

Alconbury Weald, Grange Farm

Archaeological Evaluation Report

January 2020

Client: RPS on behalf of Urban and Civic

Issue No: Draft
OA Reference No: 2398
NGR: TL 2314 7505

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Client Name:	RPS Group, on behalf of Urban and Civic
Document Title:	Alconbury Weald, Grange Farm
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2398
Grid Reference:	TL 2314 7505
Planning Reference:	
Site Code:	ECB 6047
Invoice Code:	STUGAF19
Receiving Body:	CCC Stores
Accession No.:	ECB 6047
OA Document File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\STUGAF19_Grange Farm Alconbury\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location:	Y:\Cambridgeshire\STUGAF19_Grange Farm Alconbury\Project Data\Graphics
Issue No:	Draft
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Alconbury Weald, Grange Farm

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

Between the 14th of October and the 20th of November 2019 Oxford Archaeology East carried out a trial trench evaluation on land at Grange Farm, Green End, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire, ahead of the proposed construction of a residential development.

A total of 84 trenches measuring 50m in length were excavated, of which 66 contained archaeological features. The earliest evidence (apart from residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flints) was of Middle Iron Age activity. This took the form of three dispersed groups of enclosures in the north-west, centre and south-east parts of the investigation area. A small number of possible internal features including gullies, pits and a posthole were also exposed within the enclosures.

A probable Early Romano-British field system consisting of parallel cultivation rows was found in the northern and southern parts of the investigation area. Over 100 of these features were exposed, alternating in areas between north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west alignments, with an average spacing of around 5-6m between them.

The lines of several no-longer extant post-medieval field-boundaries and field drainage systems of similar date were identified across the evaluated area. A large pond, of probable post-medieval date, was exposed close to Grange Farm itself.

Artefactual evidence recovered includes a small abraded assemblage of primarily Middle Iron Age pottery primarily from the enclosure ditches, with a smaller Roman assemblage from the cultivation features, and post-medieval material from later features and topsoil. The Iron Age enclosures also produced a small amount of animal bone, along with fragments of quernstone and highly fired daub. Preservation of material from environmental sampling was poor with only charcoal and a few carbonised plant remains being recovered.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Sally Dicks of RPS Group for commissioning this project, on behalf of Urban and Civic. Thanks are also extended to Andy Thomas who monitored the work on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Nicholas Cox, who was supported by David Browne, Edmund Cole, Hazel Fransch, Max Jacobs, Tim Lewis, Adele Lord, Dani Martinez Pascual, Elodie Powell, Kat Whitehouse, and Andrzej Zanko. Survey and digitising was carried out by Isobelle Ward. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Group, on behalf of Urban and Civic, to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of the proposed Residential development at Grange Farm, Green Lane, Great Stukeley, Cambridgeshire.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A brief was set by Andy Thomas and a written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Drummond-Murray 2019) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site lies to the north-east of Great Stukeley, with Huntingdon to the south-east, and the former Alconbury airfield to the north-west (centered TL 2314 7505, Fig. 1).

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of three arable fields, divided by graveled trackways and field boundary ditches. The topographical layout varies across the site with a rise and fall of the site with a variation of no more than 5m from 36.1m OD at the eastern boundary to 43.6m OD within the northernmost field.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as Oadby Member – Diamictom, overlying Oxford Clay Formation mudstones (BGS 1975).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site was included in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Drummond-Murray 2019), which has been reproduced below. Selected HER entries are plotted on Fig. 2.

1.3.2 Grange Farm is surrounded by a large number of archaeological sites. These include the route of the Roman road of Ermine Street and nearby Roman settlements and burial monuments. Earlier Prehistoric sites are present, and the area has important medieval remains including the nationally important remains of a moated enclosure at Prestley Wood (Scheduled Ancient Monument No: 29707).

1.3.3 The Cambridgeshire HER identifies a number of archaeological finds in the fields surrounding the proposed development site. These includes an Iron Age settlement (CHER No: 04291), Roman settlements (CHER Nos: 04297 & 04681) and Prestley Wood Moated site (CHER No: 01307).

1.3.4 A previous evaluation on part of the site (ECB3741 - Fletcher & Rees 2012) identified a number of moderately sized boundary ditches, dated mostly from pottery evidence to the Middle and Late Iron Age. These ditches correspond to the geophysical survey and are thought to form part of two small settlement enclosures.

1.3.5 The eastern part of the site, along the route of an access road, was subject to Archaeological Evaluation in late 2018 (ECB5774 - OA East) and revealed Iron Age into Roman agricultural features.

1.3.6 Between September 2014 and April 2017: Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a series of archaeological investigations on the site of the former Alconbury Airfield to the west (not within extent of Fig. 2).

1.3.7 The investigations revealed archaeological remains spanning the Middle Bronze Age to post-medieval periods. These were examined in three main areas: at the western end of the airfield runway; to the south of the western end of the runway, in the vicinity of the main clusters of airfield buildings; and to the south of the eastern end of the runway.

1.3.8 The areas excavated at the western end of the runway revealed Middle Bronze Age and Late Iron Age activity. The Middle Bronze Age activity comprised an arc of six cremation pits and three cremation related pits, located 130m to the north of a circular enclosure. The six cremation pis contained pottery from cremation urns. The Late Iron Age activity concentrated on an earthfast roundhouse and associated enclosure ditch.

1.3.9 The area to the south of the western end of the runway contained the main concentration of activity. This related to Iron Age and Roman settlement and its periphery. The relevant features included ditches that would have surrounded Iron Age and Roman roundhouses, enclosures marking the edges of the settlement areas and the surrounding field systems. Within this, residues of industrial activity were found, although no clear industrial features were identified. Activity in this area dropped away from the 3rd century, with limited ridge and furrow remains. These ridge and furrow remains were disturbed by the airfield and later developments.

1.3.10 The area to the south of the eastern end of the runway primarily revealed alignments of ridge and furrow that corresponded to alignments identified in aerial photographs. The gaps between the remains of the furrows revealed a small number of Iron Age and Roman features that suggested activity took place in the vicinity.

1.3.11 Previous evaluation work undertaken on the airfield site (ECB 254 – Macaulay 2000, ECB541 – Macaulay & Casa-Hatton 2001) identified the remains of a Belgic/early Roman field system to the east of the airfield and potential settlement areas of an early/middle Iron Age date both within and to the east of the site. Archaeological remains including pits, postholes and enclosure ditches were located within the airfield. Those trenches within the airfield, which did not contain any archaeological remains, had been disturbed by 20th century activity, so potentially any undisturbed areas might contain preserved deposits.

1.3.12 An evaluation to the south-west of the current site (ECB 3078 - Phillips 2009) revealed a Middle Iron Age settlement with an associated Middle Iron Age industrial area.

1.3.13 Geophysical surveys (Gradiometer) were undertaken as part of the Stage 1 evaluation project (GSB Prospection 2000). This covered 12 areas (of open grass), and potential archaeological remains (pits, ditches or enclosures) were recorded in two of them. A further survey (ECB2874 – Archaeological Services, University of Durham 2006) revealed little of significance. Significant features from the survey are included on Figure 3.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

i. To ground truth geophysical results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered.
ii. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains.
iii. To provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits.
iv. To provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits.
v. To set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions.
vi. To provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

Background research

2.2.1 A suitable level of documentary research has previously been undertaken. This research drew on information in the County Historic Environment Record and County Records Office, and included historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity.

Trial Trenching

Evaluation standards

2.2.2 The archaeological evaluation and analysis were conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

2.2.3 All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations.

2.2.4 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance was provided to all excavators in the form of the OA Fieldwork Crib Sheets - a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

2.2.5 Before work on site commenced, service plans were checked to ensure that access and groundworks could be conducted safely.

Excavation methods

2.2.6 A total of eighty-three 50m x 2m trenches (Trenches 114-196, continuing from the numbering of the 2018 evaluation) were excavated within the area of the proposed development. An additional trench was machined between Trenches 161 and 166 (Trench 166A), no excavation was carried out within this trench due to its proximity to earlier trenching (Fletcher 2012). A number of trenches were moved slightly from the original trench plan to maintain safe working distances from overhead powerlines.

2.2.7 Before trenching, the footprint of each trench was scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.8 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.9 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 2.0m was used to excavate the trenches. Overburden was excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

2.2.10 Spoil was stored alongside trenches. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits was kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations.

2.2.11 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

2.2.12 All features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded. Excavation characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled to establish their character.

2.2.13 In parts of the site where trenches contained large numbers of parallel cultivation features only a sample were excavated in each trench and others were recorded in plan.

2.2.14 All excavation of archaeological deposits was done by hand.

2.2.15 Investigation slots through all linear features were a least 1m in width. Discrete features were half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they were large or deep.

Bucket sampling

2.2.16 Bucket samples of 40 litres of excavated soil were taken from each trench, in order to characterise artefactual remains in the topsoil and other soil horizons above the archaeological level.

2.2.17 Each sample was hand-sorted in order to retrieve artefacts.

Recording of archaeological deposits and features

2.2.18 Records comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

2.2.19 Surveying was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.20 The site grid has been accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations are levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

2.2.21 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, and small finds has been kept.

2.2.22 All features, layers and deposits have been issued with unique context numbers. Each feature is individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions are recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

Plans and sections

2.2.23 Sections of features or short lengths of trenches are drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as most appropriate. All section levels are tied into Ordnance Datum.

2.2.24 All site drawings include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photographs

2.2.25 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs in .tif format with a resolution of 300 dpi.

2.2.26 Photographs include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature was photographed at least once. Photographs include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers are listed on corresponding context sheets.

Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

2.2.27 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features were metal detected immediately after stripping.

2.2.28 Metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron.

Procedures for sampling and processing

2.2.29 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) were taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanticals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

2.2.30 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample were processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Normally, early prehistoric samples were fully processed.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A. Finds data and spot dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 The investigation area has been separated into three based on the current extant field boundaries. Field 1 was located north-west of Grange Farm, south of the Prestly Wood SMR (Fig. 4). Field 2 was located to the east of Field 1 (Fig. 5). Field 3 was located to the south-east of Grange Farm, south of Field 2 (Fig. 6).

3.1.3 Features not identified with Roman cultivation activity are described by trench within each field.

3.1.4 The Roman cultivation features have been dealt with separately at the end of the results section and have been described only in general in groups of similar location or alignment. Full dimensions of excavated slots are included in Appendix A.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of light grey yellow chalky clay (602) was overlain by a mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (601), which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil (600).

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches apart from 114, 115, 121, 126, 144, 150, 145, 146, 154, 162, 167, 168, 171, 172, 176, 179 and 185.

3.4 Trenches in Field 1

Trench 193 (Fig. 4a)

3.4.1 The trench was on an east to west alignment.

3.4.2 The trench exposed a single curvilinear ditch (**967**) at its western end, curving from the north-west to the north-east and terminating 6.8m into the trench. The ditch was steep sided with a concave base, 1.26m wide and 0.78m deep (Fig. 9, Section 338; Plate 1).

3.4.3 At the base it contained a mid greyish brown silty clay (968) 0.14m thick, which produced 10 sherds (112g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 16g of fired clay. Above this was a mid blueish grey silty clay (969), 0.4m thick, which produced 11 sherds (271g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 10g of fired clay, 37g of burnt flint, a fragment of a rotary quern (979g), three fragments of saddle quern (424g), 1.54kg of burnt stone, and 757g of animal bone. Environmental sampling of this deposit recovered <1ml of charcoal

and moderate snail shells. The uppermost fill was a dark brown grey silty clay (970), 0.34m thick, that contained no finds.

Trench 183 (Fig. 4b)

3.4.4 The trench was on a north-west to south-east alignment and exposed three ditches, a pit and a north-west to south-east aligned cultivation row.

3.4.5 Ditch **1012** was in the southern half of the trench, aligned roughly east to west. It was 1.98m wide and 0.82m deep, with a step at the base (Fig. 8, Section 352; Plate 2). The basal fill was a light greyish brown silty clay (1011) 0.24m thick and was devoid of finds. Above this was a mid brown grey silty clay (1010), 0.52m thick, containing no finds. The upper fill (1009) was a mid blueish grey silty clay, 0.33m thick, containing five sherds (20g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 6g of fired clay, and 237g of animal bone.

3.4.6 Two not quite parallel ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment were located in the northern half of the trench (**1005** and **1013**). Ditch **1005** was 0.6m wide and 0.47m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown silty clay (984) devoid of finds. Ditch **1013** was 0.7m wide and 0.31m deep, with a concave base. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay (1014), also devoid of finds.

3.4.7 A possible pit (**1006**) cut the northern edge of ditch **1005** against the western baulk of the trench. This was sub-circular with steep sides and a flat base, 0.5m wide and 0.47m deep. Its fill was a mid greyish brown silty clay (985), which contained no finds.

3.4.8 The cultivation row (**1008**) ran the length of the trench down the eastern side and was a continuation of one at the north-east end of Trench 180. It cut across the top of the three ditches.

Trenches 174, 175 and 181

3.4.9 Trench 174 was aligned east to west, Trenches 175 and 181 were both aligned north to south.

3.4.10 A single north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**963**) was exposed at the eastern end of Trench 174, with a natural feature to the west (Fig. 4). The ditch was steep side with a concave base, 0.78m wide and 0.37m deep, filled with a mid brown silty clay (964). No finds were recovered.

3.4.11 Trench 181 exposed a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**918**) and gully (**915**) (Fig. 4c). Both these features continued through Trench 175 where they were not excavated (Fig. 4c). Ditch **918** was 0.94m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep sides and its flat base (Plate 3). Its single fill (919) was a mid grey brown silty clay, which produced two sherds (26g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, and a single campion seed, 1ml of charcoal and frequent snails from environmental sampling.

3.4.12 Gully **915** was 0.72m wide and 0.15m deep, with a concave base. It contained a light-brown grey silty clay (916) 0.14m thick, overlain by a dark grey brown silty clay (917) 0.15m thick. Fill 917 produced two sherds (1g) of Iron Age pottery.

Trenches 163, 169 and 170 (Fig. 4d)

3.4.13 Trench 163 was aligned north-east to south-west; Trench 169 was aligned north to south and Trench 170 aligned east to west.

3.4.14 A single north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**928**) was exposed in the northern half of Trench 169. The ditch had a concave base and was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with a light orange brown silty clay (929). A single fragment (12g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered. A small pit (**930**) was located north of the ditch. This was 0.45m wide and 0.08m deep, with a mid orange brown silty clay (931), which contained no finds.

3.4.15 Trench 170 exposed a north to south aligned ditch (**959**) and a pit (**961**). Ditch **959** was 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with a concave base. Its fill was a mid orange brown silty clay (960), which produced no finds. Pit **961** was sub-circular with a flat base, 0.65m wide and 0.08m. It contained a light orange brown silty clay (962), which was devoid of finds.

3.4.16 Within Trench 163 two intercutting ditches and a pit, aligned east to west (Fig. 8, Section 342). Ditch **975** was 0.94m wide and 0.5m deep, with a concave base. It was filled by a light grey brown silty sand (976), 0.28m thick, overlain by a mid grey brown silty sand (977) 0.28m thick. No finds were recovered from either fill.

3.4.17 The ditch was cut on the northern edge by pit **978**, which was sub-circular and 1.0m wide and 0.36m deep. This was filled by a light grey brown silty sand (979), overlain by a mid grey silty sand (980) and a light grey brown silty sand (981). These were devoid of finds.

3.4.18 Both features were then cut by ditch **973** which cut along the line of the ditch **975**. It was 0.8m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep sides and concave base. It was filled by a light grey brown silty sand (974), which produced no finds.

3.4.19 At the north-east end of Trench 163 were a shallow gully (**1016**) aligned north-east to south-west, cut by a sub-circular pit (**1018**). The gully was 0.48m wide and 0.13m deep, filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (1017). The pit was 1.21m wide, 0.31m deep and filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1019). Neither fill produced any finds.

Trenches 152 and 153 (Fig. 4e)

3.4.20 Trench 152 was aligned north-west to south-east; Trench 153 was aligned north to south.

3.4.21 North-western most in Trench 152, ditch **951** was aligned north-east to south-west, 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (950) of mid brown silty clay, one residual sherd (4g) of AD 1st-2nd century pottery, 59g of post-medieval CBM and 83g of animal bone. To the south-east ditch **954** ran parallel and was 4.2m wide and 0.45m deep, with a flat base. Its lowest fill (953) was a light greyish yellow silty clay, 0.2m thick, containing three sherds (15g) of 17-18th century pottery, 329g of CBM, and 68g of animal bone. The upper fill (952) was a dark brown sandy clay, 0.25m thick, containing four sherds (25g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery, 1.15kg of CBM and 107g of animal bone. In the south eastern half of the trench were two gullies, gully **956** was on a north to south alignment, 0.8m wide

and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (955) consisted of a mid orange brown sandy clay, devoid of finds. Gully **958** was on a north-east to south-west alignment, 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep, with a concave base. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay (957), which contained no finds.

3.4.22 Trench 153 contained a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**946**) and a north-west to south-east aligned furrow (**948**). In the northern half of the trench furrow **948** was 1.6m wide and 0.12m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a light orange brown clay (949), which produced no finds. In the southern half of the trench ditch **946** was 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (947) was a dark grey brown silty clay, no finds were recovered.

Trench 159 (Fig. 4)

3.4.23 Trench 159 was aligned north to south.

3.4.24 A single pit (**924**) was exposed in Trench 159. This was sub-circular, with a concave base, 1.14m wide and 0.22m deep. Its fill (925) was mid grey silty clay with no finds recovered. This was cut by a modern field drain (**926**), aligned north-west to south-east, filled with a mixed clay backfill (927).

Trench 147 (Fig. 4e)

3.4.25 Trench 147 was aligned north to south and exposed at its northern end a group of intercutting pits and ditches. Further south was a post-medieval drainage ditch aligned north-west to south-east.

3.4.26 Pit **939**/**941** was aligned nearly east to west, 1.42m wide and 0.48m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay (940/942), which contained no finds. Ditch **934** cut the southern edge of pit **939**/**941**, this was on a similar alignment with a concave base, 0.96m wide and 0.19m deep. Its sole fill (935) was a mid brown silty clay, no finds were recovered. Pit **936** then cut through both ditches, this was sub-circular, 0.78m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A light orange brown silty clay (937) 0.14m thick was present at the base of the pit, overlain by a dark blue grey silty clay (938) 0.39m thick. Neither fill contained any finds.

3.4.27 Pit **943** cut the northern edge of ditch **939**/**941**, this was sub-circular, 2.58m wide and 0.54m deep. The lowest fill (944) was a mid greyish brown clay, 0.42m thick, overlain by a dark blue grey silty clay (945), 0.14m thick. No finds were recovered.

3.4.28 Post-medieval drainage ditch **932** was 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay (933). A ceramic field drain ran through the ditch.

Trenches 145-146, 154, 157-158, 164, 176

3.4.29 All these trenches contained no archaeological features. Trench 145 exposed a modern service trench at its southern end, on a north-west to south-east alignment.

3.5 Trenches in Field 2

Trench 191 (Fig. 5a)

3.5.1 The trench was aligned north-east to south-west and contained a north-north-west to south-south-east aligned gully and a north-east to south-west aligned ditch.

3.5.2 Ditch **903** was 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (904) consisted of a light brownish grey silty sand, which produced no finds.

3.5.3 The gully (**905**) was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Its sole fill (906) was a mid brown grey silty sand. No finds were recovered.

Trench 186 (Fig. 5b)

3.5.4 The trench was aligned north to south and contained two large pits, a possible posthole, a short gully and a tree throw.

3.5.5 At the northern end of the trench was tree throw **907**, this was irregular in shape, 0.83m wide and 0.18m deep. It was filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (908), devoid of finds. To the south was a ?posthole (**909**), which was sub-circular, 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep with a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (910), which contained no finds.

3.5.6 Midway down the trench was a sub-circular pit (**885**), 0.26m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (886), which contained no finds. This was cut on the southern side by a larger pit (**880**), this was sub-circular, with steep sides and 1.36m wide (Fig. 9, Section 304; Plate 4). It was excavated to a depth of 1.02m due to depth against the trench edge and having dug through the water table. It contained at least four fills, the lowest of which (881) was a red mottled dark grey silty clay, 0.3m thick. Above this was a mid blue grey silty clay (882), 0.44m thick. A small deposit of yellow brown silty clay (883) was present only against the western edge of the pit, 0.08m thick. The final fill (884) was a dark brown grey silty clay, 0.36m thick. No finds were recovered from any of the fills but environmental sampling of fill 882 produced <1ml charcoal and occasional snails.

3.5.7 At the southern end of the trench was a short gully, 2.5m in length 0.43m wide and 0.12m deep, on a north-west to south-east alignment. Both termini were excavated (**911** and **913**) and had shallow side and concave bases. The gully was filled by a dark brown silty clay (912/914), which produced a single struck flint.

Trenches 177 and 178 (Fig. 5c)

3.5.8 Trench 177 was aligned east to west; Trench 178 was aligned north to south.

3.5.9 A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**869**) was exposed at the west end of Trench 177. This was 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill (870) was a mid brown yellow clayey silt, devoid of finds.

3.5.10 Trench 178 exposed a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**865**) at the southern end. This was 0.49m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a flat base, filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (866). This produced one sherd (17g) of AD 1st-

2nd century pottery and 82g of fired clay. To the southern side was a circular posthole (**867**), 0.4m in diameter and 0.28m deep. Its single fill (868) was a mid brown orange clay, no finds were recovered.

Trench 173 (Fig. 5d)

3.5.11 The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and contained three ditches.

3.5.12 Ditch **852** was located in the north-western half of the trench and aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch was 0.68m wide and 0.36m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It contained a mid brown grey silty clay (853), which produced no finds.

3.5.13 Located at the south-east end of the trench ditch **856** was aligned north-west to south-east. It was 0.37m wide and 0.16m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill (857) was a light brown grey silty clay, containing no finds.

3.5.14 Ditch **854** ran parallel to ditch **852** just to the east and was cut from below the topsoil through the subsoil. It was 0.88m wide and 0.63m deep, with steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (855), devoid of finds.

Trench 165 (Fig. 5e)

3.5.15 The trench was aligned north to south.

3.5.16 At the northern end of the trench was a shallow ditch terminus (**835**). This was 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It was filled by a light orange brown silty clay (836), devoid of finds. The majority of the feature was truncated by a post-medieval field drain.

3.5.17 Ditch **831** was aligned north-east to south-west, 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a light orange brown silty clay (832), devoid of finds.

3.5.18 Immediately south of ditch **831** was a curvilinear ditch (**844**) turning from a north-east to south-west to an east-west alignment. The ditch was 1.05m wide and at least 0.55m deep, with steep sides, and was not fully excavated due to depth against the trench baulk (Fig. 8, Section 293). Its lowest excavated fill was a light greyish brown silty clay (902) at least 0.1m thick, containing one fragment (80g) of fired clay. Above this was a mid grey brown silty clay (901) 0.25m thick, which produced 29g of animal bone, and abundant snails. The uppermost fill (845) was a mid orange brown silty clay, containing no finds.

3.5.19 Ditch **825** was aligned east to west, 0.45m wide and 0.07m deep. It contained a light orange brown silty clay (826), devoid of finds.

3.5.20 At the southern end of the trench ditch **823** was aligned east to west, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a light orange brown silty clay (824), containing 289g of animal bone, and environmental remains including occasional snails and a large charred fragment, possibly of dung.

3.5.21 Between ditches **844** and **825** were two shallow sub-circular ?pits. Pit **827** was 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep, filled with a mid orange brown silty clay (828). Pit **850** was 0.48m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a light orange brown silty clay (851) 0.02m thick, overlain by a dark orange brown silty clay (1015), 0.06m thick. No finds were recovered from either pit.

Trenches 160 and 166 (Fig.5e)

3.5.22 Trench 160 was aligned east to west; Trench 166 was aligned north to south.

3.5.23 In Trench 160 two north-south aligned ditches were exposed at the eastern end. Ditch **839** was 2m wide and 0.71m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a mid yellow brown clay silt (840). No finds were recovered. Immediately to the west ditch **841** was 0.72m wide and 0.41m deep with a U-shaped profile. The ditch was filled by a mid brown yellow clayey silt (842), containing no finds and 2ml of charcoal and a dock seed. This was overlain by a dark blue grey clayey silt (843), 0.38m thick, which contained four sherds (24g) of Iron Age pottery, 25g of CBM, 50g of animal bone and 715g of burnt stone. At the western end of the trench was a shallow pit (**858**), 0.61m wide, 0.12m deep, and bowl-shaped in profile. It contained a mid brown yellow clayey silt (859), devoid of finds.

3.5.24 A north-west to south-east aligned ditch was exposed at the northern end of Trench 166. This ditch (**821**) was 0.6m wide, 0.3m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It was filled with a light grey brown silty clay (822), with no finds recovered. This was cut by a north-east to south-west ditch (**818**), 1.9m wide and 0.52m deep, with stepped sides and flat base. It was filled by a light grey brown silty sand (819) 0.16m thick, that contained no finds. An upper fill consisting of a dark brown grey silty clay (820) 0.38m thick, that no finds.

3.5.25 Trench 166A was an additional trench, aligned north-west to south-east between the southern end of Trench 166 and west end of Trench 161. A east to west aligned ditch and pit and two small gullies were exposed within the trench, due to the proximity to other trenches (including those of the 2012 evaluation) these features were not excavated.

Trench 161 (Fig.5e)

3.5.26 The trench was aligned north-east to south-west.

3.5.27 At the southern end of the trench was a short gully, 3.58m in length, 0.46m wide and 0.19m deep, on a north-east to south-west alignment. Both termini were excavated (**889** and **891**) and had U-shaped profiles. The gully was filled by a mid grey brown silty sand (890/892). Fill 890 produced three sherds (27g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 146g of animal bone, whilst fill 892 contained 28 sherds (270g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 23g of fired clay and 30g of animal bone. Environmental sampling of fill 890 produced 1ml of charcoal and occasional snails.

3.5.28 To the north-east was located a small circular posthole (**887**), 0.32m wide and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. This was filled by a mid grey brown silty sand (888), which produced no finds.

3.5.29 Ditch terminus **878** was located north-east of the posthole, and was on a north-west to south-east alignment, terminating 1.5m into the trench from the southern baulk. It was 0.7m wide and 0.09m deep. Its light grey brown silty sand fill (879) contained no finds.

3.5.30 Near the midway point of the trench was a further north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**871**). This was 2.9m wide and 1.06m deep with stepped sides and a pointed base (Fig. 8, Section 301; Plate 6). At the base was a mid grey silty sand (872), 0.1m thick, overlain by a dark grey silty sand (873), 0.34m thick. On the south-west side of the ditch was light grey yellow silty clay (874), up to 0.1m thick. The upper fills consisted of a mid grey brown silty sand (875) 0.4m thick, a light grey yellow silty sand (876) 0.28m thick, and finally a light grey brown silty sand (877) 0.2m thick. Fill 873 contained nine pieces (110g) of animal bone, whilst fill 877 produced six sherds (36g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, environmental sampling recovered <1ml of charcoal and frequent snails. Fill 875 also produced <1ml of charcoal and frequent snails.

3.5.31 A shallow gully (**893**), 0.32m wide and 0.09m deep, on a north-east to south-west alignment ran the length of the trench, along the north-west edge. This cut across the top of ditch **871**. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty sand (894), no finds were recovered.

Trenches 162, 167-168, 171-172, 179, 182, 185

3.5.32 All these trenches contained no archaeological features.

3.6 Trenches in Field 3

Trenches 155 and 156 (Fig. 6a)

3.6.1 Trench 155 was aligned north-west to south-east and Trench 156 north-west to south-east.

3.6.2 Midway along Trench 155 was a large sub-circular pit (**682**) with steep sides, 2.06m wide and 0.64m deep. The pit was filled by a series of five alternating deposits (Fig. 8, Section 244). At the base on the north-west side was a light grey brown silty sand (712) 0.18m thick, then on the south-east side was a mid grey brown silty sand (713) 0.24m thick. Fill 714 was a mid grey brown silty sand, 0.26m thick, on the north-west side of the pit; overlain by a light yellow grey silty sand (715) 0.16m thick. The uppermost fill was a light grey brown silty sand (716) 0.34m thick. The only finds recovered were 15 pieces (41g) of animal bone from fill 712.

3.6.3 To the south east of pit **682** was a smaller sub-circular pit (**683**), 0.5m wide and 0.27m deep. This was filled by a mid brown silty sand (684) 0.14m thick at the base, with a mid red brown sandy clay (685), 0.2m thick, overlying it. No finds were recovered.

3.6.4 At the south-east end of the trench was a large ditch (**708**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. This was 2.9m wide and 0.68m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 246; Plate 8). It was filled with three very level layers, the lowest (709) consisted of a light grey brown silty clay, 0.28m thick. Above this was a mid yellow brown silty sand (710) 0.26m in thickness. The final fill was a light yellow brown sandy clay (711) 0.28m thick. A modern field drain cut along the north-western edge of the ditch.

3.6.5 Trench 156 exposed two parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches (**650** and **652**) at the north-western end and a natural feature (**654**) near the middle. Ditch **650** was 1.22m wide and 0.35m deep with a U-shaped profile, its sole fill being a light grey yellow silty clay (651). Ditch **652** was 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep with a bowl-shaped profile, filled by a light grey yellow silty clay (653). The natural feature (**654**) was irregular in shape, 2.6m long, 0.7m wide and 0.28m deep, filled with a mid red brown silty clay (655). None of the features in the trench produced any finds.

Trenches 151 (Fig. 6)

3.6.6 Trench 151 was aligned east to west.

3.6.7 A single large pit (**641**) was exposed in Trench 151. This was sub-circular, 1.38m wide and 0.36m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. A mid yellow brown silty clay (642) 0.09m thick was at the base, overlain by a mid brown grey silty clay (643), 0.26m in thickness. Fill 643 contained two fragments (48g) of CBM, environmental sampling <1ml charcoal and occasional snails.

Trenches 148 and 149 (Fig.6h)

3.6.8 Trench 148 was aligned east to west and Trench 149 north to south.

3.6.9 Trench 148 exposed a small ditch terminus (**791**) at the western end of the trench. This was on a north to south alignment, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark blue grey clayey silt (792), devoid of finds.

3.6.10 Three parallel north-east to south-west gullies were exposed within Trench 149. The northernmost of these (**797**) was 0.34m wide, 0.11m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile, and was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (798). The next gully (**795**) was 0.39m wide, 0.19m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile, and was filled by a mid yellow brown sandy clay (796). The southernmost gully (**793**) was 0.4m wide, 0.08m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile, and was filled by a mid yellow brown clayey sand (794). The features were devoid of finds.

Trench 139 (Fig.6g)

3.6.11 Trench 139 was aligned east to west.

3.6.12 In Trench 139 there was a curvilinear ditch (**803**/**807**) turning from the north-east to north-west. The ditch was at least 0.4m wide, up to 0.16m deep, with bowl-shaped profile, and was filled by a mid yellow brown silty sand (804/808). A probable recut (**801**/**805**) followed a similar line, 0.76m wide and 0.29m deep, filled by a mid yellowish brown silty sand (802/806). A small gully (**809**) cut the southern edge of ditch

803/**807** for about 6m from the west. This was 0.4m wide and 0.18m deep, filled by mid yellow brown (810). No finds were recovered from any of the features.

Trench 136 (Fig.6g)

3.6.13 The trench was aligned north to south, with a large ?pond exposed in the southern half (Plate 9).

3.6.14 The ?pond (**811**) was exposed for 18.75m from the southern end of the trench and was at least 1.1m deep. The ?pond sloped shallowly to a depth of 0.64m at around 7.3m in from the northern edge (Fig. 9, Section 284; Plate 10). By 9-10m in the base had dropped to a depth of 1.1m (Fig. 8, Section 285).

3.6.15 The lowest fill of the pond (816) was a dark reddish grey silty clay, 0.23m thick. Above this was a dark reddish blue clay (817), 0.34m thick. A thin layer of cobbles (812) packed around with a light grey silty clay 0.14m thick was laid along the northern edge of the ?pond, extending at least 4m into the feature (Fig. 9, Section 284; Plate 10). A layer of dark red grey silty clay (813) up to 0.32m thick overlay the cobbles and contained 6g of animal bone. A dark brownish grey silty clay (814), 0.18m thick, was present on the very northern edge. The uppermost fill (815) was a mid greyish brown silty, 0.28m thick, which produced 96g of animal bone.

Trench 140 (Fig.6c)

3.6.16 The trench was aligned north-west to south-east.

3.6.17 A north-west to south-east aligned cultivation row (**686**) was exposed at the south-east end of the trench. This was 0.7m wide, 0.2m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile, which was filled by a light orange brown silty clay (687) and contained no finds.

3.6.18 At the halfway point of the trench a sub-circular pit (**688**) was exposed under the northern baulk. The pit measured 0.84m wide and 0.18m deep, with a flat base. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay (689), and no finds.

3.6.19 An east-west aligned ditch (**702**) was exposed in the northern end of the trench, 0.77m wide and 0.2m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It contained a light orange brown fill (703), containing no finds.

3.6.20 Ditch **702** was cut by sub-circular pit (**704**) to the west. The pit was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was a mid orange brown silty clay (705), devoid of finds. This pit was then cut to the north by a second sub-circular pit (**706**), which was 2.1m in width and 0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile. A mid brown silty clay (707) filled the pit.

3.6.21 A cultivation row terminus (**700**) was exposed to the east of these pits, north of ditch **702**. This was on a north-west to south-east alignment, 0.8m wide and 0.07m deep. Its single fill was a light orange brown silty clay (701), which produced 10g of CBM.

Trench 141 (Fig.6c)

3.6.22 The trench was aligned north-east to south-west.

3.6.23 At the south-west end of the trench a narrow gully (**670**) was exposed, on an east to west alignment. The gully was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile, and was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (671), which contained no finds. A sub-circular pit (**672**) truncated the gully to the west. It was 0.98m wide and 0.1m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill consisted of a dark orange brown silty clay (673), devoid of finds.

3.6.24 A shallow sub-circular posthole (**668**) was located north-east of pit (**672**). The posthole measured 0.32m in width and 0.12m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a dark orange brown silty clay (669), no finds were recovered.

3.6.25 Towards the northern end of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**676**), which measured 1. 62m in width and 0.22m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (677), no finds were recovered.

3.6.26 North-east of pit **676** was a post-medieval drainage ditch (**674**), on a north-west to south-east alignment. This was 1.64m wide and 0.56m deep, with a shallow V-shaped profile and a ceramic field drain at the base. It contained a dark grey brown silty clay (675), that contained a struck flint.

3.6.27 In the north-east end of the trench was a further ditch (**678**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. This was 1.08m wide and 0.46m wide, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 8, Section 230). At the base was a dark grey brown silty clay (679) 0.14m thick, which contained no finds. A thin layer of mid brown orange silty clay (680), 0.1m thick was present on the north-west side, again containing no finds. The upper fill was a dark brown grey silty clay (681), 0.26m thick, which contained four sherds (11g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 6g of fired clay, 81g of animal bone, a struck flint, and environmental sampling produced a tiny amount of charcoal and occasional snails.

Trenches 142 and 143 (Fig.6b)

3.6.28 Trench 142 was aligned north-east to south-west, whilst Trench 143 was perpendicular to it.

3.6.29 Within Trench 142 most features were concentrated near the middle of the trench. A ditch (**690**) on a north-east to south-west alignment terminated 5m into the trench. This was 0.57m wide and 0.09m deep, filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (691), and contained no finds, environmental sampling produced only occasional snails. Crossing the trench just north-east of the terminus was gully **692**, on a just off east-west alignment. The gully was 0.47m wide and 0.05m deep, filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (693), also containing no finds.

3.6.30 Ditch **694** then crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment, close to the midpoint. The ditch measured 1.53m in width and was 0.72m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (695), which was devoid of finds. The ditch was cut by a post-medieval field drain on a similar alignment. To the north-east was a gully (**696**) on a parallel alignment, 0.4m wide and 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. This contained a mid yellow brown silty clay (697), again containing no finds. In the northern half of the trench there was also a further gully (**698**) on a north-south alignment. This was 0.43m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep

sides and a flat base. It was filled by a mid yellow brown silty clay (699), four sherds (17g) of 18-19th century pottery, 2.49kg of CBM and 40g of slag were recovered.

3.6.31 Trench 143 contained a number of ditches along its length, as well as a posthole and a small pit (Plate 11).

3.6.32 At the northern end of Trench 143 were two intercutting ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 8, Section 256). Ditch **737**/**741** was 1.52m wide and at least 1.74m deep, with steep sides. A mid grey orange silty clay (738) was present on the north-west edge, this contained one sherd (10g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. A light brown grey silty clay (742) was present along the south-eastern edge, which produced no finds. Ditch **739** (probably a recut) cut through the middle of the earlier ditch, this was 1.3m wide and also at least 1.74m deep. It was filled by a dark blue grey silty clay (740), which produced one sherds (13g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 387g of animal bone and environmental sampling contained abundant snails.

3.6.33 Near the centre of the trench was sub-circular posthole (**745**) and pit (**743**). The posthole (**745**) was 0.38m wide and 0.08m deep, filled with a mid brown silty clay (746) and contained no finds. The pit (**743**) was 1.34m wide and 0.16m deep, with a concave base. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty clay (744), which produced eight sherds (15g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single struck flint.

3.6.34 To the south-east of these features was a ditch (**767**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. This was 0.53m wide and 0.16m deep, with a U-shaped profile. It contained a dark grey brown silty clay (768), that contained three sherds (8g) of Iron Age pottery. A large ditch on a parallel alignment (**769**) was to the south-east. This was 1.47m wide and 0.54m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 8, Section 269; Plate 12). On the southern side was a light yellow brown silty clay (771) 0.14m thick that contained two sherds (15g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 39g of vitrified clay. Above this was a dark blue grey clayey silt (770), 0.31m thick, containing 20 sherds (134g) of Iron Age pottery, 21g of fired clay, 511g of vitrified clay and 50g of animal bone; environmental sampling produced <1ml of charcoal and occasional snails.

3.6.35 At the southern end of the trench were two parallel ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **765** was 0.7m wide and 0.46m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (766). Ditch **763** cut the first ditch on its southern side, and was 1m wide and 0.44m deep, also with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill was dark brown orange silty clay (764). Neither ditch produced any finds.

Trench 135 (Fig. 6e)

3.6.36 Trench 135 was aligned north-east to south-west.

3.6.37 A ditch (**658**) on a north-east to south-west alignment was it had at the north-east end of Trench 135. Measuring 0.99m wide by 0.29m deep, with stepped sides and a flat base. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay (659). To the south-west was a gully (**660**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. This was 0.56m wide and 0.5m deep, with a U-shaped profile filled with a mid grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trenches 122 and 127 (Fig. 6f)

3.6.38 Trench 122 was aligned east to west, and Trench 127 north to south.

3.6.39 Trench 122 exposed a single ditch (**656**) on a north to south alignment. This was 1m wide and 0.3m deep, filled by a light grey brown silty clay (657), no finds were recovered.

3.6.40 At the northern end of Trench 127 a ditch (**664**) on an east-west alignment was exposed. This was 1.9m wide and 0.13m deep, filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (665), no finds were recovered. A small pit (**666**) cut the northern edge of the ditch and was 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep. Its fill was a dark grey brown silty clay (667), containing no finds. A further pit (**662**) was exposed in the southern half of the trench, measuring 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep. It contained a mid grey brown silty clay, devoid of finds.

Trench 131 (Fig.6d)

3.6.41 Trench 131 was aligned north to south and exposed two ditches and a pit.

3.6.42 Exposed at the northern end of the trench ditch **644** was on a north-east to south-west alignment. This was 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep, filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (645), no finds were recovered.

3.6.43 To the south was ditch **646**, also on a north-east to south-west alignment. This was 1.41m wide and 0.16m deep, with an irregular base. It was filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (647) that produced no finds.

3.6.44 In the southern half of the trench was a sub-circular pit (**648**), 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. This was filled by a mid brown silty clay (649), that was devoid of finds.

Trench 118 (Fig.7)

3.6.45 Trench 118 was aligned east to west and exposed a gully and a pit.

3.6.46 Exposed near the centre of the trench pit **622** was sub-circular in shape, 0.51m wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled by a mid brown silty clay (623) 0.4m thick, overlain by a mid grey brown silty clay (624) 0.35m thick, no finds were recovered from either fill.

3.6.47 To the west was gully **625**, on a north-west to south-east alignment. This was 0.58m wide and 0.11m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (626) that produced no finds.

Trench 120 (Fig. 7)

3.6.48 Trench 120 was aligned east to west and exposed a post-medieval drainage ditch and a natural feature.

3.6.49 Exposed in the western half of the trench of the trench was a post-medieval drainage ditch **611** on a north-west to south-east alignment, 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a mid orange brown silty clay (613), with a ceramic field drain in it, no finds were recovered from either fill.

3.6.50 To the east was a probable natural feature **609**. This was 0.63m wide and 0.07m deep, with a flat base. It was filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (610) that produced a struck flint.

Trenches 114-116, 121, 138, 150

3.6.51 All these trenches contained only modern field drains and no archaeological features.

3.7 Roman Cultivation Features

3.7.1 In general, the cultivation features were filled with very similar deposits across the site, a mid yellowish brown silty clay, with occasional chalk flecks. The majority of these features produced no finds, where finds were recovered, they are noted below. The cultivation rows were generally steep side with flat bases (Fig. 8, Section 208).

Trenches 180, 184, 187-189 (Fig. 4)

3.7.2 These trenches contained twenty-three parallel cultivation rows on a north-west to south-east alignment, five of which were excavated. These were an average of 6-6.5m apart, and 0.6-0.7m wide, with a maximum depth of c.0.2m.

3.7.3 Trench 187 also included a north-east to south-west aligned gully (**996**) 0.29m wide and 0.1m deep. Filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (997) that produced no finds. An irregular tree throw (**1000**) was also present, 0.54m wide and 0.23m deep. The base fill was dark black grey silty clay (1001) 0.23m thick, that produced a probably residual flint blade (SF12), environmental sampling produced 35ml of charcoal, occasional snails and a fragment of hazelnut shell. The upper fill was a light yellow brown silty clay (1002) 0.21m thick, this contained no finds.

Trenches 190, 192, 194-196 (Fig. 5)

3.7.4 These trenches contained ten parallel cultivation rows on a north-west to south-east alignment, one appearing in both 190 and 192, one in both 195 and 196, and three in 194, 195 and 196. Four rows were excavated across the five trenches. These were an average of 5-6m apart, and 0.5-0.8m wide, with a maximum depth of c.0.15m. Fill 864 (cultivation row **860**, Trench 194) produced three sherds (16g) of AD 1st century pottery (Fig. 9, Section 298).

3.7.5 There were also six north-east to south-west aligned cultivation rows in 190, 192 and 196, three were excavated. These were an average of c.6m apart, and 0.6-0.8m wide, with a maximum depth of c.0.15m. Environmental sampling of fill 991 (cultivation row **990**, Trench 192) produced no evidence.

Trenches 123-124, 128-129, 132-133 (Fig. 6)

3.7.6 These trenches contained thirty parallel cultivation rows on a north-east to south-west alignment, four appearing in both Trenches 128 and 132, three in 123 and 129, and five in 129 and 133. Two of the rows terminated within Trench 133. Fourteen rows were excavated across the six trenches. These were an average of 3-6m apart, and averaging 0.73m wide, with a maximum depth of c.0.17m. Fill 754 (cultivation row terminus **753**, Trench 133) contained one sherd (12g) of post-medieval pottery and

occasional snails. Fill 773 (cultivation row terminus **772**, Trench 132) produced one fragment (6g) of fired clay.

3.7.7 There was also a single north-west to south-east aligned cultivation row in Trench 128. This was 0.8m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.16m.

3.7.8 Trench 124 also exposed two small sub-circular pits (Fig.7). One of these (**631**) was cut by cultivation row **629**. This was 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep, filled by a light yellow brown silty clay (632). The second pit (**633**) was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (634). At the northern end of the trench was a possible ditch terminus or pit (**627**), 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep, filled by a mid red brown silty clay (628). A tree throw (**637**) was investigated at the southern end. No finds were recovered from these features.

3.7.9 Trench 133 also contained a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**733**) cut by cultivation row **735**. The ditch was 0.55m wide and 0.2m deep, filled with a light orange brown sandy clay (734). There was also a tree bowl under the northern baulk (**759**), 0.4m wide and 0.85m deep, filled with a light grey brown silty clay (760).

Trenches 130, 134 and 137

3.7.10 These trenches contained fifteen parallel cultivation rows on a north-west to south-east alignment. Two of the rows terminated within Trench 130 (Fig. 7). Seven rows were excavated across the three trenches. These were an average of 3-6m apart, and averaging 0.5m wide, with a maximum depth of c.0.29m. Fill 720 (cultivation row **719**, Trench 137) produced two sherds (5g) of AD 1st-2nd century Pottery. Fill 732 (cultivation row **731**, Trench 134) produced one sherd (3g) of 1st century Pottery.

3.7.11 There were also five north-east to south-west aligned cultivation rows in Trench 130 and 134 (Fig. 7). These were also averaged 0.63m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.29m.

3.7.12 Trench 134 also contained a sub-circular pit (**761**) 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep, with a light orange brown silty clay fill (762). No finds were recovered. A tree throw was also excavated (**729**) in this trench (Fig. 7).

3.7.13 A probably natural feature (**717**) was also exposed in Trench 137. It was 0.35m wide and 0.05m deep and filled by a dark grey brown silty clay (718).

Trenches 117, 119 and 125 (Fig. 6)

3.7.14 These trenches contained nine parallel cultivation rows on a north-east to south-west alignment. Four of these were present in trenches 119 and 125 and three of these were present in all three trenches. Two rows were excavated across the two trenches. These were an average of 3-6m apart, and averaging 0.73m wide, with a maximum depth of c.0.17m.

3.7.15 There was also a north-west to south-east aligned cultivation row in Trench 117 and 134. These were 0.8m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.16m.

3.8 Finds summary

3.8.1 A total of 0.974kg (102 sherds) of Iron Age pottery and 44g (seven sherds) of Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation (Appendices B.6 and B.7). Other ceramic finds included 4.23kg of CBM (Appendix B.9), 0.764kg of fired clay (Appendix B.10).

3.8.2 Other finds 0.307kg of flint (Appendix B.2), 1.403kg of worked stone (fragments of quernstones, Appendix B.3), 2.493kg of burnt stone (Appendix B.3), 0.14kg of slag (Appendix B.1).

3.8.3 Bucket sampling produced 0.274kg (36 sherds) of post-medieval pottery (Appendix B.8), 0.47kg of CBM (Appendix B.9) and one piece of clay pipe (Appendix B.5). Also recovered was 0.427kg of glass (Appendix B.6).

3.8.4 An assemblage of 2.576kg of animal bone was recovered (Appendix C.1). Environmental sampling produced small quantities of charcoal, snails and occasional non-charred weed seeds (Appendix C.2).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The natural deposits were relatively easy to differentiate features against, with natural features generally having fills distinct from the general colouring of archaeological features. On this basis the results of the evaluation appear to be reliable.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 **Objective i:** *Ground-truthing the geophysical survey results, by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered*. The evaluation exposed features that correlate with the majority of geophysical anomalies particularly the larger apparent ditch complexes. These included both several Middle Iron Age enclosures as well as post-medieval drainage features.

4.2.2 **Objective ii:** *Establishing the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterising where they are found, and establishing the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains*. The evaluation established the presence of archaeological remains in parts of the investigation area, separated both geographically and chronologically. The amount of dating evidence recovered was highly variable, with some areas producing moderate amounts and others very little. Preservation of features was generally good with limited damage from agricultural activity.

4.2.3 **Objective iii:** *Provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits*. The investigation established the presence of archaeological remains, indicating generally the character and condition of most of them. Some features produced significant quantities of datable material and this has been used to date both these features and also other associated features nearby. A large number of parallel linear features in parts of the investigation area produced almost no dating but have been characterised and dated based their similarity in form to features excavated in previous phases and other sites in the local region.

4.2.4 **Objective iv:** *Provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses*. Although sub-soil depths were highly variable across the site and often relatively thin no significant damage was noted to the archaeology due to ploughing. A number of features were however disturbed by the large preponderance of post-medieval land drains present within the investigated fields.

4.2.5 **Objective v:** *Set results in the local, regional and national context*. The evaluation results tie in well with those of previous works around and through the fields investigated. They also produced similar results to that found in earlier phases of work within the rest of the Alconbury Weald development to the west.

4.3 Interpretation

4.3.1 The investigation area is in close proximity to the earlier 2000 (CCC Archaeological Field Unit, Macauley 2000), 2012 (OAE, Fletcher & Rees 2012), 2016 (OAE, Abrehart & Webb 2017) and 2018 (OAE, Cox 2019) evaluations and there are features that continue between these and trenches of the current evaluation. Due to overlapping

number sequences where they are referenced trench numbers from the earlier evaluations are prefixed with an A (i.e. Trench A37) for the AFU evaluation; B for the 2012 OAE evaluation; and C for the 2016 OAE evaluation. Results referenced from 2019 OAE evaluation are numbered in sequence with the current evaluation, covering trench numbers from 113 and before.

Middle Iron Age

4.3.2 Three areas of Middle Iron Age (c.300-100 BC) activity were identified within the evaluated area. On the north-west edge of Field 1, around trenches 183 and 193; in the south-west corner of Field 2, within trenches 160, 161, 165 and 166; and on the eastern edge of Field 3, within trench 143. All these correlate with groups of geophysical anomalies.

Ditches in Field 1 (Fig.10)

4.3.3 The dated features in the north-west of Field 1 are fairly dispersed with wide gaps between them and less substantial geophysical anomalies in the area. The primary features are ditch **967** in Trench 193, which is the terminal end of a curvilinear ditch turning towards the north-west, suggesting that the enclosed area is to the north, and aligns almost exactly with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly (Fig.6). This feature produced the largest single assemblage of artefactual material from the site, including several fragments of quern stone, one of which was roughly a quarter of a rotary quern unusually made from Barnack limestone (Appendix B.4).

4.3.4 Ditch **1012** in Trench 183 also crosses the trench at the same point as a curvilinear anomaly, again suggesting a much larger circular enclosure to the north. The two undated ditches (**1005** and **1013**) and large posthole (**1006**) in the northern part of the trench could also be related to this enclosure.

4.3.5 Ditches **915** and **918** in trenches 175 and 181 also produced Iron Age pottery, but possibly define the southern extent of an area of Early Roman agricultural features.

Enclosures and other features in Field 2 (Fig.11)

4.3.6 The geophysical anomalies in the south-west corner of the field suggest two ditched enclosures. A further anomaly suggests another ditch running in an arc around both these enclosures, it is possible that this may be ditch **835** (Trench 165) although this was mostly truncated by a post-medieval field drain which also follows the same alignment within the trench.

4.3.7 The north-western enclosure complex (Trench 165) appears to consist of a sub-square inner enclosure, with a more irregular outer enclosure, possibly joining with the ditch (**835**) to the north. Within Trench 165 ditch **823** is possibly the southern side of the inner enclosure, however no feature corresponding with the northern side was visible in the trench. Ditch **844** aligns with the outer enclosure ditch of the north-western enclosure. Although limited artefactual evidence came from the features in this trench, its form and proximity to the dated enclosure to the south-west suggest this is of similar date.

4.3.8 The south-eastern enclosure (Trench 161) had a sub-circular inner enclosure and an irregular outer enclosure, part of the area was previously evaluated in 2012 (Trench B11). The edge of the inner enclosure ditch was exposed under the baulk at the south-east end of Trench 166A. The outer ditch was present in Trenches 161 (ditch **871**), 166A (unexcavated) and B11. Additionally Trench 161 exposed possible internal features, including the short gully **889**/**891** which produced 416g of pottery, and posthole **887** suggesting the presence of structures within the enclosure.

4.3.9 Ditches **839**, **841**, **818** and **821** in trenches 160 and 166 could indicate additional ditch lines in the area between the two enclosure complexes.

4.3.10 Also in this field, ditch **865** in Trench 178 produced Iron Age pottery but is not associated with any geophysical anomalies or in proximity to the other features. However, posthole **867** although undated is located right beside the ditch and undated ditch **869** in Trench 177 is on the same alignment and they may be contemporary. A variety of undated pits and ditches were identified close to this area during the 2012 evaluation in Trenches B7, B8 and B9.

Enclosure in Field 3 (Fig.12)

4.3.11 A further enclosure complex was identified in the geophysics results on the western edge of Field 3. This was evaluated in Trench 143 and Trench B35. Three geophysical anomalies crossed Trench 143 and ditches matching the alignments and locations of all three were identified (**737**/**741**/**739**, **769**, **763**/**765**).

4.3.12 Most of these features contained Middle Iron Age pottery, whilst ditch **769** also contained several pieces of vitrified clay totalling over 0.5kg in weight, possibly highly burnt pieces of structural daub, often associated with Late Iron Age or Romano-British contexts (Appendix B.8). Other features included ditch **767** which was parallel to **769** and pit **743** which both contained pottery. The presence of a posthole (**745**) also suggests the possibility of structures within then enclosures.

4.3.13 Continuations of several of the ditches to the east are visible on the geophysics and were evaluated in the earlier works. Either of ditches **763** or **765** may continue as ditch **430** (Trench 100). No ditch of the correct alignment or location for ditch **737**/**739**/**741** was visible in either of trenches B36 or 99. A north-south aligned geophysical anomaly branching off the enclosure complex did not extend into Trench 144.

Roman Agricultural Features

4.3.14 A number of the areas of the fields contained a series of parallel linear features, with generally similar profiles with steep sides and flat bases (Fig. 5, Section 208). Similar features were identified in the previous evaluations (Cox 2019, 20-21) and large numbers have been investigated in sites around Cambridgeshire, where they have been identified as being of Early Roman date and used in the cultivation of an as yet unidentified crop (Cox 2019, 20).

4.3.15 The cultivation features are clearly defined in areas where all the rows follow the same alignment, possibly indicative of division into separate fields.

4.3.16 Only four of the cultivation rows produced any finds (**719**, **731**, **753** and **860**), small amounts of Iron Age material consistent with that found in the earlier evaluations (Macauley 2000). Environmental sampling produced only occasional charcoal and snail shells.

Fields 1 and 2 (Figs. 10 and 11)

4.3.17 In the north west corner of the investigation area, within trenches 180, 183, 184, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 194 195 and 196 most of the features follow a north-west to south-east alignment. Cultivation rows on the same alignment were also visible in trenches A13, A14 and A16, many of them possibly being the same features as in trenches 194-196, particularly cultivation row **860** appears in all three trenches and may be the same as one of the features in Trench A14. Two features on a perpendicular alignment at the west end of Trench 196 also align with gullies in Trench A16, these along with others in A16 may be part of change in field. This system does not appear in trenches 174, 175 and 181 or those to the south.

4.3.18 The twin parallel ditch alignment (**915** and **918**) in trenches 175 and 181 could represent a field boundary, although these produced material of Iron Age date. It is notable thats this possible field boundary is very close to and on the same alignment as a later field boundary visible on the first edition OS Map and as geophysical anomaly (Fig.6).

Field 3 (Fig.12)

4.3.19 Two changes in alignment are visible in the cultivation rows in Field 3. They start out on a north-east to south-west alignment (trenches 123, 124, 128, 129, 132, 133 and 134). A band of gullies on a north-west to south-east alignment possibly begins in Trench 118 but is mostly visible in trenches 130, 134, 137 and possibly 140, as well as B16, B17 and B18.

4.3.20 A further band of north-east to south-west aligned gullies is then apparent in trenches 117, 119 and 125. Notably these changes in alignment are not visible in the trenches from the 2016 evaluation (trenches C35-C41) where all the rows are on a continuous north-east to south-west alignment. The rows identified in trenches 128 and 132 do not continue into trenches C32-34 where their alignments suggest that they should. The small amount of dating from the features on this alignment included Iron Age (Trench C35), medieval (Trench 39) and post-medieval (Trench C38 and Trench C39) so there may be some overlap between the Roman period cultivation and later ridge and furrow (Abrehart & Webb 2017, 10-12).

4.3.21 Unlike in Field 1 no obvious boundary ditches delineating the edges of this activity were identified in the trenching, although clear edges to the areas of cultivation can be seen where the cultivation rows do not continue (Fig.8).

Post-medieval

4.3.22 In Field 3 a set of ditches aligned on a NW-SE and NE-SW alignments was visible as anomalies on the geophysics. A number of features investigated within the evaluation trenches tie into these anomalies and were generally related to post-medieval field

drainage. As such these anomalies appear to represent a post-medieval field drainage system.

4.3.23 Ditches **644** (Trench 131), **674** (Trench 141) and **694** (Trench 142) all relate to this ditch system.

4.3.24 Although not corresponding to a geophysical anomaly drainage ditch **611** in Trench 125 is in alignment with this system and is presumably a further NW-SE ditch line within the system.

4.3.25 A number of the geophysical anomalies in Fields 1, 2 and the northern part of Field 3, on a north-east to south-west alignment, also align with field boundaries visible on first edition OS maps. Ditches **951** and **953** (Trench 152) both produced post-medieval material and are aligned with the southern of the two geophysical anomalies. Whilst no associated boundary appears on the OS map the arrangement of other boundaries on the map (and still extant) combined with the presence of these ditches suggests that one existed that was subsequently removed.

Undated features

4.3.26 There was a scatter of undated features across the investigation area. Many of these were small, shallow pits and postholes, while interpreted as being archaeological these may possibly actually be natural features. Similar features were recorded during the 2012 evaluation (Fletcher & Rees 2012, 42).

4.3.27 Field 1 contained a number of small ditches and gullies at the southern end of the field on varying different alignments.

4.3.28 A few undated ditches on alignments not matching those of any nearby dated features or geophysical anomalies are found in the south-east corner of Field 3 (Trenches 122, 127 and 135).

4.3.29 A small ditch and several pits lacking dating were exposed in Trench 140, these were unusually located amongst the Roman agricultural features, unfortunately no relationships with the cultivation rows were exposed in the trench.

4.3.30 Trench 155 contained several features that contained no dating but of possible significance. Pit **682** was of considerable size (2.06m wide) and depth (0.64m) and is of a fairly typical Iron Age form similar to pit **119** in Trench 17 of the 2018 evaluation (Cox 2019, 14-15), so is potentially of Iron Age date. The trench is located between the two enclosure complexes in Fields 2 and 3 and there are geophysical anomalies at the north end of the trench, although there were no features in the trench matching these. Several other undated ditches were located nearby (**650** and **652** in Trench 156).

4.3.31 Also exposed in Trench 155 was a large undated ditch (**708**), this matches a geophysical anomaly running north-east to south-west (Fig.9). Features also matching this anomaly were found in previous trenching (Trench B12, Trenches 87 and 88) however none of these features are anywhere near as large as ditch **708**.

4.3.32 Trench 139 exposed three intercutting curvilinear ditches and gullies (**801**/**805**, **803**/**807** and **809**) probably representing an enclosure ditch and recuts. This encloses

an area to the north of the trench. The three north-east to south-west aligned gullies exposed in Trench 149, could possibly be within this enclosed area.

4.3.33 The ?pond (**811**) in Trench 136 produced no dating evidence, containing only a small amount of animal bone. It was of considerable size, with a gentle slope on the northern side, before dropping off more rapidly the further in towards the middle. A thin layer of cobbles had been laid at the base of the shallow area, at least around the northern edge, suggesting this area may have been used to access the feature. The proximity to Grange Farm itself suggests it may be relating to the farm, possible as a watering hole.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The evidence from the site indicates a series of possibly interconnected Middle Iron Age enclosures. Whilst no definite structures were identified the artefactual evidence from within the features (particularly in Trench 143) suggests these were farmsteads.

4.4.2 A probably Early Roman field system with parallel cultivation features was revealed in several places around the investigation area. These switch between perpendicular alignments indicating probably different fields. These notably do not overlap with the Iron Age enclosures (apart from in Trench 183) possibly suggesting the enclosures were still in use when the field system was established. However, no later Iron Age or Early Roman pottery was recovered from the enclosures to support this.

4.4.3 Also exposed were post-medieval field drainage systems and no longer extant modern field boundaries.

4.4.4 The findings of evaluation match up well with and complement those of the previous phases of evaluation within and around the investigation area.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 114						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 115						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.56	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 116						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 117						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained three NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows, one was excavated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.56	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	Cut	0.50	0.25	Cultivation row	-	Roman
604	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 118						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a NW-SE aligned gully, and a possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.56	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
622	Cut	0.51	0.40	Pit	-	Undated
623	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of Pit	-	Undated
624	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of Pit	-	Undated
625	Cut	0.58	0.11	Gully	-	Undated
626	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of Gully	-	Undated

Trench 119						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained four NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows, and one NW-SE aligned cultivation row. One of each alignment was excavated. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
605	Cut	0.59	0.06	Cultivation row	-	Roman
606	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
607	Cut	0.74	0.15	Cultivation row	-	Roman
608	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 120						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained four a possible pit and a post-medieval drainage ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
609	Cut	0.63	0.07	Pit	-	-
610	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of pit	Flint	-
611	Cut	0.70	0.23	Drainage Ditch	-	Post-med
612	Fill	-	-	Field Drain Pipe	-	Post-med
613	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of ditch	-	Post-med

Trench 121						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained only modern field drains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 122						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single N-S aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.65
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.40	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
656	Cut	1.00	0.30	Ditch	-	-
657	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 123						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained seven NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows (two were excavated) and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
747	Cut	0.68	0.16	Cultivation row	-	Roman
748	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
749	Cut	0.68	0.08	Cultivation row	-	Roman
750	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
751	Cut	1.01	0.16	Tree throw	-	-
752	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of tree throw	-	-

Trench 124						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a ditch terminus two NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows, two possible pits and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
627	Cut	0.75	0.25	Ditch terminus	-	-
628	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch	-	-
629	Cut	0.65	0.10	Cultivation row	-	Roman
630	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
631	Cut	0.35	0.15	Pit	-	-
632	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of Pit	-	-
633	Cut	0.70	0.20	Pit	-	-
634	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit	-	-
635	Cut	0.70	0.10	Cultivation row	-	Roman
636	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
637	Cut	0.65	0.29	Tree throw	-	-
638	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of tree throw	-	-

Trench 125						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained seven NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows (one was excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
614	Cut	0.65	0.13	Cultivation row	-	Roman
615	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 126						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained only modern field drains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 127						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained an E-W aligned boundary ditch and two small pits, one cutting the top of the ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
662	Cut	0.40	0.20	Pit	-	-
663	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of pit	-	-
664	Cut	1.90	0.13	Ditch	-	-
665	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of ditch	-	-
666	Cut	0.35	0.08	Pit	-	-
667	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 128						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained five NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows (three excavated), two NW-SE aligned cultivation rows and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
780	Cut	0.56	0.20	Cultivation row	-	Roman
781	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
782	Cut	0.70	0.26	Cultivation row	-	Roman
783	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
784	Cut	0.90	0.24	Cultivation row	-	Roman
785	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
786	Cut	0.80	0.16	Cultivation row	-	Roman
787	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
788	Cut	0.70	0.27	Cultivation row	-	Roman
789	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
790	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 129						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained ten NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows (two were excavated) and a furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-

601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
723	Cut	1.20	0.14	Cultivation row	-	Roman
724	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
725	Cut	0.60	0.10	Cultivation row	-	Roman
726	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 130						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained six NW-SE aligned Roman cultivation rows, including two termini (three were excavated) and one NE-SW aligned cultivation row. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.32	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
617	Cut	0.68	0.39	Cultivation row	-	Roman
618	Fill	-	0.39	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
619	Cut	0.62	0.34	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
620	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
621	Cut	0.61	0.27	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
622	Fill	-	0.27	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
639	Cut	0.67	0.23	Cultivation row	-	Roman
640	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 131						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two undated NE-SW aligned ditches and a small pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.56
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
644	Cut	0.85	0.25	Ditch	-	-
645	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch	-	-
646	Cut	1.41	0.16	Ditch	-	-
647	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-
648	Cut	0.50	0.12	Pit	-	-
649	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 132						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained nine NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows (three excavated), and two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
772	Cut	0.92	0.14	Cultivation row	-	Roman
773	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of cultivation row	Fired Clay	Roman
774	Cut	0.23	0.07	Pit	-	-
775	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of pit	-	-
776	Cut	0.25	0.12	Pit	-	-
777	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	-	-
778	Cut	0.64	0.18	Cultivation row	-	Roman
779	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
799	Cut	0.68	0.13	Cultivation row	-	Roman
800	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 133						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained nine NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows, including two termini (three excavated), an ENE-WSW ditch and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.62
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
733	Cut	0.55	0.20	Cultivation row	-	Roman
734	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
735	Cut	0.65	0.20	Ditch	-	-
736	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	-	-
753	Cut	0.70	0.20	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
754	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	Pottery	Roman
755	Cut	0.70	0.15	Cultivation row	-	Roman
756	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
757	Cut	0.85	0.20	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
758	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
759	Cut	0.40	0.85	Tree throw	-	-
750	Fill	-	0.85	Fill of tree throw	-	-

Trench 134						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four NE-SW aligned Roman cultivation rows (one excavated), two NW-SE cultivation rows (one excavated), pit and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
727	Cut	0.87	0.51	Cultivation row	-	Roman
728	Fill	-	0.51	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
729	Cut	0.82	0.23	Tree throw	-	-
730	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of tree throw	-	-
731	Cut	0.60	0.21	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
732	Fill	-	0.21	Fill of cultivation row	Pottery	Roman
761	Cut	0.90	0.15	Pit	-	-
762	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 135						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained an undated NE-SW aligned ditch and a NW-SE aligned gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
658	Cut	0.99	0.29	Ditch	-	-
659	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of ditch	-	-
660	Cut	0.56	0.50	Gully	-	-
661	Fill	-	0.50	Fill of Gully	-	-

Trench 136						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a single large feature possibly a pond. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.71
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
811	Cut	18.75	0.98	Pond?	-	-
812	Fill	4.00	0.14	Cobbles on edge of pond	-	-
813	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of pond	A. Bone	-

814	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of pond	-	-
815	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of pond	A. Bone	-
816	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of pond	-	-
817	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of pond	-	-

Trench 137						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained seven NW-SE aligned Roman cultivation rows (two excavated), and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
717	Cut	0.35	0.05	Pit	-	-
718	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of Pit	-	-
719	Cut	0.55	0.20	Cultivation row	-	Roman
720	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	Pottery	Roman
721	Cut	0.40	0.15	Cultivation row	-	Roman
722	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 138						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench only modern field drains. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 139						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single curvilinear ditch, with a probable recut, and small gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
801	Cut	0.70	0.29	Ditch	-	-
802	Fill	-	0.29	Fill of ditch	-	-
803	Cut	0.26	0.10	Ditch	-	-
804	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of ditch	-	-
805	Cut	0.76	0.26	Ditch (same as 801)	-	-

806	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of ditch	-	-
807	Cut	0.40	0.16	Ditch (same as 803)	-	-
808	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-
809	Cut	0.40	0.18	Gully	-	-
810	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 140						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two NE-SW aligned cultivation rows, one E-W aligned ditch, and three pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.36	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
686	Cut	0.70	0.20	Cultivation row	-	Roman
687	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
688	Cut	0.84	0.18	Pit	-	-
689	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of Pit	-	-
700	Cut	0.80	0.07	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
701	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of cultivation row	CBM	Roman
702	Cut	0.50	0.20	Ditch	-	-
703	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	-	-
704	Cut	0.75	0.20	Pit	-	-
705	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of Pit	-	-
706	Cut	2.10	0.30	Pit	-	-
707	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of Pit	-	-

Trench 141						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one Iron Age ditch, one post-medieval drainage ditch, one gully, a possible posthole and two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.21	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
668	Cut	0.32	0.12	Posthole	-	-
669	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of posthole	-	-
670	Cut	0.40	0.10	Gully	-	-
671	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Gully	-	-
672	Cut	0.98	0.10	Pit	-	-
673	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of Pit	-	-
674	Cut	1.64	0.56	Drainage ditch	-	Post-med
675	Fill	-	0.56	Fill of drainage ditch	Flint	Post-med
676	Cut	1.26	0.22	Pit	-	-

677	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of pit	-	-
678	Cut	1.08	0.46	Ditch	-	Iron Age
679	Fill	0.46	0.14	Fill of Ditch	-	Iron Age
680	Fill	0.56	0.10	Fill of Ditch	-	Iron Age
681	Fill	1.08	0.26	Fill of Ditch	A. Bone, Flint, IA Pottery	Iron Age

Trench 142						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, and two gullies. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
690	Cut	0.57	0.09	Ditch terminus	-	-
691	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of ditch	-	-
692	Cut	0.47	0.05	Gully	-	-
693	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of gully	-	-
694	Cut	1.53	0.72	Ditch	-	-
695	Fill	-	0.72	Fill of ditch	-	-
696	Cut	0.40	0.24	Gully	-	-
697	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of gully	-	-
698	Cut	0.43	0.20	Gully	-	Iron Age
699	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of gully	CBM, Slag, IA Pottery	Iron Age

Trench 143						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench contained six ditches, a pit and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
737	Cut	0.16	1.74	Ditch	-	Iron Age
738	Fill	-	1.74	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age
739	Cut	1.30	1.74	Ditch	-	Iron Age
740	Fill	-	1.74	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
741	Cut	0.20	1.74	Ditch	-	Iron Age
742	Fill	-	1.74	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
743	Cut	0.64	0.16	Pit	-	Iron Age
744	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of pit	IA Pottery	Iron Age
745	Cut	0.38	0.08	Posthole	-	Iron Age

746	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of posthole	-	Iron Age
763	Cut	1.00	0.44	Ditch	-	Iron Age
764	Fill	-	0.44	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
765	Cut	0.70	0.46	Ditch	-	Iron Age
766	Fill	-	0.46	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
767	Cut	0.53	0.16	Ditch	-	Iron Age
768	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age
769	Cut	1.47	0.54	Ditch	-	Iron Age
770	Fill	-	0.31	Fill of ditch	A. Bone, IA Pottery, Fired Clay	Iron Age
771	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery, Fired Clay	Iron Age

Trench 144

General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench contained only a natural feature (unrecorded). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.41
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 145

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained only a modern service trench. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 146

General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 147						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two ditches, and four pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
932	Cut	0.47	0.14	Drainage ditch	-	Modern
933	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	-	Modern
934	Cut	0.86	0.19	Ditch	-	-
935	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of ditch	-	-
936	Cut	0.78	0.50	Pit	-	-
937	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of pit	-	-
938	Fill	-	0.39	Fill of pit	-	-
939	Cut	1.42	0.32	Pit	-	-
940	Fill	-	0.32	Fill of pit	-	-
941	Cut	0.82	0.48	Pit	-	-
942	Fill	-	0.48	Fill of pit	-	-
943	Cut	2.58	0.54	Pit	-	-
944	Fill	-	0.42	Fill of pit	-	-
945	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 148						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.70
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.56	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
791	Cut	0.45	0.15	Ditch terminus	-	-
792	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 149						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three NE-SW gullies. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.73
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

793	Cut	0.40	0.08	Gully	-	-
794	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of gully	-	-
795	Cut	0.39	0.19	Gully	-	-
796	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of gully	-	-
797	Cut	0.34	0.11	Gully	-	-
798	Fill	-	0.11	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 150						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two natural features (unrecorded). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.64
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.56	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 151						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a single large pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
641	Cut	1.38	0.36	Pit	-	-
642	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of pit	-	-
643	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of pit	CBM	-

Trench 152						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches and two gullies. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
950	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of ditch [951]	A. Bone, PM Pottery, CBM	Post-med
951	Cut	1.20	0.40	Ditch	-	Post-med
952	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch [954]	A. Bone, PM Pottery, CBM, Kiln Bar SF12	Post-med

953	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch [954]	A. Bone, PM Pottery, CBM	Post-med
954	Cut	4.20	0.45	Ditch	-	-
955	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of gully	-	-
956	Cut	0.80	0.20	Gully	-	-
957	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of gully	-	-
958	Cut	0.70	0.10	Gully	-	-

Trench 153

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a NE-SW aligned ditch and a furrow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
946	Cut	0.70	0.23	Ditch	-	-
947	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of ditch	-	-
948	Cut	1.60	0.12	Furrow	-	-
949	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of furrow	-	-

Trench 154

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.33	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 155

General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a NE-SW aligned ditch and two pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
682	Cut	2.06	0.64	Pit	-	-
683	Cut	0.50	0.27	Pit	-	-
684	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of pit [683]	-	-
685	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of pit [683]	-	-

708	Cut	2.90	0.68	Ditch	-	-
709	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	-	-
710	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of ditch	-	-
711	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	-	-
712	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of pit [682]	A. Bone	-
713	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of pit [682]	-	-
714	Fill	-	0.26	Fill of pit [682]	-	-
715	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of pit [682]	-	-
716	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of pit [682]	-	-

Trench 156						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two NE-SW ditches and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.38	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
650	Cut	1.22	0.35	Ditch	-	-
651	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch	-	-
652	Cut	0.64	0.15	Ditch	-	-
653	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch	-	-
654	Cut	0.70	0.28	Tree throw	-	-
655	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of tree throw	-	-

Trench 157						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 158						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.41	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 159						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a pit cut by a modern field drain. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
924	Cut	1.14	0.22	Pit	-	-
925	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of pit	-	-
926	Cut	0.27	0.40	Field drain	-	Modern
927	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of field drain	-	Modern

Trench 160						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained two N-S aligned ditches, and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
839	Cut	2.00	0.71	Ditch	-	-
840	Fill	-	0.71	Fill of ditch	-	-
841	Cut	0.72	0.41	Ditch	-	Iron Age
842	Fill	-	0.41	Fill of ditch	A. Bone	Iron Age
843	Fill	-	0.35	Fill of ditch	A. Bone, IA Pottery	Iron Age
858	Cut	0.61	0.12	Pit	-	-
859	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 161						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two NW-SE aligned ditches, two gullies and a posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.69
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
871	Cut	2.90	1.06	Ditch	-	-
872	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
873	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age

874	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
875	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
876	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
877	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	Pottery	Iron Age
878	Cut	0.70	0.09	Ditch terminus	-	Iron Age
879	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
887	Cut	0.32	0.14	Posthole	-	-
888	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of posthole	-	-
889	Cut	0.40	0.14	Gully terminus	-	Iron Age
890	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of gully	A. Bone, Pottery	Iron Age
891	Cut	0.46	0.19	Gully terminus	-	Iron Age
892	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of gully	A. Bone, Pottery, Fired Clay	Iron Age
893	Cut	0.32	0.09	Gully	-	-
894	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 162						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 163						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained two E-W aligned ditches, and a pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.47
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
973	Cut	0.80	0.46	Ditch	-	-
974	Fill	-	0.46	Fill of ditch	-	-
975	Cut	0.94	0.50	Ditch	-	-
976	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	-	-
977	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of ditch	-	-
978	Cut	1.00	0.36	Pit	-	-
979	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of pit	-	-
980	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	-	-
981	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of pit	-	-
1016	Cut	0.48	0.13	Gully	-	-
1017	Fill	-	0.13	Fill of Gully	-	-

1018	Cut	1.21	0.31	Pit	-	-
1019	Fill	-	0.31	Fill of Pit	-	-

Trench 164						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.23	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 165						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained five ditches and two small pits. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
823	Cut	0.90	0.50	Ditch	-	-
824	Fill	-	0.50	Fill of ditch	A. Bone	-
825	Cut	0.45	0.07	Ditch	-	-
826	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of ditch	-	-
827	Cut	0.55	0.10	Pit	-	-
828	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of pit	-	-
831	Cut	0.70	0.20	Ditch	-	-
832	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	-	-
835	Cut	0.70	0.10	Ditch terminus	-	-
836	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of ditch	-	-
844	Cut	1.05	0.55	Ditch	-	-
845	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	A. Bone	-
850	Cut	0.48	0.08	Pit	-	-
851	Fill	-	0.02	Fill of pit	-	-
901	Fill	-	0.25	Fill of ditch [844]	A. Bone	-
902	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of ditch [844]	Fired Clay	-
1015	Fill	-	0.06	Fill of pit [850]	-	-

Trench 166						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a NE-SE aligned ditch cutting a NW-SE aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
818	Cut	1.90	0.52	Ditch	-	Iron Age
819	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
820	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age
821	Cut	0.60	0.30	Ditch	-	-
822	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 167						
General description					**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.39	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 168						
General description					**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 169						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a NW-SE aligned ditch, and a possible small pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

828	Cut	0.60	0.20	Ditch	-	-
829	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of ditch	CBM	-
830	Cut	0.45	0.08	Pit	-	-
831	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 170						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a N-S aligned ditch and a possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
959	Cut	1.60	0.30	Ditch	-	-
960	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of ditch	-	-
961	Cut	0.65	0.08	Pit	-	-
962	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of pit	-	-

Trench 171						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 172						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.59
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.44	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 173		
General description	**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a two NE-SW aligned ditches and a NW-SE aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.	**Length (m)**	50
	Width (m)	2
	Avg. depth (m)	0.55

Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
852	Cut	0.68	0.36	Ditch	-	-
853	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of ditch	-	-
854	Cut	0.88	0.63	Ditch	-	-
855	Fill	-	0.63	Fill of ditch	-	-
856	Cut	0.37	0.16	Ditch	-	-
857	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 174

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contained a NE-SW aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
963	Cut	0.78	0.37	Ditch	-	-
964	Fill	-	0.37	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 175

General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench contained two NE-SW aligned ditches, not excavated as they were continuations of ditches in Trench 181. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 176

General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 177						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a NW-SE aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
869	Cut	0.70	0.28	Ditch	-	-
870	Fill	-	0.28	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 178						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a NW-SE aligned ditch and a possible posthole. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.60
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
865	Cut	0.49	0.15	Ditch	-	Roman
866	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch	Pottery, Fired Clay	Roman
867	Cut	0.40	0.20	Posthole	-	-
868	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of posthole	-	-

Trench 179						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 180						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained six NW-SE Roman cultivation rows (one excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.53
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-

601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
971	Cut	0.32	0.27	Cultivation row	-	Roman
972	Fill	-	0.27	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 181						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained a two NE-SW aligned ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
915	Cut	0.72	0.15	Ditch	-	Iron Age
916	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age
917	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age
918	Cut	0.94	0.34	Ditch	-	Iron Age
919	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age

Trench 182						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 183						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a NW-SE cultivation row, two NE-SW ditches, a E-W aligned ditch, and a possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
984	Fill	-	0.47	Fill of ditch [1005]	-	-
985	Fill	-	0.47	Fill of pit [1006]	-	-
1005	Cut	0.60	0.47	Ditch	-	-
1006	Cut	0.50	0.47	Pit	-	-
1007	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of cultivation row [1008]	-	-

1008	Cut	0.14	0.18	Cultivation row	-	-
1009	Fill	-	0.33	Fill of ditch [1012]	A. Bone, IA Pottery, fired clay	Iron Age
1010	Fill	-	0.52	Fill of ditch [1012]	-	Iron Age
1011	Fill	-	0.24	Fill of ditch [1012]	-	Iron Age
1012	Cut	1.98	0.82	Ditch	-	Iron Age
1013	Cut	0.70	0.31	Ditch	-	-
1014	Fill	-	0.31	Fill of ditch [1014]	-	-

Trench 184

General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained a six NW-SE Roman cultivation rows (one excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
982	Cut	0.73	0.18	Cultivation row	-	Roman
983	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 185

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.38	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 186

General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three pits, a NW-SE aligned gully, and a tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
880	Cut	1.36	1.02	Pit	-	-
881	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of pit	-	-
882	Fill	-	0.44	Fill of pit	-	-
883	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of pit	-	-

884	Fill	-	0.36	Fill of pit	-	-
885	Cut	0.26	0.30	Pit	-	-
886	Fill	-	0.30	Fill of pit	-	-
907	Cut	0.83	0.18	Tree throw	-	-
908	Fill	-	0.18	Fill of tree throw	-	-
909	Cut	0.80	0.19	Pit	-	-
910	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of pit	-	-
911	Cut	0.37	0.12	Gully	-	-
912	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of gully	Struck flint	-
913	Cut	0.43	0.07	gully	-	-
914	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 187						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained five NW-SE aligned cultivation rows (1 terminus excavated), a NE-SW aligned gully, and a burnt tree bowl. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
996	Cut	0.29	0.10	Gully	-	-
997	Fill	-	0.10	Fill of gully	-	-
998	Cut	0.54	0.08	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
999	Fill	-	0.08	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
1000	Cut	0.54	0.23	Tree throw	-	-
1001	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of tree throw	-	-
1002	Fill	-	0.21	Fill of tree throw	Flint blade SF12	-

Trench 188						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained four NW-SE aligned cultivation rows (one excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.55
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
1003	Cut	0.35	0.20	Cultivation row	-	Roman
1004	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 189						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained six NW-SE aligned cultivation rows (one excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.30	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
965	Cut	0.35	0.20	Cultivation row	-	Roman
966	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 190						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained two NW-SE aligned and two NE-SW aligned ditches, and possible pit. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
895	Cut	0.62	0.37	Ditch	-	-
896	Fill	-	0.37	Fill of ditch	-	-
897	Cut	0.60	0.12	Ditch	-	-
898	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of ditch	-	-
899	Cut	0.60	0.09	Ditch	-	-
900	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of ditch	-	-
920	Cut	0.58	0.40	Pit	-	-
921	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of pit	-	-
922	Cut	0.43	0.16	Ditch	-	-
923	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of ditch	-	-

Trench 191						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained one NNW-SSE aligned gully and one NE-SW aligned ditch. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
903	Cut	0.95	0.40	Ditch	-	-
904	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of ditch	-	-
905	Cut	0.60	0.20	Gully	-	-
906	Fill	-	0.20	Fill of gully	-	-

Trench 192						
General description					**Orientation**	N-S
Trench contained three NW-SE and two NE-SW aligned cultivation rows (three excavated). Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.29	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
990	Cut	0.70	0.07	Cultivation row terminus	-	Roman
991	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
992	Cut	0.62	0.12	Cultivation row	-	Roman
993	Fill	-	0.12	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman
994	Cut	0.54	0.16	Cultivation row	-	Roman
995	Fill	-	0.16	Fill of cultivation row	-	Roman

Trench 193						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained one curvilinear ditch terminus. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.26	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
967	Cut	1.26	0.78	Ditch terminus	-	Iron Age
968	Fill	-	0.14	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age
969	Fill	-	0.40	Fill of ditch	IA Pottery	Iron Age
970	Fill	-	0.34	Fill of ditch	-	Iron Age

Trench 194						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained four NW-SE aligned cultivation rows (one excavated), and a NW-SE aligned gully. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.48
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.34	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
860	Cut	0.52	0.22	Ditch	-	Roman
861	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch	Roman Pottery?	Roman
862	Cut	0.23	0.15	Gully	-	-
863	Fill	-	0.15	Fill of gully	-	-
864	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of gully [860]	Roman Pottery?	Roman

Trench 195						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained four NW-SE aligned cultivation rows, none were excavated due to flooding. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 196						
General description					**Orientation**	E-W
Trench contained five NW-SE and two NE-SW aligned cultivation rows, none were excavated due to being identifiable in other trenches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of chalky clay.					**Length (m)**	50
					Width (m)	2
					Avg. depth (m)	0.51
Context No.	**Type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metal-working debris

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.1.1 Just two pieces of iron smithing slag were recovered from this site weighing in total 140g. They were quite different, one a piece of apparently 'modern' hearth lining from context (698) and one a small but dense smithing hearth base (SHB) from the topsoil (600) of Trench 122 which may be Roman or Medieval in date.

Methodology

B.1.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute HCl was used to test for the presence of carbonate, and a magnet was used to help to determine the presence of wustite or free iron.

Catalogue and description of slag

x1 SHB found within topsoil (600) in Trench 122

B.1.3 A small irregular 'mushroom-shaped' plano-convex dense SHB (50x40mm diameter and 40mm deep; weight 100g) with a tuyere hinge detachment on one side with 'burnt-out' impressions of charcoal. It is only weakly magnetic. The SHB is weathered, suggesting re-deposition and exposure to the elements. This particular form of SHB is most likely to be Roman or Medieval in date.

VHL from context (698)

B.1.4 An example which is quite different from earlier archaeological slags in that it is highly vitrified, possessing a thick interior coating of brown-black glass on one side. This irregular bubbly surface has inclusions of highly vitrified chalk (white frothy material) and an inclusion of what looks like coke rather than coal as a fuel. The underside of this piece has the ropy texture and higher density typical of fayalitic iron slag, so this is most likely a piece of vitrified hearth lining (VHL) associated with an iron smithing hearth, and therefore not anything to do with glassmaking. The absence of magnetics suggests that there is no free iron or wustite (FeO) within the slag. A post-medieval date for this seems likely.

Conclusion

B.1.5 The two pieces probably come from features and ironworking activities belonging to two quite different periods, although both are most likely linked to small-scale local smithing. Given the background association of Roman smelting and ironworking at Alconbury Airfield (see OAE excavations STUALW15 and STUALP16) the current SHB is most likely to be Romano-British in date, whilst the post-medieval glassy slag would likewise appear to be associated with a smithy rather than a foundry, though the latter

remains a distinct possibility. Charcoal was used as fuel during the (Roman) period and coke or coal during the post-medieval – Modern period.

Disposal

B.1.6 No further work on this material is required and the samples may be disposed of.

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage of four worked flints and 3 pieces of burnt flint were recovered during the evaluation. The assemblage is quantified by context in Table 1. The flint was recovered from topsoil deposits and from the fills of cut features. The flint from features occurred in low densities and most of this probably represents residual material.

Trench	Context	Cut	Context type	Secondary flake	Secondary blade	Core	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
120	610	609	Pit	1			**1**		
126	600	-	Topsoil					1	87
138	600	-	Topsoil			1	**1**		
141	681	678	Ditch					1	4
143	744	743	Pit	1			**1**		
187	1001	1000	Tree throw		1		**1**		
193	969	967	Ditch					1	37
Totals				**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**3**	**128**

Table 1. Quantification of worked flint

Characterisation

B.2.2 A single heavily damaged core was recovered from the topsoil of Trench 138. This piece appears to have been a finely worked blade core and is probably of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. A very fine secondary blade, of similar date, was recovered from tree throw **1000** in Trench 187. This piece was in good, fresh, condition and may be broadly contemporary with the tree throw feature. The remaining worked flints were simple, undiagnostic flakes, from pit **609** (Trench 120) and pit **743** (Trench 143)

B.2.3 Single fragments of heavily burnt flint were recovered from three contexts: the topsoil of Trench 126, the fill of ditch **678** in Trench 141 and the fill of ditch **967** in Trench 193. These may represent either fragments of intentionally heated flints or material inadvertently caught up in hearths or other fire settings.

Discussion

B.2.4 The flint provides some evidence for prehistoric activity at the site, but the size of the assemblage suggests the area did not see any kind of sustained occupation during earlier prehistory (Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age). The presence of blade-based material of earlier Neolithic or, more probably, Mesolithic date is of some interest, and probably reflects fleeting, task-based, visits to the area during this period by communities with a high level of residential/logistical mobility.

B.3 Worked Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 Some 1403 g (x4 pieces) of worked stone was recovered from one context (969). This consisted of a fragment of rotary quern and some small pieces of burnt saddle quern.

Methodology

B.3.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with similar material from a reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute HCl was used to test for the presence of carbonate.

Catalogue and description of worked stone

Rotary quern of Purbeck Limestone from context (969)

B.3.3 Weight 979g; 150mmx130mmx27-50mm (thick)

B.3.4 Approximately 25% of the worn upper stone of a c.350mm diameter rotary quern made (most probably) of Barnack Limestone was recovered alongside other quern material from this context. The thin quernstone which included the remains of a slightly raised central area of approx. 100mm diameter and part of the worn axial grain feed/ spindle hole (35mm diameter) was considerably worn on its concave underside (grind surface) with traces of concentric wear grooves and polish. Based on its fossil content it seems likely that this stone may have come from the Roman quarries at Barnack, Cambridgeshire ('Hills and Holes', Barnack) – an important local source of Roman Building Stone. The date of this rather unusual use of this stone is almost certainly therefore Roman.

Saddle quern of dolerite from context (969)

B.3.5 Weight 424g +; x3 fragments+ 70 – 80mm diameter

B.3.6 This consists of at least three fragments from the same burnt, cracked and broken-up slab saddle quern made from a large glacial erratic cobble of dolerite. These may also be associated with some of the other fragments of dolerite within the burnt stone collected from this context. Little can be determined of the morphology/ size of this quern now, but a likely date for this is Iron Age (or possibly even Late Iron Age – early Romano-British).

Discussion

B.3.7 No other example of the use of Barnack Stone to make querns is known (at least in the author's knowledge), and for this reason it seems more likely here that we are looking at a one-off opportunistic manufacture, perhaps even its fabrication from an already imported and used block of building stone. However, if these querns were being manufactured at source, then these must be rather rare not to have been previously recognized on archaeological sites. In fact the making and using of these inferior querns during the Roman period suggests some restriction in the availability of much better quality traded types (such as lava quern or gritstone), due either to the impoverishment of the settlement, or to the particular period in time when it was needed. Without a better idea of the dating implications of this material, the reasoning behind this is difficult to interpret.

B.3.8 Nevertheless, one should note that limestone was occasionally extracted to make locally-used querns. One classic example of this is the quarrying and manufacture of querns from the Broken Shell Limestone which outcrops near Lulworth in Dorset (Buckman 1870, 291), although the main utensil products of these quarries were usually stone mortaria (Palmer 2000).

B.3.9 The occurrence of saddle quern alongside this rotary quern suggests a more mixed assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman material, perhaps as a result of its re-deposition.

Further work

B.3.10 Some further investigation of comparative examples should be undertaken with respect to the quern made of Barnack Stone prior to any final report on the site.

Disposal

B.3.11 This rather small assemblage should be retained for the time being.

B.4 Burnt Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.4.1 Some 2493 g (x16 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from three contexts (770), (843) and (969) in Trenches 143, 160 and 193 of this evaluation. Such burnt stone is typically prehistoric in date.

Methodology

B.4.2 The vitrified clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with similar material from a reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute HCl was used to test for the presence of carbonate in this.

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

Burnt stone from context (969), Tr 193

B.4.3 A total of 1537g consisting of fragments from (possibly) two different partially re-fitting cobbles of dolerite, one of which may also have been associated with the fragments of saddle quern. The strongly two burnt (glacial erratic) cobbles were 641g and 894g respectively.

Burnt stone from context (770), Tr 143

B.4.4 This included two refitting pieces of lightly burnt micaceous sandstone weighing 240g.

Burnt stone from context (843), Tr 160

B.4.5 A single strongly burnt fragment of weathered andesite or basalt weighing 716g.

Conclusion

B.4.6 Little can be said of this small assemblage in the absence of other known associated finds and dates. There can be little doubt however that this represents a small residue of burnt stone which is most probably prehistoric, and by virtue of its close association with the fragments of flat slab quern, most probably Iron Age in date. This stone will have been used for the purposes of cooking or bathing (as described in Barfield & Hodder 1987, 370-371; and in O'Kelly 1954).

B.4.7 However, the careful selection of good quality stone (i.e. such as we find associated with small boiling pits located in the front of dwelling structures – as the noted at the OAE dug site at Caldecote, Cambs.) is a more typical facet of Iron Age practice. This includes the re-use of quernstone ((SEE Evans & Tabor 2012 (at Barleycroft) and Evans et al.2018 (Trumpington, Cambridge)) as well as the use of cobbles made of dense igneous rocks such as dolerite or granite (Larsson 1990; Buckley 1990).

Further work

B.4.8 No further work on this material is required.

Disposal

B.4.9 The small assemblage may be disposed of.

B.5 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from topsoil (600) in seven trenches: 122, 127, 131, 137, 138, 143 and 148 in Field 3. The glass was scanned, weighed and recorded as individual vessels where possible, and the glass is described in Table 1. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, is taken from Glass Through The Ages (Barrington Haynes 1970), Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution

(1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), A Guide to Artefacts of Colonial America (Hume 1969), The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan et al 1989).

Assemblage and Discussion

B.5.2 The evaluation produced 12 shards of glass (0.434kg) from Field 3, Trenches 122, 127, 131, 137, 138, 143 and 148. The glass is late 18th-19th or 19th-early 20th century, mostly from utility bottles and it is very probable that the fragments of dark olive green (natural black) cylindrical glass utility bottle with the external matt surface are all part of a single bottle, dispersed across the field by ploughing. They have been recorded as such, however, as none of the fragments refit, this is not certain. The vessel glass represents consumption of liquids, possibly the contents of the utility bottles, while the jar stopper suggests storage. The cranberry flashed glass is a more expensive piece, possibly representing a decorative item. All of the glass is domestic in nature and, when considered alongside the 18th-19th and 10th-20th century pottery also recovered from the topsoil, forms part of a domestic assemblage, suggesting either Victorian middening and manuring or the disturbance of a Victorian rubbish pit redistributed by later ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.3 If further work is undertaken, the glass report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. Further work is likely to produce additional glass, although sparsely distributed. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

Trench	Context	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (kg)	Glass Date
121	600	Irregular curved body sherd from a dark olive green (natural black) cylindrical glass utility bottle. External surface is somewhat matt and feels uneven, 4-6mm thick	1	0	0.023	Not closely datable but likely to be late 18th-19th century
		Incomplete cylindrical neck and tooled or applied finish from a clear colourless utility or pharmaceutical bottle	1	1	0.006	19th-20th century
127	600	Sub-rectangular curved body sherd from a dark olive green (natural black) cylindrical glass utility bottle. External surface is somewhat matt and feels uneven, 7-8mm thick	1	0	0.017	Not closely datable but likely to be late 18th-19th century
		Irregular shard of clear near colourless glass from a moulded drinking vessel or possibly a bowl with rounded ribs and angular flutes (tableware), the shard is too small to be certain of its exact form	1	1	0.003	19th century or later
131	600	Incomplete neck with two-part finish, flattened side lip V-shaped string rim with tapered neck from a dark olive green (natural black) cylindrical glass utility bottle. External surface is somewhat matt	1	1	0.023	19th century
137	600	Incomplete base from a dark olive green (natural black) cylindrical glass utility bottle, external surface is somewhat matt. Base is of uneven thickness and with a conical push up. Base diameter 78mm	1	0	0.190	19th century
		Fragment of a dark olive green, cylindrical utility bottle base, the glass is iridised and slightly flaking, the base is slightly splayed rounded resting point	1	1	0.052	18th century
		Shard of clear glass with a yellow greenish cast, slightly iridised and of uneven thickness 3-5mm	1	1	0.006	19th-20th century

Trench	Context	Form and Colour	MNV	No. of Shards	Weight (kg)	Glass Date
		may be from a cylindrical vessel or from a soda water-type bottle				
		Irregular fragment of curved cranberry flashed glass, the external glass is clear and colourless with a thin layer of cranberry (gold-red) glass internally (3.5mm thick). The glass may be from a vase as it is probably too thick for an oil lamp chimney or shade	1	1	0.006	19th-early 20th century
138	600	Fragment from the base (upright base angle) of a moulded glass (rounded ribs) vessel very probably a drinking vessel, a tumbler or similar although it could be a piece of decorative glass. The base is not empontilled and the resting point is flat	1	1	0.021	19th-early 20th century
143	600	Irregular curved body sherd from a dark olive green (natural black) cylindrical glass utility bottle, external surface is somewhat matt and feels uneven, 6-9mm thick	1	0	0.013	Not closely datable but likely to be late 18th-19th century
148	600	Near-complete abraded glass jar stopper, 60mm in diameter, in clear glass with a greenish cast and lightly iridised surfaces. The wide raised band around the circular depression in the centre of the top is embossed [AIRE] & CAL[DE]R BO[TTL]E Co [CAST]LEFORD & LONDON. The Aire & Calder Bottle Co. https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/EdgarBreffit&Co.pdf	1	1	0.074	Mid-late 19th-early 20th century
Total			**12**	**8**	**0.434**	

Table 2. Summary Glass catalogue

B.6 Iron Age Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.6.1 The evaluation yielded 102 sherds of Iron Age pottery (974g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 9.5g. The pottery was recovered from 15 contexts relating to 11 ditch/gully interventions, a pit and a posthole in Trenches 141, 143, 160, 161, 181, 183 and 193 (Table 2).

B.6.2 The pottery is all handmade in the Middle Iron Age-type ceramic tradition, dated c. 350 - 50 BC. The pottery is in a stable condition, with an MSW value typical of later Iron Age assemblages in Cambridgeshire. The vast majority of the pottery (71% by count or 82% by weight) derived from gully 891, Trench 161; ditch 769, Trench 143 and ditch 967, Trench 193.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Comment /notable sherds
141	678	681	Ditch	4	11	Includes partial profile of a Form A jar with slashed rim-top and scored shoulder. Sherd in fabric QG1 could be LIA
143	737	738	Ditch	1	10	Body sherd
143	739	740	Ditch	1	13	Burnished shoulder sherd
143	743	744	Pit	5	11	Body sherds
143	767	768	Gully	2	5	Body sherds
143	769	770	Ditch	20	133	Two vessel rims and one base. One rim belongs to a Form K vessel. Five scored sherds

143	769	771	Ditch	2	14	One combed sherd in fabric GCH1 – possible LIA sherd
160	841	843	Ditch	4	25	Includes partial profile of a Form A jar with tool-impressed rim-top
161	871	877	Ditch	6	34	Body and shoulder sherds
161	889	890	Posthole	3	28	Base sherd
161	891	892	Gully	28	267	Base sherds and one scored sherd
181	918	919	Ditch	2	26	Scored sherds
183	1012	1009	Ditch	2	15	Body sherds
193	967	968	Ditch	10	112	Two vessel rims, one belong to a Form K vessel. Other rim had tool-impressions on the rim-top. Six scored sherds.
193	967	969	Ditch	12	270	Includes partial profile of a Form L vessel with tool-impresses shoulder and scored body. Also a base of a second vessel. Five scored sherds in total
Total	-	-	-	**102**	**974**	-

Table 3. Quantification of Iron Age pottery by context

Methodology

B.6.3 All the prehistoric pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.6.4 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in Cambridgeshire and parts of East Anglia.

B.6.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (70 sherds), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (31 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (one sherd). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Iron Age pottery fabrics

S1: Moderate to common coarse shell (mainly 2-4mm in size)

S2: Moderate to common medium shell (mainly 1-2mm in size)

S3: Abundant fine and medium shell (mainly <2mm in size)

CHQ1: Moderate to common sub-rounded to sub-angular calcareous grits (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix

Q1: Moderate to common quarts sand. Sherds may contain rare to sparse medium to coarse calcareous grits

QS1: Moderate quartz sand and sparse shell flecking (<1mm in size)

QS2: Moderate quartz sand and sparse to moderate medium shell (mainly 1-2mm in

GCH1: Common fine grog (mainly <1mm) and moderate medium to coarse calcareous grits (mainly 1-3mm in size)

QG1: Moderate to common quartz sand and sparse medium to coarse grog (mainly 1-3mm)

Fabric	Fabric group	No./wt. (g) sherds	% fabric (by wt.)	No./wt. (g) Scored sherds	MNV
CHQ1	Calcareous grits and sand	47/415	42.6	6/101	4
GCH1	Grog and calcareous grits	1/13	1.3	-/-	-
Q1	Sand	17/114	11.7	2/30	4
QG1	Sand and grog	1/6	0.6	1/6	1
QS1	Sand and shell	13/60	6.2	-/-	1
QS2	Sand and shell	4/38	3.9	2/13	1
S1	Shell	15/302	31.0	9/134	1
S2	Shell	3/16	1.6	-/-	-
S3	Shell	1/10	1.0	-/-	-
TOTAL	-	**102/974**	**99.9**	**20/284**	**12**

Table 4. Quantification of Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (eight rims, four bases)

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.6 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in this part of Cambridgeshire. They include a mix of shelly wares (S1-3), sandy wares (Q1), and wares with calcareous grits (CHQ1). The latter make up 43% of the assemblage (by weight), whilst those with shell account for 33%, and those with sand 12%. Sherd with a mix of sand and shell (QS1-2) constitute 10% of the assemblage. The remaining fabrics - GCH1 and QG1 - each represented by single sherds, include grog. Grog is more commonly associated with Late Iron Age ceramics, but was occasionally used in the production of Middle Iron Age pottery. The chronological significance of these sherds is uncertain. None are wheel-made, but could suggest some activity after c. 50 BC.

B.6.7 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 12 different vessels: eight different rims, four different bases. Partial vessel profiles include fragments of two slack-shouldered vessels with short upright rims (Hill Form A), two neckless barrel-shaped vessel (Hill Type K), and a pot with no distinct neck zone but a clearly defined rim (Hill Form L),

B.6.8 Decoration is present on 23 sherds (307g). Applications include tool impressions on the rim-top and shoulder of vessels, with three of the eight vessels rims in the assemblage decorated. One sherd is also combed. Scoring is the only other type of 'decoration', with 20 sherds (284g) displaying scoring characteristic of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992). This is a relatively high frequency

(19.6% by count, 29.2% by weight), but is characteristic of ceramic groups from the area north of the Ouse Valley in Cambridgeshire. The frequency therefore reflects the geographic position of the site within the main/core Scored Ware-using zone of the region.

Discussion

B.6.9 The Iron Age pottery from the evaluation is handmade and characteristic of assemblages dating to the Middle Iron Age, c. 350 - 50 BC. Although there are two grog-tempered sherds in the assemblage (from ditch 678 and 769), which might indicate a Late Iron Age presence, neither are especially diagnostic of the period and can be accommodated with the wider spectrum of known Middle Iron Age-type fabrics.

B.6.10 The pottery was recovered from features (mainly ditches) in a range of trenches (141, 143, 160, 161, 181, 183 and 193), most of which correspond with areas where anomalies have been plotted from geophysical survey. In each instance, the quantity and range of material is suggestive of settlement activity in these zones.

B.6.11 Overall, this is a Scored War related assemblage typical of this area of Cambridgeshire, just north of the Ouse Valley. The assemblage finds parallel with other material excavated from Alconbury Weald (Webb 2018) and has affinities with Scored Ware ceramics recently published from Black Horse Farm, Sawtry (Newton 2018).

B.7 Romano-British Pottery

By Matt Brudenell with identification by Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 The evaluation yielded seven sherds of Roman pottery (44g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 6.3g. The pottery was recovered from five contexts relating to five ditch/gully interventions in Trenches 134, 137, 152, 178 and 194 (Table 3). The pottery is in a stable condition, though the sherds are generally small and abraded. The pottery dates from the earlier Roman period, between c. AD 50 - 200.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Comment /notable sherds
134	731	732	Ditch	1	3	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware body sherd, AD 50 – 100
137	719	720	Ditch	2	4	Black-slipped micaceous ware body sherds, AD 50 – 200
152	951	950	Ditch	1	4	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware body sherd, AD 50 – 100
178	865	866	Gully	1	17	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware base, AD 50 – 200
194	860	864	Ditch	2	16	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware base sherds, AD 50 – 100
TOTAL	-	-	-	**7**	**44**	-

Table 5. Quantification of Romano-British pottery

Discussion

B.7.2 A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation. The sherds derive from widely dispersed features, primarily small narrow ditches and cultivation rows. Sherd sizes are predominately small, and the sherds are abraded. The pottery all dates between c. AD 50 – 200, though some sherds are dated AD 50 – 100. The material is likely to have entered features as a consequent of manuring practices. The low levels of pottery recovered suggest this was not a focus of Roman settlement.

B.8 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.8.1 The evaluation produced a small assemblage of material. Trench 152 in Field 1 produced pottery from ditch **954** and in Field 3, Trench 133, gully **753** also produced pottery, as did field drain **699** in Trench 142. The remainder of the assemblage was recovered from bucket sampling of topsoil from 11 trenches, 118, 122, 126, 127, 131, 133, 134, 137, 140, 143, and 193, across Fields 1 and 3. In total, 36 sherds weighing 0.274kg, were recovered. The bulk of the assemblage is 18th-20th century, with post-medieval pottery and a single medieval sherd recovered from ditch **954**. The condition of the post-medieval assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, the 18th-19th century assemblage is unabraded to moderately abraded.

Methodology

B.8.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.8.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and medieval types named using the Cambridgeshire codes where possible (Spoerry 2016) and post-medieval types named, using the Museum of London fabric codes where possible (MoLA 2014). The pottery has been fully recorded in Table 1. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.8.4 In Field 1, Trenches 152 and 193 both produced small pottery assemblages. Ditch **954** in Trench 152 produced the only medieval sherd from the evaluation, unfortunately the heavily abraded sherd could not be identified to a specific fabric type and is therefore broadly dated *c*.mid 12th-14th century. The sherd was recovered alongside abraded post-medieval Redwares (*c*.mid 16th-18th century) and a single sherd from the medallion on a Frechen jug, *c*.mid 16th-17th century.

B.8.5 Trench 193 produced only a single sherd of Bone China from the topsoil.

B.8.6 In Field 3, pottery was recovered from Trenches 118, 122, 126, 127, 131, 133, 134, 137, 140, 142 and 143. The bulk of this material was recovered from topsoil and includes a mixture of transfer-printed Pearlwares, Bone China, Nottingham Stoneware and more generic English Stonewares, including a sherd from a Victorian blacking paste pot. Only two trenches produced pottery from features. In Trench 133, pottery was recovered from gully **753**, which produced a single sherd from a Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware (with a mixed clay body) *c.*mid 17th-19th century. Also ditch/cultivation row **699** in Trench 142, which produced a sherd of 18th-19th century English brown salt-glazed stoneware.

Discussion

B.8.7 The fragmentary assemblage of pottery is domestic in origin. In Field 1, the single medieval sherd recovered from ditch **954** is residual amongst post-medieval sherds and suggests that there is some low level of medieval manuring. The post-medieval sherds are broadly mid 16th-18th century, indicating later manuring scatters and the possibility that ditch **954** is post-medieval.

B.8.8 The two post-Roman features in Field 3 produced a sparse amount of pottery. Gully **753** produced a single sherd of 17th-mid 19th century Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware and ditch/cultivation row **699** in Trench 142 contained a sherd of 18th-19th century English brown salt-glazed stoneware. In both cases, this indicates a post-medieval date for the features, however, the single sherd recovered is not necessarily reliable dating.

B.8.9 The remaining pottery assemblage from the field was all recovered from the topsoil and is a mixture of Late 18th-mid 19th century and 19th century domestic ceramics and glass (see Appendix B.5), suggesting either Victorian middening and manuring or the disturbance of a Victorian rubbish pit redistributed by later ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.8.10 If further work is undertaken, more pottery may be recovered, although the material would probably be sparsely distributed. Due to the fragmentary and late nature of the assemblage, it is of little significance, beyond indicating low levels of rubbish deposition and may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

B.8.11 Should further work be undertaken, the pottery report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work on the site is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record.

Pottery Catalogue

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Description	Pottery Dates
1	152	952	**954**	Unprovenanced glazed ware	1	1	0.006	Heavily abraded body sherd from an ?internally glazed vessel, small spots of greenish glaze survive on the reduced mid grey ?internal surface and margin, pale grey core and oxidised surface and margin.	Mid 12th-14th century

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Description	Pottery Dates
				Frechen	1	1	0.004	Moderately abraded fragment from the moulded medallion of a Bartmann jug, external mottled brown salt glaze	Mid 16th-17th century
				Post-medieval Redware	1	1	0.009	Abraded base angle from a bowl or jar internal and external honey coloured glaze with slight iron mottling	Mid 16th-18th century
	152	953	**954**	Staffordshire-type Slipware	1	1	0.006	Moderately abraded-abraded body sherd from a dish, with internal iron rich slip and glaze.	Late 17th-18th century
				Post-medieval Redware	1	1	0.009	Heavily abraded rim sherd (externally thickened) from a bowl/dish (diameter 200mm, EVE 5%). Internally patches of honey coloured glaze	Mid 16th-18th century
				Post-medieval Redware	2	1	0.006	Heavily abraded body sherds. One has lost its inner surface, the other is glazed internally and both are glazed externally with a dark honey coloured glaze	Mid 16th-18th century
	193	600		Bone China	1	1	0.003	Unabraded-moderately abraded rim sherd (slightly everted rounded) from a saucer. External and internal clear glaze and undecorated (diameter 100mm EVE 7%)	Very late 18th-20th century
3	118	600		Pearlware	1	1	0.009	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd from a dish or plate internal and external glaze internally decorated with blue transfer print chinoiserie-type	Late 18th-mid 19th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.009	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd, external and internal glaze. Uncertain of form	Late 18th-mid 19th century
				English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	1	0.007	Unabraded body sherd external brown salt glaze	18th-19th century
				Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware (mixed clay body)	1	1	0.003	Moderately abraded body sherd with internal black-brown glaze externally an ?iron wash	Mid-17th – 19th century
	122	600		Nottingham stoneware	1	1	0.010	Unabraded-moderately abraded rim, externally thickened, almost clubbed. From a bowl or jar	1700-1800
				Bone China	1	1	0.007	Unabraded base sherd (flat, obtuse with small foot ring) from a cup. External and internal glaze	Very late 18th-20th century
	126	600		English Stoneware	1	1	0.011	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd from a drinking vessel. External pale honey coloured glaze, internally clear glaze	17th-19th century
	127	600		London Stoneware	1	1	0.031	Moderately abraded, near complete profile of a small Blacking paste pot (small flared jar). Rim is simple and rounded (diameter 50mm, EVE 14%) base externally flat	Early 19th century

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Description	Pottery Dates
								with a small foot ring, internally convex.	
				Pearlware	1	1	0.008	Moderately abraded everted, rounded rim from a bowl (Diameter 110mm EVE15%) external and internal glaze and decorated externally and internally with sponged decoration (blue)	Early-mid 19th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.015	Moderately abraded base (externally flat with foot ring and obtuse, internally convex) from a cup or bowl, externally and internally glazed. Internal blue transfer print chinoiserie-type decoration	Late 18th-mid 19th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.010	Moderately abraded flat base sherd (base angle obtuse) from a dish/plate. External and internal glaze with internal blue transfer print chinoiserie-type decoration	Late 18th-mid 19th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.004	Moderately abraded rim sherd (rounded -shell edged diameter 180mm EVE 7%) from a plate. Externally and internally glazed with moulded edge decoration painted blue	Early-mid 19th century
	131	600		Porcelaneous Whiteware	2	2	0.006	Unabraded to moderately abraded rim sherd (everted) simple rounded probably from a bowl (diameter uncertain) with internal moulded decoration and body sherd	19th-20th century
	133	754	**753**	Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware (mixed clay body)	1	1	0.012	Moderately abraded bowl body sherd, internally black/brown glaze	Mid-17th – 19th century
	133	600		Bone China	1	1	0.002	Unabraded-moderately abraded flat base sherd, clear glaze on both surfaces and may originally have been decorated as possible traces of a pattern can be seen but no transfer print of gilding survives	Very late 18th-20th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.003	Abraded body sherd internal glaze and blue floral transfer print decoration	Late 18th-mid 19th century
	134	600		Porcelain (?)	1	1	0.002	Unabraded rim sherd from a bowl or dish/plate with painted decoration blue external single line internal floral design	Mid 18th - 19th century
	137	600		Post-medieval Black-Glazed ware	1	1	0.035	Moderately abraded base sherd (base flat slightly splayed and obtuse) from a jug or jar internally and externally glazed with dark brown/black glaze.	17th-18th century
	140	600		Yellow ware with slip decoration (industrial slipware)	1	1	0.003	Unabraded rim sherd from a drinking vessel, clear glaze externally and internally. Externally annular bands of	19th century

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Description	Pottery Dates
								slip in two shades of blue and a narrower black line. Rim is upright, simple, rounded diameter 100mm, EVE 9%	
	142	698	**699**	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	4	1	0.017	Unabraded rim sherd, rim is upright simple rounded (diameter 100mm EVE 9%) and body sherd from a jug or drinking vessel	18th-19th century
	143	600		Porcelaneous Whiteware	1	1	0.006	Moderately abraded body sherd externally and internally glazed	19th-20th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.007	Moderately abraded rim sherd (rim simple, not cylindrical so rim diameter not established), possibly from a serving vessel. Externally and internally glazed, external blue transfer print	Late 18th-mid 19th century
				Pearlware	1	1	0.001	Moderately abraded rim sherd (rim upright, simple rounded, too small to establish diameter) probably from a drinking vessel-cup. Externally and internally glazed and with an external and internal blue transfer print decoration	Late 18th-mid 19th century
---	---	99999		Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.013	Body sherd from a dish or plate possibly a serving vessel, externally and internally glazed and internally decorated with a blue transfer-printed design (chinoiserie-type)	19th century
Total					**36**	**32**	**0.274**		

Table 6. Quantification of Post-Roman Pottery by Field, Trench, Context and Cut
(EVE= Estimated vessel equivalent, MNV= Minimum number of vessels)

B.9 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.9.1 During the evaluation, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from Field 3, Trench 122. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Hind and Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Discussion

B.9.2 A fragment of plain clay tobacco pipe stem (0.003kg) was recovered from topsoil in Field 3, Trench 122. The fragment is 27mm long including the spur, which, although incomplete, survives, having broken close to the bowl. The stem is slightly oval, 7.5-6.7mm, tapering slightly, with a small off-centre bore. The seams are well trimmed but

visible on the spur and there is some blackening to the spur, which may be a sign of usage or post-depositional. There are traces of initials moulded into the spur, the left side letter is partially visible but cannot be deciphered, and the right is indistinct. The clay tobacco pipe appears to be a fragment of an Oswald Type 22 pipe, *c*.1730-80 (Oswald 1975).

B.9.3 The fragment of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what is, most likely, a casually discarded pipe and the fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site and is of a similar date to some pottery also recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.9.4 The assemblage is fragmentary, should further work be undertaken, additional clay tobacco pipe may be recovered, although only at low levels. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.10 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.10.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 53 fragments, 4611g, of ceramic building material (CBM), collected from features in Trenches 117, 118, 122, 131, 137, 142, 143, 152, 185 and 193. The assemblage was moderately to severely abraded, containing post-medieval to modern brick and tile. A large portion of the material was gathered from the topsoil (8 fragments, 473g) and therefore provides limited archaeological information. The stratified material was collected in trenches 142 and 152.

Methodology

B.10.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results of Analysis

Fabrics

B.10.3 Six fabrics were present in this assemblage. These fabrics were found across the site and appear to represent a variety of sources for this material, as well as dates and production techniques. The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later post-medieval and early modern material. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.10.4 The portion of the assemblage collected from features will be described here. The unstratified material is summarised in table 7. None of the material presents much useful archaeological data.

Trench 142

B.10.5 Ditch 698 produced a near complete sandy orange brick with coarse flint inclusions (1797g). The brick was a typical 4 x 21/2 inch Essex/East Anglian 16th to 17th century stock brick. This feature also produced a fragment of 1½ inch Suffolk white type floor brick (687g). This neatly formed corner fragment was made a yellow silt clay marbled with reddish-pink with rare coarse quartz and gritty material. The upper bed has even wear polish and the base has mortar accretions. A small fragment of rounded fine cement was also recovered (10g).

Trench 152

B.10.6 Ditch 951 produced a fragment of ½ inch post-medieval flat tile (59g) made in a pink-orange gault clay. Ditch 954 produced 37 (842g) mixed fragments of severely abraded post-medieval brick and tile – made in Suffolk white type or gault fabrics. It also produced an abraded fragment of 16th to 17th century stock brick (SF11, 634g)

Statement of Potential

B.10.7 This assemblage has little archaeological significance. The material was heavily abraded and therefore may have travelled some way before being deposited.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.10.8 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more CBM. After that it should be discarded.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Function	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion	Comment
117	600	-	Topsoil	-	Undiag	Undiag	Pmed-Mod	1	27	severe	
118	600	-	Topsoil	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed-Mod	1	31		
122	600	-	Topsoil	-	Brick	Undiag	Pmed-Mod	1	91		
131	600	-	Topsoil	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed-Mod	2	36	severe	Fragments of two gault clay half inch flat tiles, pmed-mod
137	600	-	Topsoil	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed-Mod	1	8	mod	
142	699	698	Ditch	Cultivation	Cement	Cement	Pmed-Mod	1	10		A small fragment of a fine grey molded mortar/cement

142	699	698	Ditch	Cultivation	Brick	Stock	C16-C17	1	1797	slight	Near complete sandy orange brick, with coarse flint inclusions. Neatly formed, smooth faces, fairly regular rounded arrises, creased and pockmarked base and stretchers
142	699	698	Ditch	Cultivation	Brick	Floor	C18-C19	1	687	mod	Corner fragment of a yellow floor brick. Made in a yellow silt clay marbled with reddish-pink with rare coarse quartz and gritty material. Upper bed is evenly wear polished and base has mortar accretions. Suffolk White type
143	600	-	Topsoil	-	Tile	Curved	Pmed-Mod	1	34	mod	Curved half inch flat tile, pmed-mod
152	950	951	Ditch	Silting	Tile	Flat	Pmed-Mod	2	59	Severe	Fragments of pink-orange half inch flat tile
152	952	954	Ditch	Silting	Brick	Stock	C16-C17	1	634	Severe	SF11 recorded as 'Kiln Bar'. Is actually a very abraded orange sandy stock brick like (698)
152	952	954	Ditch	Silting	Mix	Mix	Pmed-Mod	25	513	Severe	Mixed bag of abraded pmed to mod brick and tile fragments. Made in Suffolk white type, gault and sandy orange clays
152	953	954	Ditch	Silting	Mix	Mix	Pmed-Mod	12	329	Severe	Mixed bag of abraded pmed to mod brick and tile fragments. Made in Suffolk white type, gault and sandy orange clays
185	600	-	Topsoil	-	Tile	Flat	Pmed-Mod	1	94	Mod	Fragment of half inch flat tile made in a sparsely shelly fabric. Dull yellow faces, orange margin and greyish core. Ely Ware Type
193	600	-	Topsoil	-	Brick	Malting/Air	Pmed-Mod	1	152	severe	Fragment of air brick or malting brick, series of 20mm diameter perforations survive. Made in a Suffolk white type clay.
	600				Brick	Victorian Engineering	C19-C20	1	109		Corner face fragment of a Victorian Engineering brick. High sheen, regular sharp to rounded arrises, extruded fabric.

Table 7. Summary CBM Catalogue

B.11 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore and Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.11.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 30 fragments, 700g, of fired clay, from features in Trenches 132, 141, 143, 161, 165, 178, 183 and 193. Much of the material was amorphous (6 fragments, 51g) and a portion was recorded as 'structural' (15 fragments, 162g), having flattened surfaces and signs of hand forming. Eight fragments (550g) of vitrified clay were recovered. The assemblage offers little archaeological information due to its limited size.

Methodology

B.11.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the fired clay catalogue is in table 8.

B.11.3 The vitrified clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with similar material from a reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute HCl was used to test for the presence of carbonate in this.

Results of Analysis

Assemblage

B.11.4 As stated above, the material is of little archaeological significance. It can only be considered as the detrital remains of prehistoric to medieval domestic and light industrial activity. The fabrics and spread of the material implies a local origin.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Notes	Fragment type	Structural type	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
132	773	772	Gully	Silting	a		Sev	Compact, oxidised fine sandy clay with occ mica and rare fine sub-angular flint	1	6
141	681	678	Ditch	Backfill	a		Sev	Oxidised compact silty fabric with common fine to coarse chalk pellets and rare coarse red pellets	1	6
143	770	769	Ditch	Backfill	a		Sev	Oxidised compact silty fabric with common fine to coarse chalk pellets and rare coarse red pellets	4	21
143	770	769	Ditch	Backfill	a		Sev	Large amorphous-looking lumps of vitrified cider-like frothy daub which are grey to pale-green coloured on the inside and whitish cream-coloured with some rusty iron patches on their weathered exteriors. Small inclusions of calcined crushed flint and chalk (<2mm) can be seen in places, whilst elongate voids which may indicate the former presence of stick (wattle) inclusions of c. 15-20mm diameter can be seen in the larger piece(s). Some of the latter appear to have terminations, or alternatively these may represent the impressions of stick prod marks associated with the insertion of these clay lumps into the fire	7	511
143	771	769	Ditch	Backfill	a		Sev	Similar type and fabric to that in context (770). The impression of a possible stick inclusion 45+mm long and c.12mm diameter could be recognized within this elongate piece which may represent the clay interstices within part of a structural daub panel.	1	39
161	892	891	Gully	Silting	a		Sev	Oxidised compact silty fabric with common fine to coarse chalk pellets and rare coarse red pellets	3	23
183	1009	1012	Ditch	Silting	a		Sev	Compact, reduced fine sandy clay with occ mica and rare fine sub-angular flint	1	6
193	968	967	Ditch	Slumping	a		Sev	Oxidised compact silty fabric with common fine to coarse chalk pellets and rare coarse red pellets	3	16
193	969	967	Ditch	Slumping	a		Sev	Oxidised compact silty fabric with common fine to coarse chalk pellets and rare coarse red pellets	2	10
165	902	844	Ditch	Backfill	s	fs/ hf	Sev	Oxidised compact silty fabric with common fine to coarse chalk pellets and rare coarse red pellets	1	80
178	866	865	Gully	Disuse	s	hf	Sev	Compact, oxidised fine sandy clay with occ mica and rare fine sub-angular flint	6	82

Table 8. Summary Fired Clay Catalogue

Statement of Potential

4.4.1 The majority of the material was largely undiagnostic and therefore has little archaeological significance.

B.11.5 The vitrified clay is likely barely recognisable fragments of structural daub and clay daub lumps which have been intentionally burnt within large bonfires of old or decayed structural material such as panels from dwellings etc. or that some of this material has been incinerated in fires during the process of making it. An alternative explanation is that this represents material from ovens or kilns which have ignited or possibly from metalworking hearths. The absence of any clear association with persistent firing and/or with iron slag dictates against the latter explanation.

B.11.6 This type of vitrified clay is sometimes referred to as 'Iron age grey' on account of its association with Late Iron Age or Romano-British settlements. Another interpretation is that it represents a mixture of clay and fuel ash (Bayley et al. 2001, 21). However, the most likely interpretation is that this material is a form of highly-fired structural daub, and in the current context this may be Romano-British in date.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.11.7 This material has been fully recorded. This material and report should be consulted when/if excavation work produces more fired clay. After that it should be considered for discard.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction

C.1.1 The animal bone from Grange Farm, Alconbury Weald, Cambridgeshire represents faunal remains weighing 2.58kg. There were ¬¬38 identifiable fragments recorded retrieved from hand collection and a single fragment from environmental samples. Bone was recovered mainly from ditches, a posthole, a gully and a pit. The species represented include cattle (Bos taurus), sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra), horse (Equus caballus) and pig (Sus scrofa), The material likely dates to the Iron Age and Roman periods.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

C.1.3 The faunal remains are fairly evenly spread between cattle, sheep/goat and horse remains, with horse consisting of an additional fragment.

C.1.4 The condition of the bone is fair and a moderate level of fragmentation.

C.1.5 Ageing data was minimal, however dental wear indicates that a cattle was slaughtered at 32-33 months of age at death.

C.1.6 There appears to be a distinct bias in element distribution as most elements are cranial and feet elements (63%), suggesting they are remnants of primary butchery waste, disposed of in features. It should be noted however that loose teeth are robust and therefore more likely to survival.

C.1.7 No taphonomic changes are noticeable of the identifiable faunal remains.

C.1.8 While the volume of bone recovered was not abundant, the remains do indicate that there were signs of domestic activity in those features where bone was recovered. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the resident's diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments, but because cattle yield more meat than both sheep and pig.

Species	NISP	NISP%
Cattle	12	31.6
Sheep/Goat	12	31.6
Horse	13	34.2
Pig	1	2.6
TOTAL	**38**	**100.0**

Table 9. Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.9 The assemblage is of a small size and cannot provide any further significant interpretations. Should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable. As various large excavations have taken place in and around Alconbury, viewing this data in conjunction with previous faunal remains would aid in interpreting the overall regime and farming and husbandry.

C.2 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.2.1 Seventeen bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Alconbury Weald, Grange Farm, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within various trenches and phasing was not supplied for this assessment.

Methodology

C.2.2 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for 24hrs prior to processing to break down the heavy clay matrix. The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified *Sīraf*-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010) and plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

f=fragmented

Results

C.2.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.2.7 The majority of the samples are either devoid of or contain only small quantities of charcoal. The only exception was Sample 29, fill 1001 of tree throw **1000** (Trench 187), which contains a moderate quantity of charcoal, 35ml. Interestingly, Sample 19, fill 824 of ditch **823** (Trench 165), contains an unidentifiable carbonised fragment which may be dung.

C.2.8 Only three samples contain botanical remains other than charcoal. Sample 20, fill 842 of ditch **841** (Trench 160), contains a single dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed and Sample 27, fill 919 of ditch **918** (Trench 181), contains a single campion (*Silene* sp.) seed. Sample 29 contains a single fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*).

C.2.9 The samples contain varying quantities of molluscs. The samples containing the largest quantity of molluscs are Sample 26, fill 901 of ditch **844** (Trench 165), and Sample 14, fill 740 of ditch **739** (Trench 143).

C.2.10 A few fragments of pottery were recovered from the samples which may be suitable for dating.

Trench no.	Sample no.	Context no.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Weed seeds	Tree/shrub macrofossils	Indet. Macro	Ostracods	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery	Small mammal bones	Large mammal bones
133	15	754	753	Cultivation row	14	15	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
141	12	681	678	Ditch	14	20	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0
142	13	691	690	Ditch	17	20	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0
143	14	740	739	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	+	++++	0	0	0	0
143	16	770	769	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	+	<1	#	0	0
151	11	643	641	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0
160	20	842	841	Ditch	17	5	+	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
161	22	873	871	Ditch	12	10	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0
161	23	875	871	Ditch	12	5	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0
161	25	890	889	Gully terminus	12	5	0	0	0	0	+	1	#	0	0
165	19	824	823	Ditch	14	20	0	0	+	0	+	0	0	#	0
165	26	901	844	Ditch	17	30	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	0	0
181	27	919	918	Ditch	19	50	+	0	0	0	‘+++	1	0	0	0
186	24	882	880	Pit	8	2	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0
187	29	1001	1000	Tree throw.	8	25	0	+f	0	0	+	35	0	0	0
192	30	991	990	Cultivation row terminus	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
193	28	969	967	Ditch terminus	9	5	0	0	0	0	++	<1	#	0	#

Table 10. Environmental samples

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Site name: Alconbury Weald, Grange Farm
Site code: ECB6047
Grid Reference TL 2314 7505
Type: Evaluation
Date and duration: 14/10/2019-20/11/2019
Area of Site 14.28 hectares
Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OAE, 15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill, Cambridge, CB23 8SQ, and will be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Stores in due course, under the following accession number: ECB6047

Summary of Results: A total of 82 trenches measuring 50m in length were excavated, of which 58 contained archaeological features. The earliest evidence (apart from residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flints) was of Middle Iron Age activity. This took the form of three dispersed groups of enclosures in the north-west, centre and south-east parts of the investigation area. A small number of possible internal features including gullies, pits and a posthole were also exposed within the enclosures.

A probable Early Romano-British field system consisting of parallel cultivation rows was found in the northern and southern parts of the investigation area. Over 100 of these features were exposed, alternating in areas between north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west alignments, with an average spacing of around 5-6m between them.

The lines of several no-longer extant post-medieval field-boundaries and field drainage systems of similar date were identified in the across the evaluated area. A large pond, likely post-medieval in date was exposed close to Grange Farm itself.

Artefactual evidence recovered includes a small abraded assemblage of primarily Middle Iron Age pottery primarily from the enclosure ditches, with a smaller Roman assemblage from the cultivation features, and post-medieval material from later features and topsoil. The Iron Age enclosures also produced a small amount of animal bone, along with fragments of quernstone and highly fired daub.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-378056		
Project Name	Alconbury Weald, Grange Farm		
Start of Fieldwork	14/10/2019	End of Fieldwork	20/11/2019
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	STUGAF19	Planning App. No.	
HER Number	ECB 6047	Related Numbers	ECB 5774

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After outline determination (eg. A a reserved matter)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☒ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☒ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Cultivation Gully	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Uncertain
Posthole	Uncertain
Pond	Uncertain

Object	Period
Vessel	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Flint Blade	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Metal-working Debris	Roman (43 to 410)
Fired Clay	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Vessel	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Quern	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ceramic building material	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Kiln Bar	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire	Address (including Postcode)	
District	Huntingdonshire	Grange Farm,	

Parish	The Stukeleys	Green End, Great Stukeley, PE28 4AD
HER office	Cambridgeshire	
Size of Study Area	14’277 sq. m	
National Grid Ref	TL 2314 7505	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Andy Thomas
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Nicholas Cox

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores	ECB6047
Digital Archive	OAE	STUGAF19
Paper Archive	CCC Stores	ECB6047

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐

Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

Further Comments

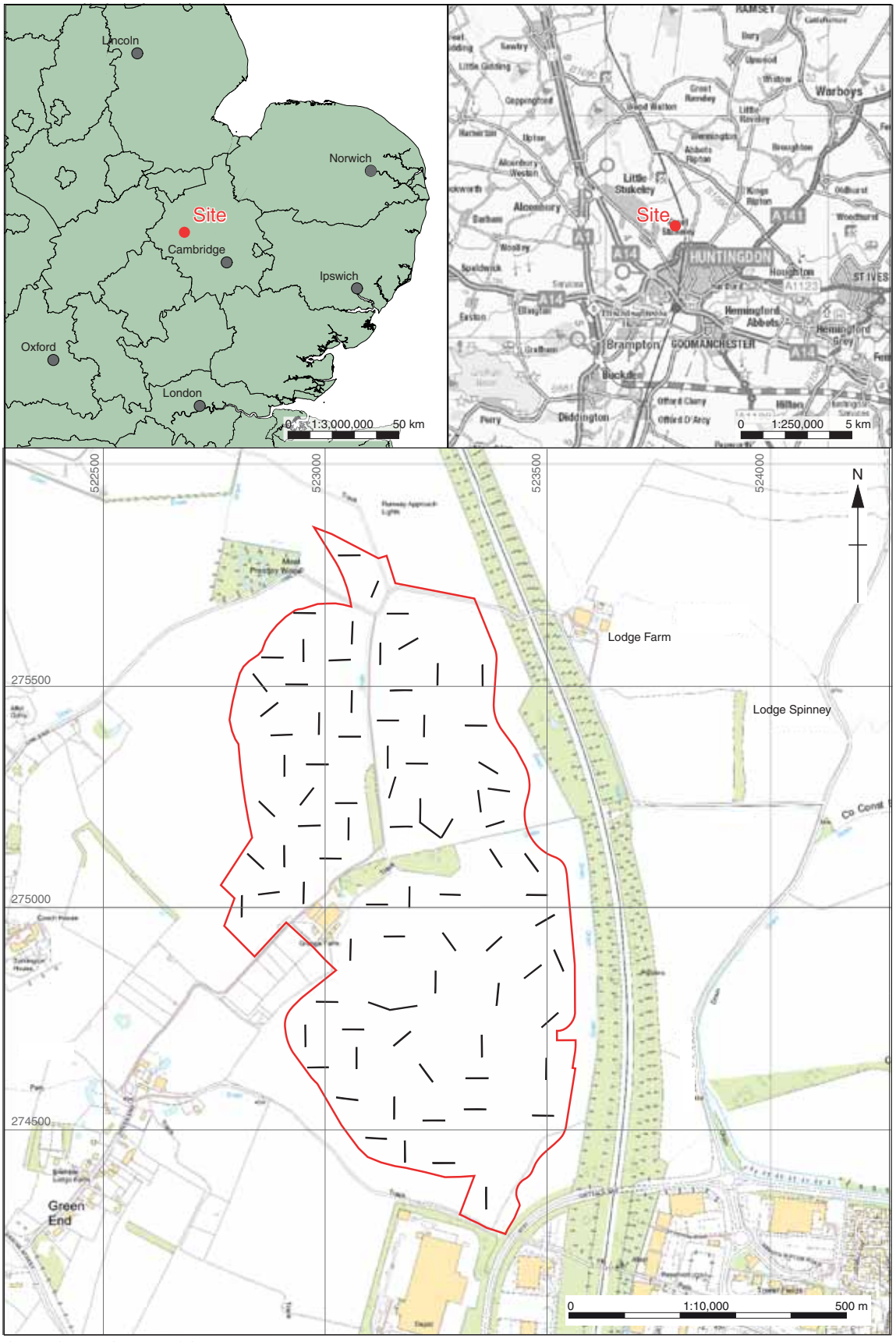

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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

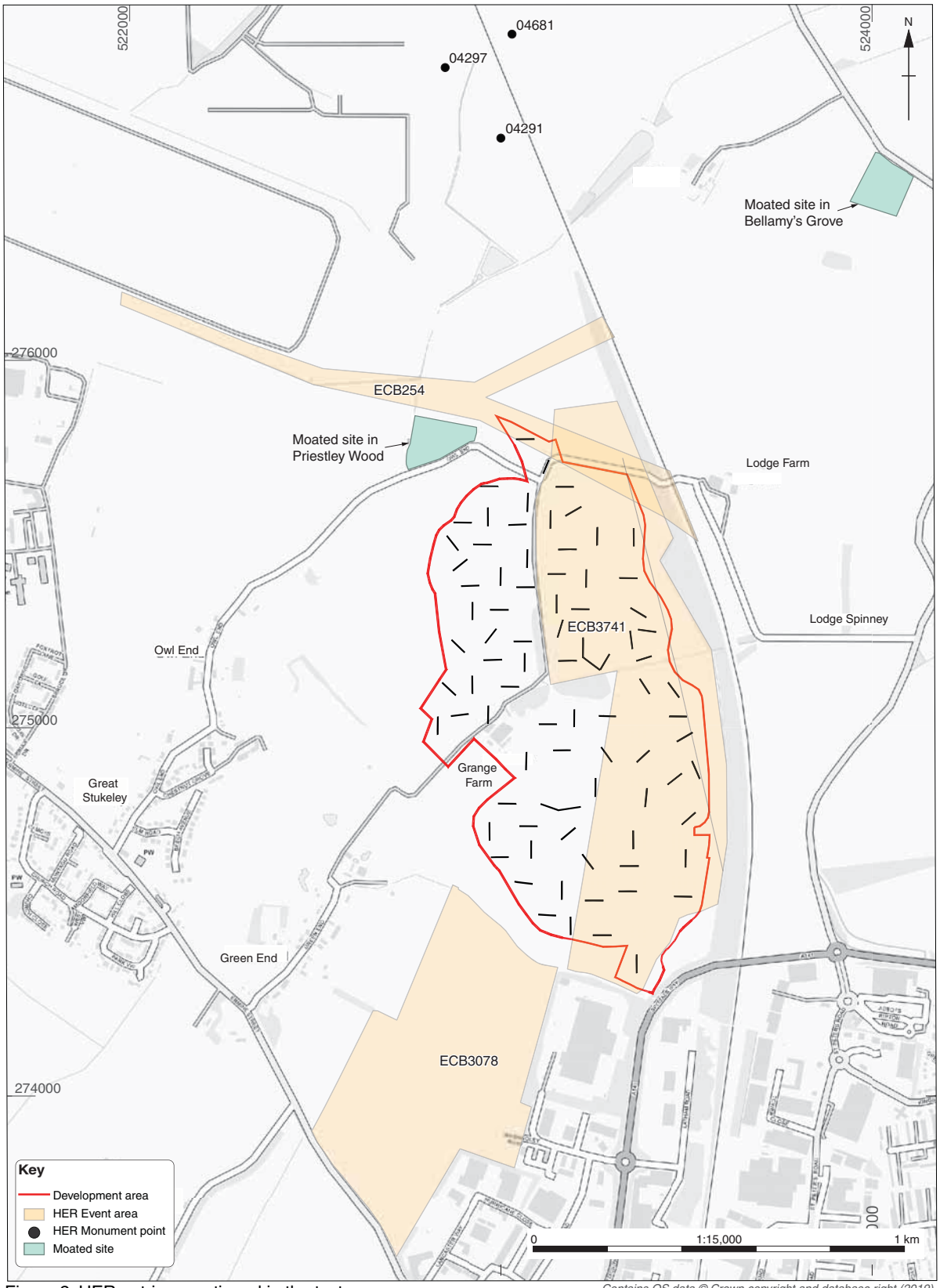

Figure 2: HER entries mentioned in the text

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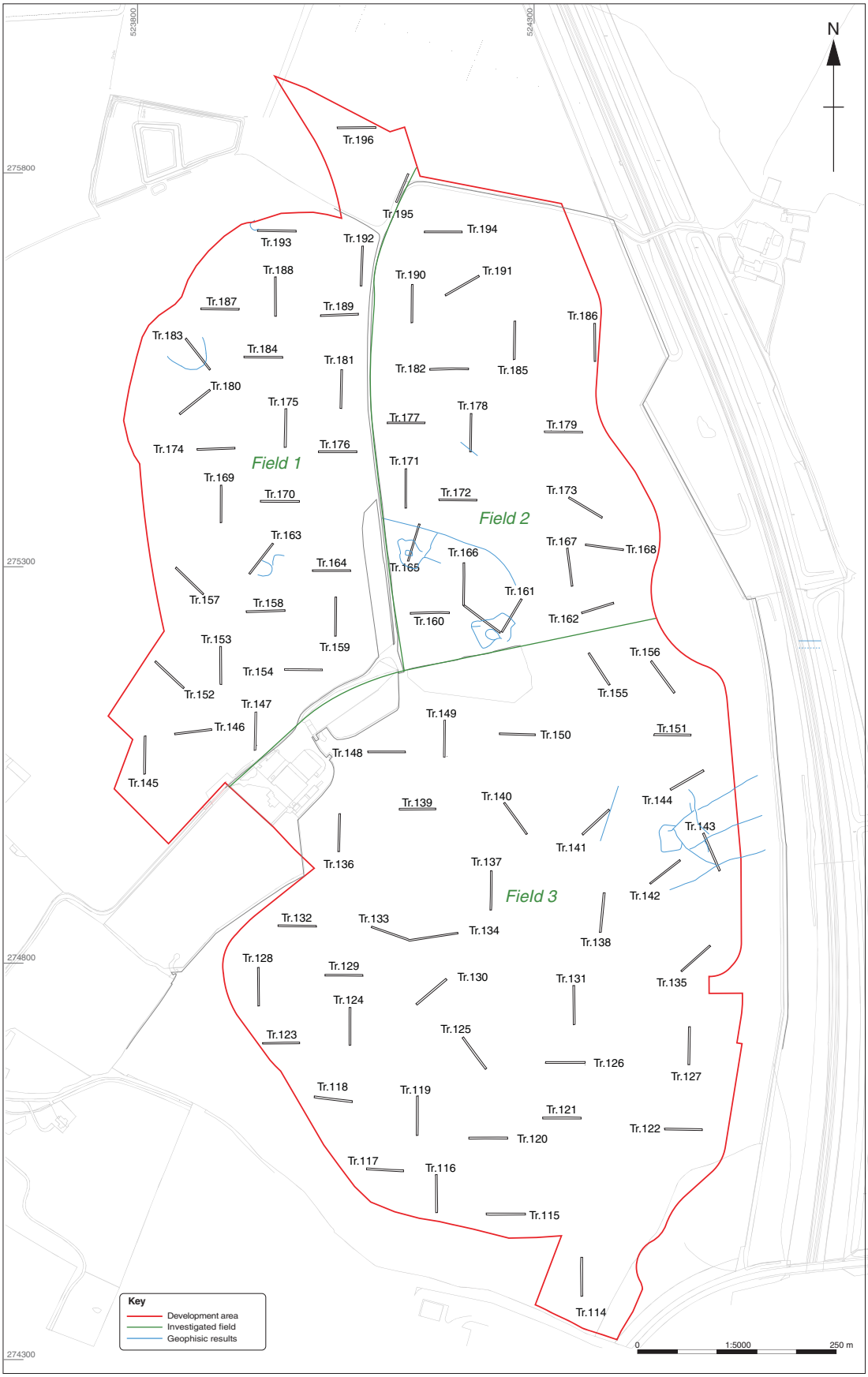

Figure 3: Trench Plan

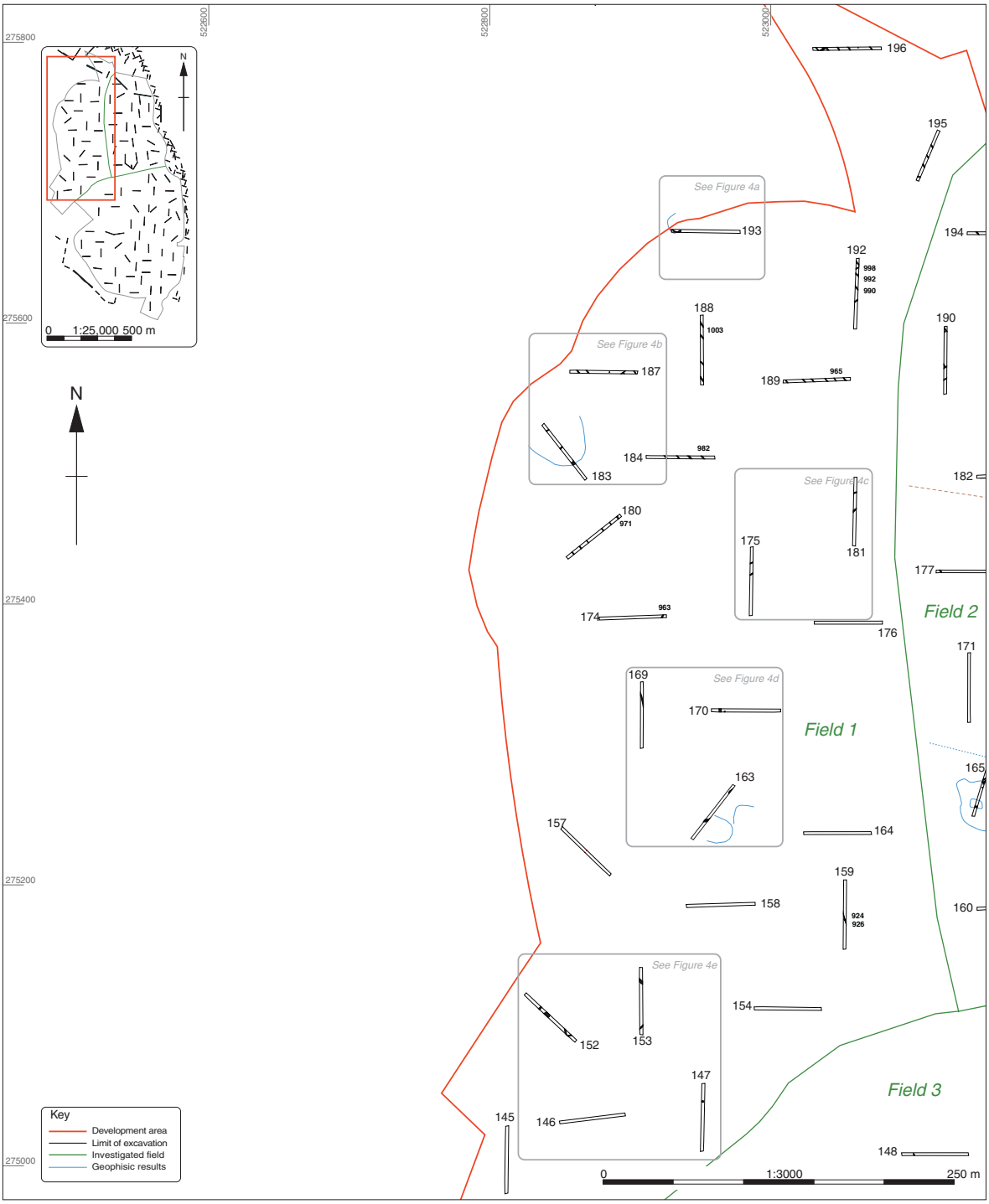

Figure 4: Field 1plan

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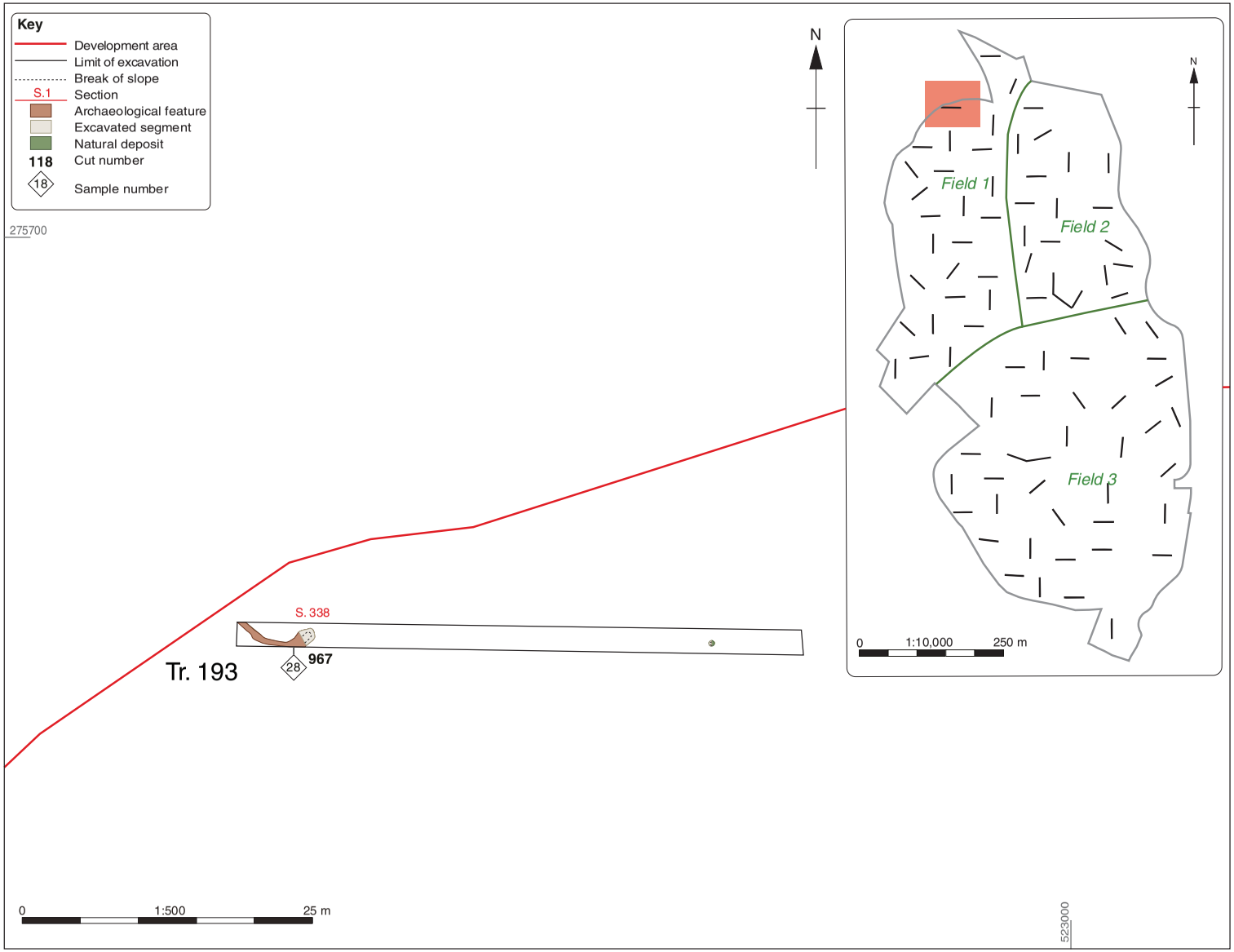

Figure 4a: Detailed trench plan

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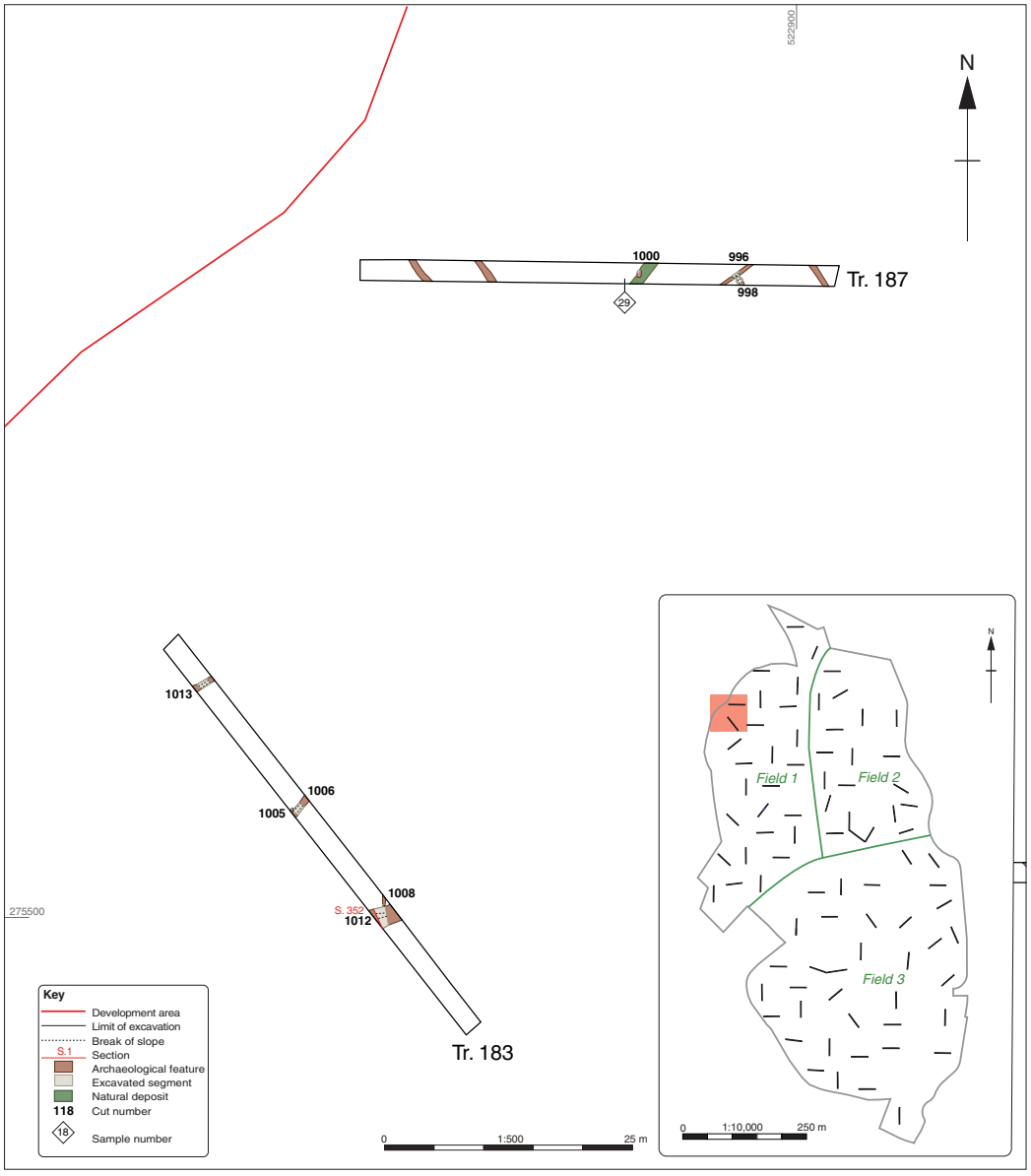

Figure 4b: Detailed trench plan

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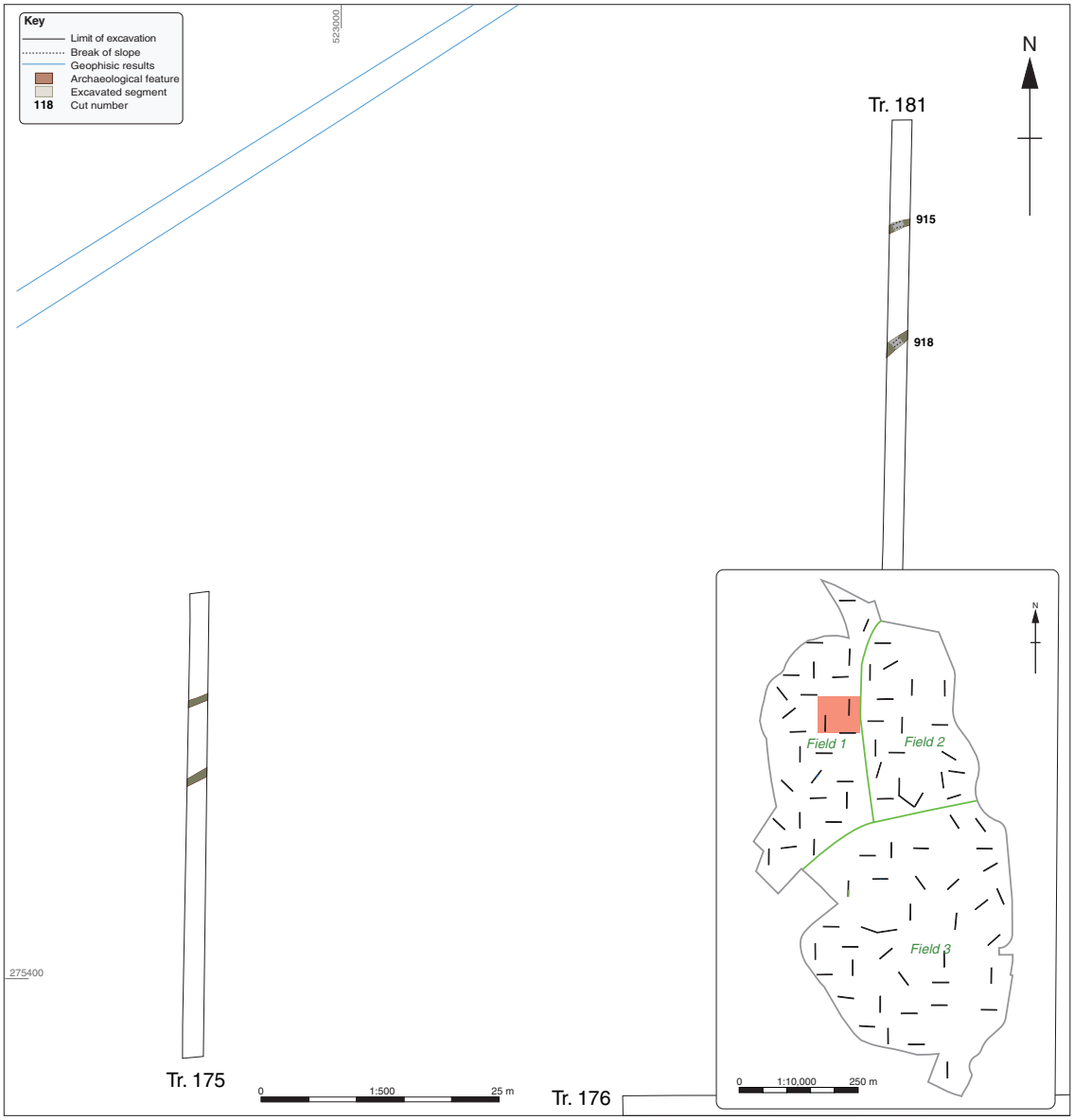

Figure 4c: Detailed trench plan

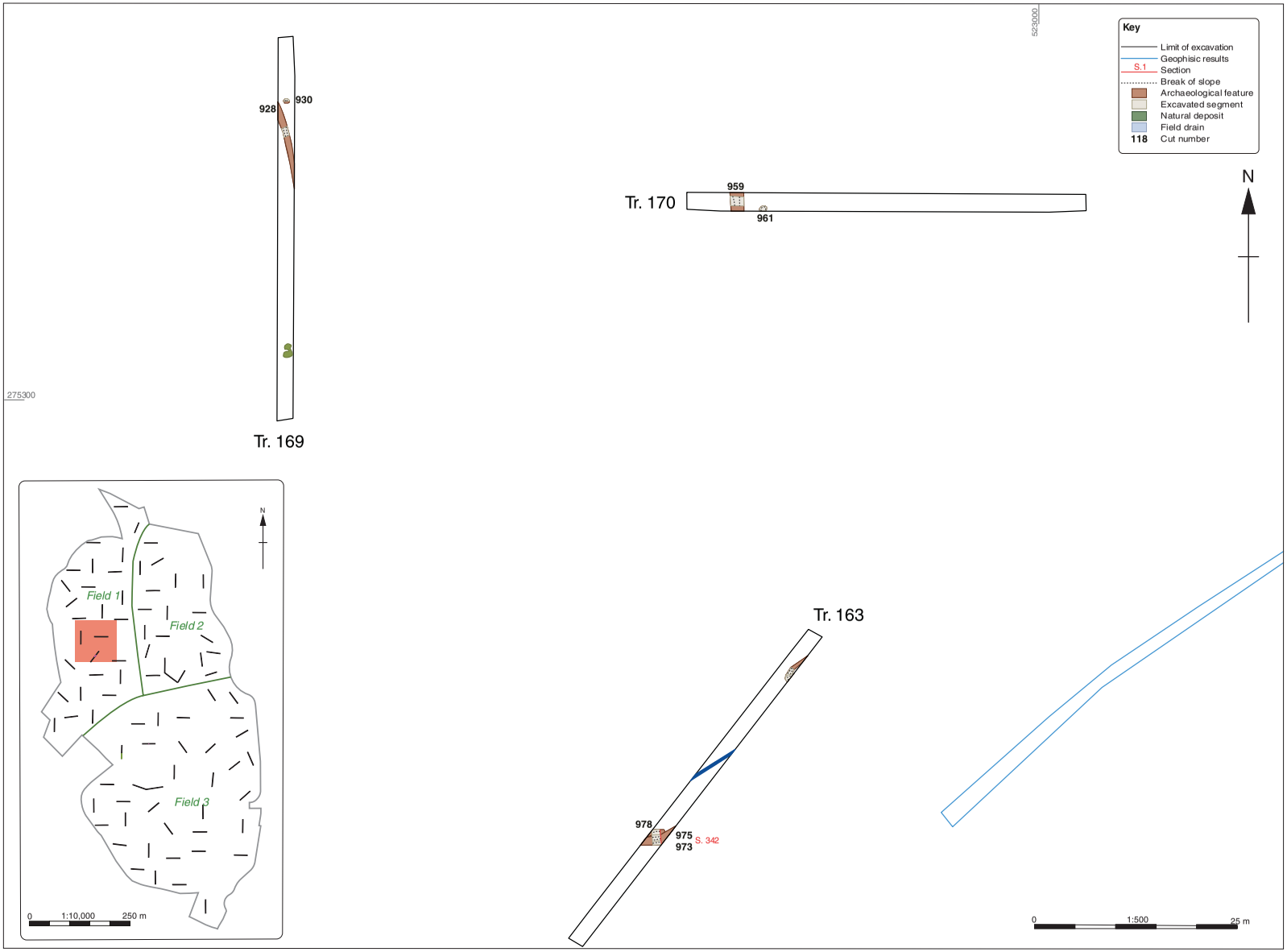

Figure 4d: Detailed trench plan

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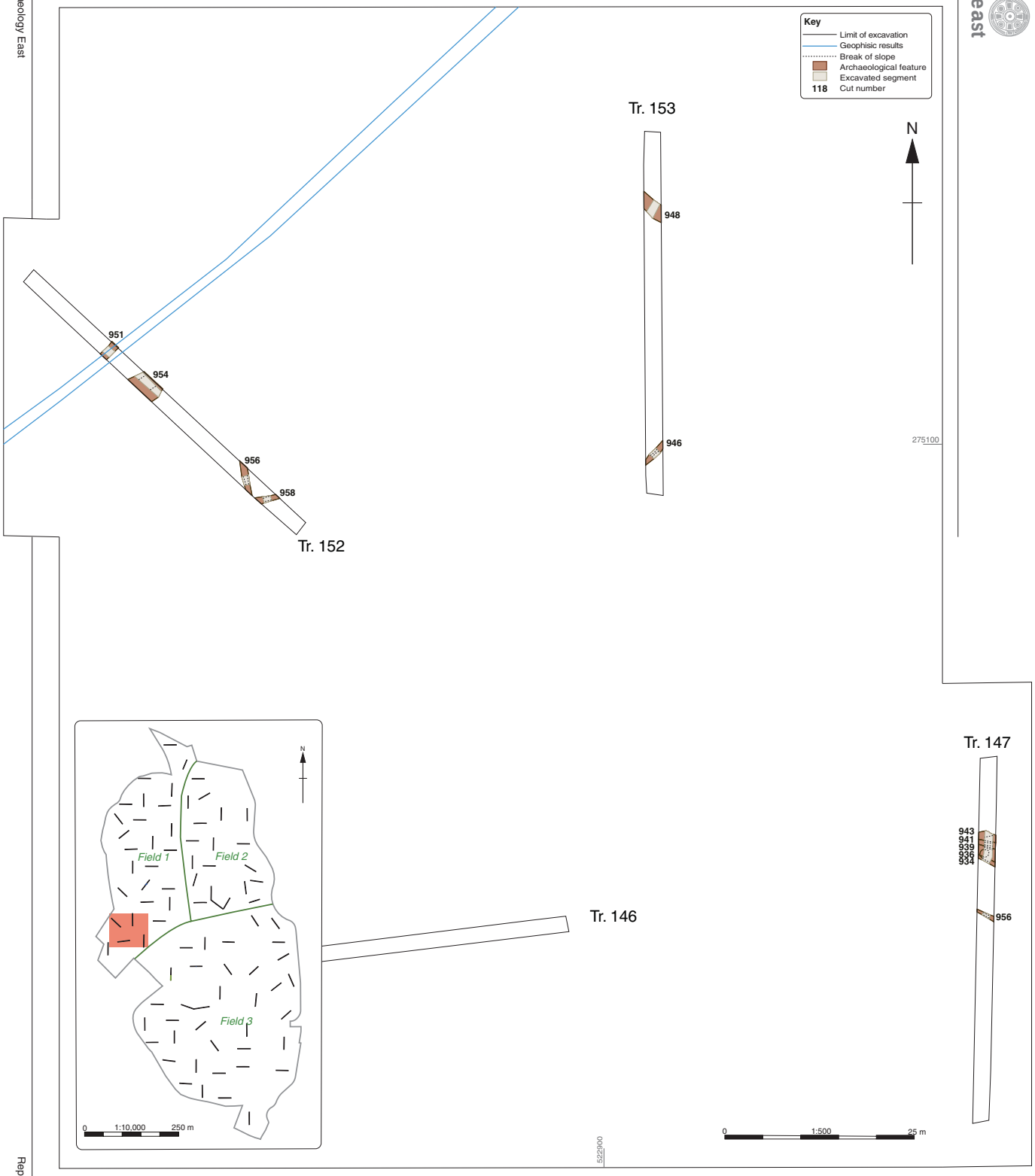

Figure 4e: Detailed trench plan

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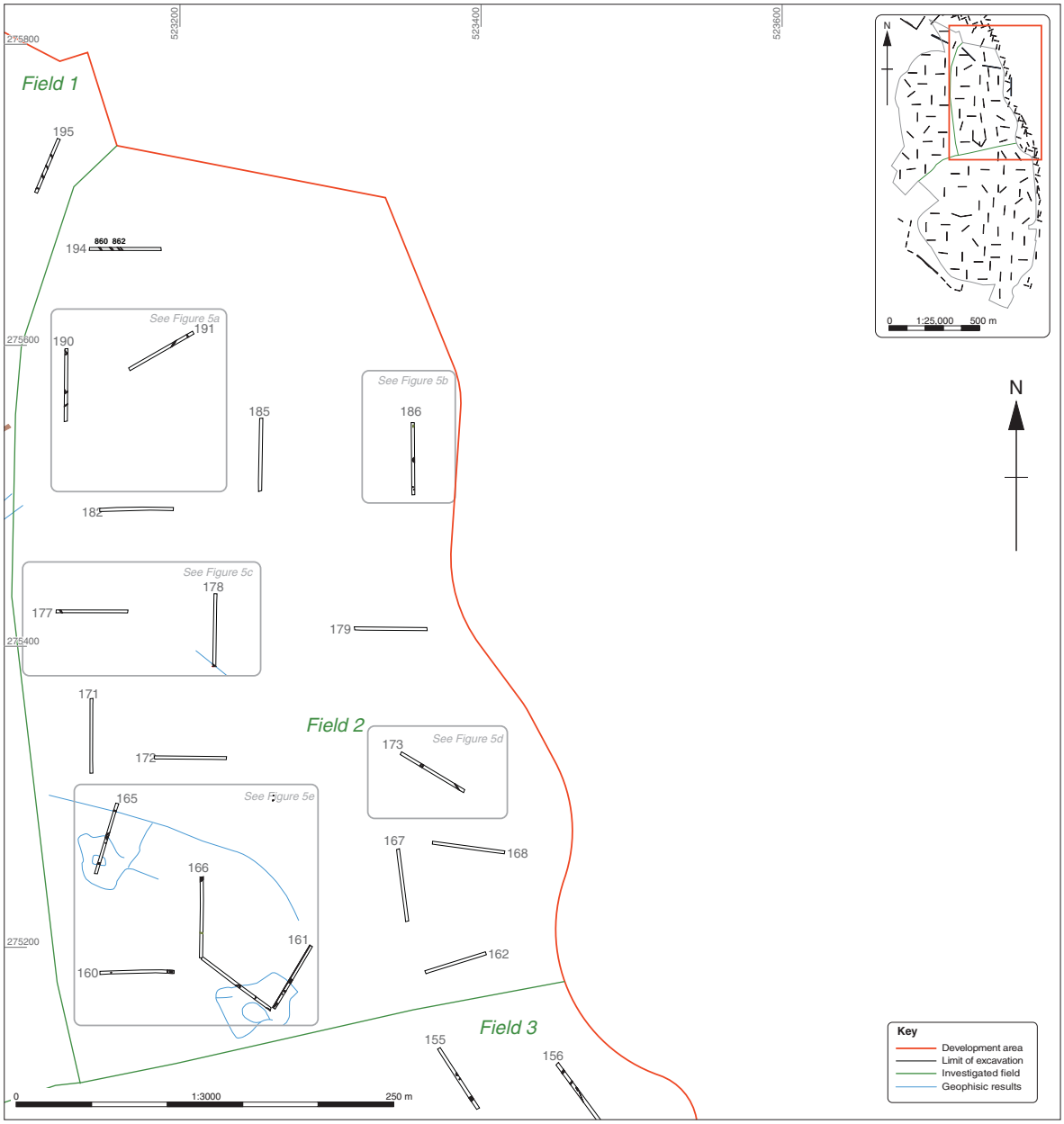

Figure 5: Field 2 plan

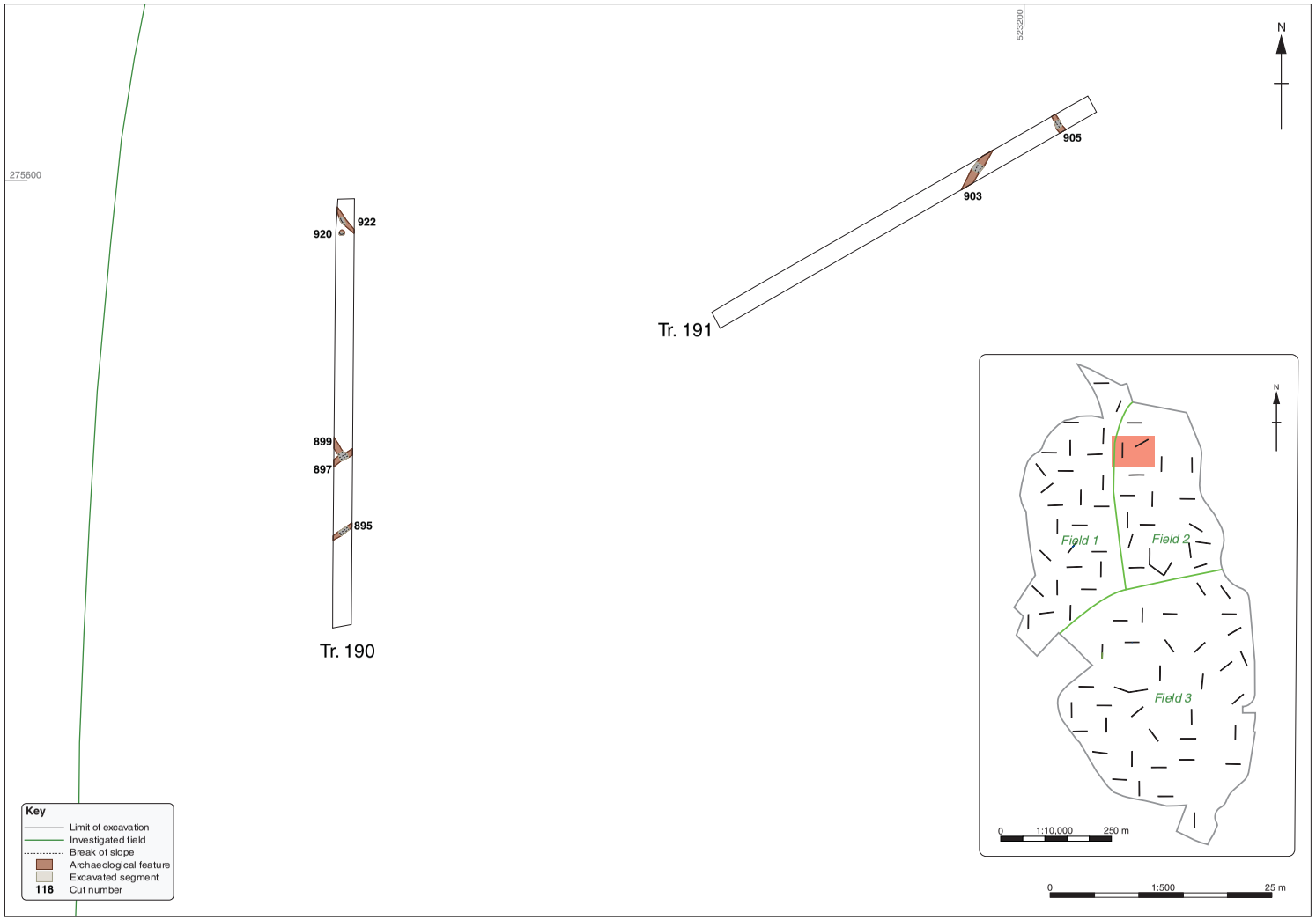

Figure 5a: Detailed trenches plan

Figure 5b: Detailed trench plan

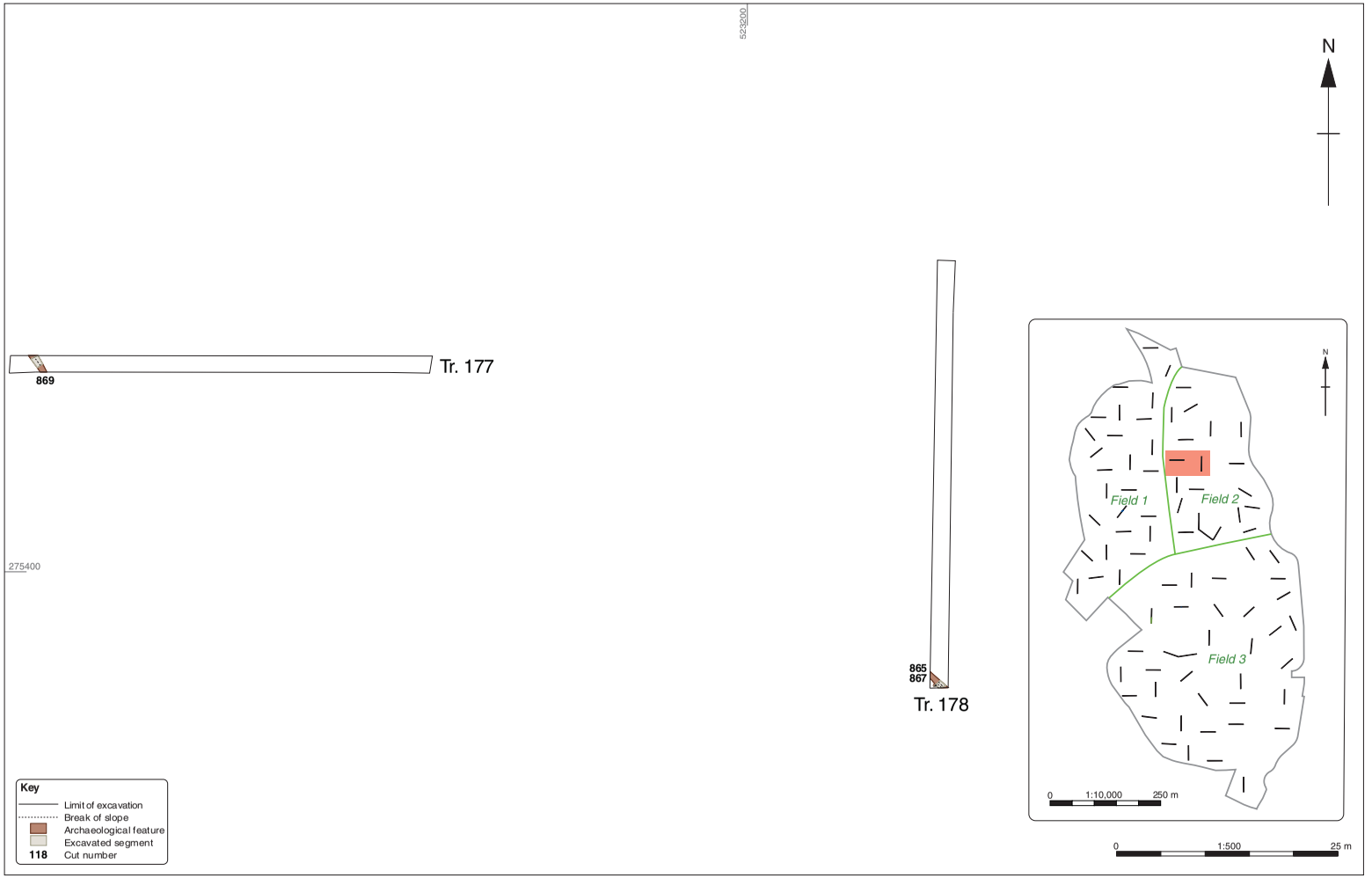

Figure 5c: Detailed trench plan

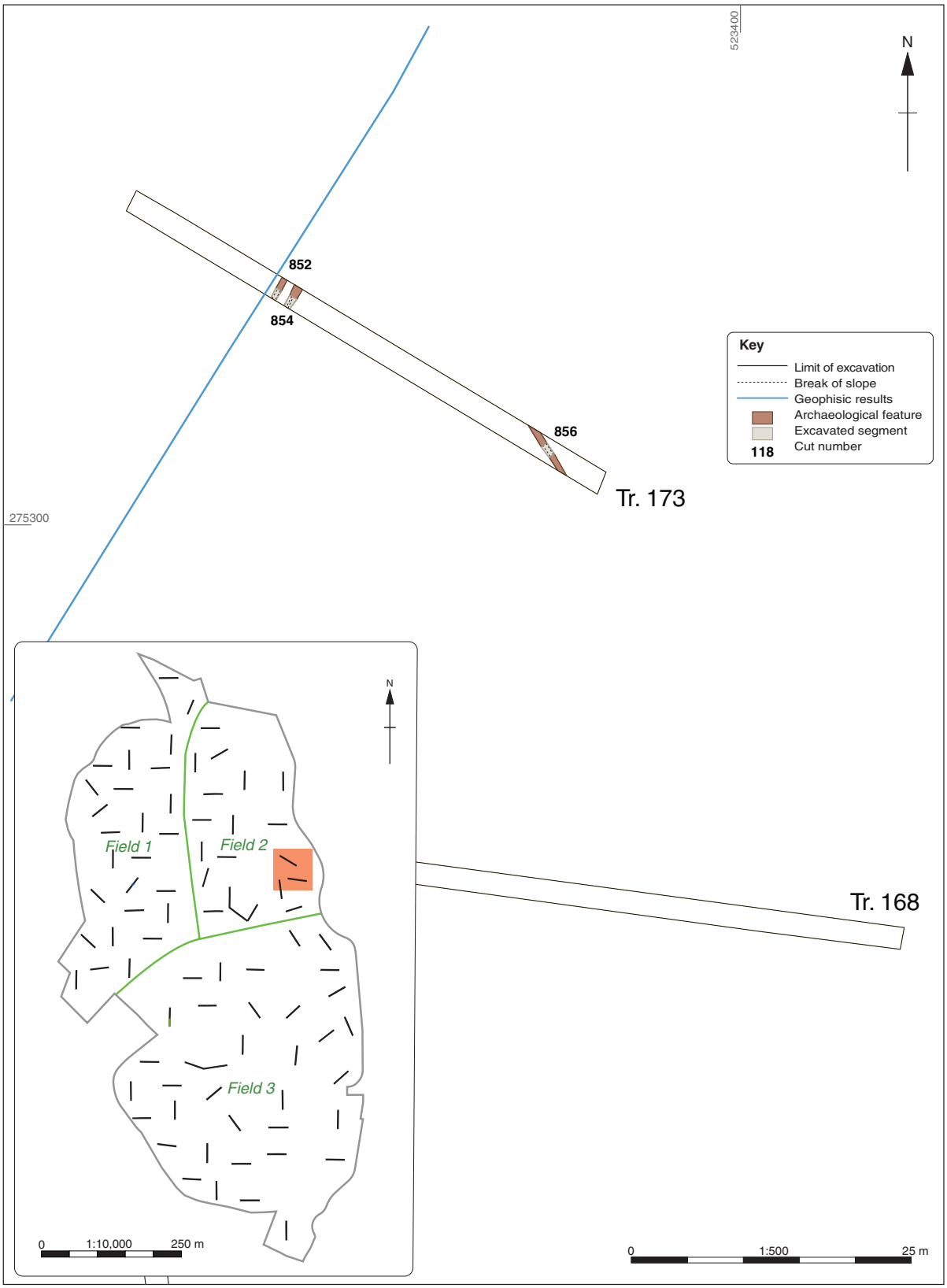

Figure 5d: Detailed trench plan

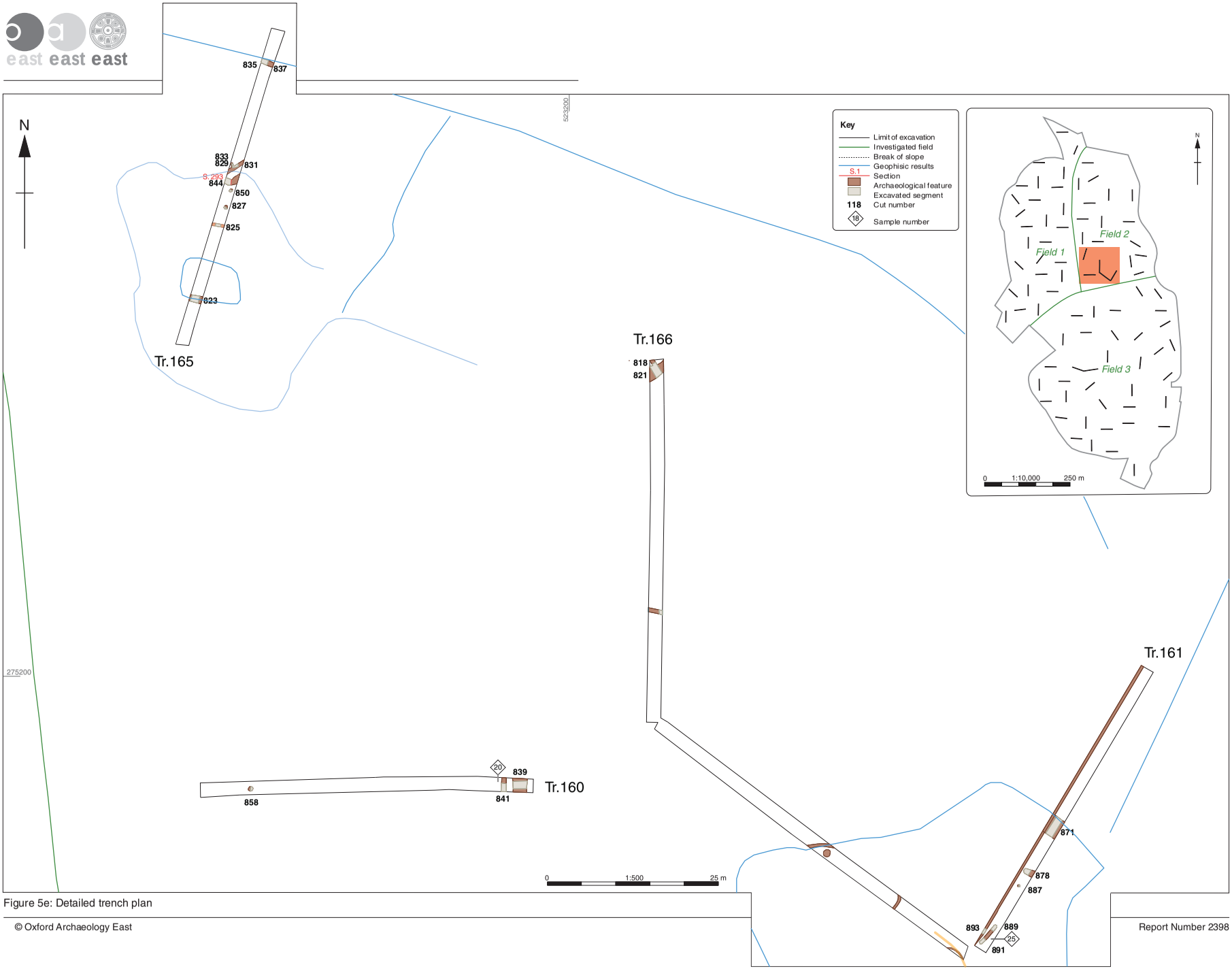

Figure 5e: Detailed trench plan

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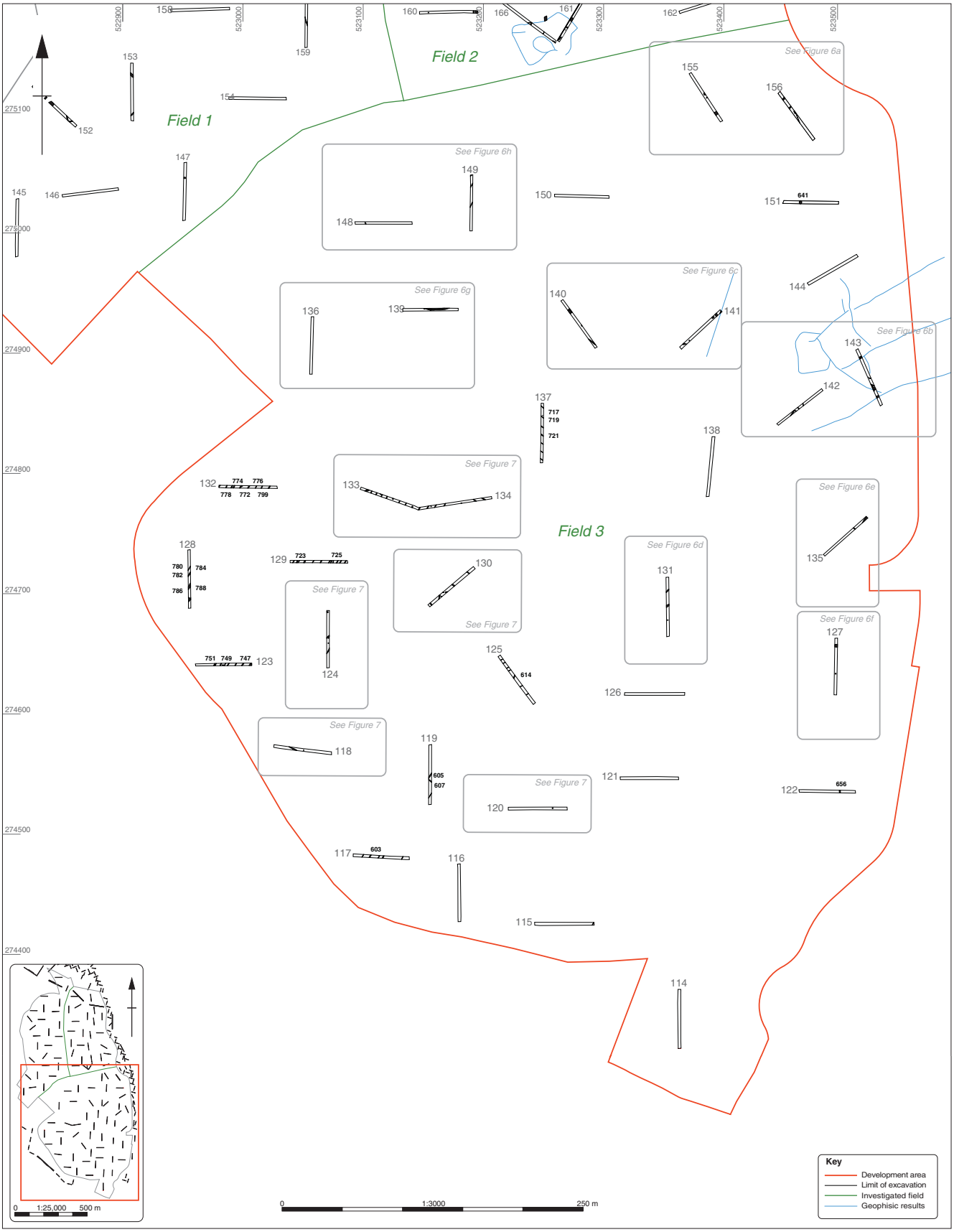

Figure 6: Field 3 plan

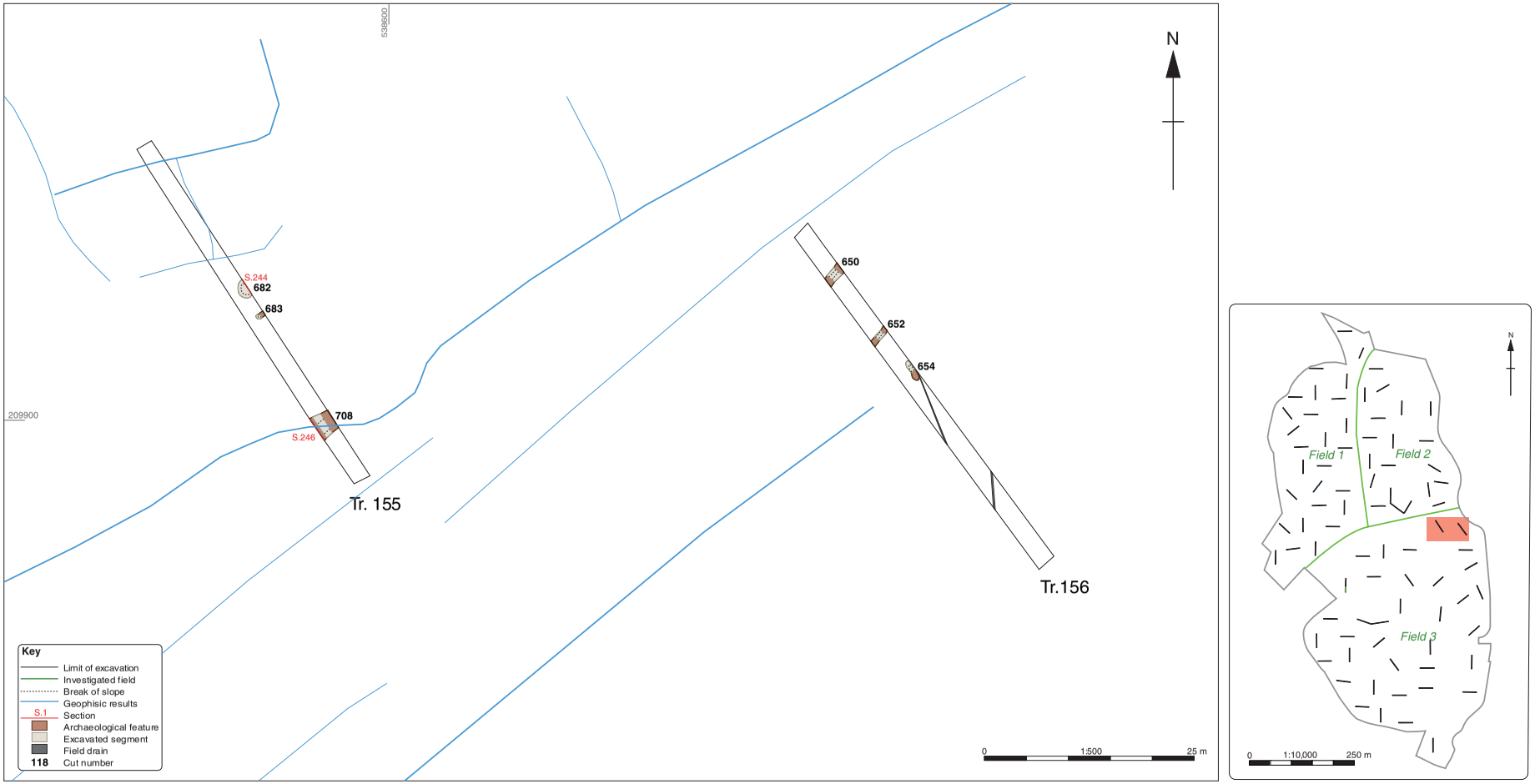

Figure 6a: Detailed trench plan

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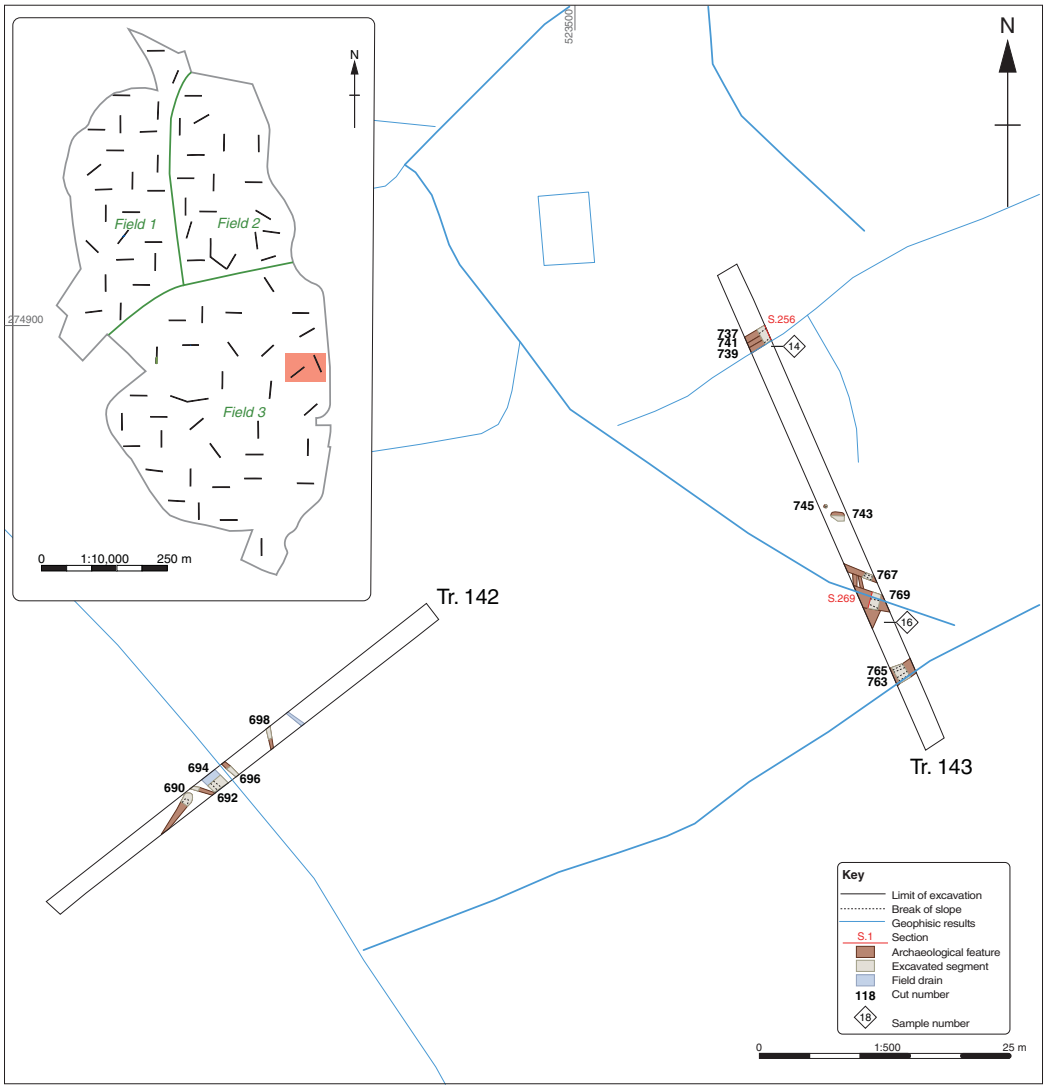

Figure 6b: Detailled trench plan

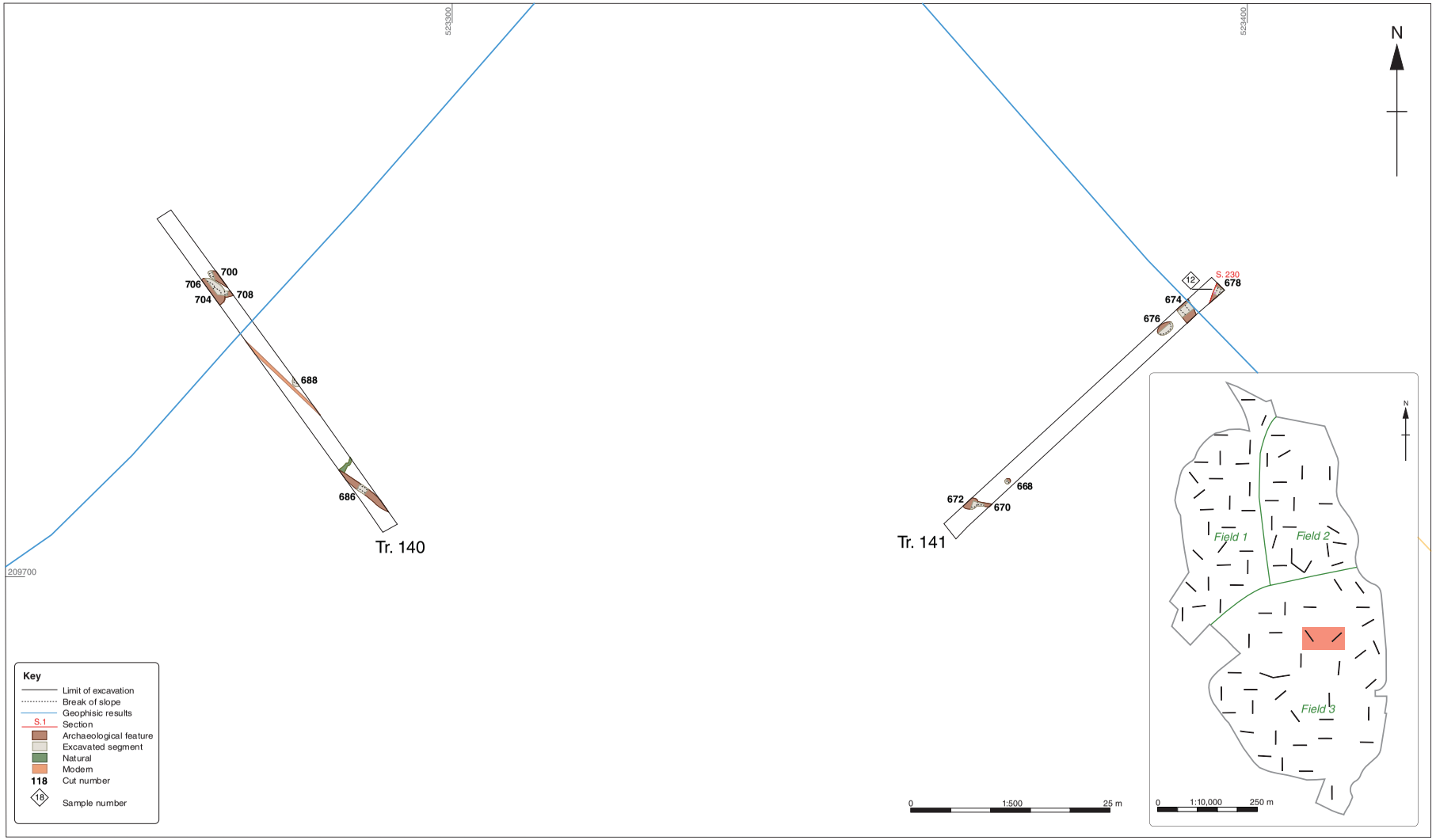

Figure 6c: Detailed trench plan

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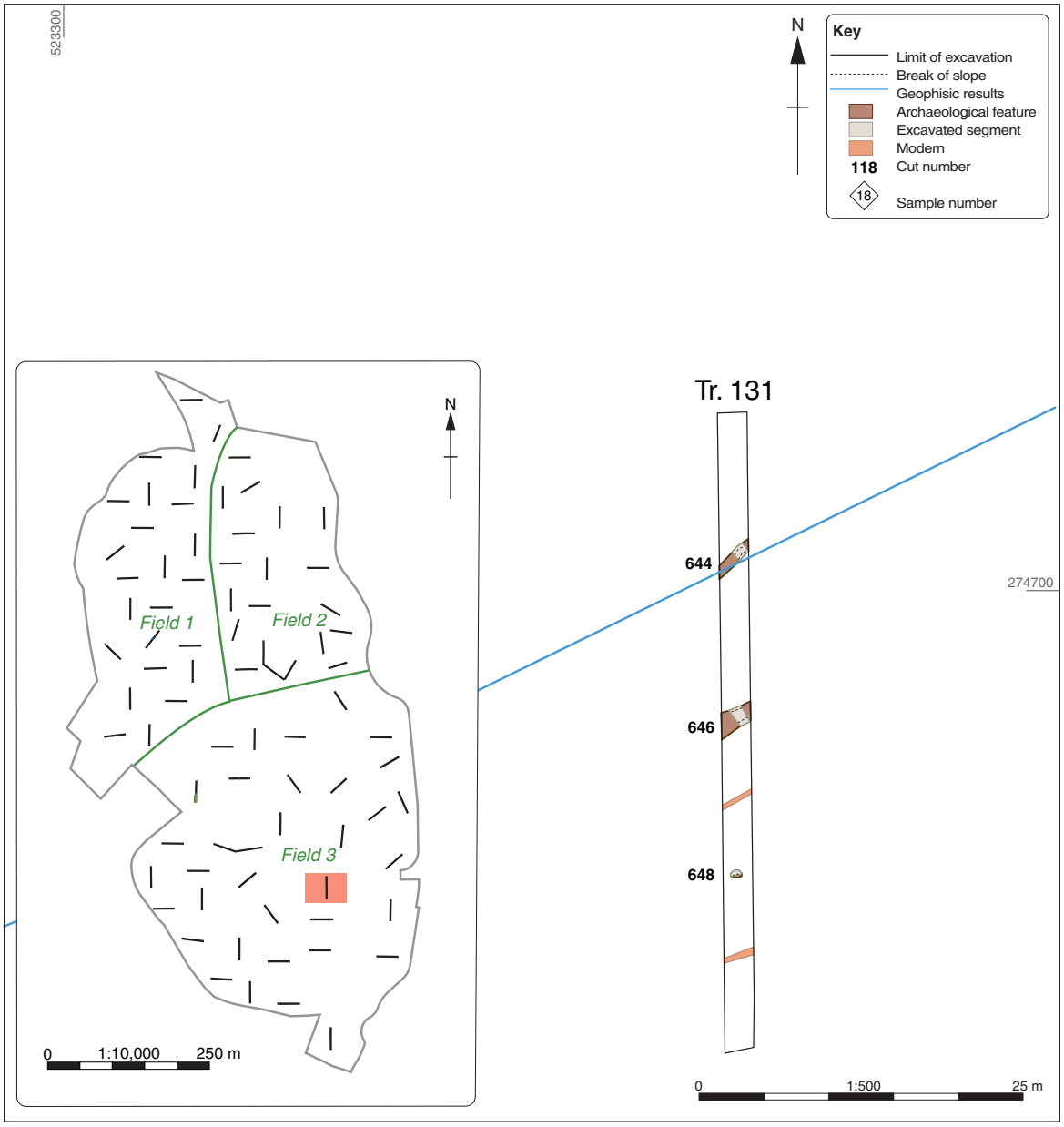

Figure 6d: Detailed trench plan

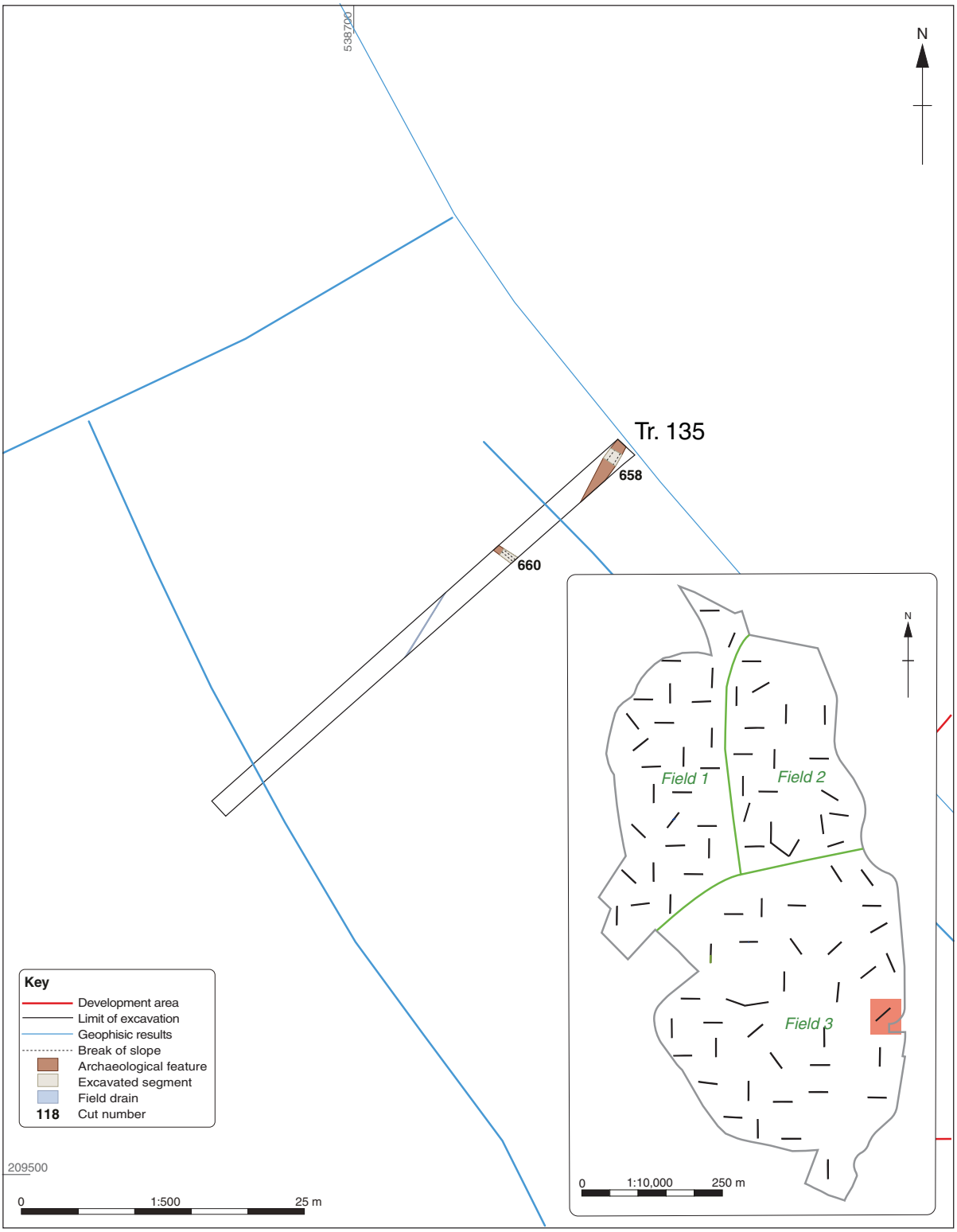

Figure 6e: Detailed trench plan

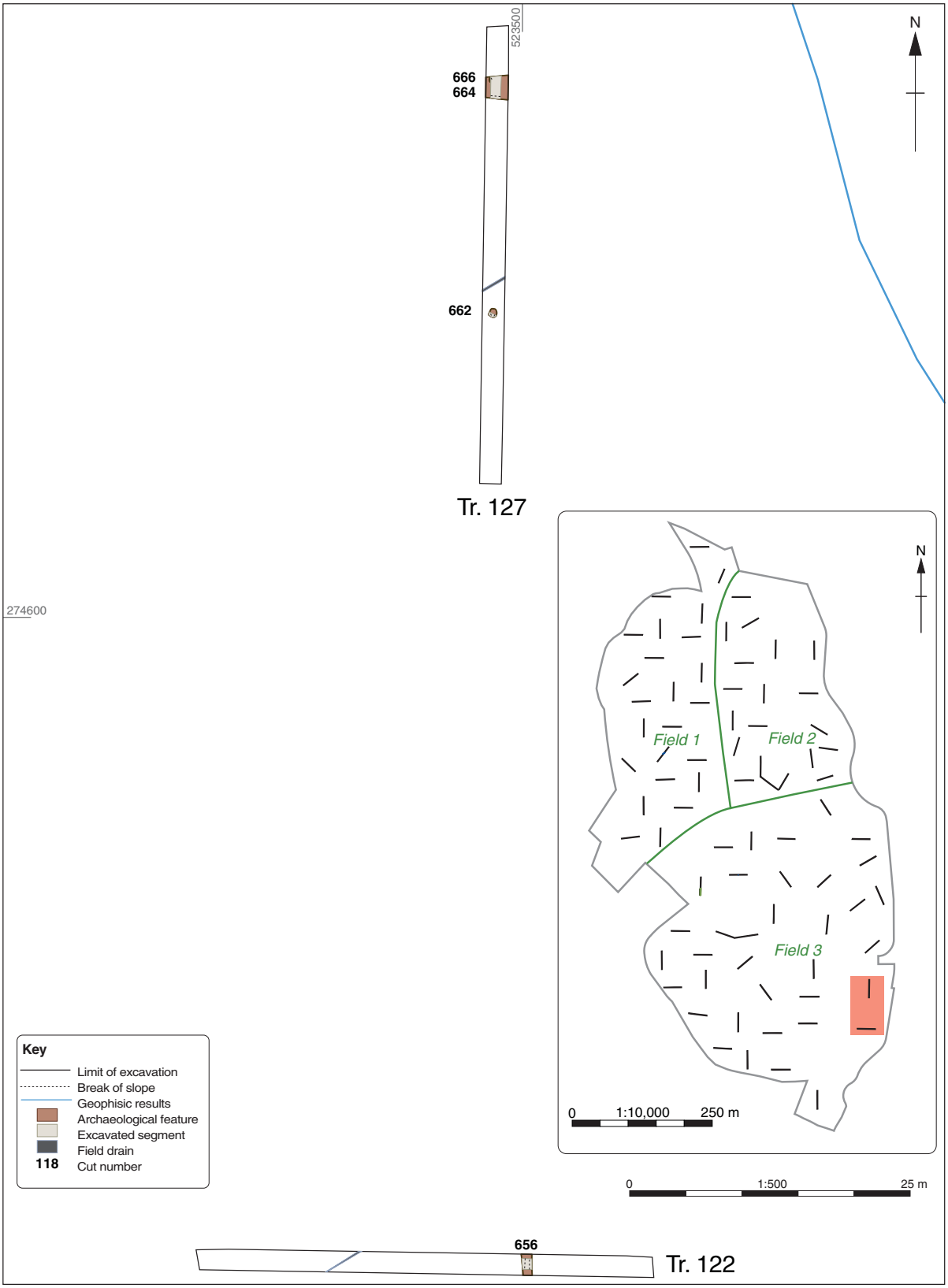

Figure 6f: Detailed trench plan

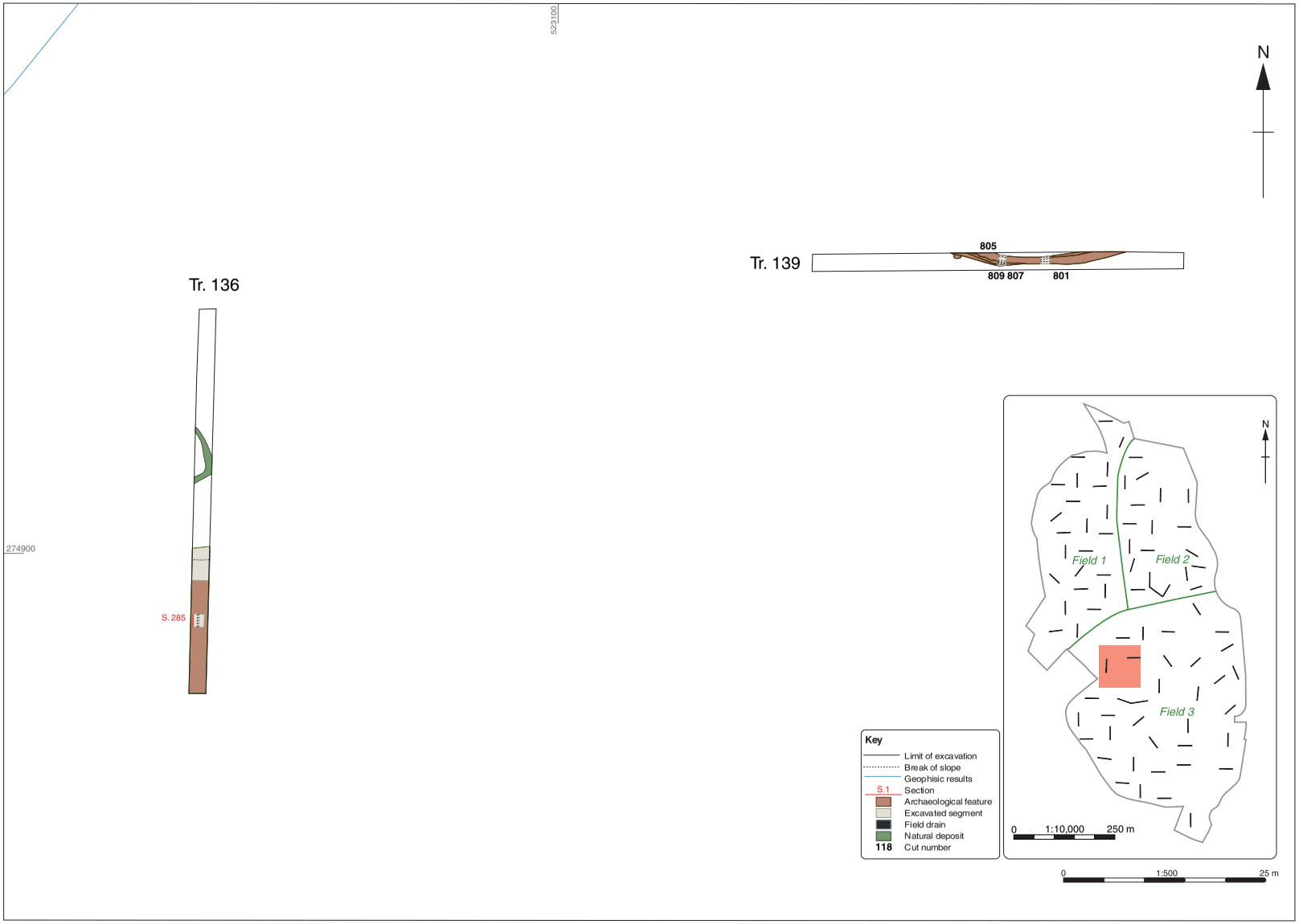

Figure 6g: Detailde trench plan

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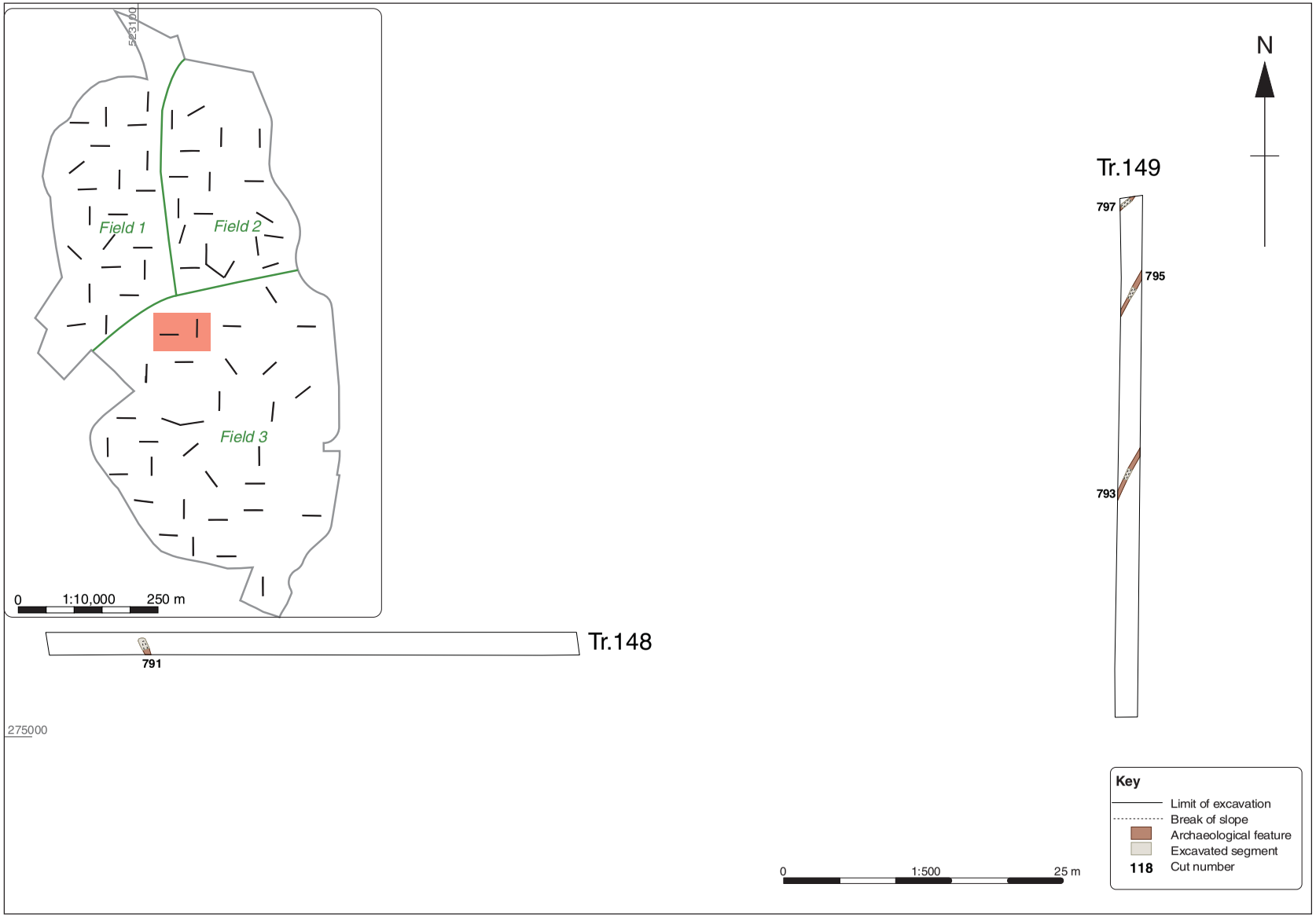

Figure 6h: Detailed trench plan

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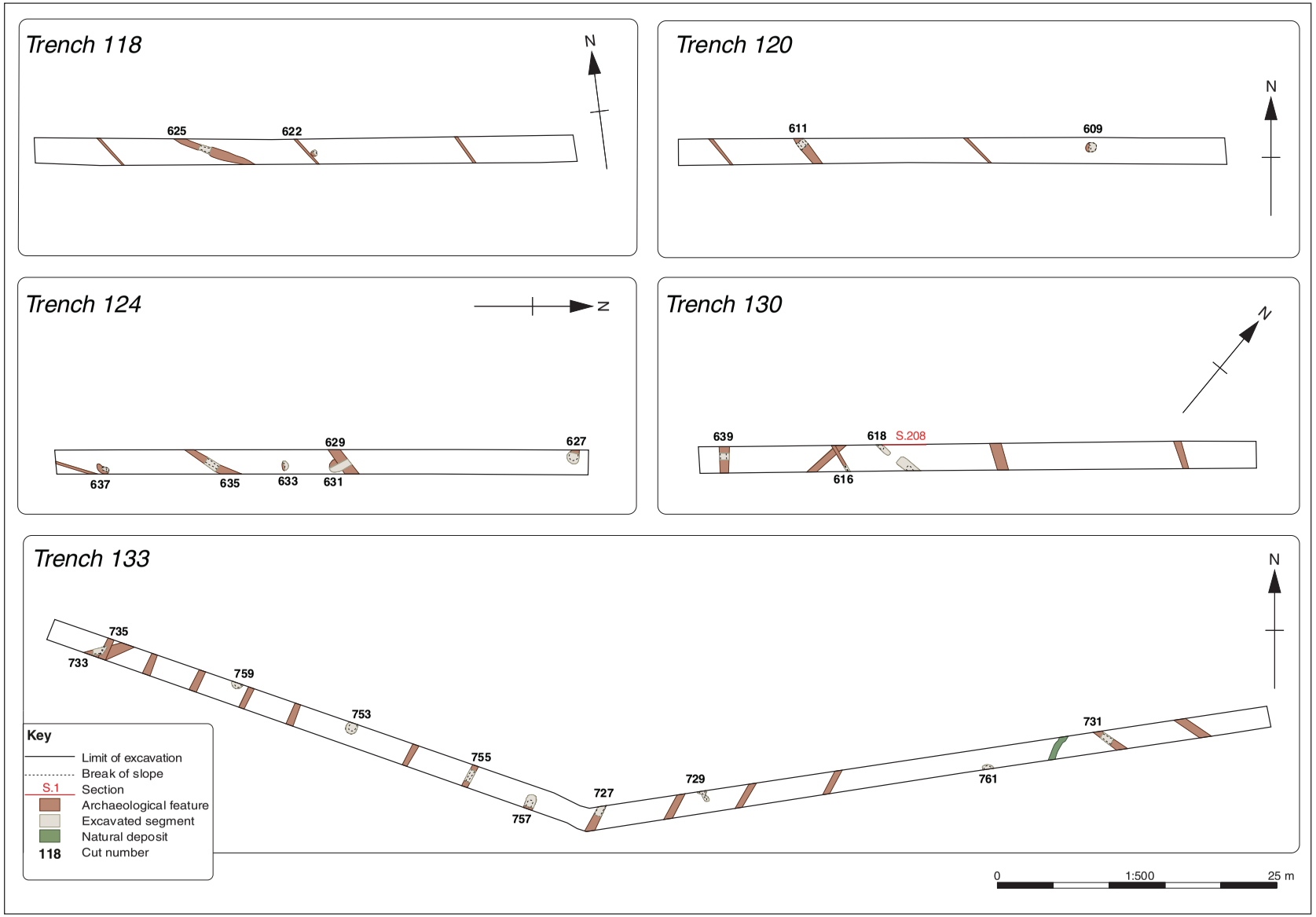

Figure 7: Detailed trenches plans

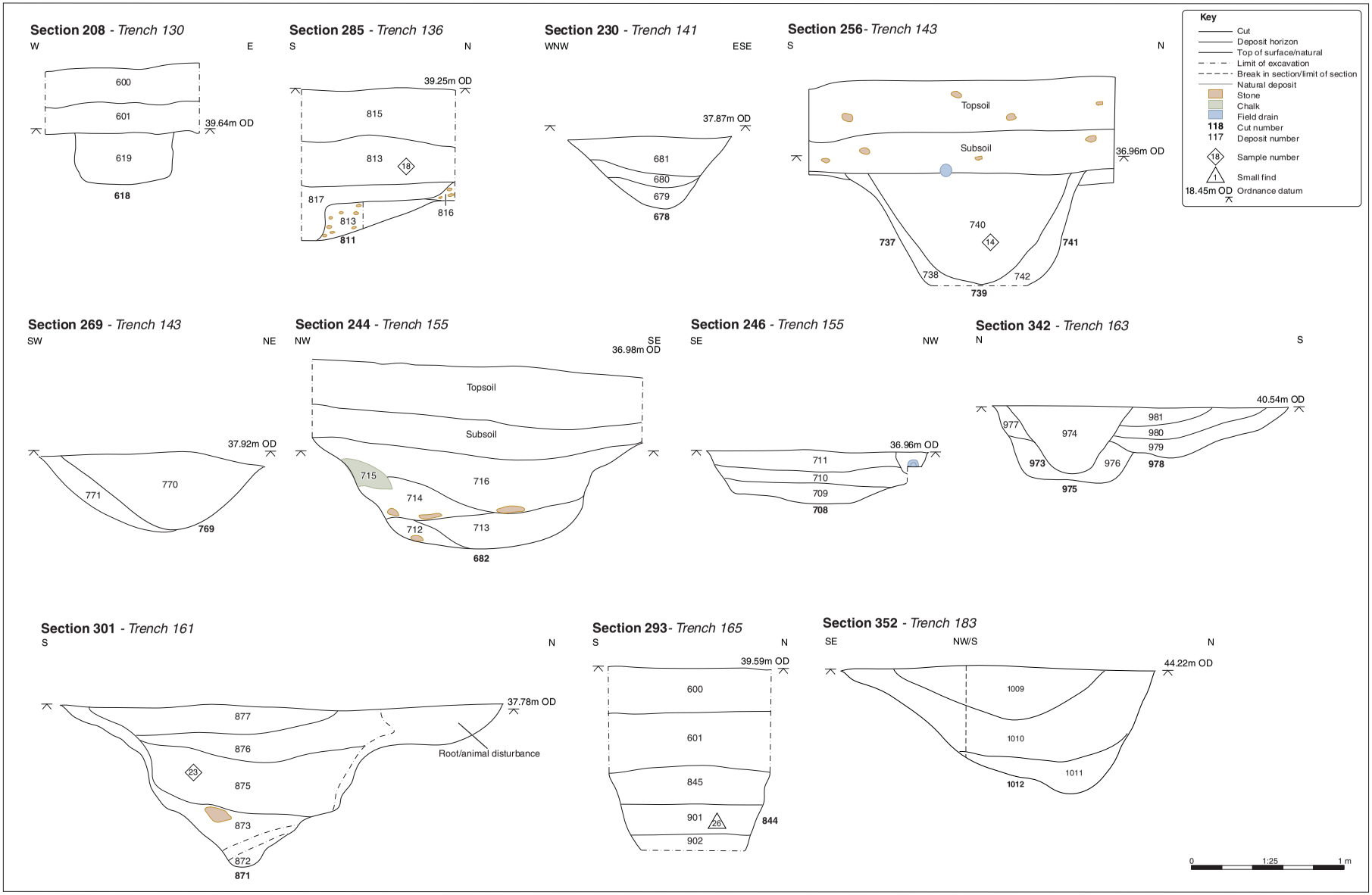

Figure 8: Selected sections

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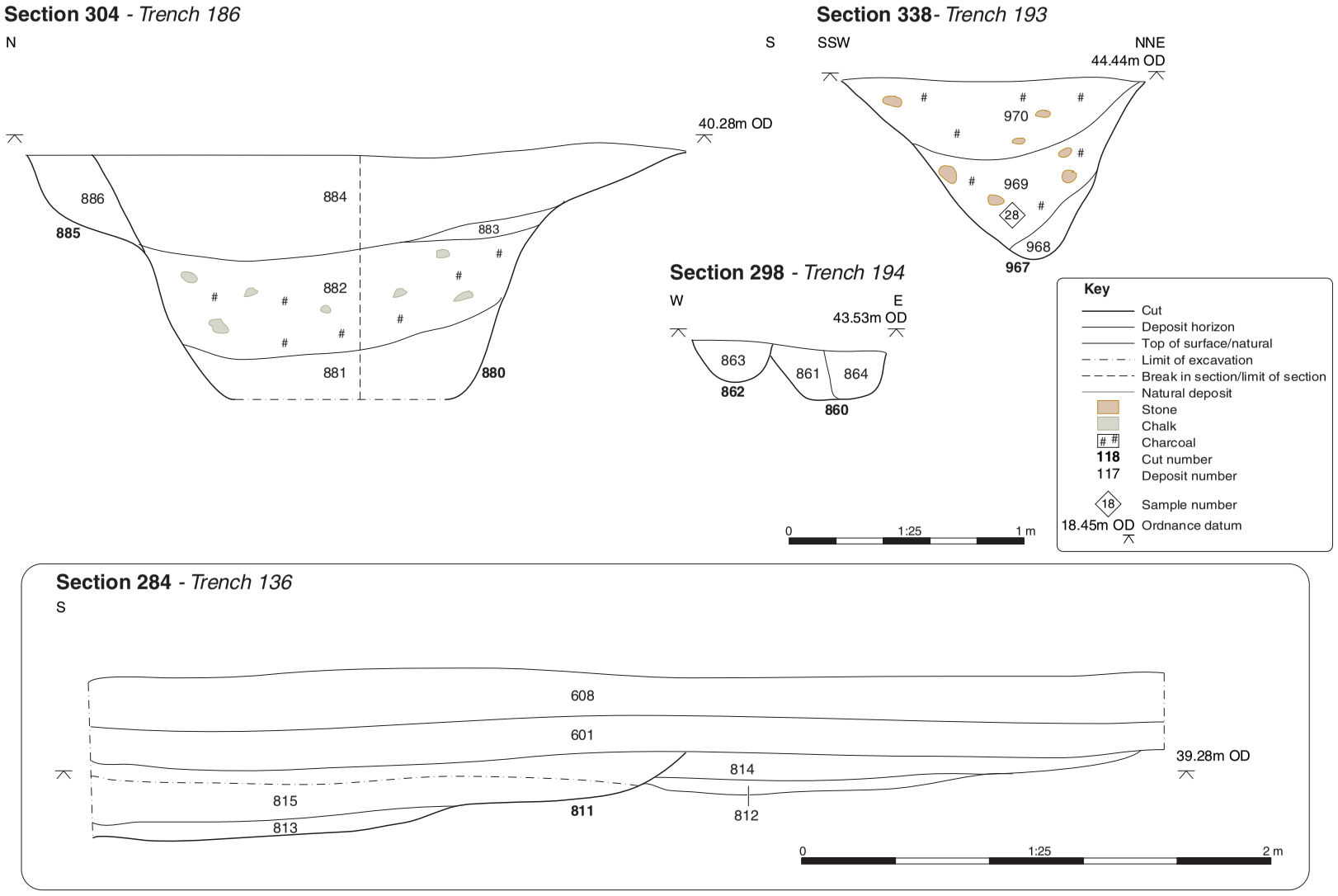

Figure 9: Selected sections

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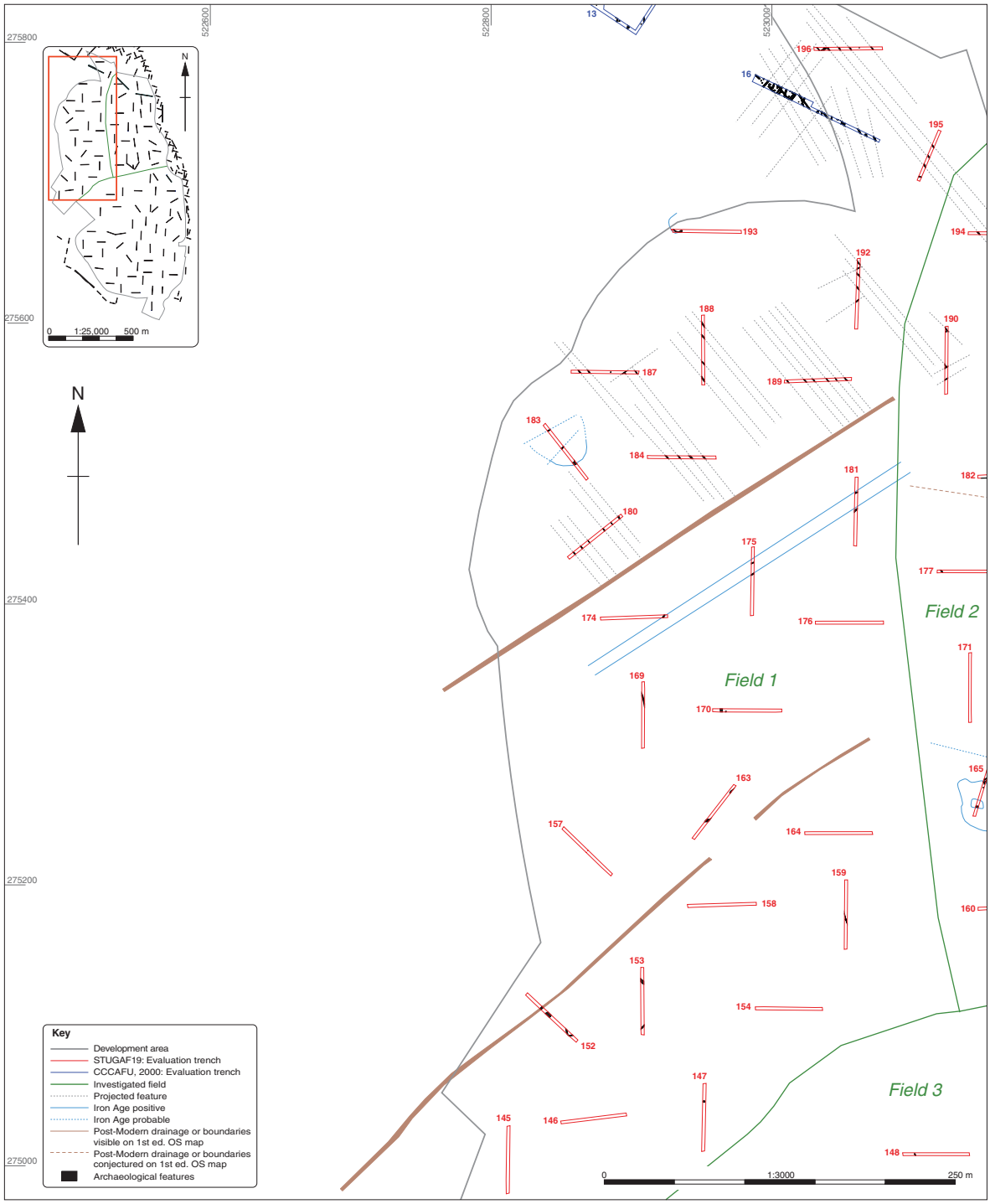

Figure 10: Interpretation plan of Field 1

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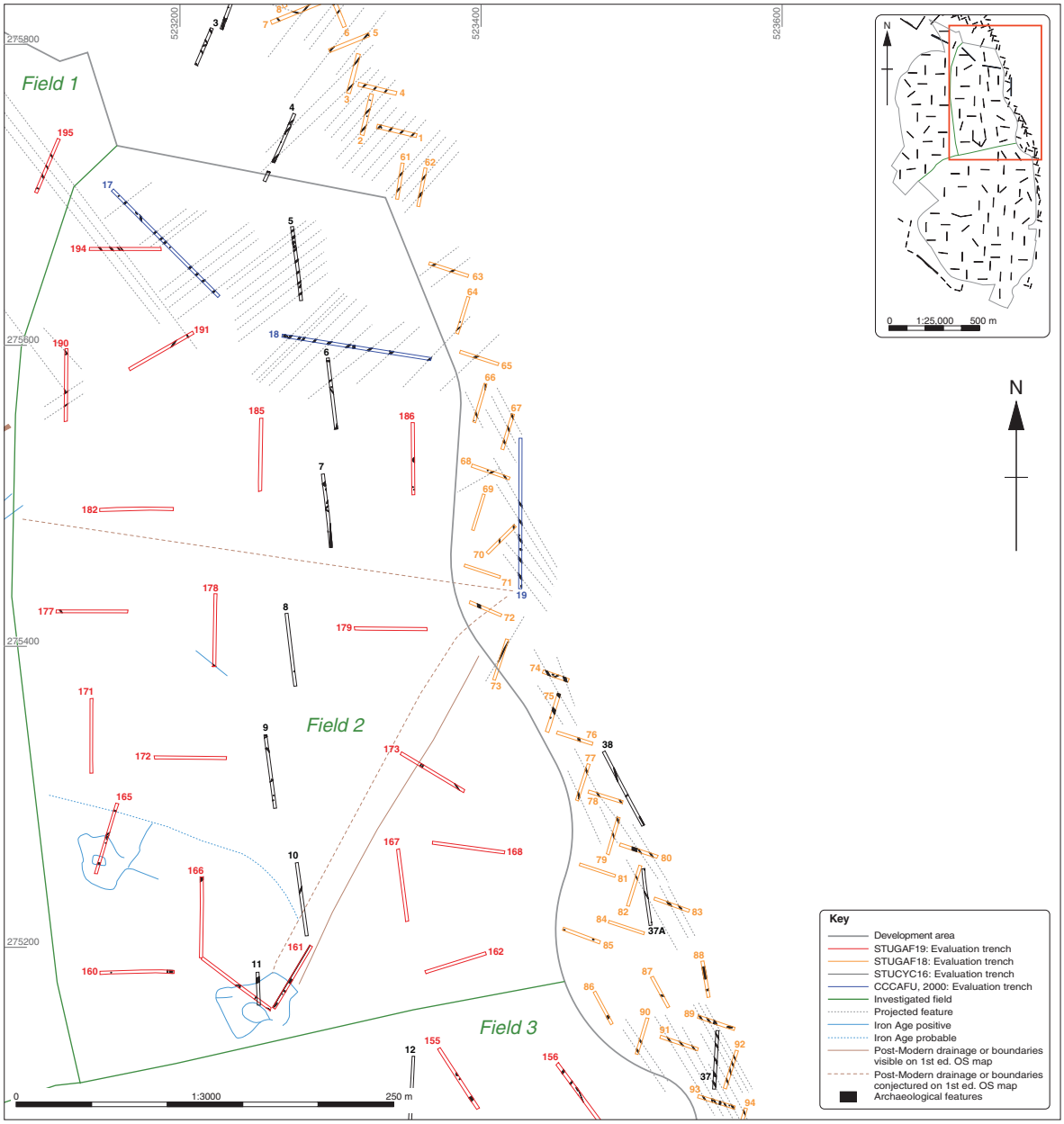

Figure 11: Interpretation plan of Field 2

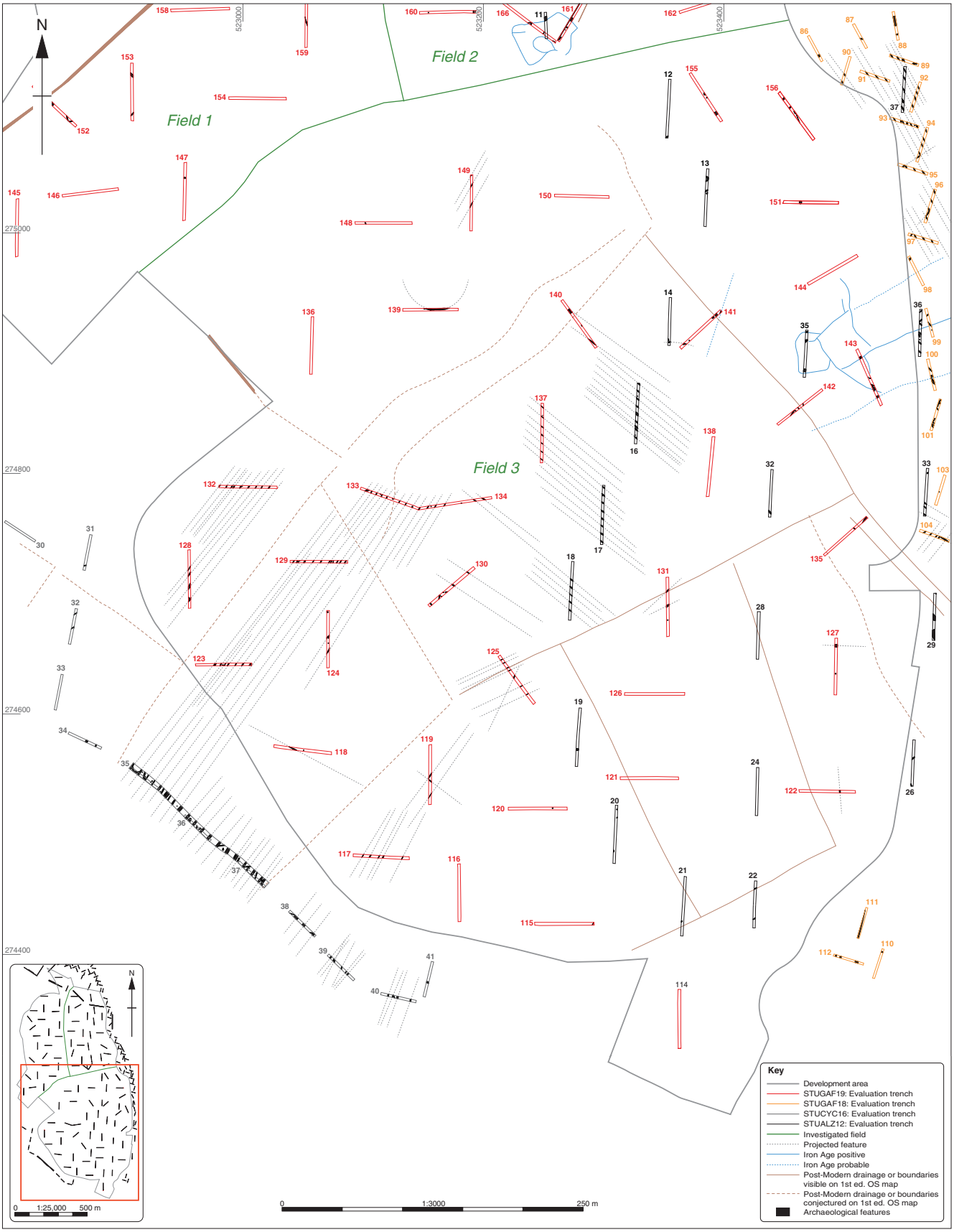

Figure 12: Interpretation plan of Field 3

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Plate 1: Ditch terminus **967**, Trench 193, looking south-west



Plate 2: Ditch **1012**, Trench 183, looking west



Plate 3: Ditch terminus **918**, Trench 191, looking north-east



Plate 4: Pit **880**, Trench 186, looking south



Plate 5: Ditch terminus **818** and **820,** Trench 166, looking north-east



Plate 6: Ditch **871**, Trench 161, looking north-west



Plate 7: Pit **683** and **820,** Trench 155, looking north-east



Plate 8: Ditch **708**, Trench 155, looking south-west



Plate 9: Trench 136, looking north



Plate 10: Pond **811**, Trench 136, looking west



Plate 11: Trench 143, looking north-east



Plate 12: Ditch **769**, Trench 143, looking north-west



Plate 13: Cultivation rows **860** and **862**, Trench 194, looking north-west



Plate 14: Trench 130, looking south-west

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