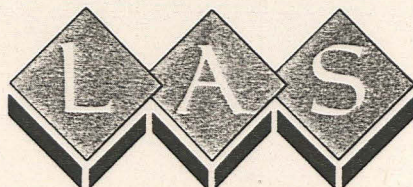


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LINDSEY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES

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**PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT
WITHAM ROAD
WOODHALL SPA**

(Planning Application S/215/1375/95)

NGR : TF1803 6219
Site Code : WSW 95
Museum Accession No. 194.95

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

for

Robert Lowe Chartered Architect

on behalf of

Ray Jackson Builders Ltd

January 1996

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(James Rackham)

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**Witham Road, Woodhall Spa
(Planning Application S/215/1375/95)
Archaeological Evaluation**

NGR : TF1803 6219
Site Code : WSW 95
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Summary

Archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site took the form of two machine-excavated trenches. Trench 1 revealed a 3.5m-wide drainage or boundary ditch which had been recut on at least two occasions. The latest recut was in part filled by a charcoal-rich horizon containing a significant quantity of Late Iron Age pottery, as well as calcined animal bone, a triangular weight, and other cultural material. The feature was cut through a smaller ditch, itself containing small amounts of charcoal and animal bone. Both ditches had been partly cut into a deposit of flood-derived sand, whilst the larger of the two was itself sealed by a layer of sandy alluvium.

The most significant features from Trench 2 were a series of narrow gullies and a shallow pit, the latter cutting one of the gullies and yielding a number of fragments of Late Iron Age pottery. All of these features were cut into alluvial sand, with the pit in addition being sealed by a flood-derived deposit. Trench 2 also revealed a number of shallow, parallel gullies of post-medieval date, and a series of modern yard levels, including amongst them the brick rubble from what is presumed to have been a recent farm building.

The archaeological discoveries made in both trenches strongly suggest the presence of a Late Iron Age settlement in the close vicinity, whilst the sealing of many of them with alluvium indicates the possibility of high quality preservation of any other archaeological features present on the site.

Introduction

Lindsey Archaeological Services was commissioned in November 1995 by Mr Robert Lowe Chartered Architect (on behalf of Ray Jackson Builders Ltd) to carry-out an archaeological evaluation of a plot of land lying on the outskirts of Woodhall Spa, central Lincolnshire (Fig 1). The proposed development is for five buildings forming ten residential dwellings.

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the Brief prepared by the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council (November 1995). The purpose of the evaluatory work was to:

- establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their location within the development area;
- determine the quality and extent of any such remains;
- determine the level of further archaeological investigation required prior to development.

The work on site was carried-out by M.McDaid and C.Taylor. M.McDaid processed the finds and drew Figs 2-4; both prepared the archive records; whilst C.Taylor wrote the report text and drew Fig 1.

Copies of the report have been sent to Ray Jackson Builders Ltd, East Lindsey District Council, the Archaeology Section of Lincolnshire County Council, and the City and County Museum, Lincoln. The archive records and the artefacts will be lodged with the museum when the project is completed.

The Site

The development area is situated just over 1km south-west of Woodhall Spa town centre, lying between 171 and 173 Witham Road, the latter forming its north-west boundary. The south-east boundary is marked by the former Kirkstead to Horncastle railway line. Once the site of a farmyard, most of the land is now waste ground, with the south corner being occupied by an electrical workshop. The whole area covers just over 0.3 ha (Fig 2).

Physical Setting

The site lies within the Lincoln Clay Vale, where the underlying solid geology is mainly Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay (Kent, 1980). This is frequently covered by fluvio-glacial sands and gravels, themselves sealed in places by more recent river flood-derived alluvial deposits. Indeed, the site lies only 400m to the north-east of the River Witham, on its eastern floodplain; the land is consequently quite flat and low lying at around 5m O.D. The agricultural soils lying adjacent to the site are fairly poorly-drained.

Archaeological Background

Aerial photographs record the presence of cropmarks in the field immediately south-east of the site (Photo Refs: 2960/15, 21.7.79; and 2963/7, 29.7.79) (Fig 1, Inset C). These have been interpreted as enclosure-forming ditches, and though undated, may on morphological grounds belong to the late prehistoric or Romano-British periods.

The Evaluation

Much of the development area was thought to have been previously disturbed, so it was agreed between the developer and the County Archaeology Section that two trenches would be located in that part of the site apparently unaffected by this disturbance (Fig 2). The trenches were excavated using a standard 1.5m-wide, smooth-faced ditching bucket, working on a back-acting machine (JCB) (Pl.1). The agreed 30m length had to be reduced to 25m due to the presence of waste material and heavy undergrowth at either end of each trench (Pl.2).

Following machine-excavation of the recent ploughsoil, (and, in the case of Trench 01, also of an apparently feature-free flood-derived deposit) all subsequent investigation was carried-out by hand. Features were recorded using LAS's standard recording system. In the text and in the figures, context numbers are quoted in bold (for cuts) or bold and italic (for fills or layers).

An Ordnance Survey Bench-Mark located on the north-east facing wall of 173 Witham Road (5.08m O.D.) was used to obtain levels for the site.

Trench 1

At the north-west end of Trench 1, immediately below the present ground surface, a series of modern gravel, rubble and brick layers was exposed, totalling around 0.35m in thickness (**1**, **2**, **19**, **42**) (Fig 3B). These were all subsequently seen in the section of Trench 2, so are discussed more fully in the account for that trench.

Machine removal of a 0.40m-depth of modern/post-medieval ploughsoil (**3/16**) revealed in the trench bottom a series of fairly clean pale grey sands and silty sands, all containing variable amounts of red- or orange-brown iron flecks. Provisionally interpreted as being flood-derived, and containing no apparent archaeological features, these deposits were excavated by machine in order to establish whether or not features were hidden beneath them.

The removal of a 0.30m depth of the above material was followed by hand cleaning of the trench sections and bottom. This exposed five broad bands, three 'natural', two archaeological (Fig 3A; Pl.3). At the south-east end of the trench, a 5m-wide band of the pale grey sand still existed (**66**). Beneath and to the north-east of **66** was a 5m-wide strip of firm, brownish-orange sandy silt, in places quite clayey and containing occasional small stones and pebbles (**43**). A 4m-wide band of this same deposit was also visible at the north-west end of the trench. It was sealed by all other deposits encountered during the evaluation, and is interpreted as an earlier flood-derived deposit.

In the centre of the trench, and cut into both **43** and **66**, were two ditches: **44** ran along the centre-north part of the trench, whilst **63** was seen running east-west across it, clearly cutting through Ditch **44** (Fig 3B; Pls.4, 5, 7).

The sections revealed that the upper part of Ditch **63** had been truncated by the machine (Fig 3C; Pl.6). The dark grey silt seen in plan was covered by **52**, a greyish-brown sand, whilst above this, and sealing the whole of the upper part of the ditch was **54**, a pale brownish-grey sand, fairly heavily discoloured with iron flecks. The similarity of uppermost fill **54** with the material either side of the ditch explains why there had been no sign of the feature when the machine initially excavated to the base of the ploughsoil.

The ditch ran through Trench 1 at almost exactly 45° to its line, so it proved only just possible to position a section across the whole width of the ditch and at 90° to its course. A 1.5m width was excavated, revealing a series of successive cuts and fills (Fig 3C; Pl.14). The original ditch, (**63**), possessed a flattish-bottomed U-shaped profile with steep lower sides and a flaring upper south edge (the upper north edge had been truncated by recut **64**). It penetrated 0.95m below the base of ploughsoil, and survived to a width of 2.7m, though may originally have been wider. On the very bottom of the ditch lay an intermittent, thin lens of firm, darkish grey silty sand (**62**) containing occasional charcoal flecks and a few small fragments of animal bone; this lens was possibly the result of initial trampling soon after construction (Fig 3B). Overlying this was a 0.05m thick layer of orange-brown, often gritty silty sand or clay (**61**), interpreted as primary silting of the feature. The latest surviving fill of cut **63** consisted of a series of very soft and wet, interleaved darkish grey or orange-brown sands and silts (**60**) containing occasional

charcoal flecks and yielding a small quantity of animal bone. It measured up to 0.20m thick on the ditch floor, gradually thinning (due to truncation by recut **64**) and becoming a firmer and greyer, 0.05m-thick lens as it ran up both of its sides. The loose silts probably represent fairly rapid silting-up of the feature's bottom under waterlogged conditions, whilst their gradual firmness higher up would simply appear to reflect increased dryness.

Fill **60** was truncated by a second phase of ditch digging, represented by recut **64**. This was very similar to its predecessor, both in profile, depth and width. It contained **59**, a compact, dark grey- or reddish-brown sand with very heavy iron-panning and staining. Four pieces of Late Iron Age pottery and some animal bone was recovered from its interface with later fill **53**.

The concentration of iron in **59** was clearly post-depositional, presumably leached down from the grey material above. The lack of iron-panning in underlying fill **60** might reflect the waterlogged nature of **60** (?permanent), any iron percolating to this level being prevented from concentrating-out, especially if the water had a tendency to flow.

A third and final recognisable episode of ditch digging was represented by recut **50**. Unlike the previous cuts it possessed fairly gently sloping lower sides and a narrower flat base; though its upper edges were flared (Pl.6). It penetrated 0.75m below the base of ploughsoil, measuring c.3.3m in width.

Four distinct fills were identified. The lower part was filled with **53**, a darkish-grey silty sand containing a scatter of charcoal fragments. It produced a small number of artefacts including Late Iron Age pottery, fired clay, possible slag, and animal bone. Above it lay **51**, a much darker grey sandy silt measuring up to 0.15m in thickness and occupying only the northern half of the ditch (Pls. 8, 9). It yielded a considerable quantity of cultural debris, including 21 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery (representing at least six different vessels), fragments of fired clay, fire-cracked pebbles, possible slag, a triangular weight (possibly for use with a loom), and a fairly dense scatter of calcined animal bone (cattle, sheep and pig) and charcoal fragments (Pls. 10-13). The fill and its artefacts were spread across the upper, northern lip of the feature, indicating that it had most probably been thrown in from the ditch's north-side. A sample of **51** was collected for environmental analysis. The final assessment report was not available, though provisional results (see Appendix 1) have revealed the presence of preserved plant seeds.

At some time after this dumping, the ditch was completely sealed by flood deposits **52** and **54** (see earlier for descriptions). Fill **52** produced 10 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, though these were found very close to charcoal-rich layer **51** and are more likely to have derived from this layer. Fill **54** yielded one Late Iron Age sherd. In sealing the ditch, these flood deposits protected it from truncation by later ploughing. The most clear evidence of this was seen in the flared appearance of the upper edges of cuts **63** and **50**, which represent the original weathered sides of the ditch.

Ditch **63** presumably acted as a drainage and/or boundary feature. Whilst the evidence for re-cutting suggests some degree of ditch maintenance, the

overlying flood deposits might in part explain why such cleaning efforts would have been necessary.

The other archaeological feature recorded in Trench 1, Ditch 44, emerged from the NE-facing section, followed an easterly course for c.4m before bending to the south, and continued for a further c.4m prior to being cut by Ditch 63 (Fig 3A). Its north/north-east limit was visible as a meandering line (Pl. 4), whilst its opposite edge was not contained within the trench, so its full width was not revealed (Fig 3A). As with Ditch 63, the upper part of the feature had been truncated by machine after being initially interpreted as a natural, non-archaeological alluvial layer (Pl. 15).

In plan, the ditch appeared to contain three fills: 65, an outer (earlier), pale grey silty sand; 45 (with variations 69 and 70), a central (later) broad band of dirty, pale grey, brownish grey or orange-brown sand (colour variations being due to variable concentrations of iron); and between these two, 46, a distinct thin band of darkish grey silty sand containing occasional preserved wood/root fragments and other apparently organic remains. A section excavated across the feature revealed these same three fills, contained more or less symmetrically within a broad, V-shaped profile (Fig 3A and D; Pl. 16). Whilst this was only 0.40m deep and 1.6m wide, the original surviving ditch, taking into account that which had been truncated, was probably around 0.80m deep and c.2.2m wide. Recovered from central fill 46 in the hand-excavated section were a few fragments of charcoal and a small quantity of cattle teeth. In view of the apparent preserved organic remains present within this fill, a sample was collected for environmental analysis. Results (Appendix 1) show only the presence of comminuted fragments of charcoal.

The meandering north-west edge of the ditch suggests that as an open feature, it would have contained a considerable depth of water for considerable lengths of time. Lowermost fill 65 was probably deposited rapidly in water, soon after the ditch was originally dug. Subsequently, fill 46 accumulated, sufficiently slowly for organic material and cultural debris to become incorporated into its matrix. The relatively clean nature of silty sand 45 may well mean that this later material was also laid down quite quickly in water. Where truncated in the trench section, it appears to have been the latest fill of the ditch. If so, the whole feature may have been sealed by flood deposits. Unlike 63, however, there is no evidence of re-cutting in Ditch 44.

Although no dating evidence was recovered from the fills of Ditch 44, the fact that it was cut by Ditch 63 indicates a period no later than in the Late Iron Age for its construction, use and subsequent infilling. As with Ditch 63, it presumably acted as a drainage and/or boundary feature, though in contrast to 63, the apparent lack of re-cutting suggests little attempt at maintenance.

Trench 2

This was positioned on the same alignment as Trench 1, approximately 14m to the south-west (Fig 2). Machine removal of the turf revealed the same layers noted in Trench 1, though here they were more extensive, and they included additional layers not identified in the first trench (Fig 4C). After photographing brick rubble layer 2 (see below) (Pl. 17), the remainder of the

trench was excavated by machine to the base of ploughsoil, the sides and bottom cleaned by hand (Pl.18), and the above layers recorded in section.

The latest deposits comprised **17**, the most recent turf and thin topsoil, **1**, a dark grey sandy gravel containing modern slag, and **19** and **42**, a black tarmac surface and its underlying yellow gravel hardcore (Pl.19).

The above three deposits sealed context **2**, a c.0.10m thick layer of rubble, largely made up of modern bricks contained within a darkish-brown silty sand matrix. It also produced a variety of other materials including sandstone blocks, fragments of marble-effect floor tile, 20th-century glazed pottery sherds, and fragments from a ceramic sink. It presumably represents the debris from a recently demolished building, probably one of the farm dwellings that once stood within the development site. Some of the bricks appear to have been deliberately laid flat to produce a level surface. This and the later layers are presumed to represent recent ground surfaces, post-dating the use of the land as a farmyard.

Much of rubble layer **2** sealed top/ploughsoil horizons **3** and **16**: both grey-brown sandy silt loams, **16** tending to be slightly paler and containing a greater concentration of small stones. Where sealed by **2**, these two layers tended to be much more compact than elsewhere, perhaps a reflection of the once constant use of the site by farm vehicles *etc.*, and of the recent use of machinery to flatten the demolished building.

As it lay adjacent to the ploughed fields immediately to the south, later layer **3** presumably represents a fairly recent ploughsoil, though must date no later than when the present farmyard boundary was established. Earlier layer **16** might in turn represent a pre-farmyard ploughsoil. The fact that it petered out towards the south-east limit of Trench 1 probably indicates that even further to the south-east it was truncated and incorporated into later ploughsoil **3**.

Sandwiched between rubble layer **2** and ploughsoil **16** at the north-west end of the trench, was a c.0.10m thick layer of rounded quartzite pebbles (**18**) (Pl.19). Its south-east part was also overlain by ploughsoil **3**, so would appear to pre-date the present farmyard boundary. If the yard was ever smaller than at present, then the pebble layer may represent an earlier metalled yard-surface.

At the base of the top/ploughsoil were exposed three broad bands of material on the trench surface (Fig 4A). The south-east half possessed a pale yellow-orange, cream or brownish-orange silty sand containing occasional pebbles and stones measuring up to 0.10m across (**20**) (Pl.18). Although it was mottled with frequent small patches of darkish-brown sandy silt (presumed to be the result of the incorporation of ploughsoil from above, via animal and root activity), this material was quite clean, and similar to layer **66** in Trench 1. As with the latter, it probably represents an alluvial flood deposit.

Covering some of the north-west quarter of the trench was firm, yellow-orange sandy silt layer **43**, seen in Trench 1 and interpreted as the earliest flood-derived deposit on site (Pl.20). In the central part of the trench was

recorded a band of grey- or orange brown sand containing occasional small pebbles (**33**) (Pl. 21). This appeared to be quite similar to alluvial layer **20**, but was much dirtier in comparison. Its subsequent excavation revealed it to be an even later alluvial deposit, its dirty appearance reflecting the presence of archaeological features lying beneath it (see later).

Cut into the surface of alluvial layer **20**, and apparently sealed by ploughsoil **16**, were a number of small features, most of them shallow gullies. The latter numbered five in total (**6/7**, **8/9**, **21/22**, **27/28** and **29/30**); they all ran north-east to south-west across the trench, and varied between 0.40m and 1.40m in width (Pl. 22). Each was half-excavated, revealing very shallow, broad U-shaped gullies (Pl. 23). All were filled with darkish brown sandy silts containing considerable quantities of stones and pebbles measuring up to 0.10m across. Though more like medieval plough-furrows in character, three of them (**7**, **9** and **22**) produced post-medieval pottery or brick/tile. They might represent the bottoms of highly truncated drainage gullies, though why there should be so many in such a narrow area remains unclear, unless they represent more than one phase. Although not recorded in Trench 1, their shallow nature may mean that they were virtually non-existent in this trench. Indeed, slight undulations noted at the base of ploughsoil in the sections of Trench 1 may well represent a continuation of the gullies (Fig 3B).

Also cut into layer **20** were the bottoms of three postholes (**10/11**, **12/13** and **14/15**) (Pl. 24). They all measured c.0.25m in diameter, c.0.05m in depth, and were filled with brown or grey sandy silt (Pl. 25). The fill of **12** yielded a fragment of recent glass and a rusty nail. As all three features formed a straight line, they probably represent the positions of posts along a post-medieval/modern fence-line.

The other recent feature cut into **20** was **4**, a small, shallow, bowl-shaped pit, part hidden under the south-west section and containing a large number of bird bones within a mid-grey sandy silt fill (**5**) (Pl. 26) (see Appendix 1). Though the pit contained no dating evidence, the close proximity of the bones to the modern ground surface, together with their good state of preservation (compared with those from the Late Iron Age Ditch in Trench 2) probably indicates a post-medieval date for the burial.

Another small, shallow feature was part hidden under the north-east section, apparently cut into dirty layer **33**. Excavation revealed a 0.04m deep, bowl-shaped profile (**31**), measuring 0.60m across and at least 0.25m wide. It was filled with a dark grey-black sandy silt (**32**). No artefacts were recovered. After the removal of **33**, a slight hollow was revealed in flood deposit **20**, directly beneath where **31** had lain, suggesting that the latter was actually itself an infilled hollow, created by the slumping of **33** into an earlier depression in the surface of layer **20**.

At the north-west end of the trench, two modern drainage channels (**34/35** and **36/37**) were recorded, cutting through the ploughsoil horizons and pebble layer **18** (though apparently sealed by rubble layer **2**) and penetrating natural deposit **43**.

Prior to the removal of dirty sand layer **33**, three other undated archaeological features were visible in the trench, all of them gullies. Cut into natural flood deposit **20** was **23**, a 0.70m-wide gully running roughly north-south, and partly sealed by post-medieval drainage gully **22** (Pl. 27). A section across **23** revealed a fairly steep-sided, flattish-based profile, surviving 0.16m in depth and containing a pale grey silty sand with frequent dark grey sand patches (**24**).

Cut into **23/24** was **25**, a slightly narrower gully running east-west and itself cut by post-medieval drainage channel **29**. A section across **25** revealed a fairly steep-sided, U-shaped profile, measuring 0.08m deep and filled with **26**, a darkish grey sandy silt with a reddish-brown tinge.

Cut into natural layer **43**, at the north-west end of Trench 1, was gully **38**. Slightly irregular in plan, it ran roughly north-east to south-west, measuring c.0.90m wide. The section across it revealed a fairly steep-sided, V-shaped profile, measuring 0.30m deep and filled with a succession of grey, possibly water-derived, sands and silts (**39, 40, 41**) (Fig 4E; Pl. 28). Cut into its upper fill was a c.0.50m-wide, 0.20m-deep, roughly oval-shaped and steep-sided cut (**71**), filled with a dark grey-black humic sandy silt (**72**). Though conceivably a small pit, this would seem more likely to represent either a tree/shrub bole or root activity.

The removal of dirty sand layer **33** exposed in plan a small pit (**48**) and a further two gullies (**47** and **49**) (Fig 4B; Pl. 29). The pit, which was partly hidden under the section, measured 1.80m long by at least one metre wide, and was generally oval in shape. Excavation of half of it produced a fairly steep-sided profile with a slightly concave base, measuring 0.30m deep (Fig 4D; Pl. 30). Two fills were distinguished, a lower light grey sand (**58**) and a later darkish grey sandy silt (**56**). This latter fill yielded three sherds of probable Late Iron Age pottery. A sherd of the same probable date was also recovered from overlying sandy layer **33**. The analysis of a soil sample taken from fill **56** has revealed the presence of preserved wild plant seeds, including those of blackberry/raspberry and gooseberry (Appendix 1).

The pit was cut through gully **49**, a 0.45m-wide feature running roughly north-south through the trench. Excavation revealed it to be a fairly steep-sided, U-shaped, flat-based feature measuring 0.10m deep and filled with a mid-grey silty sand (**57**). Gully **47**, situated just to the north, followed a similar alignment to gully **49** (north-east to south-west), but was somewhat narrower at 0.25m. A section excavated across it produced a fairly steep-sided, V-shaped profile with a flattish base, surviving 0.10m deep and filled with a lightish grey silty sand (**55**). Neither feature yielded any artefacts. A soil sample was collected from the fill of **49**. Analysis (Appendix 1) has shown the presence of preserved plant seeds.

These two gullies, together with the three described above (**23, 25** and **38**) and pit **48**, form, in archaeological terms, the most significant group of features in Trench 2. Although its function is unclear, the pottery found in the pit indicates a probable Late Iron Age date for the feature. Gully **49**, being cut

by the pit, must therefore date no later than this period. Furthermore, the other gullies are sufficiently similar to gully 49 to suggest the possibility of contemporaneity: all but 25 follow the same approximate alignment, all except 38 are of closely comparable proportions, and all contain similar sandy fills. The differently aligned gully 25, though clearly post-dating gully 23, need not belong to a substantially later period, though admittedly, it is more likely to relate to a different phase of activity than the other gullies. The precise function of all of these linear features remains uncertain. The simplest explanation is that they performed a drainage function, though a structural interpretation should not perhaps be ruled out, if one considers the short lengths of gully exposed.

Discussion

The artefact-rich drainage/boundary ditch discovered in Trench 1 was presumably related to an associated settlement. Its proximity to, and alignment towards, the possible cropmark enclosures in the adjacent field, clearly suggests a link between the ditch and the possible enclosures. The pottery types recovered from the former suggest a date late in the Iron Age for any settlement associated with the final episode of ditch digging. The two earlier ditches produced no pottery so in theory the final recut could post-date the previous cuts considerably. One would presume, however, that the whole ditch sequence belonged to the Late Iron Age, especially in view of the apparent rapid silting-up processes that seem to have occurred on the site. The marked difference in quantities of artefacts between earlier cuts 63 and 64, and later recut 50, could well indicate a change in the focus of any settlement associated with the ditch. Indeed, the density of artefacts apparently dumped into the upper part of 50 suggests that any occupation related to this latter recut would have been quite close by. The material appears to have been dumped in from the north side of the ditch, so a focus of activity might exist on this side of the feature.

The kinds of artefacts recovered, in particular the pottery, the possible loomweight, the animal bone and the relatively large quantities of charcoal, all indicate domestic activities such as cooking and weaving being carried-out close by. The fragments of possible slag might indicate metal smelting was also taking place.

The recording of another ditch in Trench 1, clearly pre-dating Ditch 63, is an indication of some degree of settlement continuity in the vicinity. This is also suggested in Trench 2, where the Late Iron Age pit post-dated at least one of the gullies recorded there. The presence of these features demonstrates that human activity was taking place on either side of Ditch 63.

The presence of both pre- and post-archaeological feature alluvium in each trench suggests a long history of flooding in the locality. The inhabitants of any nearby settlement clearly would have had to learn to adapt to such conditions. The sealing of the most substantial archaeological discovery, the artefact-bearing ditch, with flood deposits, appears to have marked the abandonment of this feature as a linear boundary. This tells us little, of course, about the effects that such flooding might have had on any related

settlement. It does, however, demonstrate that in sealing the ditch, the alluvium preserved the feature and its contents by protecting it from subsequent damage by ploughing.

The analysis of the soil samples indicates low potential on the site for the retrieval of useful environmental evidence. The preserved seeds do provide information about the local environment, and there are indications in one of the samples of cess. In general, however, the amount of identifiable plant material is low. Bone preservation is also very poor, except where it had been calcined. Nonetheless, it has been recommended by J.Rackham that should structural remains or features such as pits and hearths be discovered during any future work on the site, further sampling be carried-out.

Conclusions

With both trenches producing Late Iron Age features, the potential clearly exists for the discovery of further archaeological remains within the area of development. Most obviously, the artefact-bearing ditch from Trench 1 is almost certain to continue into the centre of the development area. In addition, the density of the above artefact scatter could well indicate domestic settlement activity in the close vicinity of the ditch. Furthermore, the preservation of this feature after being sealed by alluvium demonstrates the potential for other remains that may exist in the development area to be have been protected in a similar fashion. This would be especially important for more ephemeral remains, such as those relating to structures, as under most conditions features of this kind do not survive modern ploughing.

At the time of writing, the precise details of the ground disturbances that will be necessary during the development are not known to the author. Given the likelihood that further archaeological remains will be exposed, it is important that the precise depth and extent of such groundworks be considered, when deciding upon the form of any further archaeological work on the site.

References

Kent, P.E., 1980. *British Regional Geology: Eastern England from the Tees to the Wash*. 2nd edition. London, HMSO.

Acknowledgements

Lindsey Archaeological Services gratefully acknowledge both Ray Jackson Builders Ltd who funded the evaluation work and who provided a mechanical excavator on site, and R.Lowe, Chartered Architect, who assisted in the setting-up of the project. Thanks are also due to Barbara Davies who provisionally identified the pottery, and James Rackham for identifying the animal bone and analysing the soil samples. Finally, the authors wish to express their gratitude to the staff of Woodhall Electrical, Woodhall Spa, who kindly provided storage space and toilet facilities, to Mr and Mrs Fletcher for their assistance and willing cooperation, and to the general public for their keen interest during the five days on site (Pl. 31).

01/26/96

The Environmental Archaeology Consultancy

1

Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, WSW96*Environmental Assessment report*

Animal bone was collected from the excavations and six soil samples were taken from probable Iron Age features and a sample of charcoal.

Samples

The samples are listed in Table 1.

No treatment was given to sample 7, the charcoal sample. All the remaining samples have been processed in the following manner:

Sample volume was measured prior to processing. The samples were washed and floated in a sink using a flotation sieve with a 0.3mm mesh and then wet-sieved through 1mm mesh to produce a residue that was retained on this sieve. Both residue and float were dried, the dry volume of the float was measured, and the weight of the residue recorded.

The residue was sorted by eye, and environmental and archaeological finds picked out, noted on the assessment sheet and bagged independently. The residue was then bagged. The float of each sample was studied under a low power binocular microscope. The presence of environmental finds (ie snails, charcoal, carbonised seeds, bones etc) was noted and their abundance and species diversity recorded on the assessment sheet. The float was then bagged. The sorted residue, float and finds constitute the material archive of the samples.

Results

The environmental potential of the material on this site is poor.

Charcoal particularly comminuted fragments was common in most of the samples but few of the pieces are identifiable to species. The flots yielded very few carbonised plant remains and no cereal grains or chaff were observed in any samples. A number of seeds of wild plant species survived preserved in the sediments, particularly context 56. These include blackberry/raspberry, goosefoots and other species which may yield some information on the local environment. It is arguable as to whether this information would be of any significance to an interpretation of the site.

The samples also produced some domestic animal bone in very degraded condition and some calcined, having survived as a result of burning.

Some of the sediments produced large quantities of concreted material often with charcoal and bone inclusions. Although these appeared to be iron rich concretions of silt there was some indication of mineralised organic material in the concretions which might indicate the presence of cess or some sort in the deposits.

In addition some of the samples contained very small fragments of coal and one or two possible cinder fragments. Single or a few degraded sherds of pottery were found in all samples.

Animal bone

An archive catalogue of animal bone is attached. The condition of the animal bone is very poor indeed. Surviving bone is in a very degraded state although tooth enamel has survived a little

better. The best preserved material is that which had been burnt and become calcined. This is a condition which removes all the organic component from the bone producing a stable mineral fragment which is very robust in most soil conditions.

Among the fragments bones and teeth of cattle, horse, pig and sheep were identified. The horse teeth from context 53 indicate a very small pony but no comment can be made on the other species.

Comments

The samples proved relatively poor in identifiable and interpretable environmental data. Although the preserved seeds would yield some information on the local environment the environmental assemblage as a whole suggests that further work on these samples or further samples from any future excavations are probably not warranted unless specific archaeological circumstances demand it. If structural remains such as pits, hearths or house gullies are found then sampling should be carried out but otherwise further sampling would probably not yield useful data to the interpretation of the site or its environmental context.

The presence of horse teeth, but no bone, from a single skull, and the very degraded condition of the few surviving fragments of unburnt bone indicate that a considerable proportion of the animal bone originally deposited in the features must have been lost. The burnt bone in context 51 may have derived from a single event although at least three sheep and one pig are represented among the calcined fragments from this context. Burnt bone is not generally very common on sites and the quantities in this layer might suggest that unburnt bone was originally abundant.

The quantity of bone with possible indications of organics and cess? in the ditch suggests domestic debris entering the deposits, but the absence of any cereal remains in the samples is perhaps unusual since carbonised grains normally occur in low densities across most habitation sites.

The soil conditions are therefore very unfavourable to bone survival and little information could be gathered from the samples. Collection of samples from any future work should be restricted to specific contexts that can be associated with structures or domestic occupation and it is arguable as to whether animal bone should be collected at all since it has already been established that all the major food species are present and little further information is likely from such poorly preserved bone.

ARCHIVE CATALOGUE OF ANIMAL BONES FOR WOODHALL SPA, WSW96

| SITE | CONTEXT | SPEC BONE | NO | SIDE | FUS. | ZONE | TOOTH WEAR | COMMENTS |
|-------|---------|-----------|----|------|------|------|------------|---|
| WSW96 | 5 | CHIK SKEL | | | | | | PARTIAL SKELETON OF VERY LARGE BIRD |
| WSW96 | 28 | CHIK SKEL | | | | | | VERY INCOMPLETE SKELETON OF JUVENILE |
| WSW96 | 46 | BOS LM | 1 | | | | SL WEAR | 5 ENAMEL FRAGS |
| WSW96 | 46 | CSZ UNI | 1 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED FRAGMENT |
| WSW96 | 51 | CSZ UNI | 4 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED FRAGMENTS-PARTLY MINERALISED |
| WSW96 | 51 | BOS JM | 1 | | | | | 6 FRAGMENTS OF ENAMEL |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA UM2 | 1 | R | | | J6 | UNWORN-JUVENILE |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA LM1 | 1 | R | | | I9 | SL WEAR |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA UM | 1 | | | | | ENAMEL FRAGMENT |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA TIB | 1 | L | DF | | | CALCINED END |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA TIB | 1 | L | DF | | | CALCINED END |
| WSW96 | 51 | SUS TTH | 1 | | | | | CALCINED |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA TIB | 1 | L | | | | CALCINED FRAG OF DISTAL END |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA TIB | 1 | R | PF | | | CALCINED PROX END |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA HUM | 1 | | DF | | | CALCINED FRAG DISTAL END |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA MTP | 1 | | DF | | | CALCINED DISTAL CONDYLE |
| WSW96 | 51 | OVCA RIB | 4 | | | | | CALCINED SHAFT FRAGS |
| WSW96 | 51 | SSZ LBP | 36 | | | | | CALCINED FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 51 | SSZ UNI | 43 | | | | | CALCINED FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 51 | CSZ UNI | 1 | | | | | CALCINED FRAGMENT |
| WSW96 | 52 | SSZ LBF | 1 | | | | | CALCINED FRAGMENT |
| WSW96 | 52 | CSZ UNI | 2 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED BONE FRAGMENT |
| WSW96 | 52 | BOS UM1 | 1 | L | | | | SL WEAR |
| WSW96 | 52 | BOS UM | 1 | | | | | 8 ENAMEL FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 52 | BOS LM | 1 | | | | | 5 ENAMEL FRAGMENTS-MED WEAR |
| WSW96 | 53 | CSZ UNI | 7 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED BONE FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 53 | CSZ RIB | 1 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED SHAFT FRAG |
| WSW96 | 53 | UNI UNI | 1 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED FRAGMENT |
| WSW96 | 53 | EQU TTH | 9 | | | | | ALL FROM SAME JAW-SMALL ANIMAL-DONKEY SIZE? |
| WSW96 | 59 | CSZ LBF | 3 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED SHAFT FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 59 | UNI UNI | 10 | | | | | VERY DEGRADED FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 59 | SSZ TIB | 1 | L | | | | DEGRADED MIDSHAFT |
| WSW96 | 60 | SSZ LBP | 1 | | | | | DEGRADED SHAFT FRAG-PCSS FIG FEMUR |
| WSW96 | 60 | UNI UNI | 5 | | | | | CALCINED FRAGMENTS |
| WSW96 | 62 | CSZ UNI | 2 | | | | | POORLY PRESERVED FRAGMENT |

Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire, WSW96

Table 1

| Sample | Context | Weight | Vol. | Flot | Content |
|--------|--------------|--------|------|------|---|
| 1 | 51 spit 1 | 27 | 18 | 20 | many very comminuted fragments of charcoal, few small frags of coal, small slag nodules and some seeds preserved through waterlogging |
| 2 | 46 | 20 | 12 | 7 | many comminuted fragments of charcoal |
| 3 | 56 | 9 | 9 | 10 | many comminuted and small fragments of charcoal, with some mineralised, and frequent preserved seeds, small fragments of coal and 3 sherds of pottery |
| 4 | 57 | 6 | 5 | 1 | few fragments of charcoal, mineralised wood and some preserved seeds. 18 grammes of fragmented and degraded pottery. |
| 5 | 51 spit 2 | 13 | 8 | 10 | comminuted charcoal fragments, some partially mineralised, with a few preserved seeds and calcined bone and tooth fragments. Some slightly vitrified material and 2 possible sherds of degraded pottery |
| 6 | 51 spit 3 | 10 | 8 | 20 | many comminuted fragments of charcoal with a few pieces > 1cm, plus preserved seeds and calcined and degraded bone and tooth enamel fragments. Few small fragments of coal and 3 sherds of pottery. |
| 7 | 51 | | | | hand collected charcoal fragments |

WSW 95 : SUMMARY OF CONTEXTS

| CONT | TRENCH | TYPE | RELATIONSHIPS | DESCRIPTION | DATE | PLATES | FIGS |
|------|---------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 1 | 1 and 2 | layer | above 2 | gravel surface | modern | 7, 19 | 3B,4C |
| 2 | 1 and 2 | layer | above 3, below 1 | brick rubble | modern | 17, 19 | 3B,4C |
| 3 | 1 and 2 | layer | above 16, below 2 | ploughsoil | post-medieval | 7, 15 | 3B,4C |
| 4 | 2 | cut | contains 5 | bird burial | post-medieval | 26 | 4A |
| 5 | 2 | fill | within 4 | bird burial | post-medieval | 26 | 4A |
| 6 | 2 | cut | contains 7 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22-23 | 4A,C |
| 7 | 2 | fill | within 6 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22-23 | 4A,C |
| 8 | 2 | cut | contains 9 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 17,22-23 | 4A,C |
| 9 | 2 | fill | within 8 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22-23,25 | 4A,C |
| 10 | 2 | cut | contains 11 | posthole | post-medieval | 24 | 4A |
| 11 | 2 | fill | within 10 | posthole | post-medieval | 24 | 4A |
| 12 | 2 | cut | contains 13 | posthole | post-medieval | 24-25 | 4A |
| 13 | 2 | fill | within 12 | posthole | post-medieval | 24-25 | 4A |
| 14 | 2 | cut | contains 15 | posthole | post-medieval | 24 | 4A |
| 15 | 2 | fill | within 14 | posthole | post-medieval | 24 | 4A |
| 16 | 1 and 2 | layer | below 3 and 18 | ploughsoil | post-medieval | 7,15,19 | 3B,4C |
| 17 | 1 and 2 | layer | above 2 and 3 | turf/topsoil | modern | 7 | 3B,4C |
| 18 | 2 | layer | above 16, below 2 | pebble surface | post-medieval | 19 | 4C |
| 19 | 1 and 2 | layer | above 42 | tarmac surface | modern | 19 | 4C |
| 20 | 2 | layer | below 16, above 43 | nat flood deposit | Late Iron Age or earlier | 17, 20 | 4A-D |
| 21 | 2 | cut | contains 22 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 17,22,24 | 4A,C |
| 22 | 2 | fill | within 21 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 17,22,24 | 4A,C |
| 23 | 2 | cut | contains 24 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 27 | 4A |
| 24 | 2 | fill | within 23 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 27 | 4A |
| 25 | 2 | cut | contains 26 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 27 | 4A |
| 26 | 2 | fill | within 25 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 27 | 4A |
| 27 | 2 | cut | contains 28 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22 | 4A,C |
| 28 | 2 | fill | within 27 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22 | 4A,C |
| 29 | 2 | cut | contains 30 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22 | 4A,C |
| 30 | 2 | fill | within 29 | ?drainage gully | post-medieval | 22 | 4A,C |
| 31 | 2 | (cut) | contains 32 | hollow | ? | | 4A,C |
| 32 | 2 | fill | within 31 | hollow | ? | | 4A,C |
| 33 | 2 | layer | below 16, above 20 | flood deposit | Late Iron Age or later | 20-21 | 4A,C |
| 34 | 2 | cut | contains 35 | drainage slot | modern | 19-20 | 4A,C |
| 35 | 2 | fill | within 34 | drainage slot | modern | 19-20 | 4A,C |
| 36 | 2 | cut | contains 37 | drainage slot | modern | 19-20 | 4A,C |
| 37 | 2 | fill | within 36 | drainage slot | modern | 19-20 | 4A,C |
| 38 | 2 | cut | contains 39-41 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 28 | 4A,E |
| 39 | 2 | fill | within 38 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 28 | 4A,E |
| 40 | 2 | fill | within 38 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 28 | 4A,E |
| 41 | 2 | fill | within 38 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 28 | 4A,E |
| 42 | 1 and 2 | layer | below 19, above 3 | gravel hardcore | modern | 19 | 3B,4C |
| 43 | 1 and 2 | layer | below 20 and 66 | nat deposit | post-glacial | 3,7,15,20 | 3A-D |
| 44 | 1 | cut | con 45,46,65,69,70 | ditch | Late Iron Age or earlier | 3-4,15-16 | 3A,B,D |
| 45 | 1 | fill | within 44 | ditch | Late Iron Age or earlier | 4, 16 | 3A,B,D |
| 46 | 1 | fill | within 44 | ditch | Late Iron Age or earlier | 4,15-16 | 3A,B,D |
| 47 | 2 | cut | contains 55 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 30 | 4B |
| 48 | 2 | cut | contains 56,58, ?67 | pit | Late Iron Age | 29-30 | 4B-D |
| 49 | 2 | cut | contains 57 | gully | Late Iron Age or earlier | 29-30 | 4B |
| 50 | 1 | cut | contains 51-54 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 3-6,8,14 | 3A-C |
| 51 | 1 | fill | within 50 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 5-6,10,14 | 3A-C |
| 52 | 1 | fill | within/above 50 | ditch/flood deposit | Late Iron Age or later | 5, 6 | 3A-C |
| 53 | 1 | fill | within 50 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 5, 14 | 3A-C |
| 54 | 1 | fill | within/above 50 | ditch/flood deposit | Late Iron Age or later | 6 | 3B-C |
| 55 | 2 | fill | within 47 | gully | ?Late Iron Age | 30 | 4B |

| CONT | TRENCH | TYPE | RELATIONSHIPS | DESCRIPTION | DATE | PLATES | FIGS |
|------|--------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|--------|
| 56 | 2 | fill | within 48 | pit | Late Iron Age | 29-30 | 4B-D |
| 57 | 2 | fill | within 49 | gully | Late Iron Age or earlier | 29-30 | 4B |
| 58 | 2 | fill | within 48 | pit | Late Iron Age | 29-30 | 4D |
| 59 | 1 | fill | within 64 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 14 | 3B-C |
| 60 | 1 | fill | within 63 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 14 | 3B-C |
| 61 | 1 | fill | within 63 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 14 | 3A-C |
| 62 | 1 | fill | within 63 | ditch | Late Iron Age | | 3B |
| 63 | 1 | cut | contains 60-62 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 3, 5-7,14 | 3A-C |
| 64 | 1 | cut | contains 59 | ditch | Late Iron Age | 14 | 3B-C |
| 65 | 1 | fill | within 44 | ditch | Late Iron Age or earlier | 4,15-16 | 3A-B,D |
| 66 | 1 | layer | above 43 | nat flood deposit | Late Iron Age or earlier | 7, 15 | 3A-C |
| 67 | 2 | ?fill | ?within 48 | ?pit | ?Late Iron Age | 30 | 4D |
| 68 | 1 | layer | below 66, above 43 | ?nat flood deposit | Late Iron Age or earlier | 15 | 3B |
| 69 | 1 | fill | within 44 | ditch | Late Iron Age or earlier | 4, 15 | 3B |
| 70 | 1 | fill | within 44 | ditch | Late Iron Age or earlier | 4, 15 | 3A-B |
| 71 | 2 | ?cut | contains 72 | ?pit/tree hollow | ? | 28 | 4A |
| 72 | 2 | fill | within 71 | ?pit/tree hollow | ? | 28 | 4A |

Appendix 3 : Contents of Site Archive

1. Evaluation Report

2. Context sheets x 72 (and summary list)

3. Photographs (and list, with colour negatives):

LAS film numbers 96/1, 96/2, 96/3 and 96/4 (Total 120 negatives)

4. Site Drawings (and list):

4 plans on 3 sheets (1:20, 1:50, and 1:100);

7 sections on 3 sheets (1:20, 1:50, and unscaled sketches)

5. Environmental Assessment Report by James Rackham

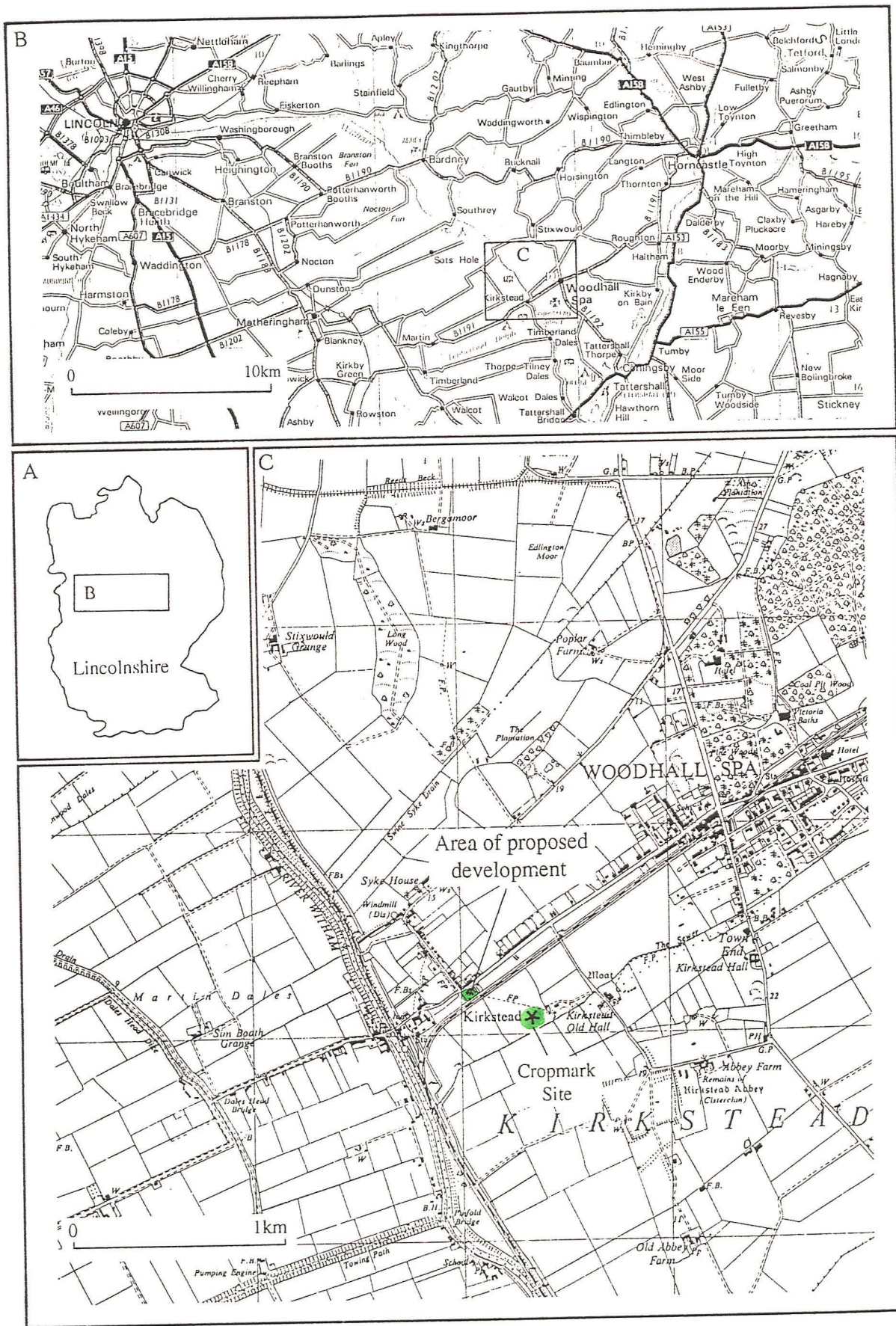


Fig 1: Location of proposed development site. (Inset C based on O.S. 1:25,000, Sheet TF 16. Crown Copyright 1953. Reproduced with the permission of the controller of HMSO. LAS Licence No. AL 50424A).

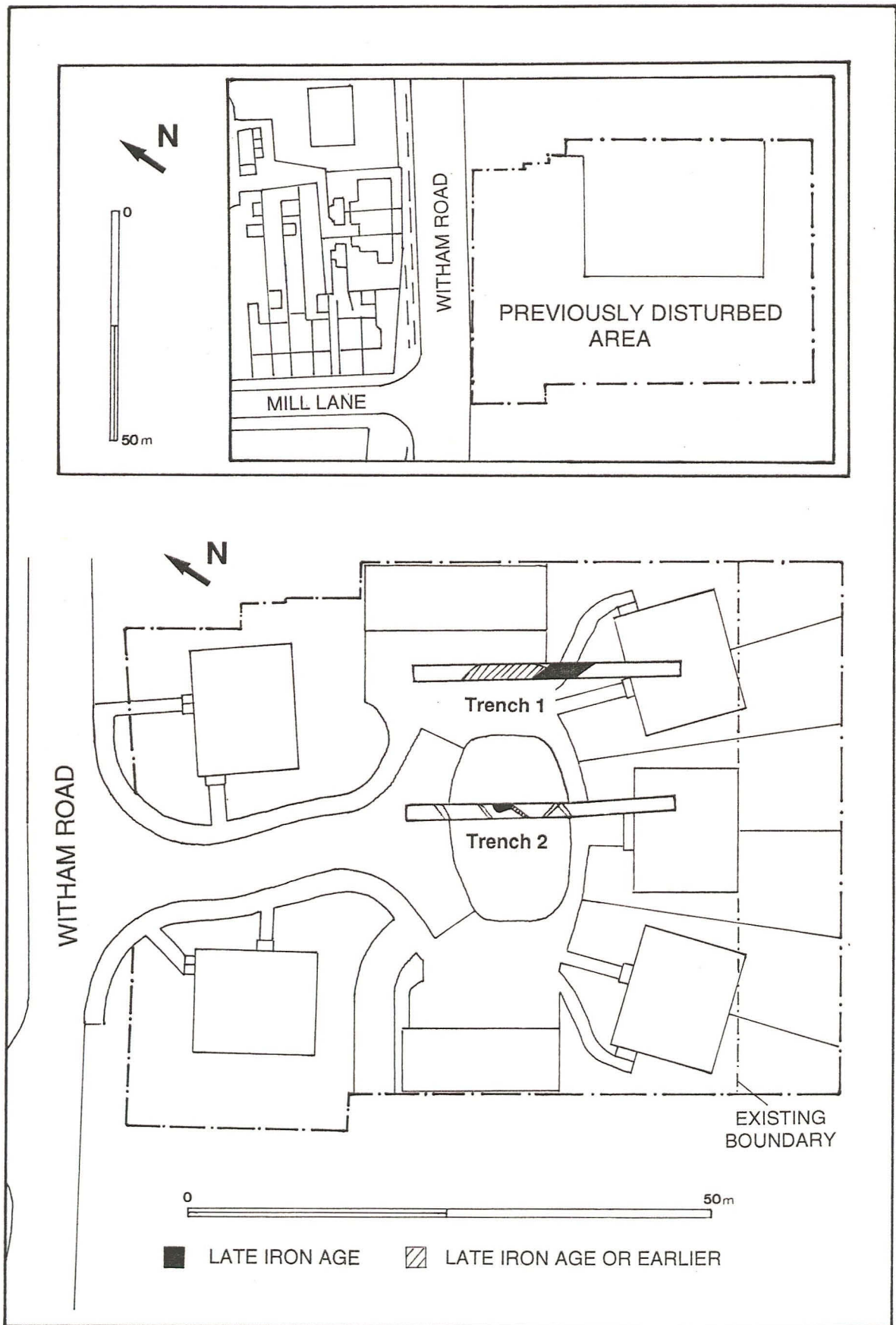


Fig 2 : Plan of proposed development site showing location of Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2, and significant archaeological features revealed. (Based on R. Lowe, Chartered Architect development plan, Drawing No. 9452:04, June 1995).

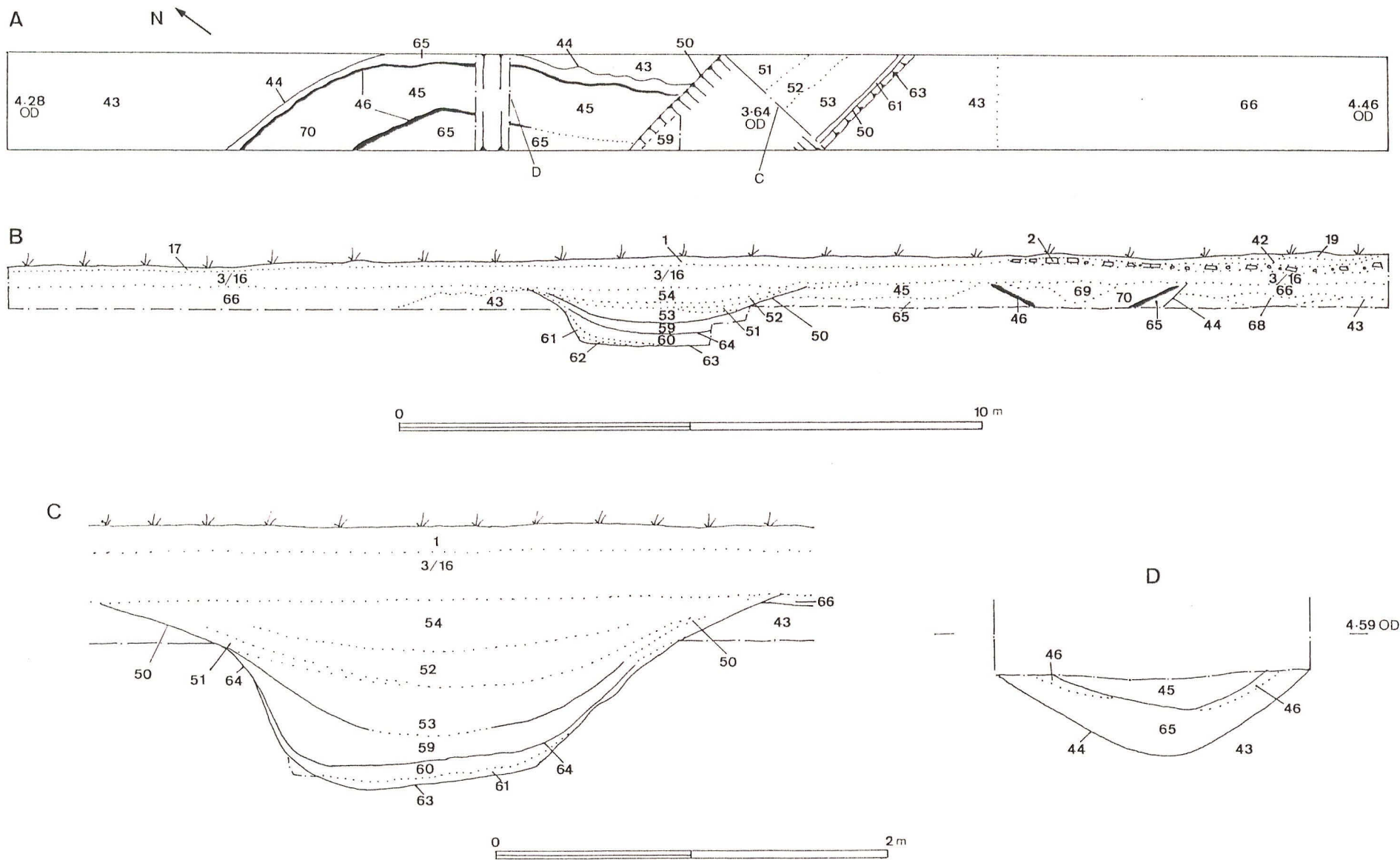


Fig 3 : Trench 1 Plans and Sections. ((A) : plan, post-excavation; (B) : NE-facing section, post-excavation, (C) : E-facing section across Ditch 63; (D) : NW-facing section across Ditch 44).

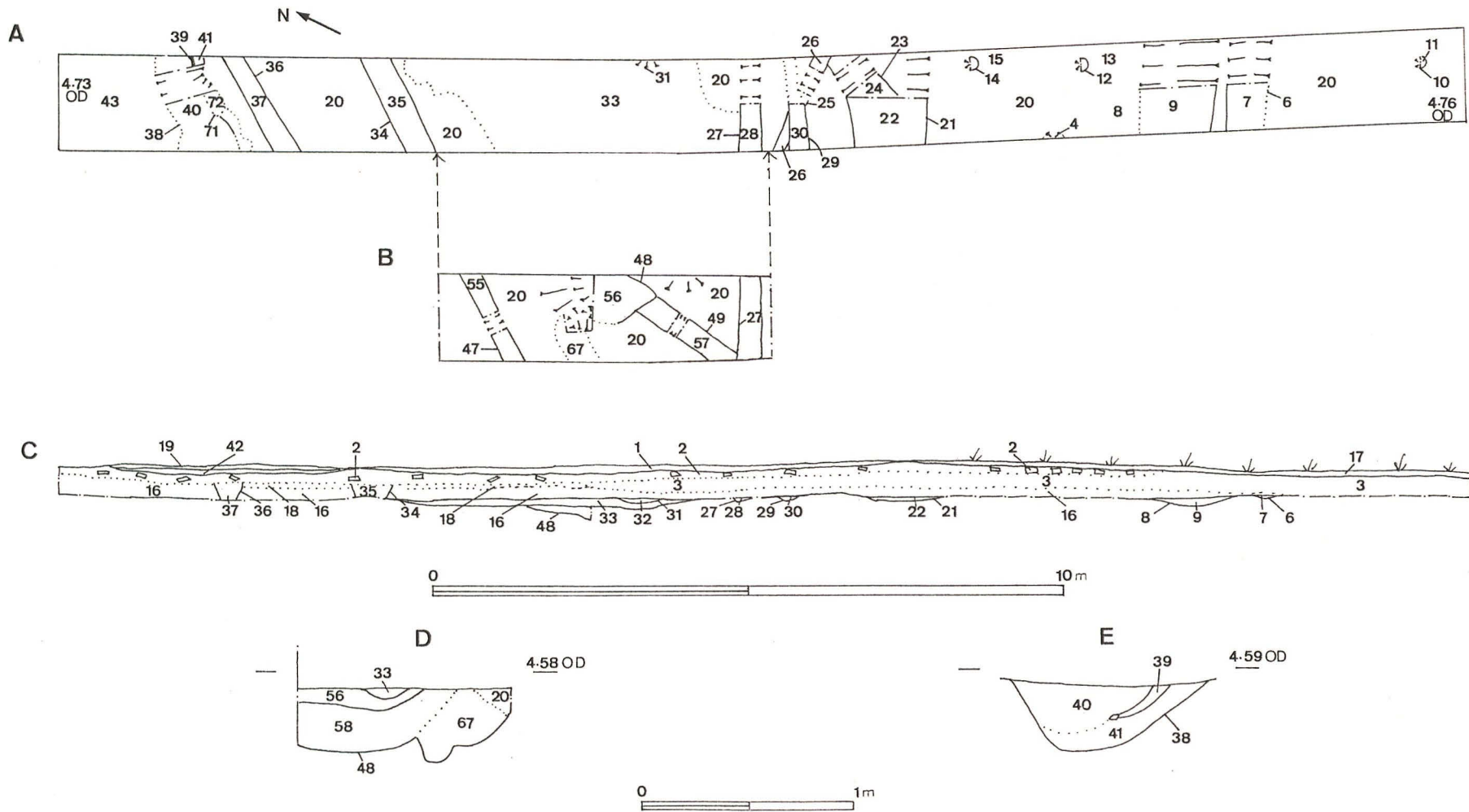


Fig 4 : Trench 2 Plans and Sections. (A) : plan, post-excavation; (B) : plan, overlay of NW part of trench showing Pit 48 and Gullies 47 and 49; (C) : SW-facing section, post-excavation; (D) : NW-facing section across Pit 48; (E) : SW-facing section across Gully 38).



PI. 1 Machine-opening of Trench 1. Looking W towards Witham Road.

PI. 2 Development area with Trenches 1 and 2 opened. Looking SE towards fields containing cropmarks.





Pl. 3 Trench 1 showing natural flood deposits either end of trench with archaeological features between. Looking SE. Scale 1m.

Pl. 4 Ditch 44 meandering along Trench 1, prior to hand excavation. Looking N. Scales 1m.





Pl. 5 Ditch 63 running east across Trench 1, prior to hand-excitation. Looking E. Long scale 2m.

Pl. 6 Trench 1, NE-facing section showing flood deposits 52 and 54 sealing fill of ditch recut 50. Width of ditch exaggerated due to angle at which it enters section. Note also flaring north-west side of ditch cutting ditch 44. Looking SW. Scales 1 and 2m.





PI. 7 Trench 1, NE-facing section showing ditch 63 (marked by base of dark sloping band in section) cutting through flood deposits 66 (pale grey sand below ploughsoil) and 43 (brownish-orange silt below 66). Looking SW. Scales 1 and 2m.



Pl. 8 Trench 1, excavating artefact-rich fill 51 in ditch recut 50.
Looking S.

Pl. 9 As Plate 8, detail looking SW.





Pl. 10 Trench 1, detailed view of pottery, charcoal and calcined bone horizon 51 in ditch recut 50. Looking SW. Scale 0.20m.

Pl. 11 Partially-reconstructed Late Iron Age pottery vessels, recovered from artefact-rich horizon 51. Scale 15cm.

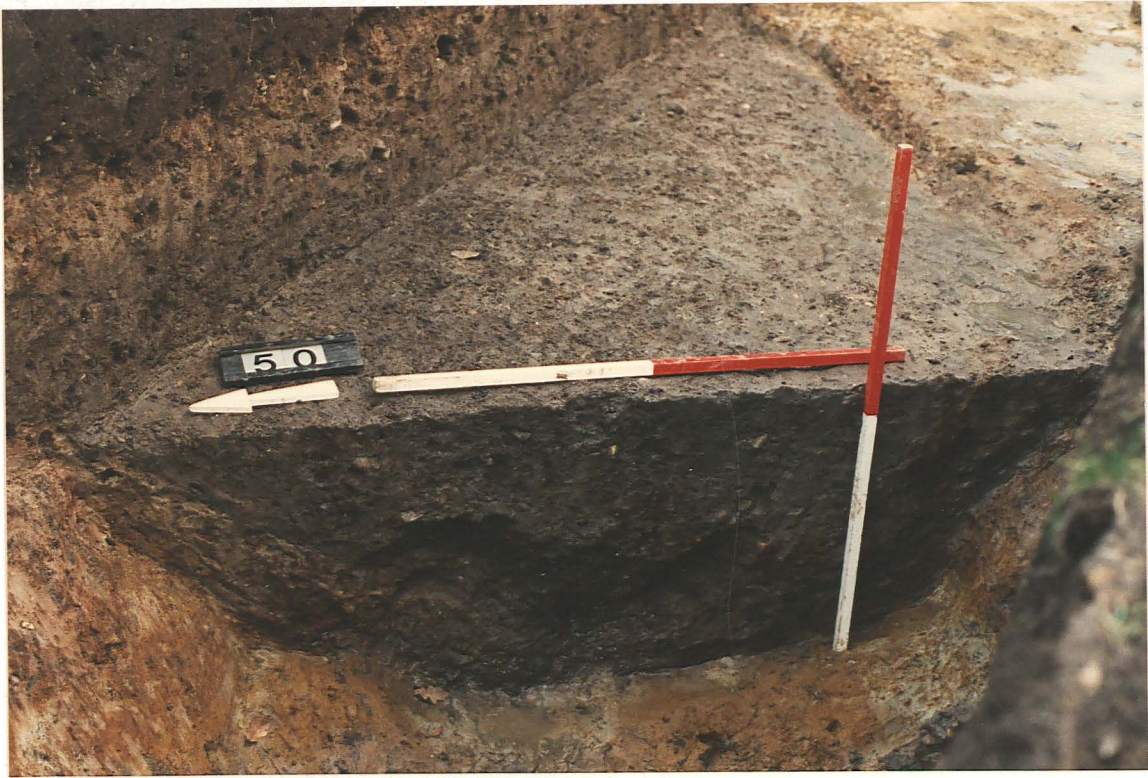




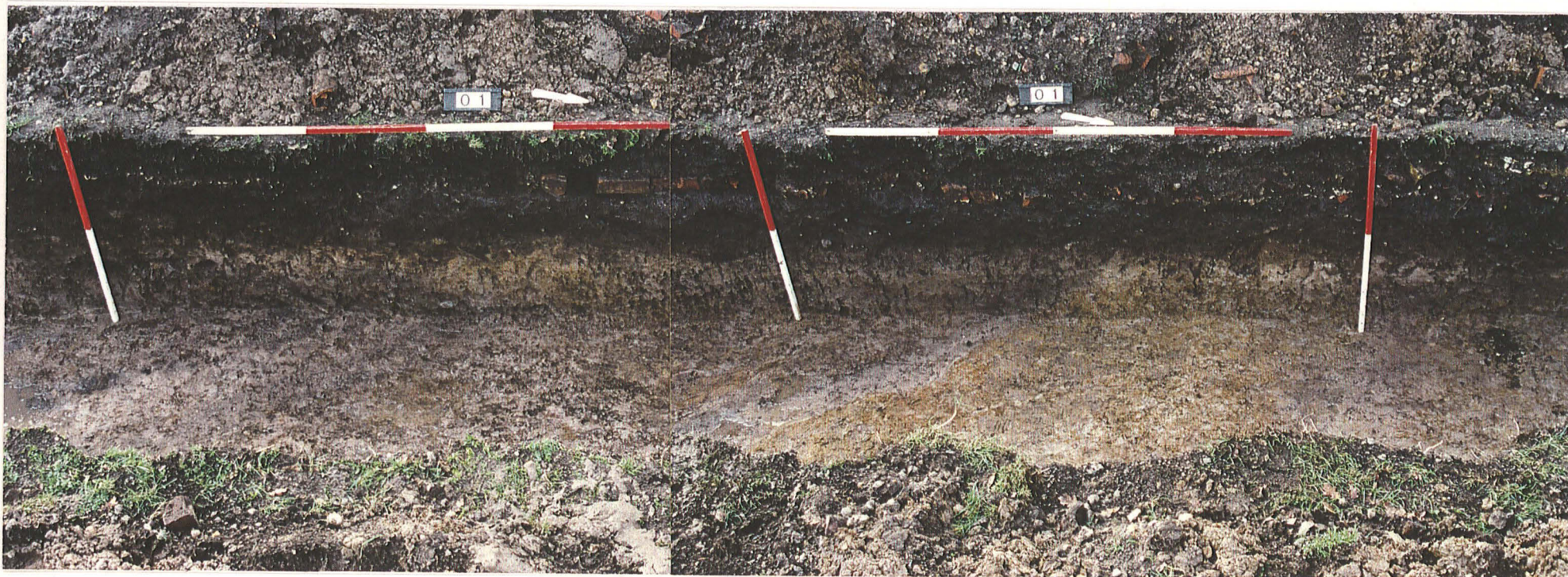
Pl. 12 Selected fragments of Late Iron Age pottery from upper fills of ditch 63/64/50 in Trench 1. Scale 15cm.

Pl. 13 Partially-reconstructed fired clay triangular weight, possibly loom, from ditch fill 51 in Trench 1. Missing corners drawn-in to show original form. Scale 20cm.





Pl. 14 Trench 1, ditch 63 after excavation. looking E. Scales 1m.



Pl. 15 Trench 1, partially-truncated ditch 44, seen both in NE-facing section and in plan.
Looking SW. Scales 1 and 2m.



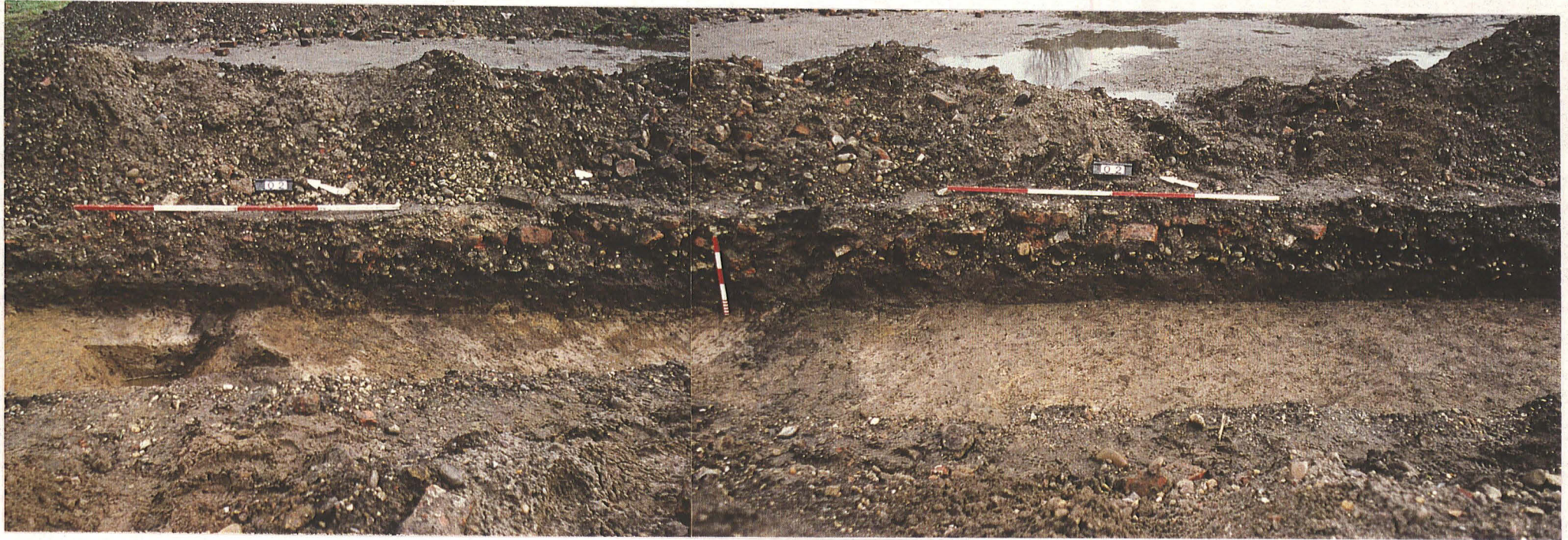
Pl. 16 Trench 1, NW-facing section through ditch 44. Looking SE.
Vertical scale 0.50m.

Pl. 17 Trench 2, exposing modern brick rubble layer 2 prior to its
removal by machine. Looking E.





Pl. 18 Trench 2, following machine excavation of ploughsoil and modern layers. Hand-cleaning near completion. Looking NW. Scales 2m.



PI. 19 South-west facing section of Trench 1, showing some of modern surfaces exposed.
Looking NE. Scales 0.50 and 2m.



Pl. 20 Trench 2 after cleaning. Shows flood deposits 20 (pale yellow sand, foreground); 43 (orange silt, foreground), and 33 (dirty brown sand, centre). Looking SE. Scales 2m.



Pl. 21 Trench 2, flood deposit 33 prior to excavation. Looking SE. Scale 2m.



Pl. 22 Trench 2, post-medieval parallel gullies before excavation.
Looking SE. Scales 2m.

Pl. 23 Trench 2, SW-facing sections of post-medieval gullies 6 and 8.
Looking NE. Scales 2m, 0.50m and 0.20m.





Pl. 24 Trench 2, SE half with modern postholes (left side of trench), and post-medieval gullies. Looking SW. Scales 2m.



Pl. 25 Trench 2, modern posthole 12, after half-sectioning. Looking SE. Scale 0.20m.



PI. 26 Trench 2, excavated post-medieval bird burial 4, partially hidden under NE-facing section. Looking SW. Scales 0.50 and 0.20m.

PI. 27 Trench 2, gullies 23 and 25, with later, post-medieval gullies 21, 27 and 29. Looking SW. Scales 2m, 0.50m and 0.20m.





PI. 28 Trench 2, gully 38. Looking SE. Scales 1m, 0.50m and 0.20m.

PI. 29 Trench 2, pit 48 and gully 49 exposed beneath flood deposit 33. Looking NW. Scales 1m and 2m.





PI. 30 Trench 2, pit 48, gully 49 and gully 47 (foreground), after excavation. Looking SE. Scales 1 and 2m.

PI. 31 The public showing a keen interest as a fragment of Late Iron Age pottery is recovered from the ditch in Trench 2. Looking SE.

