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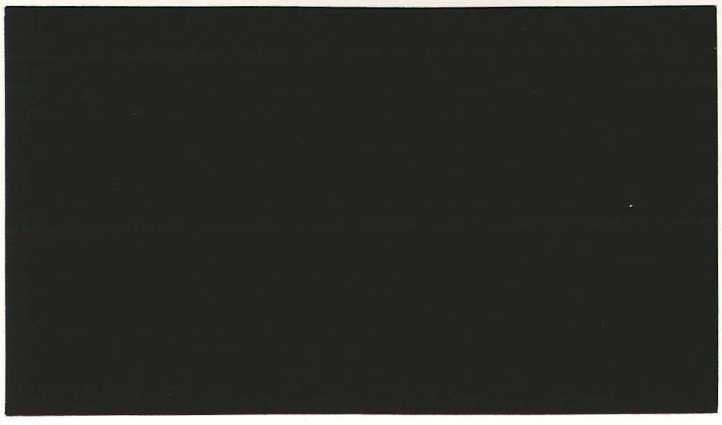
PRE-CONSTRUCT
ARCHAEOLOGY
LINCOLN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT: LAND OFF GREAT FEN ROAD, BOSTON LINCOLNSHIRE

WYBERTON

Site Code:	BRC00
NGR:	TF 2955 4390
LCCM Acc. No.	2001.1
Planning Ref.	B/99/0604



2001.1

EVENT L11498
SOURCES L16281/6282
PRN'S 13560 L181135
13561 L181136

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Report prepared for Bishopston Estates & Management Ltd.
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January 2001

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Illustrations

Summary

- *An archaeological trial excavation took place on land off Great Fen Road, Wyberton, Boston, Lincolnshire.*
- *This investigation was a condition of planning, and it followed a fluxgate gradiometer survey, which identified sub-surface anomalies of potential archaeological significance.*
- *Four undated shallow ditches were exposed towards the south-east corner of the area investigated, and these appear to relate to unquantified activities at the edge of a marginal low-lying area of mudflats, creeks and migrating streams.*
- *Overall, it is concluded that the potential of the site for future investigation in advance of or during development is limited*

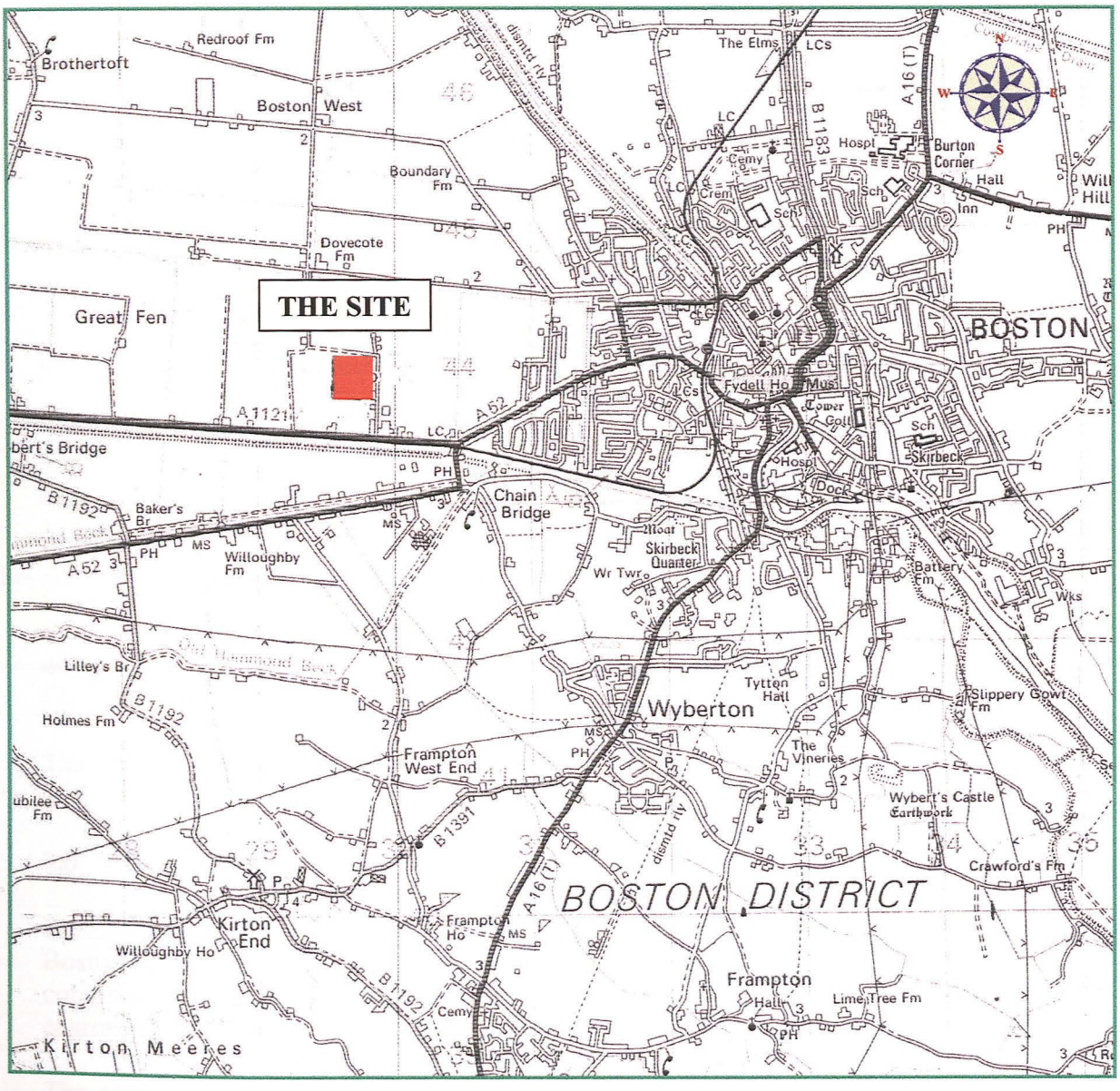


Figure1: site location at scale 1: 25,000

1.0 Introduction

Bishopston Estates and Management Ltd. commissioned Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on approximately 12 hectares of land situated to the north of Great Fen Road, on the western periphery of Boston. These works were commissioned to prefigure and support an application for planning permission for a rugby and athletics stadium.

This text describes the results of an intrusive archaeological evaluation, the design of which was based largely on the findings of a preceding fluxgate gradiometer survey. The report follows current national guidelines (IFA, 1994), the guidelines set out in the Lincolnshire County Council document *Lincolnshire Archaeological Handbook: A Manual of Archaeological Practice* (LCC, 1998), and a formal project specification prepared by Pre-Construct Archaeology.

2.0 Location and description

Boston is approximately 45 kilometres south-east of Lincoln, c. 7 kilometres from the north-west coast of The Wash. The parish (Wyberton) is part of Boston Borough, and the site lies to the west of the town, immediately north of the existing rugby club facilities. It comprises a sub-rectangular unit of approximately 12 hectares (fig. 2) that is part of a large agricultural field. It is defined by a road to the north, dykes to the east and south, with the field continuing westwards.

The modern ground surface is predominantly flat, lying at c. 2m OD. A significant, though low-level, and broadly linear topographical feature can be observed extending east-west close to the centre of the field. This ridge appears to correlate with anomaly 1 that was identified by the preceding gradiometer survey (Rylatt and Bunn 2000).

Geologically, the area is characterised by substantial drift deposits (10-20m deep) of Quaternary Barroway Drove Beds comprising older marine alluvial and saltmarsh deposits (silty clay). These deposits mantle Upper Jurassic deposits of the Ancholme Clay Group (B.G.S. 1995).

The Central National Grid Reference is TF 2955 4390.

3.0 Planning background

Bishopston Estates and Management Ltd are seeking planning consent, on behalf of Boston Rugby Club, for the construction of a rugby and athletics stadium. This will comprise a series of rugby pitches over most of the southern part of the site, a large central building, a running track to the north, with car parking facilities to the east.

The archaeological works described in this document and a preceding gradiometer survey report, were requested by Boston Borough Council as a basis for evaluating the archaeological potential of the site. The primary purpose of these investigations is to gather and collate information for planning purposes: to assess the archaeological potential of the site and provide a basis for mitigating against the effects of

development, if appropriate. The approach is consistent with the guidelines set out in *Archaeology and Planning: Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (1990).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

Archaeological data for the parish is relatively limited, although information derived from a variety of sources suggests that the general area has been of some significance since the later prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

Earlier prehistoric finds have not been found in the area, but several sherds of possible Iron Age pottery (SMR No. 12630) were recovered from a cropmark site approximately 1.5km east of the current site (SMR No. 12629). Nene valley ware, Samian, mortaria, grey and shelly wares were also recovered, suggesting that the cropmark was possibly a Romano-British farmstead with origins in the pre-Roman Iron Age.

A second Romano-British settlement (SMR No. 12624), identified as soilmarks associated with a large boundary ditch surrounding a series of enclosures, is located 1.6km to the west of the development. A series of investigations, including fieldwalking and excavation in 1964, recovered Romano-British pottery, including *mortaria* of 2nd century date.

A recent archaeological watching brief at New Hammond Beck Road (1km south-west of the current site) recovered a single sherd of Roman samian pottery in an area of medieval ridge and furrow (JSAC 2000).

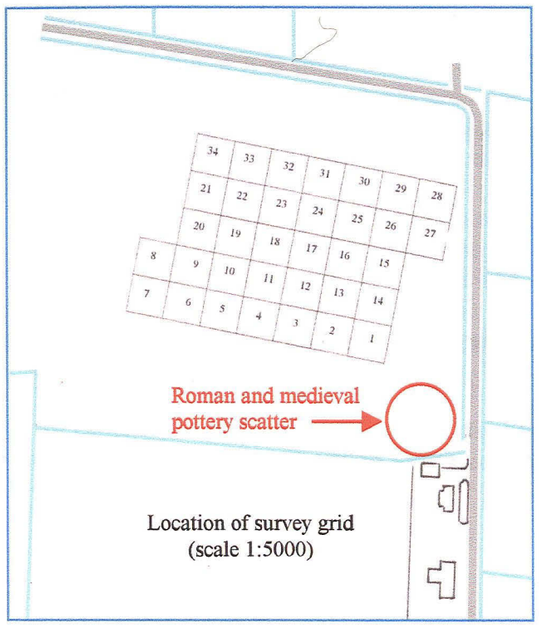
Two major drains were excavated in 1636 (the South Forty Foot Drain) and in 1720 (the North Forty Foot Drain), resulting in significant advances with regard to settlement and land utilisation in and around Wyberton Fen.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey of the site was undertaken by Pre-Construct Geophysics in October 2000 (Rylatt and Bunn 2000). This survey focused on the site of the proposed pavilion, and it identified significant levels of magnetic variability over a three hectare unit, much of which was believed to be of natural origin; resulting from iron formation in the subsoil and the presence of relict palaeochannels. A small number of anomalies were believed to be of potential archaeological significance.

The purpose of the current investigation was to investigate the anomalies detected by geophysics and to assess the presence/absence of archaeological remains that may not have responded to non-intrusive survey.

5.0 Methodology

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) prepared and submitted a formal project specification for a scheme of trial excavation, and this was based largely on the results of the gradiometer survey. Initially, nine trenches were investigated, with a further two being added as part of a contingency allocation. The trenches varied in length from 10m to 30m. Some were positioned to investigate areas of seemingly random



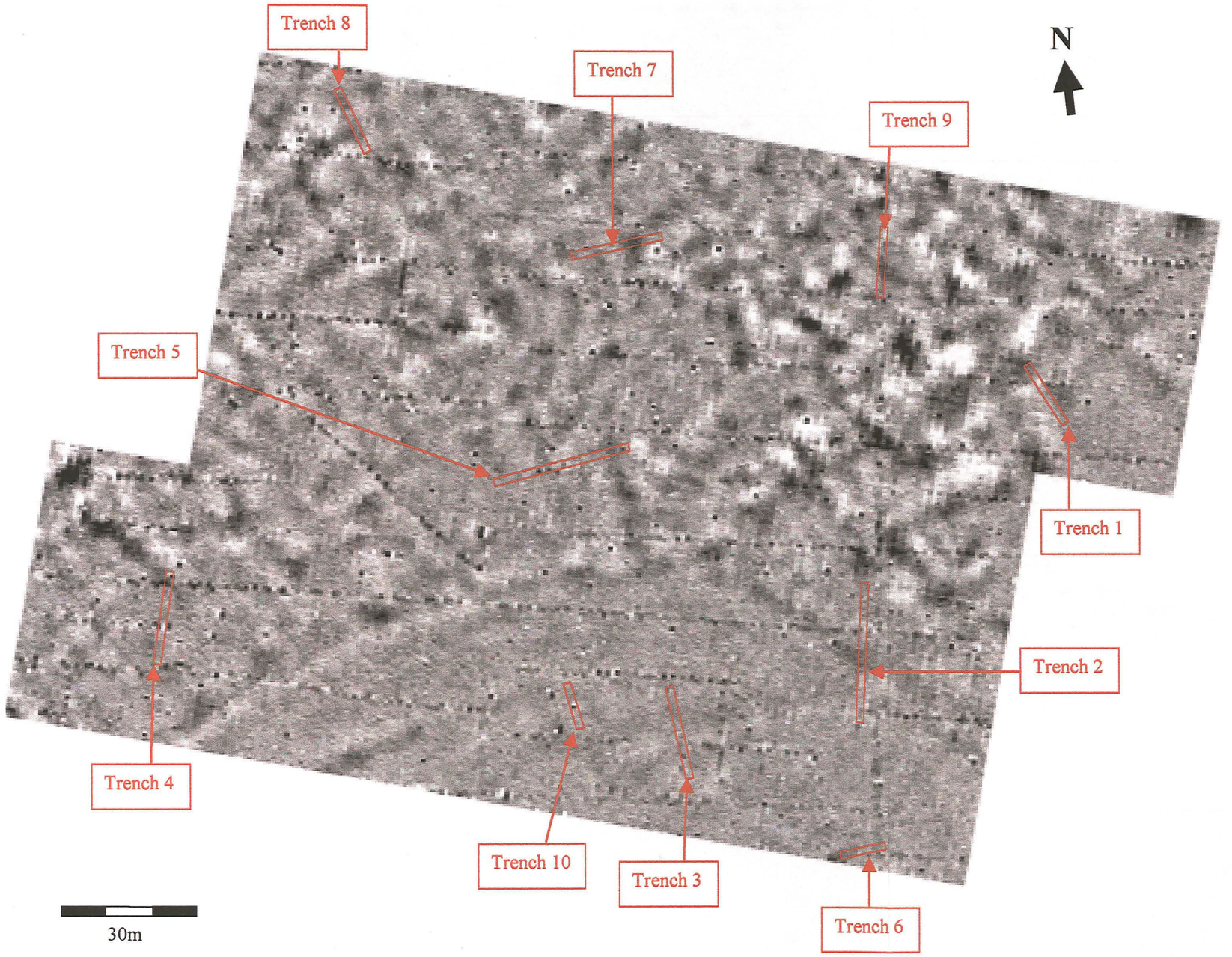


Figure 2: The location of trenches over geophysical greyscale image at scale 1:1000 (inset 1:5000)

and mottled magnetic variability: others were positioned to assess linear anomalies that were believed to be of potential archaeological significance. The contingency trenches, 6 and 10, were used to gain a better understanding of a small group of archaeological features situated towards the south-east corner of the area that was investigated (see fig. 2).

For each trench, a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching blade was used to remove all topsoil, subsoil and non-archaeological horizons in spits no greater than 0.2m in depth. This was monitored constantly to ensure that archaeological features were not needlessly damaged. All further excavation was by hand.

Where exposed, archaeological features and deposits were sample excavated to assess their nature, dimensions, and (unsuccessfully) their date. The investigations resulted in the production of written descriptions and complementary scale drawings, in both plan and section formats. A photographic record was maintained, and selective prints are reproduced at the end of this report, with the remainder forming part of the project archive.

An experienced archaeological team of six carried out the excavations over a period of eight days – between the 4th to 13th December, 2000.

6.0 Results

The ploughsoil, a grey/brown silty clay, had a relatively even thickness across the site, reflecting the depth of perpetual plough truncation; this ranged from c. 0.25m to c. 0.45m in depth.

6.1 Trench 1 (See fig. 3)

This was positioned close to the eastern site boundary to traverse an anomaly identified by gradiometry (anomaly 11); a linear, following a general northeast-southwest trend.

The trench was machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m, as no archaeological deposits or features were identified above this. In addition, a deep slot was excavated at the north end of the trench.

The ploughsoil sealed an extensive grey silty clay deposit, (103), and this sealed a horizon of grey clay (104). Both layers had been deposited by water. Below (104) was a substantial layer of brown fine silty clay (105), measuring approximately 2.2m in depth. This (presumably marine) alluvium was over a blue/grey clay (106) of 0.4m thickness. The deep slot at the north end of the trench was excavated to 3.72m, exposing dark blue/grey clay at the base of the cut, (107).

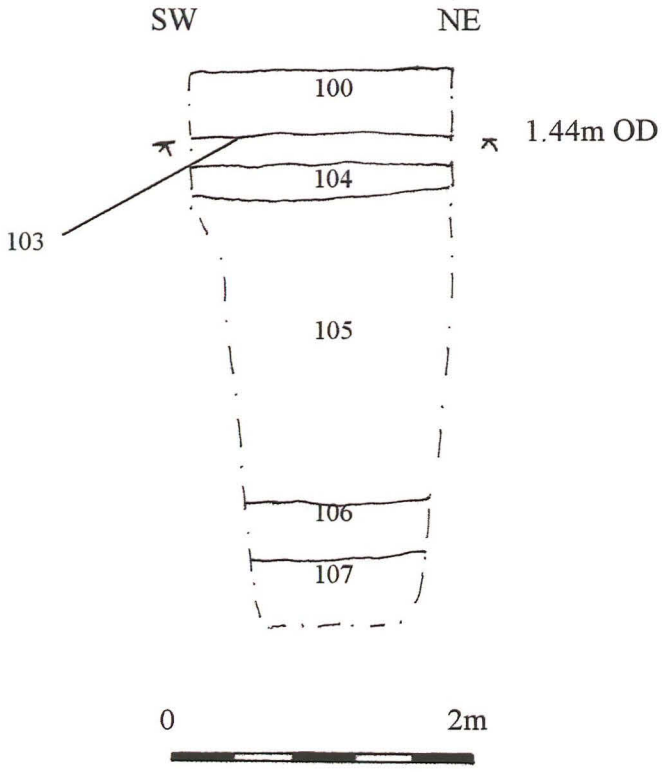


Figure 3: Trench 1, north-west section

6.2 **Trench 2** (See fig. 4)

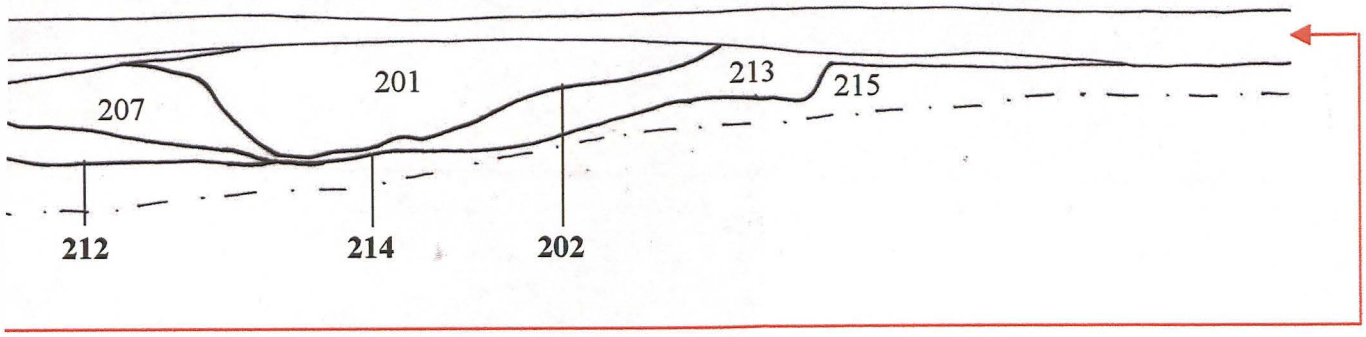
Trench 2 was positioned towards the south-east corner of the gradiometer survey to examine the interface between a speculated palaeochannel/creek and the hypothesised iron-rich deposits to the north of it.

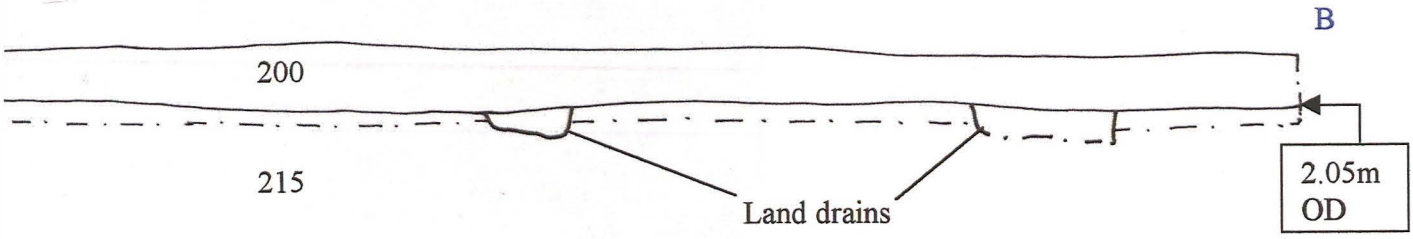
Removal of the ploughsoil and subsoil exposed a linear feature (approximately 7.5m wide) following the line of magnetic anomaly 1. This anomaly was provisionally interpreted as a palaeochannel or series of migrating palaeochannels that extended northwards (Rylatt & Bunn 2000).

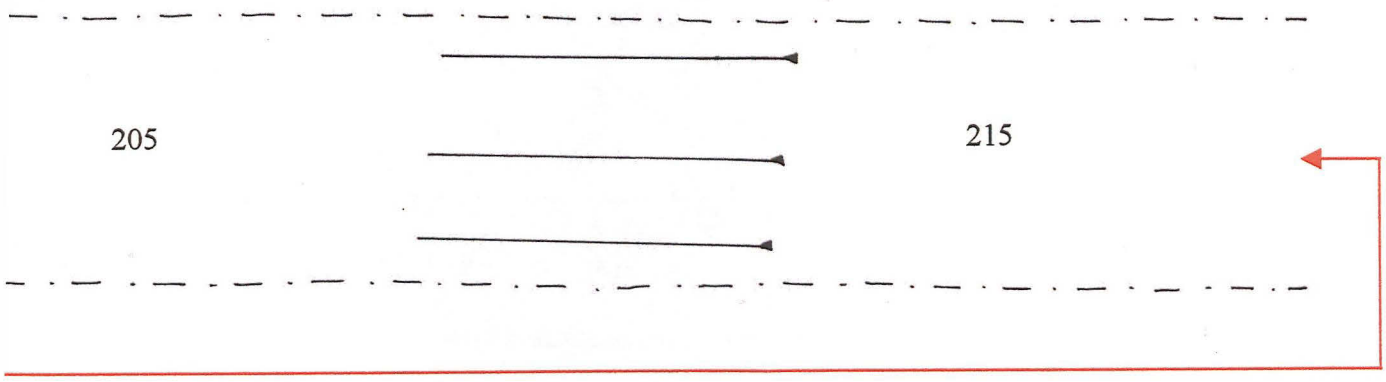
Excavation of the linear revealed it to be a succession of palaeochannels that had indeed migrated in a northerly direction. Sealing the top of the channel deposits was an extensive flood layer, (204), consisting of orange/brown silty clay.

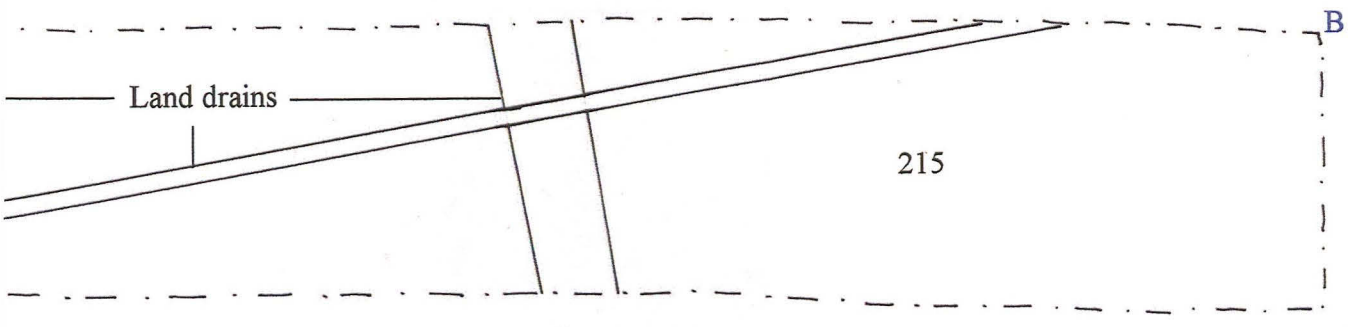
At least three discrete phases of channel were identified, [202], [212] and [214]. The earlier two, [212] and [214], were filled with a series of silt and clay lenses, indicating periodic fluctuations between low-energy movement (silt lenses) and standing or sluggish water (clay lenses). The latest channel, [202], was filled with a uniform brown/grey silty clay (201), formed by standing or sluggish water. The channels represented by [212] and [214] had gentle profiles and moderately flat bases, whilst [202] had a gradually sloping north edge and a steep southern edge. Beneath the channels was an extensive composite deposit of light orange silt and clay lenses, (203) and (205). A deep slot machine excavated at the southern end of the trench revealed that (203) was 0.7m deep. Below this was light grey/brown fine silt (208), followed

by light grey silt (209). This sealed blue/grey clay, (210), which incorporated occasional lenses of light grey silt and some marine shells. Context (210) sealed dark blue/grey clay, (211).









plan and section

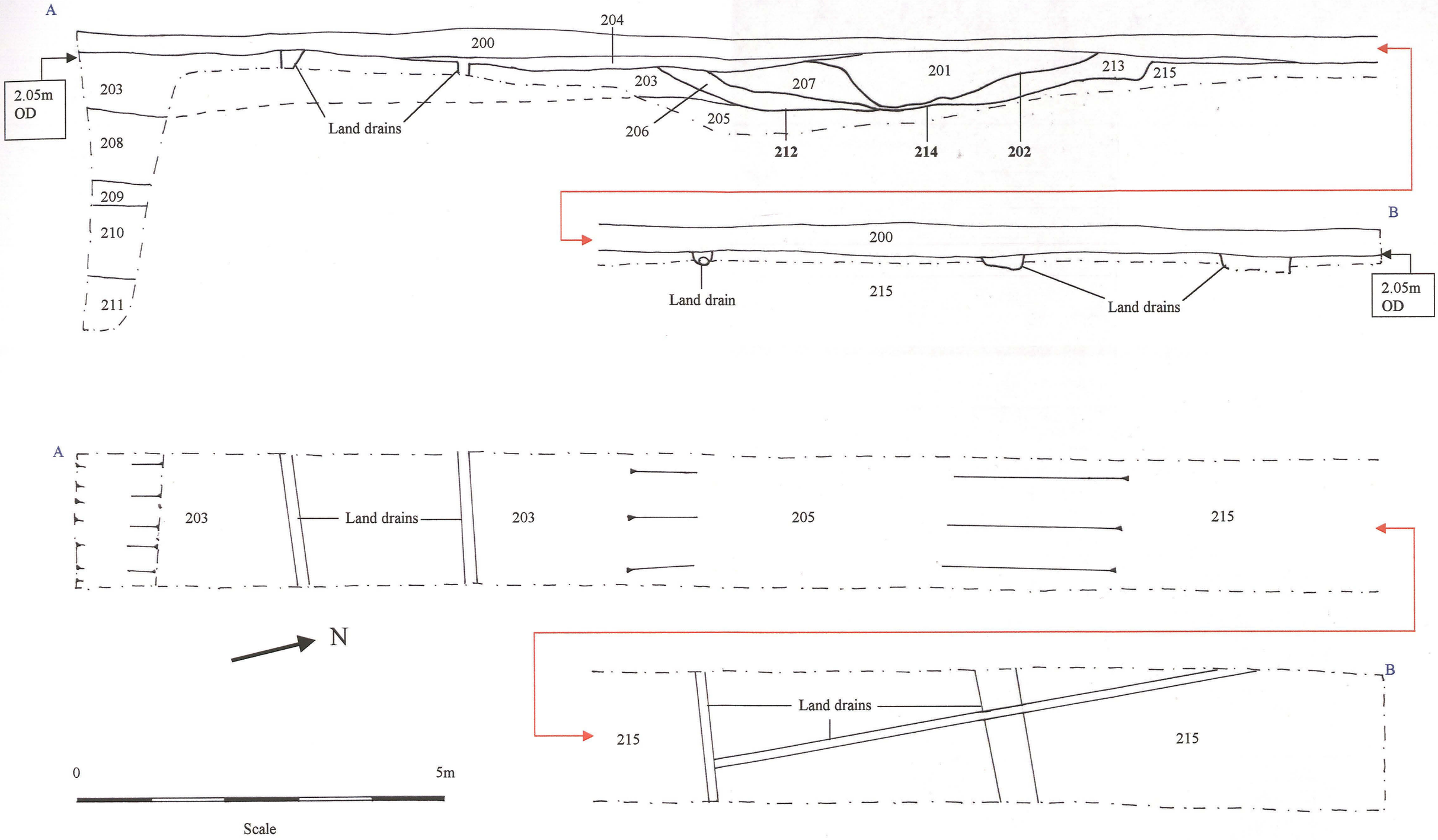


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section

6.3 **Trench 3** (See fig. 5)

The trench was located close to the southern boundary of the gradiometer survey. Like Trench 2, this was positioned to investigate possible creek deposits associated with anomaly 1.

Removal of the ploughsoil and subsoil exposed a single curvilinear ditch or gully-like feature, [303]/[308] that was orientated NWW to north. This was 0.76m wide at the north end, increasing to 1.35m towards the south. The gully had steep, straight sides and a flat base. Its fill comprised orange/grey silty clay, (304)/(307), sealed by light blue silty clay, (302)/(306). This was sealed by sporadic blue clay, (305), incorporating occasional charcoal flecks. The ditch was cut through the subsoil (301). Two tiny fragments of fired clay were recovered from the lower fill (304), but these could not date the ditch.

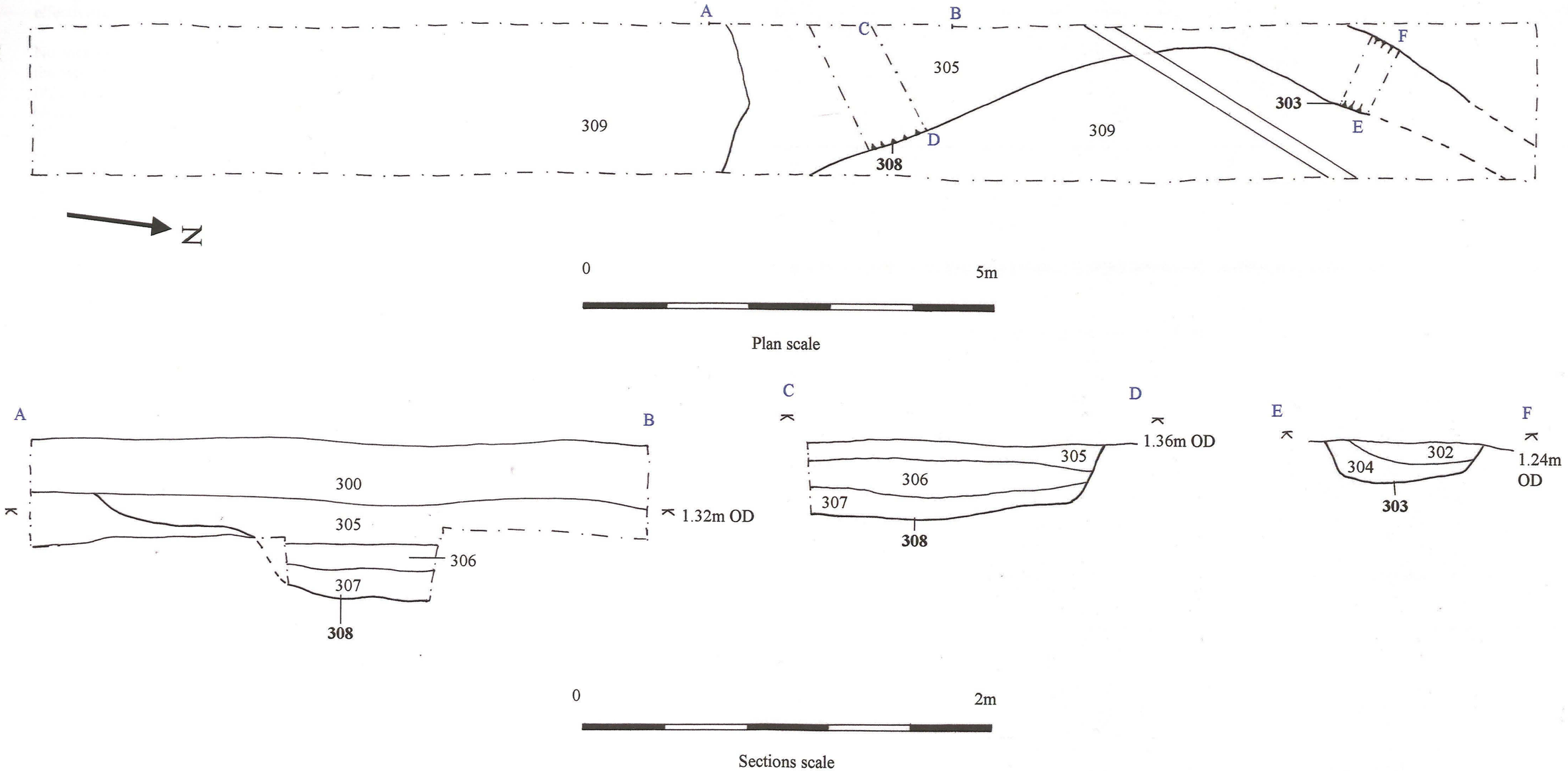


Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and sections

6.4 **Trench 4** (See fig. 6)

This trench was positioned at the south-west corner of the gradiometer survey within a magnetically quiet area, to assess the general archaeological potential and the effectiveness of the original survey.

No archaeological deposits were exposed below the ploughsoil and subsoil, allowing the trench to be excavated safely to a depth of 1.2m. Three natural channels, [422], [423] and [424], were sectioned in the north half of the trench. The earliest of these, [423], had a slightly stepped profile and flat base. Its fill comprised laminated bands of orange/grey silt (417). The succeeding channel, [424], constituted a slight migration northwards. This deep channel (over 0.64m deep) appears to have been more than 5m wide. Its lower fill, (418), a deposit of grey silt, was sealed by a thick (0.44m) series of light grey silt lenses of varying fineness (416). The final phase, [422], was shallow and only 2.5m wide. Its fill comprised grey/orange clay-silt (415), sealed by orange silt (414).

All three channels were sealed by a series of flood deposits, two of which are noteworthy. Layers (403) and (409) were both unoxidised blue clays, formed during periods of sustained flooding.

A deep slot excavated at the south end of the trench demonstrated that the channels had truncated marine alluvium (425) that extended to a depth of approximately 1m. This sealed blue/grey clay (426). Below this was a similar deposit, (427), that was darker in colour, and this sealed a 0.4m thick peat layer (428) at approximately -1.17m OD. The peat rested over light brown sand (429), and the sand (0.3m thick) was over light blue chalky boulder clay (430).

6.5 **Trench 5** (See figs. 6 and 7)

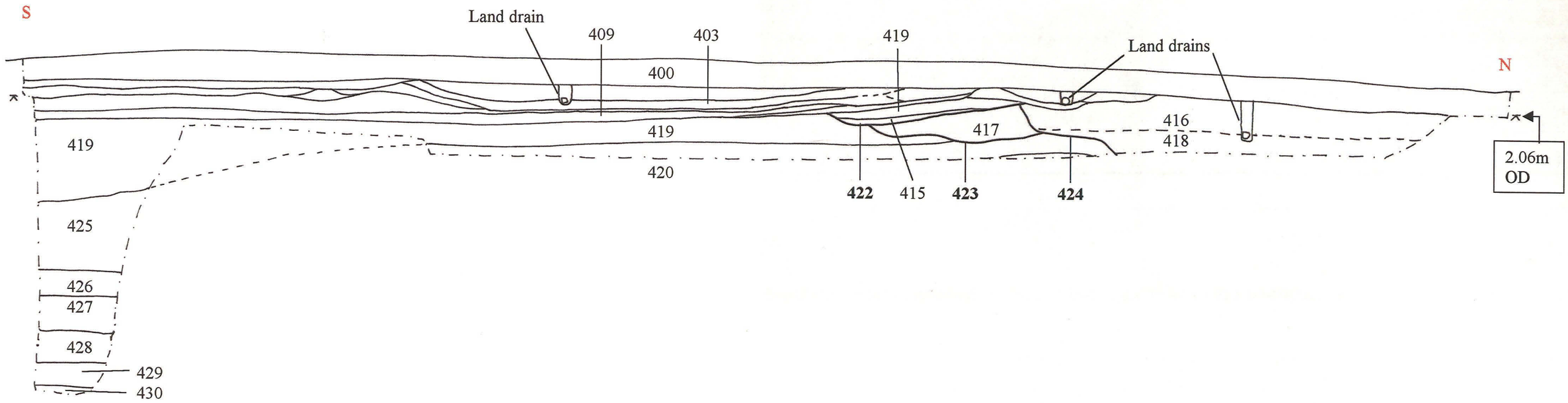
The trench was positioned towards the centre of the gradiometer survey to examine geophysical anomalies 5 and 10: both of which were linear anomalies orientated broadly north – south.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, revealing a series of palaeochannels beneath the subsoil. The upper channels appeared to correspond to the magnetic anomalies.

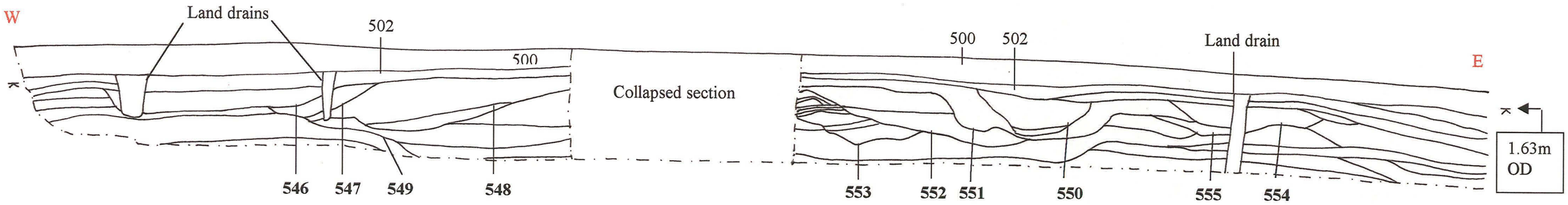
The exposed sequence appeared to show a large channel, [549], becoming less deep, and possibly dividing into two smaller channels, one migrating further west, the other east. During this migration, quantities of silt and clay were deposited, forming banks at the edge of the channels. When the channels finally became redundant, a series of flood deposits, including an unoxidised blue clay, (502), sealed them.

A deep slot (fig. 7) excavated at the eastern end of the trench demonstrated that the channels had traversed a 1.1m thick deposit of marine alluvium (541). This sealed blue/grey clay (510) and dark blue/grey clay (511). These deposits sealed a horizon of peat (512) at –1.07m OD.

Trench 4



Trench 5



Scale

Figure 6: Trenches 4 and 5 sections

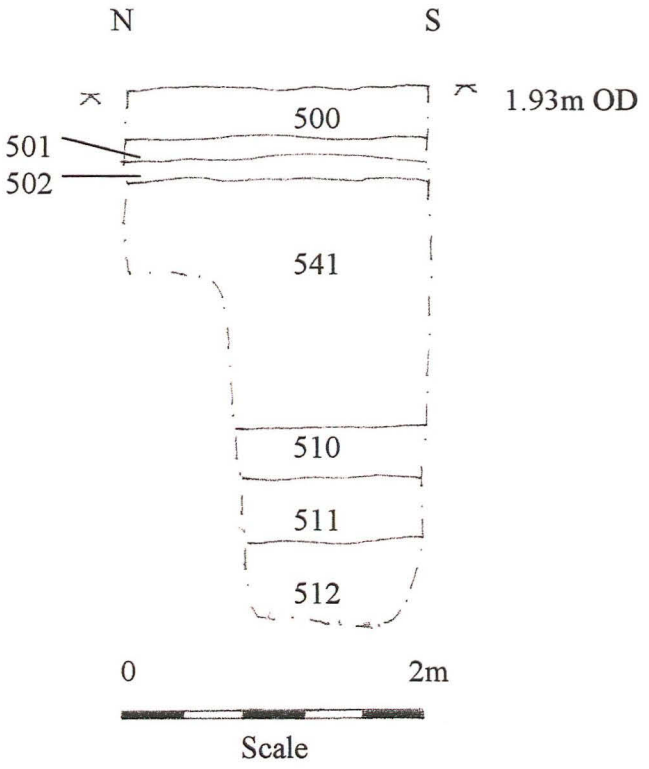


Figure 7: Trench 5 deep section

6.6 **Trench 6** (See fig. 8)

The trench was originally destined for the north-west corner of the gradiometer survey. However, due to the negative results in Trenches 5, 7 and 8, Trench 6 was moved southwards, towards the south-east corner of the survey. This was to gain a better understanding of the archaeological deposits that had been exposed in this area of the site (the undated curvilinear ditch in Trench 3).

Removal of both the ploughsoil and subsoil revealed a ditch, [605]/[608], that was orientated north-east – south-west, but curved south-eastwards at its north-eastern end.

The ditch was up to 1.7m wide, with a steep north-west edge, a less steep south-east edge, and a flat base. It was filled with mid brown silty clay (604) sealed by brown clay (603). The south-east 'limb', [608], was narrower (1.05m) with steep sides and a similar fill. The uppermost levels of the ditch were filled with blue, unoxidised, clay (602), that extended throughout the trench.

The ditch was probably a drainage channel similar to 303/308 in Trench 3, although this is a tentative interpretation. No artefactual material was recovered, and the date of the feature was not established.

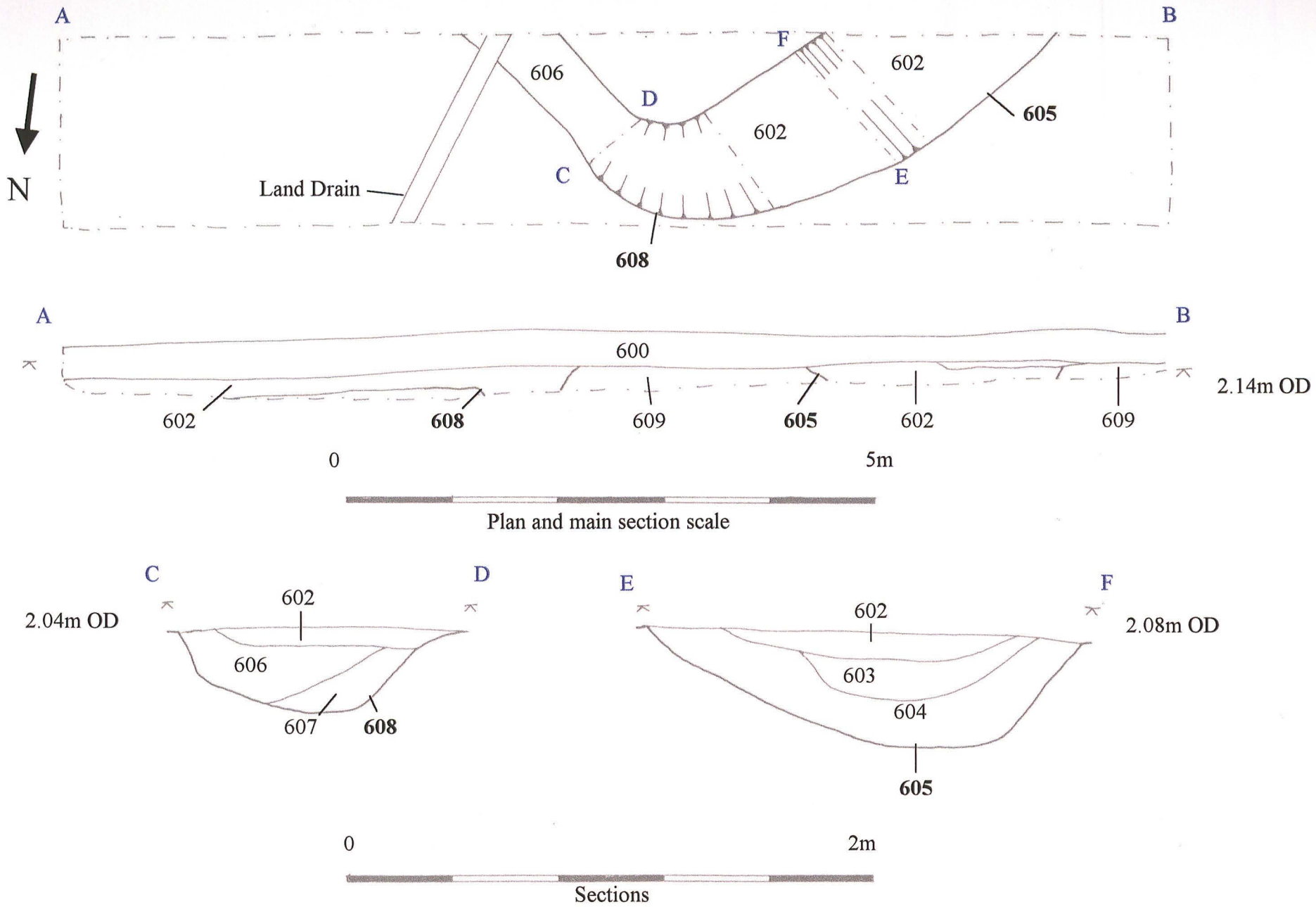


Figure 8: Trench 6 plan and sections

6.7 **Trench 7** (See fig. 9)

The trench was excavated close to the northern boundary of the gradiometer survey to traverse a single linear magnetic anomaly (anomaly 11).

The anomaly was not identified within the trench, which was machine excavated to a depth of 1.2m through the ploughsoil, subsoil and a series of natural deposits. These were predominantly flood deposits, including blue (unoxidised) clay (701), overlying marine alluvium (706).

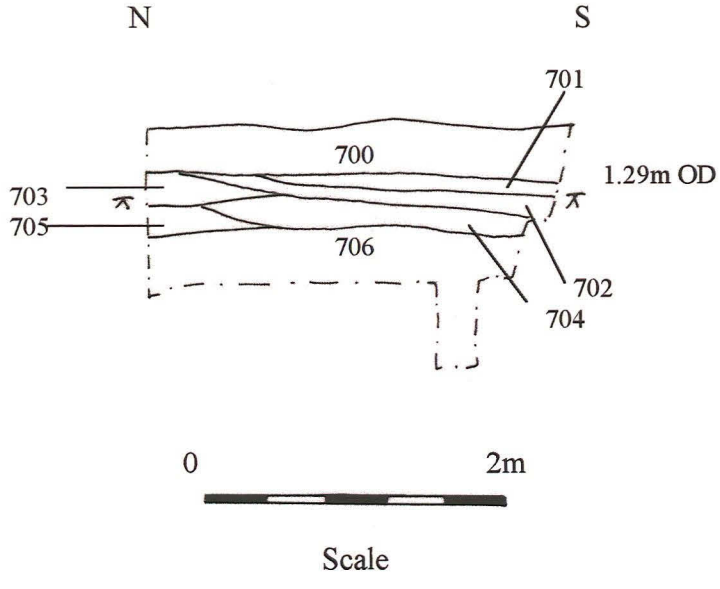


Figure 9: Trench 7, east section

6.8 **Trench 8** (See fig. 10)

The trench was at the north-west corner of the gradiometer survey to assess the general archaeological potential of this area.

Removal of the ploughsoil exposed only natural stratigraphy, and the trench was excavated to a safe depth of 1.2m.

The ploughsoil sealed a flood horizon (801), consisting of light brown/grey fine silty clay. Below this was (802), light blue clay, sealing orange/brown silty clay (803). This sealed marine alluvium (804).

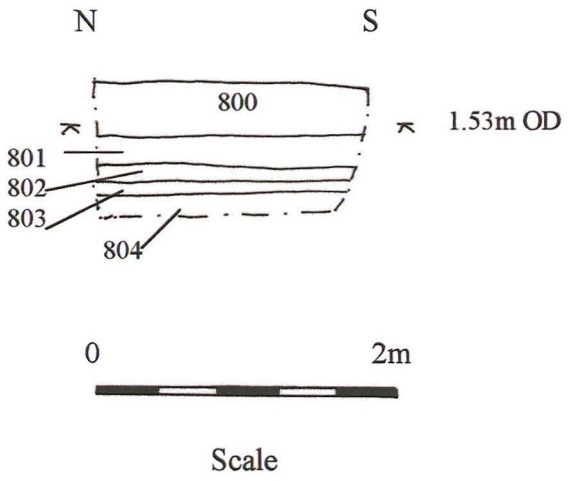


Figure 10: Trench 8, representative section

6.9 **Trench 9** (See fig. 11)

Trench 9 was positioned towards the north-east corner of the gradiometer survey to assess the general archaeological potential of this area.

A single linear drain, [909], orientated north-south, was exposed. This was 0.3m wide and 0.55m deep. Branches (908) had been placed along the base of the cut to aid the flow of water through this feature. The drain was filled with orange/brown silty clay (907) and was cut through the subsoil (901). Drains of this unusual type were apparently used in this part of the fenland until c. 50 years ago (Mr D Roberts *pers. com*).

The ploughsoil sealed blue/grey clay (901), which overlay mid brown/grey silty clay (902). This flood horizon rested over a mid orange/brown clayey silt (903), possibly the edge of a silt bank associated with a channel situated to the north of the trench. A mid orange/brown silty clay (904) below (903) was probably of a similar origin. The deposits below (904), (905) and (906) were not investigated.

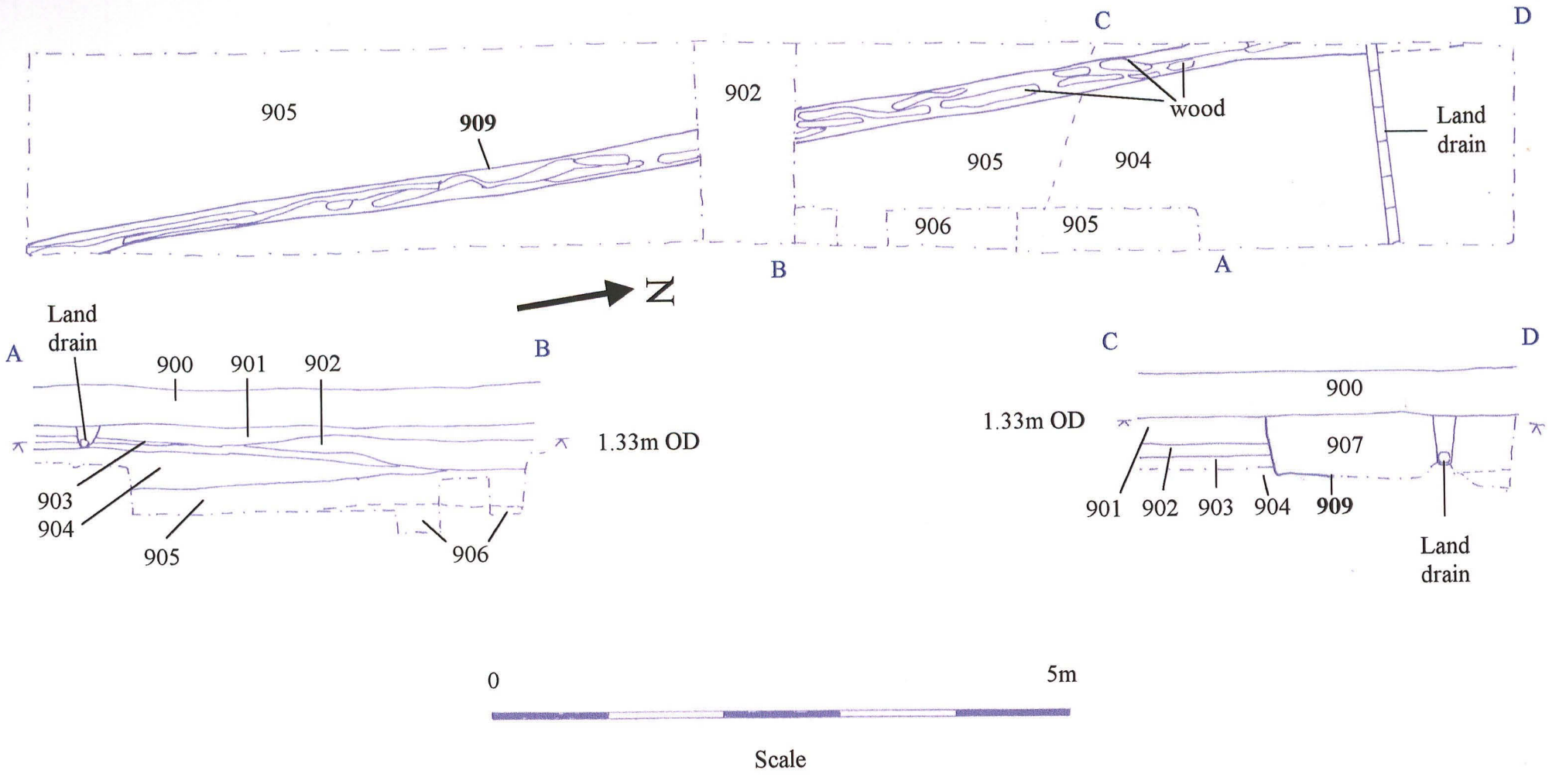


Figure 11: Trench 9 plan and sections

6.10 **Trench 10** (See fig. 12)

This contingency trench was excavated in an attempt to determine the limits and date of the archaeology exposed in Trenches 3 and 6.

Beneath the subsoil at the north end of the trench was a linear ditch or gully, [1001], that was orientated north-east to south-west. This was 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep, with a shallow rounded profile. Its fill consisted of mid brown/grey silty clay (1006) sealing mid orange/brown silty clay (1015), both devoid of artefacts. The ditch appeared to be sealed by a mid grey/orange clay flood deposit (1003), and it was cut through blue clay (1004).

At the south end of the trench two phases of a linear ditch orientated WNW – ESE were exposed. The earliest of these, [1013], was 1.25m wide and 0.3m deep, and was filled by a series of silty clays of varying colour. The uppermost layers appeared to correspond to the blue clay deposits (1004) and (1003). A narrower recut, [1002], truncated the original alignment along its northern edge, and this was 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. No artefacts were recovered.

Both [1013] and its recut, [1002], were situated at a point where (1014) rose by approximately 0.2m. Later flood deposits ((1005), (1004) and (1003)) appeared to be confined to the slightly lower ground to the north, perhaps indicating that the ditch was a drain or barrier to flooding.

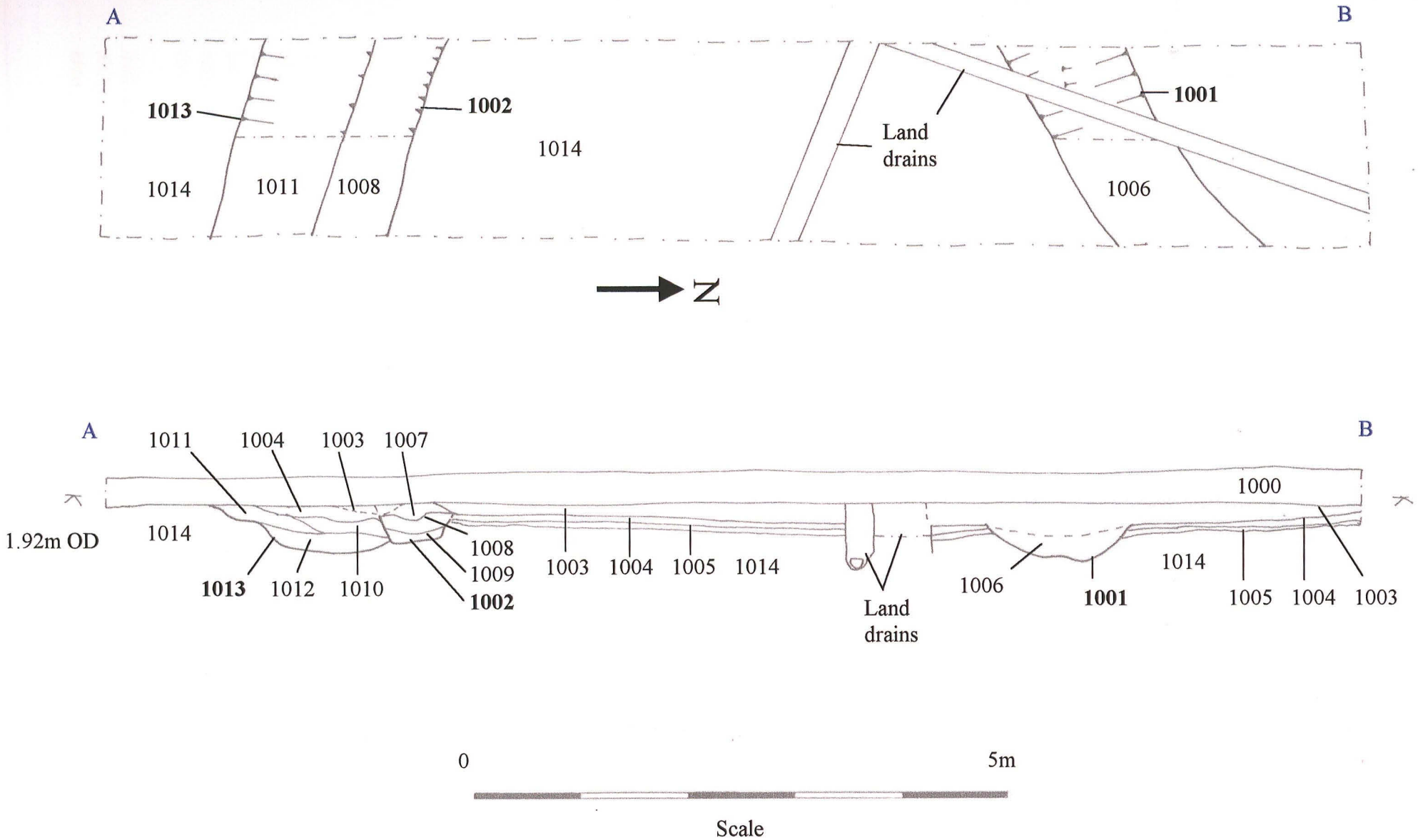


Figure 12: Trench 10 plan and section

7.0 Interpretation, discussion and conclusions

The evaluation has demonstrated that the proposed development site is, for the most part, of limited archaeological potential. The results suggest that the gradiometer survey has revealed a realistic plan of the major palaeochannels that post-date a series of marine alluvial deposits.

No artefactual material was recovered from any features or deposits that were sample excavated during the course of this investigation, although a small surface scatter of Romano-British pottery was recovered close to the south-east corner of the field. This comprised ten grey abraded body sherds, and a single sherd of Nene Valley Ware dating between the 2nd to 4th century AD. Several sherds of medieval pottery were also noted. This material may be associated with the archaeological remains encountered in Trenches 3, 6 and 10, although it is equally possible that the pottery scatter was a result of cleaning the dyke adjacent to the road.

An explanation of why the archaeological remains that were exposed were not detected by gradiometry may be sought from the fact that the feature fills were very similar to the deposits through which they were cut (ie their magnetic signatures were too similar to be reflected in the greyscale and other images that were produced by the initial survey).

In summary, the remains towards the south-east corner of the application area appear to relate to unknown activities at the edge of a marginal lower-lying area of mudflats, creeks and migrating streams. The mudflats comprise marine alluvium (fine silty clays). Shellfish remains (cockles, etc.) within the alluvial clays confirm their marine origins. The alluvium beds were formed during marine transgressions that occurred until the middle to later Iron Age, when marine regressions slowly transformed the land into mudflats or saltmarsh with tidal creeks (Hall and Coles 1994). This suggests that the meandering channels may have been active during the late Iron Age or Romano-British period.

Flood deposits within and above the archaeology that was exposed attest to the wet conditions that existed, even after the main channels had filled with silt. The ubiquitous clean blue clay layer found within the majority of the trenches is similar to deposits found at other sites in and around Boston. At Church Road in Boston, for example, where two Middle Saxon Grubenhauser were identified within what was probably a relatively wet environment, it was suggested that the area was unsuitable for sustained human occupation before the 9th century AD (Palmer-Brown 1996).

The features that were identified at the present site could be of Romano-British date, although this was not established. The focus of these activities may be sought towards or beyond the south-east corner of the proposed development (where the Romano-British pottery sherds were found). These activities remain unquantified. Associated activities at the site may have been seasonal, as flooding would almost certainly have rendered the area unsuitable for habitation during the winter months.

Salt procurement and processing is a known industry of the Roman saltmarshes, although no briquetage or other associated material was found within the application area.

The deep slots that were excavated within Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 exposed the Quaternary Barroway Drove Beds (of the 3rd to 4th millennia BC), comprising older marine alluvial and saltmarsh deposits. At most, these deposits appear to be between 2-3m in depth within the application area. This is surprising, as the drift deposits are said to be 10- 20m deep (B.G.S. 1995). The marine alluvium mantles dark blue/grey clays that seal a peat layer at approximately –1.07m OD. Below the peat is light brown/buff sand sealing light blue chalky boulder clay at –1.87m OD. The presence of peat above the boulder clay is possibly indicative of an area of relatively high ground within the fen basin. The peat is indicative of a former dry land surface, and suggests an area of impeded drainage, such as coastal flats or an infilled lake basin (Evans 1978).

8.0 Effectiveness of methodology

Only three of the trenches (Trenches 3, 6 and 10) contained archaeological remains, with the remainder being dominated by extinct palaeochannels and alluvial flood horizons.

The trenching scheme has demonstrated that the archaeology is limited to the south-east corner of the site, and there is no reason, based on present evidence, to suggest that these remains proliferate in other areas of the site.

All of the features that were exposed were sample excavated. Only two small fragments of fired clay were recovered from one of the four ditches exposed.

The evaluation served its primary purpose by determining that the archaeological potential of the site is limited. In view of this, it is suggested that any subsequent intervention, in advance of, or during development is unlikely to be productive, although any decisions relating to the future management of the resource must be based entirely on the recommendations of the Community Archaeologist for Boston.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln) would like to thank Bishopston Estates and Management Ltd. for this commission. Excavation was carried out under the direction of the writer, assisted by five experienced archaeologists, Pete Barnes, Wendy Booth, Dave Bower, Wayne Livesey and Darren Pullen.

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11.0 Site archive

The site archive (documentary) for this project is in preparation and will be deposited at Lincoln City & County Museum within six months. Access to the archive may be granted by quoting the global accession number 2001.1

Appendix 12.1 Colour photographs

P1. General view of site, looking north-west

P2. General view, Trench 2, looking north

P3. West section Trench 2, showing migrating palaeochannels 212, 214 and 202 (note laminated stratigraphy on left side of photo. within channel 214

P4. Trench 3; ditch 304, looking north-west

P5. Deep excavation, Trench 4, looking west

P6. Trench 5, looking north-east at south-facing section

P7. Trench 5, deep excavation, looking north

P8. Trench 6, ditch/gully 605/608, looking east

P9. Trench 7, south-facing section, looking north-west

P10. Trench 8, south-west facing section, looking north-east

P11. Trench 9, general view, looking south

P12. Trench 10, general view, looking north

Appendix 12.2: List of Archaeological Contexts

Trench 1

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
100	layer	ploughsoil
101	void	-
102	void	-
103	layer	silty clay flood deposit, seals 104
104	layer	marine alluvium, seals 105
105	cut	marine alluvium
106	layer	brackish clay deposit
107	layer	brackish clay deposit

Trench 2

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
200	layer	ploughsoil
201	fill	silty clay fill of 202
202	channel	palaeo-channel
203	banking	banded sand
204	layer	flood deposit
205	?banking	banded sand
206	layer	silty clay fill of 212
207	?banking	banded sand and clay
208	?banking	same as 205
209	?banking	silt
210	layer	brackish flood deposit, below 209
211	layer	brackish flood deposit, below 210
212	channel	palaeo-channel
213	banking	silty clay
214	channel	palaeo-channel
215	banking	silty clay

Trench 3

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
300	layer	ploughsoil
301	layer	flood deposit
302	fill	flooding of 303
303	cut	n-s curvilinear ditch of unknown date
304	fill	silting of 303
305	fill	burning in 302
306	fill	flooding of 308
307	fill	silting of 308
308	cut	n-s curvilinear ditch of unknown date
309	?banking	banded silts

Trench 4

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
400	layer	ploughsoil
401	layer	flood deposit
402	layer	flood deposit
403	layer	blue clay flood deposit
404	banking	silty clay
405	banking	same as 404
406	banking	silty clay
407	layer	same as 403
408	layer	blue clay flood deposit
409	layer	blue clay flood deposit
410	layer	flood deposit
411	layer	flood deposit
412	layer	flood deposit
413	layer	flood deposit
414	fill	silting of 422
415	fill	silting of 422
416	fill	silting of 424
417	fill	silting of 423
418	fill	silting of 424
419	layer	marine alluvium
420	layer	marine alluvium
421	layer	marine alluvium
422	channel	palaeo-channel
423	channel	palaeo-channel
424	channel	palaeo-channel
425	layer	marine alluvium
426	layer	brackish clay deposit
427	layer	brackish clay deposit
428	layer	peat
429	layer	natural sand
430	layer	chalky boulder clay

Trench 5

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
500	layer	ploughsoil
501	layer	flood deposit
502	layer	blue clay flood deposit
503	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
504	banking	silt
505	layer	flood deposit
506	layer	flood deposit
507	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
508	banking	silt/clay lenses
509	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
510	layer	brackish flood deposit, seals 511

511	layer	brackish flood deposit, seals 512
512	layer	peat
513	banking	silt/clay lenses
514	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
515	?layer/fill	flood deposit or fill of palaeo-channel
516	?layer/fill	flood deposit or fill of palaeo-channel
517	layer	flood deposit
518	?banking	silt
519	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
520	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
521	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
522	banking	silt/clay lenses
523	banking	silt lenses
524	banking	clay
525	banking	silt
526	banking	clay
527	banking	silt
528	banking	clay
529	banking	silt
530	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
531	layer	flood deposit
532	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
533	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
534	banking	silt
535	banking	silt
536	?banking	silt
537	layer	?flood deposit
538	layer/fill	flood deposit or fill of palaeo-channel
539	layer	flood deposit
540	layer	flood deposit
541	layer	marine alluvium
542	banking	silt
543	banking	clay
544	banking	silt
545	fill	silting of palaeo-channel
546	channel	palaeo-channel
547	channel	palaeo-channel
548	channel	palaeo-channel
549	channel	palaeo-channel
550	channel	palaeo-channel
551	channel	palaeo-channel
552	channel	palaeo-channel
553	channel	palaeo-channel
554	channel	palaeo-channel
555	channel	palaeo-channel

Trench 6

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
600	layer	ploughsoil
601	layer	flood deposit
602	layer	blue clay flood deposit
603	fill	silting of ditch 605
604	fill	silting of ditch 605
605	cut	curvilinear ditch of unknown date/function
606	fill	silting of 608
607	fill	silting of 608
608	cut	curvilinear ditch of unknown date/function
609	?banking	possible banking from palaeo-channel

Trench 7

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
700	layer	ploughsoil
701	layer	blue clay flood deposit
702	layer	flood deposit
703	layer	flood deposit
704	layer	flood deposit
705	layer	flood deposit
706	layer	marine alluvium

Trench 8

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
800	layer	ploughsoil
801	layer	flood deposit
802	layer	blue clay flood deposit
803	layer	flood deposit
804	layer	marine alluvium

Trench 9

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
900	layer	ploughsoil
901	layer	blue clay flood deposit
902	layer	flood deposit
903	?banking	silt clay banking or flood deposit
904	banking	clay silt
905	layer	marine alluvium
906	layer	marine alluvium
907	fill	backfill of drain 909
908	wood	wood layer in drain 909
909	cut	drain (post-med/modern)

Trench 10

Context No.	*Category*	*Description*
1000	layer	ploughsoil
1001	cut	e-w ditch of unknown date/function
1002	cut	e-w ditch of unknown date/function
1003	layer	flood deposit
1004	layer	blue clay flood deposit
1005	layer	flood deposit
1006	fill	silting of ditch 1001
1007	layer	flood deposit
1008	fill	blue clay flooding of ditch 1002
1009	fill	silting of ditch 1002
1010	fill	silting of ditch 1013
1011	fill	silting of ditch 1013
1012	fill	silting of ditch 1013
1013	cut	e-w drainage ditch/water channel of unknown date
1014	?banking	possible banking from palaeo-channel
1015	fill	silting of ditch 1001