



Meridian Solar Farm

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Volume 6

Environmental Statement

6.3 ES Appendix 8-3:
Summary of Solar
Development Area Heritage

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

Infrastructure Planning (Applications:
Prescribed Forms and Procedure)
Regulations 2009

March 2026

Appendix 8-3 - Summary of Solar Development Area Heritage

Buried peat and alluvial deposits retain high potential for archaeological and palaeoenvironmental preservation, providing valuable evidence of human adaptation to changing environmental conditions across the Solar Development Area. See **ES Figure 8-1: Designated Heritage Assets Solar Development Area and Inter-Array Connections** (Doc Ref. 6.2), **ES Figure 8-2 a - c: Non-Designated Heritage Assets Solar Development Area and Inter-Array Connections** (Doc Ref. 6.2) and **Figure 8-5 a-d: Zones of Archaeological Potential** (Doc Ref. 6.2).

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
A-1-01	None	Three roddons run west to east across this narrow sub-parcel. A short section of possible post-medieval field boundary. Short sections of curving ditch, possibly water channels run along edge and middle of roddons.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the central part of the survey area four positive linear trends have been identified [A-1-01-a] that continue into neighbouring fields. These are most likely field boundaries; however, they do not follow historical field regime.</p> <p>Unclear: Multiple strong positive linear, curvilinear and circular anomalies have been identified in the centre and in the northern part of this survey area. These might be of natural or agricultural origin.</p> <p>Historical: Two strong positive linear anomalies run across the survey area in its central part. These reflect former undated mapped field boundaries.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Across entire survey area, multiple weak positively enhanced trends have been identified. These are most likely related to modern ploughing trends and running on N-S alignment, as well as close to the edges of the field, reflecting headland runs.</p> <p>Within the northern corner of this field a magnetic disturbance has been noted caused most likely by modern activity.</p>	<p>Archaeological features included ditches following roddon contours; other trenches were blank or revealed natural channels. The stratigraphy showed varied marine alluvium and roddon deposits.</p> <p>Trenches 1021 and 1022 were positioned outside the roddons and were found to be archaeologically blank. A linear feature identified by the geophysical survey on a roddon was targeted by Trench 1024, which was also blank.</p> <p>An east to west aligned ditch, identified in the geophysics, was confirmed in Trench 1025.</p> <p>Trench 1026 was located on another linear feature and roddon and contained two ditches which appeared to follow the roddon contour.</p>	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.
A-1-02	None	Roddon with small tributaries runs south-west to north-east across, this sub-parcel. An arc of possible palaeochannel is visible within the roddon. A small pond stood in the far	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the south-eastern corner of this field, linear, positive anomalies have been detected, and these are extensions of other linear forms coming from neighbouring fields</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p>	<p>Only one trench revealed furrows; others were archaeologically blank. The roddon and marine alluvium were typical of fenland stratigraphy.</p>	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely

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		north-west corner of this sub-parcel, now filled in.	<p>[A-1-02-a]. These might represent former field boundaries; however, these do not align with any known filed regime.</p> <p>Unclear: In the central part of this field multiple positive, discrete linear anomalies have been detected. These anomalies could be of natural or agricultural origin.</p> <p>Historical: Two strong positive linear anomalies run across the survey area in its central part. These reflect former undated mapped field boundaries. It is highly probable that those boundaries were reused as modern drains.</p> <p>In the northwestern corner of this field a spread of positive discrete anomalies has been identified. This spread overlaps with historic feature visible on a historic mapping.</p>	<p>A few paleochannels are visible across this field.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Within the northern corner of this field a magnetic disturbance has been noted caused most likely by modern activity.</p>	<p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p> <p>A single thin roddon is present in the field with two smaller branches.</p> <p>A total of three trenches were excavated. All but Trench 1019, which was excavated across the roddon and contained six furrows, were archaeologically blank.</p>	to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.
A-1-03	None	<p>A roddon runs across the north-west corner of this sub-parcel and another two converge within this sub-parcel.</p> <p>Possible ridge and furrow runs near east to west across the converging roddons</p> <p>Two short ditches, possible water channels, flank one of the roddons.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the northern and southern part of this field, linear, positive anomalies have been detected, and these are extensions of other linear forms coming from neighbouring fields</p> <p>[A-1-03-a]. These might represent former field boundaries; however, these do not align with any known filed regime.</p> <p>Unclear: Two parallel weak positive linear anomalies have been identified in the centre of this field.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>A few paleochannels are visible across this field. The survey area is cut by a roddon in the southern and north-west areas.</p> <p>Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p>	<p>Furrows and a modern linear feature were found; other trenches were blank. The stratigraphy included orange-brown silty clays and compact marine clay.</p> <p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p> <p>A modern linear feature was found in Trench 1029. The trenches were otherwise blank.</p>	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddons cross the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in these locations. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.

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			<p>It could be of agricultural, natural or archaeological origin.</p> <p>Historical: One strong positive linear anomaly runs across the survey area in its central part. This anomaly reflects a former undated mapped field boundary. It is highly probable that this boundary was reused as a modern drain.</p>	<p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>		
A-1-04	<p>MLI20307 - A breach in defensive bank, known as a 'Gull'</p>	<p>A narrow roddon curves south-west to north-east across this sub-parcel.</p> <p>A possible post-medieval field boundary.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the northern and southeastern part of this field, strong linear anomalies have been detected [A-1-04-a]. These might represent former field boundaries.</p> <p>Unclear: No features identified</p> <p>Historical: In the northern part of the survey area, a spread of magnetically strong dipolar anomalies has been identified [A-1-04-b]. This spread overlaps with a building and a yard visible on historic mapping. Three strong positive linear anomalies have been detected across this field, and these represent former field boundaries visible on historic mapping.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>A few paleochannels are visible across this field.</p> <p>The survey area is cut by a roddon in the southern part. Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity following two different alignments.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges as well within the survey area.</p>	<p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p> <p>A single trench (1031) was excavated targeting a linear feature to the north of a roddon. This feature was found to represent a natural water channel.</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.</p>
A-1-05	<p>MLI123863 - Old Barn, Crowland</p>	<p>Three narrow roddons run west to east across this sub-parcel. Palaeochannels meander along the more northerly example. Small circular hollow visible on the LiDAR data.</p> <p>Narrow water channels run</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Unclear: In the northwestern corner of this field, in the closest vicinity of historic feature, a few strong positive discrete anomalies</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p>	<p>Post-medieval and modern ditches were found indicating wider areas utilised for agriculture, with Roman pottery in one gully; a palaeochannel was also present. The stratigraphy included mottled</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely</p>

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		along the outer edges of two of the roddons.	<p>have been detected. These might be of natural or anthropological origin, as these could be easy part of the historic rubble.</p> <p>Historical: In the northwestern corner of this field, a spread of strong magnetic dipolar anomalies has been detected [A-1-05-a]. This spread is consistent with a feature on historic mapping called the 'Old Barn'</p> <p>Three strong positive linear anomalies have been detected across this field and these represent former field boundaries visible on historic mapping. These most likely have been reused as parts of drainage system.</p>	<p>A few paleochannels are visible across this field.</p> <p>Magnetically strong, parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity, following at least two different alignments.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>marine alluvium and light grey-orange roddon deposits.</p> <p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p>	to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.
A-1-06	None	<p>A narrow roddon meanders across the north-west corner of this sub-parcel.</p> <p>Perpendicular arrangement of possible post-medieval drainage ditches.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the southwestern corner of this field, strong linear anomalies have been detected [A-1-06-a]. These might represent former field boundaries; however, these do not align with any known filed regime.</p> <p>Unclear: At the very edge of the southern boundary of this field, a curvilinear anomaly has been identified. Its morphology and shape are limited and therefore it was categorised as 'Unclear'. It appears on the same alignment as 'Possible archaeology' anomaly [A1-06-a] and it is not excluded it is its extension.</p> <p>Historical: In the northwestern corner of this field,</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified</p> <p>These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>A few paleochannels are visible across this field.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p> <p>All the trenches were found to be archaeologically blank.</p>	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.

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			<p>an extension of historic rubble from above field [A-1-05-a] is present.</p> <p>In the central part of this survey area, a strong linear anomaly has been detected. This anomaly, corresponds with a historic field boundary known from historic mapping.</p>			
A-1-07	None	<p>Roddons run south-west to north-east across this sub-parcel.</p> <p>A possible water channel runs along the edge of one of the roddons.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the southern part of this field a singular, positive annular anomaly has been detected [A-1-07-a]. This anomaly is c. 12m in diameter and most likely represent a ring-ditch.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the northern and southern parts of the survey area, a set of positive, linear anomalies have been detected [A-1-07-c]. These might represent former field boundaries.</p> <p>In the southern part of this field, multiple linear and curvilinear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected [A-1-07-b]. These anomalies surround a well-defined ring-ditch and might indicate other archaeological activity; however, their fragmented morphology doesn't allow for more precise interpretation.</p> <p>Unclear: A few faint positively enhanced linear anomalies have been detected in the southern part of the survey area. These could be or agricultural origin, however archaeological background is not fully excluded.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A few paleochannels are visible across this field. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Magnetically strong, parallel linear anomalies have been detected in the northwestern corner of the survey area.</p>	<p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p> <p>A linear feature, following the contour of the larger roddon, and a circular feature on the same roddon were identified. The circular feature was targeted by a square trench (Trench 1053) as a potential saltern. It was investigated with four intervention slots which identified it as a flat-based ring gully.</p> <p>The linear feature [103304] in Trench 1033 was found to be an undated shallow ditch. It contained a blueish grey clay fill suggestive of infilling in waterlogged conditions. Based on its position, following the roddon contour, a water management function is likely.</p>	<p>Possible feature of Iron Age or Roman date identified through geophysical survey within this parcel and their survival, but no date, was confirmed through evaluation excavation including ring gullies and ditches. No evidence of saltmaking was identified. These assets are most likely to be of medium/low importance.</p> <p>Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to have archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.</p>

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			<p>Historical: In the central part of this survey area, a strong linear anomaly has been detected. This anomaly corresponds with a historic field boundary known from historic mapping. These most likely have been reused as parts of drainage system.</p>			
A-1-08	MLI123864 - Lodge Farm, Crowland	A lesser roddon and meandering palaeochannel.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the centre of the survey area, a set of positive, linear anomalies have been detected [A-1-08 - a]. These might represent former field boundaries; however, these do not align with any known field regime. In the southern part of the survey area, a set of discrete positive anomalies have been identified [A-1-08-b]. These in shape resembles a semiannular shape and therefore could possibly reflect a former ring-ditch; however, due to such an extensive agricultural practices and natural activity</p> <p>Unclear: Crossing this field from north to south, a line of positive linear and discrete anomalies has been identified. These might be related to agricultural practices or natural activity.</p> <p>Historical: In the northern part of this field, a rectilinear spread of strong magnetic responses has been detected [A-1-08-c]. This spread correlate with historic feature visible on mapping of yard with buildings.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A few paleochannels are visible across this field. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetically strong, parallel linear anomalies have been detected in the northwestern corner of the survey area.</p>	<p>Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width.</p> <p>A curvilinear gully likely representing a seasonal structure was found; other features were natural. Marine silting was evident in the gully fill.</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.</p> <p>The site of now demolished Lodge Farm is considered to be of negligible importance due to limited survival and its known location and form from cartographic evidence.</p>

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			In the centre of this field, three strong positive linear anomalies have been detected. These reflect former field boundaries visible on historic mapping.			
A-1-09	None	A roddon runs east to west across the southern part of this sub-parcel. A short section of sinuous field boundary is visible as cropmark. There are sections of water channels and other ditches on and off the roddons.	Survey outstanding.	Survey outstanding.	Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width. A ditch and furrows aligned with historical boundaries were found; other trenches were blank. The features suggest medieval to post-medieval agricultural use.	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.
A-1-10	None	A roddon runs across the north-west corner of this sub-parcel.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: In the southeastern corner of this field, a set of discrete strong, positive anomalies have been identified; these could be related to natural activity however their archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded. Historical: No features identified.	Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Smaller branches of roddon were present broadly varying from 24m-80m in width. Three undated ditches were found in one trench; the other was blank. Unexpected roddon deposits were encountered.	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.
A-1-11	MLI123862 - Bottom Yard, Crowland JBA 2 - Crash site of a Lancaster Bomber.	A broad roddon runs south to north through this sub-parcel. A small enclosure and field boundaries lie on the roddon in the far south-west corner of this sub-parcel, possible Iron Age or Roman date. A parallel arrangement of ditches to the south of Cloot House may be the remains of medieval/post-medieval strip fields. These features survive as	Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the central part of the survey area, a singular annular anomaly of weak positive enhancement has been detected. This anomaly most likely represents a ring-ditch [A-1-11-a]. Possible Archaeology: In the central part of this field three sets of linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected [A-1-11-b]. These exhibit a regularity in their forms	Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation	The roddon system within the area was broadly formed of a north-south aligned roddon approximately 230m wide. Many of the of the predicted linear features were not found or considered non-archaeological in nature (Trenches 1007, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1013, 1022, 1051). The confirmed linear features were found in Trenches 1005, 1006,	Potential for artifacts relating to the crash of the Lancaster Bomber. Any artefacts recovered would be of medium importance. Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely

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		<p>very shallow earthworks. Cropmarks and shallow earthworks indicate the position of post medieval field boundaries, some of which were still extant in the 1940s but subsequently removed. Possible water channels meander along the roddon.</p>	<p>and might be parts of former field systems or enclosures; however more precise interpretation is not possible due to their fragmented morphology.</p> <p>Unclear: Across northern and central part of this field, few linear and curvilinear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected. These might be related to agricultural activity; however, their context is very limited.</p> <p>Historical: In the northern part of this field, two rectilinear spreads of strong magnetic responses have been detected [A-1-11-c; A-1-11-d]. These spreads correlate with two buildings and a yard visible on historic mapping under a name 'Bottom Yard'.</p> <p>Across the entire area, a regular network of linear positive anomalies has been detected. These overlap with known historic boundaries visible on mapping.</p>	<p>consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>	<p>1008 and 1012. All of these, with the exception of ditch [100503] in Trench 1005, were found to correspond to mapped field boundaries (OS 1887).</p> <p>Two pits were present in Trench 1013. No dating evidence was obtained.</p>	<p>to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.</p>
A-1-12	MLI123854 - Clout House Farm, Crowland	<p>Sections of narrow roddon run south to north through this sub-parcel, as do short stretches of palaeochannel.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: In the closest vicinity of historic rubble, few strong, positive linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected. It is unclear if these relate to natural activity of parts of historic farm.</p> <p>Historic: Close to the eastern boundary of this field, an</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>The roddons in Field A-1-12 are small scale and considered as less likely to have been heavily used prior to the draining of the fen.</p> <p>A long linear feature following the roddon was confirmed in Trench 1001, where it was identified as a relatively substantial, but undated, ditch.</p> <p>Ditches were found in Trench 1046 corresponding to both</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.</p>

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			<p>amorphous spread of strong magnetic responses has been detected [A-1-12-a]. This spread correlate with Clout House Farm visible on historic mapping, and most likely reflect historic rubble. Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Sections of narrow roddon run south to north through this sub-parcel, as do short stretches of palaeochannel.</p> <p>Two short field boundaries and a pond of likely post-medieval date. The later survived as an earthwork in the 1940s but has now been filled in.</p> <p>A curving ditch crosses a roddon.</p>		<p>linear anomalies and a historic field boundary.</p> <p>Trenches 1002 and 1045, in the southern part of the field, were found to be archaeologically sterile.</p>	
B-1-01	None	<p>Narrow roddons and palaeochannels meander west to east across this sub-parcel. Post Medieval field boundaries and/or drainage ditches.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the central part of this field, multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies of strong and weak positive enhancement, have been detected [B-1-01-a]. These anomalies form regular shapes that could reflect parts of former enclosure systems or field divisions; however, due to their fragmented morphology more confident interpretation is not possible.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation</p>	<p>This field contained two small branches of roddon. Many geophysical anomalies were not confirmed. The stratigraphy included silty clays typical of roddon and marine deposits.</p> <p>A shallow undated ditch was present in Trench 2012, corresponding to a predicted feature of uncertain character.</p> <p>Ditches corresponding to predicted features were present in Trenches 2013, 2069 and</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.</p>

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			<p>Unclear: Across this field several linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected. These lacking any characteristics and have limited context. These could be elated to agricultural or natural activity, however archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping.</p>	<p>consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p> <p>Spreads of ferrous material have been noted in the eastern part of this field. It could reflect green waste material or other ferrous debris in the topsoil.</p>	<p>2115. These could be identified as historical field boundaries based on 1887 OS mapping. A small quantity of Roman pottery and briquetage was recovered, possibly representing residual finds.</p> <p>Trench 2010, which targeted a circular anomaly, was found to be archaeologically blank, as was Trench 2014.</p>	
B-1-02	None	Narrow roddons and palaeochannels meander west to east across this sub-parcel. Post Medieval field boundaries and/or drainage ditches.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the northern part of the survey area, strong positive anomalies of semi-annular shape have been detected [B-1-02-a]. These anomalies could represent a possible ring-ditch; however, their fragmented morphology does not allow for more confident interpretation.</p> <p>Unclear: Across this field several linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected. These lacking any characteristics and have limited context. These could be related to agricultural or natural activity, however archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>	<p>Field B-1-02 contains an area of meandering roddon with small branches to the south.</p> <p>A curvilinear anomaly was confirmed in Trench 2055. Recorded as being relatively shallow with steep sides, it could be a prehistoric to Roman roundhouse.</p> <p>One of the mapped historical field boundaries was identified in Trench 2072 as a shallow ditch, while the other potential field boundary anomalies, in Trenches 2054 and 2073, were not identified.</p> <p>Trench 2037 did not target any identified anomalies and was found to be blank.</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.</p>

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			boundaries visible of historic mapping. Some of the historic field boundaries continue as field drains.			
B-1-03	None	Narrow roddons and palaeochannels run west to east across this sub- parcel. A post medieval field boundary. A short L-shaped ditch of unknown origin lies on one of the roddons.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the central part of this field, weak and strong positive anomalies creating a semi-annular form have been detected [B-1-03-a]. These anomalies could represent a ring-ditch.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: Several linear and curvilinear anomalies of strong and weak positive enhancement have been detected. These could be a result of agricultural practices however archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. These field boundaries were most likely reused as drains.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible. A roddon is visible in this field.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Some agricultural trends have been also detected. It is unclear if these trends are and drains of former field divisions or both; therefore, have been categorised as 'Agricultural'</p> <p>Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>	A single curvilinear feature, initially identified as a possible saltern, was targeted by Trench 2111. No internal features or dating elements were found or indications of salt making. This feature was filled with an orange-grey silty clay suggestive of natural silting.	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.
B-1-04	None	A section of possible Iron Age/Roman trackway curves through this sub-parcel.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: Several linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies of strong and weak positive enhancement have been noted across this field.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p>	Results unavailable. Design updated has resulted in evaluation of this area being deferred to the post consent phase.	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.

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			<p>None of them exhibit any characteristic traits.</p> <p>In the northern part, a set of anomalies create fragmented form; however, its dissected morphology as well as limited context and interference of natural forms do not allow for more confident interpretation.</p> <p>Historical: No features identified.</p>	<p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p> <p>Spreads of ferrous material have been noted in the central part and across the western border of this field and could reflect green waste material or other ferrous debris in the topsoil.</p>		
B-1-05	None	A narrow roddon and palaeochannel run west to east through this sub-parcel.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: Several linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies of strong and weak positive enhancement have been noted across this field.</p> <p>None of them exhibit any characteristic traits.</p> <p>In the northern part, a set of anomalies create fragmented form; however, its dissected morphology as well as limited context and interference of natural forms do not allow for more confident interpretation.</p> <p>Historical: No features identified.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Spreads of ferrous material have been noted in the central part of this field and could reflect green waste material or other ferrous debris in the topsoil.</p>	<p>Results unavailable.</p> <p>Design update has resulted in evaluation of this area being deferred to the post consent phase.</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.</p>
B-1-06	None	<p>Roddons and palaeochannels meander through this sub-parcel.</p> <p>A short L-shaped ditch of unknown origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the central part of this field strong positive linear, curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies have been detected [B -1 -06-a]. These anomalies most likely represent enclosures. These anomalies continue into neighbouring field.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon is visible in the southern part of this field.</p>	<p>Two areas of roddon were recorded.</p> <p>All five trenches in this field were archaeologically blank.</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of</p>

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			<p>southwestern corner of this area, a linear and curvilinear anomaly of strong positive signal have been detected [B-1-06-b]. These anomalies might be of parts of former field divisions or enclosures.</p> <p>Unclear: In the northern part of this field linear and discrete anomalies of weak and strong positive signal have been detected. These might be related to agricultural practices or natural activity; however, their archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. These field boundaries were most likely reused as drains.</p>	<p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>		<p>archaeological interest and low importance.</p>
B-1-07	None	<p>Roddons and palaeochannels meander through this sub-parcel.</p> <p>A section of possible Iron Age/Roman trackway curves through this sub-parcel.</p>	<p>Probable/Definite Archaeology: In the southern part of this field, linear and curvilinear anomalies of strong positive enhancement have been detected. These could possibly reflect parts of enclosure system. These anomalies continue into neighbouring field. In the southern part of this field, a set of faint and strong positive signals creating an annular form have been detected [B1-07-b]. These could represent a ring-ditch.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Several ephemeral semi-annular shapes have been detected in southern</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon is visible in the southern part of this field.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetically strong parallel linear anomalies run across the survey area with a formation consistent with drainage activity.</p>	<p>The trenches in the northern part of the field (2052, 2070) targeted a series of linear cropmarks. Excavation revealed that these represented geological features.</p> <p>In the southern part of the field Trench 2051 was targeted onto an apparently blank area of roddon and palaeochannel. Only a single geological feature was present. Trench 2071 was designed to target a curvilinear anomaly outside the roddons but was found to be blank.</p>	<p>Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. These deposits are likely to be of Iron Age or Roman date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.</p>

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			<p>part of this field [B-1-07- c] These could reflect possible ring-ditches. In the southern part of this field, amorphous and discrete anomalies of strong positive signal have been detected. These could be fragmented parts of enclosures.</p> <p>Unclear: Across this field, linear and discrete anomalies of weak and strong positive signal have been detected. These might be related to agricultural practices or natural activity; however, their archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: No features identified.</p>	<p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>	<p>Trench 2053 targeted one of a series of circular features, initially interpreted as salterns. The trench contained a substantial ditch [205305] (width >1.48m, depth 0.59m) and a curvilinear gully [205304] (width 0.27m, depth <0.1m), confirming the geophysical survey results. No interior features were present and the curvilinear feature was more suggestive of a roundhouse. A black-brown silty clay fill was present in [205304] indicating water inundation and peat formation after abandonment.</p>	
B-1-08	None	<p>Roddons and palaeochannels meander through this sub-parcel and converge along its eastern edge.</p> <p>Possible Post Medieval field boundary.</p> <p>A possible enclosure and ditches are visible to the west of Whipchicken Farm.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: A set of linear, curvilinear and circular anomalies have been identified in the northern part of this field [B-1-08-a] with accompanying annular form comprised of weak and strong anomalies [B-1-08-d], which represent a possible ring-ditch.</p> <p>A set of linear, curvilinear and rectilinear positive anomalies have been detected in the central part of this field [B-1-08b]. These anomalies most likely represent parts of enclosures.</p> <p>Seven semi-annular forms of weak and strong positive anomalies have been identified in the central part of this field [B-1-08-b]. These most likely represent ring-ditches.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon is visible in the southern part of this survey area.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Magnetically strong linear anomalies run across the survey area reflecting drainage activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>	<p>Trench 2049 was archaeologically blank.</p> <p>The roddon towards the centre of the field was found to contain an area of archaeological activity consisting of ring ditches/gullies and a possible enclosure.</p> <p>Targeted by Trenches 2015, 2016, 2018, 2124-2126 and 2128, which confirmed the presence of the majority of identified features, with the exception of a sub-square enclosure targeted by Trench 2128. A curvilinear feature was also found in Trench 2018.</p> <p>The geophysics in the roddon in the southern part of the field identified a sub-rectangular enclosure, an internal curvilinear</p>	<p>Potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date in the central and south-eastern part of this parcel which may be of archaeological interest.</p> <p>Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date.</p> <p>These are likely to be features of Iron Age or Roman date.</p> <p>Any deposits in the fields are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/medium importance.</p>

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			<p>Possible Archaeology: Within the central section of this field a curvilinear spread of strong positive anomalies has been detected [B-1-08-c]. This spread could be related to natural activity; however, it also could be anthropologically altered given its regularity.</p> <p>Unclear: Two curvilinear anomalies of strong positive enhancement have been detected in the northern section of this field. These could be related to natural or agricultural practices; however, their archaeological origin cannot be excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. These field boundaries were most likely reused as drains.</p>		<p>feature and associated discrete feature, as well as circular and sub-circular external features representing ring ditches/ring gullies. These features were targeted by Trenches 2122-2123, which confirmed the presence of the enclosure, internal curvilinear feature (Trench 2122) and one of the external ring ditches/gullies (Trench 2121).</p> <p>The potential sub-circular feature targeted by Trench 2123 was not found during the excavation, but this trench did contain an east-west aligned ditch which may represent an enclosure or drainage.</p> <p>Trenches 2016 and 2079 were archaeologically blank.</p> <p>A vertically sided, rectangular pit [212102] (length 1.08m, width 0.9m, depth 0.64m) was found within the ring ditch [212104] in Trench 2121.</p> <p>Multi-phased activity was also indicated by the spatial relationships between the ring ditches/ring gullies in Trench 2124, although there were no intersections. The ditches found in Trenches 2015, 2122 and 2126 appear to represent enclosure and drainage associated with these possible roundhouses.</p>	

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B-1-09	<p>MLI22032 - A loose group of small ditched enclosures in fields around Whitebread Farm, Crowland, possibly represent RB settlement.</p> <p>MLI20252 - Double ditched linear feature which forms a junction with another in Weston/Moulton Parish. It may be a dyke or a drove road.</p>	<p>Several small roddons converge with a more substantial roddon along the southern edge of this sub-parcel. Palaeochannels meander along the roddons. Three substantial Iron Age/Roman linear features run through this sub-parcel. The first (MLI20252) extends into B-1-10 and B-1-11. It is oriented north-west to south-east but with some deviations. In this sub-parcel, this feature comprises a broad flat-topped bank flanked by narrow ditches. The second feature runs south-west to north-east and on into B-1-12, B-2 and C-2-01, it is also erratic in parts. In this sub-parcel this feature is visible only as narrow ditches but an inner bank is present in the others. The third linear is a curving swathe of three or more ditches running along the roddon. The first two examples may be drove roads or boundary banks, the latter may be a trackway. Other more fragmentary ditched may be of similar date. Post Medieval field boundaries. Short ditches of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology:</p> <p>Multiple linear anomalies of strong and weak positive signal have been detected in the southern part of this field [B-1-09-a] These most likely reflect trackways. Another set of linear positive anomalies have been detected in the central part of this field [B-1-09-b] These could represent another set of trackways. Across the southern and central section's multiple linear, curvilinear, semi-rectilinear forms have been detected [B-1-09-c]. These might represent former enclosures. In the southern part, two sets of strong and weak anomalies creating semi-annular forms have been detected and these could represent enclosures or houses [B-2-09-e]. In the south- central part of this field three set of annular anomalies reflecting weak and strong signals have been detected [B-1-09-f]. These could represent ring-ditches. In the south-central part of the survey area a rectilinear set of strong positive anomalies have been detected [B-1-09-g]. In the central part two semi-annular forms have been detected [B-1-09-h]. These consist of weak anomalies of positive enhancement and could represent ring-ditches. In the western part of this survey area, a set of rectilinear, linear and</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Smaller paleochannels have been detected. A roddon is visible in the southern part of this survey area. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Some agricultural trends have been also detected. It is unclear if these trends are land drains of former field divisions or both; therefore, have been categorised as 'Agricultural'</p>	<p>The field contains a large roddon with a high density of archaeological anomalies. Parallel ditches following the contour of the southern roddon were confirmed in Trenches 2004 and 2005. Further enclosure features in the southern part of the roddon were confirmed by Trenches 2006 and 2061. Trenches 2007, 2010, 2011, 2057, 2058, 2106 and 2107, targeted anomalies identified on a meandering roddon area branching off to the north. A small cluster of linear anomalies of uncertain function were confirmed in Trenches 2007, 2011 and 2106. A series of undated ditches corresponding to twisting linear features which did not respect the roddons, were found in Trench 2009 and 2057. Another meandering linear features/set of parallel linear anomalies corresponded to undated ditches in Trenches 2010 and 2011. Trenches 2107 and 2058 were found to be archaeologically blank. Based on the features recorded on the roddons, the sparsely distributed circular features and enclosures in the western part</p>	<p>Archaeology zone 1 in south east corner of the field.</p> <p>High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.</p> <p>Design works have excluded the south of this area from development.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>

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			<p>discrete anomalies have been detected [B-1- 09-i]. These anomalies reflect a strong positive signal and could be related to funerary activity.</p> <p>In the most western part of this field a set of linear, annular and curvilinear anomalies have been detected [B-1- 09-j]. These could represent a set of settlement enclosures.</p> <p>At the very edge of western part of this field a linear and discrete anomaly have been detected [B-1- 09-k]. These anomalies exhibit strong magnetic signal and continue into another field. These anomalies form parts of possible settlement enclosures.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies of various positive enhancement have been detected in the southern part of the survey area. Their ephemeral character or different alignment limit more confident interpretation.</p> <p>Unclear: Several curvilinear and linear anomalies of strong positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to natural or agricultural practices; however, their archaeological origin cannot be excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field</p>		<p>of the roddon can be presumed to exist.</p> <p>Off the roddon, an undated gully and a possible gully were found in Trench 2008, which correlated imperfectly with a curvilinear anomaly.</p> <p>Features targeted by Trenches 2059, 2108, 2109 and 2021 were not found, and Trench 2056 was archaeologically blank.</p> <p>A 19th century field boundary was noted in Trenches 2008, 2058, 2059 and 2060, but it was not investigated.</p>	

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			boundaries visible of historic mapping.			
B-1-10	<p>MLI22032 - A loose group of small ditched enclosures in fields around Whitebread Farm, Crowland, possibly represent RB settlement. MLI20252 - Double ditched linear feature which forms a junction with another in Weston/Moulton Parish. It may be a dyke or a drove road</p>	<p>A broad roddon and palaeochannel meander south-west to north-east through this sub-parcel. The drove road or boundary ditch described in B-1-09 continues through this sub-parcel (MLI20252). Along the eastern edge of this sub-parcel there are fragments of field boundaries and possible enclosures that hint at an area of Iron Age/Roman settlement or other activity (MLI22032). Whipchicken Farm was extant in the 1940s but later demolished and levelled (MLI23861). Cropmarks indicate where it stood. The remains of former post medieval field boundaries north-east of the farm are also visible. There are numerous ditches of uncertain origin along the eastern edge of this sub-parcel.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: Within northeastern corner of this field a set of linear and rectilinear anomalies have been detected [B-1-10-a] It is an extension of anomalies from neighbouring field. These most likely represent trackways or parts of enclosures. In the northcentral part of this field a set of linear curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected [B-1-10-b] These anomalies exhibit strong positive enhancement. These could reflect parts of enclosures. Within southern part of this field a set of curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected [B-1-10-c] These anomalies form an annular shape which could represent a ring-ditch. Possible Archaeology: In the central part of this field, a set of positive, linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected [B-1-10-d]. These might represent former field boundaries or enclosures; however, these do not align with any known filed regime and therefore have been categorised as 'Possible Archaeology'. Within western part of this field a set of linear, discrete and circular anomalies have been detected [B-1-10-e]. These anomalies form together a rectilinear shape and</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Smaller paleochannels have been detected. A roddon is visible in the central part of this survey area. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetically strong linear anomalies run across the survey area reflecting drainage activity. Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area as well as around the service.</p>	<p>A rectilinear enclosure confirmed in Trench 2062 and the parallel ditches following the edge of the roddon, confirmed in Trench 2030. Likely of Iron Age to Roman date. Ditches that could be dated to the post-medieval or modern periods were present in Trenches 2047 and 2031. Undated ditches corresponding to linear anomalies were found outside the roddons in Trenches 2064 and 2065, in the eastern part of the field. In the western part of the field, multiple ditches were present, but these often could not be dated or fully characterised. A shallow ditch was found in Trenches 2032 and 2033 which corresponded to a long linear anomaly. This feature did not align with the roddons or the 19th century mapped field boundaries, implying a date between the drying of the fenland in this area and the establishment of the mapped field systems. Ditches corresponding to fragmentary geophysical anomalies were also found in Trenches 2034, 2035 and 2048. An undated ditch was also recorded in Trench 2063, which corresponded with a small linear anomaly. It potentially</p>	<p>Archaeology Zone 1 in eastern end of the field</p> <p>High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.</p>

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			<p>could represent part of enclosure or field system</p> <p>Unclear: Several curvilinear and linear anomalies of strong positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to natural or agricultural practices; however, their archaeological origin cannot be excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field several strong, positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. Within south-western corner of this field a spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected [B-1- 10-c]. This spread corresponds with Whipchicken Farm visible on historic mapping and most likely reflect the rubble.</p>		<p>could be associated the long ditch seen in Trench 2064, or represent an earlier iteration of the mapped field systems.</p> <p>The finds from this field included (provisionally) Late Iron Age to Roman, and Roman pottery</p>	
B-1-11	<p>MLI20253 - Undated Cropmarks. An area of linear features, some double-ditched, and old watercourse s. The linear features may be drove roads or dykes.</p>	<p>A broad roddon runs along the western edge of this sub-parcel. The Iron Age/Roman drove road or boundary ditch described in B-1-09 continues through this sub-parcel (MLI20252). There are several discrete ditches and banks of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: In the central part of the survey area curvilinear and circular anomalies have been detected. These exhibit weak and strong positive signal; however, do not show any characteristic shape. It could be related to natural or agricultural processes; however archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field two positive linear anomalies have been</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Few linear anomalies of strong positive enhancement have been detected. These are most likely former field boundaries. However not mapped on historic mapping, these follow the field known former regime.</p>	<p>Field B-1-11 contains a small area of roddon, but broadly consists of a marine alluvium area between roddons.</p> <p>Trenches 2044 and 2046 targeted a long twisting feature, which continued into fields to the north. While Trench 2044 was archaeologically blank, the feature was confirmed as an undated ditch in Trench 2046, with a recut and parallel possible terminus. This feature did not respect the roddon and may</p>	<p>Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential increases to medium in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and medium/low importance.</p> <p>Field discounted from being used for solar PV modules but has been retained within the Scheme as a habitat management area.</p>

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	MLI123861 - Whipchicken Farm, Crowland. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with multiple regular yards. The farmhouse is detached from the main working complex. MLI20252 - Double ditches linear feature which forms a junction with another in Weston/Moulton Parish. It may be a dyke or a drove road.		detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping.	A singular linear anomaly is visible in the eastern part of the survey area. It exhibits a dipolar magnetic signal indicative of ceramic drain. Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area as well as around the service.	therefore date to the period of fenland drainage or later. Trenches 2043, 2045 and 2080 were archaeologically blank.	
B-1-12	None	The Iron Age/Roman drove road or boundary ditch described in	(surveyed as B-3-02) Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.	Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified	Field B-1-12 is located in the northern part of Area B, in an area of marine alluvium.	Low potential for other archaeological deposits across the relevant part of the field. al l Any deposits are likely to be of

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
		B-1-09 continues through this sub-parcel.	<p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: few linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded.</p>	These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible as well. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity	Two trenches, 2146 and 2147, were excavated to assess a cable route and were found to be archaeologically negative.	archaeological interest and medium/low importance. Majority of the field is outside the Order Limits..
B-1-13	MLI22032 - A loose group of small ditched enclosures in fields around Whitebread Farm, Crowland, possibly represent RB settlement. MLI123860 - Site of (Whitebread Farm), Crowland. Demolished 19th century farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached	<p>A broad roddon runs south-west to north-east through this sub-parcel.</p> <p>Two possible Iron Age/Roman trackways converge in this sub-parcel, one continues from B-1-09.</p> <p>There is a perpendicular arrangement of very straight ditches in the northern half of this sub-parcel, which continue into C-2-02. Some sections are on the broad roddon but they extend onto the lower ground too. These may be boundaries or drains associated with a Medieval/Post Medieval field system.</p> <p>Whitebread Hall stood in the south-west corner of this sub-parcel (MLI22032). It was extant in the 1940s but was later demolished and cropmarks indicate where it stood. A slightly sinuous curving ditch, although at odds with the current field system, is consistent with the location of a former post medieval field</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the central part of this field a set of linear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected [B-1-13-a]. These anomalies most likely represent trackways. In the centre and in the of this field three annular shapes have been detected [B-1-13-b]. Two of these anomalies exhibit weak positive signal and third one has strong positive response. These represent ring-ditches.</p> <p>In the southern and northern parts of this field, sets of linear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected [B-1-13-c]. These are most likely further trackways.</p> <p>In the central part of the survey area a set of at least 6 annular and semi annular forms have been detected in one group [B-1-13d]. These exhibit both strong and weak magnetic signal and could represent ring-ditches.</p> <p>An excluded singular anomaly of annular shape has been detected in the northern part of this survey area [B-1-13-e]. This anomaly</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified</p> <p>These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon is visible in the centre of the survey area.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area as well as around the service.</p>	<p>Trenches 2001, 2002, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2095, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2113, 2118, 2119 and 2120 targeted archaeological anomalies identified on the roddon.</p> <p>Trenches 2003, 2069 and 2117 targeted anomalies present in the marine alluvium area.</p> <p>Only Trench 2098 was found to be archaeologically blank.</p> <p>The anomalies identified on the roddon were generally confirmed during the excavation and comprised multiple groups of parallel ditches (Trenches 2001, 2002, 2076, 2118, 2119, 2078) possibly forming water channels or droveways, and ring gullies (Trenches 2095, 2099, 2100).</p> <p>In Trench 2100, a ditch was found within the ring gully, while in Trench 2099, multiple curvilinear gullies were present, possibly suggesting multiple phases of activity.</p>	<p>Archaeology Zone 1</p> <p>High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.</p>

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	<p>buildings to the third side of the yard. The farmhouse was detached from the main working complex.</p>	<p>boundary depicted on the 1887 OS map. A rectangular cropmark, possible a large pit but may not be of archaeological origin.</p>	<p>exhibit both weak and strong magnetic signal and might reflect another ring-ditch. Possible Archaeology: Across this survey area, several linear anomalies have been detected [B-1-13-f]. These exhibit strong positive signal and might represent former field divisions; however, these do not follow known field regimes. Unclear: Across this field, several linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected. These might be related to natural or agricultural processes; however, their archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded. Historical: A linear strong positive anomaly has been detected crossing the centre of this field. These correlate with mapped field boundary, visible on historic mapping. In the southwestern corner of this field an amorphous spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected [B-1-13-f]. Within this spread, several linear forms are visible. These correlate with Whitebread Farm visible on historic mapping.</p>		<p>No evidence for salt making was found and they are likely to represent roundhouses, rather than salterns as previously thought, an Iron Age/ Roman date is likely.</p> <p>An amorphous anomaly targeted by Trenches 2076 and 2077 was found to correspond to a series of deep modern features, often containing articulated animal bone.</p> <p>The trenches to the north of the roddon (2069 and 2117) positively identified the cropmark and geophysical evidence for a ring gully and a ditch and may represent a seasonal/temporary dwelling. Ditch [211703] (width 1.55m, depth 0.34m; Trench 2117), corresponded to a long straight, north-east to southwest aligned, geophysical anomaly seen in Fields B-1-09 and C-2-02. A ditch [211302] found in Trench 2113, on the roddon, appears to spatially associated.</p> <p>Trench 2003, to the south of the roddon, yielded evidence for a post-medieval ditch and field drain. The ditch corresponded with a northwest-southeast aligned anomaly, which continued into Field B-1-14, and its alignment is comparable to the linear feature investigated in Trench 2113. Based on the</p>	

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					provisional findings it is possible that the ditches in Trenches 2003, 2113 and 2117 represent post-medieval drainage features.	
B-1-14	<p>MLI20253 - Undated Cropmarks. An area of linear features, some double-ditched, and old watercourse s. The linear features may be drove roads or dykes.</p> <p>MLI22032 - A loose group of small ditched enclosures in fields around Whitebread Farm, Crowland, possibly represent RB settlement.</p> <p>MLI23180 - Possible Iron Age Settlement</p>	<p>A broad roddon and a short section of palaeochannel run south to north through this sub-parcel.</p> <p>A small polygonal enclosure, with a large internal pit or hollow, lies on the eastern flank of the roddon and may be flanked by rectangular fields (MLI22032).</p> <p>One of the trackways described in B-1-13 may continue into this sub-parcel. Of possible Iron Age/Roman date.</p> <p>A Post Medieval field boundary. Several ditches of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: Following north-south alignment a group of annular and semi-annual anomalies exhibiting both weak and strong positive signal have been detected [B-1-14-a]. These most likely represent ring-ditches. A set of linear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected in the central part of this field [B-1-14-b]. These are most likely parts of former enclosures or field boundaries or possibly trackways. In the southern part of this field another set of linear anomalies have been detected [B-1-14-c]. These anomalies reflect both weak and strong magnetic signal and most likely represent a trackway. In the northern part of the survey area another set of annular forms have been detected [B-1-14-d]. These anomalies reflect both weak and strong positive signal and most likely indicate another group of ring-ditches.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Within the central part of this area, multiple linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies of various positive enhancement have been detected. These reflect some level of regularity and given the Probable Archaeology activity in the closest</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon is visible in the centre of the survey area. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetic disturbance is visible in the centre of this field.</p>	<p>Trenches 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2114, 2116, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028 and 2066 targeted anomalies identified on the roddon. Trenches 2029, 2050, 2067 and 2068 targeted linear anomalies outside the roddon. Most trenches were found to be archaeologically positive with the exception of Trenches 2029, 2050, 2103 and 2116.</p> <p>A sherd of possible Iron Age pottery found in a ring gully in Trench 2105.</p> <p>A series of circular and curvilinear anomalies were identified on the roddon area. These were confirmed to represent ring gullies in Trenches 2066, 2101, 2102, 2105 with only one negative result in Trench 2103.</p> <p>In Trench 2066, a pair of shallow parallel ditches were confirmed.</p> <p>A series of ditches, forming an area of possible enclosures was confirmed in Trench 2025. Dark clay silt fills were often seen in the ditches, hinting at a period of flooding after these features were established. A possible occupational layer (202510) was</p>	<p>Archaeology Zone 1</p> <p>High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.</p>

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	Site. A scatter of pot and bone on a dark soilmark on the edge of a roddon.		vicinity it is possible for those to be also of archaeological nature. Unclear: A few linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: No features detected		also found around the enclosures seen in Trench 2025. A long twisting linear anomaly with circa 276m in length is recorded extending from B-1-10 along the roddon to the south. The feature was confirmed as a ditch in Trench 2024 but its function remains uncertain. In Trench 2028 three ditches, one of which was curvilinear, were recorded. These have not been identified by the geophysical survey and no dating evidence was obtained from the excavation. In the eastern part of the field, a series of linear anomalies were identified in Trenches 2027, 2067, 2069 and 2114 where they were often found to represent deep and substantial ditches. Multiple intercutting features were also present in Trench 2114, including a modern animal grave	
B-2	None	A narrow roddon and palaeochannel meander north-west to south-east through this sub-parcel. The Iron Age/Roman drove road/boundary ditch described in B-1-09 continues through this sub-parcel. Here it appears as a broad bank flanked by ditches (MLI20004).	Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the southern corner of this field one annular and one semi-annular forms have been detected [B-2-a]. These shapes are consisted of anomalies of both weak and strong magnetic signal and most likely represent ring-ditches. Possible Archaeology: Two linear anomalies have been detected in the southern corner of this field. These anomalies exhibit strong	Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. Magnetically strong linear anomalies run across southern	Curvilinear features, including a partial curvilinear anomaly and a circular feature were targeted by Trenches 2075 and 2097 where both were positively identified. The feature in Trench 2097 was identified as a shallow ring gully. The partial curvilinear feature identified in Trench 2075 was highly truncated and may	Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date.. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/negligible importance.

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			<p>positive magnetic signal. Due to their limited context, it is not possible to provide more confident interpretation. In the central part of this field a weak positive anomaly of semi-annular shape has been detected. Due to its morphology and characteristic shape, it was categorised as 'Possible Archaeology'.</p> <p>Unclear: No features detected Historical: No features detected</p>	<p>part of the survey area reflecting drainage activity.</p>	<p>represent another truncated ring gully.</p> <p>The ring gullies in this field were located off the roddon and approximately 155m from the large roddon. They may represent seasonal or temporary dwellings, an Iron Age/Roman date is considered likely.</p> <p>Trench 2022 targeted a long north-east to south-west aligned linear cropmark found to correspond to two parallel undated ditches, one of which was cut by a pit, and a parallel ditch/furrow.</p> <p>Similarly, the north-east to south-west aligned linear feature in the south was found to represent a wide and shallow ditch and a terminus/pit. As other long and similarly aligned linear features can be seen nearby (Field B1-13 & Field C-2-02) these features can be interpreted as part of a larger system of drainage or field boundaries. While no artefactual dating evidence is currently available, a post-Roman date is likely, based on the spatial relationship with the roddons.</p> <p>Possible east-west aligned furrows were also recorded in Trench 2023</p>	

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B-3-01	None	Parcel not included in AP survey.	<p>Definite/Probably Archaeology: In the eastern part of this field three semi-annular anomalies have been detected [B-3-01-a]. These are most likely parts of ring-ditches.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Across this survey area, several linear anomalies have been detected [B-3-1-b]. These exhibit strong positive signal and might represent former field divisions; however, these do not follow known field regimes and therefore have been categorised as 'Possible Archaeology'.</p> <p>In the eastern part a few semi-annular discrete anomalies have been detected. These exhibit positive magnetic signal and could represent further ring-ditches.</p> <p>Unclear: No features detected.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field multiple positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. It is most likely that majority of these field boundaries were reused as drains.</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified</p> <p>These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible as well as smaller roddons.</p> <p>One positively enhanced linear anomaly and one negative linear anomaly have been detected in the centre of this field. These are most likely a former field boundary; however, are not present on historic mapping therefore have been categorised as 'Agricultural'. These lines follow the historic field regime and drainage regime and were most likely reused as drains.</p> <p>Magnetically strong linear anomalies run across southern part of the survey area reflecting drainage activity.</p>	<p>A The field contains marine alluvium with a single meandering roddon.</p> <p>Trench 2131 contained a single ditch that correlated with a mapped 19th-century field boundary.</p> <p>The four remaining trenches in this field were archaeologically blank.</p>	<p>Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field.</p> <p>Most of the field is outside the Order Limits.</p>
B-3-02	MLI20252 - Double ditches linear feature which forms a junction with another in Weston/Mo	Parcel not included in AP survey.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: A few linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear,</p>	<p>Across entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified</p> <p>These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible as well. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>Field B-3-02 contains roddon elements.</p> <p>The trenches in this field targeted a proposed cable route.</p> <p>Trench 2142 contained two parallel ditches which appeared to correlate to a mapped 19th-century field boundary and enclosure.</p>	<p>Low potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field.</p> <p>Most of the field is outside the Order Limits.</p>

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	ulton Parish. It may be a dyke or a drove road.		and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: Across this field multiple positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. It is most likely that majority of these field boundaries were reused as drains.	One positively enhanced linear anomaly has been detected in the centre of this field. This is most likely a former field boundary; however, is not present on historic mapping therefore has been categorised as 'Agricultural'. It follows the historic field regime and also drainage regime and was most likely reused as a drain.	Trench 2145 contained two undated recut ditches which corresponded with a long linear geophysical anomaly. This ditch did not respect the roddon and contained fills indicative of flooding. The two remaining trenches were archaeologically blank.	
B-5	MLI86349 - Undated curvilinear ditch on land north of Queen's Bank, Cowbit Fen, Cowbit MLI20346 - A double-ditched linear feature, which may be a dyke or drove road, running through the southern end of Weston and Moulton.	Two roddons meander west to east across this area. There are numerous short sections of palaochannel on and off of the roddons. A possible rectilinear enclosure south of Holland Main Drain. A short section of a linear feature that is near parallel to Queens Bank passes through this parcel. It comprises a bank, flanked by ditches. This feature can be traced (with gaps) from this parcel to the east side of Providence House, where a well preserved section has been scheduled. Although it is described as a drove in MLI20346 the schedule details describe this feature as the medieval boundary of the monastic lands of Crowland Abbey (NHLE1009980). Various field boundaries and drainage ditches, mostly oriented north to south of east to west. Some of these features are depicted on the 1887 OS	Some potentially archaeological features identified in the north east area of the field.		Field B-5 is located at the north-western extent of Area B. Much of the area is marine alluvium with a few small branches of roddon. Roman salt making features have also been found during works adjacent to the field (MLI86349 MLI86347). Almost all of the trenches in the northern part of the field (Trenches 2085, 2087-2091 and 2129) contained archaeological features that correlated to linear geophysical anomalies and could be matched to boundaries on historical mapping. The finds included small quantities of briquetage and Production Process Residues (PPR).	Archaeology Zone 3 Some potential to encounter remains of archaeological interest relating to the boundaries of Crowland Abbey (Scheduled Monument 009980 – Medieval boundary earthworks at Queen's Bank) lands in the southern section of the field. Potential to encounter other remains of high/medium importance based on the archaeological evidence collected to date. Outside of the Archaeology Zone 3 in the north of the fields there is medium potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date.

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		map or were still extant in the 1940s. Water channels run along the roddons and other short ditches. There are also three possible mounds, these appear as light soilmarks but they may not be of archaeological origin.				
C-1-01	Scheduled Monument 1004979 – Settlement west of Cate’s Cove Corner MLI22037 - Several small circles were identified as crop or soilmarks on aerial photographs, at Postland, Crowland. Earlier photographs, taken in 1945, which indicate extensive Roman occupation in this area, show nothing	A broad roddon runs west to east across the northern half of this sub- parcel. Smaller roddons, and some palaeochannels converge with this large roddon from the south. The most complex cropmarks are concentrated on the roddon and in the north-east corner of this sub-parcel. These comprise two ditch- defined trackways flanked by rectilinear enclosures and larger enclosures or fields. One of the trackways may continue further west and there are possible water channels running along the less roddons. These features correlate with Scheduled Monument 1004979 and are of probable Iron Age/Roman date. Post-medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches. The latter include a pair of parallel ditches, set approximately 30m apart. These continue eastward through C-1-03 and C-1-08. There are some ditches and hollows that do not appear to be	Definite/Probably Archaeology: In the eastern part of this field a set of linear anomalies have been detected [C-1-03-a]. These anomalies reflect positive enhancement and continue into the neighbouring field. These most likely reflect trackways. Across eastern part of this field, linear and rectilinear anomalies have been identified [C-1-03-b]. These exhibit positive magnetic signal and could reflect enclosures. In the northern part of the survey area further linear anomalies have been detected [C-1-01-c]. These anomalies exhibit positive enhancement are possibly reflect another trackways. In the central part of this field a set of linear, rectilinear and discrete anomalies have been detected [C-1-01-d]. These exhibit strong magnetic signal and could reflect a structure. Possible Archaeology: Across the southern part of this survey area, several linear or curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These are possibly related to archaeological activity; however,	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon runs across this field. Smaller paleochannels are also visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Field C-1-01 contains part of the large roddon that runs through Areas B and C, as well as an area of high archaeological density. To the north-east is the Scheduled Romano-British settlement, west of Cates Cove Corner (NHLE 1004979). Trenches 3006, 3014, 3068 and 3073 were archaeologically blank. A potential saltern was found in Trench 3005 near the edge of the Scheduled Monument. The remains included part of a probable circular feature, part of a probable small enclosure, ditches with ashy material, a possible pit and spreads with frequent briquetage. Multiple deposits were seen in each feature, and 57 contexts were recorded in total. An Iron Age/Roman and Roman date was provisionally assigned to the features present. Briquetage was also present in Trench 3011.	Archaeology Zone 2 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.

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	<p>significant at this point. MLI22043 - Cropmarks of an extensive area of Romano-British settlement, field systems and industrial activity at Moulton. The majority of the area is under crop and shows slight surface undulations. MLI23202 - A scatter of fired clay, animal bone and pottery which may indicate the location of a Romano British Saltern site.</p>	<p>part of the Iron Age/Roman landscape.</p>	<p>their ephemeral character or limited context allows only for this interpretation. Unclear: A few linear and curvilinear as well as circular anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historic: Across this field multiple positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping.</p>		<p>To the west of the Scheduled Monument, two parallel ditches following the roddon contour were investigated in Trench 3004. Multiple recuts were identified. Further parallel ditches, running across the roddon, were investigated in Trenches 3001 and 3002. These were similar in form and fill. The trenches to the west of these ditches suggest an area of sparse Roman archaeology. Trenches 3003, 3007 and 3015 contained ditches that correlated with expected long straight linear features, which did not respect the roddon.</p> <p>To the south of the Scheduled Monument and the main area of roddon, another area of sparse archaeology was present. Trench 3010 contained a continuation of the ditch seen in Trench 3015 and two parallel ditches that appeared to follow the roddon contour. Further ditches following roddon contours were seen in Trenches 3011, 3012, 3028 and 3009. Two long straight linear features, coaxial with the one investigated in Trenches 3010 and 3015, were confirmed in Trenches 3008 and 3013.</p> <p>The finds from several features in this field included Iron</p>	

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					Age/Roman and Roman pottery and Briquetage.	
C-1-02	MLI22037 - Several small circles were identified as crop or soilmarks on aerial photographs, at Postland, Crowland. Earlier photographs, taken in 1945, which indicate extensive Roman occupation in this area, show nothing significant at this point.	Lesser roddons and palaeochannels runs south to north through this sub-parcel. A long ditch runs from the south-west to north-east corners of this sub-parcel. It appears to be part of a perpendicular arrangement of ditches that continues into C-1-03 and C-1-04. These ditches may be boundaries or drains associated with a field system. A post-medieval field boundary. Several ditches of uncertain origin.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: No features identified. Historical: A singular positively enhanced linear anomalies have been detected in the central part of the area. It correlates with mapped field boundary visible on historic mapping.	Across all the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Field C-1-02 comprises areas of alluvium and smaller roddon branches. A meandering ditch with multiple recuts following the roddon contour was identified in Trenches 3030 and 3031. Trench 3028 contained a ditch corresponding to an anomaly and mapped 19th-century field boundary, and a second ditch which corresponded to a long north-east to south-west aligned linear feature, which did not respect the roddon. No continuation of these features was seen in Trenches 3075, 3030, 3031 and 3035. The linear anomaly targeted by Trench 3029 was not found. Roman pottery was recovered from several trenches, and some briquetage was present, indicating nearby salt making.	Archaeology Zone 2 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.
C-1-03	Scheduled Monument 1004979 – Settlement west of Cate’s Cove Corner	A broad roddon runs west to east across most of this sub-parcel, a smaller roddons joins it from the south. The two trackways described in C-1-01 converge just inside the western edge of this sub-parcel, it then curves gently northward.	Possible/Definite Archaeology: In the eastern part of this field a set of linear anomalies have been detected [C-1-03-a]. These anomalies reflect positive enhancement and continue into the neighbouring field. These most likely reflect trackways. Across	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon runs across this field. Smaller paleochannels	Field C-1-03 contains a continuation of the same roddon as C-1-02, and to the north-east is the Scheduled Romano-British settlement, west of Cates Cove Corner (NHLE 1004979). All trenches except Trench 3073 were found to contain	Archaeology Zone 2 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits

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	<p>MLI22043 - Cropmarks of an extensive area of Romano-British settlement, field systems and industrial activity at Moulton. The majority of the area is under crop and shows slight surface undulations.</p> <p>MLI23199 - A Romano British settlement site indicated by finds of pottery, sparse fired clay, bone and possible tile in Crowland Parish.</p>	<p>It is flanked by various enclosures and enclosed areas. These features correlate with Scheduled Monument 1004979. There are hints of other enclosures further south in this sub-parcel, where Romano-British artefacts have been recovered (MLI23199). A small area of ridge and furrow. There is a perpendicular arrangement of ditches in the south-east corner of this sub-parcel. These features continue into C-1-02 and C-1-04. These ditches may be boundaries or drains associated with a field system. Field boundaries and drainage ditches. The pair of drainage ditches observed in C-1-01 continue through this sub-parcel. A similar pair runs north to south through this sub-parcel and into C-1-04 and C-1-05. Numerous short ditches of unknown origin.</p>	<p>western part of this field, linear and rectilinear anomalies have been identified [C-1-03-b]. These exhibit positive magnetic signal and could reflect enclosures. In the western part of this area, two annual forms have been detected [C-1-03-d]. These exhibit positive magnetic signal and could reflect a ring-ditch and an enclosure.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Across the southern part of this survey area, several linear or curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These are possibly related to archaeological activity; however, their ephemeral character or limited context allows only for this interpretation.</p> <p>Unclear: A few linear and curvilinear as well as circular anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Two positively enhanced linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with mapped field boundaries visible on historic mapping.</p>	<p>are also visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>archaeology. The finds assemblage includes Roman and Late Iron Age /Roman pottery.</p> <p>In Trench 3072, located at the edge of the scheduled monument, significant salt making features were uncovered. The features consisted of a small enclosure, cut by a deep pit and a curvilinear ditch, indicating multiple activity phases. Briquetage was frequent although no internal tanks or other salt making features were identified. An area of possible heat affected ground was also observed, indicating potential burning in situ. It is currently uncertain whether the activity seen here represents the saltern or ancillary features for a saltern. Larger curvilinear anomalies identified to the west and east possibly relate to parts of a larger complex.</p> <p>Linear features investigated in the other trenches in this field confirmed the geophysical survey results. Ditches dating to the Iron Age / Roman periods were recorded, as well as some that were undated.</p> <p>The ditches recorded in Trenches 3056, 3069 and 3061 had not been identified by the geophysical survey.</p>	<p>within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance.</p>

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
					<p>Two long straight parallel linear anomalies identified in the southern part of the field (Trenches 3058–3060) continued from Field C-1-01 to the west. Based on the spatial relationships with the roddons and length and straightness of the ditches, these can be provisionally interpreted as later water management/field boundaries. There was CBM present in the ditch fills.</p> <p>Further complexes of linear features were found in Trenches 3057, 3060, 3062, 3063. These appeared to represent a continuation of the settlement activity to the north, but also seemed to be integrated with a long linear feature, which continued across the area. These may represent a mixture of Roman settlement activity and post-medieval drainage ditches. Possible glass slag was recovered from one of these features in Trench 3063.</p>	
C-1-04	None	<p>A lesser roddon runs along the eastern edge of this sub-parcel. A perpendicular arrangement of ditches, which continues into C-1-02 and C-1-03 and may be post-medieval boundaries or drains associated with a field system.</p> <p>Pair of post-medieval drainage ditches, continue northward and</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: No features identified. Historical: No features identified.</p>	<p>Across all the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are visible.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>A pair of broadly north to south aligned linear features were confirmed in Trenches 3037 and 3038. These ditches continue into Field C-1-05 to the south where they were found in Trench 3035, and into Field C-1-03 to the north, where they were found in Trench 3060. They are also similarly spaced</p>	<p>Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of</p>

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
		southward into C-1-03 and C-1-05.			and perpendicular to the east to west aligned linear features seen in Trenches 3013, 3058–3060 (Fields C-1-01 and C-1-03), further indicating a later large scale water management or field boundary system. Ditches corresponding to north-west to south-east aligned linear features were also found in Trench 3038. Trench 3036 was archaeologically blank.	archaeological interest and low importance.
C-1-05	None	A narrow roddon runs south to north. The pair of parallel drainage ditches observed in C-1-04 continue into this sub-parcel A ditch of uncertain origin.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: No features identified. Historical: No features identified.	Across all the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Trench 3035 found a continuation of the shallow parallel ditches seen in Trenches 3037 and 3038 in Field C-1-04, and in Trench 3060 in Field C-1-03. A pair of unforeseen parallel ditches of undated nature were found running alongside the roddon in Trench 3033. Similarly, Trench 3034 yielded evidence for an undated channel in the marine alluvium area.	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low importance.
C-1-06	MLI20246 - Area of extensive Romano British cropmarks, including settlement,	This sub-parcel straddles ground between a narrow roddon and a low silt ridge that runs south to north. A rectilinear enclosure lies on the western edge of the silt ridge. A pair of ditches to the south may be part of a trackway.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: A set of linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected in the southeastern corner of this field [C-1-06-a]. These anomalies are of strong positive enhancement and can reflect trackways. These	Across all the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are visible.	Part of the large roddon, which dominates Area C is present in the eastern half of the field, A set of three parallel anomalies following a north-east to south-west alignment were investigated in Trenches 3040 and 3071. The corresponding	Archaeology Zone 2 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	drove roads, enclosures and saltmaking sites. MLI23185 - A Romano British settlement site found in Crowland by the Fenland survey. MLI23186 - Medieval Pottery from Romano British Site MLI23187 - Post Mediveal Pottery from the site of a Romano British Settlement Site	Three parallel ditches traverse the south-east corner of this sub- parcel. The gap between the more northerly two ditches is approximately 18m and between the southerly two, 30m. These features continue eastward into C-1-08 and westward through C-1- 07 and beyond the survey area to TF 291 125 where the northerly pair align with the ditches that flank an extant section of Hull's Drove. MLI22262 records a medieval iteration of Hull's Drove on a similar trajectory to this cropmark. It is possible that these ditches are the remains of this drove road and verge. Several ditches of uncertain origin.	anomalies continue into neighbouring field. Possible Archaeology: Few linear and circular anomalies have been detected running in the southeastern corner of this field. These continue from the neighbouring field and might reflect possible field divisions of unknow date. Unclear: A few linear and circular anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: No features identified.	Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	ditches were provisionally dated to the Roman period. Anomalies, potentially suggestive of a subdivided enclosure, were targeted by Trenches 3039 and 3070. These were also provisionally dated as Roman. Further ditches were found in Trench 3070, indicating more complexity to the area than initially expected, however, one of the anomalies identified as continuing further into the marine alluvium area was not found in Trench 3041. In the northern part of the field, Trench 3042 targeted a curving linear anomaly which did not respect the roddon. This was shown to be a relatively shallow ditch. In the south-eastern part of Trench 3042 was a ditch which appeared to correlate to 1887 OS mapping.	within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance.
C-1-07	MLI20246 - Area of extensive Romano British cropmarks, including settlement, drove roads,	This sub-parcel lies on the edge of a low silt ridge. A ditch running from the north-east corner of this sub-parcel may be the continuation of a trackway that runs through C-1-08. A series of elongated enclosures linked by irregular ditches. These features correlate	Definite/Probable Archaeology: Alongside the eastern border of this filed multiple linear and curvilinear as well as circular and discrete anomalies have been detected [C-1- 08-a]. These anomalies exhibit positive enhancement and most likely represent parts of trackways and	Across all of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.	Field C-1-07 contains part of the large roddon and dense archaeological anomalies seen in other parts of Area C. All anomalies were found to correspond to archaeological features, confirming the continuation of the probable Roman settlement activity to the	Archaeology Zone 2 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	enclosures and saltmaking sites. MLI22045 - Cropmarks visible on Aerial Photographs. One in a series of semi-continuous Romano-British settlement sites strung along an extinct meandering watercourse. MLI23177 - Romano British Settlement/ Saltern Site MLI23178 - Medieval Pottery found on RB Site MLI23179 - Post Medieval Pottery found on RB Site MLI20544 -	with MLI22045. Roman, medieval and post medieval finds have been recovered from the vicinity of one of these enclosures, the Roman finds indicate the presence of a settlement and salt production site (MLI23177, MLI23178 and MLI23179). The possible remains of an iteration of Hull's Drove, as described in C-1-06, crosses the north-west corner of this sub-parcel. A pair of ditches run near north to south through this sub-parcel. Both sets are likely to be drainage ditches. There is also a pond.	former enclosures. A set of linear and circular as well as discrete anomalies have been detected in the southeastern corner of this field [C-1-08-b]. These anomalies are of strong positive enhancement and can reflect trackways. These anomalies continue into neighbouring field. Possible Archaeology: Across the central part of this field, multiple linear anomalies crossing the site on SW-NE alignment [C-1-08-d]. These could reflect undated field boundaries or perhaps trackways and therefore have been categorised as 'Possible Archaeology'. In the central part of this field a set of linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected [C-1-08- e]. These anomalies are aligned on N-S alignment and can represent undated field boundary or part of undated enclosure. A few linear and discrete anomalies have been identified in the northern section of this field. These could be parts of former field divisions of enclosures; however, their context is limited. Unclear: A few linear and circular anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded.		north and east. The pottery recovered from these features is provisionally dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman and Roman periods. Many of the ditches investigated within the field had uncertain function, despite their probable association with the nearby settlement activity (Trenches 3047, 3048, 3049, 3051). Enclosures could be seen in the north and west of the field (Trench 3045, 3052 and 3062). The enclosure investigated in Trench 3045 measured approximately 68m x 40m across, defined by a pair of ditches Long linear anomalies were investigated in Trenches 3043, 3046 and 3048, where they were found to be flat based and relatively shallow ditches. Spatially, these did not appear to respect the other archaeological features and in Trench 3084 were found to be the latest features. They can be considered to represent later water management features along with the three north-east to south linear features, investigated in Trench 3044.	within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	Hull's Drove, Medieval road or drove		Historical: No features identified.			
C-1-08	<p>MLI20245 - Saltmaking Debris, Briquetage fragments identified.</p> <p>MLI20246 - Area of extensive Romano British cropmarks, including settlement, drove roads, enclosures and saltmaking sites.</p> <p>MLI22043 - Cropmarks of an extensive area of Romano-British settlement, field systems and industrial activity at Moulton. The majority of</p>	<p>There are complex cropmarks in the north-west corner of this sub- parcel and in the southern third of this sub-parcel. The north-west corner contains a T junction of trackways flanked by enclosures and fields, which correlate with Scheduled Monument 1004979. The group to the south contains a forking trackway, a large curvilinear enclosure and several groups of enclosures. This group correlates with MLI20246.</p> <p>The possible remains of an iteration of Hull's Drove, as described in C-1-06, crosses south-west to north-east across the middle of this sub-parcel. Shepherd's House (MLI23881) was extant in the 1940s but later demolished and the ground converted to cultivation. It now produces cropmarks. The parallel ditches observed in C-1-02 and others continue eastward and there are field boundaries. Numerous ditches of unknown origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: Alongside the eastern border of this filed multiple linear and curvilinear as well as circular and discrete anomalies have been detected [C-1- 08-a]. These anomalies exhibit positive enhancement and most likely represent parts of trackways and former enclosures.</p> <p>A set of linear and circular as well as discrete anomalies have been detected in the southeastern corner of this field [C-1-08-b]. These anomalies are of strong positive enhancement and can reflect trackways. These anomalies continue into neighbouring field.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Across the central part of this field, multiple linear anomalies crossing the site on SW-NE alignment [C-1-08-d]. These could reflect undated field boundaries or perhaps trackways and therefore have been categorised as 'Possible Archaeology'. In the central part of this field a set of linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected [C-1-08- e]. These anomalies are aligned on N-S alignment and can represent undated field boundary or part of undated enclosure. A</p>	<p>Across all of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p>	<p>Field C-1-08 is not included within the archaeological evaluation scope.</p>	<p>Archaeology Zone 2</p> <p>High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance.</p> <p>Field discounted from being used for solar PV modules but has been retained within the Scheme as a habitat management area.</p>

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	<p>the area is under crop and shows slight surface undulations. MLI23185 - A Romano British settlement site found in Crowland by the Fenland survey. MLI23186 - Medieval Pottery from Romano British Site MLI23187 - Post Medieval Pottery from the site of a Romano British Settlement Site MLI123881 - Site of (Shepherd's House), Crowland. Demolished 19th century</p>		<p>few linear and discrete anomalies have been identified in the northern section of this field. These could be parts of former field divisions of enclosures; however, their context is limited. Unclear: In the northern part of the survey area a spread of positive enhanced amorphous anomalies has been detected [C-1-08-f] This spread might be related to natural activity however its morphology and signal might suggest some extraction activity and therefore 'Unclear' category has been ascribed to them. Historical: A singular positively enhanced linear anomaly has been detected in the central part of the area. It correlates with mapped field boundary visible on historic mapping. A spread of positive and dipolar anomalies has been detected in the north-west corner. This spread corresponds with former historic buildings known from historic mapping as 'Shepherds' House'.</p>			

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	farmstead. Regular courtyard with L-plan range plus detached buildings to the third side of the yard. MLI20544 - Hull's Drove, Medieval road or drove					
C-2-01	Scheduled Monument 1004978 – Settlement NE of Whitebread Farm MLI23196 - Iron Age Saltern Site	A narrow roddon runs north-west to south-east through this sub-parcel. The drove road/boundary ditch described in B-1-09 continues through this sub-parcel. Here it is defined by a broad bank flanked by narrow ditches. It takes an irregular path across the roddon. A substantial curvilinear enclosure straddles the roddon. It has an outer ditch and is flanked by small rectilinear enclosures. Trackways, field boundaries and other ditches radiate out from this enclosure. These features correlate with Scheduled Monument 1004978. A pale soilmark visible on 1940s air photos has the appearance of a levelled mound. However this feature is not apparent on later	Definite/Probable Archaeology: In the southeastern corner of this area, a set of anomalies creating a semi -annular shape has been detected [C-2-01-a]. These anomalies exhibit both weak and strong positive magnetic signal and most likely represent a ring-ditch. In the southeastern corner of this field a linear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected [C-2-01-b]. These anomalies could represent trackways. Across the southeastern part of the survey area multiple circular and discrete linear anomalies have been detected creating a linear shape [C-2-01-c]. These could represent a line of pits/postholes. Possible Archaeology: Within eastern part of this field a semi-annular shape has been identified. These anomalies are of positive	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. A roddon runs across this field.	Field C-2-01 is not included within the archaeological evaluation scope.	Archaeology Zone 1 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance. Field discounted from being used for solar PV modules but has been retained within the Scheme as a habitat management area.

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		imagery, therefore its origin is not certain.	enhancement and characteristic shape however any further interpretation is not possible to its limited context and interference from natural activity. In the southern part of the survey area multiple curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These have regular morphology and could reflect pits; however, it is not fully certain as natural activity is a limiting factor for any further interpretation. Unclear: A few discrete anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across the survey area. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: No features detected			
C-2-02	MLI22036 - Sparse scatters domestic debris and saltern debris seen when area surveyed January 1951 and April 1952. Refuse included: bones, teeth, shells and mainly 2nd- 3rd	A broad roddon runs south-west to north-east through this sub-parcel and is joined by smaller examples. A trackway comprising multiple sections of short ditches runs south- west to north-east along the broad roddon. It is a continuation of the feature visible in B-1-13 and continues north-eastward into C-2-03. In this sub-parcel this trackway is flanked by three clusters of rectilinear enclosures, each with smaller internal and external enclosures. Other possible trackways link the enclosure to others further north in C-2-01	Definite/Probable Archaeology: Across the middle part of this field multiple linear anomalies of various positive enhancement have been detected [C-2-02-a]. These anomalies most likely represent trackways. In the central part of this field, rectilinear and linear anomalies of various positive enhancement have been detected [C-2-02-b]. These most likely reflect sets of enclosures. In the southern corner of this field a set of linear, and curvilinear anomalies have been detected [C-2- 02-c]. These exhibit positive enhancement and might reflect trackways or other structures. In	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible. A roddon runs across this field. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	The predicted features on the large northern roddon were targeted by Trenches 3016, 3017, 3018, 3019, 3020 and 3064. These were generally found during the excavation and comprised deep parallel ditches (Trenches 3018 and 3019), rectilinear enclosure features (Trenches 3016 and 3017), and ditches (Trenches 3020 and 3064). No features were seen within the enclosures, limiting interpretation of their function, however the presence of pottery was more frequent	Archaeology Zone 1 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	<p>century pottery with, perhaps, a little of the late 1st century.</p>	<p>and C-2-03 and a substantial water channel on the south-east corner of this sub-parcel. These features correlate with MLI20004. There is a perpendicular arrangement of very straight ditches in the north-west quadrant of this sub-parcel, some suggest a large rectilinear enclosure cut by the disused railway line. These features continue into B-1-13. Some sections are on the broad roddon but they continue across the lower ground too. These may be boundaries or drains associated with a field system. Several field boundaries. Several ditches of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>the southern part of this field a set of circular and discrete linear anomalies have been identified following the linear order [C-2-02-d]. These are of positive enhancement and could represent sets of pits. Possible Archaeology: A few linear positively enhanced anomalies have been detected across the survey area [C-2-02-e]. These anomalies could represent historic field boundaries as they follow the historic field regime; however, due to intense archaeological activity in this area, it is highly possible these could be of archaeological interest and therefore 'Possible archaeology' category has been ascribed. Unclear: A few linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: A set of curvilinear and linear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected crossing this field in the centre. These anomalies correspond with mapped field boundary visible on historic mapping. In the western part of this field, a spread of high magnetic anomalies has been detected [C-2-02-f]. This spread</p>		<p>within this area which possibly indicates settlement activity continuing from C- 2-03 and C-1-01. The features identified on the southern area of roddon consisted of a series of parallel curvilinear ditches. These were confirmed in Trench 3022 and 3066 and were generally wide and flat based. Trench 3021 targeted and confirmed the presence of a parallel ditches which seem to link the ditch systems in the roddons. The other linear features between the roddons were also confirmed in Trenches 3023 and 3065 although their function is currently unclear. The artefactual evidence from this field provisionally spans the Bronze Age/Iron Age, Iron Age, and Roman periods, indicating multi-phased activity. As well as pottery, animal bone was frequently found alongside with shell, fired clay, CBM and metal finds. A pottery assemblage from Trench 3019 included two sherds with probable lead studs/pot mends.</p>	<p>The northern section of this field discounted from being used for solar PV modules but has been retained within the Scheme as a habitat management area.</p>

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			overlaps with a feature shown on historic mapping most likely a former pond.			
C-2-03	Scheduled Monument 1004978 – Settlement NE of Whitebread Farm MLI22036 - Sparse scatters domestic debris and saltern debris seen when area surveyed January 1951 and April 1952. Refuse included: bones, teeth, shells and mainly 2nd- 3rd century pottery with, perhaps, a little of the late 1st century. MLI23189 - Prehistoric Pottery from Roman	A broad roddon runs south-west to north-east through this sub-parcel. A trackway runs along the centre of the roddon, continuing from C-2-02. Here it is visible as two well-defined ditches, with central bank or metalling in some parts. Off-set from this north-side of this trackway is a series of fragmentary enclosures that extend from the large enclosure described in C-2-01 to the northern edge of this sub-parcel. Iron Age pottery and evidence of Roman salterns have been found in this area (MLI22036, MLI23189, MLI23191 and MLI23196). These enclosures run along the northern edge of the broad roddon. The land between the enclosures and trackway is divided by occasional field boundaries. These features correlate with MLI20004. Several field boundaries. A pale soilmark, which may be the remains of a levelled mound.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: Within eastern part of this field a set of multiple linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected [C-2- 03-a]. These most likely represent trackways or field boundaries. In the central part of this field, rectilinear and linear anomalies have been detected [C-2-02-b]. these anomalies exhibit a positive enhancement and could indicate enclosures or field boundaries. In the central part of this area multiple annular and semi-annular forms have been detected [C-2-02- c]. These forms are consisted of weak and strong positive anomalies, and most likely reflect ring-ditches. In the western part of this field two sets of rectilinear and linear as well as circular anomalies have been detected [C-2-03-d; C-2-03-e]. These anomalies exhibit both weak and strong magnetic signal and could be related to settlement structures. Possible Archaeology: Across the centre of the survey area, several linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These could be parts of enclosures or former field boundaries. Unclear: In the eastern part of this field, a spread of positive magnetic	Across the western part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible. A roddon runs across this field. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Field C-2-03 is not included within the archaeological evaluation scope.	Archaeology Zone 1 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance. Field discounted from being used for solar PV modules but has been retained within the Scheme as a habitat management area.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	Saltern Site MLI23191 - Iron Age Pottery MLI23196 - Iron Age Saltern Site		anomalies has been detected. This linear spread might be of natural or agricultural origin however its archaeological background is not fully excluded. Historical: In the central part of this field linear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected. These correlate with mapped field boundary visible on historic mapping.			
C-2-04	MLI22036 - Sparse scatters domestic debris and saltern debris seen when area surveyed January 1951 and April 1952. Refuse included: bones, teeth, shells and mainly 2nd- 3rd century pottery with, perhaps, a little of the late 1st century.	Rodgons converge in the north-west corner of this sub-parcel. It appears that this sub-parcel has not been ploughed in modern times and the LiDAR reveals some of the finer details of the structure of the roddons. The trackway described in C-2-02 and C-2-03 passes briefly through the north-east corner of this sub-parcel. The short section in this sub- parcel survives as a low earthwork. Two ditches, running north-west to south-east, may be part of the field system observed in those sub- parcels to the north and west. These also survive as shallow earthworks. Field boundaries.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: A few linear and curvilinear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected across this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: Across the central part of this field and within its southeastern corner, two spreads of strong magnetic anomalies have been detected. These spreads correlate with former field boundaries visible on historic mapping.	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller paleochannels are visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Field C-2-04 is not included within the archaeological evaluation scope.	Archaeology Zone 1 High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low/negligible importance. Field discounted from being used for solar PV modules but has been retained within the Scheme as a habitat management area.
C-2-05	MLI22037 - Several small circles	Rodgons converge into the north-west corner of this sub-parcel. It appears that this sub-	Survey outstanding.		Field C-2-5 has been descoped from the evaluation.	Archaeology Zone 1

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	were identified as crop or soilmarks on aerial photographs, at Postland, Crowland. MLI124836 - Martins Farm, Crowland. Partially extant 19th century farmstead. Dispersed with multiple regular yards.	parcel has not been ploughed in modern times and the LiDAR reveals some of the finer details of the structure of the roddons. An arrangement of ditches that are likely to be the continuation of the field system observed in C-2-02. These features correlate with 1004978. Field boundaries and a pond. Several ditches of uncertain origin.				High potential to identify further remains of Iron Age or Roman date relating to settlement or salt production activity on the roddon. These features would be of archaeological and historic interest related to the deposits within the Scheduled Monument and are likely to be of high/medium importance. Low potential in the areas between roddon. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of low importance.
D-1-01	MLI20445 - RB Pottery MLI20446 - An area of settlement with small irregular enclosures surrounded by other cropmarks which may be a field system with drove roads at Coy Bridge.	A broad roddon runs south to north along the western edge of this sub-parcel. There are lesser roddons meandering north to south in the eastern half of this sub-parcel. A rectilinear enclosure lies east of the of the broad roddon. Possible trackways lead to the north and west from the enclosure and there are smaller enclosures to the south-east. Iron Age/Roman date. Post Medieval field boundaries and drainage ditches, mostly oriented north to south.	Survey in western section of the field outstanding. Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: Two curvilinear anomalies of strong positive signal have been detected close to the eastern boundary of this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: No features identified.	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.	Local reports indicate that bombs may have been offloaded in Fields D-1-01, D-1-02, D-1-03 by German bombers during World War Two. These fields were assessed by UXO specialists, classified as High Risk for UXO. Evaluation deferred to post consent stage	Archaeology Zone 6 Potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date of archaeological and historical significance. These assets may be related to the Scheduled Monument to the west (1004982). Medium potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	MLI20451 - Undated Cropmarks	Several long ditches of unknown origin.				
D-1-02	MLI20446 - An area of settlement with small irregular enclosures surrounded by other cropmarks which may be a field system with drove roads at Coy Bridge. MLI22250 - RB Settlement and Saltworking Site, Coy Bridge	A series of sinuous, lesser roddons run north to south, converging along the line now taken by the South Holland Main Drain. Iron Age/Roman rectilinear enclosure straddles the edge of one of the lesser roddons and is flanked to the north and south by smaller enclosures. These features coincide with the settlement and salt making site described in MLI22250. To the immediate west runs a north to south aligned trackway, which appears to widen around a long pit or pond. There are field boundaries to the west, on land between the roddons. Several of north to south aligned linear features, these likely to be Post Medieval drainage ditches. Several ditches of unknown function, some run along the lesser roddons, others across the land between the roddons.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: Two curvilinear anomalies of strong positive signal have been detected close to the eastern boundary of this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: No features identified.	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.	Local reports indicate that bombs may have been offloaded in Fields D-1-01, D-1-02, D-1-03 by German bombers during World War Two. These fields were assessed by UXO specialists, classified as High Risk for UXO. Evaluation deferred to post consent stage	Archaeology Zone 7 Potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date of archaeological and historical significance. These assets may be related to the Scheduled Monument to the west (1004982). Medium potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance.
D-1-03	MLI20446 - An area of settlement with small irregular enclosures surrounded by other cropmarks	A narrow roddon meanders north to south across this sub-parcel. Several ditches of unknown origin.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: Two anomalies of strong positive signal have been detected close to the eastern boundary of this field. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Smaller paleochannels are also visible.	Local reports indicate that bombs may have been offloaded in Fields D-1-01, D-1-02, D-1-03 by German bombers during World War Two. These fields were assessed by UXO specialists, classified as High Risk for UXO.	Medium potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	which may be a field system with drove roads at Coy Bridge.		however it is unclear, and their archaeological background cannot be fully excluded. Historical: In the central part of this field linear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected. These correlate with mapped field boundary visible on historic mapping.		Evaluation deferred to post consent stage	
D-2-01	MLI22251 - RB Settlement Cropmarks, Fleet Drain MLI123531 - Site of a demolished 19th century farmstead, Fleet. MLI23224- Fleet duck decoy	Several lesser roddons converge into one, which continues eastward and joins a broader roddon. A large Iron Age/Roman curvilinear enclosure straddles an area of roddon. It appears to lie between two trackways and there are fragments of small rectilinear enclosure and fields to the east and the west. These features correlate those described in MLI22251. Several of the cropmark and soilmark features observed in this sub- parcel coincide with features depicted on the 1887 OS map. This includes a small Post Medieval rectilinear enclosure within the circuit of the large curvilinear enclosure and a short section of one of the trackway ditches. A pond and other field boundaries were also recorded. Boundary to the former site of Fleet duck decoy and Fleet Decoy House which were removed in 1793 to make way	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: In the centre of this field, a linear anomaly of strong positive signal has been detected. It could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and the archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded. Historical: Across the western and northwestern part of this field a spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected. This spread correlate with former field boundary and material related to a former small building visible on historic mapping. In the centre of the survey area a circular spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected [D-2-01- a]. This spread corresponds with a former probable pond visible on a historic mapping and reflect the backfill.	Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Smaller paleochannels are also visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	Field D-2-01 is located at the northern edge of a roddon, with a further thin meandering roddon. Almost every trench in this field contained archaeological evidence with most of the geophysical anomalies found, except for some discreet features. The evidence comprised enclosures (Trenches 4114, 4177, 4122), parallel ditches that roughly followed the roddon (Trenches 4115, 4123), single ditches following the roddon contour (Trenches 4113, 4124), a pair of parallel meandering ditches cut across the roddon and marine alluvium (Trenches 4116, 4120), ditches extending into the marine alluvium (Trenches 4121, 4124, 4177, 4117, 4118) and 19th century field boundaries (Trench 4113, 4120). The majority of the features were given a provisional Romano British date. A large round feature investigated in Trench 4115 was	Archaeology Zone 6 Potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date that may be of historic and archaeological interest. These features could be of medium/high importance. High potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field, where the roddon crosses. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance. Medium potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance.

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		<p>for the construction of Holland Drain.</p> <p>Ditches of uncertain origin.</p>			<p>found to represent a pond. A small quantity of briquetage was recovered from the features in Trench 4120.</p> <p>The enclosures present in Trenches 4114, 4177 and 4122 were confined to the roddons. The curvilinear enclosure investigated in Trench 4177 closely followed a bulge in the roddon contour. The enclosure ditch was flat-based The pattern of feature distribution and evidence for water inundation to the features on the roddon, indicates that the majority of this area may have been seasonally flooded with activity focussed on the higher drier areas and probable seasonal exploitation and management of the remainder of the field.</p> <p>The meandering ditches investigated by Trenches 4116 and 4120, could not be artefactually dated, but they appeared to continue into a 19th century field boundary to the south, indicating that they formed an earlier part of the current field system. This was corroborated by their fills, which were not indicative of waterlogged conditions, despite their path across the marine alluvium.</p>	
D-2-02	MLI20444 - Roman	Most of the sub-parcel lies on a broad roddon that runs east to	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.	Across western part of the survey area, a spread of strong	Field D-2-02 is dominated by a large roddon.	Archaeology Zone 6

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	Cropmarks, may represent a field system. MLI22251 - RB Settlement Cropmarks, Fleet Drain	west. An Iron Age/Roman trackway runs east to west along the northern edge of this sub- parcel and into D-3-02. Here it is defined by two or three ditches. Ditches extending northwards from this trackway are associated with the fields described in D-2-01. This feature correlates with MLI22251.	Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: No features identified. Historical: No features identified.	and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Smaller paleochannels are also visible. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.	A slightly meandering set of parallel linear anomalies were investigated in Trenches 4173 and 4172. The ditches were found to be quite substantial. In the southern part of the field, Trenches 4184 and 4185 contained single ditches, possibly forming a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch (Plate 331). These trenches had steeply sloping sides and flat. Trench 4174 was archaeologically blank.	Potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date that may be of historic and archaeological interest. These features could be of medium/high importance. High potential for other archaeological deposits across much of the field, where the roddon crosses based on available evidence. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance.
D-2-03	MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system.	All of this sub-parcel lies on a broad roddon that curves north-east to the north-west.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: In the central part of this field, a set of discontinuous linear anomalies have been detected [D-2-03-a]. It is unclear if this is a result of geology, as its very regular morphology might suggest anthropological context and therefore this anomaly have been categorised as 'Unclear'. This anomaly set extend to the field below. Historical: In the western part of the survey area a circular spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected. This spread correlates with former pond known from historic mapping.	Across central part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity. In the central and eastern part of the survey area, a set of regular linear anomalies have been detected. These anomalies exhibit dipolar magnetic signal – an indicator of ceramic drains. Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area	Field D-2-03 and contained a large section of roddon. Despite the absence of geophysical anomalies, features were found in both trenches excavated in this area. A single linear feature was found in Trench 4175, which was interpreted as a possible hedgerow. Trench 4176 contained three ditches with evidence for re-cutting.	High potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field, where the roddon crosses. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and of high/medium importance.
D-2-04	MLI20441 - Cropmark Linear	The southern edge of a broad roddon runs along the northern edge of this sub-parcel, a lesser	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.	Across central part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous	Field D-2-04 contains the southern part of the large roddon and an area of marine	Medium potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
	Feature MLI20442 - Undated Cropmarks	<p>roddon meanders across its south-west corner. Some of the linear features suggest a deep curve of trackway flanked to the north by fields. Some of these feature correlate with MLI20442 and are of the Iron Age/Roman period.</p> <p>Several of the cromark and soilmarks features in this field coincide with Post Medieval drains and fields boundaries depicted on the 1887 OS map. An L- shaped feature, formed of low banks and a narrow ditch may be the remains of a drainage channel. Some of these feature correlate with MLI20442.</p> <p>Several short ditches of uncertain origin, some correlate with MLI20442.</p>	<p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: Some linear anomalies have of positive magnetic signal have been detected. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and the archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Several linear and discrete and circular anomalies have been detected in the centre and western part of the survey area. These exhibit positive magnetic signal and correspond with former field boundaries known from historic mapping.</p>	<p>anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.</p>	<p>alluvium to the south, and a small meandering roddon.</p> <p>Trenches 4159, 4168 and 4171 were archaeologically blank.</p> <p>Probable 19th century field boundaries were recorded in Trenches 4160, 4161, 4162, 4164 and 4170.</p> <p>In addition to these a curvilinear/arc shaped feature was recorded in Trenches 4164, 4165 and 4167. The date and function of this ditch is uncertain.</p> <p>Ditches following the roddon contour were seen in Trench 4169. A meandering linear anomaly extending from Field D-3-03 was confirmed as a ditch in Trench 4163. A series of broadly east to west aligned ditches were confirmed in Trench 4166.</p>	<p>roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date.. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and high/medium importance.</p>
D-3-01	<p>MLI20443 - Roman Cropmark Complex</p> <p>MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system.</p> <p>MLI22202 - A loose</p>	<p>A broad roddon runs south to north across the western half of this sub-parcel, there are narrow roddons in the eastern half. A network of narrow sinuous palaeochannels cut across the broad roddon.</p> <p>A trackway runs east to west across the south-west corner of this sub- parcel; it continues eastward through D-3-02 and D-2-02. North of the trackway an irregular arrangement of</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the central part of this field a rectilinear, linear and circular anomalies have been detected [D-3-01-a]. These anomalies exhibit characteristic signal that suggest high temperature activity. In the southwestern part of this survey area a set of semi-annular forms have been detected [D-3-01-b]. These anomalies are of strong</p>	<p>Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p>	<p>Field D-3-01 is located in the northern part of Area D, and is covered by cropmarks (MLI20443; MLI20444). The western part of the field contains the large roddon while the eastern part of the field broadly comprises marine alluvium and a small meandering roddon.</p> <p>Trench (4183) was archaeologically blank.</p>	<p>High potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field, where the roddon crosses in this location. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and high/medium importance.</p> <p>Medium potential for archaeological deposits in areas off the roddon. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological</p>

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	group of small ditched enclosures visible as cropmarks under plough, probably a Roman settlement group.	ditches suggests a field system, possibly a continuation of the fields observed near the enclosure in D-2-01. Some of these features correlate with some of the features described in MLI20443 and are from the Iron Age/Roman period. There are several ditches of unknown origin in this sub-parcel.	positive signal and their XY traces suggest high temperature events. In the northeastern part of this field, a singular semi-annular anomaly of strong positive enhancement has been detected [D-3-01-e]. The XY traces suggest high temperature activity. Unclear: In the northern part of this field a few circular anomalies have been detected. These anomalies signal suggest burning events and therefore these have been categorised as 'Unclear' Historical: In the northeastern corner of this field a rectilinear spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been detected [D-3-01-d]. This spread corresponds with a building, or a yard known from historic mapping. In the central part of this field a linear set of positive anomalies have been detected. These anomalies correspond with former field boundary visible on historic mapping.		A pair of meandering parallel ditches continuing from Fields D-2-02 and D-3-02 was confirmed in Trench 4103, where they were found to be U-shaped in profile and shallow. Trench 4104 investigated an area of small circular anomalies in the southern part of the field. The features in the trench yielded briquetage and charcoal, suggestive of saltern activity. The features included a ring ditch containing heat affected material and ash; a posthole and a ditch. Finds from the remaining trenches comprised animal bone and shell.	interest and medium/low importance
D-3-02	MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system. MLI22202 - A loose group of small ditched	A broad roddon runs south to north through the middle of this sub- parcel. A lesser roddon merges with it from the east. A palaeochannel meanders along the course of the lesser roddon in tight loops. An Iron Age/Roman drove road or boundary bank runs east to west along the northern edge of this sub-parcel, it continues westward through D-3-02 and	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: In the central part of this field a set of linear, curvilinear, discrete and circular anomalies have been detected [D-3-02-a]. These anomalies exhibit strong positive signal as well as show traits that relate to high temperature events. Unclear: No features identified.	Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.	Most of the field sits on the large roddon in the northern part of the area. Towards the centre of the field, Trench 4098 investigated a circular anomaly and found evidence for a potential saltern. The features included pits containing charcoal and briquetage, silty deposits containing briquetage, and ditches. A small quantity of	Medium potential for archaeological deposits across the south-west corner of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and high/medium importance.

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	enclosures visible as cropmarks under plough, probably a Roman settlement group.	eastward through D-2-02. An erratic drove road or boundary bank runs approximately north to south through this sub-parcel, and continues through D-3-03 and D-3-04. In this sub-parcel it is defined by two ditches. These features correlate with some features described in ML20444. There is a network of straight drainage ditches across this sub-parcel, one of which is depicted on the late 19th century OS map. A possible Post Medieval drainage ditch that runs north-west to south-east across this sub- parcel, D-3-03 and D-3-04 may also be of post medieval date. There are several ditches of unknown origin in this sub-parcel.	Historical: In the central part of this field a linear set of positive anomalies have been detected. These anomalies correspond with former field boundary visible on historic mapping		provisionally Roman pottery was also present. A series of straight and broadly coaxial linear anomalies, which appeared to form an early field system, were investigated in Trenches 4095, 4097, 4098, 4100. These were found to be relatively shallow ditches. No dating evidence was retrieved, but the features did not respect the existent roddons. Two sets of meandering linear anomalies were investigated in this field. One anomaly in Trenches 4094 and 4095 was found to be geological in nature. The other, investigated in Trench 4099 was confirmed to represent a series of relatively shallow ditches and recuts. These remain undated, but appear to spatially relate to the parallel ditches seen in the north of the field. A potential enclosure was investigated in Trench 4096, but was not archaeological in nature.	Design works have excluded the eastern section of this area from development.
D-3-03	MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system. MLI22202 - A loose	A broad roddon runs across the north-east corner of this sub-parcel. A lesser roddons runs northwest to south-east across the middle and south-west corner of this sub-parcel. The drove road or boundary bank described in D-3-02 continues across this sub-parcel.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: No features identified. Historical: In the central part of this field a set of discrete anomalies shave been detected. These anomalies correspond with	Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits.	A roddon is present in the north-east corner of the field and the rest is on marine alluvium or smaller meandering roddons. One ditch, in Trench 4088, did not correspond to geophysical anomalies.	Medium potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses in the northeast corner, the potential increases to high in this location, based on available evidence. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological

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	group of small ditched enclosures visible as cropmarks under plough, probably a Roman settlement group.	Here is defined by a broad bank flanked by narrow ditches and its path is sinuous. A ditch to the east of the boundary is probably associated with the putative field system in D-2-04 and an irregular ditch to the west may be of similar origin. Possible water channels run along the edges of the lesser roddons. These features correlate with some features described in ML20444 and are from the Iron Age/Roman periods. There is a network of straight drainage ditches across this sub-parcel, one of which is depicted on the late 19th century OS map. The possible Post Medieval drainage ditch described in D-3-02 continues through this sub-parcel. There are several ditches of unknown origin in this sub-parcel.	former field boundary visible on historic mapping.	A paleochannel is also visible. Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area.	<p>Trench 4084 contained a ditch corresponding to a meandering anomaly to the west.</p> <p>A meandering anomaly to the east was investigated by Trenches 4088 and 4090; only a single ditch was present. A linear feature branching off this ditch was investigated in Trench 4089 and was also found to represent a ditch.</p> <p>A narrow meandering feature was investigated in Trenches 4091 and 4092 but it was not archaeological in nature.</p> <p>Many linear anomalies forming the potential undated field system seen in Field D-3-02, were not present when investigated in Field D-3-03 (Trenches 4083, 4093). Where features were confirmed in Trenches 4084, 4086 and 4091, the dimensions of these ditches were found to be highly variable.</p> <p>In the south-western corner of the field, a set of parallel ditches following the contour of a small roddon were found in Trench 4085. These were shallow and appeared to form part of a complex, centred on Field D-3-04.</p>	interest and high/medium importance.
D-3-04	MLI20442 - Undated Cropmarks	Narrow roddons meander across this sub-parcel in deep loops. A drove road or trackway runs	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.	Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and	The topography of the field comprises small meandering roddons and marine alluvium. A	Medium potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits

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	<p>MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system.</p>	<p>across the south-west corner of this sub-parcel and perhaps along the western edge. There is a unusual arrangement of ditches around and across one of the narrow roddons. Ditches appear to run around the higher ground of the roddons, creating erratic shapes and the pair of 'enclosures'. Within this bound land short ditches run across the width of the roddon and seeming stop short of the bounding ditch, perhaps indicating the former presence of banks. Features resembling a raised trackway leading to a cluster of embanked pits on the lower ground inside one of the 'enclosures' may be the remains of salt making processes. These features are contiguous with complex cropmarks to the south- east, which outside of the area of this survey. These features correlate with some features described in ML20444 and are from the Iron Age/Roman periods. There is a network of straight drainage ditches across this sub-parcel, one of which is depicted on the late 19th century OS map. The possible Post Medieval drainage ditch described in D-3-02 continues through this sub parcel. Another drainage ditch, flanked by upcast, runs east to west across this sub-parcel.</p>	<p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: In the southern part of the survey area a linear discrete anomaly has been detected. This could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and the archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded. Historical: In the central part of this field a set of linear discrete anomalies shave been detected. These anomalies correspond with former field boundary visible on historic mapping.</p>	<p>amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are also visible.</p>	<p>small linear cropmark complex to the west was centred on small roddons but also continued beyond them, indicating the presence of an area of drier land during that period. The trenches investigating this complex (Trenches 4073, 4074, 4077, 4078, 4079, 4080, 4081, 4082) confirmed the results from the geophysical survey. The features can be characterised as ditches following the roddon contour, as well as irregular parcels enclosing areas of roddon. These small enclosures were divided into non-regular strips by broadly parallel ditches.</p> <p>In Trench 4079 the enclosure ditch was relatively shallow while an internal dividing ditch was slightly more substantial. A Roman date can be provisionally assigned based on a small quantity of pottery and CBM.</p> <p>A long east to west linear anomaly was investigated in Trenches 4073, 4081 and 4071. Shallow ditches potentially corresponding to this feature were found in Trenches 4073 and 4081, but these ditches are more likely to represent parts of the undated linear complex.</p> <p>To the south of the linear complex, a pair of north to south aligned linear anomalies were</p>	<p>are likely to be of archaeological interest and high/medium importance.</p>

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		There are several ditches of unknown origin in this sub-parcel.			found to correspond to a single shallow ditch and possible recut. A possible curvilinear ditch/animal burrow was also recorded. In the eastern part of the field, Trenches 4075 and 4076 investigated potential continuations of features confirmed in Field D-3-03, but were found to be blank.	
D-3-05	MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system. MLI22213 - Romano-British Settlement	A narrow roddon meanders across this sub-parcel. A drove road or trackway runs across the north-north-west to south- south-east across this sub-parcel and continues southward into D-4- 06 and northward into D-4-03. In this sub-parcel it is defined by a broad bank flanked by ditches. At one point it widens around an elongated pit or hollow. To the east the is flanked by fields which run into an area of complex cropmarks, which is not included in this survey. These features correlate with some features described in ML20444 and are from the Iron Age/Roman periods. This sub-parcel is crossed by several Post Medieval drainage ditches.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: In the northern part of the survey area a linear discrete anomaly has been detected. This could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and the archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded. Historical: In the eastern part of this field a set of linear discrete anomalies shave been detected. These anomalies correspond with former field boundary visible on historic mapping.	Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are also visible.	No roddons were expected in this field and a sparse distribution of linear anomalies had been identified. Within the centre of the field, a north-west to south-east aligned linear feature, investigated in Field D-3-04, was present. This was investigated in two trenches (Trench 4065 and 4066), confirming the presence of a single recut ditch. The linear anomaly, however, appeared to correspond to a thin meandering roddon present in both trenches. A Roman date could be provisionally assigned for this ditch, based on finds from Field D-3-06. Broadly east to west aligned linear anomalies, which appeared to form parts of larger division systems, were investigated in Trenches 4067, 4068 and 4070 where they	Medium potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Where the roddon crosses the potential for further archaeological deposits increases to high in this location due to the archaeological evidence collected to date. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low/medium importance. Design works have excluded the eastern section of this area from development.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
					<p>were confirmed to represent ditches.</p> <p>In the south-western part of the field, a pair of meandering parallel linear anomalies were targeted by Trench 4069 which did not reveal any archaeological features.</p>	
D-3-06	<p>MLI20444 - Roman Cropmarks, may represent a field system.</p> <p>MLI22213 - Romano-British Settlement</p> <p>MLI22262 - Romano-British Cropmarks</p>	<p>The drove road or trackway described in D-3-05 continues southward. Here is defined by intermittent banks and ditches. Ditches to the east may be part of the field system also described in D-3-05 and to the east there is a pair of ditches that may be either a trackway or water channels. These features correlate those described in ML20444 and are from the Iron Age/Roman periods.</p> <p>A bundle of Medieval/Post Medieval straight parallel ditches running in the same orientation as the current field boundaries, may be the remains of strip fields.</p> <p>Ditches of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Unclear: No features identified.</p> <p>Historical: In the central part of this field a set of linear discrete anomalies have been detected. These anomalies correspond with former field boundary visible on historic mapping.</p>	<p>Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are also visible.</p>	<p>No roddons were expected in this area.</p> <p>The cropmarks in this field included the continuation of a north-west to south-east aligned ditch previously investigated in Fields D-3-04 and D-3-05. This was investigated in Trenches 4053 and 4054, and ditches were recorded. A small quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch in Trench 4053, allowing a provisional date.</p> <p>Linear features that appeared to form part of the possible field system in D-3-05 were recorded in Trenches 4056 and 4064.</p> <p>Trenches 4060–4063 recorded linear features that either correlated with or spatially respected the 1887 field system. A small quantity of clay pipe was retrieved further suggesting a post-medieval modern date.</p> <p>A meandering feature investigated in Field D-3-05 was</p>	<p>Medium potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low medium importance.</p> <p>Design works have excluded the southern section of this area from development.</p>

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					found to represent a ditch in Trench 4058 and in Trench 4059 another meandering feature was found to correspond to a ditch. All of the trenches were archaeologically positive and correlated with the geophysical survey	
D-4	MLI22263 - Enclosures and Drove Road JBA1 - Crash site of a German Dornier 217 bomber.	Narrow roddons meander across the south-west and north-east corners of this sub-parcel. Short sections of possible trackways are aligned north to south and near east to west. Fine cropmarks in the south-east corner suggest a small rectilinear enclosure. Dated to the Iron Age/Roman period. A bundle of Medieval/Post Medieval straight parallel ditches running in the same orientation as the current field boundaries, may be the remains of strip fields. Post Medieval drainage ditches or field boundaries. Several ditches of unknown origin.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified Unclear: In the southern part of this area, a set of discrete linear and curvilinear anomalies have been detected. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and the archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded. Historical: In the central part of this field a set of linear discrete anomalies have been detected. These anomalies correspond with former field boundary visible on historic mapping.	Across majority part of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are also visible. In the central part of this survey area a circular spread of strong magnetic anomalies has been identified [D-4-a]. This spread is believed to be a place of WWII plane crash.	Field D-4 has been descoped as part of an exclusion zone for the site of a Word War Two air crash.	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low medium importance. Field has been identified for habitat management.
D-4-01	MLI22263 - Enclosures and Drove Road	Narrow roddons across the centre of this sub-parcel. Short sections of possible trackways are aligned to meet up with the section in Parcel D-4.	Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified. Possible Archaeology: No features identified. Unclear: No features identified. Historical: In the southern part of the survey area, a spread of magnetic disturbance [2a] has been detected. This spread correlates	Across the entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller palaeochannels are visible. Modern ploughing has also been detected.	Results unavailable	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. This increases to medium on the narrow roddon. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low to medium importance.

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
			with a small pond depicted on historical mapping.			
D-5-01	MLI22262 - Romano-British Cropmarks MLI22296 - Ashtree House. Ditch network and branching drove road under plough.	A broad roddon runs east to west through this sub-parcel. A trackway runs east to west across along the broad roddon and continues into D-6. To the north there are fragmentary cropmarks that suggest small enclosure and field boundaries. Short ditches to the south of the trackway may also be field boundaries. These features correlate those described in ML22296 and are from the Iron Age/Roman period. Several Post Medieval field boundaries or drainage ditches, some were extant on air photos taken the 1940s. Ditches of uncertain origin.	<p>A group of linear and sub-rectangular features were identified in the centre part of this parcel. These were located in the centre of a large roddon that crosses this parcel, and may represent Iron Age or Roman settlement or salt production remains.</p> <p>This group also is characterised by visible probable double ditched trackway running between a condensed network of rectilinear enclosures.</p> <p><u>A set of linear and curvilinear anomalies as well as discrete anomalies have been detected in the northeastern corner of this field. These anomalies are of strong positive enhancement and may reflect parts of a former settlement. Accompanying these are discrete anomalies, as well as annular and semi annular anomalies, which may reflect internal components of the enclosures, perhaps parts of houses or other buildings.</u></p>	Across the entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller palaeochannels are visible. Modern ploughing has also been detected.	<p>A</p> <p>The northern part of Field D-5-01 is located on a large east-west aligned roddon, with an area of marine alluvium in the southern part of the field.</p> <p>An area of dense geophysical anomalies and cropmarks was investigated by Trenches 4018, 4019, 4020, 4021, 4022, 4026, 4178 and 4186, which often found a higher density of features than predicted. The artefacts from this field included items of Late Iron Age/Roman, Roman post-medieval and modern date, while the assemblage itself was indicative of settlement activity and salt production.</p> <p>The high-density area included ditches, curvilinear ditches, gullies, pits, postholes, a square feature, boundary ditches and settling tanks. These were often inter-cutting and indicative of multiple phases of activity. Much of this area can be characterised as a potential settlement area associated with salt making of probable Roman and possibly Late Iron Age date. While dense, this area was found to be spatially limited in line with the geophysical survey.</p>	<p>Archaeological Zone 5</p> <p>High potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date that may represent a salt production or settlement site of archaeological and historic interest. Likely to be of high importance.</p> <p>Low potential in the areas between roddon and in the north of the Parcel. Any features in areas between the roddons are likely to be of medium/low importance.</p>

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					<p>At the edge of the potential settlement area, Trench 4026 found a probable saltern. The features included a clay lined settling tank, ditches and evidence for burning. Another potential saltern was seen in Trench 4178, where there was a small enclosure with recuts and fills formed of Briquetage rubble. Unfortunately, a large post-medieval pit was present in the centre of this probable saltern, truncating any internal features.</p> <p>Activity in Trench 4019 appeared to form part of the same feature complex. Further evidence for salt making in the field was provided by briquetage recovered from Trenches 4019, 4022, 4024, 4026, 4178 and 4186, totalling c. 18.3kg.</p> <p>In the western part of the high-density area, a pair of small abutting enclosures (c. 41mx18m and 31mx24m) were investigated by Trenches 4186 and 4018 respectively. Roman and post-medieval ditches were present and it was unclear to which period the enclosures belonged.</p> <p>Parallel ditches following the southern roddon contour were investigated in Trenches 4013, 4014, 4019 and 4178 which revealed that they had been</p>	

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					<p>recut on multiple occasions. Elsewhere within the field a sparse distribution of possible Roman and post-medieval ditches was present (Trenches 4010, 4011, 4012, 4015, 4016, 4017, 4024, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4029 and 4179; Plate 429).</p>	
D-5-02	None	<p>A narrow roddon runs south-west to north-east across this sub-parcel. An L-shaped double-ditched Iron Age/Roman feature may be a trackway. It is abutted by several irregular ditches, some of which appear to demarcated the limits of the narrow roddon. This may be a salt production site. A ditch of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>A single linear feature was identified crossing this parcel from the south to the north-east, following the route of a narrow roddon. A number of short rib-like appendages emerge from the north side of this linear feature. It is of unclear origin.</p>		<p>Trenches 4002, 4004, 4005, 4006 and 4007 were found to be archaeologically negative and the remaining four trenches were found to be archaeologically positive.</p> <p>Archaeology was found in be present in all the trenches that targeted features identified through geophysical survey. (Trenches 4001, 4003, 4008 and 4009).</p> <p>Ditches running parallel to the roddon edge were found to be occasionally present.</p> <p>Peaty fills were also sometimes seen such as in ditch [400903] indicating water inundation. A single pit was present in Trench 4003. These features are currently undated.</p> <p>Multiple linear features were identified across the area possibly forming a contemporary system. However, these features were not encountered in Trenches 4002, 4004, 4005, 4006 and 4008, with the</p>	<p>Archaeological Zone 5</p> <p>High potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date that may represent a salt production or settlement site of archaeological interest. Likely to be of high/medium importance.</p>

Field ID	Known Heritage Sites	AP and LiDAR survey	Geophysical Survey (Definite/Probable Archaeology)	Geophysical Survey (Non-Archaeological)	Trench Data	Summary of archaeological potential and cultural significance /archaeological interest
					exception of Trench 4007. These may represent later agricultural features, present only in the topsoil.	
D-6	MLI22262 - Romano-British Cropmarks	<p>A broad roddon runs east to west across a large part of this sub-parcel.</p> <p>A section of trackway oriented north-east to south-west is probably a continuation of the trackway described in D-5-01. To the south-west are a series of small fields and rectilinear enclosures arranged across the width of the roddon. These features correlate with those described in ML22262 and are from the Iron Age/Roman period.</p> <p>Bundles of Medieval/Post Medieval straight parallel ditches running in the same orientation as the current field boundaries, may be the remains of strip fields.</p> <p>A short section of Post Medieval field boundary.</p> <p>Short ditches of uncertain origin.</p>	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: Across the northern part of this survey area, multiple linear curvilinear and rectilinear anomalies have been detected [D-6-a]. These anomalies exhibit positive magnetic signal. These reflect most likely enclosures with some internal divisions.</p> <p>A set of linear anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected in the eastern part of this field [D-6-b]. These could represent parts of trackways.</p> <p>Another set of linear anomalies have been detected in the northern part of the survey area [D-6-c]. These anomalies also reflect strong and weak positive magnetic signal and represent parts of trackways.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: Crossing in the centre of this survey area, several linear anomalies of positive enhancement have been identified [D-6-d]. These align mostly with known field boundary; however, due to existence of archaeological complex, it is hard to determine if these are of modern historic origin of perhaps archaeological and therefore have been described as 'Possible Archaeology'.</p> <p>Unclear: Across the northern part of this area, several linear and curvilinear anomalies have been</p>	<p>Across majority of the survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Paleochannels are also visible.</p> <p>Linear striations are indicative of ploughing activity.</p> <p>Bands of magnetic disturbances are visible at the edges of the survey area</p>	<p>Field D-6 is located to the west of D-5-01 and contains a continuation of the same large roddon. All trenches in this field were archaeologically positive and almost all of the geophysical anomalies corresponded to features.</p> <p>Features investigated included a possible enclosure complex with internal features, divisions, and curvilinear features (Trenches 4021, 4029, 4031, 4033, 4034, 4049, 4180, 4181). To the south, a potential rectilinear enclosure identified by the geophysics (was examined in Trenches 4036, 4037 and 4038. Densities of archaeology were higher than predicted. Where datable this area of activity was generally provisionally dated as Roman and occasionally as Iron Age.</p> <p>The presence of enclosures and internal features was confirmed in Trenches 4031, 4032, 4033, 4034, 4036, 4180, 4181 and 4182. Enclosure ditches were often found to be substantial, probably reflecting a need for drainage. Similarly, to the high-density complex in Field D-5-01, briquetage was often obtained</p>	<p>Archaeological Zone 4</p> <p>Potential to encounter remains of Iron Age or Roman date that may represent a salt production or settlement site of archaeological and historic interest. Likely to be of high importance.</p>

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			<p>detected. These could be related to agricultural or natural processes however it is unclear, and the archaeological origin cannot be fully excluded.</p> <p>Historical: Across this field multiple positive linear anomalies have been detected. These correlate with known field boundaries visible of historic mapping. Right next to the eastern boundary of that field two circular spreads of strong positive magnetic anomalies have been detected [D-6-e; D-6-f]. These anomalies correlate with two former ponds known from historic mapping.</p>		<p>from this area, indicating salt making activity.</p> <p>In Trench 4032, an enclosure ditch was found to have been recut. Within the enclosure area in Trench 4032, features included pits, postholes and ditches. The fills in an internal ditch were highly indicative of domestic waste and included greenish deposits suggestive of cess, animal bone, burnt animal bone, shell and pottery as well as briquetage. Further features were present outside the enclosed area, including a flat based rectangular feature. The briquetage assemblage also included a pedestal.</p> <p>Results from the rest of the complex were similar, but less dense. In Trench 4033, part of a curvilinear gully was confirmed.</p> <p>Outside the high-density area, the aerial survey predicted a possible enclosure and sub-enclosure. This was investigated in Trenches 4036–4038. This enclosure remains undated, but was found to consist of substantial ditches with recuts. Further features found in Trenches 4039 and 4040, included ditches, a shallow sub-circular feature and a possible ring ditch, indicating another area of activity. As briquetage was obtained from this area, this</p>	

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					<p>activity can be theorised to include salt making.</p> <p>A late phase of ditches, probably 19th-century field boundaries, was recorded in all trenches except Trenches 4039 and 4040</p>	
D-8	None	A narrow roddon runs through the east of the Parcel.	<p>Definite/Probable Archaeology: No features identified.</p> <p>Possible Archaeology: In the very southern corner of this area, a set of rectilinear and discrete anomalies of positive enhancement have been detected. These anomalies might reflect parts of enclosure or a building; however, the survey extent limits the context and makes the anomalies more difficult to interpret.</p> <p>Unclear: No features identified.</p> <p>Historical: No features identified.</p>	Across the entire survey area, a spread of strong and weak curvilinear and amorphous anomalies has been identified. These anomalies are likely natural intertidal and alluvial deposits. Some smaller palaeochannels are visible.	Results not available	Low potential for archaeological deposits across much of the field. This increases to medium on the narrow roddon. Any deposits are likely to be of archaeological interest and low to medium importance.

