phases of natural silting. Fill (12) consisted of a firm, black, clayey silt suggesting seasonal growth and decomposition when the ditch was opened.

3.5.3 Ditch [17] was aligned NW-SE and had convex to concave sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 5 and 6). It measured c.4.3m wide x c.1.27m deep and contained eight silting fills, (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26) and (27). These fills represent successive natural phases of weathering and silting with occasional seasonal growth as indicated in fill (23) which consisted of a firm, black, peaty composition. A single cattle bone fragment was recovered from fill (21) (Appendix 6).

3.5.4 Ditch [28] was orientated E-W and had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base and was truncated by ditch [31] on its NE side. The feature measured c.4.56m wide x c.0.46m deep and contained three natural silting and weathering fills (29), (30) and (36). Fill (29) consisted of a friable, light blueish grey, clayey silt and contained two fragments bone belonging to a horse and cattle size animal (Appendix 6).

3.5.5 Ditch [31] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides. For safety reasons it was not fully excavated to its base. It contained two fills (32) and (33) representing natural silting and it measured c.4m wide x at least c.0.75m deep. This ditch continued southward into Trench 7 and is the same as ditch [580] (Ditch 15).

3.5.6 Ditch [34] was orientated NW-SE and had gradual sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.2m wide x c.0.66m deep. The single silting fill (35) consisted of a soft, sandy silt, which was light yellowish grey in colour.

3.5.7 Ditch [43] aligned NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained two fills (44) and (45) consistent with phases of natural silting. Fill (44) consisted of a firm, light greyish brown, silt and contained five pottery sherds dated from the 3rd-4th centuries including tiny fragments of Samian and Nene Valley grey wares (Appendix 3). A single sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora was also recovered from fill (45) along with a single fragment of cattle bone (Appendix 6). The feature measured c.2.58m wide by c.0.44 deep and ran parallel to ditches [6] and recut [63] immediately on its northeastern side. It was overlain by silting layer (10).

3.6 Trench 2

3.6.1 Trench 2 was orientated N-S and contained a series of linear ditches, most of which appear on the geophysical survey.

3.6.2 Ditch [543] was aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.2.28m wide by c.0.77m deep and contained four fills (544), (545), (546) and (551) which represent successive phases of natural silting.

3.6.3 Running parallel with, and cutting, ditch [543] was E-W aligned ditch [547] (Plate 7). This feature was linear in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.4.14m wide x c.0.88m deep. It contained three fills of successive silting, these were (548), (549) and (550).

3.6.4 Three features in the northern end of the trench were unexcavated, these were ditches [636], [637] and [651]. These align with features identified and recorded by the geophysical survey with those in Trench 4 and it therefore very likely they are the same features. These make up three groups of large E-W ditches: 'Ditch 5' – [591] [636], 'Ditch 6' – [597] [637] and 'Ditch 7' – [586] [651] respectively, of which 'Ditch 6' appears to truncate Ditch 5.

3.7 Trench 3

3.7.1 Trench 3 was aligned NE-SW and contained a single NE-SW aligned ditch [37] (Plate 8). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.97m wide x 0.33m deep. It contained two fills (38) and (39) of successive phases of silting. Fill (38) was firmly compacted and consisted of a dark blue grey silty clay, likely formed through the presence of water and water driven processes.

3.8 Trench 4

3.8.1 Trench 4 was orientated N-S c.95m east of Trench 2 and contained four linear features, three of which are the same as those identified but not excavated in Trench 2.

3.8.2 Ditch [586] is part of group 'Ditch 7' and was aligned E-W and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.3.32m wide x c.0.98m deep (Plate 9). It contained five fills (587), (587), (588), (589) and (590) all representing various phases of natural silting. This feature was identified on the geophysical survey and was seen to continue into Trench 2 Ditch [651] and thus it can be assumed to be the same feature: Ditch 7.

3.8.3 Ditch [591] was aligned E-W and was linear in plan and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured c.8.1m wide x c.1.02m deep (Plate 10). It contained six fills (592) (593) (661) (594) (595) (596) all representing various phases of natural silting. This feature was also seen to continue into Trench 2 - Ditch [636] and is part of Ditch 5. This very wide linear feature was truncated by Ditch [597]. Fills (593) and (595) comprised of a clayey silt and were of a dark blackish hue, likely associated with seasonal changes and the presence of vegetational growth. Fills (592) and (594) were both very wide c.8.1m in width and consisted of silt possibly indicating spillover from the ditch during wet seasons.

3.8.4 Ditch [597] was aligned E-W was linear in plan and had gradually sloping sides and a flat base and measured c.2.3m wide x c.0.68m deep (Plate 10). The feature contained five fills (598), (599), (600), (601) and (602) all representing various phases of natural silting. This feature was also seen to continue into Trench 2 - Ditch [637] and is part of Ditch 6. This feature truncates earlier Ditch [591].

3.8.5 An unexcavated ditch [154] was recorded in plan only and measured c.1.2m wide. It was recorded on the geophysical survey and was seen during the excavations to continue southward on a NNW-SSE alignment into Trenches 9 and 14. This feature is part of 'Ditch 1' and is the same as [40] and [235].

3.9 Trench 5

3.9.1 Trench 5 was aligned E-W and contained a single unexcavated NW-SE aligned ditch [430] which measured c.2.12m wide. This feature was unexcavated as it was observed on the geophysical survey as a rectangular enclosure continuing into Trenches 6 and 11 where it was targeted. This feature is part of 'Ditch 2' and is the same as [51], [284], and [288].

3.10 Trench 6

3.10.1 Trench 6 was orientated N-S and contained a single NE-SW ditch [284] with gradually sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.85m wide x 0.69m deep. The feature contained eight fills (285), (286), (287), (289), (290), (291), (292) and (293) representing various phases of natural silting. Fills (289) and (291) were thin dark bands likely related to the presence of organic material. Ditch [284] forms part of a rectangular ditch system or enclosure 'Ditch 2' which was seen to continue SW into Trench 11 where it turned 90 degrees to run NW into Trench 5. It was recorded on the geophysical survey and is the same as [51], [288] and [430].

3.11 Trench 7

3.11.1 Trench 7 was aligned E-W and contained four linear ditches

3.11.2 Ditch [15] was linear in plan and orientated NW-SE. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base and measured c.1.3m wide x c.0.06m deep. This shallow feature contained a single silting fill (16) consisting of a firm, light grey silt.

3.11.3 Ditch [90] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measured c.3.08m wide x c.0.74m deep (Plate 11). It contained a series of successive silting and weathering fills, (91), (92), (93), (94), (95), (96), (105), (106), (107) and (108). A single fragment of cattle bone was recovered within fill (93) (Appendix 6). Fill (94), which consisted of a firm, mid grey silt, contained a single beaker sherd dated to the c. late 2nd-4th century (Appendix 3).

3.11.4 Ditch [512] was orientated N-S and had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured c.6.8m wide x c.1.34m deep (Plates 12 and 13). It contained eleven fills (518), (519), (520), (521), (522), (523), (524), (525), (558), (559) and (560) which all represent successive phases of natural silting. The vast majority of pottery was also recovered from this feature with a total of 42 Roman pottery sherds recovered from six of the fills (Appendix 3). This included one sherd of Iron Age pottery from (518), two sherds of mid-2nd-3rd centuries from fill (519), six sherds of 3rd century date from (520), fourteen sherds of mid-2nd -3rd centuries from fill (521), eight sherds of 3rd century date from (525), 30 sherds of Iron Age and six sherds of possible Roman pottery from fill (558) and six sherds of 4th century date from upper fill (559). From the geophysical survey this ditch is likely to continue NE where it then turns NW into Trench 1 possibly being the same feature as ditches [6]/[63]. A small assemblage of bone, mostly cattle, was also recovered from fills (518), (519), (521), (522) and (558) with further bones from (558) recovered through sample <24> (Appendix 6).

3.11.5 Ditch [580] was aligned N-S and had moderately and steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.4.5m wide x c.0.9m deep and contained three fills (581), (583) and (584), all representing natural silting. A single horse bone fragment was also recovered within fill (584) (Appendix 6) along with two fragments of glass - likely of Roman or Post-medieval date (Appendix 7) – and a single fragment of coal (Appendix 11) and a sherd of 15th-16th century pottery (Appendix 9). This feature was observed on the Geophysics and during the investigations to continue northward into Trench 1 and is the same as [31] Ditch 15.

3.12 Trench 8

3.12.1 Trench 8 was orientated ENE-WSW and contained 12 features and one recut.

3.12.2 Linear [313] was aligned NE-SW and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 15). It measured c.1.2m wide x at least c.0.04m deep and contained four bands of natural silting fills (314), (315), (316) and (351). Two fragments of bone, which included a partial hind limb of a dog were found within fill (315) (Appendix 6). This feature is truncated by ditch [317] on its E side and [571] on its W side. To the east, ditch [323] and [553] continue on a NE-SW alignment, like that of [313]. It is not definitive, but it is possible these are part of the same NE-SW linear truncated by later ditch [317].

3.12.3 Ditches [323] and [553] form part of the same feature ‘ditch 27’ and are orientated NE-SW. Ditch [323] had complex sloping sides and an unreached base and measured c.2.76m wide x c.1.6m deep and contained three fills (324), (325) and (352), representing successive silting phases (Plate 15). Ditch [553] had moderate sloping sides and a flat base and measured up to c.1.11m wide x c.0.54m deep (Plate 16). It contained four fills (554), (555), (556) and (557) which show similar compositions to those identified in [323] and represent various phases of natural silting.

3.12.4 Ditch [317] was a large N-S ditch with moderately sloping sides and a flat base measuring c.5.44m wide x c.1.28m deep (Plate 15). It contained five fills (318), (319), (320), (321) and (322) representing successive phases of natural silting, with both (318) and (322) containing an assemblage of cattle, sheep/goat and dog bones (Appendix 6) as well as one complete and one near-complete oyster shells from fill (322) (Appendix 8) and a single fragment of briquetage (Appendix 4). A single pottery sherd of Iron Age date was also recovered (Appendix 3). This feature forms part of ‘Ditch 16’ and was observed to continue into Trench 20 ditch [505], and Trench 26 ditch [395].

3.12.5 Features [571], [573], [576] represent a series of intercutting linears/ditches (Plate 17) which appear on the geophysical survey as a NW-SE aligned feature potentially turning SW. These features could be related to ditch [172] in Trench 26 to the south, but this is unclear. Ditch [571] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.09m wide x c.0.4m deep. It contained a single fill (572) consisting of a firm, mid brownish grey, silt. Ditch [571] truncates ditch [313] but is also itself truncated by ditch [576].

3.12.6 Ditch [573] was orientated N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.1.55m wide x c.0.48m deep and contained two natural silting fills (574) and (575). It was truncated on its western edge by ditch [576].

3.12.7 Ditch [576] was aligned N-S and had gradual to steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.3.48m wide x c.1.1m deep. Three fills (577), (578) and (579) were contained within the ditch, representing phases of natural silting. A small assemblage of briquetage was collected from fill (579) mostly made up of miscellaneous fragments and a single container fragment (Appendix 4). This feature truncates both ditch [571] and [573].

3.12.8 Ditch [632] was orientated N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The feature measured c.2.19 wide x c.0.68m deep and contained three fills (633), (634) and (635) representing successive phases of natural silting (Plate 18). The fills sequence and composition are very different to that of [215] in Trench 26 and [163] in Trench 20 suggesting it is not the same feature but likely a separate linear or elongated pit as identified on the geophysical survey.

3.12.9 Ditch [642] and recut [646] are aligned NE-SW and both had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch [642] measured c.1.55m wide x c.0.38m deep and contained three fills (643), (644) and (645) of various silting phases. Ditch [642] was later recut by ditch [646] which measured c.1.14m wide x c.0.37m deep and contained three natural silting fills (647), (648) and (649).

3.12.10 Features [652], [657] and [638] form part of a series of intercutting linears and/or pits (Plate 19) and is highlighted on the geophysical survey as a large sub circular mass. Feature [657] was orientated N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.26m wide x c.0.68m deep and contained two silting fills (658) and (659). It was truncated by [638].

3.12.11 Feature [638] was aligned N-S and had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.2.86m wide x c.1.31m deep and contained three fills (639), (640) and (641), representing various phases of natural silting. This feature was truncated by [652] to the east. A single Roman pot sherd of 3rd-4th century date was retrieved from (639) (appendix) and a single fragment of horse bone from (640) (Appendix 6).

3.12.12 Feature [652] was the last phase truncating [638]. It was oriented N-S and had gradual sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.2.32m wide x c.0.56m deep and contained two fills (653) and (654), consistent with natural silting.

3.13 Trench 9

3.13.1 Trench 9 was aligned E-W and contained a single NNW-SSE aligned ditch [40] and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 20). It measured c.1.41m wide x 0.38m deep and contained two silting fills, (41) and (42). Ditch [40] is part of 'Ditch 1' which runs NNE-SSW through Trenches 4, 9 and 14 and comprises contexts [154], [40] and [235].

3.14 Trench 10

3.14.1 Trench 10 was orientated N-S and contained a single gully [280] which was aligned ENE-WSW and measured c.0.5m wide x c.0.17m deep and had gradual sloping sides on to a concave base (Plate 21). It had three fills (281), (282) and (283), all associated with phases of natural silting.

3.15 Trench 11

3.15.1 Trench 11 was aligned E-W and contained two linear features - one of which was unexcavated - and a single pit.

3.15.2 Ditch [51] is aligned NW-SE and forms part of a larger ditch system. The ditch was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.41m wide x c.0.63m deep (Plate 22). It contained three fills - (52), (53) and (54) - representing successive phases of natural weathering and silting. This ditch is the same as [284], [288] and [430], forming part of a larger rectangular enclosure or ditch system 'Ditch 2' which was seen to run NE-SW through Trenches 5 and 11 and then returns NW-SE through Trench 11 and into Trench 6.

3.15.3 Ditch [288] was aligned NE-SW and measured c.1.95m wide. It was recorded in plan only and forms part of 'Ditch 2' being the same as [51], [284] and [430].

3.15.4 Pit [67] was sub-circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit measured >3.25m x >1.13m x 0.87m deep and contained two fills (68) and (69) which represent phases of natural silting.

3.16 Trench 12

3.16.1 Trench 12 was orientated N-S and contained three ditches.

3.16.2 Ditch [79] was aligned NE-SW was linear in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 23). It measured c.2.87m wide x c.0.81m deep and contained six fills (80), (81), (82), (83), (103) and (104); representing various phases of slump and silting. It was observed on the geophysical survey and on the ground that this feature continued SW and turned SE into Trench 16 ditch [506].

3.16.3 Ditch [585] was aligned E-W and is truncated by a later ditch [660]. It had moderately sloping sides onto a concave base and measured c.4.22m wide x c.0.98m deep and contained a series of silting fills: (620), (621), (622), (623), (624) and (625). The fills appear inhomogeneous but not necessarily deliberate, more likely points to a possible paleochannel.

3.16.4 Ditch [660] had moderately sloping sides with a generally concave base and was aligned E-W. It measured c.3.6m wide x 0.59m deep and contained a single homogenous fill (626). Some evidence of rooting has misshapen the base of the feature creating an irregular but mostly concave profile. This feature is recorded on the geophysical survey and was seen to continue eastward across site in Trenches 13, 19 and 15. This ditch forms part of 'Ditch 11' and is the same as [5], [564] and [656]. This E-W ditch is also present on old OS maps confirming a post-med date.

3.17 Trench 13

3.17.1 Trench 13 was aligned N-S and contained a single unexcavated ditch [656] measuring c.2.98m wide. This ditch lines up on the geophysical survey as well as OS maps and forms part of 'Ditch 11' and is the same as [5], [564] and [660].

3.18 Trench 14

3.18.1 Trench 14 was orientated E-W and contained a single unexcavated ditch [235] measuring c.1.33m wide. This ditch lines up on the geophysical survey to form part of 'Ditch 1' which is the same as [40] and [154] running NW-SE.

3.19 Trench 15

3.19.1 Trench 15 was aligned N-S and contained two ditches, a gully with recut and an unexcavated ditch targeted in another trench.

3.19.2 Ditch [46] was aligned NE-SW, linear in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a generally flat base (Plate 24). It measured c.2.04m wide x c.0.3m deep and contained four fills (47), (48), (49) and (50) which represent various phases of silting.

3.19.3 Ditch [55] was orientated NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.6m wide x c.0.35m deep (Plate 25). Two fills of natural infilling were recorded, (56) and (57). Ditch [55] was recut [58], this recut measured c.0.63 wide x c.0.21m deep and contained a further four fills (59), (60), (61) and (62) all representing various phases of silting.

3.19.4 Ditch [70] was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was aligned NW-SE (Plate 26). It measured c.2.02m wide x c.0.62m deep and contained four fills (71), (72), (73) and (74) formed as naturally occurring phases of silting.

3.19.5 A single unexcavated E-W aligned ditch [5] measuring c.2.62m wide was recorded in plan. This ditch lines up on the geophysical survey to form part of E-W 'Ditch 11' and is the same as [564] and [660].

3.20 Trench 16

3.20.1 Trench 16 was orientated NE-SW and contained four ditches and one gully.

3.20.2 Ditch [113] was aligned roughly ENE-WSW and had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured c.0.98m wide x c.0.26m deep (Plate 27). The ditch contained eight fills (114), (115), (116), (117), (118), (119), (120) and (121), representing various silting and weathering fills and organic banding. Fill (114) was a firm, light orangish grey, silt and contained a small group of mid-2nd-3rd century Roman pottery sherds including a fragment from a shell-gritted jar and grey wares (Appendix 3). A further three Roman pot sherds, identified as grey wares and shell gritted ware were retrieved from sample <16> fill (116) along with four fragments of possible Roman glass (Appendix 7) and a single Roman shell-gritted sherd from sample <17> fill (119) (Appendix 3). Animal bones attributed to sheep and sheep/goat were identified within fills (114), (116) and (119) with further chicken bones and small rodent bones recovered from sample <16> (116) (Appendix 6).

3.20.3 Ditch [505] had moderately sloping side and a concave base and is orientated NW-SE. It measured c.3.42m wide x c.1.03m deep and contained nine fills (526), (527), (528), (529), (530), (531), (532), (533) and (552), representing successive phases of natural weathering and silting. The geophysical survey recorded this ditch turning NE returning in the NE end of Trench 16 ditch [534] to form 'Ditch 14'.

3.20.4 Ditch [506] was aligned NW-SE was linear in plan with moderately sloping sides on to a concave base and measuring c.2.18m wide x c.0.47m deep. Four fills were contained within this feature (507), (508), (509) and (510) and represent various phases of natural silting. Fill (508) consisted of a firm, dark – black, silt, suggesting seasonal growth and decomposition of plant material. A single excoriated white ware sherd of Roman date was recovered from fill (507). The geophysical survey recorded this ditch turning NE running into Trench 12 ditch [79] to form 'Ditch 19'.

3.20.5 Ditch [534] is the same as ditch [505] and had moderately sloping slides and a flattish base (Plate 28). The ditch measured c.2.9m wide x c.0.91m deep and contained various successive fills of natural silting. Fills (535), (536), (537), (538), (539), (540), (541) and (542) are all very similar to those of ditch [505].

3.20.6 A single gully [490] was recorded. It had near vertical sides and a concave base, measured c.0.09 wide x c.0.04 deep and had a single fill (491).

3.21 Trench 17

3.21.1 Trench 17 was aligned E-W and contained a single ditch [628] orientated NE-SW which had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured c.3.4m x c.1.04m deep and contained three silting fills (629), (630) and (631).

3.22 Trench 18

3.22.1 Trench 18 was orientated NE-SW and contained three ditches, two of which form part of an enclosure likely associated with salt making.

3.22.2 Ditch [122] was curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 29). The feature measured c.1.06m wide x c.0.24m deep and contained three fills; (123) representing a silting fill and (124) and (125) deliberate backfills containing a dense assemblage of briquetage (Appendix 4) likely associated with salt making. Ditch [122] forms the northern part of a small enclosure, Enclosure 1.

3.22.3 Ditch [126] was aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.84m wide x c.0.28m deep (Plate 30). It contained two fills; a silting fill (127) and a deliberate backfill (128) which also contained fragments and pieces of briquetage (Appendix 4) densely packed within the fill similar to that seen within fills (124) and (125). This ditch forms the southern part of Enclosure 1.

3.22.4 Immediately north of 'Enclosure 1' was E-W aligned ditch [306] which had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 31). It measured c.2.94m wide by c.0.92m deep and contained six fills representing successive phases of silting; (307), (308), (309), (310), (311) and (312). A small assemblage of cattle/cattle size bone and horse was recovered from fills (308), (310) and (311) (Appendix 6). Fill (311) also contained six miscellaneous pieces of briquetage (Appendix 4) and a sherd of Iron Age pottery; and a 19th century clay pipe stem was found within fill (312) (Appendix 10).

3.23 Trench 19

3.23.1 Trench 19 was aligned ENE-WSW and contained three ditches.

3.23.2 Ditch [97] was orientated E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured c.1.38m wide x c.0.35m deep and contained five fills (98), (99), (100), (101) and (102) representing successive phases of silting.

3.23.3 Ditch [564] was truncated on its northern side by ditch [567]. It was linear in plan and aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured c.3.26m wide x c.0.42m deep and contained two silting fills (565) and (566). This ditch is seen to continue E and W into Trenches 12, 13 and 15, forming part of 'Ditch 11'.

3.23.4 Ditch [567] is aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It measured c.3.72m wide x c.0.6m deep and contained three fills (568), (569) and (570) representing various phases of silting.

3.24 Trench 20

3.24.1 Trench 20 was orientated E-W and contained three ditches and one pit.

3.24.2 Ditch [131] was aligned N-S and has moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.78m wide x c.0.75m deep (Plate 32). Six fills representing successive silting phases were recorded, these were (132), (133), (134), (135), (136) and (137). Fill (135) consisted of a firm, dark grey black, clayey silt, likely indicating the presence and decomposition of plant/organic matter. Although no direct connection can be made it is likely from the geophysical survey as well as profiles and fill compositions tit can be presumed this ditch is the same as ditch [207] in Trench 26 and forms part of 'Ditch 20'. It does not appear to pass through Trench 8, likely having been truncated by [654], [657], [638] and [652] which appears on the geophysical survey as a large sub-circular mass.

3.24.3 Ditch [163] had moderate sloping sides and concave base and was orientated N-S. It measured c.2.58 wide x c.0.79m deep and contained eight fills (164), (165), (166), (167), (168), (169), (170) and (171) representing successive phases of weathering and silting. Fill (168) consisted of a firm, dark grey black, clayey silt, likely formed through the presence and decomposition of plant material.

3.24.4 Ditch [605] represents a wide linear feature which truncates an earlier pit [603] and was aligned N-S with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 33). It measured c.4.8m wide x c.0.96m deep and had a total of five fills (606), (607), (608), (609) and (610) and all represent various silting phases. Two sherds of late 1st-2nd century Roman pottery were recovered from upper fill (609), while in the lower deposits a fragment of 17th-18th century bottle neck was retrieved from fill (608) and a sherd of 15th-16th century pottery from (607). This ditch forms part of N-S 'Ditch 16' which is seen to continue into Trenches 8 and 26 to the south and is the same as [317] and [395]. It is possible 'Ditch 16' is also the same as 'Ditch 15' as they follow the same alignment and trajectory as well as sharing very similar profiles and fill compositions, however the continuation was not observed in Trench 16.

3.24.5 Within the base of ditch [605] was pit [603]. This pit was had steep sloping sides and a concave base, measured c.0.6m wide x c.0.23m deep and contained a single fill.

3.25 Trench 21

3.25.1 Trench 21 was aligned NE-SW and contained a single ditch. Ditch [240] was orientated NW-SE had steep sloping sides and a flat base. It measured c.1.1m wide x c.0.65m deep and contained seven fills (241), (242), (243), (244), (245), (246) and (247) representing various natural silting phases. Fill (243) consisted of a soft, mid brownish orange, silty sand and contained two fragments of cattle sized bone (Appendix 6).

3.26 Trench 22

3.26.1 Trench 22 was orientated NE-SW and contained two linear ditches.

3.26.2 Ditch [138] was aligned NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and concave base measuring c.2.39m wide x c.0.5m deep (Plate 34). It contained a total of seven fills all representing various phases of natural silting: (139), (140), (141), (142), (143), (144) and (145).

3.26.3 Ditch [452] was orientated NW-SE and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 35). It measured c.3m wide x c.0.47m deep and contained five fills (453), (454), (455), (456) and (457) and represent various silting phases. This ditch forms part of 'Ditch 13' and is likely the same as ditch [184] located in Trench 29 to the southeast as indicated by the geophysics and section profiles. The geophysics shows the feature snaking along into Trench 18, however a ditch with a similar profile or fill sequence was not observed.

3.27 Trench 24

3.27.1 Trench 24 was orientated NNE-SSW and contained a single NW-SE aligned ditch. It measured c.1.39m x c.0.48m deep and contained three silting fills (76), (77) and (78).

3.28 Trench 25

3.28.1 Trench 25 was aligned NW-SE and contained three ditches (two possible pits), two pits and one unexcavated ditch.

3.28.2 Pit [84] was linear in plan and terminating within the trench (Plate 36). It measured c.1.13m long x c.0.48m deep. The pit contained two fills one indicating natural silting (85) and the other a deliberate backfill (86). Fill (86) was friable, dark brown, grey in colour and was composed of sandy silt and contained various fragments of briquetage.

3.28.3 Pit [87] was located at the SE end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 37). It measured c.1.54m wide x c.0.35m deep and contained two fills comprising of natural silting (88) and a deliberate backfill (89) consisting of a friable, dark brown, grey, sandy silt and contained three pieces of briquetage (Appendix 4).

3.28.4 Feature [492] was assumed to be a linear but is likely an elongated pit, as identified on the geophysical survey. It was aligned N-S and measured c.2.25m wide x c.0.46m deep and had steep sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 38). It contained three fills with the lowest fill (493) representing a natural infilling while fills (494) and (495) suggest deliberate backfilling, with fill (495) containing a total of nineteen fragments of briquetage (Appendix 4) and a sherd of 19th-20th century pottery (Appendix 9).

3.28.5 Ditch [496] was orientated N-S and runs the length of the Site, as shown on the geophysical survey, and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.4m wide x c.0.35m deep (Plate 39). It contained a total of six fills (497), (498), (499), (500), (501) and (502) representing various phases of silting and deliberate backfills. A small assemblage of briquetage was recovered from fills (498), (499) and (502), with fill (499) also containing a fragment of Roman or post-Roman CBM (Appendix 5). It was truncated on its eastern side by elongated pit [503] and is part of 'Ditch 18' being the same as ditch [513] in Trench 30.

3.28.6 Feature [503] was assumed to be a linear but is likely an elongated pit making up part of larger enclosure 3. It was aligned N-S and measured c.1.6m wide x c.0.65m deep and had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deliberate backfill (504) consisting of a hard, dark brownish black sand with degraded charcoal and sand inclusions and frequent briquetage (Appendix 4). This feature truncated ditch [496].

3.28.7 A series of pits [84], [87], [492] and [503] within Trench 25 likely make up part of Enclosure 3, which can be observed on the geophysical survey. The retrieval of briquetage within these features also points to the likelihood of a saltern located on or near the Site.

3.28.8 An unexcavated N-S aligned ditch [654] measuring c.2.27m wide was recorded in plan. This ditch lines up on the geophysical survey to form part of curvilinear 'Ditch 4' and is the same as [109] and [511].

3.29 Trench 26

3.29.1 Trench 26 was orientated ESE-WNW and contained seven linear ditches and one modern pit.

3.29.2 Ditch [172] was aligned NE-SW and had moderately sloping sides; its base was not reached (Plate 40). It measured c.1.04m wide x c.0.8m deep and contained four fills (173), (174), (175) and (176) representing various phases of natural silting. A single cattle size bone was recovered from fill (173) and a sheep/goat fragment from fill (175) (Appendix 6). The feature could possibly be related to [573] and [576] as the geophysical survey indicates ditch [172] continuing NE and then potentially turning NW but this is not clearly definitive.

3.29.3 Ditch [180] was orientated NW-SE and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.33m x c.0.64m deep (Plate 41). It had a single silting fill (181) consisting of firm clayey silt which was mid brownish grey in colour, and it contained a single cattle sized bone fragment (Appendix 6) and a small collection of thirteen fragments of briquetage (Appendix 4).

3.29.4 Ditch [182] was aligned NW-SE and terminates within the trench (Plate 42). It had steep sloping sides and an irregular base and contained a single silting fill (183). Nine pieces of briquetage consisting of container fragments were recovered (Appendix 4). The ditch measured c.0.42m wide x c.0.28m deep.

3.29.5 Ditch [196] appears on the geophysical survey as an 'L' shaped ditch orientated NW-SE. It had complex sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.21 x c.0.38m deep (Plate 43). Two silting fills (197) and (198) were recorded.

3.29.6 Ditch [207] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.2.58m x c.0.86m deep and contained seven fills (208), (209), (210), (211), (212), (213) and (214) all representing various phases of natural weathering and silting. A darker deposit (211) was recorded and consisted of a firm, dark greyish black, clayey silt. This fill is likely formed through a seasonal change with the growth of vegetation within the base of the ditch during a dry spell. Based on cut profiles and fill compositions along with the geophysical survey it is likely this ditch is the same as [131] which continues north into Trench 20 however this ditch does not appear to continue into Trench 8 immediately to the north possibly having been truncated away by what appears as a large sub circular anomaly on the geophysical survey.

3.29.7 Ditch [215] was linear in plan orientated N-S with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 44). It measured c.2.87m wide x c.0.76m deep and contained a total of eight fills (216), (217), (218), (219), (220), (221), (222) and (223). These fills all represent successive phases of natural weathering and silting with fill (221) consisting of a dark greyish black, clayey silt suggesting the presence of plant material. A single cattle size bone was recovered from fill (216) and a further two cattle and sheep/goat fragments from fill (218) (Appendix 6) along with friable fragments of possible oyster shell (Appendix 8). This ditch possibly continues north as it shares the same ditch profile and fill sequence as ditch [163] in Trench 20, however it is not conclusive that ditch [632] in Trench 8 is the same feature as their profiles and fills appear very different; it appears as an anomaly on the geophysical survey.

3.29.8 Pit [294] was elongated in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a convex base. It measured c.0.6m wide x c.0.2m deep and contained two fills (295) and (296) representing two phases of natural silting.

3.29.9 Ditch [395] was a large N-S ditch observed in Trenches 26, 8 and 20. It had moderate sloping sides and a flat base and measured c.4.34m wide x c.1.18m deep. It contained five fills (396), (397), (398), (399) and (400) representing successive phases of silting. Although no dating material was collected frog bones were recovered from sample <9> (398) (Appendix 6) along with coal and clinker fragments (Appendix 11). A fragment of possible cinder of probable post-medieval date was found within fill (399) (Appendix 11) along with two pieces of briquetage (Appendix 4), a sherd of 15th-16th century pottery and an 18th-19th century brick (Appendix 9). This ditch was observed to continue into Trenches 8 and 20, ditches [317] and [605] respectively. The ditch does not appear to continue through Trench 16 but ditch [580] in Trench 7 and ditch [31] in Trench 1 could likely be the same or related having been aligned N-S and sharing similar profiles and fills.

3.30 Trench 27

3.30.1 Trench 27 was aligned WNW-ESE and contained three linear ditches.

3.30.2 Ditch [224] was orientated NE-SW and had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (Plate 45). It measured c.0.54m wide x c0.21m deep and contained a single fill (225) and (239) related to natural phases of silting. Fill (225) consisted of a firm, mid – grey, clayey silt which contained two fragments of cattle bone and a single sheep sized bone fragment (Appendix 6). The geophysical survey indicates this ditch forming an 'L' shape.

3.30.3 Ditch [226] was aligned NE-SW and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.93m wide x c.0.35m deep. Five fills (227), (228), (229), (230) and (231) representing various phases of silting were recorded. Finds included a single grey wares sherd of Roman date from fill (228) (Appendix 3) and a small assemblage of cattle, cattle size, sheep/goat and sheep sized bone fragments were retrieved from fills (227), (228) and (231) (Appendix 6) along with a single piece of briquetage from (231) (Appendix 4).

3.30.4 Ditch [234] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was orientated NE-SW (Plate 46). It measured c.19m wide x c0.28m deep and contained three fills (263), (237) and (238). Two shell-gritted pot sherds of likely Roman date (Appendix 3) were retrieved from fill (237) along with an assemblage of animal bone consisting mostly of cattle and sheep/goat as well as pig retrieved from sample <4> (Appendix 6).

3.31 Trench 28

3.31.1 Trench 28 was orientated N-S and contained a series of three small contemporary curvilinear ditches/gullies (Ditch 26) and four individual linear ditches.

3.31.2 Ditch [232] was aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 47). It measured c.0.7m wide x c.0.26m deep and contained three silting fills (233), (279) and (421). Fill (233) consisted of a soft, mid orangey grey, sandy clay and contained two excoriated pot sherds of Roman date (Appendix 3) and a single sheep size bone fragment (Appendix 6).

3.31.3 Ditch [255] was orientated E-W and had gradual sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.3m wide x c.0.21m deep. It contained two silting fills, (256) and (257). Truncating and overlying ditch [255] was ditch [258] which was aligned E-W with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.5m wide x c.0.43m deep. It contained seven fills (259), (260), (261), (262), (263), (264), and (265) all relating to various phases of natural silting with fill (263) containing a single cattle bone fragment (Appendix 6). Both ditch [255] and later ditch/recut [258] suggest this feature was open for a period, likely for drainage purposes.

3.31.4 Ditch [266] was aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured c.0.96m wide x c.0.34m deep. It contained three fills (267), (268) and (269) all representing various phases of silting. Three cattle bone fragments were recovered from fill (268) (Appendix 6). This feature was truncated by later ditch [270] – 'Ditch 26'.

3.31.5 Ditch 26 comprised of small curvilinear ditches [270], [273] and [276] which formed a possible 'ring ditch'. Ditch [270] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.58m wide x c.0.1m deep and contained two fills, a deliberate backfill (271) and a silting fill (272). Sample <5> taken from fill (272) recovered unidentified animal bone fragments. Ditch [273] had gradual to complex sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.8m wide x c.0.11m deep and contained two fills (Plate 48), a deliberate backfill (274) which contained an assemblage of mostly cattle bone (Appendix 6) and a silting fill (275) which contained cattle, horse and sheep size fragments of bone recovered from sample <8> (Appendix 6). Ditch [276] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.37m wide x c.0.08m deep and contained two fills, a deliberate backfill (277) which contained fragments of cattle and cattle size bone (Appendix 6), and a silting fill (278). Fills (271), (274) and (277) were the same deposits. Fills (272), (275) and (278) were also the same and represents a shallow silting phase.

3.32 Trench 29

3.32.1 Trench 29 was aligned ENE-WSW and contained two linear ditches.

3.32.2 Ditch [184] was orientated NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.3.28m wide x c.0.66m deep and contained seven fills (185), (186), (187), (188), (189), (190), and (191) all representing various phases of natural silting. The fill sequence, composition and general lack of finds could relate to a natural feature such as a paleochannel. The geophysics indicates this feature snaking across site and is likely the same as [452] in Trench 22. Immediately west and parallel with ditch [184] was ditch [297].

3.32.3 Ditch [297] is aligned NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured c.3.25m wide x c.0.84m deep (Plate 49). The feature contained a total of eight fills: (298), (299), (300), (301), (302), (303), (304) and (305) all representing various phases of natural weathering and silting with fill (305) consisting of a firm, dark – black, clayey peat capping the top and a single sherd of Nene Valley grey ware and part of cattle metatarsal was recovered from fill (303) (Appendix 3 and 6).

3.33 Trench 30

3.33.1 Trench 30 was orientated E-W and contained two linear ditches.

3.33.2 Ditch [109] is aligned NE-SW and had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured c.1.95m wide x c.0.63m deep (Plate 50). Five fills were recorded (110), (111), (112), (129) and (130) reflecting phases of natural silting. This ditch forms part of a larger curvilinear feature 'Ditch 4' and is the same as ditch [511] in Trench 35 and [654] in Trench 25.

3.33.3 Ditch [513] is a linear ditch orientated N-S with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.2.5m wide x c.0.5m deep and four silting fills were recorded: (514), (515), (516) and (517). This ditch forms 'Ditch 18' where it continues into Trench 25 and is the same as ditch [496].

3.34 Trench 31

3.34.1 Trench 31 was aligned NW-SE and contained six linear features.

3.34.2 Ditch [192] was located at the southern end of Trench 31 and was linear in plan aligned NE-SW (Plate 51). It had moderate sloping sides and a concave base and measured.0.68m wide x c.0.25m deep and contained three fills, a silting fill (193) and two dumping fills (194) and (195). Fill (194) was composed of a firmly compacted deposit of mid brownish red, fragmented fired clay and briquetage (Appendix 4), likely deposited as waste material following the completion of the salt production process on or close by this site; it also contained a single sheep/goat fragment (Appendix 6).

3.34.3 Ditch [199] and was orientated E-W and had steep sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 52). It measured c.1.98m wide x c.0.54m deep and contained seven fills reflecting seasonal weathering and silting (200), (201), (202), (203), (204), (205), and (206). Fills (204) and (206) both represent peaty fills likely associated with season growth and decomposition of plant material. Fill (202) composed of a soft, dark brown grey, silty clay, and had occasional small fleck inclusions of CBM and contained three fragments of briquetage (Appendix 4), a single fragment of sheep/goat bone (Appendix 6) and fragments of slag retrieved from sample <12> (Appendix 11).

3.34.4 Ditch [248] was aligned NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.184m wide x c.0.9m deep (Plate 53). Six fills were recorded (249), (250), (251), (252), (253) and (254), representing various phases of natural silting, with fills (250) and (253) containing small fragments of briquetage (Appendix 4). Fill (254) consisted of a firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay and contained single cattle bone fragment (Appendix 6).

3.34.5 Within the base of ditch [328], a smaller ditch [326] was observed and recorded (Plate 54). Ditch [326] was orientated N-S and had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.0.41m wide x c.0.35m deep and contained a single silting fill (327). This feature likely represents the remnants of an earlier ditch that has subsequently been truncated by ditch [328].

3.34.6 Ditch [328] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.16m wide x c.0.74m deep. It contained seven fills: (329), (330), (331), (332), (333), (334) and (335) representing various silting phases with the uppermost fill (335) being a peaty/organic deposit.

3.34.7 Ditch [611] represents a large boundary ditch c.5.5m wide x c.0.84m deep (Plate 55). It was orientated NE-SW in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its shape and profile match ditch [617] in Trench 32 and forms part of E-W ditch 'Ditch 17'. It contained three fills (612), (613) and (614). A single fragment of briquetage likely from a container was recovered from fill (612) (Appendix 4) along with a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3).

3.35 Trench 32

3.35.1 Trench 32 was orientated NW-SE and contained five linear ditches.

3.35.2 Ditch [177] was aligned N-S terminating within the trench and had steep sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 56). It measured c.0.66m wide x c.0.22m deep and contained two silting fills (178) and (179).

3.35.3 A pair of parallel ditches at the northern end of the trench were recorded. Ditch [481] was orientated NW-SE and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.16m c.0.27m deep (Plate 57). Two fills (482) and (483) representing natural silting were recorded and within a small assemblage of cattle, horse and sheep/goat bone fragments were recovered (Appendix 6). Two fragments of briquetage and four sherds of Iron Age pottery were also retrieved from fill (483) (Appendix 3 and 4).

3.35.4 Ditch [484] was aligned E-W and had steep sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 57). It measured c.0.88m wide x c.0.24m deep and contained five fills (485), (486), (487), (488) and (489) representing various phases of silting. Fill (489) was firm, with a mid blueish grey colour and silty clay composition and contained a single sherd of Roman grey ware (Appendix 3) and a single cattle bone fragment and a sheep size fragment (Appendix 6). A single horse bone fragment was also recovered from fill (485) (Appendix 6).

3.35.5 Ditch [615] represents a continuation eastward from ditch [611] in Trench 31. It was orientated NE-SW in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and measuring c.6.28m x c.0.86m deep. It contained three silting fills (616), (617) and (618). This feature shares the same profile shape and fill compositions as ditch [611] 'Ditch 17'. This ditch is truncated through its centre by a modern feature [619].

3.35.6 Modern feature/disturbance [619] was aligned NE-SW and was irregular in plan with near vertical sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured c.2.08m wide x c.1.7m deep and contained a single mixed up backfill (627).

3.36 Trench 33

3.36.1 Trench 33 was aligned NNE-SSW and contained two linear ditches.

3.36.2 Ditch [155] was orientated E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.42m wide x c.0.43m deep (Plate 58). It contained two natural silting fills (156) and (157).

3.36.3 Ditch [161] is located at the northeastern end of the trench. It was aligned E-W and had moderately sloping sides and concave base and measured c.1.36m wide x c.0.29m deep. It contained a single fill (162) consisting of a friable, mid yellow brown, silty sand.

3.37 Trench 34

3.37.1 Trench 34 was orientated NW-SE and contained three linear ditches.

3.37.2 Ditch [151] was linear in plan and was aligned NE-SW. It has gradual sloping sides and an irregular base and measured c.0.94m wide x c.0.25m deep and contained two fills, one representing a rubbish dump (152) and one natural silting (153). Fill (152) consisted of a soft, dark brownish red, sandy silt with frequent briquetage/fired clay inclusions and fragments. A collection of twelve pieces of briquetage of mostly slab/hearth fragments and a single container fragment were collected (Appendix 4) from fill (152) and a small mammal longbone was also recovered from this fill (Appendix 6). This feature forms part of Enclosure 2 as seen on the geophysical survey and is closely associated with ditch [363].

3.37.3 Ditch [156] was orientated E-W and had moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 59). It measured c.2.11m wide x c.0.58m deep and contained two fills representing natural silting (157) and (158). A sherd of 15th-16th century pottery was retrieved from fill (158) (Appendix 9).

3.37.4 Ditch [363] was aligned NE-SW and terminated within the trench on its northeastern side. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.9m wide x c.0.55m deep and contained a series of eight fills representing successive phases of early silting (364) and (365), followed by five deliberate backfilling/dumping events (366), (367), (368), (369), (370) and (371) with frequent inclusions of briquetage material (Plate 60). Larger fragments and pieces of briquetage were collected from fills (367), (368) and (370) and represent pedestals, containers and slab/hearth fragments (Appendix 4). This feature forms part of Enclosure 2 and the deposits and material encountered is likely related to the Iron Age to Roman salt making process.

3.38 Trench 35

3.38.1 Trench 35 was aligned NE-SW and contained two linear ditches.

3.38.2 Ditch terminus [146] is orientated N-S and had moderate sloping side and a concave base (Plate 61). It measured c.1.19m wide x c.0.47m deep and contained four fills (147), (148), (149) and (150) representing successive phases of silting.

3.38.3 Unexcavated ditch [511] was aligned N-S and measured c.2.35m wide. It was excavated to the northeast in Trench 30 and forms part of 'Ditch 4' and is the same as [109] and [654] which is also supported by the geophysical survey.

3.39 Trench 36

3.39.1 Trench 36 was orientated EW and contained seven linear ditches.

3.39.2 Ditch [336] was aligned NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.77m wide x c.0.44m deep. The feature contained two silting fills (337) and (338) and is truncated by later ditch [339]. Ditch [339] was orientated on the same NE-SW alignment as ditch [336]. The feature had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.01m wide x c.0.33m deep. It contained two fills (340) and (341) which represent successive silting fills.

3.39.3 Ditch [342] was orientated N-S and had steep sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 62). The ditch measured c.1.84m wide x c.0.82m deep and contained six fills: (343), (344), (345), (346), (347) and (348). These fills represent successive phases of natural weathering and silting.

3.39.4 Ditch [349] was located immediately E of [339] and was also aligned NE-SW, corresponding to a geophysical anomaly. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base and measured c.1.1m wide x c.0.59m deep. It contained a single silting fill (350) consisting of a firm, light greyish brown, silty clay.

3.39.5 Ditch [374] was orientated N-S and had steep sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured c.2.07m wide by c.0.31m deep and contained three natural weathering and silting fills (375), (376) and (377). This ditch was observed to continue south into Trench 39 and is the same as ditch [418].

3.39.6 Ditch [378] ran parallel to ditch [374] on its eastern side and is aligned N-S (Plate 63). It had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.96m wide by c.0.18m deep and contained a single silting fill (379). This ditch continues south into Trench 39 to form part of 'Ditch 23' and is the same as [372].

3.39.7 Ditch [386] appears as a linear ditch terminating within the trench. It was orientated NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.8m wide x c.0.4m deep. Three fills were recorded (387), (388) and (389), all representing phases of natural silting.

3.39.8 Ditch [401] aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 64). It contained a total of five (402), (403), (404), (405) and (406) representing phases of weathering and natural silting. An organic fill (403) consisted of a firm, dark greyish black, clayey silt likely formed through seasonal growth and decomposition of plant material. A partial horse skull and four fragments of sheep size skull were recovered from fill (406) (appendix). This ditch continues south into Trench 39 and is the same as [380] forming part of Ditch 22.

3.40 Trench 37

3.40.1 Trench 37 was aligned E-W and contained two linear ditches.

3.40.2 'Ditch 8' was made up of ditches [353] and [361] within Trench 37. Ditch [353] was orientated NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.0.62m x c.0.3m deep and contained two silting fills (354) and (355). No datable finds were recovered but a single sheep/goat bone fragment was identified (Appendix 6). Ditch [361] appears to both truncate and terminate within ditch [365] (Plate 65). It was aligned NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.0.88m wide x c.0.2m deep. A single fill (362) was contained within the feature.

3.40.3 Ditch [356] was orientated NW-SE and had moderately sloping sides and a convex base. The ditch measured c. >1.4m wide by c.0.33m deep and contained four fills (357), (358), (359) and (360) all representative of natural phases of silting with a small assemblage of cattle and sheep/goat bone fragments identified within fill (359). Ditch [356] was observed on the geophysical survey to continue SE into Trenches 40 and 41. This was confirmed on the ground and ditch [356] is the same as [407] and [427] forming Ditch 9.

3.41 Trench 38

3.41.1 Trench 38 was orientated WNW-ESE and contained a single ditch [390] which was aligned NE-SW and had steep sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 66). It measured c.1.27m wide x c.0.46m deep and contained four fills (391), (392), (393) and (394). The fills represent phases of weathering and silting with the upper fill (394) consisting of a hard, dark grey black, silty clay with occasional small snail shells.

3.42 Trench 39

3.42.1 Trench 39 was aligned NW-SE and contained four linear ditches.

3.42.2 Ditch [372] is orientated NE-SW was linear in plan and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 67). It measured c.1.83m wide x c.0.29m deep and contained a single silting fill (373). This ditch forms part of 'Ditch 23' and is the same as [378] in Trench 36 c.22m north.

3.42.3 Ditch [380] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base and it measures c.1.96m wide x c.0.62m deep (Plate 68). It contained five fills (381), (382), (383), (384) and (385) representing various phases of natural silting. Fill (384) consisted of a firm, black, peat, suggesting a layer formed through seasonal growth and decomposition. This feature aligns with [401] in Trench 36 and forms part of Ditch 22.

3.42.4 Ditch [418] was orientated NE-SW and had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 69). The ditch measured c.2m wide x c.0.17m deep and contained two natural silting fills (419) and (420). Ditch [418] was observed to continue into Trench 36 ditch [374] and forms part of 'Ditch 24'.

3.42.5 Unexcavated ditch [451] was aligned NE-SW and measured c.1.06m wide and forms 'Ditch 3' a NE-SW ditch running the length of the Site as observed on the geophysical survey. Ditch [451] is the same as ditch [471] in Trench 40 and ditch [390] in Trench 39 where it was excavated.

3.43 Trench 40

3.43.1 Trench 40 was orientated N-S and contained four linear ditches.

3.43.2 Ditch [407] was linear in plan and aligned E-W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.17m wide x c.27m deep. Two fills were recorded (408) and (409) with fill (409) consisting of a firm, black, peat. This ditch was observed to continue NW into Trench 37 and SE into Trench 41 and is the same as [356] and [427] - Ditch 9.

3.43.3 Ditch [431] and [435] are parallel to one another and are orientated E-W (Plate 70). Ditch [431] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.2.16m wide by c.0.45m deep. Three fills were observed (432), (433) and (434) representing natural silting. This feature marginally truncates ditch [435] which is aligned E-W and had moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base. It contained four fills (436), (437), (438) and (439) all representing various phases of natural silting with fill (436) containing a fragment of CBM of Roman or post-Roman date (Appendix 5) and fragments of clinker collected from sample <13> (439) (Appendix 11).

3.43.4 An unexcavated ditch [471] was located towards the northern end of Trench 40. It measured c.1.12m wide and is the same as [390] in Trench 38 and [451] in Trench 39 forming part of Ditch 3.

3.44 Trench 41

3.44.1 Trench 41 was aligned E-W and contained three linear ditches and a probable layer.

3.44.2 Ditch [422] is orientated E-W and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.33m wide x c.0.36m deep (Plate 71). Three natural silting fills were recorded (423), (424), (425) along with a peaty top fill (426). Appears on the geophysics as a curvilinear feature snaking eastward into Trench 42 [ditch 410] - 'Ditch 12'.

3.44.3 Ditch [427] was aligned N-S and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.56m wide x c.0.34m deep and it contained two silting fills (Plate 72). This feature formed part of 'Ditch 9' and is the same as ditches [407] and [356] located in Trenches 40 and 37 respectively.

3.44.4 Ditch [440] was located at the western end of the Trench was orientated NW-SE (Plate 73). It had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.1.35m wide by c.0.78m deep. It contained six fills: (441), (442), (443), (444), (445) and (446), all representative of phases of natural weathering and silting.

3.45 Trench 42

3.45.1 Trench 42 was orientated NE-SW and contained four linear ditches and one pit.

3.45.2 Ditch [410] was aligned NW-SE and had near-vertical to vertical sloping sides and a concave base. It measured c.1.16m wide x c.0.23m deep and contained three fills (411), (412) and (413) representing silting fills and the upper most fill (417) consisting of a compact, dark grey black, clayey silt.

3.45.3 Ditch [413] / [561] are the same feature: a N-S orientated ditch that corresponded to a field boundary as shown on the 1888 Ordnance Survey (Figure 7). and had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.4.4m wide by c.0.72m deep. Ditch [413] contained three silting fills (414), (415) and (416) and ditch [561] contained two silting fills (562) and (563).

3.45.4 Pit [447] was located within the base of ditch [461] and had steep sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 74). It measured c.0.56m wide x c.0.2m deep and contained various natural phases of silting: (448), (449), (458), (459) and (460). Within fill (448) a cattle bone and unidentified fragment were recovered from sample <15>. It was truncated by a later ditch [461].

3.45.5 Ditch [461] truncates pit [447] and was aligned E-W (Plate 75). It had steep sloping sides and a concave base and measured c.3.24m wide x c.0.6m deep and contained a total of ten fills: (462), (463), (464), (465), (466), (467), (468), (469), (470) and (472). The fills represent successive phases of natural silting with the lower fills (462) to (466) forming thin bands of silt. Both fills (467) and (472) contained fragments of sheep/goat and cattle bone (Appendix 6).

3.45.6 Ditch [473] was orientated E-W and had gradual sloping sides and a flat base and measured c.2.07m wide x c.0.32m deep. The ditch contained seven fills: (474), (475), (476), (477), (478), (479) and (480). These fills represent successive phases of natural silting. Cattle and sheep/goat bone fragments were recovered from sample <18> fill (474) and further cattle fragments were collected from fill (478) (Appendix 6) along with two sherds of Iron Age pottery (Appendix 3).

4 Discussion and Conclusion

4.1 General

4.1.1 The geoarchaeological survey of the Site (Appendix 14) recorded a sequence of underlying deposits, consisting of silty sands and sandy silts, with very little other than fairly minor variations in colour and grain size to differentiate them. These deposits were entirely consistent with those recorded at the Bourne Road investigation immediately to the southwest of the current evaluation (PCA 2025).

4.1.2 There was generally good correlation between the results of the geophysical survey (Figure 3) and the remains of features in the ground over much of the Site, including the three small enclosures, a series of ditches including the corner of a larger enclosure within Trenches 5, 11 and 6 in the northeastern corner of site and two crossing ditches on a NE-SW (Trenches 39, 40 and 38) and NW-SE (Trenches 37, 40 and 41) alignment in the south of the Site. There is also good correlation within Trenches 36 and 39 with N-S aligned linears and strong correlation with the N-S post-medieval ditches that run the length of the Site on the western and eastern boundaries and E-W ditches in the northern half of the field and to the south through Trenches 31 and 32.

4.1.3 No evidence of paleochannels, organic deposits or raised ground horizons were identified within the trenches or test pits.

4.1.4 The majority of features were devoid of datable finds. Of the 43 trenches, only 16 had finds datable to the Iron Age, Romano-British and post medieval periods. The alignment and general morphology of the identified features suggested two broad phases of activity within the Site.

4.2 Phase 1: Iron Age to Roman

4.2.1 Located within Trenches 18, 25 and 34 were three small sub rectangular enclosures. For the most part these enclosures were made up of a series of elongated pits or small ditches. Enclosure 1 was located within Trench 18 [122] and [126] formed two 'U' shaped ditches, as indicated by the geophysics. 'Enclosure 2' was located within Trench 25 approximately 200m east-southeast of Trench 18 and appears on the geophysics as a series of elongated pits. These pits form a sub rectangular shaped enclosure and consist of [84], [87] and [503]. The geophysical survey also indicated further possible pits to the northeast, likely related to this enclosure. Approximately 100m southeast of Trench 18 is the location of Enclosure 3 investigated within Trench 34 [151] and a terminus in [363]. The fills across all three enclosures consisted of a dark deposit with frequent densely packed briquetage inclusions suggesting these waste deposits were formed as a byproduct of the salt making process as the vast majority of briquetage was recovered from within these enclosures. Briquetage was also recovered from Trenches 31, 32, 27 and 26, however in much smaller quantities suggesting these features were located on the fringes of the salt making area. The briquetage assemblage from the Site displays characteristics that are typical of a late Iron Age date.

4.2.2 Although there is strong evidence for the production of salt making on or near the Site, no salterns were identified during the excavations, likely having been ploughed away. The general lack of alluvium overlying the Iron Age to Roman features on the Site suggests that they have been subject to a degree of truncation by ploughing. In the wider area, alluvium deposited by rising sea levels during the late Roman to post Roman period generally overlies the Iron Age to Roman remains. An example of a saltern dating to the mid to late Iron Age can be found c.5km southeast at Tollbar Drive, Cowbit where the remains of a plough damaged hearth/oven was discovered (A. Crowson, T. Lane and J. Reeve 2000: 80-83). Despite the lack of evidence for a saltern, salt making in and around Spalding was common practice. Located c.210m north-northeast of the Site at Wygate Park extensive evidence of salt making was observed on an industrial scale and c.230m southeast ditches, pits and postholes were identified which may be part of another Roman salt making site. Approximately c.500m east off Pennygate Road, a watching brief and trial trenching identified briquetage in large quantities and pottery of mostly mid-late 2nd century date (APS 2006).

4.2.3 Further isolated Roman ditches were recorded in Trench 27 ditches [234] and [226] where a small assemblage of pottery sherds were recovered and two parallel features in Trench 32 also yielded pottery of Roman date in ditches [481] and [484]. However, these isolated features do not appear to continue into other trenches.

4.2.3.1 The majority of the probable Roman ditches within the evaluation were on a NW-SE and NE-SW alignment such as Ditch 3: [390] [451] [471]; Ditch 8: [353] [361]; Ditch 9: [356] [407] [427] and 'Ditch 10' [46] [567]. A further NE-SW ditch was recorded in Trench 8 (Ditch 27) with slot [553] uncovering the articulated skeleton of a cow.

4.2.4 A large proportion of datable finds were retrieved from Trench 7, all but one from ditch [512], with a single sherd from ditch [90] located immediately to the west. Although it was not clear during the excavations the geophysics suggests ditch [512] continues into Trench 1 turning NE into ditch [6]/[63], creating what would likely have been the corner of a very large Roman enclosure or boundary ditch. Further rectangular enclosures were also observed in the northern corner with 'Ditch 2' made up of [51], [284], [288] and [430]. On the western side of site beginning in Trench 16 and running into Trench 12 was a similarly shaped feature 'ditch 19' made up of [506] and [79]. The geophysical survey also highlighted this feature aligned NW through Trench 16 and then turning NE into Trench 12, formed a possible larger rectangular enclosure or boundary. A single Roman pottery sherd was recovered from ditch [506].

4.2.5 A similar observation was made on the western side of the Site with 'ditch 14' [505] and [534] within Trench 16 as well as previously mentioned 'ditch 19' which runs parallel and on the same alignment with 'ditch 14' creating the appearance of a double enclosure. A smaller 'L' shaped enclosure on the geophysics was observed and recorded in Trench 27 [224].

4.2.5.1 A series of NNW-SSE ditches were also observed including 'Ditch 1' [40], [154] and [235] and ditch [37] in Trench 3 c.69m to the west; these ditches are highlighted on the geophysics as two parallel ditches. A series of N-S ditches in the south of the Site between Trenches 36 and 39 including 'Ditch 22' [380] [401], 'Ditch 23' [372] [378] and 'Ditch 24' [374] [418]. Two further N-S ditches were observed within Trenches 20 and 26 in 'Ditch 20' [207] and [131], and 'ditch 21' [163] and [215], with both pairs of ditches sharing identical profiles and fill sequences. It was unclear if these features continued into Trench 8 as those features excavated in Trench 8 do not share the same profiles or deposits. The geophysical survey highlighted a series of sub circular and elongated pits in the northeastern half of Trench 8, it is possible these features [638], [652] and [657] and further NE ditch [632] truncated any earlier N-S ditch hence why 'Ditch 20' and 'Ditch 21' do not appear to continue through Trench 8.

4.2.5.1.1 Three curvilinear ditches were observed during the investigations. These were Ditch 4, 'Ditch 12' and 'Ditch 13' and all corresponded to the geophysical survey. No dating evidence was recovered but they do not appear to be naturally occurring features and are of probable Iron Age to Romano-British date. 'Ditch 4' and 'Ditch 13' were located close to the small enclosures and their curvilinear chape, which is characteristic of ditches surrounding saltern sites, suggests that they were related to water management associated with the salt making process. 'Ditch 12' may also be related to a possible salt making area to the south of the Site.

4.2.6 A ring gully like feature, Ditch 26, was observed in Trench 28. Ditch cuts [270], [273] and [276] made up a narrow sub circular ditch which branches off in [273]. Although no datable artefacts were retrieved, a large assemblage of animal bones, mostly cattle, but also included horse and sheep size fragments. Some c.5m south of Ditch 26 was an E-W ditch [232] of comparable size and shape and contained two sherds of Roman pottery. It is unclear what this ring-shaped ditch may have functioned as, but the quantity of animal bone recovered is of interest.

4.2.7 Many of the ditches on the Site are likely related to a series of enclosures and boundaries created during the 2nd-4th centuries, though some may also be related to water management associated with the salt making on the Site during the late Iron Age. The high concentration of pottery found within Trench 7 at the northwest corner of the Site would suggest Roman occupation is likely to have been located nearby with ditch [512] and [6]/[63] forming a large boundary or enclosure while the smaller enclosures and ditches across the Site may be related to Romano-British agricultural practices and field systems which may go some way in explaining the lack of finds within these features.

4.2.8 Briquetage rich features are exclusively related to the three small enclosures within Trenches 18, 25 and 34 and almost certainly relate to the process of salt making during the late Iron Age. It is possible that the evidence for salt making represents an earlier (late Iron Age) phase of activity, and that the Site or the area just to the west was re-utilised for domestic or agricultural purposes during the Roman period. This has been seen elsewhere in the Fenland, as abandoned saltern sites often leave a slightly higher land level which would have been more desirable for settlement during a period of increasing marine inundation.

4.3 Phase 2: Post-Medieval

4.3.1 Five main features/ groups of features could be dated directly or through association to the post-medieval period. Their N-S or E-W alignments generally fit into the pattern of field boundaries in the surrounding landscape and suggests that they were created during periods of systematic land drainage in the post-medieval period.

4.3.2 Along the western edge of the Site area, N-S ditches 'Ditch 15' [395], [317] and [605], and 'Ditch 16' [31] and [580] are shown on the geophysical survey to continue N-S and probably represent the same feature. The investigations demonstrated that they truncate all the earlier features, Roman or undated. Despite [317] containing a Roman pot sherd both [395] and [605] can be dated to the post-medieval period, with [395] containing coal and clinker fragments, cinder of probable post-medieval date, along with a sherd of 15th-16th century pottery and an 18th-19th century brick. Furthermore, although [605] contained two sherds of late 1st-2nd century Roman pottery in upper fill (609) both the lower deposits yielded fragments of 17th-18th century bottle neck and a sherd of 15th-16th century pottery, placing this firmly to the post-medieval period. Both [317] and [395] also had land drains cut and laid within the ditches. Ditch 15/16 corresponded to an anomaly shown on the geophysical survey that was parallel to the Site boundary a short distance to the west. The ditch probably represents an earlier field boundary or drainage ditch, dug during periods of land drainage in the post-medieval period. Closely spaced ditches such as these are typical in areas of drained marshland and are visible in the wider landscape on the Ordnance Survey of 1888 and as extant ditches.

4.3.3 Ditches [31] and [580] 'Ditch 16' were also of post-medieval date with [580] containing two fragments of glass - likely of Roman or post-medieval date, coal and a sherd of 15th-16th century pottery.

4.3.4 Another likely post-medieval ditch was found on the eastern edge of the field located within Trenches 25 and 30. This, 'Ditch 18' comprising [496] and [513], runs N-S and is indicated on the geophysical survey to run the length of the Site. A small assemblage of briquetage was recovered from fills (498), (499) and (502), with fill (499) also containing a 16th-19th century brick suggesting despite the briquetage that this ditch is more likely of post-medieval date. The briquetage may have been redeposited from the probable Iron Age-Roman Enclosure 3 which was in close proximity to Ditch 18. As with Ditch 15/16 in the west of the Site, 'Ditch 18' was broadly parallel to the extant field boundary and may represent an earlier land division or drainage ditch.

4.3.5 An E-W ditch in the northern half of the Site, Ditch 11: [5], [564], [656] and [660] which truncated possible Roman ditch [567] in Trench 19 can be seen on both the geophysical survey and the 1888 OS six-inch map (Figure 4) to continue across the Site. By the time of the 1929 OS six-inch map this ditch was longer present, indicating an early 20th century date for the final backfilling of the ditch.

4.3.6 Further probable post-medieval ditches were observed in Trenches 31 and 32 where a large flat based E-W ditch, 'Ditch 17' was recorded, and at the northern limit of the field a series of E-W ditches were observed to continue in Trenches 2 and 4. 'Ditch 5' consisted of [591] and [636] and was a wide and flat based ditch. This was also the same for 'Ditch 6' [597] and [637] which truncated 'Ditch 5' and had a flat base. The last of these ditches was 'Ditch 7' [586] and [651] a large E-W ditch of probable post-medieval date. These ditches likely represent multiple phases of boundary ditches in the northern extent of Site during the post-medieval to modern period.

4.4 Conclusion

4.4.1 The main aim of the evaluation was to inform the Local Planning Authority, as advised by South Holland District Council's archaeological advisor, and the client regarding the extent, depth and nature of archaeological deposits within the location of the proposed development.

4.4.2 In summary, archaeological features were present in all trenches except for Trenches 23 and 43, and with the exception of post-medieval boundaries and drains, the majority of these features are likely enclosures and boundaries of Iron Age to Romano-British date. The strong association with salt making in this area along with the frequent briquetage within the small enclosures make it highly probable that salt making was taking place on or close to the Site. There are known examples of late Iron Age salt making at Clay Lake c. 3km to the southeast (Network Archaeology 2011) and Romano-British salt making on an industrial scale at Wygate Park c.210m north-northeast. Most other ditches encountered in the evaluation are likely related to Romano-British field systems and enclosures likely corresponding to those observed during the trial trench evaluation conducted on land off Bourne Road immediately to the southwest of the site (PCA 2025). The lack of datable finds on the Site, even in the briquetage rich deposits founds within the small enclosures, may suggest settlement activity was not located within the immediate area of the enclosures. Most of the pottery was found in high concentrations in the northwest corner of the site, suggesting if there is a Romano-British settlement it is probable its location is to the west of Trenches 7 and 1 with ditches [512] and [6]/[63] forming what would be a wide enclosure/boundary around a potential settlement.

5 Acknowledgements

5.1.1 The evaluation was managed by Rebecca Nichols and was supervised by Jordan Wright and Rob Otter, assisted by Callum Chapman, Talha Ebrahim, Michael Gee, Josh Harris-Ritchie, Chris Jones, Jon Landless, Katherine Maeer, Jess Nixon, Jude Norris, Josh Parker and Roz Price (all of PCA Newark). The report was written by Jordan Wright and edited by Margi Koumplis (PCA Newark). The illustrations accompanying this report were prepared by Joanna Nastaszyc (PCA London). The work was commissioned by Seagate Homes.

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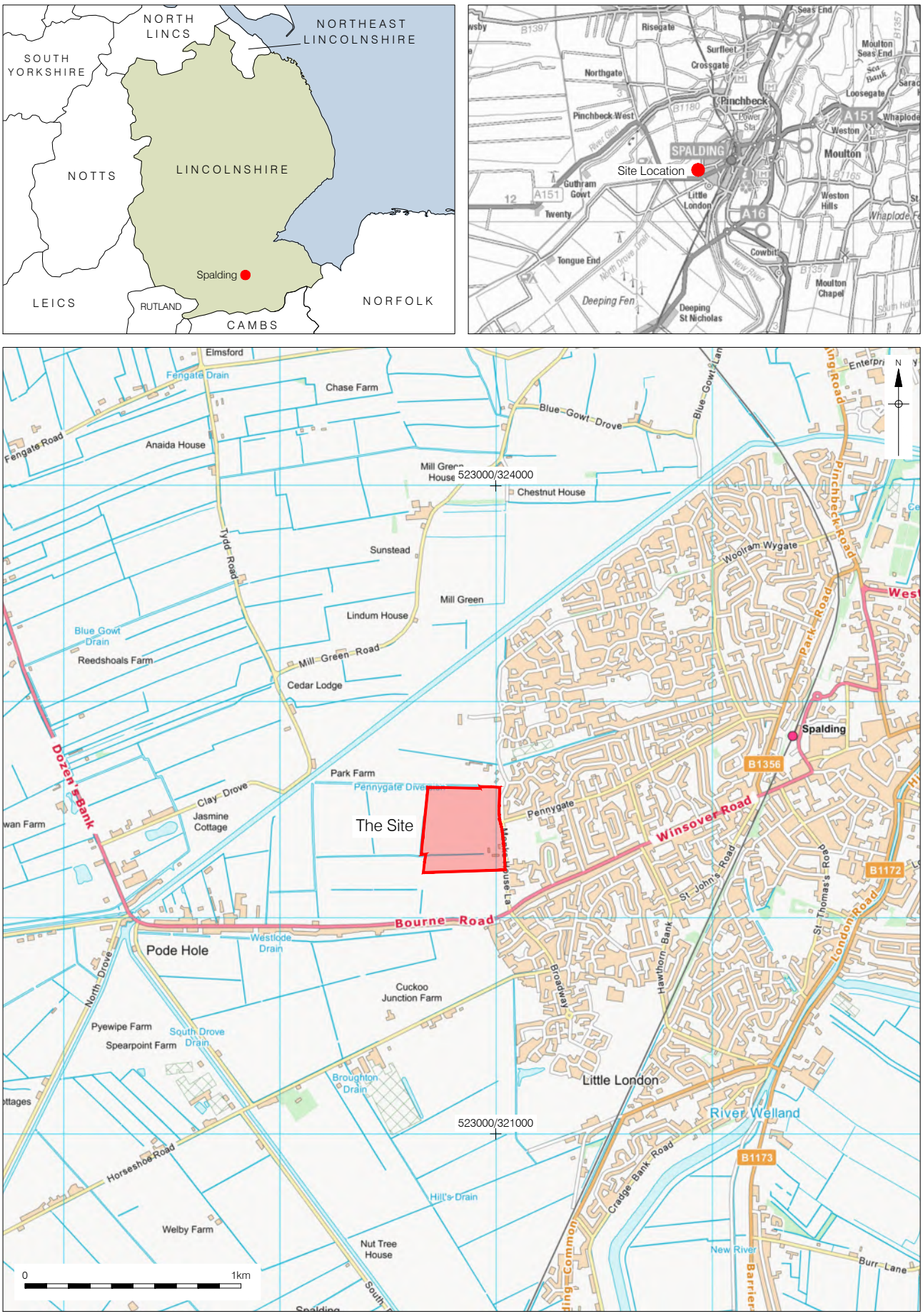
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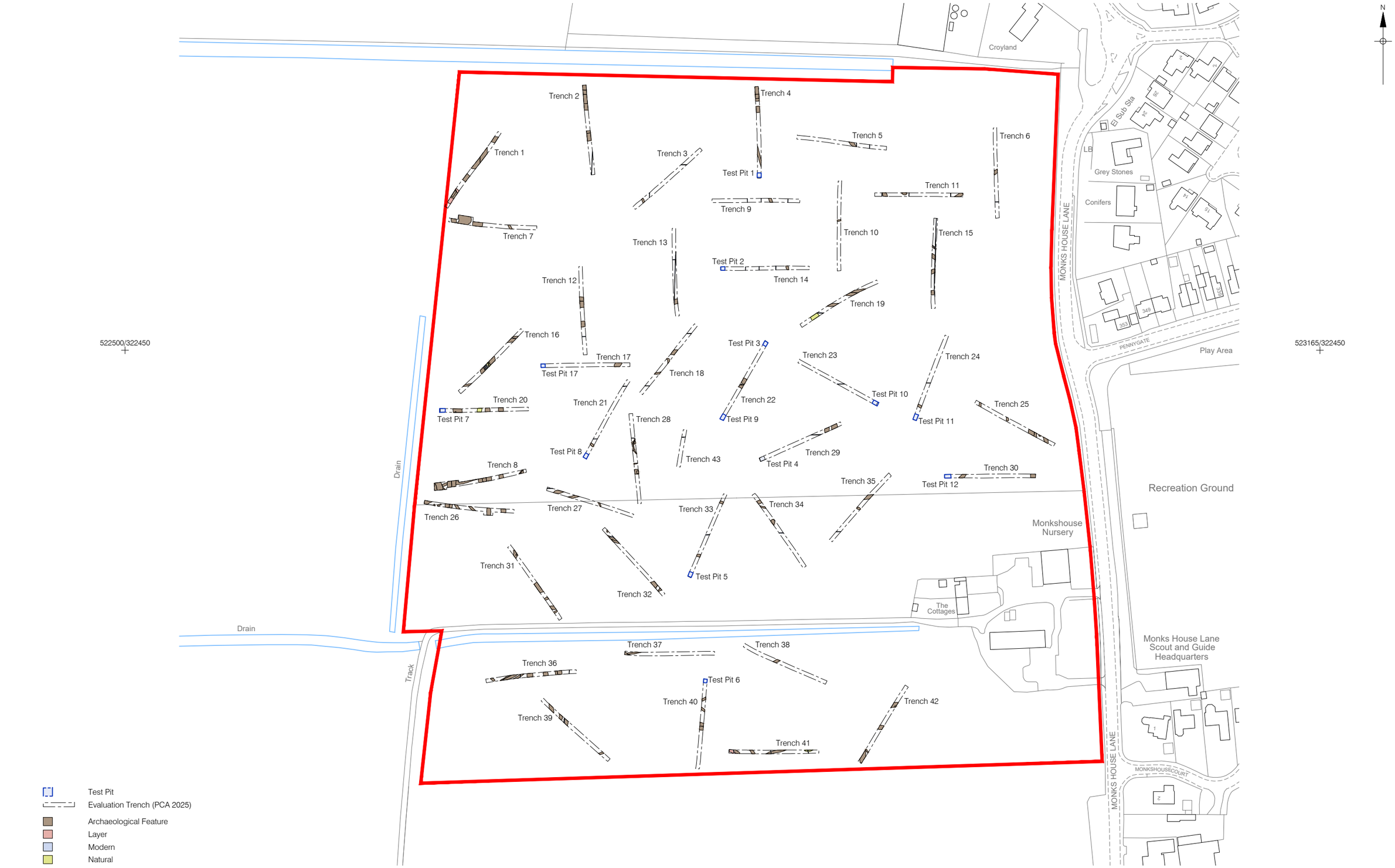
The above were accessed on 10/12/2025



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:25,000 at A4

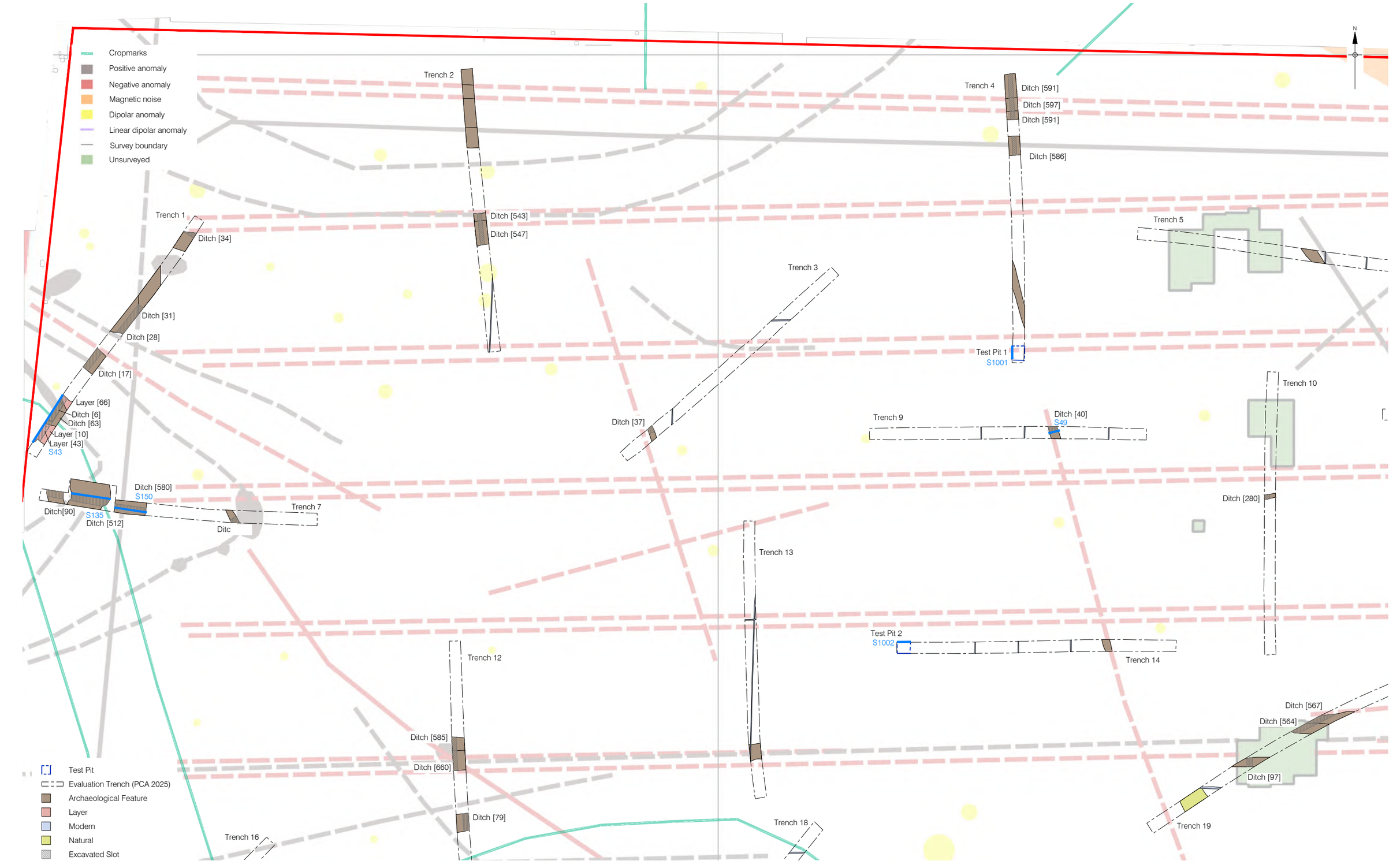
P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Lincolnshire\Monks House Lane, Spalding\CAD\EVAL\Fig 02_Detailed Site Location.dwg



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Figure 2
Detailed Site Plan
1:2,000 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Lincolnshire\Monks House Lane, Spalding\CAD\EVAL\Fig 03_Detailed Trench Plan.dwg



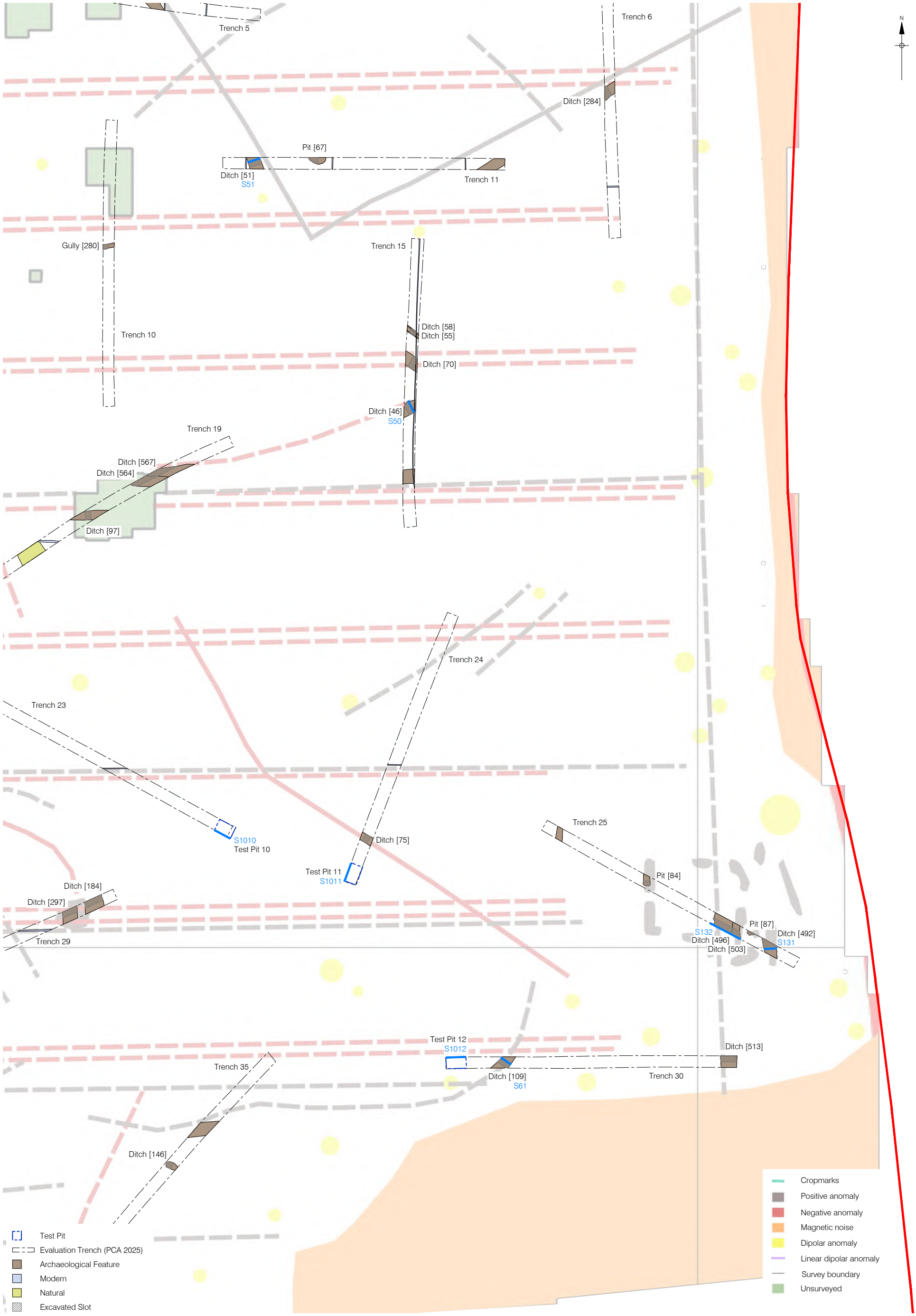
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Figure 3
Detailed Plan of Trenches 1-5, 7, 10, 12-14 and 19 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:625 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Lincolnshire\Monks House Lane, Spalding\CAD\EVAL\Fig 04_Detailed Trench Plan.dwg



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Figure 4
Detailed Plan of Trenches 11, 15, 19, 23-25, 29, 30 and 35 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
1:625 at A3

P:\PROJECT DATA\Out of London\Lincolnshire\Monks House Lane, Spalding\CAD\EVAL\Fig 05_Detailed Trench Plan.dwg

Cropmarks
Positive anomaly
Negative anomaly
Magnetic noise
Dipolar anomaly
Linear dipolar anomaly
Survey boundary
Unsurveyed

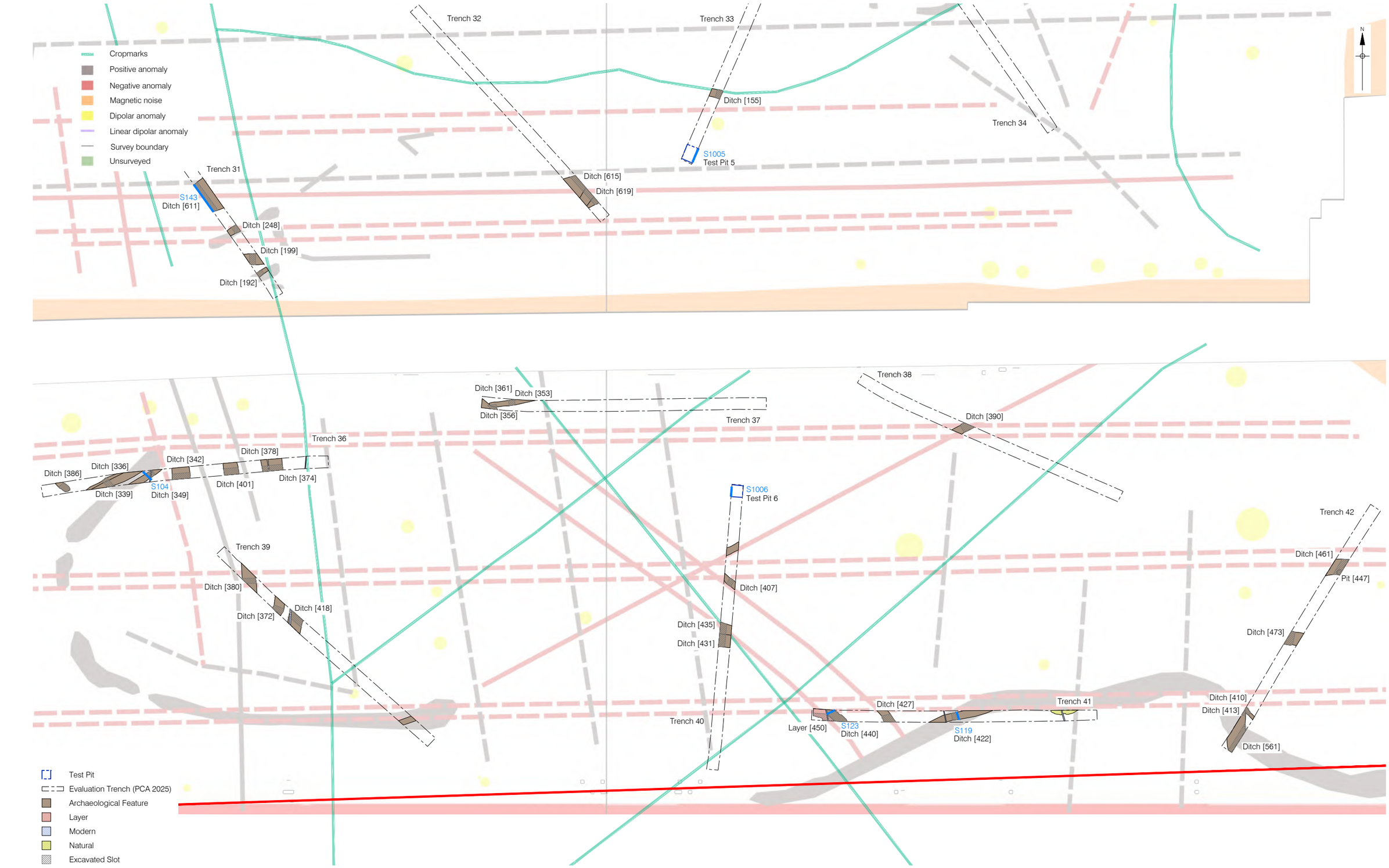
Test Pit
Evaluation Trench (PCA 2025)
Archaeological Feature
Modern
Natural
Excavated Slot

0 25m

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Figure 5
Detailed Plan of Trenches 8, 16-18, 20-22, 26-29, 31-34 and 43 and 19 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
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Figure 6
Detailed Plan of Trenches 31-33 and 36-42 Overlain on the Geophysical Survey Results
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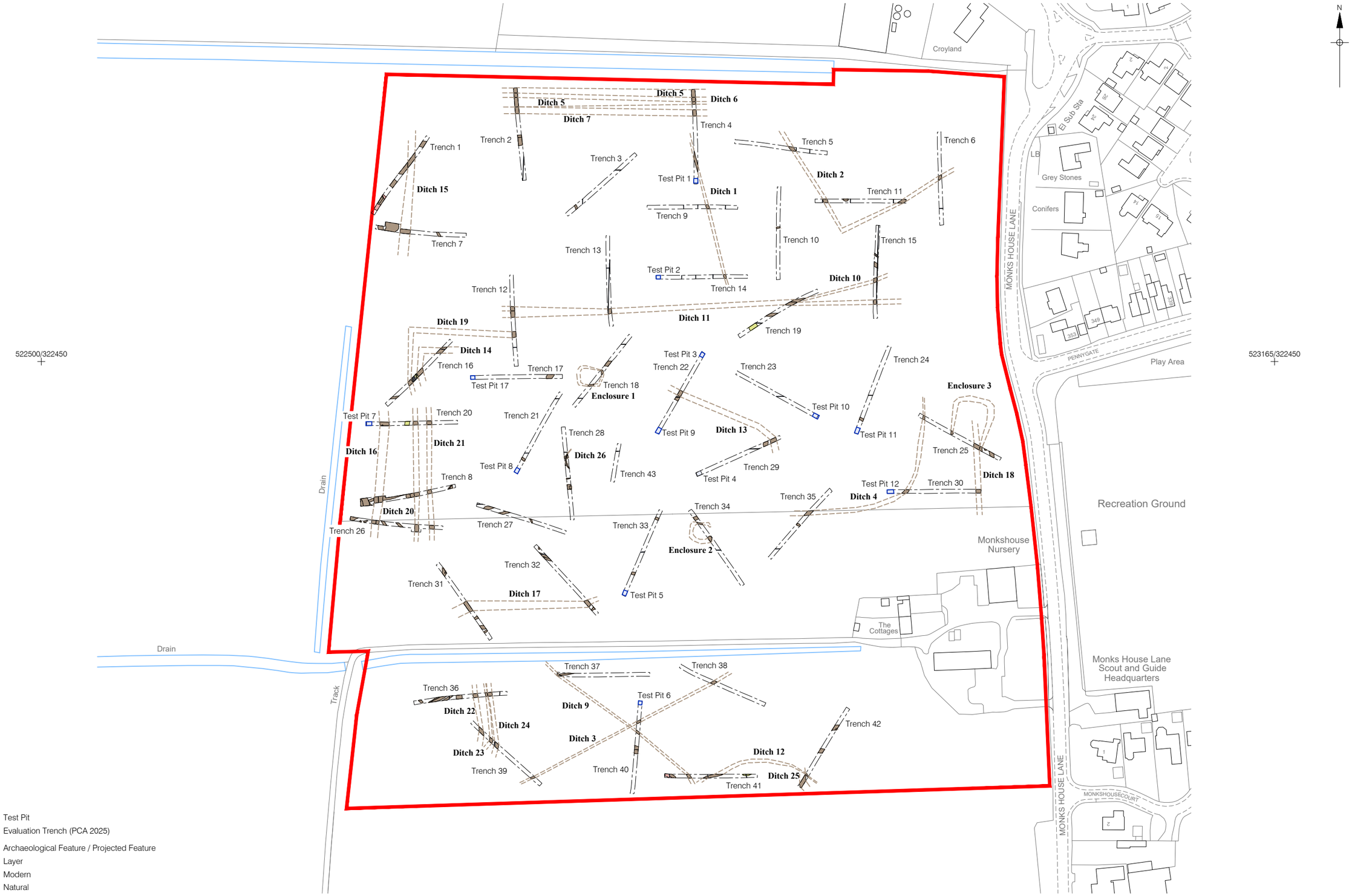
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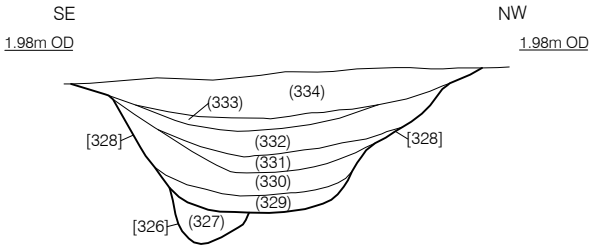
Figure 7
Detailed Site Plan of Trenches Overlain on 1888 Ordnance Survey map
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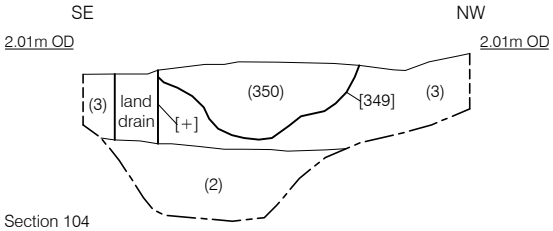


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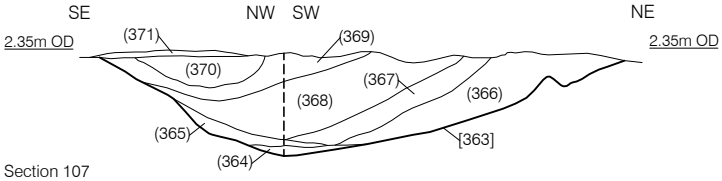
Figure 8
Site Plan with Postulated Extensions of Ditch Alignments
1:2,000 at A3



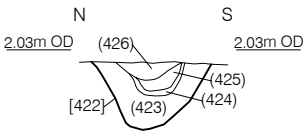
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Trench 31
(see Fig 5)



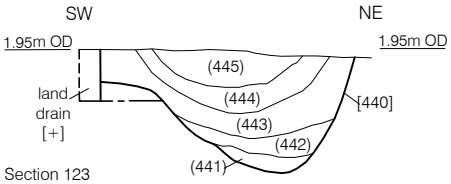
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Trench 36
(see Fig 6)



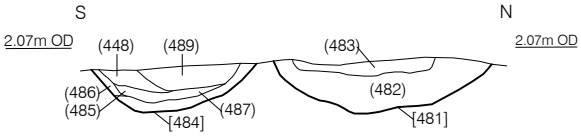
Section 107
Northeast and Southeast Facing
Trench 34
(see Fig 5)



Section 119
West Facing
Trench 41
(see Fig 6)



Section 123
Southeast Facing
Trench 41
(see Fig 6)



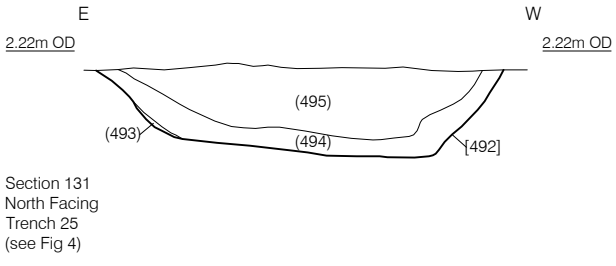
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Trench 32
(see Fig 5)



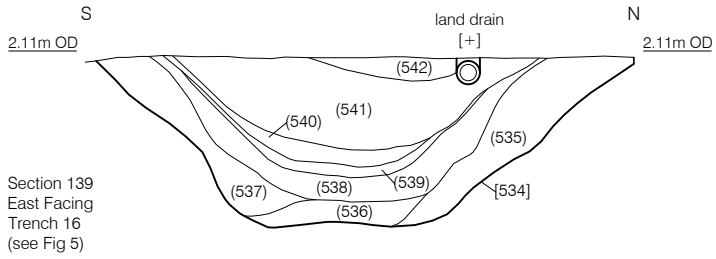
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Figure 9
Feature Sections (sheet 1)
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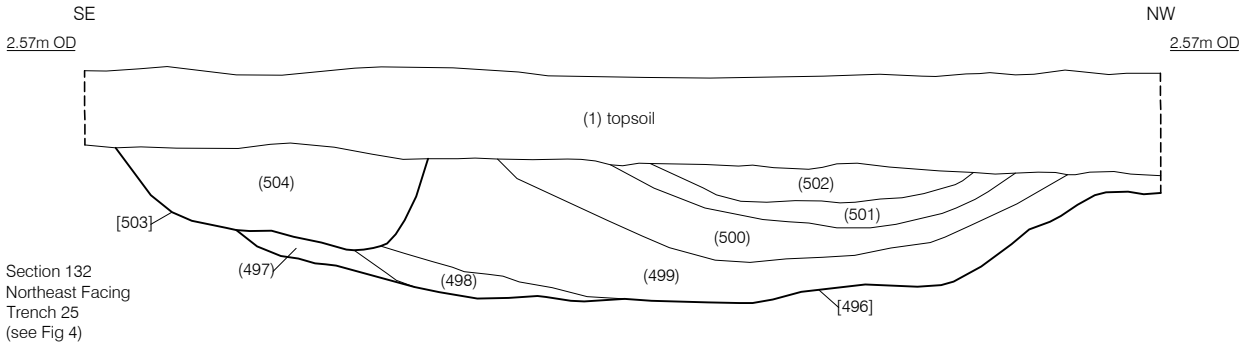
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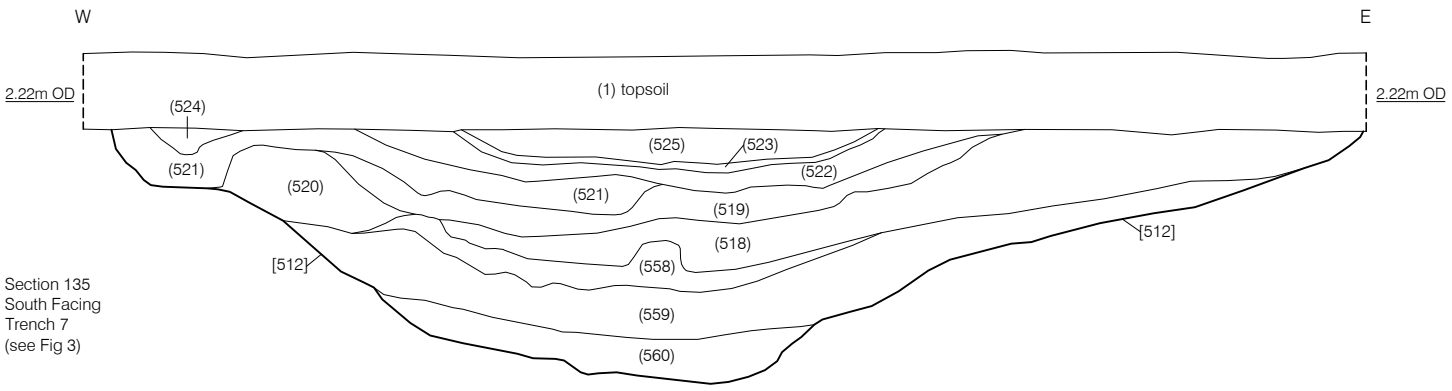
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Trench 25
(see Fig 4)



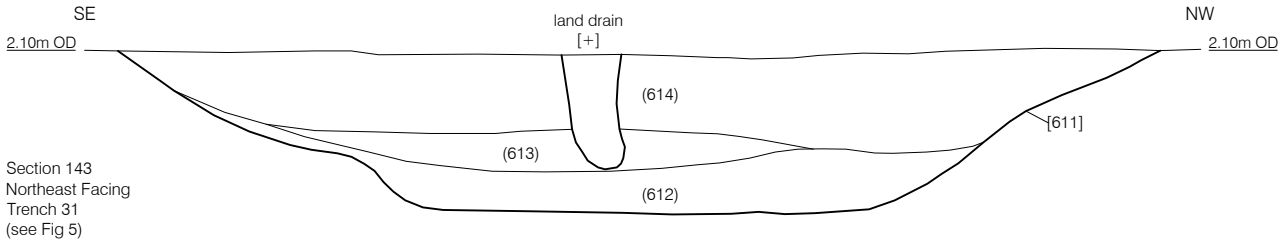
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East Facing
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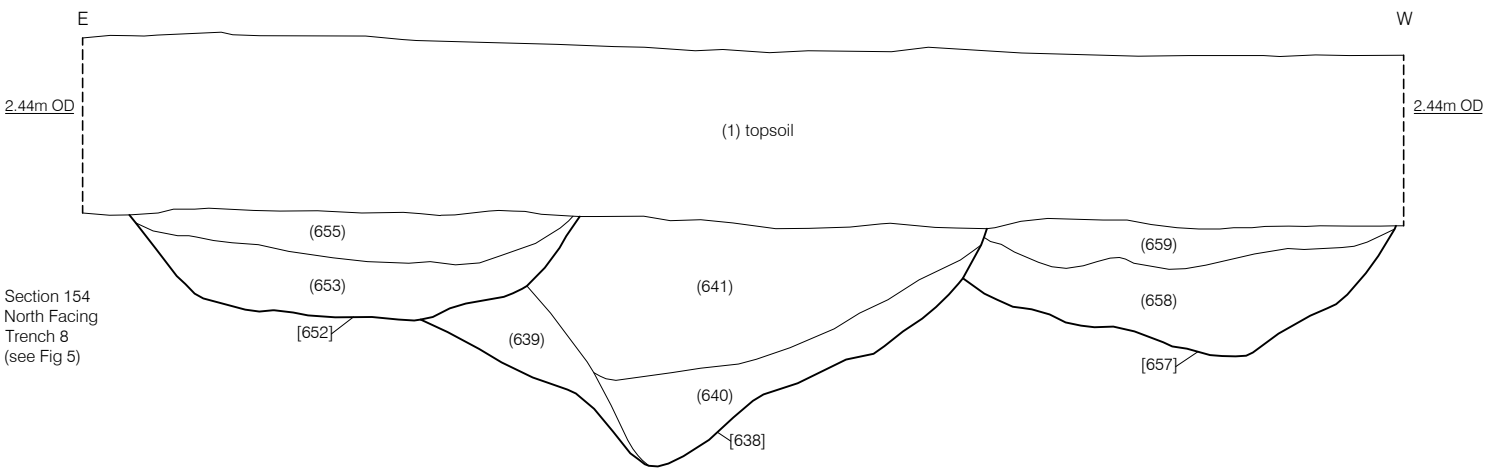
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Northeast Facing
Trench 25
(see Fig 4)



Section 135
South Facing
Trench 7
(see Fig 3)



Section 143
Northeast Facing
Trench 31
(see Fig 5)

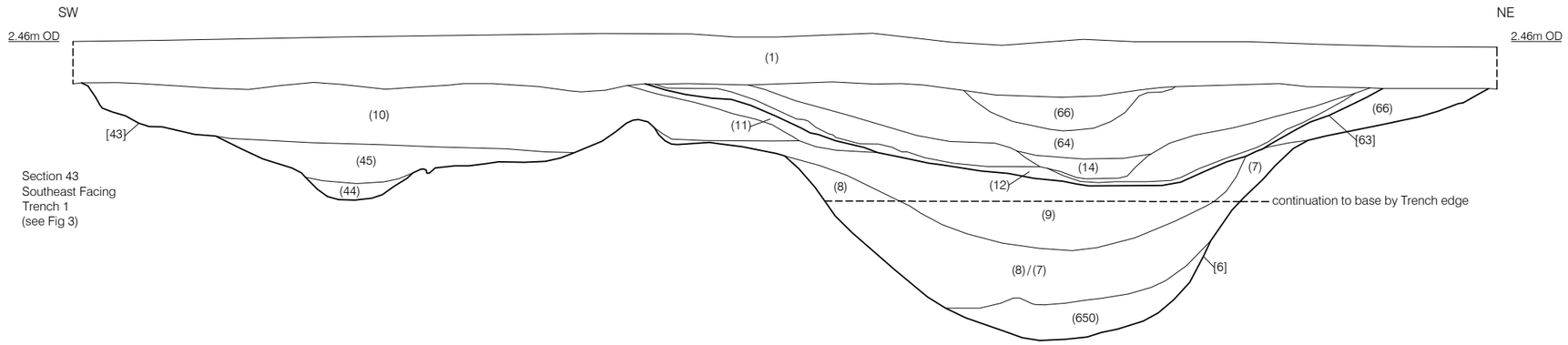


Section 154
North Facing
Trench 8
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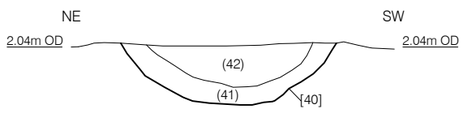
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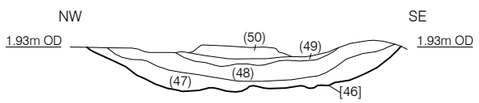
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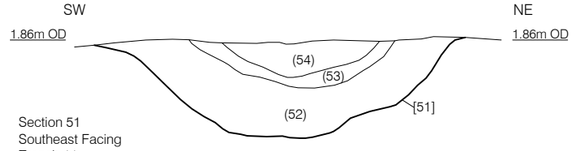
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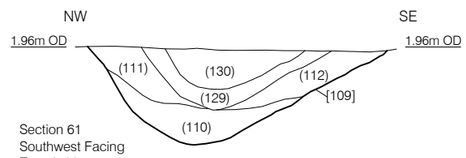
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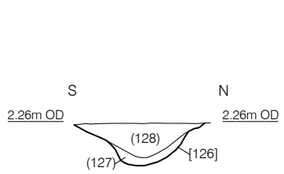
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(see Fig 4)



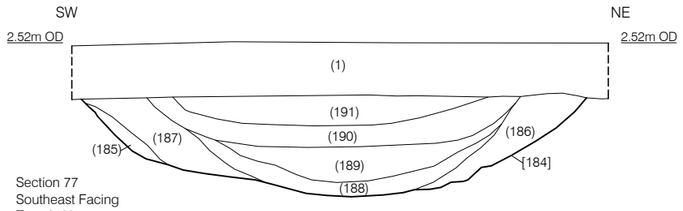
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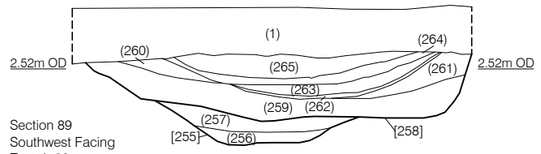
Section 61
Southwest Facing
Trench 30
(see Fig 4)



Section 64
East Facing
Trench 18
(see Fig 5)



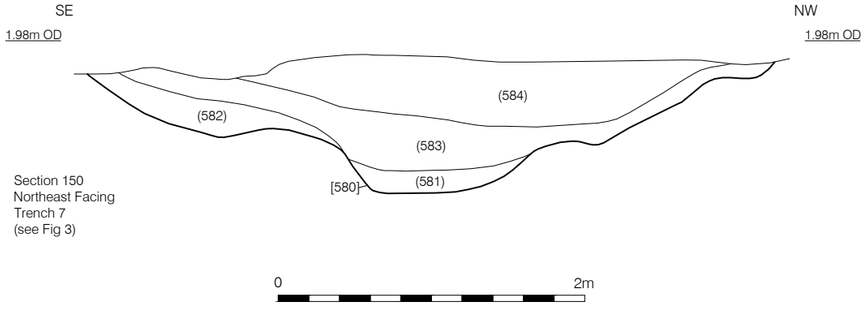
Section 77
Southeast Facing
Trench 29
(see Fig 5)



Section 89
Southwest Facing
Trench 28
(see Fig 5)



Section 91
Northwest Facing
Trench 28
(see Fig 5)



Section 150
Northeast Facing
Trench 7
(see Fig 3)

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Figure 11
Feature Sections (sheet 3)
1:40 at A3

8 Plates



Plate 1: Trench 17, view facing east. Machine dug sondage in foreground. Scale 1 x 2m, 1 x 1m



Plate 2: Trench 39, view facing northwest. Machine dug sondage in foreground. Scale 1 x 2m, 1 x 1m



Plate 3: Ditch [6] and recut [63], oblique view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 4: Ditch [6] and recut [63], stepped and based reached, view facing north-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 5: Ditch [17], view facing north-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 6: Ditch [17] stepped and base reached, view facing north-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 7: Ditch [543] and [547], machine slot, oblique view facing south-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 8: Ditch [37], view facing south-west. Scale 1m.



Plate 9: Ditch [586], machine slot, view facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 10: Ditch [591] and [597], machine slot, oblique view facing north-east. Scale 2m.



Plate 11: Ditch [90], view facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 12: Ditch [512], oblique view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 13: Ditch [512] stepped and base reached, view facing northeast. Scale 2m.



Plate 14: Ditch [580], machine slot, oblique view facing southwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 15: Ditches [313] [317] [323], view facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 16: Ditch [553], view facing east. Plan shot showing articulated cow skeleton. Scale 2m.



Plate 17: Ditches [571] [573] [576], machine slot, oblique view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 18: Ditch [632], view facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 19: Ditches [638] [652] [657], oblique view facing south-west. Scale 2m.



Plate 20: Ditch [40], view facing southeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 21: Ditch [280], view facing east. Scale 0.4m.



Plate 22: Ditch [51], view facing northwest. Scale 1m.

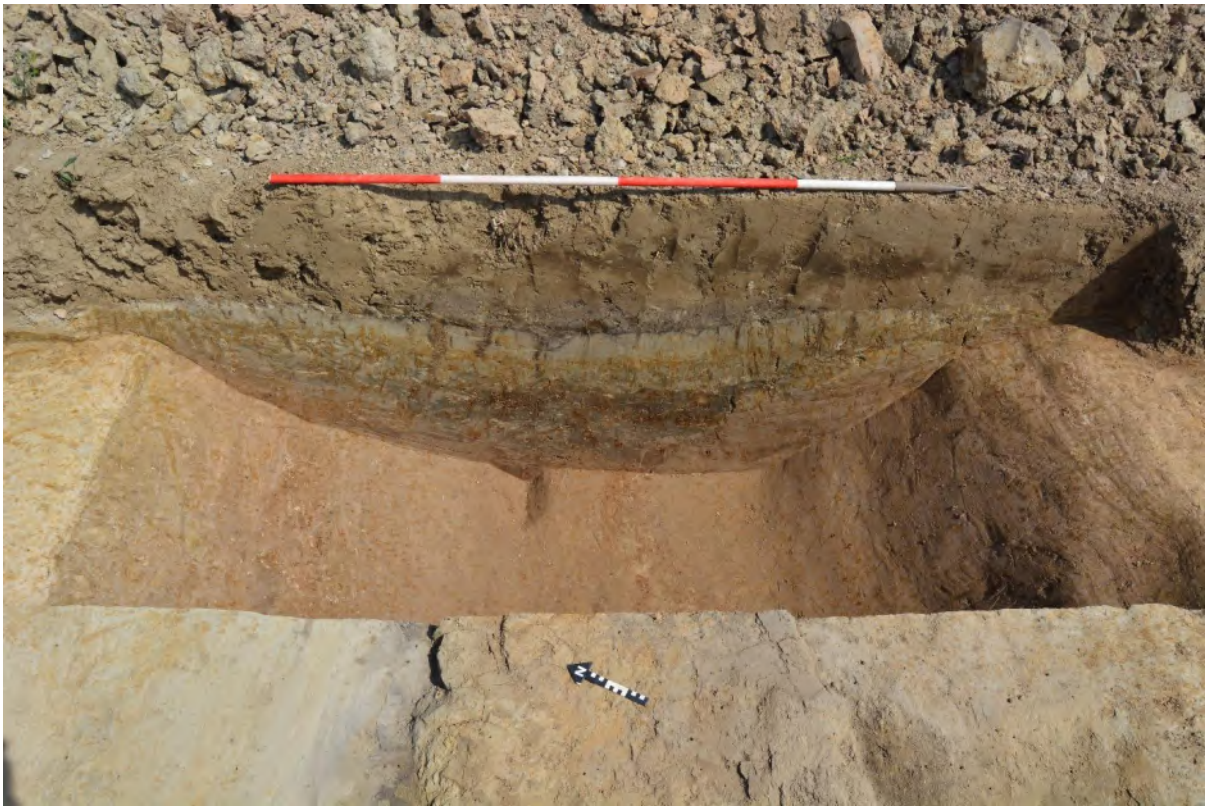


Plate 23: Ditch [79], view facing northeast. Scale 2m.



Plate 24: Ditch [46], view facing northwest. Scale 2m.

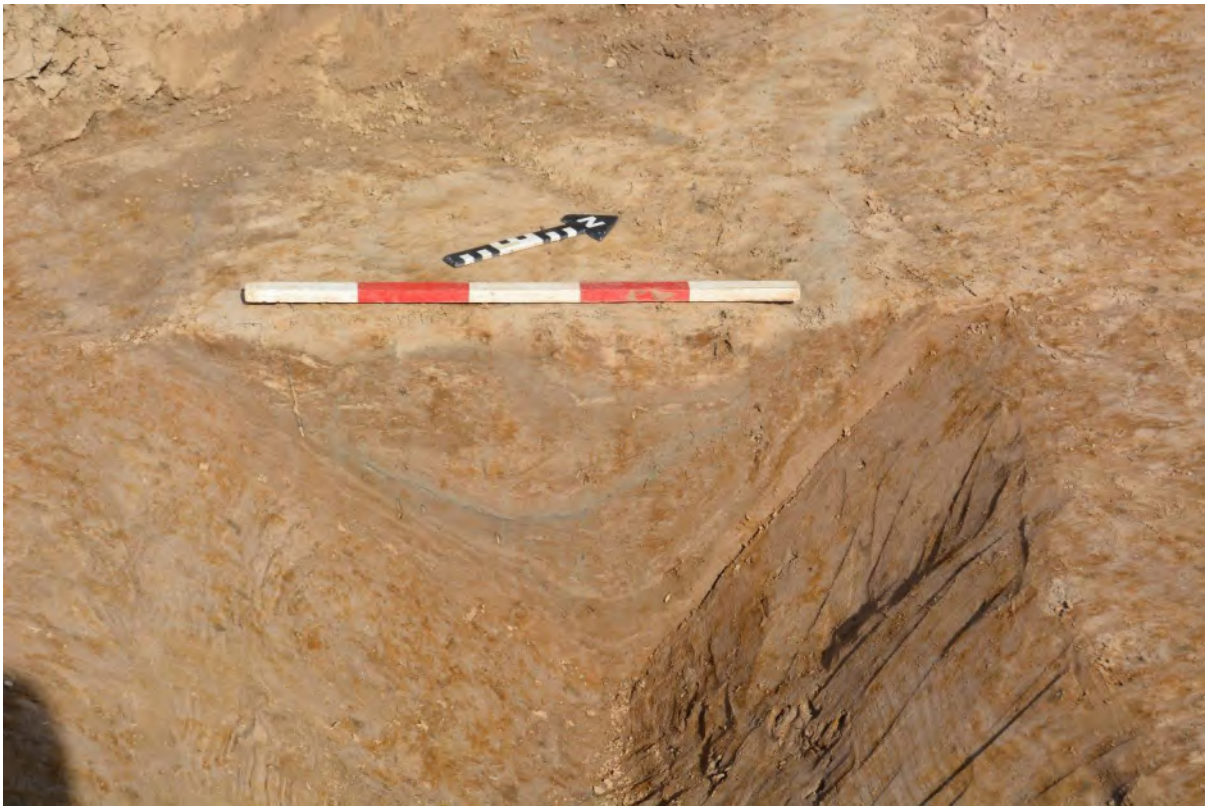


Plate 25: Ditch [55] and recut [58], view facing northwest. Scale 0.5m.

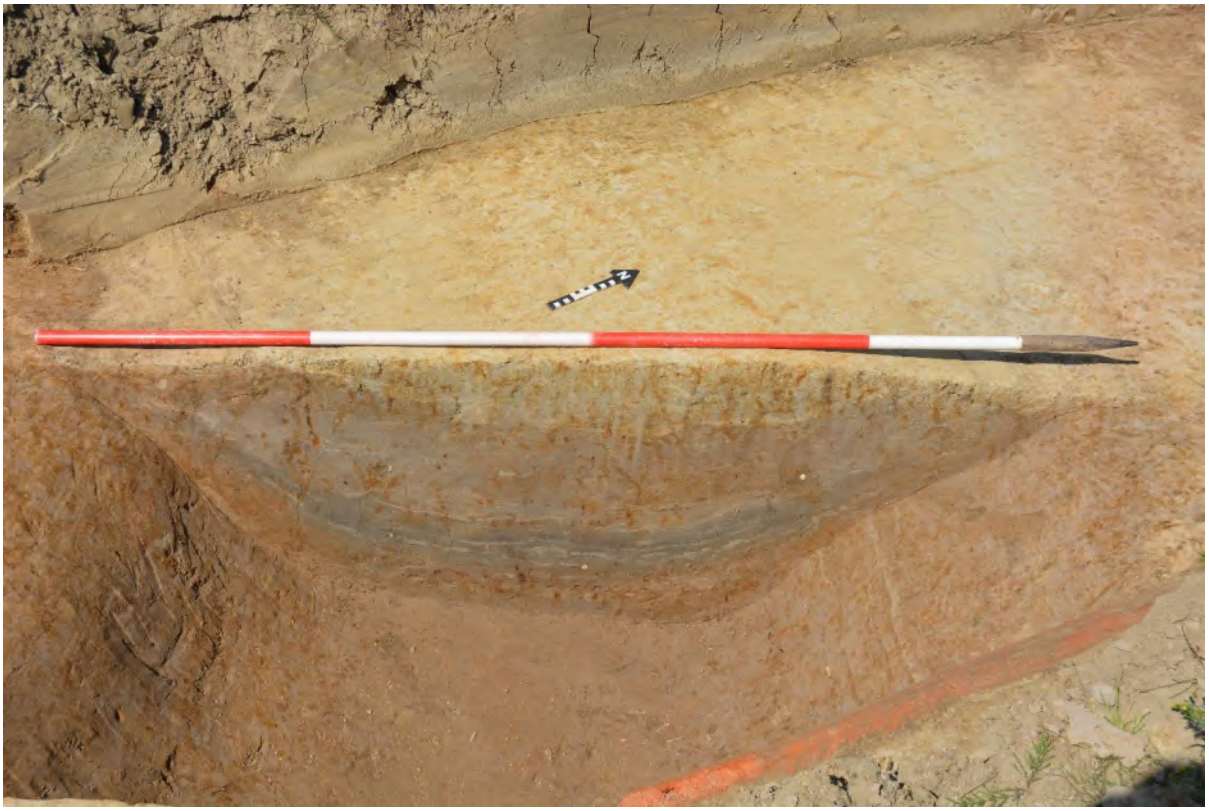


Plate 26: Ditch [70], view facing northwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 27: Ditch [113], view facing northeast. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 28: Ditch [534], view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 29: Ditch [122], view facing south. Showing enclosure corner. Scale 1m.



Plate 30: Ditch [126], view facing southwest. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 31: Ditch [306], view facing northwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 32: Ditch [131], view facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 33: Pit [603] and Ditch [605], oblique view facing southwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 34: Ditch [138], view facing east. Scale 2m.

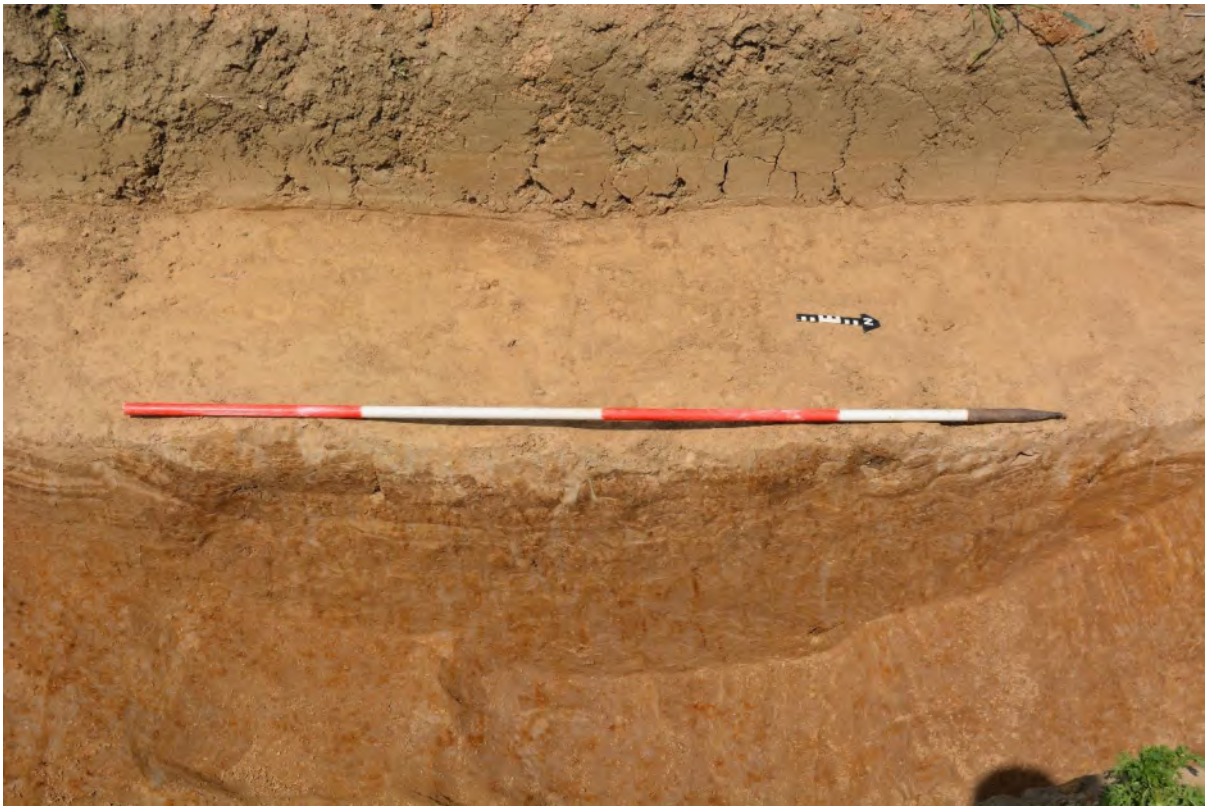


Plate 35: Ditch [452], view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 36: Pit/ditch [84], view facing north. Scale 1m.



Plate 37: Pit/ditch [87], view facing northeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 38: Ditch [492], oblique view facing southeast. Scale 2m.



Plate 39: Ditch [496] and pit [503], oblique view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 40: Ditch [172], wrap around, oblique view facing north. Scale 1m.



Plate 41: Ditch [180], view facing northwest. Scale 1m.



Plate 42: Ditch [182], view facing southeast. Scale 0.2m.



Plate 43: Ditch [196], view facing southeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 44: Ditch [215], view facing north. Scale 2m.



Plate 45: Ditch [224], plan view facing south. Scale 0.2m.



Plate 46: Ditch [234], view facing northeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 47: Ditch [232], view facing west. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 48: Ditches [270], [273], [276] 'Ditch 26', post-ex plan view facing north. Scale 2m and 1m.



Plate 49: Ditch [297], view facing northwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 50: Ditch [109], view facing northeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 51: Ditch [192], view facing northeast. Scale 0.5m.



Plate 52: Ditch [199], view facing east. Scale 2m.



Plate 53: Ditch [248], view facing east. Scale 1m.



Plate 54: Ditch [326] and [328], view facing southwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 55: Ditch [611], machine slot, oblique view facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 56: Ditch terminus [177], view facing north. Scale 0.4m.



Plate 57: Ditch [481] and [484], oblique view facing northeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 58: Ditch [155], view facing west. Scale 1m.



Plate 59: Ditch [156], view facing west. Scale 1m.



Plate 60: Ditch terminus [363], plan view facing west. Scale 1m and 0.5m.

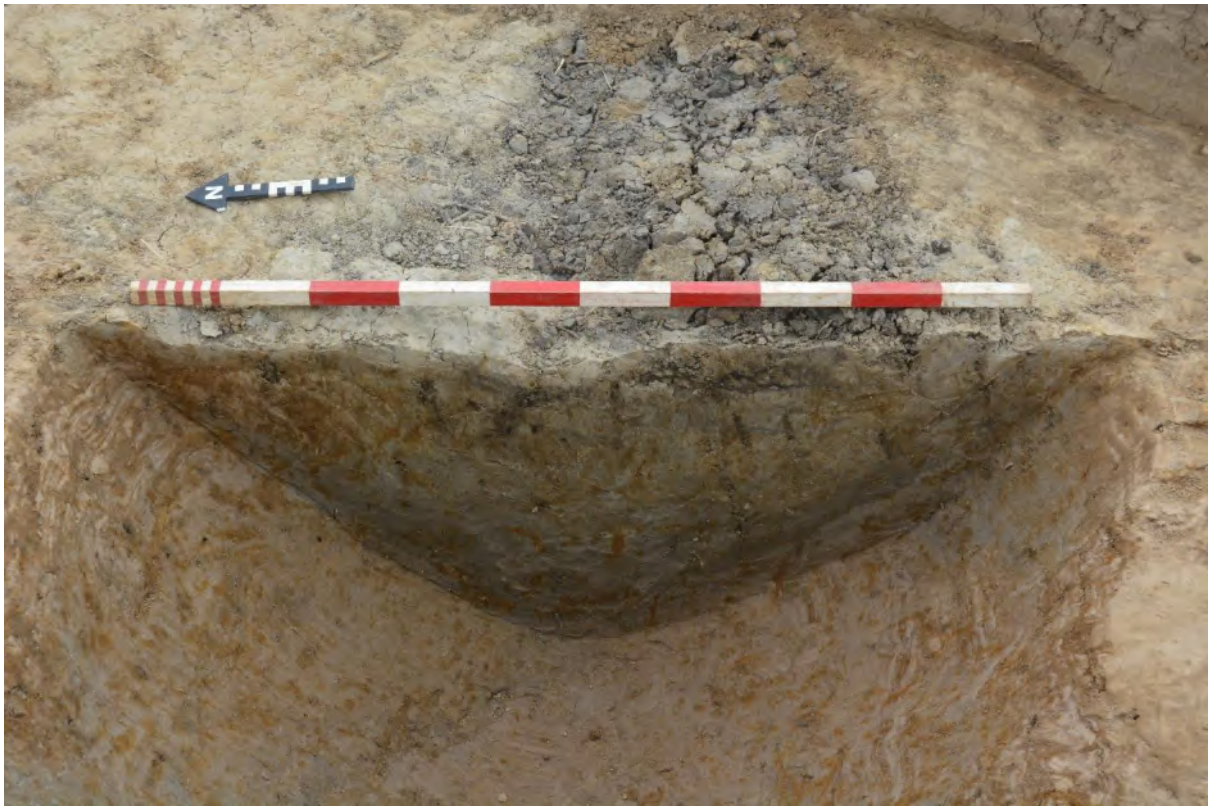


Plate 61: Ditch [146], view facing east. Scale 1m.



Plate 62: Ditch [342], view facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 63: Ditch [378] and [374], oblique plan view facing southeast. Scale 2m and 1m.



Plate 64: Ditch [401], view facing south. Scale 2m.



Plate 65: Ditches [361] and [356], wrap around, view facing northwest. Scale 1m.

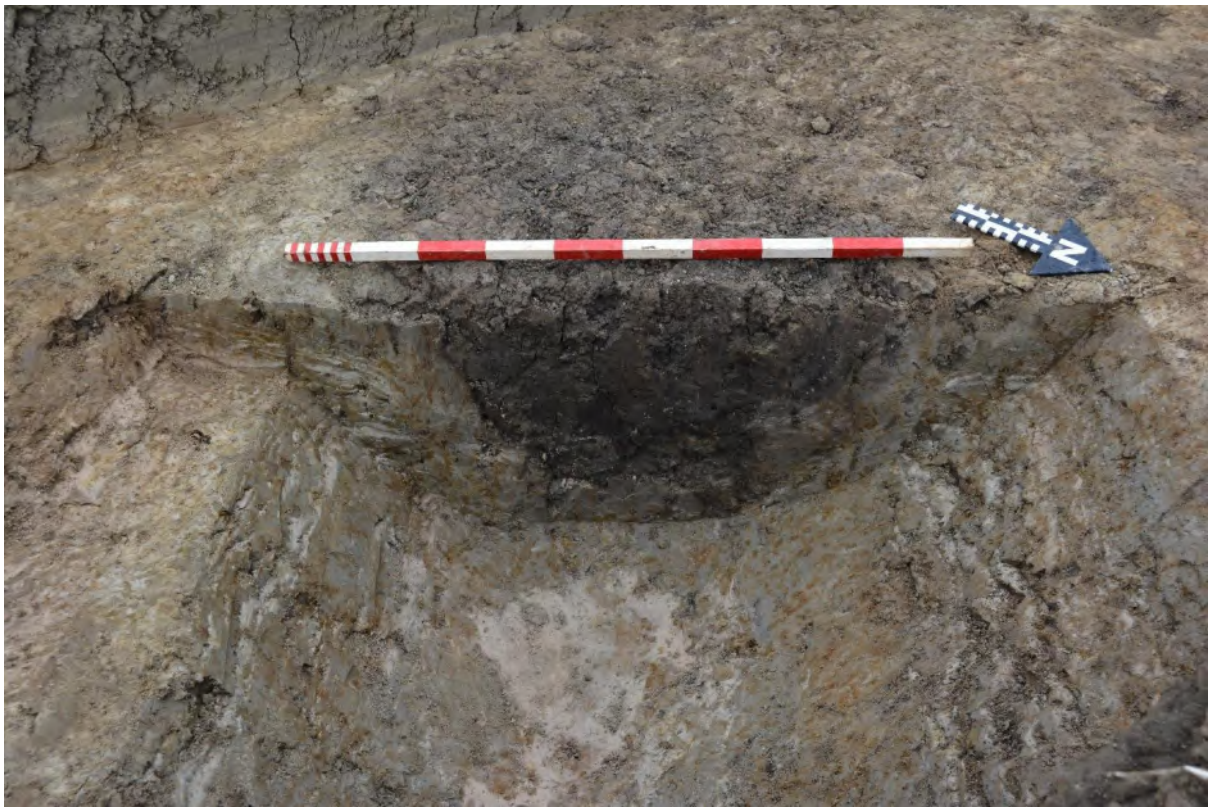


Plate 66: Ditch [390], view facing southwest. Scale 1m.



Plate 67: Ditch [372], view facing northeast. Scale 2m.



Plate 68: Ditch [380], view facing north-northwest. Scale 2m.



Plate 69: Ditch [418], view facing northeast. Scale 2m.

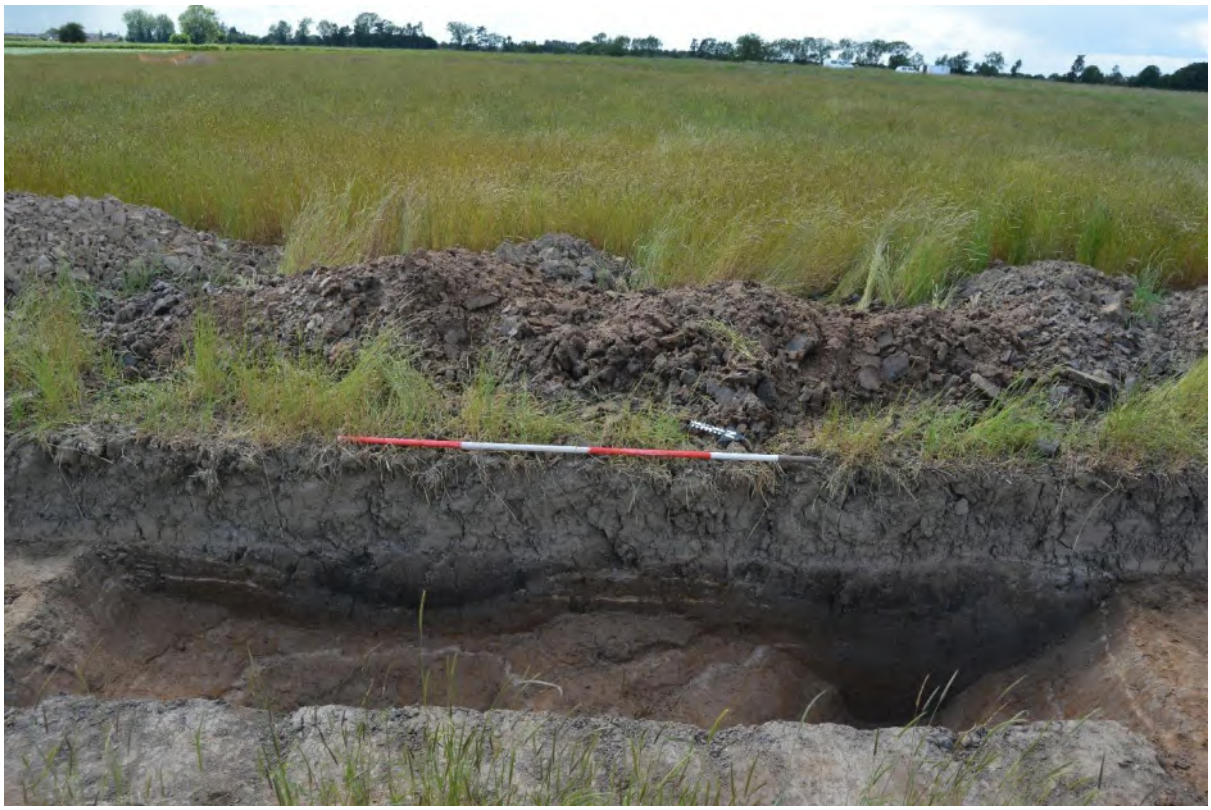


Plate 70: Ditches [431] and [435], view facing west. Scale 2m.



Plate 71: Ditch [422], view facing east. Scale 0.3m.



Plate 72: Ditch [427], view facing northwest. Scale 1m.



Plate 73: Ditch [440], view facing northwest. Scale 1m.



Plate 74: Pit [447] and ditch [461], view facing southeast. Scale 2m.



Plate 75: Ditch [473], view facing east. Scale 2m.

Appendix 1: Trench Index

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
1	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.46-0.5	N/A	1.07	Ditches [06], [17], [28], [31], [34], [43], [63]
2	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.2-0.3	N/A	1.1	Ditches [543], [547] Unexcavated ditches [636], [637], [651]
3	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.35-0.37	N/A	0.6	Ditch [37]
4	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.35-0.4	N/A	0.6	Ditches [586], [591], [597] Unexcavated ditch [151]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
5	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.29-0.33	N/A	0.58	Unexcavated ditch [430]
6	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.32-0.33	N/A	0.54	Ditch [284]
7	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.4-0.41	N/A	0.53	Ditches [15], [90], [512], [580]
8	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.35-0.4	N/A	0.55	Ditches/Linear's [313], [323], [317], [553], [571], [573], [576], [632], [638], [642], [646], [652], [654], [657]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
9	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.33-0.36	N/A	0.57	Ditch [40]
10	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.32-0.4	N/A	0.53	Ditch [280]
11	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.35-0.44	N/A	0.58	Ditch [51], Pit/terminus [67] Unexcavated ditch [288]
12	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.37-0.38	N/A	0.45	Ditches [79], [585]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
13	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.33-036	N/A	0.62	Unexcavated ditch [656]
14	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.36-0.4	N/A	0.45	Unexcavated ditch [235]
15	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.28-0.37	N/A	0.51	Ditches [46], [55] & recut [58], [70] Unexcavated ditch [5]
16	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.37	N/A	0.53	Ditches [113], [505], [506], [534], Gully [490]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
17	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.31-0.36	N/A	1.16	Ditch [628]
18	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.35-0.38	N/A	0.5	Ditches [122], [126], [306]
19	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.4	N/A	0.59	Ditches [97], [564], [567]
20	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.34-0.36	N/A	1.12	Ditches [131], [163], [605] Pit [603]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
21	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.38-0.39	N/A	0.58	Ditch [240]
22	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.35-0.39	N/A	0.54	Ditches [138], [452]
23	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.35-0.38	N/A	1.15	Blank
24	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.37-0.39	N/A	0.43	Ditch [75]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
25	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.37-0.39	N/A	0.59	Ditches [492], [496], [503] Pits [84], [87] Unexcavated ditch [654]
26	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.3-0.35	N/A	0.45	Ditches [172], [180], [196], [207], [215], [395] Terminus [182] Pit [294]
27	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.36-0.4	N/A	0.48	Ditches [224], [226], [234]
28	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.35-0.38	N/A	0.62	Ditches [232], [255] & recut [258], [266] Ditch 26 ([270] [273] [276])

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
29	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.34-0.38	N/A	0.53	Ditches [184], [297]
30	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.34-0.43	N/A	0.68	Ditches [109], [513]
31	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural - changes to a friable, mid orange yellow, silt at the NE end of trench	0.34-0.35	N/A	0.5	Ditches [192], [199], [248], [326] & recut [328], [611]
32	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.34-0.37	N/A	0.48	Ditch terminus [177] Ditches [481], [484], [615]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
33	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.36-0.4	N/A	0.57	Ditches [155], [161]
34	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable, mid orange yellow, silt with frequent light grey mottling	0.3-0.36	N/A	0.4	Ditches [151], [156] Ditch terminus [363]
35	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.38-0.4	N/A	0.52	Ditch terminus [146] Unexcavated ditch [511]
36	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay - thick banding of mid grey clay with orange mottle sandwiched between pale brown silt. Changes to (02) at W end of trench	0.34-0.36	N/A	0.5	Ditches [336] & recut [339], [442], [349], [374], [378], [401] Ditch terminus [386]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
37	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay - thick banding of mid grey clay with orange mottle sandwiched between pale brown silt.	0.35-0.36	N/A	0.45	Ditches [353], [363], [356]
38	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay - thick banding of mid grey clay with orange mottle sandwiched between pale brown silt.	0.34-0.37	N/A	0.52	Ditch [390]
39	50	1.8	SE-NW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay - thick banding of mid grey clay with orange mottle sandwiched between pale brown silt.	0.31-0.33	N/A	1.2	Ditches [372], [380], [418] Unexcavated ditch [451]
40	50	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay - thick banding of mid grey clay with orange mottle sandwiched between pale brown silt - changes to (02) at eastern end of trench	0.35	N/A	0.42	Ditches [407], [431], [435] Unexcavated ditch [471]

Trench	Length	Width	Orientation	Topsoil	Subsoil	Natural	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Depth (max)	Archaeological features/ deposits
41	50	1.8	E-W	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.32-0.36	N/A	0.43	Ditches [422], [427] and [440]
42	50	1.8	NE-SW	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.32-0.37	N/A	1.18	Ditches [410], [413], [447], [461], [473], [561]
43	21	1.8	N-S	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	none	Friable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	0.4-0.44	N/A	0.5	Blank

Appendix 2: Context Index

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
1	1	Layer	1-43	0	0	0.35	2,3		Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt	Top soil	
2	2	Layer	1-35, 41-43	0	0	0		3	Fiable Light/mid brownish orange sandy silt. Frequent mottling of light grey and pale brown within natural	Natural	
3	3	Layer	36-40	0	0	0.14	2	1	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Alluvium	
5	5	Cut	15	1.8	2.62	N/A	2	N/A	Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 11’
6	6	Cut	1	1	3.31	0	2	7, 8	Linear, moderate sides, not reached base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
7	6	Fill	1	1	0.58	0.26	6	9	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
8	6	Fill	1	1	0.78	0.16	6	9	Firm mid brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
9	6	Fill	1	1	4.22	0	7, 8	10, 66	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
10	10	Layer	1	1	5.34	0.48	9, 45	1	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Alluvium	
11	63	Fill	1	1	1.74	0.08	63	12	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
12	63	Fill	1	1	5.09	0.05	11	13	Firm - - black clayey silt with occasional white silt lenses	Natural infilling	
13	63	Fill	1	1	4.98	0.24	12	14	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
14	63	Fill	1	1	0.96	0.15	13	15	Firm mid brownish orange sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
15	15	Cut	7	1	1.3	0.06	2	16	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
16	15	Fill	7	1	1.3	0.06	15	1	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
17	17	Cut	1	1	4.3	1.27	2	18	Linear, complex sides, not reached base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
18	17	Fill	1	1	0.74	0.17	17	19	Friable mid blueish grey silt	Natural infilling	
19	17	Fill	1	1	2.22	0.27	18	20, 21	Firm mid greyish grey silty clay with mottling of orange and thin friable, light grey bands of silt within fill.	Alluvium	
20	17	Fill	1	1	1.4	0.24	19	22	Friable light orangish grey silt with frequent orange pockets or mottling of silt	Natural infilling	
21	17	Fill	1	1	1.84	0.28	19	22	Friable light greyish grey silt with pockets / mottling of orange silt	Natural infilling	
22	17	Fill	1	1	1.8	0.16	20, 21	23	Firm dark greyish grey silty clay with laminations and pockets of light whiteish grey silt. orange mottling and stone flecks	Natural infilling	
23	17	Fill	1	1	3.76	0.06	22	24	Firm dark - black peat	Natural infilling	
24	17	Fill	1	1	3.08	0.14	23	25	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
25	17	Fill	1	1	2.44	0.14	24	26	Friable light reddish brown silt	Natural infilling	
26	17	Fill	1	1	3.26	0.42	25	27	Friable light brownish yellow sandy silt	Natural infilling	
27	17	Fill	1	1	1.74	0.14	26	1	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
28	28	Cut	1	1	4.56	0.46	2	29	Linear, gradual sides, irregular base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
29	28	Fill	1	0	4.56	0.26	28	30	Friable light blueish grey clayey silt with occasional orange sandy patches	Natural infilling	
30	28	Fill	1	0	2.5	0.05	29	36	Friable dark - black peat with none	Natural infilling	
31	31	Cut	1	1	4	0.75	36	32	Linear, moderate sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Boundary ditch	‘Ditch 15’

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
32	31	Fill	1	0	1.05	0.33	31	33	Friable mid greyish brown silt	Natural infilling	
33	31	Fill	1	0	1.85	0.54	32	1	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
34	34	Cut	1	1	2.2	0.66	2	35	Linear, gradual sides, not reached base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
35	34	Fill	1	1	2.2	0.66	34	1	Soft light yellowish grey sandy silt with none	Natural infilling	
36	28	Fill	1	0	3.37	0.18	30	31	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
37	37	Cut	3	1	0.97	0.33	2	38	Linear, moderate sides, concave base	Drainage ditch	
38	37	Fill	3	0	0.97	0.13	37	39	Firm dark blueish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
39	37	Fill	3	0	0.88	0.21	38	1	Friable mid orangish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
40	40	Cut	9	1	1.41	0.38	2	41	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 1’
41	40	Fill	9	0	1.41	0.15	40	42	Firm dark blueish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
42	40	Fill	9	0	1.09	0.27	41	1	Friable mid orangish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
43	43	Cut	1	1	2.58	0.44	2	44	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
44	43	Fill	1	1	1.12	0.14	43	45	Firm light greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
45	43	Fill	1	1	2.52	0.32	44	10	Firm mid - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
46	46	Cut	15	1	2.04	0.3	2, 3	47	Linear, moderate sides, irregular base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 10’
47	46	Fill	15	1	2.04	0.14	46	48	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with frequent mottling of mid orangish brown	Natural infilling	
48	46	Fill	15	1	1.87	0.13	47	49	Firm mid - grey silty clay with frequent mid orange brown mottle	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
49	46	Fill	15	1	1.06	0.06	48	50	Firm dark - black clayey peat	Natural infilling	
50	46	Fill	15	1	0.66	0.08	49	1	Firm mid greyish brown silt	Natural infilling	
51	51	Cut	11	1	2.41	0.63	3	52	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Enclosure ditch	'Ditch 2'
52	51	Fill	11	1	2.41	0.41	51	53	Friable mid blueish grey clayey silt with frequent iron pan inclusions throughout	Natural infilling	
53	51	Fill	11	1	1.33	0.12	52	54	Firm dark greyish black peat	Natural infilling	
54	51	Fill	11	1	1.02	0.23	53	1	Firm light blueish grey clayey silt with frequent iron pan throughout	Natural infilling	
55	55	Cut	15	1	0.6	0.35	2	56	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
56	55	Fill	15	1	0.38	0.09	55	57	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Natural infilling	
57	55	Fill	15	1	0.43	0.01	56	58	Friable mid orangish brown clayey silt with light pinkish brown mottle	Natural infilling	
58	58	Cut	15	1	0.63	0.21	57	59	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
59	58	Fill	15	1	0.55	0.04	58	60	Firm mid - grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
60	58	Fill	15	1	0.48	0.12	59	61	Friable mid brownish orange silt with light pale brownish mottle	Natural infilling	
61	58	Fill	15	1	0.56	0.04	60	62	Friable light brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
62	58	Fill	15	1	0.48	0.07	61	1	Friable mid brownish orange silt with frequent pale/light brown mottle	Natural infilling	
63	63	Cut	1	1	5.38	0.72	10	11	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
64	63	Fill	1	1	4.38	0.42	14	65	Firm mid orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
65	63	Fill	1	1	1.52	0.25	64	1	Firm light - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
66	66	Layer	1	1	1.58	0.28	7	63	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Alluvium	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
67	67	Cut	11	3.25	1.13	0.87	3	1	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base	Pit - unknown function	
68	67	Fill	11	0	0.32	0.19	67	69	Friable light blueish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
69	67	Fill	11	3.29	1.13	0.87	68	1	Friable mid blueish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
70	70	Cut	15	1	2.02	0.62	2	71	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
71	70	Fill	15	1	1.31	0.14	70	72	Firm mid reddish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
72	70	Fill	15	1	1.64	0.14	71	73	Firm dark - grey silty clay with laminations of pale brown	Natural infilling	
73	70	Fill	15	1	2.02	0.23	72	74	Friable mid reddish grey silt with orange mottle	Natural infilling	
74	70	Fill	15	1	1.35	0.17	73	1	Friable light blueish grey sandy silt with orange mottle	Natural infilling	
75	75	Cut	24	1	1.39	0.48	3	76	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
76	75	Fill	24	1	1.41	0.12	75	77	Friable light yellowish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
77	75	Fill	24	1	1.11	0.11	76	78	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
78	75	Fill	24	1	0.89	0.27	77	1	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	
79	79	Cut	12	1	2.87	0.81	2	80, 81	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 19’
80	79	Fill	12	1	1.15	0.17	79	82	Firm light greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
81	79	Fill	12	1	1.12	0.09	79	82	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
82	79	Fill	12	1	1.93	0.49	80, 81	83	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
83	79	Fill	12	1	2.61	0.26	82	103	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
84	84	Cut	25	1	1.13	0.48	2	85	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Pit - unknown function	‘Enclosure 3’
85	84	Fill	25	0	0.63	0.08	84	86	Friable mid orangish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
86	84	Fill	25	0	1.13	0.42	85	1	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small fragments of charcoal	Deliberate backfill	
87	87	Cut	25	0.58	1.54	0.35	88	3	Sub-circular, moderate sides, concave base	Pit - unknown function	'Enclosure 3'
88	87	Fill	25	0	1.26	0.2	87	89	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
89	87	Fill	25	0	1.56	0.25	88	1	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt	Deliberate backfill	
90	90	Cut	7	1	3.08	0.74	2	91, 92	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
91	90	Fill	7	1	1.06	0.13	90	93	Firm light orangish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
92	90	Fill	7	1	0.81	0.18	90	93	Firm light orangish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
93	90	Fill	7	1	2.18	0.72	91, 92	94	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
94	90	Fill	7	1	1.78	0.08	93	95	Firm mid - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
95	90	Fill	7	1	0.74	0.08	94	96, 105	Firm dark - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
96	90	Fill	7	1	0.3	0.05	95	106	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
97	97	Cut	19	1	1.38	0.35	2	98	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
98	97	Fill	19	1	0.6	0.08	97	99	Friable light yellowish brown silt with light grey mottle	Natural infilling	
99	97	Fill	19	1	1.38	0.1	98	100	Firm mid greyish orange silty clay	Natural infilling	
100	97	Fill	19	1	0.59	0.09	99	101	Friable light brownish white silt with laminations/thin banding of light-mid grey silty clay and mid orange brown mottle	Natural infilling	
101	97	Fill	19	1	0.66	0.05	100	102	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional light brownish white (creamy) mottle of silt	Natural infilling	
102	97	Fill	19	1	1.2	0.24	101	1	Friable light orangish grey silt with frequent mottling of light	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
									grey, light brownish white and yellow		
103	79	Fill	12	1	2.87	0.1	83	104	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
104	79	Fill	12	1	1.68	0.13	103	1	Firm mid - grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
105	90	Fill	7	1	0.24	0.03	95	106	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
106	90	Fill	7	1	1.28	0.1	96, 105	107	Firm light orangish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
107	90	Fill	7	1	1.51	0.22	106	108	Firm mid orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
108	90	Fill	7	1	1.18	0.14	107	1	Firm light - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
109	109	Cut	30	1	1.95	0.63	3	110	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Enclosure ditch	‘Ditch 4’
110	109	Fill	30	0	1.28	0.27	109	111, 112	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
111	109	Fill	30	0	0.78	0.28	110	129	Friable mid greyish yellow silty sand	Natural infilling	
112	109	Fill	30	0	1.09	0.19	110	129	Friable mid greyish yellow silty sand	Natural infilling	
113	113	Cut	16	1	0.98	0.26	2	114	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
114	113	Fill	16	1	0.98	0.05	113	115	Firm light orangish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
115	113	Fill	16	1	0.79	0.03	114	116	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
116	113	Fill	16	1	0.74	0.08	115	117	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
117	113	Fill	16	1	0.38	0.04	116	118	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with infrequent light brown silty lenses.	Natural infilling	
118	113	Fill	16	1	0.31	0.04	117	119	Firm light yellowish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
119	113	Fill	16	1	0.51	0.03	118	120	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
120	113	Fill	16	1	0.42	0.03	119	121	Firm mid greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
121	113	Fill	16	1	0.38	0.06	120	1	Firm light yellowish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
122	122	Cut	18	1	1.06	0.24	2	123	Circular, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Enclosure ditch	‘Enclosure 1’
123	122	Fill	18	1	0.77	0.1	122	124	Friable dark brownish grey silt with occasional flecks of briquetage	Natural infilling	
124	122	Fill	18	1	0.7	0.1	123	125	"Firm dark greyish black silt with frequent ashy/ charcoal. frequent densely packed briquetage large, med and small."	Deliberate backfill	
125	122	Fill	18	1	1	0.11	124	1	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent fragments of briquetage. occasional pockets of charcoal and ashy deposits	Deliberate backfill	
126	126	Cut	18	1	0.84	0.28	2	127	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Enclosure ditch	‘Enclosure 1’
127	126	Fill	18	1	0.53	0.08	126	128	Friable light yellowish brown silt with very think banding of mid grey silt/clay	Natural infilling	
128	126	Fill	18	1	0.84	0.23	127	1	Friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with pockets of dark grey/blackish material. likely burning material. frequent flecks and fragments of briquetage	Deliberate backfill	
129	109	Fill	30	0	1.24	0.14	111, 112	130	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
130	109	Fill	30	0	0.91	0.26	129	1	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
131	131	Cut	20	1	2.78	0.75	2	132	Linear, moderate sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 20’

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
132	131	Fill	20	1	0.92	0.16	131	133	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
133	131	Fill	20	1	2.78	0.2	132	134	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
134	131	Fill	20	1	0.72	0.08	133	135	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
135	131	Fill	20	1	1.22	0.05	134	136	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
136	131	Fill	20	1	1.16	0.09	135	137	Firm mid brownish grey clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
137	131	Fill	20	1	1.94	0.32	136	1	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
138	138	Cut	22	1	2.39	0.5	2	139	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
139	138	Fill	22	1	1.16	0.14	138	140	Friable light greyish yellow silt with frquent mottling of light grey silt	Natural infilling	
140	138	Fill	22	1	0.66	0.1	139	141	Firm mid blueish grey clay with occasional mottling of mid brownish yellow	Natural infilling	
141	138	Fill	22	1	1.14	0.26	140	142	Friable light yellowish grey silt with frequent mottling of mid brownish orange	Natural infilling	
142	138	Fill	22	1	1.35	0.12	141	143	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mottling of mid grey clay and mid orange/reddish brown	Natural infilling	
143	138	Fill	22	1	0.72	0.07	142	144	Firm dark - black clayey peat	Natural infilling	
144	138	Fill	22	1	0.75	0.12	143	145	Firm dark - grey clay	Natural infilling	
145	138	Fill	22	1	1.96	0.15	144	1	Firm dark greyish black silty clay	Natural infilling	
146	146	Cut	35	1	1.19	0.47	2	147	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
147	146	Fill	35	0	1	0.27	146	148	Soft mid blueish grey sandy silt with frequent iron pan	Natural infilling	
148	146	Fill	35	0	0.5	0.14	147	149	Firm light yellowish orange sandy silt	Natural infilling	
149	146	Fill	35	0	0.85	0.1	148	150	Firm light brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
150	146	Fill	35	0	0.61	0.11	149	1	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
151	151	Cut	34	1	0.94	0.25	2	152	Linear, gradual sides, irregular base and NE-SW aligned	Enclosure ditch	'Enclosure 2'
152	151	Fill	34	1	0.94	0.15	151	153	Soft dark brownish red sandy silt with frequent briquetage / fired clay including large >100mm pieces. infrequent charcoal.	Dump of rubbish	
153	151	Fill	34	1	0.4	0.1	152	1	Firm dark greyish black sandy silt with infrequent charcoal	Natural infilling	
154	151	Cut	4	8.2	1.2	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 1'
155	155	Cut	33	1	1.42	0.43	2	159	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
156	156	Cut	34	1	2.11	0.58	2	157	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
157	156	Fill	34	0	2.11	0.21	156	158	Friable light brownish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
158	156	Fill	34	0	1.28	0.37	157	1	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
159	155	Fill	33	0	1.03	0.13	155	160	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand	Natural infilling	
160	155	Fill	33	0	1.38	0.34	159	1	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
161	161	Cut	33	1	1.36	0.29	2	162	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
162	161	Fill	33	0	1.36	0.29	161	1	Friable mid yellowish brown silty sand	Natural infilling	
163	163	Cut	20	1	2.58	0.79	2	164	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 21'
164	163	Fill	20	1	2.58	0.26	163	165	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
165	163	Fill	20	1	0.68	0.09	164	166, 167	Firm mid brownish grey clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
166	163	Fill	20	1	0.52	0.07	165	168	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
167	163	Fill	20	1	0.7	0.09	165	168	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
168	163	Fill	20	1	1.62	0.11	166, 167	169	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
169	163	Fill	20	1	1.52	0.12	168	170	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
170	163	Fill	20	1	1.42	0.16	169	171	Firm mid - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
171	163	Fill	20	1	1.12	0.22	170	1	Firm dark - brown clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
172	172	Cut	26	1	1.04	0.8	2	173	Not visible, moderate sides, not reached base	Ditch - unknown function	
173	172	Fill	26	1	1.04	0.44	172	174	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
174	172	Fill	26	1	1	0.06	173	175	Firm dark - grey clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
175	172	Fill	26	1	0.96	0.32	174	176	Firm mid greyish brown silt with frequent small fragments of possibly fired clay or brick.	Natural infilling	
176	172	Fill	26	0.26	0.2	0.04	175	1	Firm light orangish brown silt with very frequent small fragments of fired clay or brick.	Deliberate backfill	
177	177	Cut	32	1	0.66	0.22	2	178	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
178	177	Fill	32	0	0.56	0.07	177	179	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand	Natural infilling	
179	177	Fill	32	0	0.66	0.16	178	1	Soft light brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
180	180	Cut	26	1	1.33	0.64	2	181	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
181	180	Fill	26	1	1.33	0.64	180	1	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with very frequent small to medium fragments of fired clay or brick and frequent lenses of light grey or light orange brown silt.	Deliberate backfill	
182	182	Cut	26	0.52	0.42	0.28	2	183	Curvilinear, steep sides, irregular base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
183	182	Fill	26	0.52	0.42	0.28	182	1	Firm dark brownish black silt with very frequent small fragments of fired clay or brick.	Deliberate backfill	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
184	184	Cut	29	1	3.28	0.66	2	186	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 13'
185	184	Fill	29	1	0.52	0.12	184	187	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with thin laminations of light/pale yellowish brown silt	Natural infilling	
186	184	Fill	29	1	1.08	0.34	184	188	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with laminations of light/pale yellowish brown	Natural infilling	
187	184	Fill	29	1	1.16	0.3	185	188	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with pockets and laminations of light/pale yellowish brown - redeposited nat	Natural infilling	
188	184	Fill	29	1	2.02	0.13	187, 186	189	Friable mid orangish brown silt with frequent mottling of light blueish grey silt and pockets and laminations of light/pale yellowish brown	Natural infilling	
189	184	Fill	29	1	1.92	0.24	188	190	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent laminations and mottle of friable silt, light/pale yellowish brown	Natural infilling	
190	184	Fill	29	1	2.42	0.22	189	191	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay with dark orange brown mottle	Natural infilling	
191	184	Fill	29	1	2.04	0.19	190	1	Firm light blueish grey silty clay with occasional mid orangish brown mottle	Natural infilling	
192	192	Cut	31	1	0.68	0.25	2	193	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Enclosure ditch	
193	192	Fill	31	0	0.52	0.06	192	194	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
194	192	Fill	31	0	0.66	0.17	193	195	Firm mid brownish red fragmented fired clay/briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
195	192	Fill	31	0	0.35	0.09	194	1	Firm mid brownish grey silt with occasional charcoal flexks	Dump of rubbish	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
196	196	Cut	26	1	1.21	0.38	2	197	Linear, complex sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
197	196	Fill	26	1	0.57	0.14	196	198	Firm light brownish grey silt with occasional fragments of fired clay or brick.	Natural infilling	
198	196	Fill	26	1	1.21	0.29	197	1	Firm light greyish brown silt with frequent fragments of fired clay or brick	Natural infilling	
199	199	Cut	31	0	1.98	0.54	2	200	Linear, steep sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
200	199	Fill	31	0	1.06	0.1	199	201	Friable mid orangish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	
201	199	Fill	31	0	1.51	0.14	200	202	Soft light - grey silt	Natural infilling	
202	199	Fill	31	1	1.98	0.28	201	203	Soft dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate small flecks of cbm	Natural infilling	
203	199	Fill	31	0	0.16	0.17	202	204	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural infilling	
204	199	Fill	31	0	0.99	0.12	203	205	Soft - - black peat	Natural infilling	
205	199	Fill	31	0	1.39	0.28	204	206	Firm mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
206	199	Fill	31	0	0.69	0.11	205	1	Firm - - black peat	Natural infilling	
207	207	Cut	26	1	2.58	0.86	2	208	Linear, moderate sides, not reached base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 20’
208	207	Fill	26	1	0.63	0.1	207	210	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
209	207	Fill	26	1	0.89	0.16	207	210	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
210	207	Fill	26	1	1.26	0.23	208, 209	211	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
211	207	Fill	26	1	1.6	0.11	210	212	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
212	207	Fill	26	1	0.77	0.03	211	213	Firm mid greyish brown clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
213	207	Fill	26	1	2.18	0.25	212	214	Firm mid greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
214	207	Fill	26	1	0.79	0.19	213	1	Firm mid orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
215	215	Cut	26	1	2.87	0.76	2	216, 217	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 21’

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
216	215	Fill	26	1	1.09	0.11	215	218	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
217	215	Fill	26	1	1.12	0.12	215	218	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
218	215	Fill	26	1	1.79	0.36	216, 217	219, 220	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
219	215	Fill	26	1	0.68	0.08	218	221	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
220	215	Fill	26	1	1.12	0.15	218	221	Firm light brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
221	215	Fill	26	1	1.82	0.06	219, 220	222	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
222	215	Fill	26	1	1.71	0.23	221	223	Firm mid brownish grey clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
223	215	Fill	26	1	2.17	0.18	222	2	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
224	224	Cut	27	1	0.54	0.21	2	225	Curvilinear, moderate sides, irregular base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
225	224	Fill	27	1	0.54	0.21	224	239	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with frequent small charcoal and burnt bone fragments.	Natural infilling	
226	226	Cut	27	1	0.93	0.35	2	227	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
227	226	Fill	27	1	0.92	0.11	226	228	Firm mid orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
228	226	Fill	27	1	0.66	0.06	227	229	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
229	226	Fill	27	1	0.23	0.05	228	230	Firm light yellowish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
230	226	Fill	27	1	0.31	0.02	229	231	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
231	226	Fill	27	1	0.82	0.19	230	1	Firm light brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
232	232	Cut	28	1	0.7	0.26	2	233	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
233	232	Fill	28	1	0.57	0.27	232	421	Soft mid orangish grey sandy clay with rare ll angular and	Deliberate backfill	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
									sub-rounded stones, rare small plant roots.		
234	234	Cut	27	1	1.9	0.28	235	236	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
235	235	Cut	14	2.19	1.33	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 1'
236	234	Fill	27	1	1.9	0.28	234	237	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
237	234	Fill	27	1	1.48	0.03	236	238	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
238	234	Fill	27	1	1.54	0.1	237	1	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
239	224	Fill	27	1	0.38	0.07	225	1	Firm light orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
240	240	Cut	21	1	1.1	0.65	2	2	Linear, steep sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
241	240	Fill	21	1	1.1	0.1	240	242	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with none	Natural infilling	
242	240	Fill	21	1	0.26	0.2	241	243	Soft light orangish yellow silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
243	240	Fill	21	1	0.8	0.14	242	244	Soft mid brownish orange silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
244	240	Fill	21	1	1	0.1	243	245	Soft mid greyish orange silty clay with none	Natural infilling	
245	240	Fill	21	1	0.7	0.08	244	246	Soft dark brownish yellow silty clay with none	Natural infilling	
246	240	Fill	21	1	0.8	0.04	245	247	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay with none	Natural infilling	
247	240	Fill	21	1	1.1	0.21	246	1	Firm light yellowish orange silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
248	248	Cut	31	1	1.84	0.9	2	249	Linear, steep sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
249	248	Fill	31	0	0.43	0.07	248	250	Soft mid greyish brown silt	Natural infilling	
250	248	Fill	31	0	0.43	0.14	249	251	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	
251	248	Fill	31	0	0.55	0.07	250	252	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
252	248	Fill	31	0	0.74	0.21	251	253	Friable mid yellowish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
253	248	Fill	31	0	1.47	0.37	252	254	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	
254	248	Fill	31	0	1.44	0.39	253	1	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
255	255	Cut	28	1	1.3	0.21	2	256	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
256	255	Fill	28	1	0.87	0.1	255	257	Soft light greyish yellow clayey sand with very rare very small angular stones inclusions	Natural infilling	
257	255	Fill	28	1	1.28	0.14	256	258	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with very rare very small sub-angular stones	Natural infilling	
258	258	Cut	28	1	2.5	0.43	257	259	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
259	258	Fill	28	1	2.47	0.22	258	260, 261	Soft mid orangish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
260	258	Fill	28	1	0.65	0.1	259	264	Soft light orangish white sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
261	258	Fill	28	1	0.85	0.18	259	262	Soft light greyish white silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
262	258	Fill	28	1	1.31	0.04	261	263	Soft mid - grey sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
263	258	Fill	28	1	1.35	0.08	262	264	Soft mid yellowish grey sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
264	258	Fill	28	1	0.75	0.08	260, 263	265	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small white shell and small white rounded stones.	Natural infilling	
265	258	Fill	28	1	1.6	0.15	264	1	Soft light orangish white silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
266	266	Cut	28	1	0.96	0.34	2	267	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
267	266	Fill	28	1	0.9	0.1	266	268	Soft light orangish grey clayey sand with occasional very small and small sub-rounded and rounded stones.	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
268	266	Fill	28	1	0.9	0.15	267	269, 270	Soft light yellowish grey silty sand with very rare very small sub-angular stones	Natural infilling	
269	266	Fill	28	1	0.7	0.15	268	1	Soft light greyish white silty sand	Natural infilling	
270	270	Cut	28	1	0.58	0.1	268	271	Curvilinear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 26’
271	270	Fill	28	1.6	0.25	0.05	270	272	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with very rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Deliberate backfill	
272	270	Fill	28	1.6	0.25	0.05	271	1	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with very rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, rare small plant roots and small chunks or organic remains	Natural infilling	
273	273	Cut	28	1	0.8	0.11	2	274	Curvilinear, gradual and moderate and complex sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 26’
274	273	Fill	28	1	0.8	0.09	273	275	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with very frequent animal bone, rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Deliberate backfill	
275	273	Fill	28	1	0.21	0.06	274	1	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with very rare small sub-rounded and sub- angular stones, rare small plant roots and small chunks of organic material.	Natural infilling	
276	276	Cut	28	1	0.37	0.08	2	277	Curvilinear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 26’
277	276	Fill	28	1	0.37	0.07	276	278	Soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent animal bone	Deliberate backfill	
278	276	Fill	28	1	0.17	0.03	277	1	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with rare small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
279	232	Fill	28	1	0.51	0.09	421	1	Soft light orangish grey silty sand	Natural infilling	
280	280	Cut	10	1	0.5	0.17	2	281	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
281	280	Fill	10	1	0.5	0.11	280	282	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with none	Natural infilling	
282	280	Fill	10	1	0.34	0.07	281	283	Loose light yellowish white silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
283	280	Fill	10	1	0.34	0.04	282	1	Loose dark greyish black charcoal with charcoal makes up 90% of this fill	Natural infilling	
284	284	Cut	6	1	1.85	0.69	2	285	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Enclosure ditch	‘Ditch 2’
285	284	Fill	6	1	0.84	0.12	284	286	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt with none	Natural infilling	
286	284	Fill	6	1	1.2	0.37	285	288	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
287	284	Fill	6	1	0.68	0.17	289	2	Soft mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural infilling	
288	288	Cut	11	3.5	1.95	N/A	2	N/A	Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 2’
289	284	Fill	6	1	1.28	0.04	287	290	Firm dark greyish black silty clay	Natural infilling	
290	284	Fill	6	1	0.85	0.09	289	291	Firm light greyish white silty clay with orange mottle	Natural infilling	
291	284	Fill	6	1	0.96	0.04	290	292	Firm dark greyish black silty clay	Natural infilling	
292	284	Fill	6	1	1.05	0.13	291	293	Firm light greyish white silty clay	Natural infilling	
293	284	Fill	6	1	0.77	0.11	292	1	Firm light yellowish white silty clay	Natural infilling	
294	294	Cut	26	1	0.6	0.2	2	295	Elongated, moderate sides, convex base	Pit - unknown function	
295	294	Fill	26	1	0.25	0.03	294	296	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
296	294	Fill	26	1	0.6	0.17	295	1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent small fragments of charcoal	Natural infilling	
297	297	Cut	29	1	3.25	0.84	2	298	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
298	297	Fill	29	1	0.96	0.1	297	299	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
299	297	Fill	29	1	0.78	0.07	298	300	Friable light blueish grey silt	Natural infilling	
300	297	Fill	29	1	2.6	0.28	299	301	Friable mid pinkish brown sandy silt with mottling of bluish grey and occasional silt laminations	Natural infilling	
301	297	Fill	29	1	1.16	0.22	300	302	Friable light pinkish brown sandy silt with laminations of silt	Natural infilling	
302	297	Fill	29	1	1.82	0.22	301	303	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional dark orange brown mottling	Natural infilling	
303	297	Fill	29	1	3.24	0.14	302	304	Friable light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent dark orange mottling	Natural infilling	
304	297	Fill	29	1	2.71	0.13	303	305	Firm dark - grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
305	297	Fill	29	1	2.16	0.09	304	1	Firm dark - black clayey peat	Natural infilling	
306	306	Cut	18	1	2.94	0.92	2	307	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
307	306	Fill	18	1	2.94	0.36	306	308	Loose light yellowish grey silty sand with very infrequent small fired clay lumps >10mm	Natural infilling	
308	306	Fill	18	1	1.88	0.3	307	309	Loose light greyish white silty sand with infrequent small fired clay lumps and frequent severely degraded animal bone	Natural infilling	
309	306	Fill	18	1	0.86	0.06	308	310	Loose dark greyish black silty sand with infrequent fired clay lumps, moderate charcoal	Natural infilling	
310	306	Fill	18	1	1	0.24	309	311	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent fired clay lumps <10mm and severely degraded animal bone	Natural infilling	
311	306	Fill	18	1	1.9	0.24	310	312	Compact mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent small fired clay lumps >10mm	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
312	306	Fill	18	1	1.85	0.26	311	1	Soft dark brownish black sandy silt with infrequent small fired clay lumps	Natural infilling	
313	313	Cut	8	1.36	0.38	0.4	2	314	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 27'
314	313	Fill	8	1.24	0.12	0.08	313	315	Firm mid orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
315	313	Fill	8	1.16	0.22	0.08	314	316	Firm light yellowish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
316	313	Fill	8	1	0.3	0.14	315	351	Firm mid orangish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
317	317	Cut	8	1	5.44	1.28	351, 352	318	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 16'
318	317	Fill	8	1	1.14	0.09	317	319	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
319	317	Fill	8	1	3.12	0.46	318	320, 321	Firm dark - grey silty clay with occasional small mollusc	Natural infilling	
320	317	Fill	8	1	1.36	0.14	319	322	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
321	317	Fill	8	1	0.92	0.24	319	322	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
322	317	Fill	8	1	5.46	0.94	320, 321	1	Firm mid greyish brown silt with frequent fragments of fired clay.	Natural infilling	
323	323	Cut	8	2.28	1	1.06	2	324	Linear, complex sides, not reached base	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 27'
324	323	Fill	8	2.32	1	0.22	323	325	Firm light yellowish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
325	323	Fill	8	2.38	1	0.38	324	352	Firm mid - grey silty clay with seems to contain more brick-like fired clay chunks.	Natural infilling	
326	326	Cut	31	1	0.41	0.35	2	327	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
327	326	Fill	31	1	0.41	0.35	326	328	Firm mid - grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
328	328	Cut	31	1	2.16	0.74	327	329	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Drainage ditch	
329	328	Fill	31	1	1.03	0.1	328	330	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with occ flecks of orange sand/ mottle	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
330	328	Fill	31	1	1.34	0.21	329	331	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay with orange mottle	Natural infilling	
331	328	Fill	31	1	1.24	0.1	330	332	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
332	328	Fill	31	1	1.75	0.15	331	333	Friable mid reddish brown silt	Natural infilling	
333	328	Fill	31	1	1.24	0.07	332	334	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
334	328	Fill	31	1	2.26	0.24	333	335	Friable light yellowish grey silt	Natural infilling	
335	328	Fill	31	1	2.32	0.12	334	1	Firm dark - black clayey peat/organic	Natural infilling	
336	336	Cut	36	1	0.77	0.44	2	337	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
337	336	Fill	36	1	0.77	0.44	336	338	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
338	336	Fill	36	1	0.75	0.19	337	339	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
339	339	Cut	36	1	1.01	0.33	2	340	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
340	339	Fill	36	1	1.01	0.33	339	341	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
341	339	Fill	36	1	0.7	0.12	340	1	Friable mid brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
342	342	Cut	36	1	1.84	0.82	2, 3	343	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
343	342	Fill	36	1	1.42	0.82	342	344	Friable mid brownish grey silt with frequent yellow streaks,	Natural infilling	
344	342	Fill	36	1	1.25	0.53	343	345	Firm dark greyish black silty plant matter with moderate silt and clay have bled in	Natural infilling	
345	342	Fill	36	1	0.27	0.13	344	346	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
346	342	Fill	36	1	1.66	0.57	345	347	Firm mid blueish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
347	342	Fill	36	1	1.68	0.39	346	348	Friable light brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
348	342	Fill	36	1	1.31	0.24	347	1	Friable mid brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
349	349	Cut	36	1.99	1.1	0.59	3	350	Sub-rectangular, moderate sides, irregular base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
350	349	Fill	36	0	1.1	0.49	349	1	Firm light greyish brown silty clay with rare plant remains	Natural infilling	
351	313	Fill	8	0.76	0	0.24	316	1	Firm light yellowish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
352	323	Fill	8	1.44	1	0.42	325	1	Firm dark - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
353	353	Cut	37	1	0.62	0.3	3	354	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 8’
354	353	Fill	37	1	0.43	0.18	353	355	Firm mid greyish blue silty clay with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
355	353	Fill	37	1	0.6	0.23	354	1	Hard dark greyish blue silty clay with very infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
356	356	Cut	37	0.75	1.4	0.33	3	357	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 9’
357	356	Fill	37	0.75	0.14	0.15	356	358	Firm mid greyish blue silty clay with occasional orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
358	356	Fill	37	0.75	0.14	0.17	357	359	Firm mid greyish blue silty sand with occasional orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
359	356	Fill	37	0.75	0.15	0.13	358	360	Firm dark greyish black silty clay with infrequent natural mottling	Dump of rubbish	
360	356	Fill	37	0.75	0.16	0.1	359	361	Compact mid greyish black clayey silt with none significant	Natural infilling	
361	361	Cut	37	1.02	0.88	0.2	360	362	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 8’
362	361	Fill	37	1.02	0.5	0.2	361	1	Compact mid greyish blue silty clay with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
363	363	Cut	34	1	0.9	0.55	2	364	Linear, moderate and steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Enclosure ditch	‘Enclosure 2’
364	363	Fill	34	0.4	0	0.05	363	365, 366	Firm light greyish white clay with clear	Make up layer	
365	363	Fill	34	1	0	0.07	364	367	Firm mid greyish white clay with clear	Make up layer	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
366	363	Fill	34	1.5	0	0.4	364	367	Loose dark brownish black degraded charcoal with briquetage with frequent bits of briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
367	363	Fill	34	1.1	0	0.2	365, 366	368	Loose mid brownish black the graded charcoal with briquetage with frequent briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
368	363	Fill	34	1	0	0.4	367	369	Firm mid reddish red briquetage with all briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
369	363	Fill	34	1	0	0.15	368	370	Soft mid greyish black degraded charcoal with clear	Dump of rubbish	
370	363	Fill	34	1	0	0.15	369	371	Firm mid reddish red briquetage dump with all briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
371	363	Fill	34	1	0	0.03	370	1	Soft light greyish black degraded charcoal with clear	Dump of rubbish	
372	372	Cut	39	1	1.83	0.29	3	373	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 23’
373	372	Fill	39	1	1.83	0.29	372	1	Soft mid blueish grey silty clay with none	Natural infilling	
374	374	Cut	36	1	2.07	0.31	3	375	Linear, steep sides, irregular base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 24’
375	374	Fill	36	1	1.92	0.14	374	376	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
376	374	Fill	36	1	1.46	0.1	375	377	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
377	374	Fill	36	1	2.07	0.14	376	1	Firm mid greyish black clay with some organic inclusions. plant stains within.	Natural infilling	
378	378	Cut	36	1	0.96	0.18	3	377	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 23’
379	378	Fill	36	1	0.96	0.18	378	1	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
380	380	Cut	39	1	1.96	0.62	3	381	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 22’
381	380	Fill	39	1	1.96	0.62	380	382	Firm mid yellowish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
382	380	Fill	39	1	1.42	0.3	381	383	Firm mid greyish grey clay with rare plant material	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
383	380	Fill	39	1	0.09	0.11	382	384	Firm mid blueish grey clay with frequent bands of organic material, peaty bands	Natural infilling	
384	380	Fill	39	1	0.8	0.7	383	385	Firm - - black peat with frequent medium organic material	Natural infilling	
385	380	Fill	39	1	0.8	0.24	384	1	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
386	386	Cut	36	1	0.8	0.4	3	387	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
387	386	Fill	36	1	0.68	0.47	386	388	Friable light brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
388	386	Fill	36	1	0.8	0.26	387	389	Friable mid yellowish grey silty sand	Natural infilling	
389	386	Fill	36	1	0.7	0.11	388	1	Friable mid brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
390	390	Cut	38	1	1.27	0.46	3	391, 392	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 3’
391	390	Fill	38	1	0.35	0.14	390	393	Soft light greyish blue clayey sand with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
392	390	Fill	38	1	0.14	0.16	390	393	Soft light greyish blue clayey sand with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
393	390	Fill	38	1	0.37	0.26	391, 392	394	Firm mid greyish blue silty clay with infrequent orange sand flecks and very infrequent manganese flecks.	Natural infilling	
394	390	Fill	38	1	0.72	0.39	393	1	Hard dark greyish black silty clay with occasional small snail shells	Natural infilling	
395	395	Cut	26	1	4.34	1.18	2	396, 397	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 16’
396	395	Fill	26	1	1.44	0.18	395	398	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
397	395	Fill	26	1	0.88	0.12	395	398	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
398	395	Fill	26	1	3.32	0.28	396, 397	399	Firm dark - grey silty clay with occasional small molluscs	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
399	395	Fill	26	1	1.08	0.18	398	400	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small fragments of cbm/fired clay	Natural infilling	
400	395	Fill	26	1	4.34	0.66	399	1	Firm mid greyish brown silt with frequent small fragments of fired clay	Natural infilling	
401	401	Cut	36	3.56	1.05	1.1	3	402	Irregular, moderate sides, irregular base	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 22’
402	401	Fill	36	3.57	1.05	1.1	VOID	VOID	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
403	401	Fill	36	3.57	1.05	1.1	402	404	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt	Deliberate backfill	
404	401	Fill	36	3.57	1.05	1.1	403	405	Hard mid brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
405	401	Fill	36	3.57	1.05	1.1	404	1	Hard light greyish yellow silty clay	Natural infilling	
406	401	Fill	36	3.57	1.05	1.1	401	403	Soft - - brown animal skull	Natural infilling	
407	407	Cut	40	1	1.17	0.27	3	408	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 9’
408	407	Fill	40	1	1.09	0.27	407	409	Firm mid blueish grey clay with frequent iron oxide mottling	Natural infilling	
409	407	Fill	40	1	0.73	0.09	408	1	Firm - - black peat with frequent organic material	Natural infilling	
410	410	Cut	42	1	0.42	0.23	2	411	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 12’
411	410	Fill	42	1	0.35	0.14	410	412	Firm light greyish blue silty sand with frequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
412	410	Fill	42	1	0.14	0.1	411	417	Firm light greyish blue clayey sand with infrequent orange sand flecks and flecks of fill (417)	Natural infilling	
413	413	Cut	42	0.96	1.16	0.35	417	414	Linear, moderate sides, not reached base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 25’
414	413	Fill	42	0.96	0.65	0.16	413	415	Firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with infrequent orange sand patches	Natural infilling	
415	413	Fill	42	0.96	0.15	0.04	414	416	Soft mid yellowish orange sand with no significant	Alluvium	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
416	413	Fill	42	0.96	1.08	0.22	415	1	Hard dark - brown sandy silt with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
417	410	Fill	42	1	0.23	0.6	412	413	Compact dark greyish black clayey silt with infrequent natural flecks	Natural infilling	
418	418	Cut	39	1	2	0.17	3	419	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 24’
419	418	Fill	39	1	2	0.09	418	420	Firm mid blueish grey clay	Natural infilling	
420	418	Fill	39	1	1.78	0.1	419	1	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
421	232	Fill	28	1	0.27	0.02	233	279	Soft dark blueish black clayey silt	Possible burning/charcoal layer or possibly organic material	
422	422	Cut	41	1	1.33	0.36	2	423	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 12’
423	422	Fill	41	1	1.33	0.19	422	424	Firm mid blueish grey clayey silt with occasional small iron oxide mottling ,infrequent small organic material	Natural infilling	
424	422	Fill	41	1	0.02	0.04	423	425	Firm mid blueish grey clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
425	422	Fill	41	1	0.19	0.09	424	426	Firm mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent yellow mottling infrequent small organic matter	Natural infilling	
426	422	Fill	41	1	0.33	0.09	425	1	Firm - - black peat with frequent medium organic matter	Natural infilling	
427	427	Cut	41	1	1.56	0.34	2	428	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 9’
428	427	Fill	41	1	1.56	0.19	427	428	Soft mid yellowish grey silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
429	427	Fill	41	1	1.13	0.21	428	1	Friable dark brownish black sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
430	430	Cut	5	3.1	2.12	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 2’
431	431	Cut	40	1	2.16	0.45	439	432	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
432	431	Fill	40	1	2.18	0.43	431	433	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with small occasional yellow deposits	Natural infilling	
433	431	Fill	40	1	1.4	0.32	432	434	Friable dark brownish grey silt with n/a	Natural infilling	
434	431	Fill	40	1	1.03	0.18	433	1	Friable light greyish grey silt with moderate small shells	Natural infilling	
435	435	Cut	40	1	1.8	0.8	3	436	Linear, moderate and steep sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
436	435	Fill	40	1	1.15	0.68	435	437	Firm mid yellowish grey silty clay with n/a	Natural infilling	
437	435	Fill	40	1	1.67	0.52	436	438	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with moderate orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
438	435	Fill	40	1	1.82	0.28	437	439	Friable mid brownish grey silt with n/a	Natural infilling	
439	435	Fill	40	1	0.69	0.18	438	431	Friable light - grey silt with n/a	Natural infilling	
440	440	Cut	41	2	1.35	0.78	2	441	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Drainage ditch	
441	440	Fill	41	2	0.36	0.08	440	442	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with frequent orange sand flecks and occasional small preserved plant pieces	Natural infilling	
442	440	Fill	41	2	0.65	0.14	441	443	Soft mid greyish blue silty sand with occasional orangexsand flecks	Natural infilling	
443	440	Fill	41	2	0.91	0.33	442	444	Firm dark greyish blue silty clay with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
444	440	Fill	41	2	0.75	0.17	443	445	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
445	440	Fill	41	2	0.8	0.19	444	446	Hard dark greyish black silty clay with none significant	Natural infilling	
446	440	Fill	41	2	0.92	0.16	445	450	Hard dark brownish grey silty clay with infrequent orange sand and shell flecks	Natural infilling	
447	447	Cut	42	0	0.56	0.2	2	448	Not visible, steep sides, flat base	Pit - unknown function	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
448	447	Fill	42	0	0.12	0.08	447	449, 458	Firm mid greyish blue silty sand with very frequent charcoal flecks and small pieces and burnt bone flecks	Cremation	
449	447	Fill	42	0	0.32	0.04	448	459	Soft mid greyish blue silty sand with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
450	450	Layer	41	1.24	1	0.2	446	1	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with occasional orange sand flecks and patches of 445, 446 and natural	Alluvium	
451	451	Cut	39	2.37	1.06	N/A	3		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 3’
452	452	Cut	22	1	3	0.47	2	453	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Paleochannel	‘Ditch 13’
453	452	Fill	22	1	3	0.28	452	454	Firm mid brownish grey sand with occasional small decayed plant matter and marine shells	Natural infilling	
454	452	Fill	22	1	0.78	0.08	453	455	Firm mid yellowish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
455	452	Fill	22	1	0.64	0.21	454	456	Firm mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent small decayed plant matter	Natural infilling	
456	452	Fill	22	1	0.46	0.09	455	457	Firm mid - brown silty clay with frequent medium iron oxide mottling, occasional small decayed plant matter	Natural infilling	
457	452	Fill	22	1	1.29	0.16	456	1	Firm mid blueish grey clayey silt with occasional iron oxide mottling, moderate medium decayed plant matter	Natural infilling	
458	447	Fill	42	0	0.04	0.12	448	459	Soft mid greyish blue silty sand with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
459	447	Fill	42	0	0.06	0.14	458	460	Soft light brownish grey silty sand with mottling with more purplish grey sand patches and flecks	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
460	447	Fill	42	0	0.22	0.16	459	461	Soft light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent orange sand flecks and natural mottling	Natural infilling	
461	461	Cut	42	1	3.24	0.6	460	462	Linear, steep sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
462	461	Fill	42	1	0.32	0.02	461	463	Soft light greyish white sand with very infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
463	461	Fill	42	1	0.34	0.04	462	464	Firm dark greyish black silty clay with occasional greyish white sand patches	Natural infilling	
464	461	Fill	42	1	0.24	0.04	463	465	Soft light greyish white silty sand with infrequent small dark grey clay patches	Natural infilling	
465	461	Fill	42	1	0.34	0.04	464	466	Firm dark greyish black silty clay with occasional greyish white sand patches	Natural infilling	
466	461	Fill	42	0.8	0.12	0.04	465	467	Firm mid blueish orange clayey sand with frequent blue clay and orange sand mottling and infrequent small ironstone pieces	Natural infilling	
467	461	Fill	42	1	1.98	0.16	466	468	Firm mid greyish blue silty clay with infrequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
468	461	Fill	42	1	0.38	0.14	467	470	Firm light greyish blue silty sand with occasional orange sand flecks and infrequent small ironstone pieces	Natural infilling	
469	461	Fill	42	0.8	0.5	0.03	467	471	Firm dark greyish blue silty clay with none significant	Natural infilling	
470	461	Fill	42	0.5	0.24	0.16	468	471	Firm light brownish grey silty sand with occasional orange and white sand flecks	Natural infilling	
471	471	Cut	40	2.37	1.12	N/A	3		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 3’
472	461	Fill	42	1	2.72	0.36	471	1	Firm light yellowish orange sand with frequent orange and white sanc mottling	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
473	473	Cut	42	1	2.07	0.32	2	474, 476	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
474	473	Fill	42	1	0.18	0.02	473	475	Soft light greyish white silty sand with flecks of possible charcoal and fragments of burnt bone	Natural infilling	
475	473	Fill	42	1	0.81	0.19	474	477	Soft light pinkish grey silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
476	473	Fill	42	1	0.77	0.1	473	477	Soft light pinkish grey silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
477	473	Fill	42	1	1.6	0.07	475, 476	478	Soft mid blueish grey clayey sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
478	473	Fill	42	1	1.47	0.12	477	479	Soft mid pinkish grey silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
479	473	Fill	42	1	1.13	0.05	478	480	Soft mid blueish grey clayey sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
480	473	Fill	42	1	1.02	0.1	479	1	Soft mid orangish grey silty sand with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
481	481	Cut	32	2	1.16	0.27	482	2	Linear, steep sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Drainage ditch	
482	481	Fill	32	2	1.15	0.24	481	483	Firm mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional blue clay flecks and small natural flecks	Natural infilling	
483	481	Fill	32	2	0.75	0.08	482	484	Hard mid blueish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and patches of different levels of burnt soil	Dump of rubbish	
484	484	Cut	32	2	0.88	0.24	483	485	Linear, steep sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Drainage ditch	
485	484	Fill	32	2	0.57	0.08	484	486	Firm mid brownish grey silty sand with infrequent orange and white sand flecks	Natural infilling	
486	484	Fill	32	2	0.05	0.05	485	487	Firm light orangish grey silty sand with frequent natural flecks	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
487	484	Fill	32	2	0.38	0.07	486	488	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with infrequent natural and cbm flecks	Natural infilling	
488	484	Fill	32	2	0.19	0.1	487	489	Soft light orangish grey sand with frequent orange sand flecks	Natural infilling	
489	484	Fill	32	2	0.55	0.12	488	1	Firm mid blueish grey silty clay with infrequent orange sand flecks and very infrequent charcoal and cbm flecks	Natural infilling	
490	490	Cut	16	0.8	0.9	0.04	2	491	Linear, vertical / near vertical sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
491	490	Fill	16	0.8	0.9	0.04	490	1	Firm mid - grey silty clay with rare small iron oxide mottling	Natural infilling	
492	492	Cut	28	1	2.25	0.46	2	493	Linear/elongated pit, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Elongated pit	‘Enclosure 3’
493	492	Fill	25	1	0.25	0.04	492	494	Soft light yellowish grey silt with clear	Natural infilling	
494	492	Fill	25	1	2.25	0.11	494	495	Compact dark greyish blue clay with patches of organic material within the clay suggesting little bit of routing.	Make up layer	
495	492	Fill	25	1	1.93	0.38	494	1	Soft light brownish yellow a mix of sands , clays and briquetage with frequent charcoal	Deliberate backfill	
496	496	Cut	25	1	4	0.35	2	497	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Enclosure ditch	‘Ditch 18’
497	496	Fill	25	1	0.5	0.1	496	498	Soft light yellowish brown silt with clear	Natural infilling	
498	496	Fill	25	1	1.4	0.18	487	499	Loose mid greyish black silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
499	496	Fill	25	1	4	0.6	498	500, 503	Loose light brownish black silty clay with clear	Deliberate backfill	
500	496	Fill	25	1	3	0.2	499	501	Loose mid greyish brown silt with clear	Natural infilling	
501	496	Fill	25	1	2.11	0.11	500	502	Soft light yellowish brown silty sand with clear	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
502	496	Fill	25	1	1.7	0.2	501	1	Firm light brownish grey degraded charco with briquetage with frequent briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
503	503	Cut	25	1	1.6	0.65	499	504	Linear/elongated pit, moderate and steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Elongated pit	'Enclosure 3'
504	503	Fill	25	1	1.61	0.55	503	1	Hard dark brownish black degraded charco and sand with briquetage with frequent briquetage	Dump of rubbish	
505	505	Cut	16	1	3.42	1.03	2	526	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 14'
506	506	Cut	16	1	2.18	0.47	511	507	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NW-SE aligned	Ditch - unknown function	'Ditch 19'
507	506	Fill	16	1	2.18	0.47	506	508	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
508	506	Fill	16	1	0.91	0.06	507	509	Firm dark - black silt with infrequent white silt lenses on horizon with (507).	Natural infilling	
509	506	Fill	16	1	0.86	0.08	508	510	Firm mid greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
510	506	Fill	16	1	0.65	0.11	509	1	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
511	511	Cut	35	3.27	2.35	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		'Ditch 4'
512	512	Cut	7	1	6.8	1.34	2	560	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
513	513	Cut	30	1	2.5	0.5	2	514	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Drainage ditch	'Ditch 18'
514	513	Fill	30	1	1.75	0.45	513	515	Loose mid greyish brown silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
515	513	Fill	30	1	1.1	0.37	514	516	Loose light greyish brown clay with clear	Natural infilling	
516	513	Fill	30	1	1.47	0.2	515	517	Loose light greyish grey silt with clear	Natural infilling	
517	513	Fill	30	1	1.9	0.18	516	1	Soft light yellowish grey silty sand with clear	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
518	512	Fill	7	1	4.9	0.75	558	519	Friable light brownish grey silt with moderate yellow iron specks	Natural infilling	
519	512	Fill	7	1	4.7	0.5	520, 518	521	Friable light blueish grey silt	Natural infilling	
520	512	Fill	7	1	0.95	0.43	558	519	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
521	512	Fill	7	1	2.9	0.45	519	522, 524	Firm light blueish grey silt	Natural infilling	
522	512	Fill	7	1	3.6	0.35	521	523	Firm light greyish grey silt	Natural infilling	
523	512	Fill	7	1	2.2	0.2	522	525	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt	Natural infilling	
524	512	Fill	7	1	0.4	0.12	521	1	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
525	512	Fill	7	1	2.2	0.15	523	1	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
526	505	Fill	16	1	1.83	0.32	505	527, 528	Firm mid greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
527	505	Fill	16	1	1.17	0.31	526	529	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
528	505	Fill	16	1	1.38	0.35	526	530	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
529	505	Fill	16	1	1.15	0.44	527	531	Firm light greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
530	505	Fill	16	1	1.52	0.35	528	531	Firm light greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
531	505	Fill	16	1	1.52	0.31	529, 530	532	Firm mid - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
532	505	Fill	16	1	1.65	0.11	531	533	Firm - - black clayey silt with infrequent white silt lenses	Natural infilling	
533	505	Fill	16	1	1.62	0.22	532	552	Firm mid greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
534	534	Cut	16	1	2.9	0.91	2	535	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 14’
535	534	Fill	16	1	1.27	0.28	534	536	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
536	534	Fill	16	1	0.95	0.14	535	537	Firm mid brownish grey clay with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
537	534	Fill	16	1	1.15	0.2	536	538	Firm light - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
538	534	Fill	16	1	1.29	0.16	537	539	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
539	534	Fill	16	1	1.61	0.07	538	540	Firm - - black clayey silt with infrequent white silt lenses	Natural infilling	
540	534	Fill	16	1	1.98	0.11	539	541	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
541	534	Fill	16	1	1.93	0.48	540	542	Firm mid greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
542	534	Fill	16	1	0.76	0.11	541	1	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
543	543	Cut	2	1	2.28	0.77	2	544	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
544	543	Fill	2	1	0.68	0.08	543	545	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
545	543	Fill	2	1	1.16	0.16	544	546	Firm mid yellowish grey silt	Natural infilling	
546	543	Fill	2	1	2.14	0.09	545	551	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
547	547	Cut	2	1	4.14	0.88	551	548	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
548	547	Fill	2	1	2.8	0.36	547	549	Firm mid greyish brown silt	Natural infilling	
549	547	Fill	2	1	1.94	0.59	548	550	Firm mid - brown silt	Natural infilling	
550	547	Fill	2	1	2.96	0.6	549	1	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
551	543	Fill	2	1	1.94	0.46	546	547	Firm mid brownish orange silt with mottling of light grey and orange	Natural infilling	
552	505	Fill	16	1	0.93	0.18	533	1	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
553	553	Cut	8	2.6	1.11	0.54	2	554	Not visible, moderate sides, flat base	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 27’
554	553	Fill	8	2.6	0.76	0.12	553	555	Firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
555	553	Fill	8	2.6	1.04	0.32	554	556	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with occasional small fragments of fired clay/briquetage.	Natural infilling	
556	553	Fill	8	0	0	0.42	555	557	Firm light greyish brown silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
557	553	Fill	8	0	0.74	0.07	556	1	Firm mid - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
558	512	Fill	7	1	2.5	0.35	559	518	Firm dark greyish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
559	512	Fill	7	1	5.4	0.88	560	558	Firm light brownish grey silt with moderate orange and brown specks.	Natural infilling	
560	512	Fill	7	1	2.29	0.41	512	559	Firm mid greyish grey clayey silt with moderate yellow specks	Natural infilling	
561	561	Cut	42	1	4.4	0.72	2	562	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 25’
562	561	Fill	42	1	3.02	0.42	561	563	Firm dark - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
563	561	Fill	42	1	4.4	0.3	562	1	Firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
564	564	Cut	19	1	3.26	0.42	570	565	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 11’
565	564	Fill	19	1	2.12	0.14	564	566	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
566	564	Fill	19	1	3.26	0.3	565	567	Firm mid - grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
567	567	Cut	19	1	3.72	0.6	2	568	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 10’
568	567	Fill	19	1	3.72	0.2	567	569	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
569	567	Fill	19	1	2.76	0.06	568	570	Firm dark - black clayey silt with occasional white silt lenses	Natural infilling	
570	567	Fill	19	1	2.77	0.38	569	564	Firm mid - grey clayey silt with frequent roots (likely modern)	Natural infilling	
571	571	Cut	8	1	1.09	0.4		576, 572	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
572	571	Fill	8	1	1.09	0.4	571	576	Firm mid brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
573	573	Cut	8	1	1.55	0.48		576	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
574	573	Fill	8	1	1.55	0.42	573	575	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with yellow specks	Natural infilling	
575	573	Fill	8	1	1.53	0.32	574	576	Firm light brownish grey silt with occasional yellow specks	Natural infilling	
576	576	Cut	8	1	3.48	1.1	571, 573	577	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
577	576	Fill	8	1	3.48	0.97	576	578	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
578	576	Fill	8	1	2.5	0.64	577	579	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	
579	576	Fill	8	1	3.48	0.46	578	2	Firm light brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
580	580	Cut	7	0.6	4.5	0.9	2	581	Linear, moderate and steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Drainage ditch	‘Ditch 15’
581	580	Fill	7	0.6	1.2	0.14	580	583	Soft dark brownish grey silt with clear	Natural infilling	
582	58	Fill	7	0.6	1.7	0.22	580	583	Firm light greyish yellow silt with clear	Natural infilling	
583	580	Fill	7	0.6	4.4	0.35	581, 582	584	Friable light brownish grey silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
584	580	Fill	7	0.6	3.2	0.45	583	1	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
585	585	Cut	12	1	4.22	0.98	2	620	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
586	586	Cut	4	1	3.32	0.98	2	587	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 7’
587	586	Fill	4	1	1.78	0.3	586	588, 589	Firm dark greyish black silty clay	Natural infilling	
588	586	Fill	4	1	0.9	0.18	587	590	Firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
589	586	Fill	4	1	0.51	0.16	587	590	Firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt	Natural infilling	
590	586	Fill	4	1	2.98	0.82	588, 589	1	Firm mid greyish black silty clay	Natural infilling	
591	591	Cut	4	1	8.1	1.02	2	592	Linear, gradual sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 5’
592	591	Fill	4	1	8.1	0.3	591	593	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Natural infilling	
593	591	Fill	4	1	1.16	0.1	592	661	Firm dark brownish grey clayey silt	Natural infilling	
594	591	Fill	4	1	8.1	0.24	593	595	Soft light greyish yellow silty sand	Natural infilling	
595	591	Fill	4	1	0.4	0.06	594	596	Soft dark greyish black clayey silt	Natural infilling	
596	591	Fill	4	1	0.52	0.11	595	1	Loose light orangish yellow silty sand	Natural infilling	
597	597	Cut	4	1	2.3	0.68	594	598	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and E-W aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 6’

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
598	597	Fill	4	1	0.26	0.28	597	599	Firm dark greyish brown sandy clay	Natural infilling	
599	597	Fill	4	1	1.18	0.16	598	600	Firm dark greyish black clayey silt	Natural infilling	
600	597	Fill	4	1	1.9	0.34	599	601	Firm mid greyish yellow clayey silt	Natural infilling	
601	597	Fill	4	1	1.46	0.19	600	602	Firm mid yellowish brown silty sand	Natural infilling	
602	597	Fill	4	1	1.44	0.16	601	1	Soft light brownish yellow silty sand	Natural infilling	
603	603	Cut	20	0.6	0.6	0.23	2	604	Not visible, steep sides, concave base	Pit - unknown function	
604	603	Fill	20	0.6	0.6	0.25	603	605	Firm mid greyish brown silt with clear	Natural infilling	
605	605	Cut	20	0.6	4.8	0.96	604	606	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Boundary ditch	‘Ditch 16’
606	605	Fill	20	1.6	1.4	0.25	605	607	Firm mid greyish brown silt with clear	Natural infilling	
607	605	Fill	20	0.6	4.7	0.96	606	608	Firm dark brownish black organic silts with occasional sand lens wind blown	Natural infilling	
608	605	Fill	20	0.6	2.8	0.2	607	609	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
609	605	Fill	20	0.6	3.3	0.47	608	610	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
610	605	Fill	20	0.6	4.7	0.13	609	1	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with clear	Natural infilling	
611	611	Cut	31	0.6	5.52	0.84	2	612	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 17’
612	611	Fill	31	0.6	4.24	0.32	611	613	Firm dark - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
613	611	Fill	31	0.6	0.82	0.2	612	614	Firm mid orangish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
614	611	Fill	31	0.6	5.52	0.52	613	1	Firm mid brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
615	615	Cut	32	0.6	6.28	0.86	2	616	Linear, moderate sides, flat base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	‘Ditch 17’
616	615	Fill	32	0.6	3.2	0.26	615	617	Firm dark - grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
617	615	Fill	32	0.6	1.2	0.18	616	618	Firm mid orangish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
618	615	Fill	32	0.6	6.26	0.52	617	619	Firm mid brownish grey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
619	619	Cut	32	0.6	2.08	1.7	618	627	Irregular, vertical / near vertical sides, irregular base	Other (specify in Additional Comments)	
620	585	Fill	12	1	1.6	0.14	585	621	Firm mid greyish brown silt with mottling of light greyish silt	Natural infilling	
621	585	Fill	12	1	1.06	0.14	620	622	Firm light brownish grey silt with moderate medium yellow/orange speck/mottle	Natural infilling	
622	585	Fill	12	1	2.92	0.42	621	623	Firm dark black brown clayey silt with frequent pockets of light brownish grey silt with orange mottle	Natural infilling	
623	585	Fill	12	1	1.14	0.28	622	624	Firm mid brownish grey silt with occasional banding/mottling of ornage	Natural infilling	
624	585	Fill	12	1	2.28	0.38	623	625	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with pockets of light brown grey silt with orange mottle	Natural infilling	
625	585	Fill	12	1	1.65	0.36	624	626	Firm light brownish grey silt with frequent orange mottle	Natural infilling	
626	660	Fill	12	1	3.6	0.59	625	1	Hard mid greyish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
627	619	Fill	32	0.6	2.08	0.74	619	1	Friable light orangish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Deliberate backfill	
628	628	Cut	17	1	3.4	1.04	2	629	Linear, moderate sides, irregular base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
629	628	Fill	17	1	1.54	0.2	628	630	Soft mid greyish brown silty sand	Natural infilling	
630	628	Fill	17	1	2.8	0.34	629	631	Hard mid blueish grey silty clay	Natural infilling	
631	628	Fill	17	1	3	0.34	630	1	Firm light orangish yellow silty sand	Natural infilling	
632	632	Cut	8	1	2.19	0.68	2	633	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
633	632	Fill	8	1	1.53	0.48	632	634	Firm mid greyish grey silty clay with occasional organic material	Natural infilling	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
634	632	Fill	8	1	2.19	0.62	633	635	Firm mid brownish grey silt with moderate yellow specks	Natural infilling	
635	632	Fill	8	1	1.22	0.25	634	1	Firm light brownish grey silt	Natural infilling	
636	636	Cut	2	1.8	10.34	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 5’
637	637	Cut	2	1.8	2.42	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 6’
638	638	Cut	8	1	2.86	1.31	659	639	Linear, steep sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Boundary ditch	
639	638	Fill	8	1	1.18	0.43	638	640	Soft dark greyish brown silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
640	638	Fill	8	1	2.05	0.46	639	641	Soft mid brownish grey silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
641	638	Fill	8	1	3.78	0.82	640	652	Soft light greyish brown silty sand with none	Natural infilling	
642	642	Cut	8	0.9	1.55	0.38	2	643	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
643	642	Fill	8	0.1	0.53	0.22	642	644	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
644	642	Fill	8	0.1	0.43	0.13	643	645	Firm mid blueish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
645	642	Fill	8	0.9	0.38	0.18	644	646	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
646	646	Cut	8	0.9	1.14	0.37	645	647	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and NE-SW aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
647	646	Fill	8	0.9	1.04	0.25	646	648	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
648	646	Fill	8	0.9	1.14	0.14	647	649	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
649	646	Fill	8	0.9	1.14	0.9	648	1	Soft light brownish grey sandy silt with no significant inclusions	Natural infilling	
650	6	Fill	1	1	0.78	0.13	2	7	Firm mid blueish grey clayey silt with occasional small decayed plant material	Natural infilling	
651	651	Cut	2	1.8	3.61	N/A	2		Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		‘Ditch 7’
652	652	Cut	8	1	2.32	0.56	641	653	Linear, gradual sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	

Context	Cut	Type	Trench	Length	Width	Depth	above	below	description	Interpretation	Group name
653	652	Fill	8	1	2.32	0.32	652	655	Soft light brownish grey sandy silt with none	Natural infilling	
654	654	Cut	25	2.27	1.16	N/A	2	1	Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		'Ditch 4'
655	652	Fill	8	1	2.32	0.28	653	1	Soft light greyish yellow sandy silt with mottling of orange	Natural infilling	
656	656	Cut	13	1.8	2.98	N/A	VOID	VOID	Surveyed only - excavated in other trenches		'Ditch 11'
657	657	Cut	8	1	2.26	0.68	2	658	Linear, moderate sides, concave base and N-S aligned	Ditch - unknown function	
658	657	Fill	8	1	2.26	0.52	657	659	Friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with none	Natural infilling	
659	657	Fill	8	1	2.16	0.25	658	1	Friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with none	Natural infilling	
660	660	Cut	12	1	3.6	0.59	625	626	Linear, moderate sides, irregular base and E-W aligned		'Ditch 11'
661	591	Fill	4	1	0.64	0.14	593	594	Friable light Pinkish brown sandy silt with mottling of orange silt	Natural infilling	

Appendix 3: The Roman Pottery

By Ian Rowlandson

Introduction

A total of 68 sherds (1.174kg, 1.18 RE) from a total of 54 vessels were recorded. The pottery ranged in date from the 2nd to 4th century AD. This group had a similar range to assemblages recorded by the author from Clay Lane, Spalding (Rowlandson et al. 2020) but included a broader range of late Roman pottery of types that were more abundant from the Spalding Wygate Park excavations and at Baston (Darling 2007; Darling et al. 2020). The assemblage would appear fairly normal for a Roman site from the Spalding area. A context-by-context description is presented below.

Samian was restricted to a few small fragments including the rim from a bowl or dish from context 521. A single small, heavily burnt Dressel 20 amphora sherd was recovered from context 45 but there were no mortaria noted amongst the assemblage.

Nene Valley type colour-coated wares were well represented including a large proportion from a folded beaker from context 559, a paint decorated bowl mimicking samian form Drag. 36 (521) and fragments from jars and a bowl or dish. A Nene Valley mica-dusted vessel from context 525 was another unusual vessel from this assemblage although the form of this vessel was uncertain. The colour-coated vessels present were what one might expect from a late Roman assemblage predominantly dating to the 4th century AD. A single light-fired white ware sherd from context 507 was the only vessel from the oxidised ware class present.

Reduced wares were the most common class represented with the Nene Valley grey wares the most common fabric with examples of beakers, jars bowls and dishes recorded. Sandy grey wares were the next most numerous reduced ware including a sherd from a bowl with a grooved lip and fragments from jars. A few sherds were attributed to the finer NVGY early to mid Roman fabric with most sherds probably from jars. The only regional reduced ware import would appear to be a Black Burnished ware 1 bowl or dish with a plain rim from context 44. Shell-gritted wares were also well represented and were probably produced in southern Lincolnshire or the Nene Valley, all of the sherds appeared to be from jars including a necked jar from context 521 and a jar with an everted rim from context 237.

Methodology

An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014) augmented with fabrics in use for the south of the county (Precious 2001; Rowlandson et al. 2020; Darling et al. 2020). Rim equivalents have also been recorded (Pollard 1990). A full tabulated dating summary by context and a sherd archive are presented below.

Pottery by ware type

MHWS25

Fabric summary							
Fabric code	**Fabric group**	**Fabric details**	**Sherd**	**Sherd %**	**Weight (g)**	**Weight %**	**Total RE %**
SAM	Samian	Undifferentiated	2	2.94%	6	0.51%	4
DR20	Amphora	Dr 20 amphorae	1	1.47%	22	1.87%	0
CC1	Fine	Colour coated fabric 1	13	19.12%	199	16.95%	58
NVMIC	Fine	Nene Valley colour-coated with mica over slip	1	1.47%	59	5.03%	0
CR	Oxidised	Roman cream wares (various)	1	1.47%	6	0.51%	0
BB1	Reduced	Black burnished 1, unspecified	1	1.47%	7	0.60%	4
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	10	14.71%	138	11.75%	6
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	1	1.47%	22	1.87%	0
NVGW	Reduced	Nene Valley grey ware	18	26.47%	257	21.89%	14
NVGY	Reduced	Earlier Nene Valley grey ware	4	5.88%	22	1.87%	0
SHEL	Calcareous	Miscellaneous undifferentiated shell-tempered	16	23.53%	436	37.14%	32

Form summary							
Form	**Form Type**	**Form Description**	**Sherd**	**Sherd %**	**Weight (g)**	**Weight %**	**Total RE %**
BK	Beaker	Unclassified form	2	2.94%	5	0.43%	0
BKNV52	Beaker	Round indents as RPNV 52	6	8.82%	127	10.82%	50
B36	Bowl	Copy of Samian form 36	1	1.47%	22	1.87%	2
BGF	Bowl	Grooved flange	1	1.47%	10	0.85%	6
18/31-31	Bowl/dish	Samian form- see Webster 1996	1	1.47%	5	0.43%	4
BD	Bowl/dish	-	4	5.88%	127	10.82%	0
CLSD	Closed	Form	19	27.94%	275	23.42%	0
DPR	Dish	Plain rim	1	1.47%	7	0.60%	4
J	Jar	Unclassified form	4	5.88%	159	13.54%	6
JEV	Jar	Everted rim	2	2.94%	35	2.98%	24
JL	Jar	Large	1	1.47%	145	12.35%	0
JNK	Jar	Necked	2	2.94%	33	2.81%	20
JB	Jar/Bowl	Unclassified form	2	2.94%	54	4.60%	0
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	22	32.35%	170	14.48%	2

Dating summary

Pottery dating summary							
Context	**F Type**	**F No**	**Spot date**	**Comments**	**Sherd**	**Weight (g)**	**Total RE %**
044	Ditch	043	3-4C	A small group including a tiny sherd of samian, Nene Valley grey ware and a sherd from a plain rimmed dish.	5	27	4
045	Ditch	043	M1-M3	A heavily burnt sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora with a gritty fabric.	1	22	0
094	Ditch	090	L2-4	A single colour-coated sherd, probably from a beaker.	1	3	0

MHWS25

Pottery dating summary							
Context	**F Type**	**F No**	**Spot date**	**Comments**	**Sherd**	**Weight (g)**	**Total RE %**
114	Ditch	113	M2-3	A small group including a fragment from a shell-gritted jar, grey ware and Nene Valley grey ware.	4	157	0
116	Ditch	113	Roman	A single, small grey ware sherd. A further small, shell-gritted sherd and a grey ware sherd were recorded from sample 16.	3	16	0
119	Ditch	113	Roman?	A single shell-gritted sherd possibly of Roman date recovered from sample 17.	1	2	2
228	Ditch	226	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	15	0
233	Gully	232	Roman	Excoriated sherds from a single grey ware vessel.	2	5	0
237	Ditch	234	Roman?	Shell-gritted sherds from a jar with an everted rim.	2	35	24
303	Ditch	297	M2-3	A single sherd of Nene Valley grey ware.	1	5	0
489	Ditch	484	Roman	A single sherd from a grey ware bowl or dish.	1	45	0
507	Ditch	506	Roman	A single excoriated white ware sherd.	1	6	0
519	Ditch	512	M2-3	A burnt sherd from a Nene Valley grey ware bowl (marked 519?) and a sherd from a shell-gritted jar.	2	117	0
520	Ditch	512	3C	A small group including Nene Valley grey ware, grey ware, a sherd from a colour-coated bowl and a shell-gritted sherd.	6	56	6
521	Ditch	512	M2-3	A medium sized group including a sherd from a samian bowl or dish, a colour-coated bowl mimicking samian form Drag. 36 with painted decoration, a jar or beaker with traces of painted decoration, Nene Valley grey ware, a colour-coated a bowl or dish and a shell-gritted jar rim.	14	331	18
525	Ditch	512	3C	A small group including a sherd from a Nene Valley grey ware jar and a Nene Valley vessel with a mica rich colour-coat or slip	8	141	14
558	Ditch	512	Roman?	Small, shell-gritted sherds, possibly of Roman date, from sample 24.	6	15	0
559	Ditch	512	4C	A large proportion of squat, colour-coated beaker with a funnel rim and rounded indents (BKNV52; Gillam 1970, Type 52; Howe et al. 1980, No. 51).	6	127	50
609	Ditch	605	L1-2	A small group including a grey ware sherd and a grey ware sherd with voids, possibly from fossil shell.	2	33	0
639	Ditch	638	3-4C	A sherd from a colour-coated bowl or dish.	1	16	0

Recommendations

- All of the pottery was stable
- The pottery from this scheme has been paralleled and no further work on this assemblage is recommended.
- The pottery should be offered to the relevant local museum
- Further excavations may produce more substantial, significant groups of pottery. In the event of further excavations the pottery from this phase of work should be considered alongside any further more significant material found.

- The beaker from context 559 might be suitable for local display but better examples of similar types are held by The Collection.

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Pottery sherd archive

MHWS25- Sherd data																
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample
044	BB1	DPR	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM		1	7	20	4	
044	GREY	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS		1	7	0	0	
044	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	10	0	0	
044	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
044	SAM	-	-	-	-		1			BS; FLAKE		1	1	0	0	
045	DR20	-	-	-	-		1	BURNT		BS		1	22	0	0	
094	CC1	BK	-	-	-		1			BS; BKFN?		1	3	0	0	
114	SHEL	JL	-	-	-		1	BURNT		BS SHLDR; IRF		1	145	0	0	
114	NVGY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	2	0	0	
114	NVGW	-	-	-	-		2	ABR		BS		2	10	0	0	

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MHWS25

MHWS25- Sherd data																
Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Vessels	Alt	Drawing	Comments	Join	Sherd	Weight	Rim diam	Rim eve	Sample
116	NVGY	-	-	-	-		1			BS CARINATION		1	13	0	0	
116	NVGY	CLSD	-	-	-	SHG	1			BS		1	2	0	0	16
116	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS		1	1	0	0	16
119	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM; R		1	2	0	2	17
228	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		1	15	0	0	
233	GREY	-	-	-	-	CORD	1	VAB		BS		2	5	0	0	
237	SHEL	JEV	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM SHLDR; IRF; ?ADTE		2	35	18	24	
303	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
489	GREY	JB	-	-	-		1			BASE		1	45	0	0	
507	CR	CLSD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BS		1	6	0	0	
519	SHEL	CLSD	-	-	-	STRING	1			BASE; R; 3C+?; SLSHB TYPE?		1	70	0	0	
519	NVGW	BD	-	-	-		1			BASE		1	47	0	0	
520	NVGY	CLSD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	5	0	0	
520	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	-		2	ABR		BS		2	27	0	0	
520	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	7	0	0	
520	GREY	BGF	-	-	-		1			RIM		1	10	22	6	
520	CC1	J	-	-	-	SHG	1	ABR		BS SHLDR		1	7	0	0	
521	NVGW	BD	-	-	-		1	VAB		BASE		1	40	0	0	
521	NVGW	CLSD	-	-	-		3	VAB		BS		3	55	0	0	
521	SHEL	JNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM; R		1	16	20	6	
521	SHEL	J	-	-	-		1			BS; IRF; WM		2	145	0	0	
521	CC1	CLSD	-	-	-	PA	1			BS		1	8	0	0	
521	CC1	J	-	-	-		1	VAB		RIM		1	7	18	6	
521	CC1	B36	-	-	-	PSC	1	ABR		RIM; PAINTED SCROLLS ON RIM; RIM EDGE BROKEN		1	22	0	2	
521	NVGW	BD	-	-	-		1	ABR		BASE		1	24	0	0	
521	NVGW	-	-	-	-		2	ABR		BS		2	9	0	0	
521	SAM	18/31-31	-	-	-		1	BURNT		RIM; SAMCG?		1	5	22	4	
525	NVMIC	-	-	-	-		1			BASE PED; LOOKS CLSD? MIGHT BE A BOX OR LID		1	59	0	0	
525	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS		2	35	0	0	
525	NVGW	-	-	-	-		2	ABR		BS		2	19	0	0	
525	NVGW	JNK	-	-	-		1	ABR		RIM SHLDR		1	17	11	14	
525	NVGW	BK	-	-	-		1			BS; FOLDED?		1	2	0	0	
525	CC1	JB	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS		1	9	0	0	
558	SHEL	-	-	-	-		1	ABR		BS; R		6	15	0	0	24
559	CC1	BKNV52	-	-	-		1			RIM GIRTH BASE PED; FULL PROF; GILLAM 1970 TYPE 52; HOWE ET AL 1980 NO. 51		6	127	5	50	
609	GREY	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS; BK?		1	11	0	0	
609	GREY?	CLSD	-	-	-		1			BS; VOIDS SHWEL OR VEG?		1	22	0	0	

MHWS25

MHWS25- Sherd data																
Context	**Fabric**	**Form**	**Rim**	**Body**	**Base**	**Decoration**	**Vessels**	**Alt**	**Drawing**	**Comments**	**Join**	**Sherd**	**Weight**	**Rim diam**	**Rim eve**	**Sample**
639	CC1	BD	-	-	-		1	RESIN RESIDUE OVER BREAK		BS		1	16	0	0	

Appendix 4: The Briquetage

By Robert Otter

Introduction

A total of 486 pieces of briquetage from 29 contexts, collected during Trial Trenching at Monk's House Lane, Spalding Lincolnshire (Site Code MHWS25) was submitted for Assessment. In total the pieces collectively weighed 11,815g. This is a small collection and suggests the presence of three or more salterns in the vicinity, although these were not identified within the trenching. Geophysics indicated multiple small sub rectangular enclosures which are likely to be related to the process of salt making in the 2nd-4th centuries; these were identified and excavated in Trenches 18, 25, and 34 where dense deposits of briquetage were identified. Further briquetage material was observed and collected from Trenches 26, 27, 31, 32 and 34.

Nature of the Assemblage

As with other collections of briquetage - the industrial ceramic material associated with the heating and crystallising of brine - the material was in poor condition; however, some complete items were retrieved. The abraded and fragmentary nature of this collection is in keeping with much of the material coming from salt making, although some complete pedestals are often present. The level of abrasion in this case, particularly in Trenches 27 and 35 is strongly suggestive of residuality.

Method of Analysis and Recording

All the processed material was examined macroscopically and recorded on proforma Excel sheets. On the container sherds the amount of chlorine bleaching, caused by the heated brine altering the colour of the fabric, was noted. Thicknesses of container sherds were recorded.

Classes and Types of briquetage

Following the Fenland Survey, during which over 300 saltern sites were located as surface finds and ten subsequently excavated, an extensive analysis of the briquetage resulted in the identification and classification of four broad categories of material; Containers, Supports, Structural and Miscellaneous (Morris 2007).

Containers

Containers are the shallow ceramic vessels, usually rectangular in plan, in which the strengthened brine was heated. In the Fenland these appeared to come chiefly in two forms, gutter-shaped troughs and shallow flat-based pans, but with some intermediate variations. Probably mould-made, the former are likely to have been formed as wet clay, possibly around a tree branch, cut in half when shaped and have a half-moon shaped piece of clay added to the open end (e.g. Morris 2007, fig. 6). While only some of the container pieces from MHWS25, a flat-based type, could be identified to form-type, both

pans and troughs were present in a collection from the excavated site at Cowbit some 8.208 km to the southeast (Morris 2001). Container fragments from Monk's House Lane measured between 6 and 16 mm thick and are more characteristic of pans and few showed any evidence of salt bleaching. Out of a total of 198 container sherds eleven of which were rim fragments, two were flat, four rounded and three pointed. A further six fragments of container base were present. In terms of the fabric the containers were organic tempered. One piece had shell-temper, a characteristic of Middle Iron Age containers (Lincolnshire Fenland refence context (579)).

Supports

These take several forms and are generally hand-shaped when wet and used to hold the containers firmly in position during the heating process. Each is a 'one-off', shaped to fit a particular gap between heating structure and container(s) to maintain the integrity of the containers during the heating process.

Pedestals tend to be positioned vertically, while the function of spacer/clips is to maintain lateral stability for the containers within the heating structure. A single spacer/clip were present in this small collection along with a piece of briquetage with a fingerprint. The remnants of pedestals were identified and were of a cylindrical type, however, their poor fragmentary preservation makes it difficult to give a precise identification. Two of the cylindrical pedestals were intact, these came from contexts (194) and (368) and had evidence of salt bleaching on the exterior indicating repeated contact with salt water, a common trait on pedestals. A single fragment of a support type bar was present, bars, previously referred to in the fenland as a cigar-shaped bar (Hallam 1970) form an enigmatic part of the support package. As the name suggests, these are elongated fired clay items, circular in section with one end usually sloping, as if leaning against either a container or wall at an angle, but seldom are they found complete.

Structural

Structural material represents the remains of the heating structure. These were either simple hearths or more sophisticated ovens. Hearths were used from the Bronze Age to the later part of the Iron Age. The excavated site at nearby Cowbit Wash had the earliest identified salt oven, from which a radiocarbon date of 180-95BC was calculated from material in the oven flues. At the Clay Lake site evaluated by Network Archaeology some one kilometre to the north, oven material was present (Morris 2011).

At Monk's House Lane a total of 125 pieces of structural material was present across contexts (86) (89) (124) (125) (152) (368) (370) (498) (499) (502) and a total of 46 pieces from context (504) some in good condition. In total the pieces weighed collectively 4,766.78g

Miscellaneous

These undiagnostic fragments of fired clay material have no indication of their original form type and therefore are assigned to the miscellaneous class. The pieces were extremely fragmentary and unidentifiable, but their fabrics strongly resemble the identifiable briquetage in the collection.

Discussion

Trenching at Monk's House Lane, Spalding revealed briquetage in eight trenches, these being trenches 8,18, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 34. Of these, Trenches 18, 25 and 34 yielded the majority of the briquetage, which is unsurprising as small enclosures were identified in these trenches on the geophysics. Trench 18 contained a total of 130 pieces weighing 3,457g. Trench 25 contained 136 pieces weighing 3,280.534g. A clay lined ditch [492] was also identified in Trench 25 possibly used for water storage and ditch [496] may have acted as a possible water feeder to bring water to the salt making area. In Trench 34 a total of 128 pieces were recovered and weighed 2.596.246 g.

In Trench 8, 11 pieces weighing 126g were recovered. In Trench 26, 22 pieces of briquetage were collected in two separate contexts (181) and (183) and weighed a total of 317g. In Trench 27 a single fragment of briquetage weighing 3g was recovered. In Trench 31 a total of 30 pieces of briquetage weighing 312g were collected. In Trench 32 three small fragments weighing a total of 7g were retrieved. A much higher concentration of briquetage was located within Trenches 18, 25 and 34 which hints at a closer proximity to a saltern but has subsequently been ploughed away; the topsoil is approximately 0.35m thick on to the natural deposit, with alluvium only present in Trenches 36-40 in the south of the Site.

These overall quantities are small indeed compared to the briquetage from excavated salterns which tend to number thousands of items. Nevertheless, the discovery of those items together indicates the presence of salt making in the immediate vicinity. The general area of Spalding is known for salt making sites with excavated examples from Cowbit Wash (Lane 2001), at Cowbit on the route of the new A1073 (now A16) (Failes and Peachy 2013) and at Clay Lake north of the A16 (Network Archaeology 2011).

Despite the lack of quantity, the briquetage recovered spanned the range of material-types present on salt making sites of the Iron Age or Roman periods, with container pieces, supports, structural piece and miscellaneous items, together indicating salt production in the vicinity.

Dated pottery from the site (and in some cases from features containing briquetage) are chiefly 2nd to 4th centuries AD, with some Iron Age pottery also recovered. However, the characteristics of the briquetage collection suggests an earlier date, most likely late Iron Age. One indicator is the lack of 'bleaching' on the pieces. Bleaching is caused when chlorine in the brine is activated by heat, altering the normally orange-red iron –rich colour of the fabric clay matrix to pink, lavender and finally yellow/white. The degree of bleaching is dependent upon the intensification of contact, either over a single, continuous length of time or repeatedly over shorter periods of time (Morris 2007).

Bleaching is rarely evident in substantial amounts on the pre-Late Iron Age briquetage in Lincolnshire. From the Late Iron Age and particularly into the Roman period many of the pieces are increasingly

covered and the fabrics of the often-used containers are sometimes bleached to a creamy white/yellow colour throughout. None of the containers from MHWS25 display this bleaching characteristic and only some fragment appears bleached. Therefore, it is considered that this briquetage is pre-Roman, certainly earlier than most of the pottery dates and most probably belongs in a similar Late Iron Age date range to the Clay Lake site evaluated to the southeast (Morris 2011).

Statement of Potential

Assessment of the briquetage has included examination of all pieces recovered. Given the nature of this industrial ceramic material the level of Assessment is considered to be detailed, and little could be added by further analysis. Therefore, no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

Should further work be undertaken on the site it is recommended that a briquetage specialist should be consulted to advise on excavation and briquetage collection methods.

Storage and Curation

Lincolnshire County Council will be the receiving body for the finds and site archive.

Conservation

Items of briquetage retained may require special storage or conservation measures.

References

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MHWS25

PCA Archaeology 2018, Clay Lake, Spalding, Lincolnshire. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. Unpublished

Trench No	Context No	Feature type	Quantity	Artefact type	Bleach	Description	Weight (g)	Context weight total (g)
8	322	ditch	1	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	3	3
	579	ditch terminus	1	container	moderate	single fragment of container with shell within	7	
	579	ditch terminus	9	miscellaneous	moderate	Misc fragments unidentifiable	116	123
18	124	ditch	6	slab/hearth	moderate on top	fired on outer	851	
	124	ditch	2	container	none	body sherds 9.27mm thick and 8.72mm thick	10	
	124	ditch	1	container base	none	container base 11.76mm thick by base 14.40mm thick (B1 reference)	24	
	124	ditch	1	container base	none	lip on base 6.91mm thick 10.18mm on base (B2 reference)	17	
	124	ditch	1	container handle	none	handle round both side 68.23 long 39.56 wide 21.96 thick	58	
	124	ditch	2	pedestal	moderate on outer	broken cylindrical. Slightly fired	79	
	124	ditch	2	clip	moderate on outer	clip burning on small piece	24	
	124	ditch	1	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	15	1078
	125	ditch	4	slab/hearth	moderate on top	fragments of hearth	746	
	125	dich	21	container	none	container fragments from 7.96mm thick to 12.19mm thick	181	
	125	dich	1	container rim	moderate on top	fragment of container rim flat 29.19mm thick (R1 reference)	32	
	125	ditch	1	container rim	none	fragment of container rim covered to a point (R2 reference)	7	
	125	ditch	13	pedestal	none	fragments of pedestals	124	
	125	ditch	19	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	575	1665
	127	ditch	1	container	none	single body sherds 10.27mm thick	7	7
	128	ditch	20	container	moderate on some	fragments of containers 9.89mm thick to 14.44 thick	155	
	128	ditch	1	container base	moderate on outer	fragment of container base wall 10.83mmn thick base 14.61mmthick (B3 reference)	28	
	128	ditch	1	wedge	moderate all over	fragment of possible wedge 20.47mm thick at top 26.39 side	16	
	128	ditch	23	pedestal	none	fragments of pedestals	587	
	128	ditch	3	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	51	837

	311	ditch	6	miscellaneous	moderate	Misc fragments unidentifiable	51	51
25	86	ditch terminus	25	slab/hearth	slight on interion	slab/hearth fired on outer	1652	
	86	ditch terminus	2	container	none	body sherds .9.00mm thick @ 6.52 thick	17	
	86	ditch terminus	1	pedestal	none	broken cylindrical.	61	
	86	ditch terminus	4	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments.	201	
	86	ditch terminus	1	clip	moderate both sides	clip almost grey on outer	11	1,942
	89	pit	2	slab/hearth	none	flat on outer slightly covered on one	197	
	89	pit	1	container	none	single body sherds 5.56mm thick	8	205
	370	ditch terminus	1	pedestal	moderate	unknown pedestal base 32.44mm thick top 18.89mm thick 36.01 tall	30	30
	399	ditch	2	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	94	94
	495	ditch	11	container	moderate	fragments of container 10.18mm thick to 14.38mm thick	126	
	495	ditch	8	miscellaneous	moderate	Misc fragments unidentifiable	175	301
	498	ditch	4	slab/hearth	moderate	fragments of slab/hearth	147	
	498	ditch	3	pedestal	moderate	fragment of pedestal	117	
	498	ditch	1	container rim	moderate	single fragment of container rim16.37mm thick (R9 reference)	22	286
	499	ditch	1	container base	moderate	single fragment of container base wall 12.13mm thick base 9.51mmthick (B6 reference)	26	
	499	ditch	2	slab/hearth	moderate	two fragments of slab/hearth	165	191
	502	ditch	3	slab/hearth	none	three fragments of slab/hearth	263	
	502	ditch	4	container	moderate	fragment of container 7.20mm thick to13.27mm thick	35	
	502	ditch	2	miscellaneous	moderate	Misc fragments unidentifiable	45	343
	504	ditch	2	slab/hearth	moderate	part of a whole slab/hearth in two parts (1 of 5 bags)	1.771	
	504	ditch	8	slab/hearth	moderate	part of a whole slab/hearth in eight parts (2 of 5 bags)	2.544	
	504	dich	8	slab/hearth	moderate	part of a whole slab/hearth in eight parts (3 of 5 bags)	2.104	
	504	dich	14	slab/hearth	moderate	part of a whole slab/hearth in fourteen parts (4 of 5 bags)	609	
	504	ditch	14	slab/hearth	moderate	part of a whole slab/hearth in fourteen parts (5 of 5 bags)	2.115	
	504	ditch	19	container	moderate	fragment of container 9.60mm thick to11.68mm thick	158	
	504	ditch	10	pedestal	moderate	fragmented pedestals	315	

	504	ditch	1	container base	very bleach	fragment of container base wall 12.59 mm thick base 9,07mm thick (B7 reference)	12	
	504	ditch	1	pedestal	moderate	rounded pedestal fragment	32	
	504	ditch	1	container rim	moderate	fragment of flat rim 18.30mm thick (R10 refence)	20	
	504	ditch	1	container rim	moderate	fragment of container rim pointed 13.23mm thick (R11 reference)	14	
	504	ditch	1	pedestal bar	moderate	cigar shaped bar flat on one side support bar 24.36mm thick	18	
	504	ditch	6	miscellaneous	moderate	Misc fragments unidentifiable	190	1376.534
26	181	ditch	4	flat container	moderate all over	flat tray overfired 15.59mm thick	32	
	181	ditch	1	fingerprint	moderate on one side	fingerprint 22.26mm thick	24	
	181	dich	2	pedestal	moderate on both	two halves of pedestals	177	
	181	ditch	6	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	53	286
	183	ditch	1	container rim	moderate	fragment of container rim 13.84mm thick (R3 reference)	9	
	183	ditch	8	container	some moderate	fragmented container 9.63mm thick	22	31
27	231	ditch	1	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	3	3
28	237	linear ditch	15	miscellaneous	moderate	from sample <4>	47	47
31	194	dich	18	container	moderate	fragments of containers 9.32mm thick to 10.38 thick	56	
	194	dich	1	container rim	moderate	fragment of rim rounded 13.92 mm thick (R4 reference)	7	
	194	dich	1	pedestal	none	single small pedestal	25	
	194	ditch	1	pedestal	highly bleach	single thick small pedestal intact 53.96mm base 69.46mm long	144	
	194	dich	1	pedestal	moderate	cigar shaped bar 29.08mm thick 78.82mmlong	43	275
	202	ditch	3	container	moderate	fragments of container 8.54mm thick (sample no. 12)	13	13
	250	dich	1	container	moderate	single fragment of container	9	9
	253	ditch	2	container	moderate	small fragments of container 10.08mm thick	8	
	253	ditch	2	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	7	15
32	483	ditch	2	miscellaneous	none	Misc fragments unidentifiable	5	5
	612	ditch	1	container	none	fragment of container 3.24mm thick	2	2
34	152	dich	11	slab/hearth	moderate on top	fragments slab/hearth	824	

	152	ditch	1	container	moderate	single fragment of container8.03mmthick	8	832
	367	ditch terminus	9	container	moderate	fragments of container 10.79mmmm thick to 5.72mm thick	83	
	367	ditch terminus	1	container base	moderate	fragment of container base.wall15.99mm thick base 11.60mm thick (B4 reference)	30	
	367	ditch terminus	1	container rim	moderate	fragment of rounded rim 8.84mm thick (R5 reference)	31	144
	368	ditch terminus	47	container	moderate	fragment of container 8.75mm thick to 16.87 mm thick	260	
	368	ditch terminus	1	container rim	none	fragment of container rim pointed 14.73mm thick (R6 reference)	7	
	368	ditch terminus	1	wedge	moderate	fragment of wedge shape 18.50mm top two 29.90mm	25	
	368	ditch terminus	1	container rim	moderate	flat container rim 20.20mm thick (R7 reference)	19	
	368	ditch terminus	1	container base	moderate	fragment of container bast .wall 14.02mm thick. base 13.34mmthick (B5 reference)	15	
	368	ditch terminus	5	pedestal	moderate	fragmented pedestals	252	
	368	ditch terminus	1	slab/hearth	moderate	slab/hearth fired on outer	164	
	368	ditch terminus	1	pedestal	moderate	small fragment of pedestal 38.40mm tall	77	
	368	ditch terminus	1	pedestal	moderate	unknown pedestal base 27.36mmthick top 18.37mm thick 40.46 tall	34	
	368	ditch terminus	1	container rim	moderate	thick fragment of rim 32.43mm thick (R8 refence)	78	
	368	ditch terminus	25	slab/hearth	moderate	fragment of slab/hearth	1.246	
	368	ditch terminus	1	slab/hearth	over bleach	over fired slab/hearth	40	972.246
	370	ditch terminus	15	slab/hearth	moderate	fragments of slab/hearth	584	
	370	ditch terminus	3	container	none	fragment container 11.74 mm thick	31	
	370	ditch terminus	1	pedestal	moderate	single fragment of pedestal	34	649
28	237	liner ditch	X15	Miscellaneous	moderate	from sample no 4	47g	
				486				total 10280.78
	Total pieces							
	containers (198 pieces)							

	slab/hearth (145 pieces)						
	pedestal (68 pieces)						
	possible wedge (2 pieces)						
	fingerprint (1 piece)						
	miscellaneous (87 pieces)						
	clip (3 pieces)						

Appendix 5: The Ceramic Building Material

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeology Handbook (2016, 2024 revision), using the codes and system devised for the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (unpublished). A total of three fragments weighing 1347 grams was recorded.

Methodology

The material was weighed and then examined visually. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 1 below. Firing condition (oxidation/reduction) and principal inclusions are recorded in the archive table (Table 1), with quartz sand size recorded as fine, medium or coarse.

Condition

There are two large fragments and two smaller pieces. Two pieces from (499) are abraded. None of the recovered fragments have any remnants of mortar/bonding material adhered.

Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills (499) in [496] in Trench 25, (399) in [395] in Trench 26 and (436) in [435] in Trench 40.

Results

Table 1 below shows a full archive catalogue list of the material.

Table 1, the ceramic building material

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	W(g)
26	399	BRK	Misc. Brick	Oxidised; Calcareous	Slop moulded; stacking scars; 60mm deep; 'Fenland' type fabric	18th-19th	1	442
40	436	CBM	Misc. ceramic building material	Oxidised; fine; mica; Calcareous	Flake; undiagnostic; well fired	Roman or post Roman	1	3
25	499	FCLAY	Fired Clay	Oxidised; fine mica	x1 Tapered; struck upper; x1 flake/fragment; grass impressions.	Roman or post Roman	2	902
						Total	**4**	**1347**

Range

Ditch [496] in Trench 25 yielded two ceramic fragments, both of which are abraded. One item appears to be shaped, with a tapered end, perhaps an unusual brick item of post-medieval date or a fragment of oven or kiln furniture. Although crudely finished, the item is very well fired, in a clean, calcareous fabric and is unbleached; it has upper strike marks and appears to have been made in a former suggesting a post-medieval date rather than earlier. A fragment of later post-medieval brick was also recovered from Ditch [395] in Trench 26, whilst a flake of ceramic building material, also likely of post-medieval date was recovered form Ditch [435] in Trench 40.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The items are not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

References

~ 2002, *Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material, version 3.3* [internet]. Available *at*: https://bleatings.blogspot.com/2024/03/ceramic-building-material-minimum.html

~2016 (2024 revision), *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at: https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2204/archaeology-handbook-pdfa

Abbreviations

Cxt Context
Misc. Miscellaneous
NoF Number of fragments
W(g) Weight (grams)

Appendix 6: The Animal Bone

By Karen Deighton

Introduction

A total of 186 fragments of bone refitting to 123 elements, were hand collected, and 322 bone fragments were recovered from the sieved residues (2mm and 10mm mesh size) of ten environmental samples during the archaeological evaluation at Monk's House Lane, Spalding. The material originates from ditches, gullies and pits located across fourteen trenches with little dating/phasing. This report will aim to summarise the nature of the assemblage recovered, its distribution, significance and any future work that is needed.

Methodology

The material was firstly sorted into recordable and non-recordable fragments and bones with fresh breaks or obvious joins reassembled. Identification was aided by Schmid (1972); Lawrence and Brown (1974) for small mammals and Serjeantson and Cohen (1996) for birds.

The following were recorded for each element: context, anatomical element, taxa, proximal fusion, distal fusion, side, burning, butchery, pathology, and erosion. Ribs and vertebrae were recorded as horse, pig, dog, sheep size or cattle size but not included in quantification as their multiple numbers introduce bias. Quantification was by Minimum number of bone elements (MNE). Recording of fusion follows Silver (1969). Cattle and pig teeth were aged after Grant (1982) and sheep teeth after Payne (1973). Recognition and recording of butchery are after Binford (1981 The material was recorded onto an access database.

The Assemblage

Overall, 23.7% of the hand collected assemblage and 49% of the sieved assemblage could be categorized by size only (e.g. cattle size, sheep size).

The three major domesticated species (cattle, sheep, and pig) are the most common species from the site overall, with some minor domesticated species (horse and dog) and some background taxa (Frog/toad, small rodent) present (Tables 1 and 2).

Condition of bone

Bone surface erosion was at a moderate level with 6.5% of the assemblage exhibiting high levels of erosion, this is likely due to mechanical or chemical soil action. Fragmentation of the assemblage was fairly high with 45.6% of bone being 25% or less complete (Table 3).

Evidence for butchery was noted on two bones and canid gnawing was noted on five bones. Burning was present in the assemblage as calcined bone (indicating a heat above 600 degrees Celsius) noted

from four contexts, blackened bone from two contexts, and a further context had both blacked and calcined bone.

Distribution by Trench

The assemblage is described below by trench and summarized is tables 1 and 2.

Trench 1

Bone was taken from ditch cuts [6] and [43]. The assemblage consisted of cattle and cattle size bone

Trench7

Material was collected from ditch cuts [90],[512] and [580] and comprised predominantly cattle bone with cattle size fragments and a fragment of horse metatarsal

Trench8

The assemblage came from ditch cuts [313],[317] and [638] and consisted of cattle, sheep/goat, horse and dog. Dog remains included a partial hind limb from (315)/ [313].

Trench16

Bone was recovered from the fills of ditch cuts [113]. Unfortunately, 50% of the small assemblage could be categorized as sheep size only, the remainder was identified as sheep/goat. Chicken size bone and small rodent were noted from sample<16> context (116)/ [113].

Trench18

Material was collected from three ditch cut [306]. The assemblage consisted of cattle/cattle size bone and horse.

Trench21

Two fragments of cattle size bone were recovered from ditch cut [240].

Trench26

Animal bone was collected from fills of pit [172] and ditch cuts [180],[215] and [395]. The assemblage was dominated by cattle bone with a smaller proportion of sheep/goat with frog/toad from samples.

Trench27

Material was recovered from ditch cuts [224],[226] and [234]. The assemblage consisted of the three major domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat, and pig) plus fragments of cattle size and sheep size bones

Trench28

Bone came from ditch cuts [22],[258] and gullies [270],[273] and [276]. Seventy-five percent of the assemblage was cattle bone with the remaining 25% categorized by size only. The cattle bone was largely derived from a cattle forelimb and mandible (tooth eruption and wear data suggests an age of at least 18-30months) in (274) gully cut [273], without further excavation to ascertain the presence or

absence of related bone the significance and nature (e.g. domestic waste, disposal of a diseased carcass) of this deposit is unclear.

Trench 29

A partial cattle Metatarsal came from ditch cut [297]

Trench31

Cattle and sheep/goat bone were recovered from ditch cuts [192] and [199].

Trench34

A small mammal long bone shaft was recovered from ditch cut [152]

Trench36

A partial horse skull and four fragments of sheep size skull were recovered from ditch cut [401].

Trench42

Material was recovered from pit [447] and ditch cuts [441] and [473]. The assemblage consisted of cattle and sheep/goat plus cattle size and sheep size. Unfortunately, the calcined bone in (448)/ [447] from sample <16>could not be identified beyond the extremely broad category of indeterminate mammal (UM)and was therefore unhelpful in confirming or refuting if this feature is a cremation pit.

Unassigned

Bone was collected from ditch fills [17],28] and [31] and consisted of cattle/cattle size and horse.

Discussion

The assemblage testifies to the presence and exploitation of the three major food domesticates at the site. Unfortunately ageing and sexing data is too sparse to hint at husbandry strategies or kill-off patterns. The range of body parts for the three, presence of some butchery evidence and burning suggest the deposition of domestic refuge. The presence of small amounts of dog and horse is expected as both played a role in the economy of many sites (i.e. traction/transport for horse, guarding/hunting/herding for dog). Background taxa appear to be sparse, appearing only in samples from trenches 9 and 16.

In terms of spatial distribution small concentrations of bone were noted from trenches 26,27 and 28 which is consistent with the amount of activity seen in these trenches.

Little more can be said of the collection due to the lack of phasing and dating.

Significance and Recommendations

Potential and significance was limited by the moderate size of the assemblage and paucity of dating.

No further work is recommended on the current assemblage; however, the situation should be assessed should further bone become available from any subsequent work at the site.

Trench	C	CSZ	S/G	SSZ	pig	H	Dog	SM	Total
1	**6**	**1**							**7**
7	**4**	**1**				**1**			**6**
8	**2**		**1**	**2**		**1**	**5**		**11**
16		**3**	**3**	**1**					**8**
18	**1**			**1**		**2**			**4**
21		**2**							**2**
26	**13**		**2**						**15**
27	**9**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**1**				**20**
28	**12**	**3**		**1**					**16**
29	**1**								**1**
31	**1**		**2**						**3**
32	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**		**2**			**10**
34								**1**	**1**
36						**1**			**1**
42	**5**	**1**	**3**	**1**					**10**
Not assigned	**1**	**2**				**1**			**4**

Table 1: Hand collected Taxa by Trench(MNE)

Sample	context	cut	Trench	C	CSZ	S/G	SSZ	Pig	H	SR	UM	CKZ	F/T	Total
4	237	234	27	6		16	53	1			50			110
5	272	270	28								1			1
8	275	273	28	2	1		100		1					104
9	398	395	26										4	4
15	448	447	42	1							30			31
16	116	113	16			1	4			1	12	2		20
17	119	113	16				1							1
18	274	270	28	1		1	20							22
19	406	401	36				4							4
24	558	512	7								9			9
Total				**10**	**1**	**18**	**182**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**102**	**2**	**4**	**322**

Table 2: Taxa by sample context and trench (Fragment count)

Stage	Percentage Complete	Number	Percentage(%)
1	Less than 25%	29	28.1
2	25%	18	17.5
3	50%	30	29.1
4	75%	11	10.7
5	100%	15	14.6

Table3: Fragmentation

Key to tables

C=cattle, CSZ=Cattle size, S/G=sheep/goat, SSZ=sheep size, H=horse ,SR=Small rodent, SM=small mammal UM=indeterminate mammal, CKZ=chicken size, F/T=frog/toad

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Appendix 7: The Glass

By Gary Taylor

Glass artefacts recovered during investigations at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (MHWS25), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and recorded during November 2025 in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2024).

Introduction

Seven fragments of glass were recovered. All of them were small, some of them very much so. Consequently, each context assemblage was weighed to a minimum of 0.1g. In total, the collection weighed 11.2g.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition but in small fragments. One piece exhibits pronounced iridescent decay.

Results

Table 1, the glass

Context	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
116 ◊16	Colourless vessel fragments, rare-frequent (variable amongst the individual pieces) bubbles, few dark specks	4	0.5	Roman?
584	Very pale blue, flat with ridge down one side, very rare small bubbles and dark specks, Roman?	1	1.8	Post-medieval? or Roman?
	Olive-green vessel, moderate-frequent small bubbles, few-moderate dark specks, post-medieval? Or Roman??	1	3.4	
608	Dark olive-green bottle neck, very heavy iridescence	1	5.5	17th-18th century
Totals		7	11.2	

Note: ◊ = from environmental sample (and sample number)

Provenance

The glass was recovered from ditch fills (116, 584, 608).

Discussion

The glass is in general small or very small pieces and while probably all from vessels they are otherwise of restricted identity. This applies to their dating too, with only one piece of distinct date.

A few minute fragments of colourless glass were recovered. Colourless glass was produced in quantity from the mid-late 1st century AD and used extensively for good quality tablewares in the 2nd and 3rd centuries but became less common from the later 3rd century on (Price and Cottam 1998,15-16).

A single piece of pale blue glass was collected. Grass of blue-green shade is typical of the 1st to 3rd centuries (Cool 2013, 255). A shard of olive-green glass was also retrieved. This shade is more typical of post-medieval bottles, though the glass contains small bubbles and flecks typical of later Roman vessel glass which came to contain numerous impurities and bubbles (Compton *et al*. 2015). However, the above-mentioned recovered fragments are generally too small and lacking other features to confirm their dating.

The remaining glass fragment is the only piece to allow more confirmed dating. This is from a bottle neck and has severe iridescence. This is characteristic of the post-medieval period, and the item is probably 17th or 18th century in date.

Potential and Recommendations

The small quantity of glass is of limited-moderate potential most of the pieces are too small for confirmed identification, but some are probably fragments of Roman vessels. The definite post-medieval piece is of negligible potential.

No further work is required. The material should be retained for long-term archive storage.

References

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Lincolnshire County Council, 2024 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.* Available at: http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook (rev ed)

Price, J and Cottam, S, 1998 *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook*, Practical Handbook in Archaeology **14** (Council for British Archaeology)

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams

Appendix 8: The Mollusc Shells

By Gary Taylor

Mollusc shells recovered during investigations at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (MHWS25), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and recorded during November 2025 in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2024).

Introduction

A total of 5 mollusc shells, together weighing 21g, were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The mollusc shells were laid out in context order and were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also, any evidence of transformation was noted when present.

Provenance

The shells were retrieved from ditch fills (218, 322).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was poor to good, ranging from small friable fragments to complete shells.

Results

Table 1: Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
218	Oyster?		3	1	Friable fragments
322	oyster	top	1	13	complete
	oyster	bottom	1	7	Near-complete; perforated, small triangular hole
TOTALS			**5**	**21**	

Summary

One of the oyster shells has a perforation through it. This hole is triangular and appears to have been deliberately made, probably by cutting. Examples of perforated oyster shells with drilled or cut holes are not uncommon finds, and examples have been found in Roman contexts at Stonea in Cambridgeshire (Cartwright 1996) and are also known from medieval deposits (Holden 1963, 177; fig

39). The function of such perforated oyster shells is unclear but medieval examples have been postulated as possible temporary roof repairs on domestic buildings. Perforated oyster shells could, alternatively, has been suspended on cords or attached to garments as an item of decoration (Cartwright 1996, 540). Such decorative uses may include as pilgrimage motif, the oyster providing a substitute for scallop shells worn by medieval and later pilgrims to Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

Probably all of the mollusc shells are from oysters and likely to be food waste.

The mollusc shells are of very limited potential and can be discarded.

References

Cartwright, C, 1996 'Pierced oyster shells', in RPJ Jackson and TW Potter, *Excavations at Stonea, Cambridgeshire 1980-85*, 538-40

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Holden, E W, 1963 Excavations at the deserted medieval village of Hangleton Part I, Sussex Archaeological Collections 101, 54-177

Lincolnshire County Council, 2024 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.* Available at: http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook (rev ed)

Abbreviations

CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Cxt	Context
No.	Number
Wt(g)	Weight (grams)

Appendix 9: The Post-Roman Pottery

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook* (2016, 2024 revision). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of five sherds from five vessels, weighing 108 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed. Sherds were then counted and weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to a Microsoft Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery dates from the post-medieval period to the modern period.

Condition

There are five small sherds, one of which is abraded.

Results

Table 1 below shows a catalogue of the material.

Table 1, catalogue of the post Roman pottery

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	Part	Comment	Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
34	158	BOU	Bourne “D” ware	Slightly bumpy	Jar or bowl	BS		15th-16th	1	1	17
26	399	BOU	Bourne “D” ware	Smooth	Dish?	BS	Abraded	15th-16th	1	1	
25	495	LERTH	Late earthenware		Garden pot?	BS		18th-20th	1	1	4
7	584	BOU	Bourne “D” ware	Smooth	Jug	Rim	Expanded upright rim	15th-16th	1	1	12
20	607	BOU	Bourne “D” ware	Slightly bumpy	Large bowl/dish	BS		15th-16th	1	1	75
								Total	**5**	**5**	**108**

Provenance

The pottery was recovered from ditch fills (158) in [156] in Trench 34, (399) in [395] in Trench 26, (495) in [492] in Trench 25, (584) in [580] in Trench 7 and (607) in [605] in Trench 20.

Range

Features within Trenches 7, 20, 26, and 34 produced single small fragmentary pieces in Bourne "D" ware (BOU). This is a common local domestic type of the early post-medieval period, with these pieces likely to date to the 15th and/or 16th century. A fragment in late earthenware, perhaps a piece of garden/flowerpot was recovered from Trench 25.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended. The pottery is not worthy of retention and can be discarded.

Abbreviations

Cxt	Context
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
Tr	Trench
W(g)	Weight (grams)

References

~2016 (2024 revision), *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* [internet]. Available at: https://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/downloads/file/2204/archaeology-handbook-pdfa

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, *A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln* (Oxford)

Appendix 10: The Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Gary Taylor

Clay tobacco pipes recovered during investigations at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (MHWS25), were examined and reported during November 2025 in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2024).

Introduction

The clay pipe was analysed in accordance with guidelines prepared by Davey (1981). A single piece of pipe weighing 1g was recovered.

Condition

The clay pipe is in good condition, though a small piece.

Results

Table 1, The clay tobacco pipe

Context	Bore diameters, /64”						Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	9	8	7	6	5	4				
312						1	1	1	stem	19th century

Provenance

The tobacco pipes were recovered from a ditch fill (312). It is probably a local product, likely to have been made in the Spalding area.

Discussion

A single pipe stem fragment of probable 19th century date was recovered.

Potential and Recommendations

The clay pipe is of very limited potential but provides some tentative dating evidence. No further work is required. The material can be discarded.

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Davey, P, 1981 Guidelines for the processing and publication of clay pipes from excavations. *Medieval and Later Pottery in Wales **4***, 65-88

Lincolnshire County Council, 2024 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.* Available at: http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook (rev ed)

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams

Appendix 11: The Potential Industrial Materials

By Gary Taylor

Potential industrial materials recovered during investigations at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (MHWS25), are reported, below.

The finds were examined and recorded during November 2025 in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2024).

Introduction

Nineteen other finds together weighing a total of 22.2g were recovered. Most of the items, particularly those recovered by environmental sampling, were small with little weight. However, all context assemblages were weighed to a minimum of 0.1g.

Results

Table 1, the other finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
202 ◊12	slag	Probable fuel ash slag, non-magnetic	3	0.2	
398 ◊9	coal	coal	5	0.4	
	clinker	Clinker? 1 piece attached to probable clay worm cast	3	1.2	
399	cinder?	Cinder? Possibly highly-fired ceramic building material, slightly glassy	1	17.9	Post-medieval??
439 ◊13	clinker	clinker	6	0.2	
584	coal	coal	1	2.3	
TOTALS			**19**	**22.2**	

Notes: ◊ = from environmental sample (and sample number)

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from ditch fills (202, 398, 399, 439, 584).

Discussion

All of the finds are associated with high temperature activities. There are a few pieces of fuel ash slag. This type of material is produced when silicates, present in clays, come into contact with alkalis, found in wood ashes, in high temperature processes. As such, fuel ash slag does not necessarily indicate metallurgical activities on site (Historic England 2015, 59-60).

Most of the other finds are small fragments of unburnt coal and clinker, perhaps burnt or partially burnt coal. They may suggest burning on the site but most of the pieces are small – very small and may be intrusive in the deposits they were recovered from.

There is also a single probable cinder. This may be incinerated ceramic building material and is a little glassy. Such vitrification generally resulted from elevated temperatures that became achievable with the use of higher firing fuels such as coal or coke that was used from the medieval period and increasingly in post-medieval times (Historic England 2015, 37). Although a possible post-medieval date has been ascribed in the accompanying table to the piece of cinder this is very tentative. Over-firing leading to vitrification could occur prior to the medieval period, either by accident or with increased air-blast. Consequently, the possible post-medieval date ascribed to the piece here should not be used as a firm chronological indicator, unless supported by other datable material.

Potential and Recommendations

Although suggesting high temperature activities on the site, the material is very limited in quantity and does not support the suggestion strongly. Consequently, the possible industrial materials are of limited potential. No further work is required, and the material can be discarded.

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Historic England, 2015 *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (rev ed)

Lincolnshire County Council, 2024 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.* Available at: http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook (rev ed)

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Tr Trench

Wt(g) Weight (grams

Appendix 12: The Other Finds

By Gary Taylor

Other possible archaeological materials were recovered during investigations at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire (MHWS25), and are reported, below.

The finds were examined and recorded during November-Decermber 2025 in accordance with CIfA guidelines (2020) and the *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook* (Lincolnshire County Council 2024).

Introduction

A quantity of other finds were recovered, mostly by environmental sampling. Some of the material occurred as numerous small pieces and was quantified by weight but not counted. Together, the other finds weighed a total of 25g. Most of the materials are natural.

Condition

The stones and mortar are in good condition, but the clay items are friable.

Results

Table 1, the other finds

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
114	stone	Probable natural stone	2	7	
119 ◊17	clay	Fired clay?	-	3	
272 ◊5	Mortar?	Mortar? Light grey, 1 side smoothed	1	12	Recent??
495 ◊23	clay	Probable worm casts, mostly in the form of small tubes	25	2	
510 ◊21	Clay?	Small globules of clay-like material, probably natural	5	1	
Totals			**33+**	**25**	

Note: ◊ = from environmental sample (and sample number)

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from ditch fills (114, 119, 272, 495, 510).

Discussion

The other finds are mostly natural and are represented by two stones and a number of clayey lumps. Many of these latter items are in the form of small tubes of solidified silty clay and are likely to be worm casts or similar. The one definite artefact is a piece of mortar that could be recent.

Potential and Recommendations

Mostly probably natural, the other finds are of no-negligible potential. No further work is required, and the material should be discarded.

References

CIfA, 2020 *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*

Lincolnshire County Council, 2024 *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook.* Available at: http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/upload/public/attachments/1073/lincolnshire-archaeological-handbook (rev ed)

Abbreviations

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

No. Number

Wt(g) Weight (grams

Appendix 13: The Environmental Samples

By Bronagh Rae-Quinn, ACIfA

Introduction

A total of 24 environmental samples were taken across fifteen of the evaluation trenches at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire. The samples were taken from a mix of Roman, and undated features; four Roman, and the remaining twenty undated. This report summarises the results of the environmental assessment of the samples, aiming to determine the environmental potential of the organic material recovered. That is, its state of preservation and respective quantitative and qualitative ratios, to assess whether further environmental analysis is required.

Methodology

Sampling strategy

The sampling strategy followed procedures as stated in the written scheme of investigation (Nichols, 2025), with environmental samples being taken to answer the following questions:

- To provide an appropriate record of the palaeoenvironmental significance of the affected heritage assets.
- To assess where appropriate any ecofactual and palaeoenvironmental potential of archaeological deposits and features from within the site.
- To assess the remains in terms of local, regional and national context.

Processing

All 24 of the samples (totalling 388 litres in volume) were processed by a trained member of staff using a modified Siraf-type flotation system (Williams, 1973). Material produced by the flotation process was collected using a 300µm (micron) mesh for the light fraction (flot), and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue (retent). The retent was air-dried, sieved at 1mm, 2mm and 4mm fractions, and sorted by a trained member of staff, to extract artefacts and ecofacts.

Assessment

Flots were scanned by the author under a UltraZOOM-3 binocular microscope at 7X-63X magnification. The prevalence/abundance of environmental material (and other inclusions such as intrusive organic matter and archaeological material) was quantified using a standard non-linear scale: where ‘1’ indicates rare occurrence (1–10 items), ‘2’ indicates occasional occurrence (11–30 items), ‘3’ indicates frequent occurrence (31–100 items); and ‘4’, indicates abundance (>100 items).

An additional recording system has been implemented to record the preservation of cereal grains (*=poorly preserved, **=moderately well preserved, ***=well preserved).

The identification of archaeobotanical seeds and grains etc. were undertaken using the author's botanical reference collection, and standard references (Cappers and Neef, 2012; Cappers *et al*. 2012; Jacomet *et al*. 2006). Nomenclature for plant macrofossils is taken from Stace (2014).

Identifications of gastropods were made with reference to Rowson *et al* (2021), Kerney (1999) and Cameron and Riley (2008), and with assistance from Pre-Construct Archaeology's Environmental Project Officer, D. Field.

All retent and flot residues were scanned with a magnet to ascertain if micro-slags/ferro-magnetic residue. All finds and animal bone have been passed on to the appropriate specialists for more detailed identification. For further detail on any of this material detailed in this assessment report please see the appropriate specialist report.

The Assemblage

Plant remains across the site were preserved through both charring and waterlogging, despite no waterlogging being recorded across the site. Where waterlogging was present in the samples it was typically from lower fills of large ditches, which likely would have been, at least seasonally, under the water table.

Modern intrusive seeds were present in twelve of the samples, and in variable quantities. Intrusion of modern seeds can be expected on sites with shallow ploughsoils or that have been occupied over a long period of time (Pelling *et al.*, 2015) and should not affect interpretations or the dating of a site. Where the modern seeds were present, their quantity was noted, but they were not identified. Modern intrusive material also includes rootlets, suggesting moderate amounts of bioturbation across the site.

Results of the samples are discussed below in Trench order, with the results from Trenches 1-25 being presented in Table 1, and the results from Trenches 26-42 presented in Table 2.

Trench 1

Two samples were taken from features within Trench 1: Sample <1> from the quaternary fill of undated ditch [17], and Sample <25> from the secondary fill of undated ditch [6].

Charcoal was present only within the flot of Sample <1>, and the retent of Sample <25>, albeit only undiagnostic <10mmØ fragments, and in typically rare (≤10) counts.

Plant macrofossils were near-exclusive to Sample <25>, including rare counts of charred brome (*Bromus* sp.) seeds as well as rare counts of indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp.) glume bases, and indeterminate cereal grains, frequent (31-100) counts of waterlogged sedge (*Carex* sp.) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) seeds, and abundant (>100) waterlogged goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds. Waterlogged seeds were also present in the retent of Sample <25>, including rare counts of orache

(*Atriplex* sp.) seeds and occasional (11-30) counts of sedge and goosefoot seeds. Only rare, charred sedge seeds were present within Sample <1>.

No artefacts/ecofacts were present in either of the retents from the Trench 1 samples.

Trench 7

Only one sample (Sample <24>) was taken from within Trench 7; specifically, from the tertiary fill of Roman ditch [512].

Charcoal was present in both the flot and retent of the sample, although in relatively low counts, and with no diagnostic >10mmØ fragments.

Charred plant macrofossils were present within both the flot and retent of the sample, although typically in rare counts. This includes rare counts of charred seeds of sedge, bedstraws (*Galium* sp.), and vetch (*Vicia* sp.), cereal grains of emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.), cereal chaff, and occasional counts of brome seeds and indeterminate cereal grains. Waterlogged seeds of sedge and buttercup were also present in frequent and abundant counts respectively within the flot of Sample <24>.

Rare counts of potsherds and undiagnostic unburnt animal bone fragments were the only other material found within the retent.

Trench 10

Undated gully [280] within Trench 10 was sampled twice: Sample <10> from the secondary fill, and Sample <11> from the tertiary fill. Neither sample contained environmental material beyond frequent, possibly waterlogged horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.) stems, and rare counts of indeterminate fruits. One of the fruits from Sample <10> was dissected to ascertain any identifying information, however none was gleaned.

Trench 16

Four samples were taken from features within Trench 16: Samples <16> and <17> from the tertiary and sextenary fills of Roman ditch [113], and Samples <20> and <21> from the secondary and quaternary fills of undated ditch [506].

Charcoal was present within both the flot and retent of Samples <16> and <17>, and only within the flot of Sample <21>, with diagnostic >10mmØ fragments only being present in rare counts within the flot of Sample <17>.

Other charred plant macrofossils were concentrated in Samples <16> and <17>, including typically rare counts of brome, sedge, bedstraw, dock (*Rumex* sp.), and vetch seeds, grains of emmer wheat, and

indeterminate cereal grains and chaff. Rare counts of sedge and possible vetch were present in Sample <20>.

The retent of Samples <16> and <17> contained rare or occasional counts of artefacts and ecofacts, including small animal bone, undiagnostic burnt and unburnt animal bone fragments, daub/fired clay, glass, and potsherds. Meanwhile, occasional counts of possible burnt stone were recorded in Sample <20>, as well as rare counts of undiagnostic unburnt animal bone and daub in Sample <21>.

Trench 18

Only Sample <2> from the secondary fill of undated enclosure ditch [127] was taken from within Trench 18. Charcoal was recorded in rare counts within the flot, and occasional counts within the retent, although all in the <4mm fractions. No other plant macrofossils were recorded within the assemblage, and only an abundance of briquetage was present within the retent.

Trench 25

Samples <22> and <23> were taken from the secondary and tertiary fills respectively of undated ditch [492] within Trench 25.

Charcoal was only present within the retent of Sample <23>, and only in rare counts of undiagnostic <10mmØ fragments. No other plant macrofossils were identified in the flot or retent of either sample. Rare or occasional counts of slag were present within the flot of each sample, as well as rare counts of undiagnostic unburnt animal bone within the retent of Sample <23>, and frequent and abundant counts of briquetage within the retent of Samples <22> and <23> respectively.

Trench 26

A single sample (Sample <9>) was taken from the primary fill of undated ditch [395] within Trench 26. The plant macrofossils within the flot or retent were all waterlogged, consisting of rare counts of possible carrot family (Apiaceae) seeds, occasional counts of possible sedge seeds, and abundant buttercup seeds. Other ecofacts within the flot include occasional fish bones, and rare to abundant counts of mixed terrestrial and freshwater gastropods, including Leach's bithynia (*Bithynia leachii*), common (or mud) bithynia (*B. tentaculata*), juvenile great ram's-horn (*Planorbarius corneus*), margined ram's-horn (*Planorbis planorbis*), amber snails (*Succinea* sp.), hybrid marsh pond snail (*Stagnicola palustris*), white/brown lipped snail (*Cepea hortensis/nemoralis*), strawberry snail (*Trochulus striolatus*), and eccentric/lovely vallonia (*Vallonia excentrica/pulchella*). Abundant juvenile gastropods were also recorded, along with frequent opercula.

Rare counts of fish/amphibian bone, coal, and clinker were present within the retent, along with occasional counts of briquetage, and rare counts of amber snail, opercula, and gastropod fragments.

Trench 27

Only Sample <4>, from the tertiary fill of Roman ditch [234] was taken from within Trench 27.

Charcoal was present in both the flot and retent, with diagnostic >10mmØ fragments present in rare and occasional quantities respectively. Charred sedge type seeds were the only other plant macrofossil present, which were in frequent counts within the flot.

Animal bone was the most common material present within the retent, with rare counts of large diagnostic animal bone fragments, frequent unburnt, undiagnostic animal bone fragments, and abundant burnt undiagnostic animal bone fragments all being recorded. Occasional counts of daub/fired clay were also recorded within the retent.

Trench 28

A total of four samples were taken from an undated curvilinear gully [270/273] within Trench 28 – Samples <5> and <7> from the secondary fill, and Samples <6> and <8> from the primary fill.

Charcoal and plant macrofossils were completely absent from the flot or retent of all four samples, which only produced mixed counts of animal bone (large diagnostic fragments, and undiagnostic burnt and unburnt fragments) in Samples <7> and <8>, and rare counts of mortar within Sample <5>.

Trench 31

Sample <12> was taken from the tertiary fill of undated ditch [199] within Trench 31. It contained only rare counts of <2mm charcoal within the flot, with no other plant macrofossils recorded. Rare counts of slag, and frequent counts of briquetage were present within the retent.

Trench 36

Only Sample <19> from the primary fill of undated ditch [401] was taken within Trench 36. The flot was near non-existent, measuring <1ml in volume, and containing only rare counts of modern plant material. The retent contained only rare counts of undiagnostic animal bone fragments.

Trench 40

Sample <40>, from the quaternary fill of undated ditch [435] produced little in the way of environmental material. No charcoal or other plant macrofossils were present in either the flot or retent, with only occasional to frequent counts of terrestrial and freshwater gastropods, including Leach's bithynia, common (or mud) bithynia, margined ram's-horn, amber snails, eccentric/lovely vallonia present in the flot. Rare counts of leach's bithynia, a possible heath snail (*Helicella itala*), and opercula were recorded in the retent, as well as rare counts of clinker.

Trench 41

Only rare counts of <4mm charcoal were present within the flot and retent of Sample <14>, which was taken from the primary fill of undated ditch [440], with no other plant macrofossils present, and no artefacts or ecofacts recorded within the retent.

Trench 42

Two samples were taken from features within Trench 42: Sample <15> from an undated pit/cremation [447], and Sample <18> from a possible cremation deposit within ditch [473].

Charcoal was present within the flot and retent of both samples from Trench 42, although only the flot of Sample <15> had diagnostic >10mmØ fragments. No other plant macrofossils were present in the flot or retent of either sample. Undiagnostic animal bone fragments were recorded in the retent of both samples, with rare counts of diagnostic large animal bone also present in Sample <15>.

Discussion

Of the 24 samples taken during the archaeological evaluation at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire, only three contained fragments of charcoal large enough to be considered diagnostic (i.e. >10mmØ) – Samples <4>, <15>, and <16>. However, none of these can be considered statistically significant, as they contain <50 fragments per sample.

A total of six samples contained plant macrofossils in notable concentrations: Samples <4>, <9>, <10>, <11>, <16>, <17>, <24>, and <25>. Of these, Samples <4>, <16>, and <17> contained noteworthy, carbonised plant macrofossils, while Samples <9>, <10>, and <11> contained waterlogged plant macrofossils, and Samples <24> and <25> contained a mix of carbonised and waterlogged plant macrofossils.

Cranfield University (2025) record the local soil type as “loamy and clayey soils of coastal flats with naturally high groundwater”, which likely caused the relatively high quantity of waterlogged plant macrofossils being preserved across the site, especially within the lower fills of large ditches. The majority of the plant macrofossils (whether carbonised or waterlogged) within the assemblage were of common weed seeds, with a mixture of dry and wetland plants.

A particularly noteworthy concentration of material is from Sample <9> from ditch [395], which contained abundant waterlogged buttercup seeds, leach’s bithynia snail, common (or mud) bithynia snail, margined ram’s-horn snail, and indeterminate/juvenile snails, as well as occasional/frequent waterlogged possible sedge seeds, amber snails, hybrid marsh pond snails, great ram’s-horn snails, indeterminate opercula and fish bones. The gastropods give some insight into the landscape of the area, with the hybrid marsh pond snail being “typical of permanent ditches”, common Bithynia preferring “large, well-vegetated water bodies including drainage ditches…and the slow margins of large rivers”, and the margined ram’s-horn being found in “more seasonal waters” (Rowson *et al.*, 2021). Amber

snails, meanwhile, are known to be more water-adjacent in their habitat preference. These differences in preferred habitat across the gastropod taxa could represent the changes to the fen landscape over a substantial period, or fluvial activity causing the gastropods to be transported from a different area of the channel. The presence of both sedge and buttercup seeds, however, further emphasizes that the area would have been part of the wetland landscape of the fens with large ditches/drainage ditches and/or slow-moving bodies of water. Sample <13> from ditch [435] contained a similar, if smaller, assemblage of terrestrial and freshwater gastropods.

Horsetail stems in Samples <10> and <11> are also suggestive of a wetland environment, as many of the species within the *Equisetum* genus are found near water sources, i.e. riverbanks, shorelines, and wet or marshy ground (Stace, 2014).

Major works took place around Spalding and the River Welland in the 17th century in order to drain Deeping Fen, which then further intensified in the 18th century as part of the large-scale reclamation of the land in for agricultural use (Clark, 1978; Historic England, 2020). Works to prevent the flooding of the fenland around the River Welland continued into the 20th century, with the construction of the Coronation Channel in Spalding in the 1950's (Crowson, Lane, and Reeve (eds), 2000). While wetland plant taxa were identified within the assemblage from Monks House Lane, Spalding, the undated nature of the features they were recovered from makes interpretation of the material difficult. It could be that these large ditches with substantial waterlogged plant macrofossil assemblages could represent this intense period of landscape management in the 17th and 18th centuries, although that cannot be said for sure.

A similar assemblage was recorded at the nearby excavations at Tollbar Drove, Cowbit (Crowson, Lane, and Reeve (eds.), 2000) which postulated that seeds of wetland plants including *Ranunculus* types were "fluvially transported from beyond the tidal limit".

The presence of both cereal grains and chaff could represent some form of agricultural activity within the vicinity of the site, however, there are no samples within the assemblage that are indicative of cereal storage, or purposeful deposits of waste crop processing material. It should be noted that where cereal grains and chaff were present, they were in typically rare counts and therefore would be deemed statistically insignificant (i.e. containing <100 specimens), which is suggestive of a residual nature of the material. Typically, where plant macrofossils/ecofacts are present in low numbers, they are more likely to represent residual material (Pelling *et al.,* 2015).

Overall, interpretation of the assemblage from Monks House Lane, Spalding is difficult due to the largely undated nature of the archaeological features. Most of the plant macrofossils and gastropods indicate that the area was predominantly wetland, which, given the area is part of the Lincolnshire fenland, is an unsurprising conclusion. The charred plant macrofossils appear to be concentrated within features dated to the Roman period, which could suggest a development or intensification of agricultural activity within the area during this period, although Spalding proper is noted as having its "origins in the Anglo-Saxon period" (Lincolnshire Heritage Explorer). However, as previously mentioned, the low numbers of charred plant macrofossils is highly suggestive of a residual nature of the material.

Recommendations

- While a single charred cereal grain is typically sufficient for radiocarbon dating, the likely residual nature of the grains from Samples <24> and <16> make them less reliable for providing an accurate date for the context they were recovered from – only a *Terminus Post Quem* (*TPQ)* could be ascertained (Bayliss and Marshall, 2022).
- While there are three samples - <15>, <16>, and <27> - with (albeit statistically insignificant) amounts of possibly diagnostic charcoal, they are inadvisable for radiocarbon dating. This is due to the likely residual nature of the charcoal fragments, their likelihood of being reworked (potentially over several centuries), and the "old-wood effect", whereby charcoal from long-lived trees such as oak can give inaccurate dates (Bayliss and Marshall, 2022). Anthracological work could be undertaken to ascertain the wood type and therefore its viability for radiocarbon dating, but as the material is statistically insignificant overall, this is not recommended. As with the grains, the best that could be gleaned from the dating of this material would be a *TPQ*.
- While the mollusc assemblage from Samples <9> and <13> are noteworthy, the contexts from which they were recovered were undated. Because of this, no further work is recommended for these assemblages.
- The presence of high densities of waterlogged plant remains indicates the preservation potential of archaeobotanical material at Monks House Lane, Spalding, Lincolnshire, is high – particularly within the primary fills of large ditches. If further works are undertaken on the site, particular focus should be paid to those contexts for further environmental sampling.
- Material from Samples <9>, <13>, <16>, <17>, <24>, and <25> should be retained for the archive. All other material may be discarded.

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Table 1: Environmental sample results, Trenches 1-25

Trench number		1		7	10		16				18	25	
Sample		1	25	24	10	11	16	17	20	21	2	22	23
Context		23	7	558	282	283	116	119	508	510	128	494	495
Deposit type		Quaternary fill	Secondary fill	Tertiary fill	Secondary fill	Tertiary fill	Tertiary fill	Sextenary fill	Secondary fill	Quaternary fill	Secondary fill	Secondary fill	Tertiary fill
Feature		Ditch [17]	Ditch [6]	Ditch [512]	Gully [280]		Ditch [113]		Ditch [506]		Enclosure ditch [127]	Ditch [492]	
Phase		Undated	Undated	Roman	Undated		Roman		Undated		Undated	Undated	
Sample volume (liters)		20	32	16	15	15	8	4	8	7	25	29	30
Flot volume (ml)		7	127	17	97	99	39	14	14	16	9	15	43
Flot													
Charcoal	**Common name**												
Charcoal >10mm							1						
Charcoal 4-10mm		1					2	1					
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		1		2			3	3		1	1		
Charcoal <2 mm		3		4			4	4		1	1		
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Bromus sp.	Brome		1	2			1	1					
Carex sp.	Sedges	1		1			1	2	1				
Galium sp.	Bedstraws						2	1					
Rumex sp.	Docks						1	1					
Triticum dicoccum	Emmer wheat (grain)			1*									
Triticum sp.	Wheat (glume base)		1	1				1					
Vicia sp.	Vetches						1		1cf				
Indeterminate carbonised cereals			1	1*			1*	1*					
Indeterminate carbonised chaff (rachis/culm)				1			1*	1					
Waterlogged Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Carex sp.	Sedges		3	3									
Chenpodium sp.	Goosefoots		4										
Equisetum sp.	Horsetail (stems)				3	3							
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercups		3	4									
Indeterminate fruit					1	1							
Non-carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Modern intrusive seeds					1	1				1	1	1	
Modern plant material (rootlets, leaves etc.)		2					1	3	2	4	2		3
Molluscs													
Anisus leucostoma	White lipped Ram's-horn												1
Bithynia leachii	Leach's bithynia											1cf	
Cecilioides acicula	Blind/agate snail												1
Planorbis planorbis	Margined Ram's-horn			1cf								1	
Other													
?Burnt stone									2cf				
Slag												1	2
Retent													
Charcoal	**Common name**												
Charcoal 4-10mm			1	2			2	1					1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			1				1				2		1
Charcoal <2 mm											2		
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Bromus sp.	Brome			1									
Galium sp.	Bedstraws			1			1						
Hordeum sp.	Barley (grain)			1**									
Poaceae sp.	Grass (culm)			1			1						
Triticum dicoccum	Emmer wheat (grain)			1**									
Vicia sp.	Vetches			1			1cf						
Indeterminate carbonised cereals				2*									
Waterlogged Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Atriplex sp.	Oraches		1										
Carex sp.	Sedges		2										
Chenpodium sp.	Goosefoots		2										
Indeterminate fruit					1								
Unidentified seeds			2										
Bone													
Small Animal							1						
Fragments				1			2	1		1			1
Burnt fragments							2						
Shell													
Terrestrial/Freshwater gastropod													
Building material													
Briquetage											4	3	4
Daub/fired clay residue								1		1			
Finds													
Glass							1						
Potsherds				1			1	1					

KEY: 1 (occasional, 1-10 specimens), 2 (fairly frequent, 11-30 specimens), 3 (frequent, 31-100 specimens), 4 (abundant, 100= specimens)
*** poor preservation, **moderate presrevation, *** good preservation, cf uncertain identification**

Table 2: Environmental sample results, Trenches 26-42

Trench number		26	27	28				31	36	40	41	42	
Sample		9	4	5	6	7	8	12	19	13	14	15	18
Context		398	237	272	271	274	275	202	406	439	441	448	474
Deposit type		Primary fill	Tertiary fill	Secondary fill	Primary fill	Primary fill	Secondary fill	Tertiary fill	Primary fill	Quaternary fill	Primary fill	Primary fill	Secondary fill
Feature		Ditch [395]	Ditch [234]	Curvilinear gully [270/273]				Ditch [199]	Ditch [401]	Ditch [435]	Ditch [440]	Pit/Crem [447]	Ditch/Crem [473]
Phase		Undated	?Roman	Undated				Undated	Undated	Undated	Undated	Undated	Bronze/Iron Age
Sample volume (liters)		34	18	8	7	18	18	23	3	31	13	3	3
Flot volume (ml)		184	54	11	10	34	9	21	<1	91	1	23	4
Residue kept		N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Flot													
Charcoal	**Common name**												
Charcoal >10mm			1									1	
Charcoal 4-10mm			1									1	
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			3									3	2
Charcoal <2 mm			4					1			1	4	2
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Carex sp.	Sedges		3										
Waterlogged Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Apiaceae sp.	Carrots	1cf											
Carex sp.	Sedges	2cf											
Ranunculus sp.	Buttercups	4											
Non-carbonised Plant Macrofossils/Ecofacts													
Modern intrusive seeds				3	1	3	2			1		3	1
Modern plant material (rootlets, leaves etc.)			1	3	3	4	3	3	1	4		2	2
Fish bone		2											
Freshwater gastropods (+hygrophilic terrestrial taxa)													
Bithynia leachii	Leach's bithynia	4								2			
Bithynia tentaculata	Common (or mud) bithynia	4								2			
Planorbarius corneus (juvenile)	Great Ram's-horn	2											
Planorbis planorbis	Margined Ram's-horn	4								3			
Succinea sp.	Amber snails	3								1			
Stagnicola palustris	Hybrid Marsh Pond Snail	3											
Terrestrial gastropods													
Cecilioides acicula	Blind/agate snail							1					
Cepea hortensis/nemoralis	White/Brown lipped snail	1											
Trochulus striolatus	Strawberry snail	1											
Vallonia excentrica/pulchella	Eccentric/lovely vallonia									2			
Unidentified (juvenile/indeterminate) gastropods		4								4			
Opercula		3								1			
Other													
Slag		1										1	
Retent													
Charcoal	**Common name**												
Charcoal >10mm			2										
Charcoal 4-10mm			3									1	1
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm			1								1	2	3
Bone													
Large Animal			1			2	1					1	
Fish/amphibian		1											
Fragments			3			4	3		1			2	3
Burnt fragments			4	1			1						
Shell													
Bithynia leachii	Leach's bithynia									1			
Helicella itala	Heath snail									1cf			
Succinea sp.	Amber snail	1cf											
Fragments		1											
Opercula		1								1			
Building material													
Briquetage		2						3					
Daub/fired clay residue			2										
Mortar				1									
Industrial residue													
Coal		1											
Clinker		1								1			
Slag								1					

KEY: 1 (occasional, 1-10 specimens), 2 (fairly frequent, 11-30 specimens), 3 (frequent, 31-100 specimens), 4 (abundant, 100= specimens)
*** poor preservation, **moderate presrevation, *** good preservation, cf uncertain identification**

Appendix 14: Geoarchaeological Assessment

By Duncan Field

Introduction

This report details the results of a geoarchaeological evaluation undertaken at Monks House Lane, Spalding Lincolnshire on the 21st and 22nd of May 2025.

The goals of this geoarchaeological evaluation were to assess the site's subsurface stratigraphy for:

- Deposits of particular palaeoenvironmental interest (e.g. peat layers)
- Archaeological layers buried below the level of the standard evaluation trenches
- Noteworthy variations in deposit type

Methodology

Fieldwork methodology

The fieldwork methodology was developed in collaboration with Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer Ruben Lopez and with reference to Historic England's guidelines on both Geoarchaeology (2015) and Environmental Archaeology (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

Twelve test pits were excavated in two transects with Transect 1 moving from north to south and Transect 2 from west to east, distributed as evenly as possible across the site. The aim being to provide the best possible coverage of the sub-surface stratigraphy. All test pits were located within the footprint of trenches, avoiding any archaeological features and located using a GPS.

	Test pit	Location	Top of section (mOD)	Max depth (m BGL)	Max depth (m OD)
Transect 1	1	Southern end of Trench 4	2.43	2.4	0.03
	2	Western end of Trench 14	2.5	2.6	-0.1
	3	North-eastern end of Trench 22	2.63	2.5	0.13
	4	West-south-west end of Trench 29	2.57	2.4	0.17
	5	South-western end of Trench 33	2.51	2.5	0.01
	6	Northern end of Trench 40	2.28	2.4	-0.12
Transect 2	7	Western end of Trench 20	2.51	2.6	-0.09
	8	South-western end of Trench 21	2.61	2.4	0.21
	9	South-western end of Trench 22	2.49	2.4	0.09
	10	South-eastern end of Trench 23	2.48	2.6	-0.12
	11	Southern end of Trench 24	2.43	2.4	0.03
	12	Western end of Trench 30	2.33	2.4	-0.07

Table 1: Test pit locations

The ground level across the site (and therefore the twelve test pits) was almost entirely consistent (see Table 1). Varying between 2.63mOD (TP3) and 2.28mOD (TP6). Test pits were excavated to the maximum depth achievable given the length of the machine arm and the stability of the test pit sides - between 2.4m and 2.6m below ground level (BGL) in all excavations. Meaning the stratigraphy was investigated to depths of between -0.12 and 0.21mOD.

In all interventions the underlying deposits were described in detail, with the depth and nature of stratigraphic boundaries noted as well as any internal variation (Geoarchaeological logs – Appendix 15). Colour was noted with reference to a Munsell colour chart. A representative section was photographed (Plates 76-79) and drawn (Sections 1001-1012). All test pits were immediately backfilled after recording.

This work followed on from a geotechnical assessment undertaken by GeoDyne Geotechnical and Environmental Consultants Ltd (2025). This work entailed the excavation of 28 standard trials pits (TP) excavated to between 2 and 3.2m BGL as well as 7 soakaway test pits (SA), excavated to between 1 and 1.4m BGL and 6 window sampling boreholes (WS), put down to depths of between 2m and 5m BGL).

This ground investigation found the sub-surface stratigraphy to be almost entirely homogenous, consisting of tidal flat deposits composed of sandy silts and silty sands which fined upwards. “Rare organic staining” was noted in TP6 (located in the southeast of the site at depths of between 2 to 2.5m BGL) and TP16 (located just south of the centre of the site between 1.9 to 2.7m BGL). Rare wood inclusions were noted in SA6 (0.4 to 1.1m BGL). No other organic components were noted across GeoDyne’s 41 interventions.

Results

Across the twelve test pits the sequence was found to be entirely consistent with that described in the GeoDyne ground investigation report. In all instances the sequence consisted of silty sands and sandy silts, with very little other than fairly minor variations in colour and grain size to differentiate them. Broadly the sequence could be characterised as "fining upwards" with a subtle increase in the sand component noted with depth.

In terms of variation in colour the upper parts of the sequence were an orangish brown (generally between 10YR 5/3 and 7.5YR 4/4) and below ~2m BGL (the depth at which the water table was encountered) the deposits exhibited gleying (generally close to 10YR 5/1). These variations in colour are the result of variations in the oxidation of the deposits, with deposits below the water table being preserved in anoxic conditions, as opposed to representing any variation in the mode of deposition.

Three test pits (TP10, 11 and 12) in the east of the site exhibited some very limited organic staining within these gleyed deposits (darker mottling which likely represent degraded rooting). No significant organic deposits (e.g. peat lenses/layers) were present.

No evidence of palaeochannels or other fluvial sedimentary features were identified within the test pits, however it's worth noting that this fieldwork methodology does not lend itself to the identification of

subtle channel cuts within argillaceous deposits. This is because the depth of the deposits means that sections are inaccessible and cannot be cleaned and examined closely.

Beyond the aforementioned subtle grading of the deposits (which were broadly observed to fine upwards) no other sedimentary structures were observed in section in any of the test pits.

Due to the homogeneity of the deposits and the absence of substantial organic deposits no bulk, column or OSL samples were taken during the geoarchaeological component of fieldwork.

Conclusions

The findings of this geoarchaeological evaluation are entirely consistent with the substantial programme of ground investigation works which preceded it (GeoDyne Ltd, 2025). These findings are also entirely consistent with the BGS Onshore Geoindex (2025), which records tidal flat deposits across the site.

No archaeological horizons or artefacts were identified during the geoarchaeological evaluation.

No noteworthy variations in the sub-surface stratigraphy of the site were identified, the sequence consisted entirely of homogenous sandy silts and silty sands with no identifiable depositional features (channels, eyots etc.). When taking the ground investigation work into account a total of 51 interventions have now been excavated on site, none of which identified noteworthy organic deposits or significant variations in sediment type.

Recommendations

Due to the lack of significant variation (despite the numerous interventions) across the site no deposit modelling work is recommended.

Due to the aforementioned absence of deposits considered to be of significant palaeoenvironmental potential no environmental samples were collected during the geoarchaeological evaluation, therefore no analytical work is recommended.

While the sequence was found to be homogenous and devoid of environmental macrofossils it still holds the potential for the preservation of microscopic palaeoenvironmental proxies (such as pollen, ostracods, diatoms etc). However, the preservation of these proxies cannot be guaranteed and whether they would be of any interpretative value is unclear.

If the deposits on site are to be considered to be of interest the recovery of a sequence of sleeved cores using a window sampler would potentially facilitate the analysis of palaeoenvironmental proxies.

As the sequence was devoid of macroscopic environmental matter radiocarbon dating is not feasible. Therefore, the recovery of cores in opaque sleeves for OSL dating would likely be necessary in order to date any sequence, as in the absence of any sort of dating such a sequence would be of no interpretative value.

Alternatively, the opening of deep (stepped) trenches could allow for access to deeper deposits and therefore the recovery of column and/or OSL samples, however the aforementioned instability of sections, which were frequently subject to collapse, is likely to still represent a significant issue.

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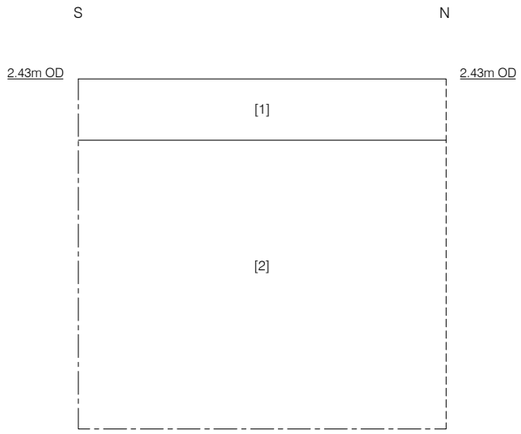
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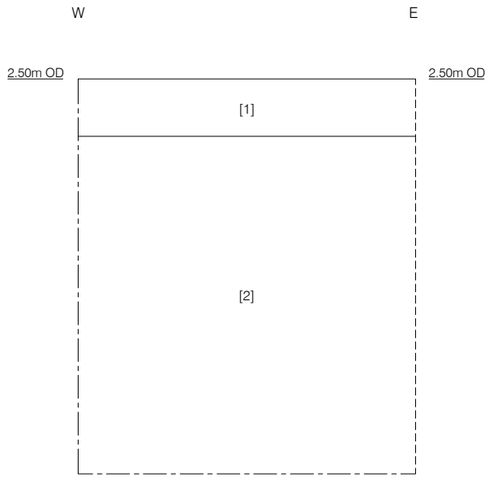
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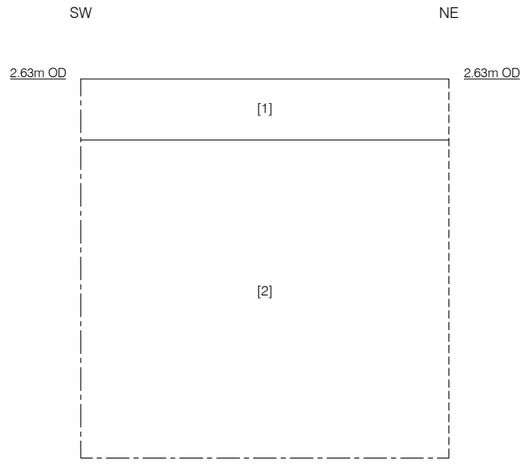
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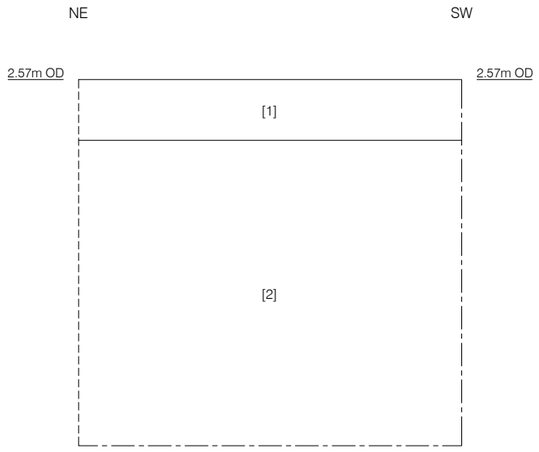
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TP1 - Trench 4
(see Fig 3)



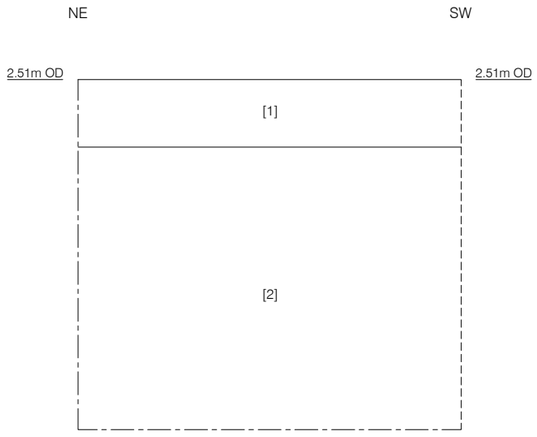
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TP2 - Trench 14
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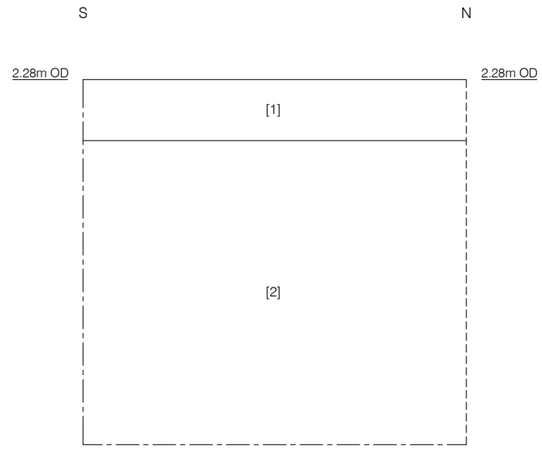
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Southeast Facing
TP3 - Trench 22
(see Fig 5)



Section 1004
Northwest Facing
TP4 - Trench 29
(see Fig 5)



Section 1005
Northwest Facing
TP5 - Trench 33
(see Fig 5)



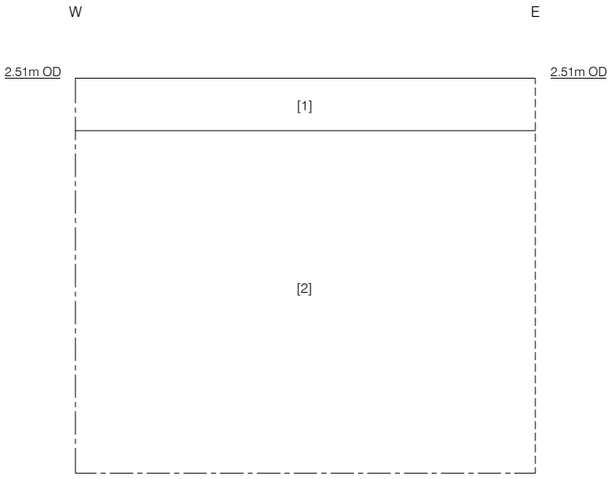
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TP6 - Trench 40
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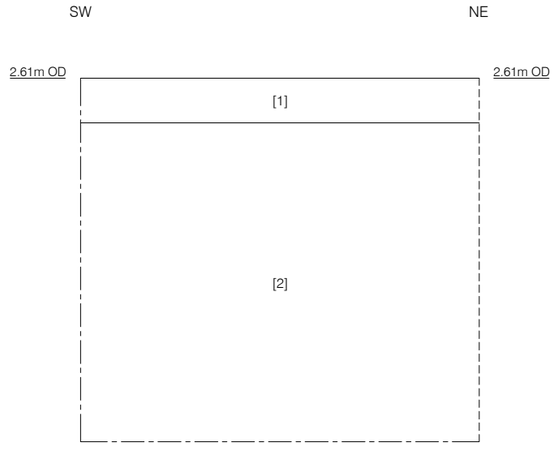
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Figure 12
Test Pit Sections - Sheet 1 of 2
1:40 at A3

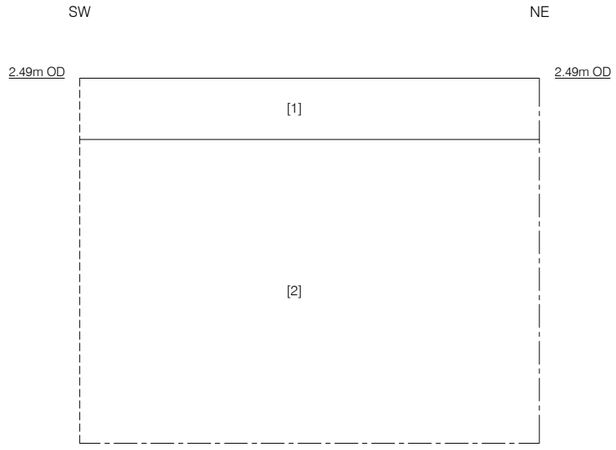
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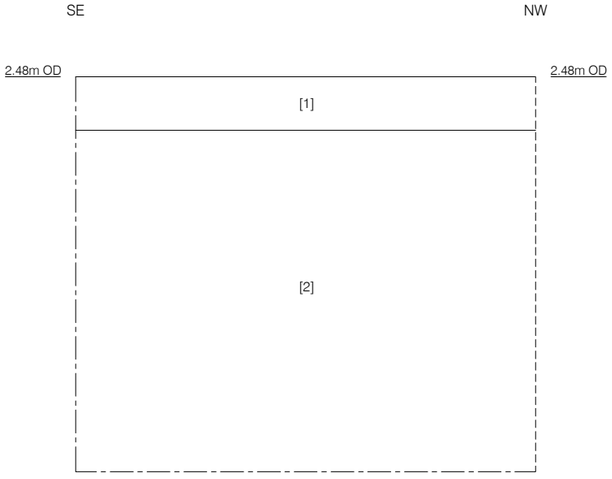
Section 1007
South Facing
TP7 - Trench 20
(see Fig 5)



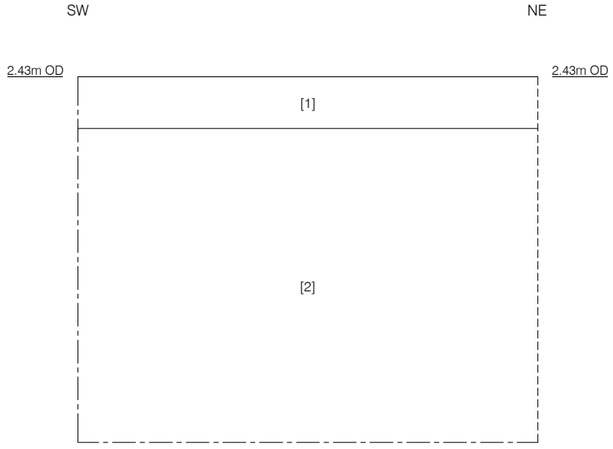
Section 1008
Southeast Facing
TP8 - Trench 21
(see Fig 5)



Section 1009
Southeast Facing
TP9 - Trench 22
(see Fig 5)



Section 1010
Northeast Facing
TP10 - Trench 23
(see Fig 4)



Section 1011
Southeast Facing
TP11 - Trench 24
(see Fig 4)



Section 1012
South Facing
TP12 - Trench 30
(see Fig 4)



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Figure 13
Test Pit Sections - Sheet 2 of 2
1:40 at A3



Plate 76: Test Pit 1 (Trench 4), looking west. Scale: 1m.



Plate 77: Test Pit 2 (Trench 14), looking north. Scale: 1m.



Plate 78: Test Pit 3 (Trench 22), looking northwest. Scale: 1m.



Plate 79: Test Pit 4 (Trench 29), looking northwest. Scale: 1m.



Plate 80: Test Pit 5 (Trench 33), looking southeast. Scale: 1m.



Plate 81: Test Pit 6 (Trench 40), looking east. Scale: 1m.



Plate 82: Test Pit 7 (Trench 20). Scale: 1m.



Plate 83: Test Pit 8 (Trench 21), looking northwest. Scale: 1m.



Plate 84: Test Pit 9 (Trench 22), looking northwest.



Plate 85: Test Pit 10 (Trench 23), looking southwest. Scale: 1m.



Plate 86: Test Pit 11 (Trench 24), looking northwest. Scale: 1m.



Plate 87: Test Pit 12 (Trench 30), looking north. Scale: 1m.

Appendix 15: Geoarchaeological Test Pit Logs

Table 1: Geoarchaeological test pit logs					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
Test pit 1 (Southern end of Trench 4)					
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.43	0	0.3
2	**Brown to light greyish brown** (10YR 5/3) **Sandy silt** (Ga3, Gs1) gradually coarsening with depth into a S**ilty sand** (Ga2, Gs2) by ~1.3m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. No >Ga component. Some dark mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2.1m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.2m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.13	0.3	2.1
		Maximum depth:	**0.03m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	
Test pit 2 (Western end of Trench 14)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.5	0	0.3
2	**Brown to light greyish brown** (10YR 4/4) **Silty sand** (Ga2, Gs2) gradually coarsening with depth into a fine/medium **Sand** (Ga1,Gs3) by ~1.3m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section, possible weak ripple laminations. No >Ga component. Some dark mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~1.9m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.2m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.2	0.3	2.3
		Maximum depth:	**-0.1m OD**	**2.6m BGL**	
Test pit 3 (Northern end of Trench 22)					

Context	Description	Interpretation	Level (mOD)	Level (BGL)	Thickness (m)
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.63	0	0.5
2	**Orangish brown to light greyish brown** (2.5Y 5/6) **Silty sand** (Ga2, Gs2) gradually coarsening with depth into a fine/medium **Sand** (Ga1,Gs3) by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section, possible weak ripple laminations. No >Ga component. Some dark mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2.2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.1m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.13	0.5	2
		Maximum depth:	**-0.13m OD**	**2.5m BGL**	
Test pit 4 (west-southwest end of Trench 29)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.57	0	0.5
2	**Orangish brown to light greyish brown** (2.5Y 5/6) **Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **Silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section, possible weak ripple laminations. No >Ga component. Some darker mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.1m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.07	0.5	1.9
		Maximum depth:	**-0.17m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	
Test pit 5 (Southern end of Trench 33)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.51	0	0.4

2	**Brown to light greyish brown (10YR 5/3) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. No >Ga component. Some darker mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.2m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.11	0.4	2.1
		Maximum depth:	**-0.01m OD**	**2.5m BGL**	
Test pit 6 (Northern end of Trench 40)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.28	0	0.4
2	**Brown to light greyish brown (10YR 5/3) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. Possible ripple marks. No >Ga component. Some darker mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.2m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	1.88	0.4	2
		Maximum depth:	**-0.12m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	
Test pit 7 (western end of Trench 20)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.51	0	0.4

2	**Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. Possible ripple marks. No >Ga component. Some darker mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2.2m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.11	0.4	2.2
		Maximum depth:	**-0.09m OD**	**2.6m BGL**	
Test Pit 8 (south-western end of Trench 21)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.61	0	0.4
2	**Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. Possible ripple marks. No >Ga component. Some darker mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2m BGL. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.21	0.4	0.2
		Maximum depth:	**0.21m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	
Test Pit 9 (South western end of Trench 22)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.49	0	0.4

2	**Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. Possible ripple marks. No >Ga component. Some darker mottling at ~1.5m BGL preceeding significant gleying at ~2m BGL (10YR 5/1), with the water table encountered at ~2m BGL. Identical to TP8 sequence. No macroscopic organic inclusions.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.09	0.4	2
		Maximum depth:	**0.09m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	
Test Pit 10 (South eastern end of Trench 23)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.48	0	0.4
2	**Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. Possible ripple marks. No >Ga component. Some significant dark mottling within gleying (10YR 5/1) (2m BGL), possible organics? Spoil inspected but no visible macrofossils, possibly the result of rooting? Water table encountered at ~2m BGL. Otherwise identical to previous units.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.08	0.4	2.2
		Maximum depth:	**-0.12m OD**	**2.6m BGL**	
Test Pit 11 (Southern end of Trench 24)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.43	0	0.4

2	**Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section. Sequence identical to TP10, including the black patches below the water table in the gleyed layer. (2m BGL). Spoil inspected but no visible macrofossils, possibly the result of rooting? Water table encountered at ~2m BGL.	**Tidal flat deposits**	2.03	0.4	2
		Maximum depth:	**-0.03m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	
Test Pit 12 (Western end of Trench 30)					
Context	**Description**	**Interpretation**	**Level (mOD)**	**Level (BGL)**	**Thickness (m)**
1	**Top/sub-soil**	**Top/sub-soil**	2.33	0	0.4
2	**Brown (7.5YR 4/4) Sandy silt (Ga3, Gs1)** gradually coarsening with depth into a **silty sand (Ga2, Gs2)** by ~1.5m BGL. Weak cyclical horizontal laminations of siltier and sandier material visible in section, significant test pit side collapse reveals stronger horizontal bedding not generally visible. Sequence identical to TP10 and TP11, including the black patches below the water table. (2m BGL). Spoil inspected but no visible macrofossils. Water table encountered at ~2m BGL.	**Tidal flat deposits**	1.93	0.4	2
		Maximum depth:	**-0.07m OD**	**2.4m BGL**	

OASIS Summary for preconst1-540960

OASIS ID (UID)	preconst1-540960
Project Name	Evaluation at Monks House Lane, Spalding
Sitename	Monks House Lane, Spalding
Sitecode	MHWS25
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	07-Apr-2025 - 27-Jun-2025
Location	Monks House Lane, Spalding NGR : TF 22844 22303 LL : 52.78433363215855, -0.179998141763191 12 Fig : 522844,322303
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Lincolnshire Local Authority District : South Holland Parish : South Holland, unparished area
Project Methodology	The trial trench evaluation comprised the excavation of forty-two 50m x 1.8m trenches (Figure 2) (Plates 1 - 2) with the addition of a single 20m x 1.8m trench excavated at the request of the curator. The trenches were positioned using metric survey equipment to an accuracy of ± 100mm of the specified trench location. The trench layout was designed to provide sample coverage of the whole Site and to target geophysical anomalies and blank areas. All the trenches were excavated according to the methodology specified in the WSI (PCA 2025), as approved by South Holland District Council.
Project Results	Iron Age to Romano-British and post-medieval activity was revealed across the Site, represented by the well-preserved remains of three enclosures related to late Iron Age salt making as well as a series of agricultural enclosures and boundaries of Romano-British date. Later post-medieval ditches truncated the earlier features. The features largely correlated to the geophysical survey results and yielded a modest quantity of finds, including pottery, briquetage, glass, ceramic building materials, clay pipe and animal bone. The remains likely represent evidence for Romano-British field systems and agriculture, with evidence for the production of salt, which is a well-known Iron Age to Romano-British industry in Spalding and the Fenlands.
Keywords	Ditch - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Seagate Homes
HER	Lincolnshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Rebecca Nichols
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

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