

A47 Wansford to Sutton Dualling

Scheme Number: TR010039

Volume 6

6.3 Environmental Statement Appendices **Appendix 6.6 – Archaeological trial trenching survey report**

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Forms and Procedure) Regulations 2009

July 2021

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

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Development Consent Order 202[x]

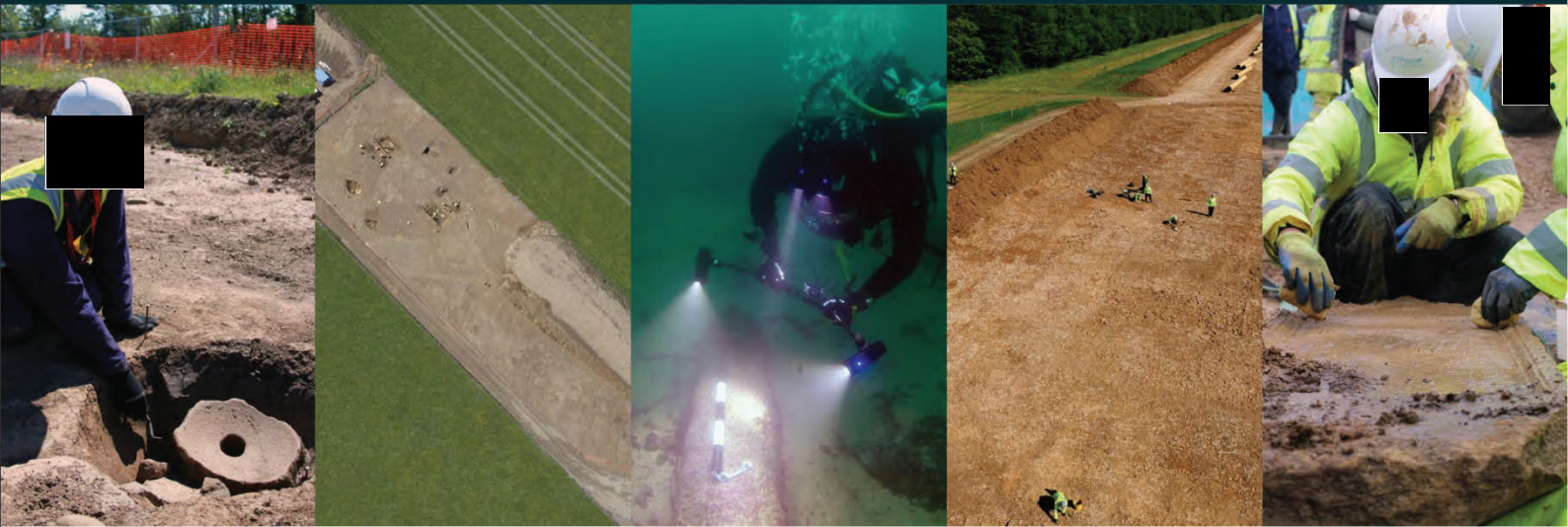
ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDICES
Appendix 6.6 - Archaeological trial trenching survey report

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A47 Wansford to Sutton

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Galliford Try

on behalf of:
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SUMMARY

Project name:	A47 Wansford to Sutton
Location:	Wansford, Peterborough
NGR:	509069 299583
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	11 May–19 June 2020
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Peterborough Museum & Art Gallery
Site Code:	WASU20

In May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the A47 at Wansford, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. A total of 116 trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains were identified across the site, primarily as infilled ditches and small to medium sized pits. These mainly represented evidence for agricultural activities in the form of ditches, gullies and pits, of low-level settlement and localised industrial activity.

Evidence of domestic activity and settlement was identified in Priority Areas 1 and 3. In Priority Area 1 there were three main foci of activity; around Trenches N2, A1 – A2, Trenches N6 – N7, and Trench A5. The substantial quantity of 1st and 2nd century Roman pottery from Trench A5 suggests the presence of low-level settlement of this period in the area. Within Priority Area 3, a sunken featured building (SFB) in Trench 91 and a further possible SFB in Trench 92 show evidence for early medieval domestic occupation dating to the 5th – 6th century.

In Priority Area 2, small clusters of features were identified in Trenches 65 – 66, and 80. In Priority Area 4, two foci of activity were identified in the area of Trenches 15 – 17, 19 – 21 (west field) and Trenches 36 – 37 (east field). Three unexcavated inhumation burials recorded in Trench 16 and the disturbed remains of a human neonate in Trench 19 may indicate the presence of a small inhumation cemetery in Priority Area 4, which could be associated with settlement elsewhere on the site. Evidence of quarrying was recorded in Priority Areas 3 and 4, with additional and isolated quarry pits in Areas 1 and 2.

The phases of activity identified within the site can be summarised as follows: Mesolithic or early Neolithic low intensity activity was concentrated in Priority Area 1, with isolated finds recovered in Priority Area 4 as well; sparse evidence of Late Prehistoric occupation was found in the western field of Priority Area 4; evidence of low-level activity in the Roman period was

found in Priority Areas 1, 3, and 4, with more evident 1st - 2nd century AD settlement activity recorded in Priority Area 1. The large quarry pits in Priority Area 3 may be dated to the Roman period as well, though could be of later origin. After a possible hiatus in the mid to late Roman period, activity within the site resumed in the early medieval period. This comprised 5th to 6th century AD material mainly concentrated in Priority Area 3. The SFB in Trench 91 and the possible SFB in Trench 92 belong to this phase. The undated inhumation burials and disturbed neonate remains in Priority Area 4 may be of Roman or early medieval origin too, though this needs further investigation to confirm. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity, aside from agricultural activity, was mostly concentrated in Priority Area 4, possibly in connection with gravel extraction activities.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the A47 at Wansford, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. A total of 116 trenches were excavated. (centred on NGR: 509069, 299583; Fig. 1). The evaluation was commissioned by Galliford Try, on behalf of Highways England.
- 1.2. The A47 forms part of the strategic road network and provides for a variety of local, medium and long-distance trips between the A1 and the eastern coastline. The corridor connects the cities of Norwich and Peterborough, the towns of Wisbech, Kings Lynn, Dereham, Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft and a succession of villages in what is largely a rural area. The Proposed Scheme comprises an upgrade of the existing A47 single carriageway between Wansford and Sutton, to a dual-carriageway.
- 1.3. Peterborough City Council has granted planning permission for the development of the Site. Conditions of this planning permission require the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.
- 1.4. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Rebecca Casa-Hatton, the Archaeological Advisor to Peterborough City Council (AAPCC). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the *A47 Wansford To Sutton A47 Archaeological Evaluation Specification* prepared by Highways England (2020a & 2020b) and approved by the AAPCC.
- 1.5. The evaluation also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.6. Site information is drawn from Highways England's *A47 Wansford To Sutton A47 Archaeological Evaluation Specification* (document HE551494-GTY-EHR-000-SP-LH-00001 2020a & b).
- 1.7. The Scheme starts to the north of Wansford, at an elevation of 38m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The land gradually falls to c. 10m aOD as the route crosses into the

Nene Valley and towards a small feeder stream, the Wittering Brook, close to the line of the dismantled railway and its former station. It then runs through an area of very gently sloping land in the floodplain of the River Nene, at c. 15m aOD at Sutton. A network of smaller streams and drains is located in the area surrounding the route.

- 1.8. The bedrock geology underlying the route varies from west to east; the bedrock at the Wansford junction end of the route is formed of Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member, which then becomes Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member. Grantham Formation sandstone, siltstone and mudstone then gives way to Whitby Mudstone Formation in the line of the Nene feeder stream, returning to Grantham Formation sandstone, siltstone and mudstone on the eastern side of the Wittering Brook, which in turn gives way to Lower Lincolnshire Limestone Member. The remaining area towards Sutton, roughly a third of the Scheme, is situated on Rutland Formation argillaceous rocks with subordinate sandstone and limestone (NERC 2018).
- 1.9. Wansford has no recorded superficial deposits. River terrace gravels are recorded to the west of the Wittering Brook, giving way to alluvium in the line of the stream with river terrace gravels recorded across the eastern end of the Proposed Scheme (NERC 2018).
- 1.10. There are two soil types in the area: a lime-rich loamy soil in the areas of higher ground and a slight acidic loamy soil in the low-lying areas in the central part of the Scheme. Both drain freely (Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. Archaeological background information is also drawn from Highways England's *A47 Wansford To Sutton A47 Archaeological Evaluation Specification* (document HE551494-GTY-EHR-000-SP-LH-0000 2020a & b).
- 2.2. Though a small number of prehistoric findspots are recorded within 1km of the Scheme, the study area contains a large number of prehistoric cropmarks. Many of these are ring ditches, which are likely to represent the remains of barrows (funerary monuments) situated close to the River Nene. Neolithic and Bronze Age flints have been recovered over the past 40 years from the field to the south-west of Sacrewell Farm (CHER 01976).

-
- 2.3. A Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1006796) is situated on the northern side of the A47, to the west of Sutton Heath Road. Originally identified through analysis of aerial photographs, a geophysical survey conducted to inform the Environmental Assessment Report for the Scheme revealed a series of subterranean features; ring ditches characteristic of Bronze Age (1800-600 BC) barrows (funerary monuments).
- 2.4. Bronze Age human remains within a cist burial were identified to the north of the Scheme route, (PCCHER 00176), west of Scheduled Monument NHLE 1006796.
- 2.5. A possible Iron Age pit alignment is recorded on aerial photographs in the line of the route, to the west of The Drift, a local road (CHER 08368). The alignment appears to follow a north-west/south-east course, roughly parallel to The Drift. The evaluation identified three of these pits in trenches 65 and 66. It is uncertain what function the pit alignment would have performed. It could have formed a boundary; evidence of banks have been recorded alongside similar pit alignments, suggesting that the bank might have been the intended boundary feature, rather than a series of pits.
- 2.6. The A47 is reported to run along the alignment of a former Roman road, probably Margary's route 25, the Fen Causeway (Margary 1973). The former Roman road, Ermine Street, ran north-westwards to the east of the Sutton end of the Scheme. An ironworking site was recorded at Sacrewell Farm, in the line of the Scheme (CHER 50343). A recent walkover survey identified large quantities of slag spread across the field, within the topsoil. The site of a Roman fort is located some 300m to the east of the route (Scheduled Monument NHLE 1006837). A Romano-British settlement site has been identified around 1km to the north of the Scheme, at Sutton Heath (NHLE 1006880).
- 2.7. Excavations to the south of Sacrewell Farm, around 10m to the east of the Scheme at the MC20 local road recorded a Roman building with a decorative surface, suggestive of a property of some status (CHER 01991).
- 2.8. Early medieval and medieval records are largely confined to the villages, as are the majority of post-medieval records, which may indicate that the surrounding land was mostly utilised for agriculture. Wansford is not recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 indicating that there was no taxable settlement present at the time. However, a wooden bridge at Wansford is recorded in the 13th century (PCC 2008). The Norman ascendancy to the throne led to a widespread construction programme, which required

large amounts of stone. Quarries in the nearby area, such as Barnack Hills and Holes some 4km to the north of the Scheme. It is probable that the river was used to access and transport the nearby resources of building stone. The settlement at Wansford relied heavily upon the river trade and access to the Great North Road (PCC 2008).

- 2.9. 19th-century mapping shows that the area remained agricultural. The historic landscape was divided into smaller fields than are present today but, the general layout is similar and many of the current field boundaries are recorded on the historic maps.
- 2.10. There are three 19th-century buildings of local importance close to the Scheme route (PCC 2013). These comprise; Station House, the former railway station building at Sutton Heath Station, dated 1867, Heath House, dated 1867 and the railway bridge south of Station House, also built 1867.
- 2.11. Post-medieval drains are recorded, and a World War 2 Royal Observer Corps (ROC) site was reputedly located within survey area WAN03 (PCCHER 50635). This ROC bunker was identified during the evaluation at the western end of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The aims and objectives of the evaluation are drawn from Highways England's *A47 Wansford To Sutton A47 Archaeological Evaluation Specification* (document HE551494-GTY-EHR-000-SP-LH-0000 2020a & b).
- 3.2. The aim of the evaluation was to confirm the presence or absence of remains of potential archaeological significance within the site, and to determine their nature, extent and complexity, in order to inform the design of any further necessary archaeological investigations or mitigation measures.
- 3.3. The general objectives of the trial trenching evaluation were to:
 - Undertake a programme of archaeological investigation targeted on known features of heritage interest and geophysical anomalies of suspected or unknown archaeological significance;
 - Establish the presence/absence, character and preservation state of any archaeological remains;
 - Make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains;

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- Recover any archaeologically significant artefacts;
 - Recover samples of any material which has a potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental or dating evidence from secure archaeological contexts;
 - Prepare a report on the findings and material recovered, and their significance;
 - Provide an assessment of whether or not any further mitigation works are necessary; and,
 - Create and deposit in a suitable repository a permanent descriptive and interpretive written and drawn archive.

3.4. The specific objectives for the trial trench investigation were in line with those set out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). The evaluation objectives sought to:

1. Establish whether there is continuity of activity within archaeological sites (settlements, industrial or agricultural) across prehistoric and historic periods (identify different phases of activity);
2. Evaluate whether further investigation of the archaeological remains present could help to identify whether there are any connections between settlement sites across the landscape and between settlements and natural landscape features;
3. Securely date deposits, especially those of a transitional period date, through scientific dating methods where appropriate and where samples are not contaminated;
4. Identify remains associated with mineral acquisition, investigate the type of material extracted and any remains associated with mineral extraction processes, such as spoil heaps, structures, trackways;
5. Evaluate whether the remains identified represent changes in land use and organisation of the landscape;
6. Evaluate the date of the possible road identified through geophysical survey and its relationship with the River Nene, the Great North Road and Ermine Street;

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7. Evaluate whether a relationship can be identified between any settlement evidence and funerary remains, particularly associated with the Bronze Age and the Scheduled Monument on the northern side of the A47; and,
 8. Assessment of industrial remains and their association, if any, with nearby settlements or military sites, particularly related to the Roman period.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 116 trenches (Fig. 2):

- 92no 40m x 1.8m trenches;
- 2no 35m x 1.8m trenches;
- 17no 50m x 1.8m trenches; and
- 4no 20m x 1.8m trench.

4.2. The site was divided into Priority Areas 1 – 7 on the basis of land access requirements and ease of reference in the evaluation. The trenches in each of these Priority Areas comprised:

- Priority Area 1 - Trenches A1 – A8; N1 – N18; 81 – 83, and 117;
- Priority Area 2 - Trenches 65 – 72 and 75 – 80;
- Priority Area 3 - Trenches 84 – 87, 89 – 97, 100 – 106);
- Priority Area 4 - Trenches 1 – 41 and 25b;
- Priority Area 5 – None;
- Priority Area 6 - Trenches 44 – 49, and 110; and,
- Priority Area 7 - Trenches 98 – 99.

4.3. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Trenches 51 – 64, 73 – 74, 107 – 109, 111 – 116 were not excavated during this evaluation. Additional trenching was instructed by the Client and comprised Trenches A1 – A8. Due to ecological constraints (active badger setts, mole hills, and root protection areas), Trenches 42 and 43 remained unexcavated, Trenches 47 and 48 were moved 40m east of their original locations, Trench 69 was moved 14m east, and Trench A2 was split into Trench A2.1 and A2.2 to avoid damaging an old hedgerow. Trenches 27 and 28 were moved 5m

west and east of the large water main exclusion zone in Priority Area 4. All trenches were relocated with the approval of the AAPCC.

- 4.4. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.8. CA will make arrangements with the recipient museum for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides a detailed overview of the evaluation results. The results are presented below by Priority Area and in trench order. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the Site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the biological and paleoenvironmental evidence are given in Section 7 and Appendix C. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

Priority Area 1 (Figs 2-4, 7-8 & 11-12)

- 5.2. A total of 31 trenches were excavated in Priority Area 1 (Trenches A1 – A8; N1 – N18; 81 – 83, and 117). The natural geological substrate, which comprised mid brown-

orange silty and clayey sand with sparse gravel concentrations in Trenches N6-N18, 81-83, and 117 and light brown-red silty sand in Trenches A1-A2, A8, and N1-N5 was encountered at a depth of between 0.45m and 0.65m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil comprising mid orange-brown sandy to clayey silt with rare, very small stone inclusions, measuring between 0.03m and 0.28m in thickness. This was in turn sealed by topsoil measuring between 0.25m and 0.3m in thickness and comprising mid to grey brown sandy silt predominantly with occasional small stone inclusions.

- 5.3. Archaeological remains were recorded in Trenches N2-N3, N6 – N11, N14 – N15, N18; A2 – A3, A5 – A6; 81 – 83.

Trench N2 (Fig. 11)

- 5.4. One north-east/south-west aligned ditch (N203) was identified broadly at the centre of Trench N2, which corresponded closely with a linear geophysical anomaly also recorded through Trench A1 (Fig. 11; section AA).



Plate 1: Ditch N203, looking south-west (1m scale)

-
- 5.5. Ditch N203 was cut into the natural substrate to a depth of 1.35m; it was 5m wide, with steep sides. The base was not fully excavated, and an auger was used to assess the full depth of the feature. Five fills were recorded; the earliest fill (N204) was a mid red-brown sandy silt with frequent, small sub-rounded stones, from which no finds were recovered. This was overlain by a mid red-brown sandy silt fill (N205) with frequent small sub-angular stones, from which no finds were recovered. The tertiary fill N206 comprised mid brown-grey sandy silt with rare small stones and it yielded no artefacts. This was overlain by a mid brown-grey sandy silt fill (N207) with occasional small stones, from which no finds were recovered. The upper fill comprised mid grey brown sandy clayey silt with rare small pebbles, possible charcoal flecks and a worked flint.

Trench N3

- 5.6. Trench N3 was targeted on five discrete anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, which upon excavation were proved to be of natural geological origin. Ditch N303, which ran north-east/south-west through the centre of the trench, did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly.



Plate 2: Ditch N303, looking north-west (1m scale)

-
- 5.7. Ditch N303 was 0.27m deep and 1.35m wide. It had steep sides and concave base. It contained a single dark orange-brown sandy silt fill (N304) from which no finds were recovered.

Trench N6 (Fig. 11)

- 5.8. A north-east/south-west aligned ditch (N603) was recorded through the southern end of Trench N6, which was also clearly identified on the geophysical survey (Fig. 11; section BB). This ditch formed part of a rectangular enclosure together with ditches N711 and N709 in Trench N7.



Plate 3: Ditch N603, looking north-east (1m scale)

- 5.9. Ditch N603 measured 0.93m deep and 5.26m wide. An auger was used to gauge the feature's depth. It had moderately steep sides with gentle break of slope. It contained a mid grey-brown clayey silt fill (N604) with occasional sub-angular and angular small stones, from which no finds were recovered. This was overlain by a mid brown-orange silty clay fill (N605), which was also sterile. The upper fill N606 comprised mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular to angular stones. It also included a few pieces of charcoal, some animal bone and fired clay crumbs.

Trench N7 (Fig. 11)

- 5.10. Trench N7 was targeted on two north-west/south-east aligned linear anomalies forming a rectangular enclosure. These were recorded as ditches N711 and N709 through the south-western and north-eastern halves of Trench N7 respectively. Three small pits were also recorded (N703, N705, and N707). Pits N703 and N705 contained modern metal within their respective fills.



Plate 4: Ditch N711, looking west (1m scale)

- 5.11. Ditch N711 measured 0.75m deep and 2.18m wide, with moderately steep sides and concave base (Fig. 11; section CC). Primary fill N712 was a mid brown-grey clayey silt with rare small rounded stones and no finds. Secondary fill N713 comprised mid red-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones, which was also sterile.
- 5.12. Ditch N709 was 0.5m deep and 1.24m wide; it had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single dark grey-brown silty clay fill (N710) with frequent small stones and frequent charcoal. No finds were recovered.



Plate 5: Ditch N709, looking south-east (1m scale)

- 5.13. Pit N707 was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.37m deep and 0.57m long and had moderately sloping sides and concave base. The dark grey-brown silty clay fill (N708) contained frequent charcoal pieces but no finds.



Plate 6: Pit N707, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

Trench N8

- 5.14. Trench N8 was targeted on two discrete anomalies and one possible curvilinear anomaly, which broadly corresponded with ditch terminus N803.
- 5.15. Ditch terminus N803 was 0.18m deep and 0.5m wide, with moderately steep sides and flat base. It contained a single mid grey-brown silty clay fill (N804), from which no finds were recovered.



Plate 7: Ditch N803, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

Trench N9 (Fig. 11)

- 5.16. One large possible quarry pit (N903) was recorded in Trench N903, which was also identified on the geophysical survey (Fig. 11; section DD). This was similar in nature to the large possible quarry pit (A603) revealed at the west end of Trench A6.
- 5.17. Quarry pit N903 was sub-ovoid in plan. It was 2.26m deep (gauged with auger), and 3.54m wide. It had steep sides with moderate to gentle breaks of slope. The earliest fill recorded (N905) comprised mid yellowish-brown silty clay with rare angular flint, some charcoal flecks, but no finds. This was overlain by a mid yellowish-brown silty clay with mottled lenses of blueish-grey silty clay. It contained rare angular flint and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered. This was overlain by a mid greyish-brown silty clay with rare angular flint, charcoal flecks and no finds.



Plate 8: Pit N903, looking north-west (2x1m scale)

Trench N10 (Fig. 12)

- 5.18. Pit N1003 and tree throw N1007 were recorded in Trench 10, which did not correspond with any anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.19. Pit N1003 was sub-circular in plan (Fig. 12; section EE). It was 1.11m deep (gauged with auger) and 1.32m long; it had steep, almost vertical sides. The earliest fill recorded (N1004) was a mid brown-yellow silty sand with frequent, very small angular stones, from which no finds were recovered. This was overlain by a mid grey-brown sandy silt fill (N1005) with occasional, very small sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Also recovered was a fair quantity of animal bone. Upper fill N1006 comprised light brown-grey sandy silt with occasional, very small angular stones. Finds included animal bone and an early prehistoric worked flint.



Plate 9: Pit N1003, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench N11

- 5.20. A north-west/south-east aligned ditch (N1104) was recorded through the northern half of Trench N11, corresponding with an anomaly shown on the geophysical survey.
- 5.21. Ditch N1104 measured 0.36m deep and 1.13m wide, with moderately steep sides and rounded base. The single fill (N1105) comprised mid to dark orangey-brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered.



Plate 10: Ditch N1104, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench N14

- 5.22. Three linear anomalies were picked up by the geophysical survey, which did not correspond with any linear feature in Trench 14. Only a small pit (N1403) was recorded at the south-western end of the trench.
- 5.23. Pit N1403 was circular in plan; it measured 0.12m depth and 0.26m in diameter with a gently sloping sides and concave base. The single silty clay fill (N1404) was dark grey-brown and it contained occasional charcoal flecks throughout. No further finds were recovered.

Trench N15

- 5.24. Trench N15 was targeted on a north/south aligned linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, and which was subsequently identified as ditch N1503. Ditch N1503 was 0.41m deep and 1.21m wide. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. Primary fill (N1504) comprised mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small angular stones, from which no finds were recovered. Secondary fill (N1505) was a mid brown-grey clayey silt, from which, also, no finds were recovered.



Plate 11: Ditch N1503, looking north (1m scale)

Trench N18 (Fig. 12)

- 5.25. A single pit (N1803) was recorded in Trench N18 (Fig. 12; section GG). This corresponded with an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.26. Pit (N1803) was sub-circular in plan. It measured 1.35m deep (gauged with auger) and 1.8m long, with steep, almost vertical sides. Primary fill (N1804) was a mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small stone, from which no finds were recovered. Secondary fill (N1805) comprised dark brown-grey sandy silt with occasional, small angular stones; it contained abundant animal bone. Tertiary fill (N1806) was a mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional, small stones and no finds. This was overlain by a mid brown-red sandy silt fill (N1807), which yielded no finds. Overlying this, fill (N1808) comprised mid -grey-brown sandy silt with occasional, small angular stones, and contained abundant animal bone. The final fill (N1809) was a dark brown-black sandy silt with occasional, small angular stones, which contained frequent charcoal and animal bone. A moderate charred assemblage was recovered from this fill (sample1), which included indeterminate grain fragments, sloe stone fragments, dock seeds and charcoal, and may be reflective of dumped hearth material.



Plate 12: Pit N1803, looking north (0.5m scale)

Trench A1

- 5.27. One north-east/south-west aligned ditch (A105) was recorded at the centre of Trench A1, corresponding with a linear geophysical anomaly also recorded in Trench N2. A further ditch was also identified (A103), which ran north-west/south-east through the eastern half of the trench and did not show on the geophysical survey.
- 5.28. Ditch A103 measured 0.14m deep and 0.76m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base. It contained a single mid to dark orange-brown sandy silt fill (A104) with occasional small and medium sub-angular stones, from which no finds were recovered.



Plate 13: Ditch A103, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

- 5.29. Ditch (A105) was the northern continuation of ditch N203. It measured 1.1m deep (gauged with auger) and 4.2m wide. It had steep sides and a gentle break of slope. Lower fill (A106) was a mid brownish-grey gravelly sand with no finds. This was overlain by a mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional, small angular flint and well-rounded pebbles. No finds were recovered.



Plate 14: Ditch A105, looking north-east (1m scale)

Trench A2 (Fig. 12)

- 5.30. A ditch (A208) and a curvilinear ditch (a possible ring ditch investigated in slots A205 and A203) were recorded at the western and eastern ends of the eastern length (A2.1) of Trench A2 respectively. These features corresponded with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.31. Curvilinear ditch A203 was 0.65m deep and 1.53m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single mid greyish-brown gravelly sand fill (A204), which yielded a possible earlier prehistoric worked flint. In addition, a further flint of similar origin was recovered from the topsoil in Trench A2.



Plate 15: Ditch A203, looking south (1m scale)

- 5.32. Curvilinear ditch A205 was the western continuation of A203. It measured 0.67m deep and 1.58m wide, with steep sides and concave base. Basal fill (A206) comprised mid orange-brown gravelly sand from which no dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 16: Ditch A205, looking south-west (1m scale)

- 5.33. Ditch A208 measured 0.4m in depth and 2.2m in width (Fig. 12; section HH). It had gently sloping sides and flat base. It contained a mid brown-red sandy silt fill (A209) with frequent, small angular stones and occasional charcoal. No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 17: Ditch A208, looking north (1m scale)

Trench A3

- 5.34. A small pit (A303) was recorded at the eastern half of Trench A3, where the geophysical survey shows a discrete anomaly.
- 5.35. Pit (A303) was circular in plan, measuring 0.11m in depth and 0.39m in diameter. It contained a mid grey-brown silty clay fill (A304) with occasional, small angular stones, some charcoal, and occasional iron slag. A small charred assemblage was recovered (sample 2), which may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material. The edges and base of the pit were heat-affected.



Plate 18: Pit A303, looking east (0.3m scale)

Trench A5 (Fig. 12)

- 5.36. Three ditches were recorded in Trench A5; ditches A503, A506, and A512. Two of these ditches (A503 and A506) corresponded with geophysical anomalies. Ditch A506 ran north/south through the northern half of the trench. Ditch A503 extended east/west across the southern half. As evident on the geophysical survey, ditches A503 and A506 were probably part of a same field system. Ditch A512, broadly aligned east/west, did not correspond with any anomaly recorded on the geophysical survey.
- 5.37. Ditch A506 was 0.78m deep and 2.17m wide (Fig. 12; section II). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Primary fill (A507) was a mid orange-brown clayey silt, from which no finds were recovered. Secondary fill (A508) comprised a mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional, small sub-angular stones and no finds. Ditch re-cut (A510) was cut into fill A508, roughly along the same alignment as ditch A506 (Fig. 12; section II). Ditch A510 was 0.57m deep and 1.64m wide, with steep sides and concave base. It contained a dark grey-brown clayey silt fill (A511) with occasional charcoal, a moderate assemblage (25 sherds) of Roman pottery and occasional animal bone.



Plate 19: Ditch A506, looking north (1m scale)

- 5.38.** Ditch A503 measured 0.8m deep and 1.6m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base. Primary fill (A504) was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt, mottled with red patches. It contained the bones of a big mammal, and an assemblage of six Roman sherds. Secondary fill (A505) was a dark brownish-grey silty clay, mottled with brown silt patches. It contained occasional charcoal, animal bone, and a large assemblage (49 sherds) of Roman pottery. Two environmental samples (samples 3 and 5) contained moderate and slightly smaller charred plant assemblages respectively and a moderate number of mollusc shells. The assemblages may be reflective of dumped settlement waste.



Plate 20: Ditch A503, looking north-west (1m scale)

- 5.39. Ditch A512 was 0.51m deep and 0.64m wide. It had steep sides and concave base. The single fill (A513) was a mid brownish-grey silty clay with occasional sub-angular small stones and no finds were recovered.



Plate 21: Ditch A512, looking west (0.3m scale)

Trench A6

- 5.40. A very large discrete feature possibly a pond or a quarry pit (A603) was recorded at the western end of Trench 6. This feature corresponds well with the results of the geophysical survey.
- 5.41. Quarry pit (A603) was investigated to a depth of 1.05m without reaching the base. Due to the size of this feature, the trench was extended in width and the slot was excavated by machine. However, it was not possible to assess the full extent and depth of the feature, although it was clearly irregular in plan. The pit had moderately steep sides with a very gentle break of slope. It contained a mid grey-brown sandy clay fill (A604) with rare small and medium sub-angular stones and manganese flecks throughout. No finds were recovered.

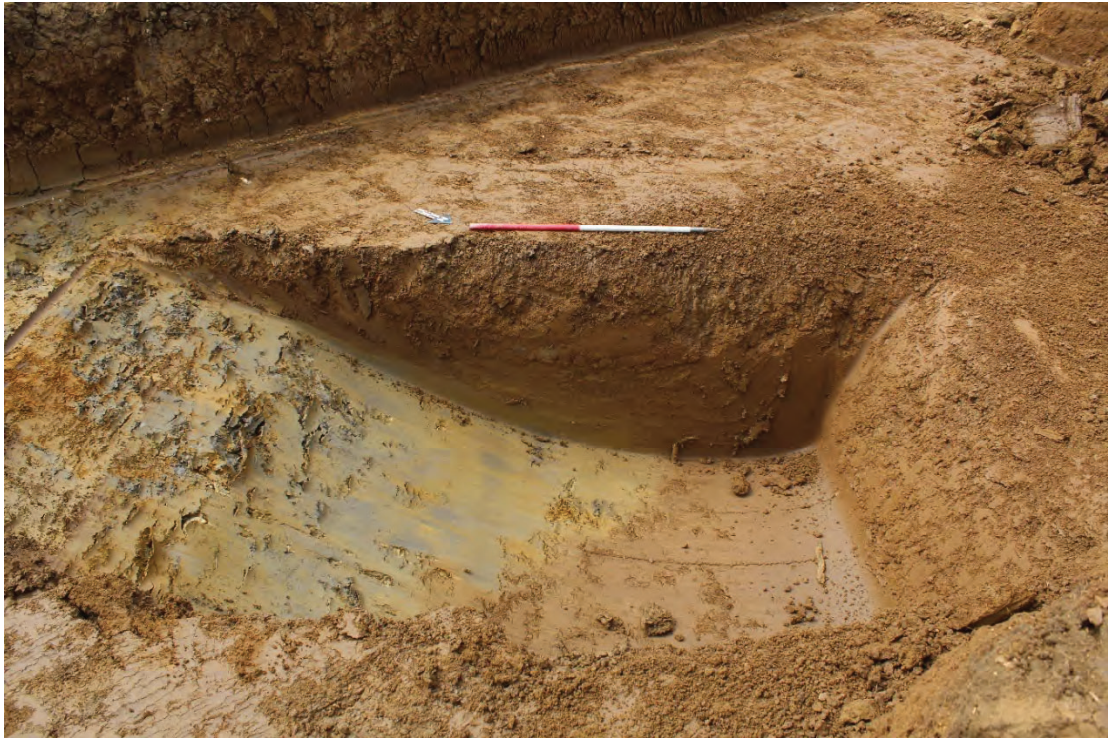


Plate 22: Pit A603, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 81

- 5.42. One three throw (8103) and a north/south aligned ditch (8105) were recorded in the eastern and central parts of the trench respectively. No geological anomaly was identified in the geophysical survey.



Plate 23: Pit 8103, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

-
- 5.43. A continuation of ditch 8105 was also evident in Trench 82, recorded there as ditch 8203. Ditch 8105 measured 0.4m deep and 0.6m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single light/mid greyish-brown silty clay fill (8106) with no finds.



Plate 24: Ditch 8105, looking north (0.3m scale)

Trench 82

- 5.44. At the eastern end of Trench 82, two small ditches were identified, which were likely to represent the remains of an associated enclosure or field boundary ditch. Ditch 8203 was aligned north/south and represented a more northerly element of ditch 8105. Ditch 8205 was aligned north-west/south-east. Furrow 8207, which lay on a north-east/south-west alignment, was recorded toward the centre of the trench. Each of these roughly corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies.

5.45. Ditch 8203 was 0.45m deep and 0.65m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base. The single fill 8204 comprised mid greyish-brown sandy clay with rare, very small rounded stones, from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 8205 was constructed in relation to ditch 8203, possibly to form part of a same drainage/irrigation system. It was 0.25m deep and 0.35m wide, with steep sides and concave base. It contained a mid greyish-brown sandy silt fill (8206) from which a Neolithic worked flint was recovered.



Plate 25: Ditches 8203 and 8205, looking north (1m scale)

5.46. Furrow 8207 measured 0.15m deep and 1.45m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its mid yellowish-brown sandy silt fill (8208) contained rare, very small stones and no finds.

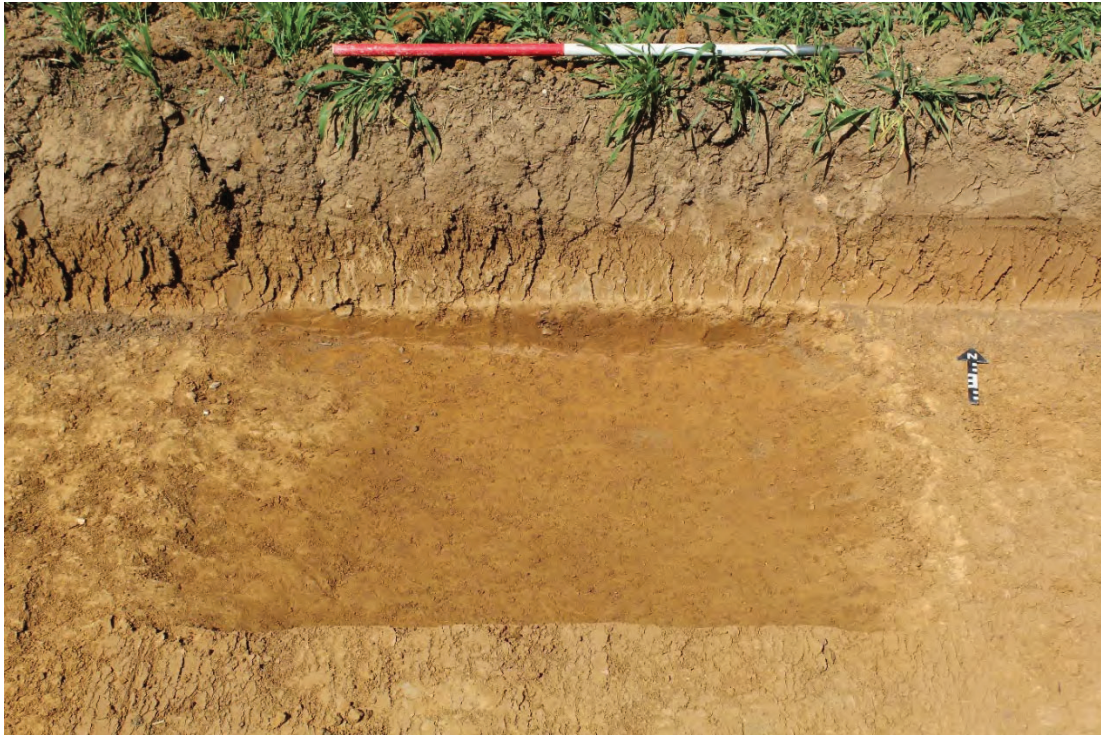


Plate 26: Furrow 8207, looking north (1m scale)

Trench 83

- 5.47. Ditch 8305 and gully 8303 were roughly aligned north-west/south-east, through the centre and the eastern half of Trench 83 respectively. Ditch 8305 may possibly correspond with a very wide linear anomaly identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.48. Ditch 8305 was 0.44m deep and 1.4m wide, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The single fill (8306) comprised mid brown-yellow silty sand with very frequent small sub-angular stones, from which no finds were recovered.



Plate 27: Ditch 8305, looking north-west (1m scale)

- 5.49. Gully 8303 measured 0.15m deep and 0.51m wide. It had moderately steep sides and an irregular base. It contained a mid grey-brown sandy silt fill (8304) with occasional small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal. No finds were recovered.



Plate 28: Gully 8303, looking east (0.3m scale)

Priority Area 2 (Figs 2-4 & 13)

5.50. A total of 14 trenches were excavated in Priority Area 2 (Trenches 65 – 72 and 75 – 80). The stratigraphic sequence was straightforward, with few significant variations in thickness of deposits. The natural substrate, comprising mid orange-brown sandy/clayey silt with occasional to frequent, small sub-angular stones, was identified at an average depth of between 0.46m and 0.68m bpgl. This was overlain by mid brown-orange clayey silt subsoil, measuring between 0.08m – 0.21m in thickness. This was in turn sealed by topsoil typically characterised as mid greyish-brown sandy silt predominantly, with rare to occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions, which measured between 0.2m and 0.38m in thickness.

5.51. Archaeological remains were recorded in Trenches 65 – 66, 70 – 71, 75, and 80.

Trench 65

5.52. One pit (6503) was identified in the south-western half of Trench 65, which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly.

5.53. Pit 6503 was sub-circular in plan and partially revealed emanating from the south-eastern baulk of the trench. It measured 0.47m deep and in excess of 1.5m long. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. The single fill (6504) was a mid orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional, medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Some very fragmentary animal bones were recovered from this fill.



Plate 29: Pit 6503, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 66

- 5.54. Two pits (6603 and 6605) were recorded at the western half of Trench 66, corresponding with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. Pit 6605 was almost completely outside the trench footprint and could not be investigated.
- 5.55. Pit 6603 was sub-circular in plan. It was partially revealed emanating from the northern baulk of the trench and measured 0.7m deep and 2.3m long. It had moderately steep sides and flat base. It contained a mid-orange-brown silt fill (6604) with occasional medium to large stone inclusions, and some fragmentary animal bone. Environmental sample 202 contained a few charcoal fragments and a single mollusc shell.



Plate 30: Pit 6603, looking west (1m scale)

Trench 70

- 5.56. Trench 70 was targeted across a large geophysical anomaly that was recorded as a possible quarry pit (7003). Due to the size of this feature, excavation was carried out by machine.
- 5.57. The extent and shape in plan of quarry pit 7003 was unknown. It measured 0.9m deep and more than 5m long. It had moderately steep sides and flat base. The single mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt fill 7004 included rare, small to medium sub-angular stones and no finds. The morphology of this feature and the characteristics of its fill were similar to those recorded in Trench A6 (possible quarry pit A603).



Plate 31: Pit 7003, looking west (2x 1m scale)

Trench 71

- 5.58.** A concentration of eight small to medium sized pits or postholes (7103, 7105, 7107, 7109, 7111, 7113, 7115, 7117) was recorded at the north-eastern end of Trench 71, none of which corresponded with any geophysical anomalies. The pits varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.36m and in length from 0.19 to 1.1m. Each of the pits had steep sides and a flat to slightly rounded base. All contained a single sterile mid reddish-brown silty sand fill with no inclusions and no finds. On the basis of the fill characteristics, they may well be natural formations.



Plate 32: Pit 7103, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Plate 33: Pit 7117, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 75

- 5.59. A small ditch (7503), aligned broadly north/south, was identified in the western half of Trench 75. It may be associated with ditch N1503 in trench N15 to the north, which lay on a similar alignment. No geophysical anomaly corresponded with this ditch, although the geophysical survey did identify a linear anomaly which accorded with ditch N1503 (see above).
- 5.60. Gully 7503 measured 0.36m deep and 1m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base. The dark reddish-brown clayey silt fill (7504) contained frequent small and medium sized sub-angular stones and no finds.

Trench 80 (Fig. 13)

- 5.61. Three medium sized pits (8003, 8009, and 8010) were identified in the eastern part of Trench 80. Pit 8010 was almost entirely outside the trench and was unexcavated. None of the pits were identified on the geophysical survey.
- 5.62. Pit 8003 was sub-circular in plan (Fig. 13; section MM). It was 0.98m deep and 1.20m long and had vertical sides and flat base. Primary fill (8004) was a mid-orange brown silty sand with occasional small stones inclusions and no finds. A small charred assemblage, including a sloe stone fragment and a few charcoal pieces, was recovered from environmental sample 200, which may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material. The secondary fill 8005 comprised light brown-yellow silty/gravelly sand and was also sterile. This was overlain by a mid orange-brown silty sand fill 8006 with occasional small angular stones and no finds. Above this was a light brown-yellow silty/gravelly sand fill (8007), which contained no finds. The upper fill 8008 was sterile, and it comprised mid grey-brown sandy silt and occasional small angular stones.



Plate 34: Pit 8003, looking north-west (1m scale)

- 5.63.** Pit 8009 measured 1.02m long and was excavated to a depth of 0.88m deep, without the base being reached. It was sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides. The earliest recorded fills (8010 and 8011) were a light brown-orange silty gravelly sand which did not yield any finds. These were overlain by a mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional, small sub-angular stones and no finds. Overlying this was a mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional, small angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.



Plate 35: Pit 8009, looking north-west (1m scale)

Priority Areas 3 and 7 (Figs 2, 5, 9 & 13-14)

- 5.64. A total of 20 trenches were excavated in Priority Area 3 (Trenches 84 – 87, 89 – 97, 100 – 106) and two trenches in Priority Area 7 (Trenches 98 – 99).
- 5.65. In Priority Areas 3, no subsoil was recorded, and the natural substrate, which comprised light brown-yellow silty sand with very frequent medium and large limestone inclusions, was directly overlain by mid brown-grey sandy loam topsoil deposits, which measured between 0.27m and 0.49m in thickness.
- 5.66. Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 84 – 86, 91 – 97, 101 – 102, and 104.
- 5.67. In Priority Area 7, topsoil deposits measured between 0.2m – 0.25m in thickness; the subsoil deposits were between 0.2m and 0.35m thick. A mid yellow-brown silty sand with very frequent, medium and large limestone inclusions was recorded at the base of the stratigraphic sequence in Trench 98. The natural substrate in Trench 98 could not be clearly observed as it was sealed and disturbed by a thick layer of made ground, which was at least 1m thick. The subsoil deposit in Trenches 98 and 99 was a light

grey-brown silt with occasional, small to medium limestone inclusions. The topsoil deposit was a mid grey-brown silt mid greyish-brown sandy silt predominantly, with rare to occasional, small sub-angular stone inclusions.

5.68. No archaeological remains were identified in Priority Area 7.

Trench 84

5.69. Two very large geophysical anomalies in Trench 84 corresponded with two possible quarry pits (8402 and 8404) identified at the centre and the western half of the trench respectively. These were machine excavated.

5.70. Quarry pit 8402 was irregular in plan, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It was 0.78m deep and 14m long. It contained a single mid brown-yellow silty sand fill (8403) with frequent, small to large limestone inclusions and no finds.



Plate 36: Pit 8402, looking north-east (1m scale)

5.71. Quarry pit 8404 was sub-circular in plan; it was 0.5m deep and 3.56m long. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly rounded base. The dark brown-orange sandy silt fill (8405) with occasional small limestone fragments did not contain any finds. This pit was cut by quarry pit 8406, which was irregular in plan. It was 0.48m deep and 8m long as exposed. It had gently sloping sides and rounded base. Its mid orange-brown sandy silt fill (8407) had occasional, small limestone fragments and no finds.

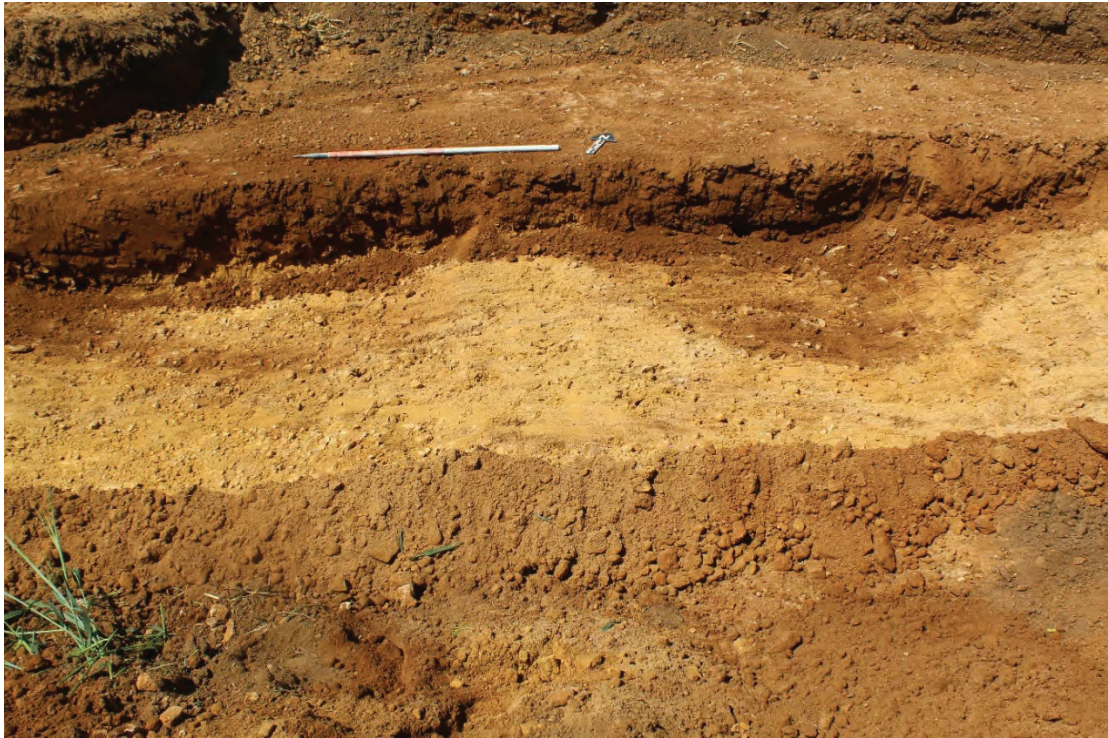


Plate 37: Pit 8406, looking north-west (1m scale)

Trench 85

- 5.72.** A large discrete anomaly was picked up by the geophysical survey at the southern end of trench 85. The anomaly corresponded with quarry pit 8502 and was machine excavated.
- 5.73.** Quarry pit 8502 was irregular in plan (possibly sub-circular). It was 0.6m deep and 13m long as exposed. It had gently sloping sides and slightly rounded base. Its fill (8503) comprised mid yellow-brown silty sand with frequent, large stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 38: Pit 8502, looking north (1m scale)

Trench 86 (Fig. 13)

- 5.74. One east/west aligned ditch (8602) was identified through the northern end of Trench 84, which did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly (Fig. 13; section NN). This ditch continued eastward into Trench 104 where it was investigated as ditch 10403. It possibly formed part of the same large post-medieval field enclosure, which was also recorded in Trenches 94 (ditch 9402) and 102 (ditch 10202).
- 5.75. Ditch 8602 was 0.21m deep and 0.62m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (8603) comprised mid brown-orange sandy silt with frequent small limestone inclusions; no finds were recovered.

Trench 91 (Fig. 13)

- 5.76. A sunken featured building (SFB 9102) was recorded at the northern half of Trench 91 (Fig. 13; section OO). No geophysical anomaly corresponded with this feature.
- 5.77. SFB 9102 was only partially exposed; its shape in plan was probably sub-rectangular. It measured 0.37m deep and 3.9m long as exposed. It had moderately steep sides and flat base. Primary fill (9103) comprised a dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent, small limestone inclusions and charcoal. This fill contained a small amount of Late Roman pottery and glass, a copper alloy vessel repair patch (Registered Artefact 301),

and 52 Saxon sherds dated to the 6th century AD. A moderate assemblage of animal bone, principally cattle bone, and notably canid too, was also recovered. Fill 9103 was overlain by a mid brown-orange sandy silt fill (9104) with frequent, small limestones inclusions. Included in this fill were a single Roman sherd, two Roman tile fragments, 14 6th-century AD Saxon sherds, and a well-preserved iron knife (Registered Artefact 302). Environmental sample 301 contained a moderately small number of charred plant remains, a large quantity of charcoal fragments and mollusc shells. This assemblage may be reflective of dumped hearth material.



Plate 39: SFB 9102 and posthole 9105, looking north-east (1m scale)

- 5.78.** Posthole 9105 was recorded in the north-east quadrant of the SFB. It was circular in plan; it measured 0.36m in depth and 0.29m in diameter. Its fill (9106) was a mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional, small limestone inclusions and some charcoal flecks. Three Saxon sherds were recovered from this fill.

Trench 92 (Fig. 14)

- 5.79.** A geophysical anomaly at the north end of Trench 92 corresponded with pit 9202, which initially was tentatively interpreted as a possible quarry pit (Fig. 14; section PP). However, a possible structural function of this pit is more probable given the presence of three possible postholes within the pit (9207, 9209, and 9211).

5.80. Pit 9202 was sub-circular in shape, it was 0.4m deep 4.3m long. It had moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Primary fill 9203 was a mid brown-orange sandy silt with frequent limestone inclusions and a small amount of animal bone. This was overlain by a mid brown-grey silty sand fill (9204) with frequent, small to medium limestone fragments. This fill contained one sherd of Roman pottery and an assemblage of 13 Saxon sherds; animal bone was also included. Tertiary fill 9205 comprised dark grey-brown silty sand with occasional limestone fragments and frequent charcoal. Finds comprised two Roman sherds, one loom weight, and three Saxon sherds. Overlaying this was a mid brown-orange sandy silt (9206) with frequent, small limestone inclusions and no finds.

5.81. Postholes 9207, 9209, and 9211 were located in the south-eastern quadrant of the pit. They were circular in plan; they measured between 0.29 and 0.4m in depth and between 0.31 and 0.37m in diameter. Their fills (9208, 9210, and 9212 respectively) comprised a mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional, small limestones fragments and some charcoal. One Saxon pottery sherd was recovered from fill 9210 along with two pieces of animal bone.

Trench 93 (Fig. 14)

5.82. A north/south aligned ditch (9302) was recorded at the centre of Trench 93 (Fig. 14; section QQ). This corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly, which was also identified in Trenches 12 and 15 and it was further recorded as ditches 1202 and 1507.

5.83. Ditch 9302 was 0.72m deep and 3.3m wide. It had steep sides and slightly concave base. Primary fill (9303) comprised mid brown-orange sandy silt with frequent, small and medium sized limestone inclusions; no finds were recovered. The upper fill 9304 was a mid brown-orange sandy silt with occasional, medium limestone inclusions and no finds.

Trench 94 (Fig. 14)

5.84. One pit (9404) and a north-west/south-east aligned ditch (9402) in Trench 94 did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly (Fig. 14; section RR). Ditch 9402 was probably part of a post-medieval field enclosure together with ditches 10202, 10403, and 8602.

5.85. Ditch 9402 was 0.25m deep and 0.9m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill (9403) comprised light brown sand with very frequent small to large limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

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- 5.86. Pit 9404 was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.4m deep and 2m long. It had moderately steep sides and slightly concave base. It contained a single light brown sandy fill (9405) with very frequent limestone inclusions with no finds.



Plate 40: Pit 9404, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 95

- 5.87. Three large discrete geophysical anomalies identified at the southern, central and northern parts of Trench 95 corresponded with quarry pits 9502, 9504, and 9506 respectively.
- 5.88. Quarry pit 9502 was irregular in plan. It was 0.5m deep and 12m long. It had gently sloping sides and rounded base. Its single mid brown silty sand fill (9503) included occasional, medium to large limestone fragments and no finds.



Plate 41: Quarry pit 9502, looking north-east (1m scale)

- 5.89. Quarry pit 9504 was sub-ovoid in plan. It measured 0.86m deep and 11m long as exposed. It had moderately steep sides and rounded base. It was filled with a mid greyish-brown silty sand fill (9505) with frequent limestone inclusions of various sizes. No finds were recovered.



Plate 42: Quarry pit 9504, looking south-east (1m scale)

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- 5.90. Quarry pit 9506 was irregular in plan. It measured 0.72m deep and 11m long as exposed. It had gently sloping sides and slightly rounded base. Its fill (9507) comprised mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent limestone inclusions ranging in size from medium to large. No finds were recovered from this fill.



Plate 43: Quarry pit 9506, looking north-west (1m scale)

Trench 96 (Fig. 14)

- 5.91. A large pit (9602), interpreted as a quarry pit, was recorded at the south-eastern end of Trench 96, and it was also identified on the geophysical survey (Fig. 14; section TT).
- 5.92. Quarry pit 9602 was sub-ovoid in plan. It was 1m deep and 10m long as recorded. It had steep sides and irregular, rounded base. The single fill (9603) was a light brown silty sand containing many medium and large limestone inclusions and no finds.

Trench 97

- 5.93. Two large geophysical anomalies at the centre and eastern end of Trench 97 corresponded with quarry pits 9706, 9708 and 9702. This latter was also investigated as pit 9704.
- 5.94. Quarry pit 9708 was irregular in plan. It measured 0.65m deep and 8m long and had moderately steep sides and an uneven, slightly rounded base. It contained a light

brown silty sand fill (9709) with very frequent limestone fragments of various sizes, from which no finds were recovered.

- 5.95. Quarry pit 9706 was cut into the north-western edge of quarry pit 9708. It was sub-circular in plan; it measured 0.75m deep and 6m long as recorded. It had steep sides and flat base. The mid greyish-brown silty sand fill (9707) contained four sherds of Roman pottery, abundant animal bone (large mammal), and disarticulated human bones comprising parts of a left and right femur and rib, as well as frequent medium and large limestone inclusions.



Plate 44: Quarry pits 9706 and 9708, looking north-east (1m scale)

- 5.96. Quarry pit 9702 (also investigated as pit 9704) was sub-circular in plan. It was 1.3m deep and 8m long. It had moderately steep sides and rounded base. Its fill (9703 same as 9705) comprised light to mid greyish-brown silty sand with very frequent limestone inclusions. Also included was one single Roman sherd.



Plate 45: Quarry pit 9704, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 101

- 5.97. A small pit (10102) was recorded at the centre of Trench 101, and it did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly.
- 5.98. Pit 10102 was sub-circular in plan; it was 0.16m deep and 0.7m long. It had steep sided and concave base. It contained a single mid brown-grey sandy silt fill (10103) with occasional small and medium limestone inclusions and no finds.

Trench 102

- 5.99. A north-west/south-east aligned ditch (10202) was recorded through the western half of Trench 102. This did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly, and it probably formed part of a post-medieval field enclosure which was also investigated as ditches 8602, 9402, and 10403.
- 5.100. Ditch 10202 was 0.35m deep and 1.2m wide. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. Primary fill (10203) comprised mid yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent small and medium limestone fragments. No finds were recovered for this fill. Secondary fill (10204) was a mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized limestone inclusions and no finds.

Trench 104

- 5.101. Ditch 10403 ran north-east/south-west through the western end of Trench 104. A large geophysical anomaly was identified at the western end of the trench, which may have also included ditch 10403. This ditch formed part of a post-medieval enclosure together with ditches 8602, 9402, and 10202.
- 5.102. Ditch 10403 was heavily truncated, measuring only 0.09m deep and 1.1m long. The observable sides were moderately steep, and the base was slightly concave. The single fill (10404) comprised mid grey-brown silty sand with common, medium-sized limestone inclusions. Also contained were modern pottery, two slate fragments, and some animal bone.



Plate 46: Ditch 10403, looking north (1m scale)

Priority Area 4 (Figs 2, 5, 6, 10 & 12-14)

- 5.103. A total of 42 trenches were excavated in Priority Area 4 (Trenches 1 – 41 and 25b). The natural geological substrate, which in the western half of Priority Area 4 comprised light brownish-yellow silty sand with very frequent, small and medium limestone inclusions and in the eastern half of Priority Area 4 comprised mid brownish-yellow sandy silty mottled with brownish-orange sandy silt patches, was identified at an average depth of between 0.22m and 0.76m bpgl. This was overlain in Trenches 8, 17,

21, 31 – 37, and 41 by subsoil comprising dark orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium limestone inclusions. Where present it measured between 0.05m and 0.28m thick. Overlaying the subsoil, or where this was not present, directly overlying the natural substrate was mid brown-grey clayey silt topsoil with frequent, small sub-angular stone inclusions, which measured between 0.22m – 0.44m in thickness.

5.104. Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 1, 4, 7 – 10, 12, 15 – 17, 19 – 21, 26, 31, 33 – 34, and 36 – 37.

Trench 1

5.105. A posthole (102) was identified at the eastern end of Trench 1, which did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly.

5.106. Posthole 102 was circular in plan. It Measured 0.22m in depth and 0.45m in diameter and had steep sides and concave base. Its dark greyish-brown silty sand fill (103) contained very frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and occasional charcoal. An undated worked flint flake was also recovered.



Plate 47: Pit 103, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

Trench 4

- 5.107. A north-west/south-east aligned gully (402) was identified through the southern half of Trench 4. No geophysical anomaly corresponded with this feature.
- 5.108. Gully 402 was 0.18m deep and 0.49m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a mid reddish-brown silty sand fill (403) with occasional small limestone inclusions and no finds.



Plate 48: Gully 402, looking north (0.3m scale)

Trench 7

- 5.109. A north/south aligned geophysical anomaly identified through the north-western end of Trench 7 corresponded with ditch 702.
- 5.110. Ditch 702 measured 0.17m deep and 0.64m wide. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. The fill 703 consisted of mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent, small limestone fragments, from which no finds were recovered.



Plate 49: Ditch 702, looking south (0.4m scale)

Trench 8

- 5.111. A north-west/south-east orientated geophysical anomaly identified across the southern half of Trench 8 corresponded with ditches 803 and 805. These ditches ran parallel to each other at a distance of less than 1m apart.
- 5.112. Ditch 803 was 0.1m deep and 0.75m wide, with gently sloping sides and rounded base. It contained a single mid greyish-brown sandy silt fill (804) with rare, small limestone inclusions and no finds.
- 5.113. Ditch 805 measured 0.17m deep and 0.71m wide. It had moderately sloping sides and concave base. The single fill (806) was very similar to fill (804), comprising mid greyish-brown sandy silt with rare, small limestone fragments. No finds were recovered.



Plate 50: Ditches 803 and 805, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

Trench 9

- 5.114. Pit 902 was identified at the centre of Trench 9 and did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly.
- 5.115. Pit 902 was 0.3m deep and 1.18m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single mid orange-brown sandy silt fill (903) with frequent, small and medium limestone inclusions and no finds.



Plate 51: Pit 902, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 10

- 5.116. A linear geophysical anomaly running east/west through the southern half of Trench 10 corresponded with ditch 1002.
- 5.117. Ditch 1002 was 0.24m deep and 0.96m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill (1003) consisted of light grey-brown sandy silt with occasional, small limestone inclusions and no finds.



Plate 52: Ditch 1002, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 12 (Fig. 12)

- 5.118.** A north/south aligned geophysical anomaly identified through the eastern end of Trench 12 corresponded with ditch 1202 (Fig. 12; section JJ). The continuation of this ditch was also identified in Trenches 15 and 93, where it was recorded as ditches 1507 and 9302 respectively.
- 5.119.** Ditch 1202 was 1.5m deep and 3.15m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Primary fill 1203 was a mid brownish-grey sandy silt with occasional, small limestone inclusions and no finds. Secondary fill 1204 comprised mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium sized limestone inclusions. Also included were two Late Iron Age sherds.



Plate 53: Ditch 1202, looking south-west (2x 1m scale)

Trench 15 (Fig. 13)

- 5.120.** Four ditches were recorded in the northern half of Trench 15 which corresponded with anomalies identified on the geophysical survey. Three ditches (1502, 1505, and 1512) were aligned east/west; one ditch (1507) was aligned north/south and continued southwards into Trenches 12 and 93 (ditches 1202 and 9302 respectively).
- 5.121.** Ditch 1502 was 0.41m deep and 1.18m wide, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Four crumbs of probable Late prehistoric pottery were recovered from its mid greyish brown compact sandy silt primary fill (1503) along with a few unidentified animal bone fragments. No finds were recovered from the similarly composed final fill (1504). Ditch 1505 was 0.2m deep and 0.75m wide. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained two sherds of Roman pottery within its single dark greyish-brown silty sand fill (1506) with frequent, medium sized limestones inclusions.



Plate 54: Ditch 1505, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

5.122. Ditch 1502 measured 0.41m deep and 1.18m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Primary fill 1503 was a mid greyish-brown sandy silt with occasional, small limestone fragments, which contained four late iron Age sherds. This was overlain by a mid greyish-brown sandy silt fill (1504) which contained rare, medium limestone inclusions, some charcoal, and no finds.



Plate 55: Ditch 1502, looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditch 1512 measured 0.2m deep and 2.2m wide. It had moderately steep sides and flat base. The fill (1513) consisted of mid orangish-brown clayey silt with occasional, medium sub-rounded stones and no finds.



Plate 56: Ditch 1512, looking south-west (1m scale)

5.123. Ditch 1507 was 1.3m deep (gauged with auger) and 3.7m wide (Fig. 13; section KK). It had steep sides and a probable concave base as detected by augering. The earliest fill (1508) was a light brown-yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments of various sizes, which did not contain any finds. This was overlain by a mid brown-grey sandy silt fill (1509) with occasional, small and medium sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this fill. Tertiary fill (1510) comprised mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent limestone inclusions of various sizes and no finds. Upper fill 1511 was a dark brown-grey sandy silt, which contained occasional, small sub-rounded stones and no finds.



Plate 57: Ditch 1507, looking north (1m scale)

Trench 16 (Fig. 14)

- 5.124. Three east/west aligned ditches were recorded in the southern and the northern halves of Trench 16 (1602, 1608, and re-cut 1612), one of which (1602), cut by pit 1604, was identified on the geophysical survey. At least three inhumation burials (1614, 1616 1618) were also identified in Trench 16. These were not investigated further during the evaluation.
- 5.125. Ditch 1602 was 0.41m deep and 1.35m wide. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained a single mid brown-red sandy silt with frequent, small to medium sized limestone inclusions and no finds. Pit 1604 was cut into the northern edge of ditch 1602. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and flat base. Primary fill (1605) was mid brown-orange sandy silt with occasional, small and medium limestone fragments, and from which no finds were recovered. The secondary fill (1606) consisted of mid brown-red sandy silt with frequent, small and medium sized limestone inclusions, from which no finds were recovered. This was overlain by a mid brown-red sandy silt fill (1607) with occasional, small and medium limestone inclusions; no finds were recovered.



Plate 58: Ditch 1602 and pit 1604, looking south-west (1m scale)

- 5.126.** Ditch 1608 (also recorded as 1610) was investigated in two offset slots (1608 and 1610) to record the full profile of the feature (Fig. 14; section SS). It was 0.4m deep and 2.92m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a flat base. The single fill 1609 / 1611 was a mid reddish-brown sandy silt with occasional, small and medium limestone fragments. One sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from this fill. A few hulled wheat glume bases and charcoal fragments were recorded in sample 401 from ditch 1608, which are likely derive from dispersed/wind-blown material. A large quantity of mollusc shells were also recovered.
- 5.127.** Ditch 1612 was located on the northern edge of ditch 1610/1608, along the same alignment. It was 0.34m deep and 0.71 m wide, with steep sides and concave base. Its single fill (1613) consisted of mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional, small sub-angular limestone inclusions and no finds.

Trench 17

- 5.128.** Three east/west linear features (ditches 1703, 1705 and 1707) were recorded through the southern, central, and northern parts of Trench 17. Ditch 1707 was also identified on the geophysical survey. Ditch 1703 continued eastwards into Trench 20, where it was recorded as ditch 2006.

5.129. Ditch 1703 was 0.32m deep and 0.82m wide. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. Its single dark greyish-brown fill (1704) contained frequent limestone fragments, one Late Iron Age sherd, one medieval sherd, and one fragmentary medieval knife.



Plate 59: Ditch 1703, looking west (0.3m scale)

5.130. Gully 1705 measured 0.24m deep and 0.4m wide. It had moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill (1706) was a mid greyish-brown silty sand with frequent stones of various sizes. One medieval sherd and one medieval CBM fragment were also contained in the fill.



Plate 60: Ditch 1705, looking west (0.3m scale)

Ditch 1707 measured 0.37m deep and 0.92m wide. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. It contained a single mid orange-brown clayey silt fill (1708) with occasional, large sub-angular limestone fragments and one piece of fired clay.



Plate 61: Ditch 1707, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Trench 19

- 5.131. One east/west aligned ditch (1906) and two north-east/south-west orientated ditches (1902 and 1904) were recorded in Trench 19. These did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies.
- 5.132. Ditch 1902 measured 0.47m deep and 1.08m wide. It had steep sides and a rounded/concave base. It contained a mid greyish-brown clayey silt fill (1903) with frequent, large and very large limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered.



Plate 62: Ditch 1902, looking south-west (1m scale)

5.133. Ditch 1904 was 0.32m deep and 0.94m wide. It had steep sides and flat base. Its single fill (1905) comprised mid reddish-brown clayey silt with frequent medium to large limestone inclusions and, with the exception of 22 very small bone fragments from a human neonate burial, no other finds.



Plate 63: Ditch 1904, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

- 5.134. Ditch 1906 measured 0.11m deep and 0.9m wide. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a mid reddish-brown clayey silt fill (1907) with frequent, large and very large sub-angular limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill.



Plate 64: Ditch 1906, looking east (0.4m scale)

Trench 20

- 5.135. One pit (2002) and three east/west aligned ditches (2004, 2006, 2008) were recorded through the southern, central, and northern parts of Trench 20. Pit 2002 and ditch 2004 corresponded with geophysical anomalies. Ditches 2006 and 2002 continued westwards as ditches 1703, and 2109 respectively.
- 5.136. Ditch 2008 was 0.2m deep and 1.85m wide. It had moderately steep sides and irregular, but relatively flat base. It contained a light brown silty sand fill (2009) with occasional, medium to large limestone inclusions. A single animal bone fragment was recovered from this fill.



Plate 65: Ditch 2008, looking south-east (1m scale)

5.137. Pit 2002 was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.18m deep and 0.19m long. It had moderately steep sides and concave base. Its single fill (2003) comprised mid brown orange sandy clay with occasional, small limestone inclusions and no finds. This pit was cut on its southern side by ditch 2004. Ditch 2004 was 0.33m deep and 0.82m wide. It had steep sides and concave base. The single fill 2004 consisted of mid brown-grey sandy silt with frequent, small limestone fragments. One Roman flagon handle was recovered from this fill.



Plate 66: Pit 2002 and ditch 2004, looking west (0.4m scale)

- 5.138. Ditch 2006 measured 0.23m deep and 0.59m wide, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (2007) comprised dark brown-grey sandy silt with frequent, small limestone inclusions. Found in the fill were part of a flagon handle, a Roman tile fragment, and two post-medieval sherds of pottery.



Plate 67: Ditch 2006, looking east (0.3m scale)

Trench 21

- 5.139. An east/west aligned geophysical anomaly identified in the southern half of Trench 21 corresponded with ditch 2107. Three additional linear features (2103, 2109, and 2105) were also recorded in the central and northern part of the trench, which were not identified on the geophysical survey. Ditch 2109 was the western continuation of ditch 2006 from Trench 20.
- 5.140. Ditch 2107 was 0.31m deep and 3.16m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single light brown-orange sandy silt fill (2108) with frequent, small limestone inclusions and no finds.



Plate 68: Ditch 2107, looking south-east (2x 1m scales)

- 5.141. Ditch 2103 was 0.09m deep and 0.6m wide. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single mid brown-orange sandy silt fill (2104) with occasional, small limestone fragments and no finds.



Plate 69: Ditch 2103, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

5.142. Ditch 2109 measured 0.24m deep and 0.6m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. Its single mid brown-grey sandy silt fill (2110) comprised frequent, small limestone inclusions and occasional flint. No finds were recovered from this fill.



Plate 70: Ditch 2109, looking west (0.4m scale)

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- 5.143. Ditch 2105 measured 0.27m in depth and 1.63m in width. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (2106) consisted of light brown orange sandy silt with frequent, small and medium limestone inclusions and no finds.



Plate 71: Ditch 2105, looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 26 (Fig. 13)

- 5.144. A geophysical anomaly located at the southern end of Trench 26 may correspond with east/west aligned ditch 2602 and ditch re-cut 2604 (Fig. 13; section LL). Unstratified Roman pottery was recovered from the topsoil.
- 5.145. Ditch 2602 was 0.36m deep and 1.4m wide. It had steep sides and concave base. It contained a single mid orangey-brown sandy silt fill (2603) with rare, small and medium sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered. Ditch 2602 was cut on its northern side by ditch 2604 which kept the same east/west alignment.
- 5.146. Ditch 2604 was 0.22m deep and 2.33m wide. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. Its single fill (2605) consisted of mid orangey-brown sandy silt with frequent small and large sub-angular stones and no finds.



Plate 72: Ditches 2602 and 2604, looking south-east (2m scale)

Trench 31

- 5.147. Pit 3102 was identified within the northern half of Trench 31, broadly corresponding with discrete anomalies picked up by the geophysical survey.
- 5.148. Pit 3102 was sub-oval in plan. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a mid greyish-brown sandy silt fill (3103) with very rare, small to medium sized sub-rounded stones and no finds.



Plate 73: Pit 3102, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 32

- 5.149. Two large possible quarry pits 3203 and 3205 were identified in the central and the northern parts of Trench 32 respectively. A large discrete geophysical anomaly corresponded with quarry pit 3205 and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.
- 5.150. The shape in plan of Quarry pit 3203 was not fully determined as most of the feature extended outside the trench footprint. It measured 0.45m deep and 9.2m long as exposed. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. Its mid orangey-brown sandy silt fill (3204) comprised occasional, small and medium sized sub-angular stones and no finds.



Plate 74: Pit 3203, looking south-west (2x 1m scale)

5.151. Quarry pit 3205 was possibly sub-circular in plan; however, its full shape in plan and extent are could not be determined with certainty as the feature extended beyond the baulk of the trench. The pit was 0.4m deep and 3.8m wide. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. It contained a mid brownish-orange sandy silt fill (3206) with occasional, small and medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and no finds.



Plate 75: Pit 3205, looking south-west (2x 1m scale)

Trench 33

- 5.152. A curvilinear ditch (3302) lay in the southern half of Trench 33. It did not correspond with any anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.153. Ditch 3302 was 0.09m deep and 0.6m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (3303) comprised mid brown-yellow silty clay with frequent, small gravel inclusions. Finds comprised industrial waste (clinker/burnt coal), a clay pipe stem fragment and three post-medieval sherds. Morphologically ditch 3302 could suggest the remains of a ring gully, however, since only post-medieval finds were recovered from its fill this is speculative.



Plate 76: Ditch 3302, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Trench 34

- 5.154. A large spread/deposit (3403) was identified in the western half of Trench 34, which did not relate to any cut feature. It consisted of dark reddish-brown silty sand with frequent, small gravel inclusions. It contained a very small amount of post-medieval pottery and glass. No geophysical anomaly corresponded with this spread.

Trench 36

- 5.155. Pits 3603, 3605 and ditch 3605 corresponded with two discrete geophysical anomalies and one north-east/south-west aligned geophysical anomaly respectively, located in the southern and central parts of Trench 36.
- 5.156. Pit 3603 was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.07m deep and 1.8m long. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. It contained a mid brown-orange sandy silt fill (3604) with occasional, small gravel inclusions and some charcoal flecks. No artefacts were recovered.



Plate 77: Pit 3603, looking south-west (1m scale)

- 5.157.** Pit 3607 was sub-circular in plan. It was 0.6m deep and 1.7m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (3608) was a mid orangey-brown sandy silt with occasional, small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. The fill did not yield any finds.



Plate 78: Ditch 3607, looking north-east (1m scale)

5.158. Ditch 3605 aligned broadly north-east/south-west, was 0.67m deep and 2.9m wide. It had moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It contained a single mid orange-brown sterile fill (3606) with small pebble inclusions.



Plate 79: Ditch 3605, looking north-east (1m scale)

Trench 37

- 5.159. Ditch 3703 and possible trackway surface 3705 corresponded with geophysical anomalies identified at the eastern and central parts of Trench 37 respectively.
- 5.160. Ditch 3703, aligned north-east/south-west, was 0.5m deep and 4.18m wide. It had steep sides and a concave base. Primary fill 3704 was a dark reddish-grey silty clay with occasional, small sub-angular stones, from which no finds were recovered. Overlying this was a mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones, again, from which no finds were recovered.



Plate 80: Ditch 3703, looking north-east (2m scale)

- 5.161. Possible trackway surface 3705 was approximately 5m wide. It consisted of a moderately compact mid orange-brown sandy silt with very frequent small and medium sized rounded stones. The possible surface was not investigated further, and no finds were recovered.



Plate 81: Trackway surface 3705, looking north-east (2x 1m scale)

Priority Area 6 (Figs 2 & 6)

5.162. Seven trenches were excavated in Priority Area 6 (Trenches 44 – 49, and 110). The natural substrate, which consisted of a mid/light yellowish-brown silty clay and sand with rare, very small and small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, was identified at an average depth of between 0.28m and 0.67m bpgl. It was overlain by subsoil, comprising mid brownish-orange clayey silt with rare, small and medium sized sub-rounded stones and measuring between 0.06m and 0.3m thick. This was in turn sealed by dark greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil, which measured between 0.22m and 0.37m in thickness.

5.163. Archaeological remains were identified in Trenches 47 and 48.

Trench 47

5.164. A north-west/south-east aligned geophysical anomaly corresponded with ditch 4703, identified through the centre of Trench 47. This ditch continued into Trench 48, where it was recorded as ditch 4803.

5.165. Ditch 4703 was 0.3m deep and 1.61m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a rounded base. It contained a mid brownish-orange silty sand fill (4704) with rare, small and medium sized sub-rounded stones. No finds were recovered from this fill.



Plate 82: Ditch 4703, looking south-west (1m scale)

Trench 48

5.166. A north-west/south-east aligned geophysical anomaly across the eastern end of Trench 48 corresponded with ditch 4803. This was the southern continuation of ditch 4703 identified in Trench 47.

5.167. Ditch 4803 measured 0.15m deep and 1.35m wide. It had gently sloping sides and concave base. It was filled by a mid orange-brown sandy silt fill (4804) with occasional, small sub-angular stones and no finds. A small charred plant assemblage, including a wheat grain fragment and a few charcoal pieces, was identified in environmental sample 601, which may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material. A large number of mollusc shells were also recovered.



Plate 83: Ditch 4803, looking north-east (1m scale)

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1. Quantities of artefactual material were recorded from 33 separate deposits, this material listed by context in Appendix B and discussed further below. Codes used for the recording of the pottery and given in parenthesis below are defined in Appendix B. A concordance is provided matching (Roman) types to the codes of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) where appropriate.

Pottery

- 6.2. The pottery of all periods amounted to 226 sherds (33354g) from 24 separate deposits. The majority was recovered by hand, 13 sherds (162g) retrieved from bulk soil sample residues from deposits 9104, A505 and A511. The condition is mixed, but generally good for the larger groups Roman and early medieval material from deposits 9103–9104, 9204, A505 and A511. The pottery ranges in date from the later prehistoric (probably Iron Age) to the post-medieval period, with the majority of material dating to the Roman and Early Medieval periods. Little substantive can be said with regard to the Late prehistoric and medieval pottery, this material comprising small and commonly abraded bodysherds, mostly from deposits in Trenches 12, 15 and 17. Post-medieval/modern material is largely limited to material from deposit

1101, which comprises mostly blue transfer-printed refined whitewares probably dating to the 19th century. More significant are the quantities of Roman and Early Medieval material which are described by period below.

Roman

- 6.3. A total of 107 sherds (1426g) of Roman pottery was recorded, a small proportion (7 sherds, 132g) certainly redeposited in Early Medieval dated deposits 9103–9104 and 9204–9205. Largest groups are those from Trench A5; ditch fills A504, A505 and A511, where dating consistently of the Late 1st or early 2nd century can be asserted. The majority of pottery in these Early Roman dated deposits occurs in shell-tempered (LOC SH) and reduced sandy (LOC GW/LOC GWr, LOC BS/LOC BSli) fabrics. Imported material is represented by a single small and burnt sherd of Gaulish samian from deposit A511. Type LOC SH is typical of locally produced coarser shelly wares from the area, abundant, for example, from Orton Hall Farm (Perrin 1996, 119). Forms in this type are limited to a necked jar with a heavy, curved rim from deposit A505. A small bowl sherd from deposit A505 in a fabric containing sparse shell (LOC SHf) may be a product of the Bourne/Greatham kilns of southwest Lincs/Rutland, c.10km to the north. The reduced sandy wares are representative of types known from the area in contexts pre-dating the establishment of the important Lower Nene Valley production centres by the mid-2nd century. Type LOC GWr is distinguished by its use of knobbed clay rustication, a technique typically associated with pottery in the period before c.AD 150. A sherd in this type from deposit A504 (fill of ditch A503) is identifiable as a beaker with tall neck, everted rim and the rusticated ‘decoration’ confined to a zone at the shoulder defined by a groove. The form may be a devolved butt beaker and stylistically would fit best with a Flavian (c.AD 70–100) date range. A small sherd in a fine, black-fired fabric (LOC BSf) from deposit A511, features incised decoration and may be a local example of the London ware style. As such it probably dates to the end of the 1st or early 2nd century. The most noteworthy vessel from the Early Roman dated deposits is, however, in a fine whiteware fabric (WHf) and recorded as sherds from a single vessel, from deposits A504 and A505 (fills of ditch A503). The form represented is a beaker, with a double cordon at its girth and short, everted rim. Most unusually it is decorated with a row of stamped bosses to its neck, each of the same type with concentric rings containing pellets. The source for this vessel is unknown, though it might be a product of a short-lived fineware production site in the area, plausibly that at Cherry Hinton, Cambridgeshire, thought to have

been in operation in the period c. AD 55–90 (Evans 1990, 24). A continental origin remains another possibility.

- 6.4. The Roman sherds redeposited in Early Medieval deposits and also those from deposits 1609, 2007, 2600 and 9707, are representative of later traditions. Most comprise products of the Lower Nene Valley ‘industry’, colour-coated type LNV CC and greyware LNV GW. Identifiable forms occur in the colour-coated fabric and include a flagon (ditch fill 2007) and jars from deposits 2600 and 9707. The latter are late ‘coarseware’ products of the industry dateable to the 4th century AD (Howe *et al.* 1980).

Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

- 6.5. The pottery of this period (87 sherds, 1286g), was recorded from recorded from six deposits, the large majority from fills of sunken featured buildings and pits identified in Trenches 91–92. The assemblage comprises sherds in a variety of fabrics, all of which handmade, and typically fire black or patchy black/brown. The variability of the fabrics (Table 2) would seem fairly typical of assemblages of the later 5th to 7th centuries from the Nene Valley area (Blinkhorn 2010; Timby 1995). An element common to such groups is the occurrence of igneous rock-tempered fabrics, here represented by fabric CQR which accounts for more than half of the group. This type almost certainly originates in the Charnwood Forest area of south Leicestershire, c. 40km to the west. The other fabrics which make up this group are probably local in origin. An absence of any of the distinctively coarse shell-tempered ‘Maxey’ type ware is a good indication that this group pre-dates the Middle Saxon period (before c. AD 700).

- 6.6. The early medieval group includes some ten rim sherds and seven which are decorated. The rim sherds are of similar form, upright or slightly everted and with simple, rounded rim tops. Most are likely to derive from globular or ‘baggy’ vessels with constricted necks and of jar-like proportions. Unusually, a sherd from deposit 9103 appears to come from a neckless, straight-side vessel. Two among the decorated body sherds one plain, burnished vessel (fill 9103 and 9104 of sunken featured building 9102) are from the angular shoulder or girth portion of what appear to be biconical vessels. A base sherd from deposit 9204 (fill of pit 9202) is flat and with a poor-defined (rounded) base angle. The sherds with stamped or scored linear decoration, these occurring in fine or coarser quartz-tempered fabrics, were all recovered from deposits associated with sunken featured building 9102, fills 9103

(three sherds) and 9104 (one sherd). Sherds which are burnished were also noted from deposits 9103 and 9204 and three sherds from the latter deposit exhibit a fine 'scratched' or twig-brushed surface treatment which is comparable to sherds recorded from Orton Hall Farm (Mackreth 1996, 213, fig. 121, no. 45).

- 6.7. The stamped/linear grooved (and bossed) decoration of sherds from deposits 9103 and 9104 (fills of sunken featured building 9102) suggest that this feature is no later than the 6th century. Three sherds, all from fill 9103 feature stamps, which are plain on one and large and small spoked 'rosette' style on the other two. On two sherds the stamps are in rows and combined with bands of horizontal grooves and on the third stamped sherd the rosettes are combined with vertical grooves. None of the decorated sherds are sufficiently large for full reconstruction of the full scheme, although all could be readily accommodated within a late 5th or earlier 6th century range and the horizontal, biconical and curvilinear style as defined by Myres (1977). The absence of stamped decoration from deposits 9204/9205 (fills of pit 9202) may be an indication of later dating, perhaps after AD 600 although decorated material is commonly much in the minority in 'domestic' groups and this cannot be certain.

Lithics

- 6.8. A total of seven worked flint items were recorded. All exhibit moderate or high levels of edge damage and are almost certainly redeposited. Raw material consists of flint which typically is discoloured (recorticated) to mottled pale grey or white. Cortex was present on pieces from deposits 3900, 1101 and A200 and where it is appears 'thinned' and consistent with derivation from secondary deposits such as river gravels. Three pieces feature secondary working; an end-scraper made using a blade-like blank from N1006, a second, probable scraper from topsoil deposit A200, where the retouch to the distal end has been subjected to heavy damage/rolling. The third piece, from deposit 1101 is a thick, irregular flake with a small area of scraper-like (abrupt) retouch. None among this lithics group is reliably dateable (beyond being broadly earlier prehistoric), however the narrow blade-like pieces from deposits 3900, N208 and N1006 could date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.9. Small quantities (5 fragments, 578g) of CBM were recorded. Roman material from deposits 2007 and 9104 is re-deposited, from Early Medieval and post-medieval-dated deposits. The large tile fragment from (post-medieval dated) deposit 2007 is 22mm in thickness and is probably a flanged roof tile (tegula). It features an animal

(dog?) paw print to its upper surface. The pieces from deposit 9104 are small and unfeatured. The remaining fragments of CBM from deposits 1706 and A205 are small flakes. The suggested later medieval or post-medieval dating is on the basis of the hard-fired, quartz-rich fabric.

Other finds

- 6.10. Five items of metalwork were recorded, including registered artefacts Ra. 301 and 302, both from sunken featured building 9102 (fills 9103 and 9104). The copper alloy object is a thin sheet patch repair probably for a metal vessel. It is of irregular pentagonal form and features 8 regularly-spaced, punched rivet holes around its edges, with five of these retaining crude, folded sheet rivets. Iron knife Ra. 302 is complete and well-preserved, with traces of minerally preserved wood to the handle. It measures c. 141mm in length and 22mm in width at its maximum. The blade back and edge are curved gently to the tip with the tang central to the blade and with curving shoulders. The blade form is comparable to common knife forms from Early Saxon cemeteries (c. 5th to 7th centuries), for example those from Dover Buckland (Type 1: Evison 1987, 113–115) and Tittleshall, Norfolk (Type A; Penn 2013, 46). The second knife, from medieval-dated deposit 1704 is fragmentary, comprising a long (c. 80mm) 'whittle' tang and a small portion of the blade only. A medieval or earlier date is plausible for this object. Two iron items of likely modern date were in addition recovered, comprising an iron nail (spread/deposit 3403) and a curbing strip or collar (deposit 1101).
- 6.11. Small quantities of fired clay were recorded (5 fragments, 199g), most comprising small and amorphous fragments where original function is unclear. The single object is a loom weight of annular form from deposit 9205 (fill of pit 9202). Such objects, associated with the use of vertical, warp-weighted looms, are common finds from Early Anglo-Saxon (c. 5th to 7th century) contexts.
- 6.12. Other artefactual material from the evaluation were limited to fragments of vessel glass and of clay tobacco pipes. A heavily worn body fragment of pale greenish vessel glass from Early Anglo-Saxon dated deposit 9103 (fill of sunken featured building 9102), is probably Roman in date and re-deposited in this context. Its thickness (c. 4mm) suggests it derives from a container or perhaps a large bowl. The remaining glass fragments (deposits 3403, A500, 1101) are of green-coloured bottle glass common to the period across the later 17th to 19th centuries. The clay tobacco

pipe fragments (deposits 2700, 3303) are unmarked, stems and dateable only broadly to the late 16th to 19th centuries.

Summary / Interpretation

- 6.13. Artefactual material was for the most part sparsely represented from trenches in the survey area. The more substantive quantities, comprising quantities of Roman and early medieval pottery, were derived from deposits from trenches 91-92 and A5. The Roman material is of some interest, dateable stylistically to the late 1st or early 2nd centuries and of sufficient quantity to suggest the presence of habitation of this period in the immediate area. The early medieval material similarly occurs in significant quantities and together with associated finds which include an iron knife and fired clay loom weight, are suggestive of domestic activity of this period in the vicinity. The inclusion of stamp-decorated pottery is notable and assists in the dating of this activity, probably within the late 5th or earlier 6th century range.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1. Animal bone amounting to 423 fragments (9352.1g) was recovered through a combination of hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from 36 deposits. Artefactual material dating from the Late Prehistoric to the post-medieval period was also recovered. The assemblage was recovered from across the excavation however, two clear areas of activity were highlighted; in the west of Priority Areas 1 and 2 and the west of Priority Areas 3 and 4. The material displayed a varying degree of preservation and was highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 67% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep-size mammal. However, it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa* sp.), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and goose (*Anser* sp.). Where modern breakage was observed and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were recorded as a single bone. A limited amount of human remains were also recovered which are summarised separately below.

Late Prehistoric

- 7.2. Three fragments (3g) were recovered from deposit 1503, the fill of ditch 1502 none of which were identifiable to species.

Roman

- 7.3. Evidence of Roman activity was revealed in two areas. In total 104 fragments (4392g) were recovered from the fills of pit 9706 in Priority Areas 3 and 4 and ditches 1505, A503 and A512 in Priority Areas 1 and 2. The remains of cattle were most frequent with 27 fragments (3653g), the majority of which were recovered from deposit 9707. Here, bones from throughout the skeleton both meat-rich, such as the scapula or vertebrae and ribs and meat-poor, such as the mandible or bones of the feet were identified. None of these fragments showed any indications of butchery practice however, they are not well preserved and have been gnawed by dogs potentially removing any cut marks that may have been present. A limited amount of cattle bone was also recovered from deposits A504, A505 and A511 where meat-poor and meat-rich bones were once again identified.
- 7.4. Despite the absence of observable cut and/or chop marks on the cattle remains, the combination of fragments of meat-poor and meat-rich bone is to be expected in the waste produced from the stepped stages of primary and secondary butchery i.e carcass preparation and the subsequent separation into manageable joints of meat.
- 7.5. The remains of sheep/goat, horse and dog were also recovered, species that are to be expected in this period. However, their recovery was too limited to provide any information other than species identification.

Early medieval

- 7.6. A total of 238 fragments (2541g) were recovered from the fills of pits 9102, 9202 and posthole 9209, indicating a focus of activity in Areas 3 and 4 in this period. As with the preceding Roman phase the remains of cattle were most common with 21 fragments (1105g) recovered and consisting of mainly meat-poor elements with only the occasional meat-rich bone recovered. The remains of sheep/goat and pig were also identified but with 12 and 7 fragments respectively their presence is more limited. However, the bones of each follow the same pattern set by the cattle remains with both sheep/goat and pig identified mainly by meat-poor skeletal elements.
- 7.7. The assemblage from this period was well preserved and clear evidence of butchery practice was observed. For example, repeated, small cuts were clearly visible on two astragalus bones, one sheep/goat from 9104 and one cattle from 9204. Such marks are indicative of carcass dismemberment and when combined with the recovery of

predominantly meat-poor fragments, are highly suggestive of an origin in the waste from primary butchery.

- 7.8. The remaining 25 fragments (159g) were all recovered from deposit 9103. Of these, 24 were identified as dog and are no doubt the remains of an individual adult male. A complete goose carpo-metacarpus was also recovered but it was not possible to identify it to species level.

Medieval

- 7.9. Two fragments (49g) were recovered from deposit 1704, a fill of ditch 1703 of which one was identifiable as a partial cattle femur.

Post-medieval

- 7.10. Three fragments (9g) came from the fills of ditches 2006, 3302 and spread 3403, none of which were identifiable to species.

Modern and undated

- 7.11. The remaining 50 fragments (2356g) came from deposits containing modern material or that remain undated. Cattle were most common with 28 fragments (1958g) recovered from 18 deposits spread across site. Of note was the bone from ditches N1003 and N1803, which in terms of skeletal elements present and the level of preservation, bears a striking similarity to the Romano-British cattle bone described above. Sheep/goat remains were also recovered but in numbers too small to provide any information other than species identification. Three fragments (305g) of horse bone were also identified. Of these a partial metapodial from layer 4503 displayed pathological lesions suggestive of being employed as a draught animal or beast of burden (Bartosiewicz 2013).

Human Remains

- 7.12. Human remains amounting to 22 fragments (521g) were recovered from two deposits. Deposit 1905, the undated fill of ditch 1904 revealed 19 fragments (10g). Despite the poor preservation, the bones were identifiable as the partial remains of the skull, scapula, humeri, ribs and femur of a single neonate burial. The remaining three fragments (511g) were identified in deposit 9707, a fill of Romano-British pit 9706. As with the faunal remains described above, the preservation within this context was poor but it was possible to identify the fragments as a partial rib and two almost complete femurs. The latter two bones, from their similarity in terms of maturity

and the fact that one is from the left leg and the other from the right, are likely to originate from the same individual.

Palaeoenvironmental remains

- 7.13. Eleven environmental samples (182 litres of soil) were processed from a selection of pits and ditches in four trenches in Priority Area 1, two trenches in Priority Area 2, a single trench in Priority Area 3, two trenches in Priority Area 4 and a single trench in Priority Area 6 to evaluate the preservation and range of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. These samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 7.14. Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 3 in Appendix C, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. The presence of mollusc shells has also been recorded and nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).
- 7.15. The flots were generally small to moderate in size with low to high quantities of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. Some of the charcoal remains were iron coated.

Priority Area 1

Trench A3

- 7.16. A small charred assemblage, including seeds of blink (*Montia fontana* ssp. *chondrosperma*) and a few charcoal fragments, was noted from fill A304 (sample 2) of pit A303. This may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material.

Trench A5

- 7.17. Fill A505 (sample 3) of Roman ditch A503 contained a moderate number of charred remains, whilst sample 5 from Roman ditch A510 produced a smaller assemblage. The cereal remains included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains, hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/Triticum spelta*)) grain and glume base fragments, and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grains. The weed seeds included those of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), *persicaria* (*Persicaria* sp.) and red bartsia (*Odontites vernus*). A few fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell were noted. There were also a small quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm

and a moderate number of mollusc shells. These included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Cepaea* sp., the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula* and the aquatic species *Galba truncatula*. *Galba truncatula* is a species which thrives in areas subjected to seasonal flooding and desiccation. The assemblage from A503 may be reflective of dumped settlement waste.

Trench N6

- 7.18. Sample 7 from ditch N603 contained no charred plant remains and only a few charcoal fragments.

Trench N18

- 7.19. A moderate charred assemblage was recorded from pit N1803 (sample1). This included indeterminate grain fragments, sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) stone fragments, dock (*Rumex* sp.) seeds and charcoal. This assemblage may be reflective of dumped hearth material.

Priority Area 2

Trench 66

- 7.20. A few charcoal fragments and a shell of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* were recovered from pit 6603 (sample 202).

Trench 80

- 7.21. A small charred assemblage, including a sloe stone fragment and a few charcoal pieces, was noted from fill 8004 (sample 200) of pit 8003. This may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material. A few introduced *helicellids* (open country species) shells were also observed.

Priority Area 3

Trench 91

- 7.22. Fill 9104 (sample 301) of early medieval pit 9102 contained a moderately small number of charred plant remains. These included barley and free-threshing wheat grains, and seeds of vetch/wild pea, brassica (*Brassica* sp.) and oat/brome grass. There was also a large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. These included mature and round wood fragments and some pieces were those of oak (*Quercus* sp.). This assemblage may be reflective of dumped hearth material.

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- 7.23. The moderate number of mollusc shells noted included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Helicella itala*, and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus* and *Punctum pygmaeum*.

Priority Area 4

Trench 9

- 7.24. Sample 404 from pit 902 contained no charred plant remains and only a few charcoal fragments. This is likely to be dispersed/wind-blown material. A moderate number of mollusc shells were recovered, and these included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Helicella itala* and introduced *helicellids*, and the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*.

Trench 16

- 7.25. A few hulled wheat glume base and charcoal fragments were recorded in sample 401 from ditch 1608. This is likely to be dispersed/wind-blown material.

- 7.26. The large number of mollusc shells recovered included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Helicella itala*, *Truncatellina cylindrica*, introduced *helicellids* and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Pomatias elegans*, *Cochlicopa lubrica* and *Cepaea* sp., and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Aegopinella pura*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Vitrea* sp., *Acanthinula aculeata*, *Clausilia bidentata*, *Cochlodina laminata*, *Ena montana* and *Carychium tridentatum*. This assemblage reflects the presence of a number of different environments in the vicinity. For example, *Truncatellina cylindrica* is an obligatory xerophile, which thrives in very short grass, while *Acanthinula aculeata* is a species which favours woodland/scrub/hedgerow environments. The assemblage may be reflective of a generally well-established open landscape, with some areas of longer grass and woodland/scrub/hedgerows in the vicinity.

Priority Area 6

Trench 48

- 7.27. A small charred assemblage, including a wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain fragment and a few charcoal pieces, was noted from fill 4804 (sample 601) of ditch 4803. This may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material.

7.28. The large number of mollusc shells recorded included those of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vallonia costata*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Helicella itala* and *Pupilla muscorum*, the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Cochlicopa lubrica* and *Cepaea* sp., and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula*, *Oxychilus cellarius*, *Acanthinula aculeata*, *Clausilia bidentata*, and *Balea perversa*, and the aquatic species *Theodoxus fluviatilis*. *Theodoxus fluviatilis* is a species indicative of a proper flowing water environment.

Summary

7.29. The charred plant remains provide a possible indication of low-level settlement activities taking place in the general area of Priority Area 1 (Trench A5) and Priority Area 3 (Trench 91). The environmental evidence from Priority Areas 2, 4 and 6 appears to be that more typical of settlement edge rather than that of domestic activities taking place in the immediate vicinity. The weed seeds appear to be mainly those typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments, and there is an indication of the possible exploitation of the hedgerows/woodland edge.

7.30. Molluscs are preserved on the site in varying quantities and the assemblages appear to be indicative of a well-established open landscape, with some areas of longer grass and woodland/scrub/hedgerow in the vicinity. There is a suggestion of occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation in some parts of the site and also the presence of a more riverine environment somewhere in the wider area from Priority Area 6.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. The Evaluation was required to identify the location, extent, survival and significance of any potential archaeological remains within the Site and where possible to set them within their local and regional context. Archaeological remains were identified across the site, primarily as infilled ditches and small to medium sized pits. These represented evidence for agricultural activities associated with enclosures and peripheral features. Evidence for domestic activity and settlement was also identified in Priority Areas 1 and 3. The inhumation burials recorded in Trench 16 may indicate the presence of a small inhumation cemetery in Priority Area 4. Evidence of quarrying was recorded in Priority Areas 3 and 4, with additional and isolated quarry pits in Areas 1 and 2.

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- 8.2. A total of 60 of the 116 trial trenches contained features of archaeological potential. In Priority Area 1, there were three main foci of activity focused around Trenches N2, A1 – A2, Trenches N6 – N7, and Trench A5. In Priority Area 2, small clusters of features were identified in Trenches 65 – 66, and 80. In Priority Area 3, there were two main foci of activity centred around Trenches 91 – 92, and Trenches 95 – 97. In Priority Area 4, two foci of activity were identified in the area of Trenches 15 – 17, 19 – 21 (west field) and Trenches 36 – 37 (east field). Within Priority Area 3, a sunken featured building (SFB) in Trench 91 and a further possible SFB in Trench 92 show evidence for domestic occupation. The inhumation burials recorded in Trench 16 may indicate the presence of a small inhumation cemetery in Priority Area 4, though these remain to be excavated. The substantial quantity of Roman pottery from Trench A5 suggests the presence of habitation of this period in Priority Area 1.
- 8.3. By far, the greatest quantity of finds from the evaluation comprised material of Roman date and early medieval date. There were also small quantities of Mesolithic/Neolithic, Late Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval finds. The artefactual assemblage predominantly comprised pottery, as well as CBM ceramic building material (CBM), lithics, fired clay, glass and metal objects, including two early medieval knives and a copper alloy vessel repair patch. Human remains, and a quantity of animal bone were also recovered.

Earlier Prehistoric

- 8.4. The earliest evidence of activity on Site comprised seven worked flints, recovered from Priority Areas 1 and 4 and all likely to have been redeposited. Three examples were recovered from topsoil deposits (A200, 1101 and 3900), one from posthole fill 103, one from pit fill N1006 and two from ditch fills A204 and N208 respectively. None of these are considered reliably datable, albeit of probable earlier prehistoric origin, but the narrow bladelike pieces from ditch fill N208, pit fill N1006 and from topsoil deposit 3900 could date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. The possible ring ditch in Trench A2, recorded in two otherwise undated interventions (A203, A205) may date to latter part of this period, or could be of later Prehistoric origin. The results of the geophysical survey also suggests that these remains may well represent the evidence of a ring ditch (ASWYAS 2018, figure 3, PCCHER 00227). Pit N1003 in Trench N10 may also date to this period, though this is tentative given only the single recovered flint, and also cattle bone, recovered from two of its fills, which bears a striking similarity to the Romano-British cattle bone recovered elsewhere.

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- 8.5. These remains, whilst tentatively ascribed an earlier prehistoric origin, represent somewhat firmer evidence of activity, possibly funerary, as well perhaps as domestic, in the wider area. Other indications include the small number of findspots including flints recovered to the south-west of Sacrewell Farm (PCCHER 01976) and the large number of cropmarks, probably representing the infilled remains of ring ditches of Neolithic – Bronze Age origin. These are predominantly situated to the south of the site as one moves closer to the course of the River Nene. To the north of the site, in Toll Bar Field, Scheduled Monument 1006796 (PE201) in part represents evidence of the buried remains of seven ring ditches visible, as cropmarks on aerial photographs and subsequently by geophysical survey (Highways England 2020). The ring ditches are thought to represent the buried remains of a Bronze Age round barrow cemetery. Other remains within the Scheduled area represent a later quadrilateral, single-ditched enclosure interlinked with a smaller, single-ditched enclosure, a pit alignment and other pits, which are thought to have originated as a prehistoric enclosed farmstead, later reused in the Roman period.
- 8.6. Although the results of the evaluation only tentatively indicate evidence of earlier prehistoric activity on the site, taken within the context of the surrounding landscape it is reasonable to conclude that further, perhaps more extensive remains will be present. This is especially so in those locations where aerial photographic and geophysical survey results indicate the remains of probable ring ditches; elements of a more extensive Neolithic – Bronze Age funerary landscape. Evidence of settlement or associated activity is far less convincing, comprising a single flint recovered from pit N1003.
- 8.7. These results only marginally contribute to Specific Objective 1, which seeks to *establish whether there is continuity of activity within archaeological sites (settlements, industrial or agricultural) across prehistoric and historic periods*. In this example aspects of the earlier prehistoric landscape are likely to have served as foci of later prehistoric and Roman period activity, when these monuments would still have been highly visible and relatively dominant in their landscape.

Later Prehistoric

- 8.8. Only very scant evidence for activity of Late Prehistoric origin was identified during the evaluation. This was found in the western field of Priority Area 4, where a very few sherds of probable Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditches in Trenches 12, 15 and 17. Two sherds recovered from the upper fill (1204) of ditch 1202. This ditch

appears to correlate with a substantial north / south anomaly identified in the results of the geophysical survey, and as ditch 1507 in Trench 15 and possibly ditch 9302 in Trench 93; no finds were recovered from the latter two ditches. Elsewhere, only four crumbs of probable Late Iron Age pottery were recovered, from ditch 1503 in Trench 15, and one sherd in association with a medieval sherd and iron knife, in ditch 1703. The latter probably redeposited.

- 8.9. Whilst sparse, remains of late prehistoric origin probably hint more at activity associated with the wider agricultural landscape than with any immediate focus of settlement. In the wider landscape, for instance to the east of this evidence, the Scheduled Toll Bar Field site comprises later prehistoric enclosures, which are thought to have originated as a prehistoric enclosed farmstead, and an east / west aligned pit alignment. This latter may also be associated with a probable pit alignment c.600m further to the south-east (PCCHER 08368). These remains are likely to date from the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age and could be contemporary with the north / south aligned probable enclosure / boundary ditch, represented in Trenches 12, 15 and possibly 93. These results do not, however, contribute substantively to any of the project's specific research objectives.

Roman period

- 8.10. Although relatively low quantities of artefacts were recovered from trenches across the site as a whole, for all periods, it was clear that, whilst the landscape was in all likelihood broadly rural and agricultural in nature, evidence of settlement becomes apparent during the early Roman period. The very sparse remains recovered, which could be associated with the preceding prehistoric period, stand in some contrast with the more substantive quantities of Roman pottery, some CBM, a little glass and reasonable quantities of animal bone. On the basis of the pottery the principal activity appears to take place in the late 1st or early 2nd centuries and is of sufficient quantity to suggest the presence of habitation of this period either within the site or in the immediate vicinity.
- 8.11. Roman remains were recovered from 12 deposits. These comprised the fills of five ditches, three probable quarry pits and redeposited pottery recovered from the remains of two early medieval SFBs.
- 8.12. The greater quantity of the Roman pottery was recovered from the fills of two ditches in Trench A5 (A503 and A510, a recut of ditch A506) and was found in association with

a small quantity of animal bone, cattle bone being most common and charred plant assemblages, which were probably reflective of dumped settlement waste. The evidence of the recovered artefacts along with the animal bone and palaeoenvironmental remains suggest the presence of possible domestic low-level settlement activity, with related pastoral and arable agricultural activity in the vicinity of Trench A5 in Priority Area 1. The features recorded in Trench A5 were not associated with any recognisable anomalies in the preceding geophysical survey results, although cropmarks reflecting a probable enclosure (PCCHER 00230) just to the south-west, investigated in Trenches N6 – N8, may be associated. No datable evidence was recovered from these trenches, so this presently remains speculation.

- 8.13.** Elsewhere, in Priority Area 3, evidence of Roman period activity was recovered from two of several quarry pits (9702/9704 and 9706) in Trench 97. Other, undated quarry pits were also recorded in Trenches 95 and 96 and to the north-west in Trenches 84 and 85. Where exposed these measured between 3.5m and 14m in length with depths up to 1.0m and typically contained fills in which moderate to large limestone fragments were evident. Pit 9706 in Trench 97 contained four Roman sherds, dating to the 4th century, and abundant animal bone. It also yielded disarticulated human bones comprising parts of a left and right femur and rib. These pits had been identified in the preceding geophysical survey results in an area of quite intensive magnetic responses just south of the A47 road. Three more large undated pits, of broadly similar morphology to those in Trenches 95 – 97, were recorded in the north-west of the Priority Area 3 in Trenches 84 and 85. These had also been identified as very large geophysical anomalies and were machine excavated.
- 8.14.** Dating evidence is clearly sparse, only four Roman sherds, and further work may be necessary to provide more confidence. In any case, these pits are likely to have been utilised to source limestone, putatively for construction of some sort, whether associated with Roman period road building - possibly associated with Margary's route 25, the Fen Causeway - or for use in domestic construction. One cannot, however, entirely rule out a later origin for these pits, on the basis of the sparsity of finds. Interestingly, an ironworking site has previously been identified at Sacrewell Farm, in the line of the Scheme (CHER 50343) and substantial quantities of ironworking slag recorded during a walkover survey. It is probably unlikely, however, that limestone was being sourced for use in the iron-making process. There is little firm evidence that it was used in the industry in the period, though that has been disputed (Cleere 1981).

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- 8.15. A small quantity of redeposited Roman pottery was recovered from two probable early medieval SFBs in Trenches 91 and 92, in Priority Area 3. In SFB 9102, two sherds and a piece of pale green glass were found in fill 9103, plus one sherd and tile fragments in fill 9104. One sherd in each of fills 9204 and 9205 of SFB 9202 were also found. These sherds and a few others, from ditch fills 1506, 1609, 2007, topsoil deposit 2600 and including the four sherds from pit fill 9707, are representative of later traditions. So, whilst it is reasonable to conclude that probable Roman period settlement, and associated agricultural activity, developed and probably flourished most in the 1st to 2nd centuries there may have been a reduced phase of activity in the late Roman period too, still principally agricultural but perhaps also associated with the iron-working industry located close to Sacrewell Farm, to the north.
- 8.16. In summary, the principal focus of Roman period remains comprises the pottery assemblage associated with ditches in Trench A5, which along with animal bone evidence and to a lesser extent, the palaeoenvironmental evidence, are indicative of low-level settlement close by in Priority Area 3. More extensively, the animal bone assemblage and palaeoenvironmental evidence appear to reflect that by at least the Roman period the landscape within and surrounding the site was likely to have been a generally well-established open landscape, (likely agricultural), with some areas of longer grass and woodland/scrub/hedgerows in the vicinity. The remains of quarry pits in Priority Area 3 could possibly date to the later Roman period, though evidence was sparse. These could be associated with construction or maintenance activities, perhaps related to the former Fen Causeway, or with structural work either within the site or perhaps to the north in association with a contemporary building just south of Sacrewell Farm (CHER 01991). The remains of a Roman fort are also located 300m east of the scheme (Scheduled Monument 1006837). The potential that these pits provided limestone for Iron working is far less likely on balance.
- 8.17. On the basis of the above, these results could contribute to Specific Objective 2 concerning how the archaeological remains may, *identify whether there are any connections between settlement sites across the landscape and between settlements and natural landscape features*; Specific Objective 4 concerning, *remains associated with mineral acquisition .. types of material extracted*; and Specific Objective 8 in relation to the, *assessment of industrial remains and their association, if any, with nearby settlements to military sites, particularly related to the Roman period*.

Early medieval (Early Anglo-Saxon)

- 8.18. There was very little evidence of later Roman period activity on the site, though a few artefacts were recorded. It is evident though, that probable low-level settlement either continued, or following a hiatus, resumed in the early medieval period. The artefactual evidence indicates this took place in the 5th or 6th century AD. All of this was recovered from the fills of two probable SFBs in Priority Area 3, Trenches 91 and 92.
- 8.19. SFB 9102 was only partially exposed in the northern half of Trench 91, though is thought to have originally been sub-rectangular in shape. Finds recovered from its primary fill (9103) comprised the majority of all sherds of the period (52), dating to from the mid-5th to 6th centuries, as well as a copper alloy vessel repair patch (RA 301). A further 14 sherds of similar date and a well-preserved iron knife (RA 302) were recovered from fill 9104. The copper alloy object is a thin sheet patch repair probably for a metal vessel and the iron knife is comparable to common knife forms from early medieval cemeteries (c. 5th to 7th centuries), for example those from Dover Buckland and Tittleshall, Norfolk. In addition to these artefacts, the evidence of the broadly well-preserved animal bone remains indicated that cattle were most common, similarly to the preceding period; most of these remains were recovered from the fills of the two SFBs. The assemblage from this period also showed clear evidence of butchery practice. A number of canid bones were also recovered from fill 9103 and the environmental sample recovered from the fill 9104 is likely to be reflective of dumped hearth material. A single posthole (9105) was recorded in the north-east quadrant of the SFB, from which three sherds of similar date were recovered.
- 8.20. The second probable SFB (9202) in Trench 92 was sub-circular in shape and 4.3m long, with three probable postholes set within it. A total of 16 sherds of mid-5th to 7th century pottery was recovered from two of its four fills along with a small quantity of animal bone and one ceramic loom weight. This latter was of annular form and could be associated with the use of vertical, warp-weighted looms, and are common finds in 5th to 7th century contexts. A single sherd of similar date was also recovered from the fill of one of the three postholes (9209).
- 8.21. Very little evidence of settlement dating to the early medieval period is known in the wider area on which basis the potential of these remains is significant. Although exposed remains are partial and only hint at activity and function; the loom weight, dumped hearth remains, the predominance of fire blackened sherds and the metal finds are indicative of domestic settlement and its associated practices. It may be that

these structures were part of a small agricultural settlement; whilst no other evidence was present to indicate this, it is a reasonable assumption. Alternatively, these structures might have been associated with low-level extractive works. The quarry pits 150m to the north and east in Priority Area 3, whilst tentatively dated to the late Roman period, though most are undated, may have been exploited in the early medieval period. If so, there may have been low-level iron-working activity within the site, or close by perhaps at the Sacrewell Farm site. Evidence of iron-working in the period is recorded on the fringes of Rockingham Forest near Peterborough and had previously been ascribed a Roman origin. A series of radiocarbon dates have since established that much of the evidence is of early medieval date; and specifically of early-middle early medieval date at Wittering (Abrams 2002; 2003, cited in Medlycott 2011). Alternatively, as also suggested for the preceding period, the association may have been the localised sourcing of limestone for construction activities.

- 8.22. The evidence of settlement, albeit limited could contribute to Specific Objective 2 concerning how the archaeological remains may, *identify whether there are any connections between settlement sites across the landscape and between settlements and natural landscape features*; and, Specific Objective 4 concerning, *remains associated with mineral acquisition .. types of material extracted*.

Medieval and post-medieval

- 8.23. The medieval and post-medieval finds assemblage was very sparse and does not shed much light on activities in these periods. Single medieval sherds were recovered from a ditch and a gully in Trench 17 along with a fragment of an iron knife, comprising a long 'whittle' tang and a small portion of the blade, and a piece of CBM. Ditch 1703 was aligned east/west and was also identified in Trenches 20 and 21, though was not at all clear in the results of the geophysical survey. There are also no other features in the vicinity of this ditch alignment, which could be associated, so an interpretation beyond a potential drainage or boundary function is not possible.
- 8.24. A single furrow (8207) was investigated in Trench 82. It lay on a north-east/south-west alignment and roughly corresponded with linear geophysical anomalies. No others were recorded as such during the evaluation. The agricultural anomalies recorded in the results of the geophysical survey, which can be associated with former ridge and furrow agriculture, indicate that such remains are reasonably widespread and focused predominantly in Priority Area 1; these are aligned north-west/south-west.

Undated

- 8.25. A number of ditches, gullies and pits were identified across the Site, from which no finds were recovered. These could tentatively be of Roman or later (early medieval onwards) origin, especially since datable evidence of the Roman and early medieval periods are the best represented within the site. It is also likely that a number of these undated ditches and gullies may be associated with more recent post-medieval to modern period agricultural activities; these are also evident quite extensively across the site in the results of the geophysical survey.
- 8.26. The possible trackway surface 3705 and ditch 3703, identified in Trench 37, whilst also undated, could perhaps be associated with activities associated with the quarry pits in Priority Areas 3 and 4. These features corresponded with geophysical anomalies identified at the eastern and central parts of Trench 37 respectively. A number of other possible quarry pits, in addition to those discussed above, were recorded in Priority Areas 1 and 2 in Trenches N9, A6 and 70, and in the eastern part of Priority Area 4 in Trench 32.
- 8.27. Three undated inhumation burials were identified in Trench 16, in Priority Area 4. These were not excavated at this time; further investigation will be required at which time a firm interpretation will be possible. Human skeletal remains were recovered from two fills of undated ditch 1904 in Trench 9, also in Priority Area 4. Despite the poor preservation, the bones were identifiable as the partial remains of the skull, scapula, humeri, ribs and femur of a single neonate burial. The *in situ* burials in Trench 16 and the disturbed remains in Trench 19 may well be broadly contemporary, though this would need confirming; these remains may represent evidence of part of a small localised rural cemetery. This could potentially be associated with either low-level Roman settlement further away to the east or early medieval settlement activity, nearer, to the south.
- 8.28. The phases of activity identified within the site can be summarised as follows: Mesolithic or early Neolithic low intensity activity was concentrated in Priority Area 1, with isolated finds recovered in Priority Area 4 as well; sparse evidence of Late Prehistoric occupation was found in the western field of Priority Area 4; evidence of low-level activity in the Roman period was found in Priority Areas 1, 3, and 4, with more evident 1st - 2nd century AD settlement activity recorded in Priority Area 1. The large quarry pits in Priority Area 3 may be dated to the Roman period as well, though could be of later origin. After a possible hiatus in the mid to late Roman period, activity within

the site resumed in the early medieval period. This comprised 5th to 6th century AD material mainly concentrated in Priority Area 3. The SFB in Trench 91 and the possible SFB in Trench 92 belong to this phase. The undated inhumation burials and disturbed neonate remains in Priority Area 4 may be of Roman or early medieval origin too, though this needs further investigation to confirm. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity, aside from agricultural activity, was mostly concentrated in Priority Area 4, possibly in connection with gravel extraction activities.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Daniele Pirisino, assisted by Ralph Brown (PO) Molly Day (Sup), Daniel Firth (Sup), Isobelle Ward (Sup), Mat Ferron, Susan Ferron, Mark Davies, Callum Ruse, Molly Agnew-Henshaw, Siobhan Bishop, Tommaso Rossi, and Adrian Arenas. This report was written by Daniele Pirisino. The finds report was written by Ed McSloy. The report illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)	Spot-date
Area 1									
81	8100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	43.5m	1.80m	0.32m	
81	8101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	43.5m	1.80m	0.19m	
81	8102	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt	43.5m	1.80m		
81	8103	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gradual Irregular Sloping Sides	0.95m	0.80m	0.26m	
81	8104	Fill	8103	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	0.95m	0.80m	0.26m	
81	8105	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep V Shaped Sides, Aligned N-S	> 1.20m	0.60m	0.40m	Neolithic
81	8106	Fill	8105	Fill of Ditch	Light Mid Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	> 1.20m	0.60m	0.40m	Neolithic
82	8200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.22m	
82	8201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.15m	
82	8202	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy, Friable	40m	1.80m		
82	8203	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Straight Sloping Sides, Sharp Narrow Base nearly pointed, Aligned N-S	> 1.80m	0.65m	0.45m	Prehistoric?
82	8204	Fill	8203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	> 1.80m	0.65m	0.45m	Prehistoric?
82	8205	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Straight Vertical Sides, Base Concave, Aligned NW-SE	> 1.50m	0.35m	0.25m	Prehistoric?
82	8206	Fill	8205	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	> 1.50m	0.35m	0.25m	Prehistoric
82	8207	Cut		Cut of Furrow	Linear, Gentle Sloping Sides, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	> 1.80m	1.45m	0.15m	
82	8208	Fill	8207	Fill of Furrow	Mid Yellow Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	> 1.80m	1.45m	0.15m	
83	8300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	43m	1.80m	0.26m	
83	8301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	43m	1.80m	0.14m	
83	8302	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand	43m	1.80m	>0.19m	
83	8303	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Irregular Sides and Base, Aligned SE-NW	> 1.80m	0.51m	0.15m	
83	8304	Fill	8303	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	> 1.80m	0.51m	0.15m	
83	8305	Cut		Cut of Possible Ditch	Linear, Concave Sides, Flat Base, Aligned NW-SE	>1.80m	1.40m	0.44m	
83	8306	Fill	8305	Fill of Possible Ditch	Mid Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	>1.80m	1.40m	0.44m	
117	11700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	43m	1.80m	0.26m	
117	11701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	43m	1.80m	0.19m	
117	11702	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Sand, Friable, Moderate Gravel / Stone inclusions	43m	1.80m		
N1	N100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.27m	
N1	N101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.05m	

N1	N102	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Orange, Sandy Silt with Gravel Patches	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
N2	N200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.23m	
N2	N201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.12m	
N2	N202	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Orange, Sandy, Loose, Gravel Inclusions	50m	1.80m	0.07m	
N2	N203	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Sides, Base not fully excavated, Aligned N-S	>2m	c.5m	1.35m	Later Prehistoric
N2	N204	Fill	N203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	>1.6m	0.16m	
N2	N205	Fill	N203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	>2.7m	0.34m	
N2	N206	Fill	N203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	> 1.8m	0.36m	
N2	N207	Fill	N203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	>2.2m	0.24m	
N2	N208	Fill	N203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Clay Silt, Firm	>1m	>2m	0.26m	Later Prehistoric
N3	N300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.25m	
N3	N301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.14m	
N3	N302	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Orange, Sandy, Loose, Gravel Inclusions	50m	1.80m	0.06m	
N3	N303	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, SE side straight steep, NW side gentle steep, Concave U Shaped Base, Aligned NE-SW	>1.80m	1.35m	0.27m	
N3	N304	Fill	N303	Fill of Ditch	Dark Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	> 1.80m	1.35m	0.27m	
N4	N400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.8m	0.25m	
N4	N401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.8m	0.07m	
N4	N402	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Sand, Friable, Mottled Patches of Brown Yellow	50m	1.8m		
N4	N403	Layer		Colluvial Deposit	Mid Greyish Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	>20m	>2m	0.60m	
N5	N500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.30m	
N5	N501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
N5	N502	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Silt, with light Brown Yellow Gravelly Sand Mottling	50m	1.80m	>0.11m	
N6	N600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.30m	
N6	N601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.15m	
N6	N602	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Clay, Compact	50m	1.80m		
N6	N603	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderately Sloped, Base Not reached, Aligned SW-NE	>1m	5.26m	0.53m	
N6	N604	Fill	N603	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Moderately Compact	>1m	2.90m	0.41m	
N6	N605	Fill	N603	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Clay, Compact	>1m	1.63m	0.18m	
N6	N606	Fill	N603	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	>1m	3.35m	0.53m	
N7	N700				Number not used				
N7	N701	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	30m	2m	0.30m	
N7	N702	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Red Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	30m	2m	0.28m	

N7	N703	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gradual Sides, Flat Base	0.50m	0.40m	0.10m	Modern
N7	N704	Fill	N703	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	0.50m	0.40m	0.10m	Modern
N7	N705	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderately sloped sides, Concave Base	0.60m	0.67m	0.26m	Modern
N7	N706	Fill	N705	Fill of Pit	Mid-Dark Brown Grey, Silty Clay, Firm	0.60m	0.67m	0.26m	Modern
N7	N707	Cut		Cut of Pit	Circular Cut, Gradual Sloping Sides, Concave Base	0.40m	0.57m	0.37m	
N7	N708	Fill	N707	Fill of Pit	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	0.40m	0.57m	0.37m	
N7	N709	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderately Sloped, Concave Base, Aligned NW-SE	>1.8m	1.24m	0.48m	
N7	N710	Fill	N709	Fill of Ditch	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	>1.8m	1.24m	0.48m	
N7	N711	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderately Stepped Sides, Concave Base, Aligned NW-SE	>2m	2.18m	0.75m	
N7	N712	Fill	N711	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Firm	>2m	2.18m	0.35m	
N7	N713	Fill	N711	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	>2m	0.40m	0.44m	
N7	N714	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Clay	30m	2m		
N8	N800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.35m	
N8	N801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.16m	
N8	N802	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	>0.11m	
N8	N803	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear/Terminus Moderate Sides, Flat Base, Aligned SW-NW	>1.5m	0.50m	0.18m	
N8	N804	Fill	N803	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	>1.5m	0.50m	0.18m	
N9	N900	Topsoil		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.31m	
N9	N901	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.28m	
N9	N902	Natural		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	>0.11m	
N9	N903	Cut		Cut of Possible Pit	Sub-ovoid/Irregular, Deep Steep Sides - moderate sloping at top of cut, base unexcavated.	>1m	3.54m	1.26m	
N9	N904	Fill	N903	Fill of Possible Pit	Mid Yellow Brown, Sandy Silt, Moderately Compact	>1m	2.62m	0.61m	
N9	N905	Fill	N903	Fill of Possible Pit	Mid Yellow Brown with Frequent Lenses of Mid Blue Grey, Silty Clay, Moderately Compact	>1m	2.25m	0.30m	
N9	N906	Fill	N903	Fill of Possible Pit	Mid Grey Brown Silty Clay, Moderately Compact	>1m	3.54m	0.43m	
N10	N1000	Topsoil		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.26m	
N10	N1001	Subsoil		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.24m	
N10	N1002	Natural		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m		
N10	N1003	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Steep Straight Sides, Base not reached	2.86m	>1.32m	1.11m	Prehistoric
N10	N1004	Fill	N1003	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	2.86m	>1.02m	>0.40m	Prehistoric
N10	N1005	Fill	N1003	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	2.86m	>1.02m	0.25m	Prehistoric

N10	N1006	Fill	N1003	Fill of Pit	Light Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	2.86m	1.06m	0.32m	Prehistoric
N10	N1007	Cut		Cut of Pit	Irregular, Steep Vertical Concave Sides, Irregular Base	0.85m	0.64m	0.29m	
N10	N1008	Fill	N1007	Fill of Pit	Dark Brown Black, Sandy Silt, Friable	0.85m	0.64m	0.29m	
N11	N1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.30m	
N11	N1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
N11	N1102	Layer		Colluvial Deposit	Mid Orange Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.37m	
N11	N1103	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Sand with Light Brown Yellow Gravelly Sand	50m	1.80m		
N11	N1104	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, moderately concaved sides, Slightly irregular Base, Aligned NE-SW	>2.9m	1.13m	0.36m	Roman?
N11	N1105	Fill	N1104	Fill of Ditch	Mid / Dark Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	>2.9m	1.13m	0.36m	Roman?
N12	N1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.23m	
N12	N1201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.03m	
N12	N1202	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Sand with Light Brown Orange Gravelly Sand	50m	1.80m	>0.12m	
N13	N1300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.27m	
N13	N1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.17m	
N13	N1302	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown Clayey Sand with Patches of Light Brown Yellow Gravelly Sand	50m	1.80m	>0.03m	
N13	N1303	Cut		Cut of Pit	Irregular, SE side Stepped, NW side Steep, Irregular Base	0.25m	0.42m	0.22m	
N13	N1304	Fill	N1303	Fill of Pit	Light Brown Grey, Silty Clay, Firm	0.25m	0.42m	0.22m	
N14	N1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.29m	
N14	N1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.16m	
N14	N1402	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Sand, Friable with Patches of Light Brown Yellow Gravelly Sand	50m	1.80m	>0.04m	
N14	N1403	Cut		Cut of Pit	Circular Cut, SE Side Gentle, NW side Gradual, V shaped Base	0.26m	0.26m	0.12m	
N14	N1404	Fill	N1403	Fill of Pit	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	0.26m	0.26m	0.12m	
N15	N1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.23m	
N15	N1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
N15	N1502	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Sand with Light Brown Orange Gravelly Sand	50m	1.80m	>0.06m	
N15	N1503	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Moderately Sloping Sides, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>1m	1.21m	0.41m	Medieval/Post Medieval
N15	N1504	Fill	N1503	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	1.21m	0.26m	Medieval/Post Medieval
N15	N1505	Fill	N1503	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	>1m	0.95m	0.18m	Post Medieval?
N16	N1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.25m	

N16	N1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.18m	
N16	N1602	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Sand with Light Brown Yellow Gravelly Sand	50m	1.80m	>0.15m	
N16	N1603	Cut		Cut of Pit	Oval/Sub-oval Moderate to gentle sloping edges, Irregular Base, Aligned SW-NE	1.90m	0.94m	0.15m	
N16	N1604	Fill	N1603	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	1.90m	0.94m	0.15m	
N17	N1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.22m	
N17	N1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
N17	N1702	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Sand with Gravel Inclusions, Friable	50m	1.80m	>0.16m	
N17	N1703	Cut		Cut of Geological Feature	Irregular, Concave Moderately Sloping Sides, Irregular Base	>0.97m	0.94m	0.34m	
N17	N1704	Fill	N1703	Fill of Geological Feature	Mixed Mid Grey Brown with Lenses of Dark Black Grey, Clayey Sand, Friable	>0.97m	0.94m	0.34m	
N18	N1800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.30m	
N18	N1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.21m	
N18	N1802	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown, Silty Sand	50m	1.80m		
N18	N1803	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Steep Irregular Sides, Base Not Encountered	>1.80m	>1.80m	1.35m	
N18	N1804	Fill	N1798	Fill of Pit	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>1.80m	0.23m	0.15m	
N18	N1805	Fill	N1799	Fill of Pit	Dark Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.80m	1.12m	>0.35m	
N18	N1806	Fill	N1800	Fill of Pit	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>1.80m	0.30m	0.26m	
N18	N1807	Fill	N1801	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.80m	0.79m	0.31m	
N18	N1808	Fill	N1802	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.80m	1.04m	0.39m	
N18	N1809	Fill	N1803	Fill of Pit	Dark Brown Black, Sandy Silt, Frequent Charcoal Flecks, Friable	>1.80m	1.37m	0.33m	
A1	A100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.21m	
A1	A101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.07m	
A1	A102	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Orange, Sandy, Loose, Gravel Inclusions	50m	1.80m	>0.11m	
A1	A103	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Gentle Concave Sides, Concave Base, Aligned NW-SE	>3m	0.76m	0.14m	
A1	A104	Fill	A103	Fill of Ditch	Mid/Dark Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	>3m	0.76m	0.14m	
A1	A105	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, NW side Steep Convex to Moderate. SE Unexcavated, Base Unexcavated, Aligned NE-SW	>1m	4.20m	1.10m	
A1	A106	Fill	A105	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Gravelly Sand, Friable	>1m	>1.67	0.43m	
A1	A107	Fill	A105	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>1m	4.20m	0.82m	
A2	A200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable		1.80m	0.27m	
A2	A201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable		1.80m	0.20m	

A2	A202	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Gravelly Sand, Friable		1.80m	>0.10m	
A2	A203	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Sharp Sides, Sharp V Shaped Base, Aligned NW-SE	>2m	1.35m	0.65m	Prehistoric
A2	A204	Fill	A203	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Gravelly Sand, Loose	>2m	1.35m	0.65m	Prehistoric
A2	A205	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate to Steep Straight Sides, Concave Base, Aligned NE-SW	>1m	1.58m	0.67m	
A2	A206	Fill	A205	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Gravelly Sand, Loose	>1m	1.58m	0.50m	
A2	A207	Fill	A205	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	1.21m	0.16m	
A2	A208	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Straight Sides, Flat Base, Aligned SW- NE	>1.80m	2.20m	0.40m	Prehistoric?
A2	A209	Fill	A208	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.80m	2.20m	0.40m	Prehistoric?
A3	A300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Clay, Friable	53m	1.80m	0.28m	
A3	A301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, Compact	53m	1.80m	0.21m	
A3	A302	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow Grey, Silty Clay, Compact	53m	1.80m		
A3	A304	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Concave sides N side more Vertical, Irregular Base	0.39m	0.31m	0.11m	
A3	A305	Fill	A304	Fill of Pit	Mid Brey Brown, Silty Clay, Compact	0.39m	0.31m	0.11m	
A4	A400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
A4	A401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
A4	A402	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Clay and Light Blue Grey, Silty Clay, Compact	50m	1.80m	0.10m	
A5	A500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.28m	
A5	A501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.23m	
A5	A502	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Clay with Moderate Stone Inclusions	50m	1.80m	>0.02m	
A5	A503	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Sloping Sides, V Shaped Base	>2m	1.60m	0.80m	Roman
A5	A504	Fill	A503	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown with Red Mottle, Clayey Silt, Compact	>2m	1.05m	0.55m	Roman
A5	A505	Fill	A503	Fill of Ditch	Dark Brown Grey with Brown Mottle, Silt, Friable	>2m	1.60m	0.40m	Roman
A5	A506	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderately Sloped Sides, Concave, Aligned N-S	>1m	2.17m	0.78m	Roman /Earlier
A5	A507	Fill	A506	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	>1m	0.60m	0.29m	Iron Age/ Romano British
A5	A508	Fill	A506	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Silty Clay, Compact	>1m	0.96m	0.30m	Iron Age/ Romano British
A5	A509	Fill	A506	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Silty Clay, Compact	>1m	0.67m	0.16m	Iron Age/ Romano British
A5	A510	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Straight W side, Moderate Sloping E side, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>1m	1.64m	0.57m	Iron Age/ Romano British
A5	A511	Fill	A510	Fill of Ditch	Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	>1m	1.64m	0.57m	Iron Age/ Romano British

A5	A512	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Steep Sloping Sides, Concave V Shaped Base, Aligned E-W	>1m	0.64m	0.51m	Iron Age
A5	A513	Fill	A512	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Silty Clay, Firm	>1m	0.64m	0.51m	Iron Age
A6	A600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.28m	
A6	A601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.25m	
A6	A602	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Clay with Moderate Stone Inclusions	50m	1.80m	>0.03m	
A6	A603	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unknown Shape in Plan due to size, Sides Moderately Sloping, Base Not Encountered	>3.54m	>2m	>1.05m	
A6	A604	Fill	A603	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Clay, Compact	>3.54m	>2m	>1.05m	
A7	A700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.26m	
A7	A701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	50m	1.80m	0.20m	
A7	A702	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Brown Sandy Silt, With Patches of Limestone	50m	1.80m	0.08m	
A8	A800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
A8	A801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.16m	
A8	A802	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m		
A8	A803	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unknown Shape in Plan due to location	6m	>1.80m	0.69m	
A8	A804	Fill	A803	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown with Patches of Green and Purple Silty Clay	6m	>1.80m	0.69m	
Area 2									
65	6500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
65	6501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.09m	
65	6502	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand, Firm	40m	1.80m		
65	6503	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate Concave Sides, Base Gentle Concave and Moderately Rounded	>1.50m	>0.71m	0.47m	
65	6504	Fill	6503	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	>1.50m	>0.70m	0.47m	
66	6600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
66	6601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.08m	
66	6602	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, With Patches of Mid Red Brown	40m	1.80m		
66	6603	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderately Steep Concave Sides, Flat Base Rising to the South	2.30m	>1.68m	0.70m	
66	6604	Fill	6603	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Silt, Friable	2.30m	>1.68m	0.70m	
66	6605	Cut		Cut of Pit	Ovoid Pit - Unexcavated	>2m	0.80m		
66	6606	Fill	6605	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Silt	>2m	0.80m		
67	6700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
67	6701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
67	6702	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Red Brown and Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Changing in the SE to Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt	40m	1.80m		

68	6800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	38.5m	1.80m	0.26m	
68	6801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Firm	38.5m	1.80m	0.14m	
68	6802	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown Mottle with Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Changing in the W to Light Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	38.5m	1.80m		
69	6900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	33m	1.80m	0.24m	
69	6901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	33m	1.80m	0.13m	
69	6902	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm, Mottled with Light Brown Yellow and Mid Orange Brown Patches	33m	1.80m		
70	7000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.38m	
70	7001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
70	7002	Layer		Natural	Mid Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable, Patches of Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt	40m	1.80m		
70	7003	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unclear Shape, Exposed Side, Moderate/ Steep Concave Sloped Sides, Base (where encountered) Flat	>4.14m	>3m	0.90m	
70	7004	Fill	7003	Fill of Pit	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	>4.14m	>3m	0.90m	
71	7100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.38m	
71	7101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
71	7102	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
71	7103	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate/Steep Sloped Irregular Sides, Gentle Concave Base	0.52m	0.49m	0.31m	
71	7104	Fill	7103	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.52m	0.49m	0.31m	
71	7105	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Slightly Irregular Moderately Sloped Sides, Gentle Sloped Base	0.19m	0.30m	0.10m	
71	7106	Fill	7105	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.19m	0.30m	0.10m	
71	7107	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-oval, Steep Sides, Slightly Sloped Gently Concave Base	0.49m	0.41m	0.26m	
71	7108	Fill	7107	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.49m	0.41m	0.26m	
71	7109	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-oval, Moderate Concave Sides, Slightly Concave Rounded Base	0.60m	0.54m	0.20m	
71	7110	Fill	7109	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.60m	0.54m	0.20m	
71	7111	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate Concave Sides, Base Concave Rounded	0.39m	0.32m	0.11m	
71	7112	Fill	7111	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.39m	0.32m	0.11m	
71	7113	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Steep Sloped Sides, Concave Rounded Base	0.17m	0.23m	0.20m	
71	7114	Fill	7113	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.17m	0.23m	0.20m	
71	7115	Cut		Cut of Pit	Circular, Straight Steep Sloping Sides, Flat Base	0.33m	0.33m	0.12m	

71	7116	Fill	7115	Fill of Pit	Light Orange Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	0.33m	0.33m	0.12m	
71	7117	Cut		Cut of Pit	Irregular, Straight Steeply Sloping NE Side Straight Moderately Sloping SW Side, Irregular Sharp Base, Aligned NW-SE	1.10m	0.71m	0.36m	
71	7118	Fill	7117	Fill of Pit	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	1.10m	0.71m	0.36m	
72	7200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
72	7201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.20m	
72	7202	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable, Eastern End Mottled Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand with Patches of Light Brown Yellow	40m	1.80m		
74					Scrapped due to proximity of services				
75	7500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.31m	
75	7501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.21m	
75	7502	Layer		Natural	Mid Brownish Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm, Patches of Light Brown Yellow in Western End, In Eastern End Mid Brown Yellow Patches	40m	1.80m		
75	7503	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Steeply Sloping Sides, Concave Sharp Base, Aligned SE-NW	>1.80m	0.35m	0.36m	
75	7504	Fill	7503	Fill of Ditch	Dark Red Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	>1.80m	0.35m	0.36m	
76	7600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.20m	
76	7601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.12m	
76	7602	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Gravel with Patches of Light Brown Yellow and Mid Orange Brown, Loose	40m	1.80m		
77	7700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	31.6m	1.80m	0.23m	
77	7701	Layer		Natural	Mottled Light Brown Yellow Sandy Silt with Patches of Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt and Patches of Orange Brown Sandy Silt	31.6m	1.80m		
78	7800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
78	7801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
78	7802	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m		
79	7900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.25m	
79	7901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.13m	
79	7902	Layer		Natural	IN NW End Mid Brown Orange Sandy silt, Firm , In SE End Light Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
80	8000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
80	8001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.12m	
80	8002	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Mottled with Mid Orange Brown Patches and Mid	40m	1.80m		

					Brownish Orange Sandy Silt at the NW End				
80	8003	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Vertical Sides Undercutting Towards Base, Base is Flat Sloping Slightly Towards NE	>1.50m	>1.20m	0.98m	
80	8004	Fill	8003	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Silty Sand, Friable		1.22m	0.13m	
80	8005	Fill	8003	Fill of Pit	Light Brown Yellow, Silty Gravelly Sand, Loose		0.71m	0.10m	
80	8006	Fill	8003	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>0.49m	1.18m	0.20m	
80	8007	Fill	8003	Fill of Pit	Light Brown Yellow, Silty Gravelly Sand, Loose	>0.52m	>1.17m	0.23m	
80	8008	Fill	8003	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>0.60m	>1.20m	0.59m	
80	8009	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Steep Vertical Sides Undercutting Towards Base, Base Not Reached	>1.00	>1.02m	>0.88m	
80	8010	Fill	8009	Fill of Pit	Light Brown Orange, Silty Gravelly Sand, Loose		>0.51m	0.08m	
80	8011	Fill	8009	Fill of Pit	Light Brown Yellow, Silty Gravelly Sand, Loose		>0.16m	>0.10m	
80	8012	Fill	8009	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>0.77m	>1.02m	>0.40m	
80	8013	Fill	8009	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.00m	>1.02m	0.47m	
80	8014	Cut		Cut of Pit	Unexcavated Cut, Oval in Plan	>1.10m	>0.42m		
80	8015	Fill	8014	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt	>1.10m	>0.42m		
Area 3									
84	8400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.41m	
84	8401	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
84	8402	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderately Straight Sides, Concave Base	>4.60m	6.16m	0.78m	Roman?
84	8403	Fill	8402	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	>4.60m	6.16m	0.78m	Roman?
84	8404	Cut		Cut of Pit	Irregular, Irregular Concave Sides, Irregular Base	>3.56m	2.58m	0.50m	
84	8405	Fill	8404	Fill of Pit	Dark Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>3.56m	2.58m	0.50m	
84	8406	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gentle Concave Sides, Concave Base	>4.64m	2.90m	0.48m	Roman?
84	8407	Fill	8406	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>4.64m	2.90m	0.48m	Roman?
85	8500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.28m	
85	8501	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
85	8502	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gradual Sides, Concave Base	>5.50m	>5m	0.60m	Roman
85	8503	Fill	8502	Fill of Pit	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Moderately Compact	>5.50m	>5m	0.60m	Roman
86	8600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.49m	
86	8601	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		

86	8602	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Straight Sides, Concave Base, Aligned E-W	>1.80m	0.62m	0.21m	
86	8603	Fill	8602	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Loose	>1.80m	0.62m	0.21m	
87	8700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
87	8701	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
88					No Record prepared				
89	8900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
89	8901	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
90	9000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.27m	
90	9001	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m	>0.13m	
91	9100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.39m	
91	9101	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
91	9102	Cut		Cut of Pit (SFB)	Sub-circular, Irregular Concave Sides, Irregular Flat Base	3.88m	>1.80m	0.37m	Roman
91	9103	Fill	9102	Fill of Pit (SFB)	Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	3.88m	>1.80m	0.22m	Roman
91	9104	Fill	9102	Fill of Pit (SFB)	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	3.88m	>1.80m	0.19m	Roman
91	9105	Cut		Cut of posthole	Sub-circular, Vertical Straight Sides, V Shaped Base	0.27m	0.29m	0.36m	Roman
91	9106	Fill	9105	Fill of posthole	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	0.27m	0.29m	0.36m	Roman
92	9200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
92	9201	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
92	9202	Cut		Cut of Pit (SFB)	Sub-circular, Moderate/Steep Straight Sides, Irregular Baes, Aligned NW-SE	c.4.30m	1.46m	0.40m	Roman?
92	9203	Fill	9202	Fill of Pit (SFB)	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable		0.34M	0.19m	Roman?
92	9204	Fill	9202	Fill of Pit (SFB)	Mid Brown Grey, Silty Sand, Friable	>1m	0.62m	0.20m	Roman?
92	9205	Fill	9202	Fill of Pit (SFB)	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable, Charcoal Flecks	>1m	0.91m	0.17m	Roman?
92	9206	Fill	9202	Fill of Pit (SFB)	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	c.4.30m	>1m	0.16m	Roman?
92	9207	Cut		Cut of posthole	Sub-circular, Straight Vertical Sides, Flat Base	c0.36m	0.35m	0.40m	Roman?
92	9208	Fill	9207	Fill of posthole	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	0.36m	0.35m	0.40m	Roman?
92	9209	Cut		Cut of posthole	Sub-circular, straight vertical Sides, Flat Base	0.37m	0.33m	0.30m	Roman
92	9210	Fill	9209	Fill of posthole	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	0.37m	0.33m	0.30m	Roman?
92	9211	Cut		Cut of posthole	Sub-circular, straight vertical Sides, Concave Base	0.31m	0.31m	0.29m	Roman?

92	9212	Fill	9211	Fill of posthole	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	0.31m	0.31m	0.29m	Roman?
93	9300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.28m	
93	9301	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
93	9302	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Straight Sides, Irregular Concave Base	>3.3m	2.39m	0.72m	
93	9303	Fill	9302	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>3.3m	1.40m	0.36m	
93	9304	Fill	9302	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>3.3m	2.39m	0.46m	
94	9400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.29m	
94	9401	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
94	9402	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Gently Sloping Sides, Sharp Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>2.90m	0.90m	0.25m	
94	9403	Fill	9402	Fill of Ditch	Light Brown, Sand, Loose	>2.90m	0.90m	0.25m	
94	9404	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Sharp Irregular Sides, Sharp Concave Base	2m	>1.80m	0.40m	
94	9405	Fill	9404	Fill of Pit	Light Brown, Sandy, Loose	2m	>1.80m	0.40m	
95	9500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.32m	
95	9501	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
95	9502	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Sharp Straight Sides, Lightly Concave Base	>5m	>8m	0.50m	
95	9503	Fill	9502	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>5m	>8m	0.50m	
95	9504	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gradual Sloped Sides, Concave Base	5m	2m	0.86m	Roman
95	9505	Fill	9504	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	5m	2m	0.86m	Roman
95	9506	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate Sides, Concave Base	3.10m	2m	0.72m	Roman
95	9507	Fill	9506	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	3.10m	2m	0.72m	Roman
96	9600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	30m	1.80m	0.28m	
96	9601	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	30m	1.80m		
96	9602	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-elliptical, Sharp Sides with Steep Sloping, Sharp Concave Base	3.90m	>1m	1m	Roman?
96	9603	Fill	9602	Fill of Pit	Light Brown, Silty Clay, Loose	3.90m	>1m	1m	Roman?
97	9700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
97	9701	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
97	9702	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-ovoid, Sharp Irregular Moderately Sloping Sides, Sharp Concave Base	6.10m	>1.80m	0.55m	Roman?
97	9703	Fill	9702	Fill of Pit	Light Grey Brown, Sand, Loose	6.10m	>1.80m	0.55m	Roman?
97	9704	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gradual Sides, Concave Base	6.20m	5.58m	>1.30m	Roman

97	9705	Fill	9704	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Moderate	6.20m	5.58m	>1.30m	Roman
97	9706	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-elliptic, Sharp Concave Steep Sloping Sides, Sharp Flat Base, Aligned NW-SE	3.70m	2.80m	0.75m	Roman?
97	9707	Fill	9706	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	3.70m	2.80m	0.75m	Roman/Medieval
97	9708	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Sharp Steep Sloping Sides, Sharp Concave Base	>2.55m	>1.80m	0.65m	
97	9709	Fill	9708	Fill of Pit	Light Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	>2.55m	>1.80m	0.65m	
100	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.32m	
100	10001	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
101	10100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
101	10101	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
101	10102	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Sharp Sides, Steep Concave Base	0.70m	0.70m	0.16m	
101	10103	Fill	10102	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Firm	0.70m	0.70m	0.16m	
102	10200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
102	10201	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
102	10202	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Moderate Sides, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>1m	1.20m	0.35m	
102	10203	Fill	10202	Fill of Ditch	Mid Yellow Brown, Sandy Silt, Loose	>1m	0.92m	0.12m	
102	10204	Fill	10202	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Firm	>1m	1.20m	0.24m	
103	10300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable		1.80m	0.43m	
103	10301	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions		1.80m		
104	10400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable		1.80m	0.32m	
104	10401	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions		1.80m		
104	10402	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Curved Corners, Gradual Sides, Concave U Shaped Base, Aligned NE-SW	2.49m	>0.57m	0.09m	Modern
104	10403	Fill	10402	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	2.49m	>0.57m	0.09m	Modern
105	10500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
105	10501	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		
106	10600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Loam, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
106	10601	Layer		Natural	Light Brown Yellow, Sandy Silt, Loose, with Frequent Angular Limestone Inclusions	40m	1.80m		

Area 4									
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
1	101	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
1	102	Cut		Cut of Pit	Circular, Straight Steep Sloping Sides, Sharp Concave Base	d. 0.45m	d. 0.45m	0.22m	Prehistoric?
1	103	Fill	102	Fill of Pit	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	d. 0.45m	d. 0.45m	0.22m	Prehistoric?
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.32m	
2	201	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.31m	
3	301	Layer		Natural	Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m		
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
4	401	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
4	402	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Rounded Concave Sides, Concave Base, Aligned NE-SW	>1m	0.49m	0.18m	
4	403	Fill	402	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>1m	0.49m	0.18m	
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	20m	1.80m	0.33m	
5	501	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	20m	1.80m		
6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.32m	
6	601	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.31m	
7	701	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
7	702	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Gentle Straight Sides, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>2.90m	0.64m	0.17m	
7	703	Fill	702	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>2.90m	0.64m	0.17m	
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.31m	
8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt	40m	1.80m	0.05m	
8	802	Layer		Natural	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
8	803	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, NE Side Shallow Moderate Sloping Concave SW Side Shallow Gentle Slope Slightly Convex, Base Concave and Irregular, Aligned NW-SE	>1m	0.75m	0.10m	
8	804	Fill	806	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Moderately Compact	>1m	0.75m	0.10m	
8	805	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Shallow Convex Moderately Sloping Sides, Concave Base, Aligned NW-SE	>1m	0.71m	0.17m	
8	806	Fill	805	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Moderately Compact	>1m	0.71m	0.17m	
8	807	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	>1.80m	>3.50m	0.49m	
9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
9	901	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Grey, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m		

9	902	Cut		Cut of Pit	Oval, Moderately Sloping Straight Sides, Flat Base	c. 1.40m	1.18m	0.30m	
9	903	Fill	902	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	c. 1.40m	1.18m	0.30m	
10	1000	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
10	1001	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	>0.16m	
10	1002	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Sloping Straight Sides, Concave Slightly Undulating Base, Aligned E-W	>1m	0.96m	0.24m	
10	1003	Fill	1002	Fill of Ditch	Light Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	0.96m	0.24m	
11	1100	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m	>0.36m	
11	1101	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
12	1200	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.32m	
12	1201	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m		
12	1202	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Sloping Straight Sides, Base Not Reached, Aligned NE-SW	>1.80m	3.15m	>0.97m	Iron Age
12	1203	Fill	1202	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Very Compact	>1.80m	2.83m	>0.52m	Iron Age
12	1204	Fill	1202	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Very Compact	>1.80m	3.03m	0.46m	Iron Age
13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
13	1301	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.31m	
14	1401	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
15	1501	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
15	1502	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderately Sloping Sides N Side Slightly Convex S Side Irregular/ Undulating, Base Concave, Aligned E-W	>1m	1.18m	0.41m	Iron Age
15	1503	Fill	1502	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Very Compact	>1m	0.82m	0.15m	Iron Age
15	1504	Fill	1502	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Very Compact	>1m	1.18m	0.26m	Iron Age
15	1505	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Shallow Sides Moderately Sloping, Sharp Base V Shaped, Aligned SW-NE	>1.80m	0.75m	0.20m	Roman
15	1506	Fill	1505	Fill of Ditch	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	>1.80m	0.75m	0.20m	Roman
15	1507	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Sides, Base Not Reached	>6m	3.70m	>1.30m	
15	1508	Fill	1507	Fill of Ditch	Light Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	>1m	0.26m	0.24m	
15	1509	Fill	1507	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	3.10m	0.44m	
15	1510	Fill	1507	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	2.80m	0.46m	
15	1511	Fill	1507	Fill of Ditch	Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	2.32m	0.38m	
15	1512	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Steeply Sloping on SE Side Gradually Sloping on NW Side, Flat Base	>6m	2.20m	0.21m	

15	1513	Fill	1512	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>2.28m	2.20m	0.21m	
15	1514	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.25m	
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.33m	
16	1601	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
16	1602	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Straight Sides, Concave Base, Aligned E-W	>2.75m	1.35m	0.41m	Iron Age?
16	1603	Fill	1602	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable	>2.75m	1.35m	0.41m	Iron Age?
16	1604	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Steep Irregular Straight Sides, Flat Base	>1.40m	>16.9m	0.52m	Iron Age?
16	1605	Fill	1604	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.40m	>0.52m	0.08m	Iron Age?
16	1606	Fill	1604	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.40m	>0.55m	0.13m	Iron Age?
16	1607	Fill	1604	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.40m	>0.60m	0.37m	Iron Age?
16	1608	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Rounded Concave Sides, Concave Break to a Flat Base	>1m	2.92m	0.40m	Iron Age
16	1609	Fill	1608	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	2.92m	0.40m	
16	1610	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Same as 1608 - Linear, Rounded Concave Sides, Concave Break to a Flat Base	>1m	2.92m	0.40m	Iron Age
16	1611	Fill	1610	Fill of Ditch	Same as 1609 - Mid Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	2.92m	0.40m	
16	1612	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Rounded Steeply Sloping Sides, Rounded Concave V Shaped Base, Aligned E-W	>1m	0.71m	0.34m	Roman?
16	1613	Fill	1611	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown Grey, Sandy Clay, Firm	>1m	0.71m	0.34m	
16	1614	Skeleton	1620	Human Remains	Pre ex- visible R Humerus, R and L Ulna and Radius, R and L Femurs, Partial Foot, Partial L Ribs, Partial Skull and Teeth, Oriented N-S, Skull S	1.61m	0.48m		
16	1615	Grave	1622	Fill of Grave Cut	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable				
16	1616	Skeleton	1621	Human Remains	Pre ex - visible Skull SSW end NNE-SSW Oriented	1m	0.44m		
16	1617	Grave	1621	Fill of Grave Cut	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable				
16	1618	Skeleton	1622	Human Remains	Pre ex- visible Partial Skull E end, Partial Femur, NE-SW Oriented	1.70m	0.47m		
16	1619	Grave	1620	Fill of Grave Cut	Mid Brown Red, Sandy Silt, Friable				
16	1620	Grave		Cut of Grave	Elongated Sub Oval Cut	1.61m	0.48m		Iron Age/ Roman?
16	1621	Grave		Cut of Grave	Elongated Sub Oval Cut, NE-SW Aligned	1m	0.44m		Iron Age/ Roman?

16	1622	Grave		Cut of Grave	Elongated Sub Oval Cut, E-W Aligned	1.70m	0.47m		Iron Age/ Roman?
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
17	1702	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
17	1703	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Irregular Sides with Moderate Sloping, Sharp Concave Base, Aligned E-W	>3.20m	0.82m	0.32m	Modern
17	1704	Fill	1903	Fill of Ditch	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	>3.20m	0.82m	0.32m	Modern
17	1705	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Irregular Sides with Moderate Sloping, Sharp Irregular Base, Aligned W-E	>3.20m	0.40m	0.14m	
17	1706	Fill	1705	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	>3.20m	0.40m	0.14m	Roman or Later
17	1707	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Moderately Sloping Sides Stepped with a Rounded Break of Slope, Concave Base, Aligned SW-NE	>4.90m	0.92m	0.37m	
17	1708	Fill	1707	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	>4.90m	0.92m	0.37m	
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.43m	
18	1801	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.35m	
19	1901	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
19	1902	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Steeply Sloping Sides, Base Rounded, Aligned NE-SW	>2.55m	1.08m	0.47m	
19	1903	Fill	1902	Fill of Ditch	Mid Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	>2.55m	1.08m	0.47m	
19	1904	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Sloping Sides, Flat Base with Sharp Break of Slope, Aligned SW-NE	>1.80m	0.94m	0.32m	
19	1905	Fill	1904	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	>1.80m	0.94m	0.32m	
19	1906	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Straight Gradually Sloping Sides, Irregular Base, Aligned W-E	>2.60m	0.90m	0.11m	
19	1907	Fill	1906	Fill of Ditch	Mid Red Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	>2.60m	0.90m	0.11m	
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.39m	
20	2001	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m	>0.05m	
20	2002	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate Concave Sides, Concave Base, cut by Ditch 2004	>1m	0.19m	0.18m	Roman?
20	2003	Fill	2002	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	0.19m	0.18m	Roman?
20	2004	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Straight Sides, V Shaped Base, Aligned E-W	>5.60m	0.82m	0.33m	Roman
20	2005	Fill	2004	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>5.60m	0.82m	0.33m	Roman?

20	2006	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Straight Sides, V Shaped Base, Aligned E-W	>9.70m	0.59m	0.23m	Post Medieval
20	2007	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch	Dark Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>9.70m	0.59m	0.23m	Post Medieval
20	2008	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Sharp Irregular Sides, Sharp Flat Base, Aligned NE-SW	>2m	1.85m	0.20m	
20	2009	Fill	2008	Fill of Ditch	Light Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	>2m	1.85m	0.20m	
20	2010	Layer		Natural	Possible Bioturbation - Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Friable	5.60m	>1.80m	0.09m	
21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.32m	
21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Dark Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
21	2102	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
21	2103	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate/ Gentle Concave Sides, Concave Base, Aligned SE-NW	2.80m	0.60m	0.09m	
21	2104	Fill	2103	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	2.80m	0.60m	0.09m	
21	2105	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Straight to Concave Sides, Irregular Flat Base, Aligned NW-SE	>2.23m	1.63m	0.27m	
21	2106	Fill	2105	Fill of Ditch	Light Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>2.23m	1.63m	0.27m	
21	2107	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, NE Side Moderate Straight, SW Side Gentle Straight, Concave Base, Aligned SE-NW	>3.30m	3.16m	0.31m	
21	2108	Fill	2107	Fill of Ditch	Light Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	>3.30m	3.16m	0.31m	
21	2109	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Straight Sides, V Shaped Base, Aligned E-W	>1.80m	0.60m	0.24m	Post Medieval
21	2110	Fill	2109	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Grey, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1.80m	0.60m	0.24m	Post Medieval
22	2200	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.38m	
22	2201	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m	>0.08m	
23	2300	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	42m	1.80m	0.41m	
23	2301	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	42m	1.80m	0.41m	
24	2400	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	42m	1.80m	0.43m	
24	2401	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	42m	1.80m		
25	2500	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	45m	1.80m	0.44m	
25	2501	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	45m	1.80m		
25B	25B00	Layer		Topsoil	Light Orange Yellow, Silty Sand, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.33m	
25B	25B01	Layer		Natural	Mid Red Brown, Silty Sandy Clay, Firm	40m	1.80m		
26	2600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.36m	
26	2601	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Brown Yellow and Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m		
26	2602	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear- Slightly Curved, Steep Concave Sides, Concave Base, Break of Slope Rounded, Aligned E-W	>3m	>1.40m	0.36m	

26	2603	Fill	2602	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	>3m	>1.40m	0.36m	
26	2604	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Sloped Slightly Irregular Sides, Gentle Concave Base, Break of Slope Moderate, Aligned E-W	>3m	2.33m	0.22m	
26	2605	Fill	2604	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	>3m	2.33m	0.22m	
27	2700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
27	2701	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Brown Yellow and Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m		
28	2800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.27m	
28	2801	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm, Towards NE End Change to Mid Brown Yellow Orange, Silty Sand, Firm	40m	1.80m		
29	2900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
29	2901	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Brown Orange, Silty Clay, Compact, With Patches of Mid Yellow Brown and Blue Grey, Silty Clay, Change to Mid Brown Orange Sandy Silt with Patches of Mottled Brown Orange and Brown Yellow Silty Clay	40m	1.80m		
30	3000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
30	3001	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm Towards NW end, Change to Mottled Mid Yellow Brown and Brown Orange, Silty Clay, Compact	40m	1.80m		
31	3100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
31	3101	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Orange Brown, Silty Sand, Mid Orange Brown Silt with Gravel and Mid Blue Grey Clay, Patches of Light Yellow Brown Chalky Silt	40m	1.80m		
31	3102	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-oval, Moderate Concave Sides, Concave Base	3.65m	0.97m	0.42m	
31	3103	Fill	3102	Fill of Pit	Mid Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	3.65m	0.97m	0.42m	
31	3104	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Clayey Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.20m	
32	3200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.24m	
32	3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.20m	
32	3202	Layer		Natural	Mixed Mid to Light Brown Silt with Gravels, Mid Orange Brown Silt with Chalk Inclusions and Light Yellow Orange Brown Sand	40m	1.80m		
32	3203	Cut		Cut of Pit	Linear?, Gentle Concave Sloped Sides, Gentle Concave Base, Aligned NE-SW	>1.80m	9.20m	0.45m	
32	3204	Fill	3203	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	>1.80m	9.20m	0.45m	

32	3205	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate Concave Sloped Sides, Concave Base	>1m	>1.80m	c. 0.20m	
32	3206	Fill	3205	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	>1m	>1.80m	c. 0.20m	
33	3300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
33	3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
33	3302	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid to Light Brown Yellow and Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand, Firm	40m	1.80m		
33	3302	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Irregular Gentle Sides, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>4.34m	0.60m	0.09m	Post Medieval
33	3303	Fill	3302	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Yellow, Silty Clay, Compact	>4.34m	0.60m	0.09m	Post Medieval
34	3400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.27m	
34	3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
34	3402	Layer		Natural	Mottled Light Brown Yellow and Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, with Bands of Mid Brownish Orange, Sandy Silt	40m	1.80m		
34	3403	Layer		Natural	Dark Red Brown, Silty Sand, Friable Spread	1.80m	8.70m	0.2m	
35	3500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
35	3501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.14m	
35	3502	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt with Patches of Red Brown Sandy Silt. Last 10m W End Light Brown Yellow, Silty Sand,	40m	1.80m		
35	3503	Layer		Natural	Natural Spread -No Further Information	7.70m	>1.80m	0.04m	
36	3600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
36	3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.15m	
36	3602	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid/Light Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m		
36	3603	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Gentle Concave Sides, Irregular Flat Base	2.93m	>1.80m	0.07m	
36	3604	Fill	3603	Fill of Pit	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable	2.93m	>1.80m	0.07m	
36	3605	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Sloped Sides, Rounded Base, Aligned SW/NE	>2m	2.94m (oblique)	0.67m	
36	3606	Fill	3605	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Silt, Friable	>2m	2.94m (oblique)	0.67m	
36	3607	Cut		Cut of Pit	Sub-circular, Moderate Concave Sides, Concave Base	4.80m	>1.70m	0.60m	
36	3608	Fill	3607	Fill of Pit	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Firm	4.80m	>1.70m	0.60m	
37	3700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
37	3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.16m	
37	3702	Layer		Natural	Mottled Mid Light Brown Orange, Sandy Silt with Darker Patches, in SE End Less Mottled Mid Brown Orange Sandy Silt	40m	1.80m		

37	3703	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Steep Concave Sides, Concave Base, Aligned N-S	>1.80m	4.18m	0.50m	
37	3704	Fill	3703	Fill of Ditch	Dark Red Brown, Silty Clay, Friable	>1.80m	4.18m	0.26m	
37	3705	Fill		Metalled Surface	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Loose	>1m	>1m		
37	3706	Fill	3703	Fill of Ditch	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, Firm	>1.80m	3.28m	0.24m	
38	3800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
38	3801	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand	40m	1.80m		
39	3900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.28m	
39	3901	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand	40m	1.80m		
40	4000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.22m	
40	4001	Layer		Subsoil	Light Brown Yellow, Silty Sand, Compact in E, In W Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m		
41	4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid/Dark Grey Brown, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
41	4101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Compact	40m	1.80m	0.18m	
41	4102	Layer		Natural	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Mottled Patches of Light Brown Orange and Light Brown Yellow	40m	1.80m		
Area 5									
Area 6									
44	4400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
44	4401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.24m	
44	4402	Layer		Natural	Mid Light Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, with flecks of Grey Blue	40m	1.80m		
45	4500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.26	
45	4501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Sandy Silt, Friable (only in E of Trench)	40m	1.80m	0.32m	
45	4502	Layer		Natural	Mid Light Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, with flecks of Grey Blue	40m	1.80m		
45	4503	Layer		Made Ground	Likely Made Ground Deposit, Due to Building Road to the North of Trench, Only Visible in E of Trench. Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Clay with Flecks of Blue Grey, Firm	40m	1.80m		
46	4600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	20m	1.80m	0.22m	
46	4601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Silt, Firm	20m	1.80m	0.18m	
46	4602	Layer		Natural	Mid Light Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, with flecks of Grey Blue	20m	1.80m		
47	4700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	16.80m	1.80m	0.37m	
47	4701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	16.80m	1.80m	0.26m	
47	4702	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	16.80m	1.80m		

47	4703	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Moderate Concave Sides, Gently Concave Base, Aligned NW-SE	>1.80m	1.61m	0.30m	
47	4704	Fill	4703	Fill of Ditch	Mid Brown Orange, Silty Sand, Friable	>1m	1.61m	0.30m	
48	4800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	20m	1.80m	0.22m	
48	4801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	20m	1.80m	0.40m	
48	4802	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	20m	1.80m		
48	4803	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Linear, Shallow Gentle Sloping Concave Sides, Concave Irregular Base, Aligned N-S	>1m	1.35m	0.15m	
48	4804	Fill	4803	Fill of Ditch	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	>1m	1.35m	0.15m	
49	4900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Red Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
49	4901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Orange Brown, Sandy Silt, Friable	40m	1.80m	0.29m	
49	4902	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow Brown, Silty Sand, Loose	40m	1.80m		
110	10000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark Grey Brown, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.26m	
110	10001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid Brown Orange, Clayey Silt, Firm	40m	1.80m	0.30m	
110	10002	Layer		Natural	Mid Light Yellow Brown, Silty Clay, with flecks of Grey Blue	40m	1.80m		
Area 7									
98	9800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Silt	17m	1.80m	0.25m	
98	9801	Layer		Subsoil	Light Grey Brown Silt	17m	1.80m	0.60m	
98	9802	Layer		Natural	Mid Yellow Brown Chalky Natural	17m	1.80m	>0.60m	
99	9900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid Grey Brown, Silt		1.80m	0.20m	
99	9901	Layer		Subsoil	Light Grey Brown Silt		1.80m	0.20m	
99	9902	Layer		Made Ground	Redeposited Natural, Mixed Mid Yellow Brown, Silt		1.80m	0.70m	
99	9903	Layer		Made Ground	Mid Brown Silt, Inclusions of Chalk, Charcoal and CBM		1.80m	0.70m	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Pottery quantification

Period	Fabric*	Short description	Ct.	Wt.(g)
LPRE	PSH	Shell tempered	2	2
	PLI	Limestone-tempered	4	1
	PFL	Flint-tempered	1	5
<i>Sub-total</i>			7	8
ROM	GT	Grog-tempered	4	99
	LOC BS	Black-firing reduced coarseware	7	59
	LOC BSf	Black-firing, fine (London ware type?)	1	6
	LOC Bsl	Black-firing reduced coarseware (Limestone inclusions)	21	133
	LOC GW	Local sandy greyware	3	15
	LOC GWr	Local sandy greyware (rusticated)	3	37
	LOC OOL	Oolitic-limestone-tempered (wheelthrown)	1	101
	LOC SH	Local coarse shelly	38	701
	LOC SHf	Local or Bourne/Greatham shelly	1	19
	ROB SH	Late Roman (Midlands type) Shell-tempered ware	1	4
	LNV GW	Lower Nene Valley greyware	3	25
	LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware	9	135
	LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley 'self-coloured'	1	32
	WHf	Fine whiteware	12	35
	SILT	Silty type (fine sandy)	1	23
	SAM	Samian (indeterminate source; burnt)	1	2
<i>Sub-total</i>			107	1426
EMED	Llc	Coarse limestone-tempered	5	131
	Llool	Oolitic limestone-tempered	2	59
	CQR	Coarse ?igneous rock (Charnwood Forest?)	43	594
	ORG	Organic (grass/chaff) tempered	19	126
	QZf	Fine quartz	6	59
	QZc	Coarse quartz	2	8
	QZv	Quartz/vesicular	1	88
	Qzfe	Quartz with common iron	8	210
	VESIC	Vesicular	1	11
	<i>Sub-total</i>			87
Med	MQZgl	sandy, glazed (probably Grimston ware)	1	1
	MOX	sandy, oxidised	1	2
<i>Sub-total</i>			2	3
Pmed/mod	CIST	Cistercian type	1	4
	BLGL	Black-glazed	6	68
	UNGL	Unglazed earthenware	2	6
	YSW	Yellow slipware	1	4
	YELW	Yellow ware	1	15
	CHN	Refined whiteware	1	1
	CHNtp	Refined whiteware (transfer printed)	9	63
<i>Sub-total</i>			21	161
Total			226	3354

* fabric codes in bold equate to National Roman Fabric Reference Collection types (Tomber and Dore 1998)

Table 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Description*	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
103	Worked flint	Flake	1	1	-
903 <401>	Ironstone	Natural	21	127	-
1204	Late pre. pottery	PFL(body)	1	5	Late Pre
	Late pre. pottery	PSH (crumb)	1	1	
1503	Late pre. pottery	PLI (crumbs)	4	1	Late Pre?
1506	Roman pottery	LOC BS (body)	2	4	RB
1609	Roman pottery	ROB SH (rilled body sherd)	1	4	C3-C4
1704	Late pre. pottery	PSH (body)	1	1	C13-C14
	med. pottery	MQZgl (body)	1	1	
	Fe obj.	Knife fragment	1	22	
1706	med. pottery	MOX (body)	1	2	Med+
	CBM (med/Pmed)	Flake	1	3	
1708	Fired clay	Misc	1	22	-
2007	Roman pottery	LNV CC (flagon handle)	1	7	C3-C4
2007	Post-med pottery	CIST (body)	1	4	C17-C18
	Post-med pottery	BLGL (base)	2	44	
	CBM (Roman)	Tegula	1	536	
2600	Roman pottery	LNV CC (rim)	1	19	C4+
2700	Clay pipe	Clay tobacco pipe stem	1	4	pmed
3200	Post-med pottery	BLGL(body)	1	14	C17-C18+
3303	Clay pipe	Clay tobacco pipe stem	1	2	
	Post-med pottery	BLGL (body)	3	10	
	Indust. Waste	Clinker/cinder	2	1	
3403	Post-med pottery	UNGL	2	6	LC17-C18
	Post-med pottery	YSW	1	4	
	Fe obj.	nail	1	4	
	Post-med glass	Green bottle glass	1	4	
3900	Worked flint	Broken blade	1	2	-
8012	Fired clay	Crumbs	3	1	-
9103	Early med. pottery	QZf (dec)	2	26	mC5-C6
	Early med. pottery	QZf (bossed)	3	7	
	Early med. pottery	CQR (dec)	1	6	
	Early med. pottery	CQR (rim, body)	22	302	
	Early med. pottery	QZfe (body)	5	202	
	Early med. pottery	QZf (rim)	1	26	
	Early med. pottery	ORG (rim, body)	16	48	
	Early med. pottery	Llc (body)	2	67	
	Roman pottery	LNV CC	1	4	
	Roman pottery	LNV GW	1	18	
	Roman glass	Pale green (poss modern)	1	6	
	Cu. alloy obj.	Vessel repair (Ra. 301)	1	3	
9104	Early med. pottery	CQR (rim; body)	9	121	mC5-C6
	Early med. pottery	VESIC (body)	1	11	
	Early med. pottery	Llool (body)	1	42	
	Early med. pottery	QZV	1	88	
	Early med. pottery	QZc (carin, dec)	2	8	
	Roman pottery	LNV GW (body)	1	4	
	CBM (Roman)	Tile frags	2	38	
	Fe obj.	Knife (Ra. 302)	1	35	
9104 <301>	Early med. pottery	Llc (body)	1	6	-
	Roman pottery	LNV GW (body)	1	3	
<301>	Burnt stone	Quartzite pebble frag	1	159	
9106	Early med. pottery	QZfe (body)	3	8	mC5-C7
9204	Early med. pottery	CQR (rim; scratch dec. body sherds)	7	124	mC5-C7
	Early med. pottery	LIC (base)	2	58	
	Early med. pottery	ORG (body)	3	78	
	Early med. pottery	Llool (rim)	1	17	
	Roman pottery	LNV WH (body)	1	32	
9205	Early med. pottery	CQR (rim; scratch dec. body sherds)	3	33	mC5-C7
	Roman pottery	LNV CC (base)	2	68	
	Fired clay object	Annular loomweight	1	161	

9210	Early med. pottery	CQR (rim, body)	1	8	mC5-C7
9703	Roman pottery	LOC BS (body)	1	3	RB
9707	Roman pottery	LNV CC (rim)	4	37	C4+
	Burnt stone	Sandstone (not worked)	1	197	
10404	Modern pottery	CHN (flake)	1	1	LC8-C19
	Stone	Slate (grey)	2	14	
A200	Worked flint	Scraper?	1	20	-
1101	Modern pottery	CHNtp	9	63	C19
	Modern pottery	YELW (body)	1	15	
	Post-med pottery	BLGL (rim, body)	2	470	
	Post-med glass	bottle glass	3	131	
	Fe obj.	Curved strip/collar	1	41	
	Worked flint	retouched flake	1	67	
A204	CBM	Flake – post-medieval?	1	1	Pmed?
	Worked flint	Flake	1	5	
A304 <2>	Burnt stone	Ironstone/iron ore	18	406	-
A500	Post-med glass	Green bottle glass	1	18	LC17-C19
A504	Roman pottery	SILT (rim)	1	23	LC1-eC2
	Roman pottery	WHf (dec; CC A505)	3	6	
	Roman pottery	LOC BS (body)	1	42	
	Roman pottery	LOC GWr (body)	1	9	
A505	Roman pottery	LOC SH (rim, body)	27	540	LC1-eC2
	Roman pottery	LOC SHf (rim)	1	19	
	Roman pottery	LOC OOL (body)	1	101	
	Roman pottery	LOC BSli (rim, body)	10	64	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW	1	3	
	Roman pottery	WHf (dec; CC A504)	8	23	
	Fired clay	misc.	1	15	
A505 <3>	Roman pottery	LOC SH (body)	2	21	-
	Roman pottery	LOC BSli (body)	2	13	
	Roman pottery	WHf (dec; CC A504)	1	6	
A511	Roman pottery	LOC SH (body)	6	34	LC1-eC2
	Roman pottery	GT (body)	1	92	
	Roman pottery	LOC BS (body)	3	10	
	Roman pottery	LOC GW (body)	2	12	
	Roman pottery	LOC BSf (body)	1	6	
	Roman pottery	LOC GWr (body)	2	28	
	Roman pottery	LOC BSli (body)	9	56	
	Roman pottery	SAM (burnt)	1	2	
A511 <5>	Roman pottery	LOC SH (body)	3	106	-
	Roman pottery	GT (rim, body)	3	7	
N208	Worked flint	Blade/bladelet?	1	4	-
N1006	Worked flint	scraper	1	4	-

APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Cani	Anse	LM	MM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Late Prehistoric													
1502	1503									3		3	3
Roman													
1505	1506								1			1	9
9706	9707	21	1		1							23	3255
A503	A504	2			1	3			1			7	718
A503	A505	2						3	3		32	40	95
A512	A511	2	3						14		14	33	315
Subtotal		27	4		2	3		3	19		46	104	4392
Early medieval													
9102	9103	12	4	3		24	1	42	38	41		165	1761
9102	9104	3	2	1				14	12		23	55	253
9202	9203							1	1			2	19
9202	9204	5	5	1				5	8	4		28	458
9202	9205	1		2					3			6	39
9209	9210		1						1			2	11
Subtotal		21	12	7		24	1	62	63	45	23	258	2541
Medieval													
1703	1704	1							1			2	49
Post-medieval													
2006	2007									1		1	3
3302	3303								1			1	3
	3403								1			1	3
Subtotal									3	1		3	9
Modern and Undated													
1602	1603	1										1	94
2105	2106								2			2	21
2107	2108								1			1	6
2604	2605									4		4	2
	4503				2							2	255
6503	6504	1										1	13
6603	6604				1				1			2	58
9402	9403		1									1	13
1040	1040									2		2	1
	1100		1									1	16
A205	A206	1										1	31

N100	N100	4									4	668	
N100	N100	2									2	13	
N180	N180	16									16	1038	
N180	N180	3									3	101	
N180	N180							4	2		6	7.1	
N606	N606	1	1								2	14	
	N711							1	1		2	7	
Subtotal		29	3		3			5	11		2	53	2346.1
Total		78	19	7	5	27	1	66	90	60	71	423	
Weight		6763	213	211	827	173	2	675	374	118	5.1	9352.	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; Anser. = goose species; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; un-id SS = unidentifiable fragments from environmental samples

Table 2: Human Remains by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	Human	Total	Weight (g)
1904	1905	19	19	10
9706	9707	3	3	511
Total		22	22	
Weight		521	521	

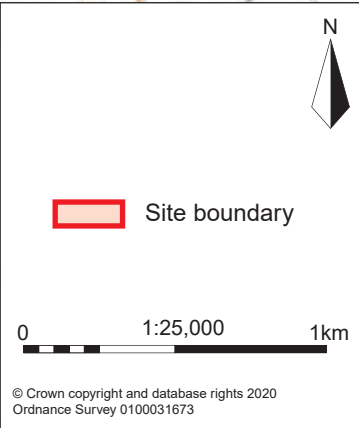
Table 3: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Trench	Feature Type	Feature	Context	Sample	Procesed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Priority Area 1															
A3	Pit	A303	A304	2	13	0	20	20	-	-	-	*	Montia	**/***	-
A5	Ditch	A503	A505	3	20	20	20	15	****	*	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, hulled wheat glume base frags	**	Avena/Bromus, Chenopodium, Vicia/Lathyrus, Corylus avellana shell frags	**/***	Moll-t (*)
A5	Ditch	A510	A511	5	19	0	25	60	**	-	Hulled wheat + ?f-t wheat grain frags	*	Persicaria, Odontites	**/***	Moll-t (****), Moll-a (**), Sab (*)
N6	Ditch	N603	N606	7	20	20	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	*/#	-
N18	Pit	N1803	N1809	1	11	0	40	20	*	-	Indet. grain frag	**	Prunus spinosa stone frags, Rumex	**/***	-
Priority Area 2															
Tr 66	Pit	6603	6604	202	16	0	10	70	-	-	-	-	-	*/#	Moll-t (*)
Tr 80	Pit	8003	8004	200	16	0	5	70	-	-	-	*	Prunus spinosa stone frag	-/*	Moll-t (*)
Priority Area 3															
Tr 91	Pit	9102	9104	301	11	0	60	10	**	-	Barley + f-t wheat grain frags	**	Vicia/Lathyrus, Avena/Bromus, Brassica	****/***	Moll-t (****), Sab (*), industrial waste/siliceous material (*)
Priority Area 4															
Tr 9	Pit	902	903	404	18	0	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	*/#	Moll-t (****)
Tr 16	Ditch	1608	1609	401	20	20	20	25	-	*	Hulled wheat glume base frag	-	-	*/#	Moll-t (*****)
Priority Area 6															
Tr 48	Ditch	4803	4804	601	18	0	60	80	*	-	Wheat grain frag	-	-	*/#	Moll-t (*****), Moll-a (*)

Key: * = 1-4 items; ** = 5-19 items; *** = 20-49 items; **** = 50-99 items; ***** = >100 items, Moll-t = terrestrial snails, Moll-a = aquatic species, Sab = small animal bone

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	A47 Wansford to Sutton: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>In May and June 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land adjacent to the A47 at Wansford, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. A total of 116 trenches were excavated. Archaeological remains were identified across the site, primarily as infilled ditches and small to medium sized pits. These mainly represented evidence for agricultural activities in the form of ditches, gullies and pits, of low-level settlement and localised industrial activity.</p> <p>The phases of activity identified within the site can be summarised as follows: Mesolithic or early Neolithic low intensity activity was concentrated in Priority Area 1, with isolated finds recovered in Priority Area 4 as well; sparse evidence of Late Prehistoric occupation was found in the western field of Priority Area 4; evidence of low-level activity in the Roman period was found in Priority Areas 1, 3, and 4, with more evident 1st - 2nd century AD settlement activity recorded in Priority Area 1. The large quarry pits in Priority Area 3 may be dated to the Roman period as well, though could be of later origin. After a possible hiatus in the mid to late Roman period, activity within the site resumed in the early medieval period. This comprised 5th to 6th century AD material mainly concentrated in Priority Area 3. The SFB in Trench 91 and the possible SFB in Trench 92 belong to this phase. The undated inhumation burials and disturbed neonate remains in Priority Area 4 may be of Roman or early medieval origin too, though this needs further investigation to confirm. Evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity, aside from agricultural activity, was mostly concentrated in Priority Area 4, possibly in connection with gravel extraction activities.</p>	
Project dates	11 May–19 June 2020	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Archaeological Services WYAS 2018 Wansford to Sutton Dualling, Peterborough: Geophysical Survey. Report No. 3135	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	A47 Wansford to Sutton, Peterborough	
Study area (m ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	509069 299583	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Archaeological Advisor, Peterborough City Council	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Daniele Pirisino	
MONUMENT TYPE	Agricultural and rural settlement site	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Peterborough Museum & Art Gallery/ TBC	ceramics, metal finds and animal bone
Paper	Peterborough Museum & Art Gallery/ TBC	Context sheets and registers
Digital	Peterborough Museum & Art Gallery/ TBC	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		




Cotswold Archaeology
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
 A47 Wansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RP	PROJECT NO.	MK0232	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23.06.20	1
APPROVED BY	SRJ	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Priority Area 1
- Priority Area 2
- Priority Area 3
- Priority Area 4
- Priority Area 5
- Priority Area 6
- Priority Area 7



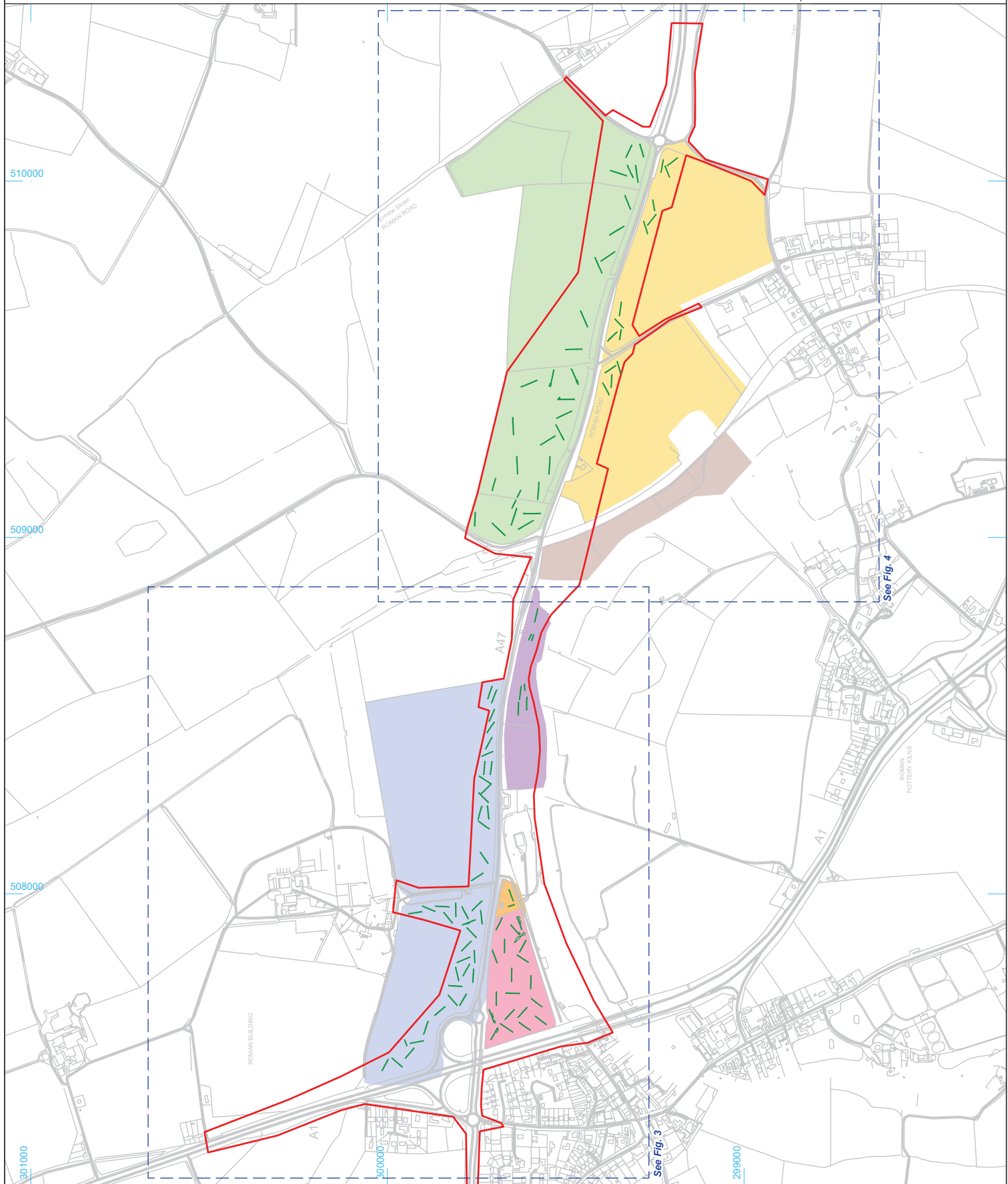
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PROJECT TITLE
A47 Wansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan: Priority Areas 1 to 7

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24.06.20		
APPROVED BY	BRJ	SCALE	1:10,000		





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Service
- Public Right of Way

Geophysical survey results
(Archaeological Services WYAS, 2018)

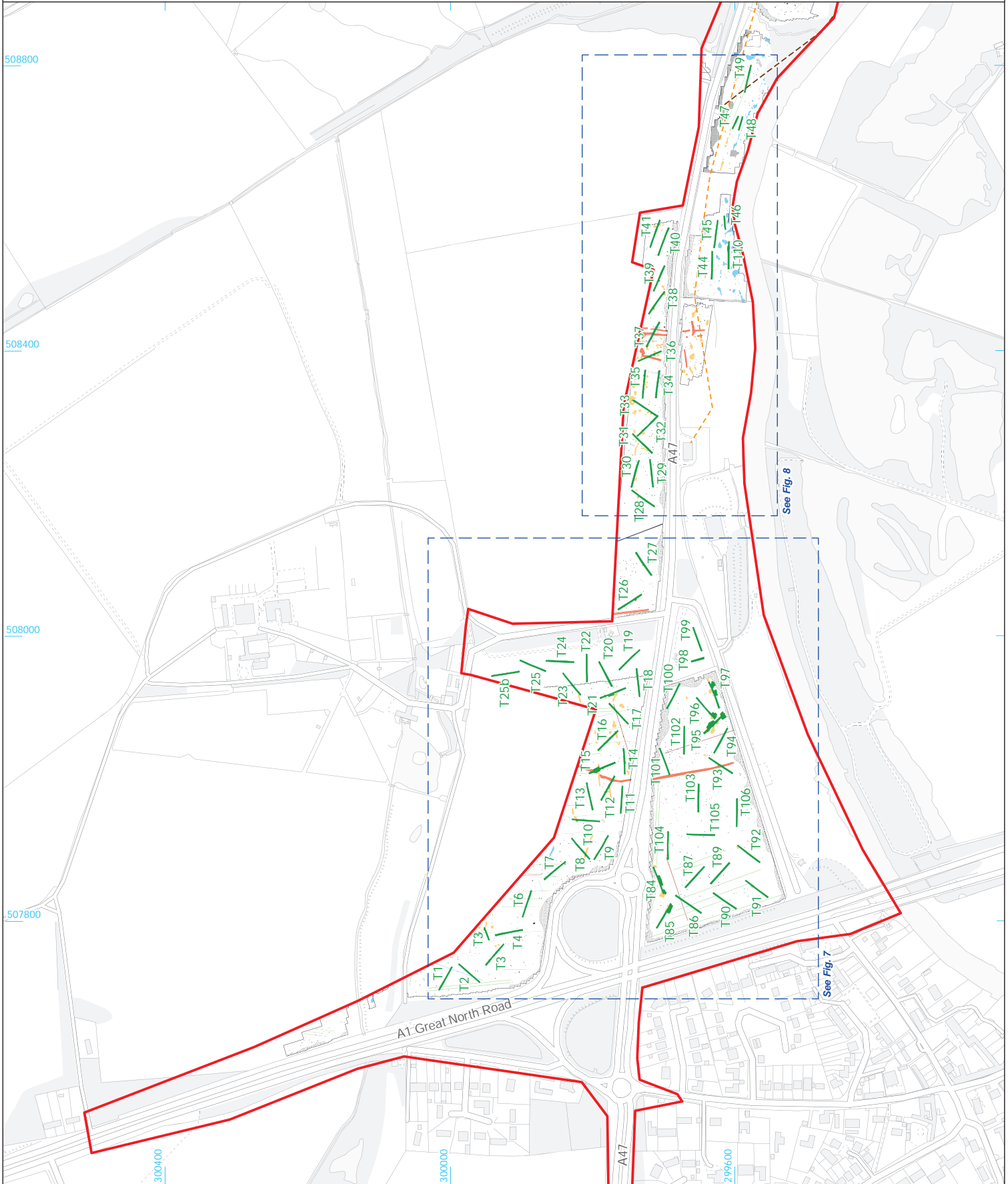
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- Ferrous material - magnetic disturbance
- Service pipe - dipolar linear
- Old field boundary - linear trend
- Agricultural - linear trend
- Geology - linear trend
- Geology - magnetic enhancement
- Possible archaeology - linear trench
- Possible archaeology (ditch) - magnetic enhancement
- Archaeology - linear trend
- Archaeology (ditch) - magnetic enhancement

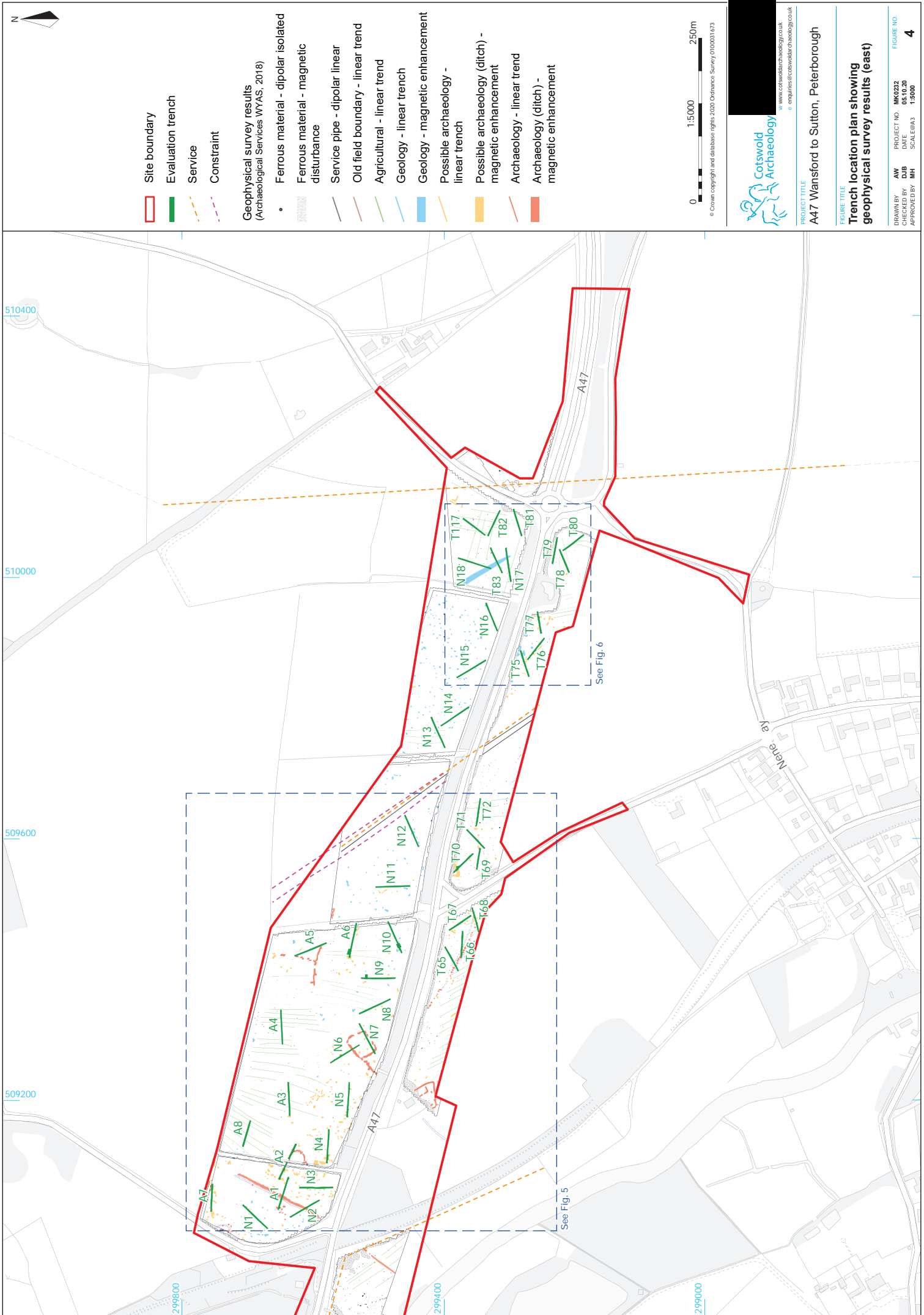


PROJECT TITLE
A47 Wansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing geophysical survey results (west)

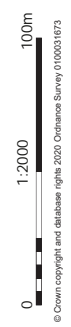
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CHECKED BY DJB DATE 05.10.20
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Unphased feature
- Deposit
- Field drain
- Focus of activity
- Section location

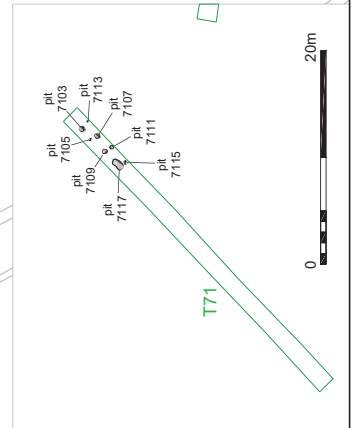
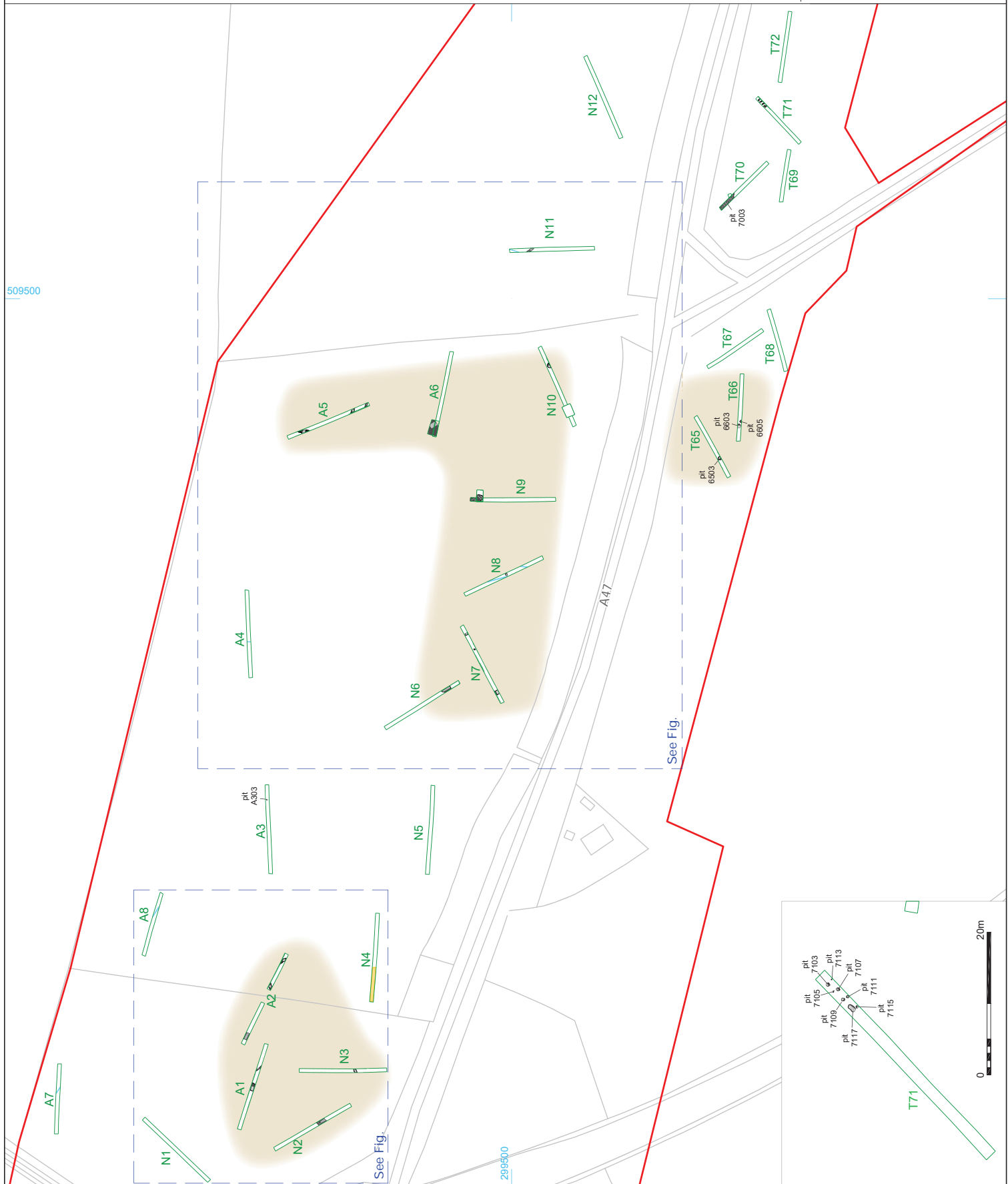


PROJECT TITLE
A47 Wansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
Trench locations and results, Priority Areas 1 and 2 (west)

DRAWN BY RP,AW PROJECT NO. MK0232
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 24.06.20
APPROVED BY BRJ SCALE@A3 1:2000 & 1:500

FIGURE NO.
5





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Field drain
- Furrow
- Focus of activity
- Section location



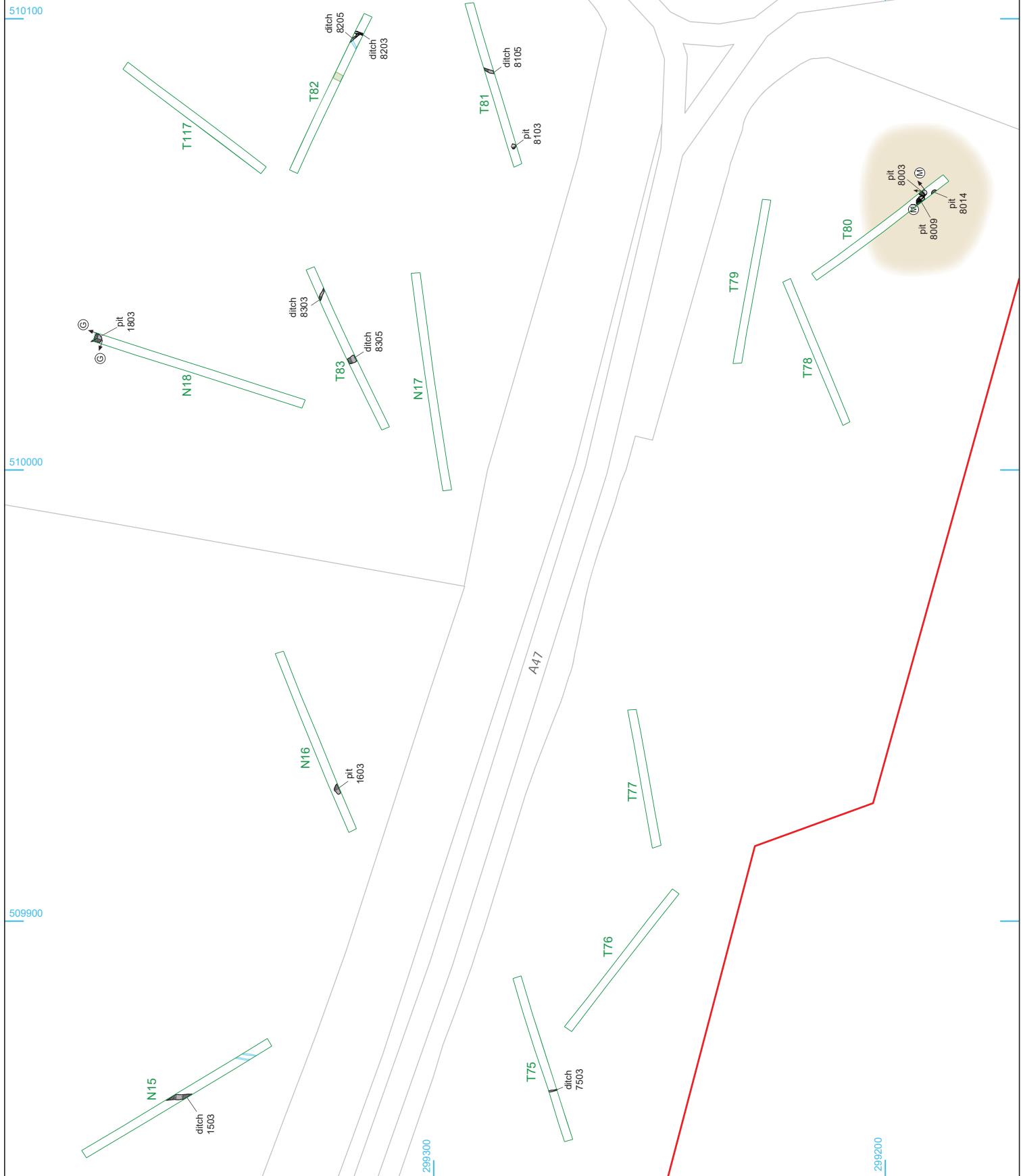
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PROJECT TITLE
A47 Mansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
Trench locations and results, Priority Areas 1 and 2 (east)

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24.06.20		
APPROVED BY	BRJ	SCALE	A3	1:800	



510100
510000
509900
299300
299200



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Focus of activity
- Section location

0 1:2000 100m

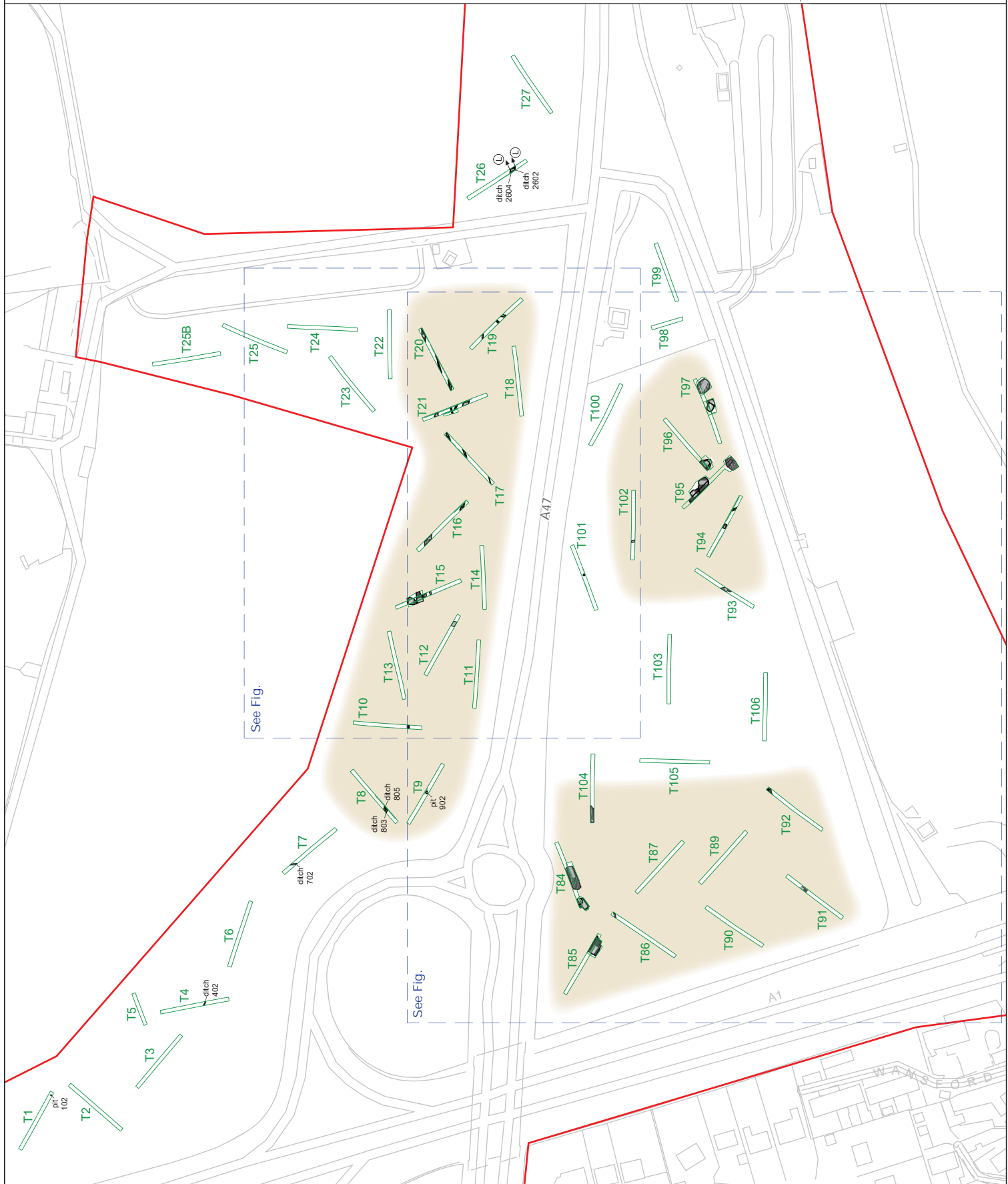
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PROJECT TITLE
A47 Mansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
Trench locations and results, Priority Areas 3, 4 (west) and 7

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 24.06.20
 APPROVED BY BRJ SCALE@A3 1:2000





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Post-medieval feature
- Deposit
- Field drain
- Focus of activity
- Section location

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PROJECT TITLE
A47 Mansford to Sutton, Peterborough

Trench locations and results, Priority Areas 4 (east) and 6

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 24.06.20
 APPROVED BY BRJ SCALE@A3 1:2000, 1:1000, 1:800





- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Late prehistoric feature
- Deposit
- Field drain
- Focus of activity
- Section location



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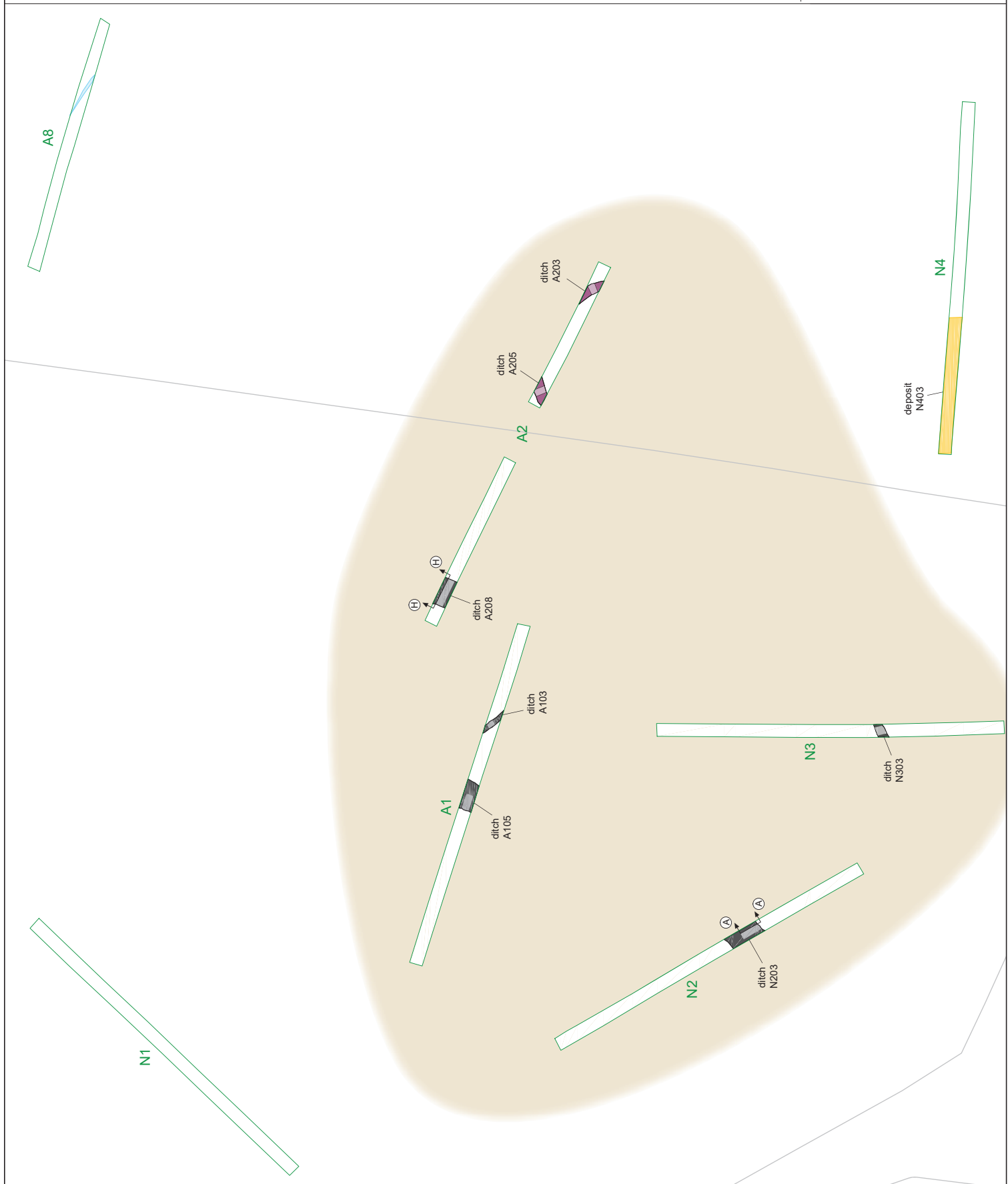


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PROJECT TITLE
A47 Wansford to Sutton, Peterborough

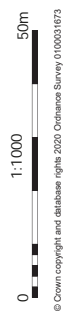
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Trenches N2 - N4, A1 and A2**

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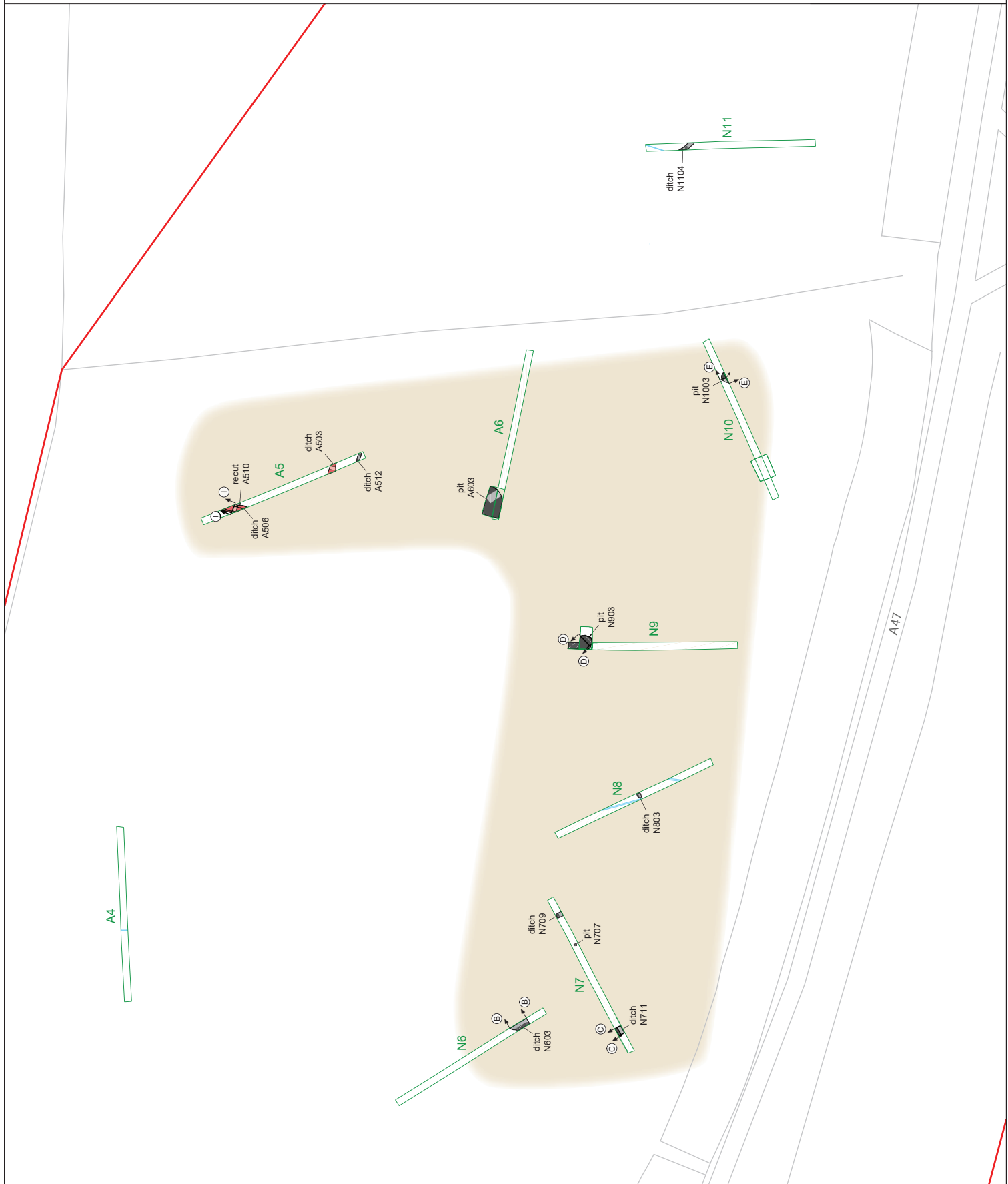
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-  Evaluation trench
-  Cut feature
-  Roman feature
-  Field drain
-  Focus of activity
-  Section location



PROJECT TITLE
A47 Mansford to Sutton, Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE
**Priority Area 1 focus of activity:
Trenches N6 - N11, A5 and A6**

FIGURE NO. **10**
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- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature
- Late prehistoric feature
- Roman feature
- Early medieval feature
- Medieval feature
- Post-medieval feature
- Modern feature
- Focus of activity
- Section location



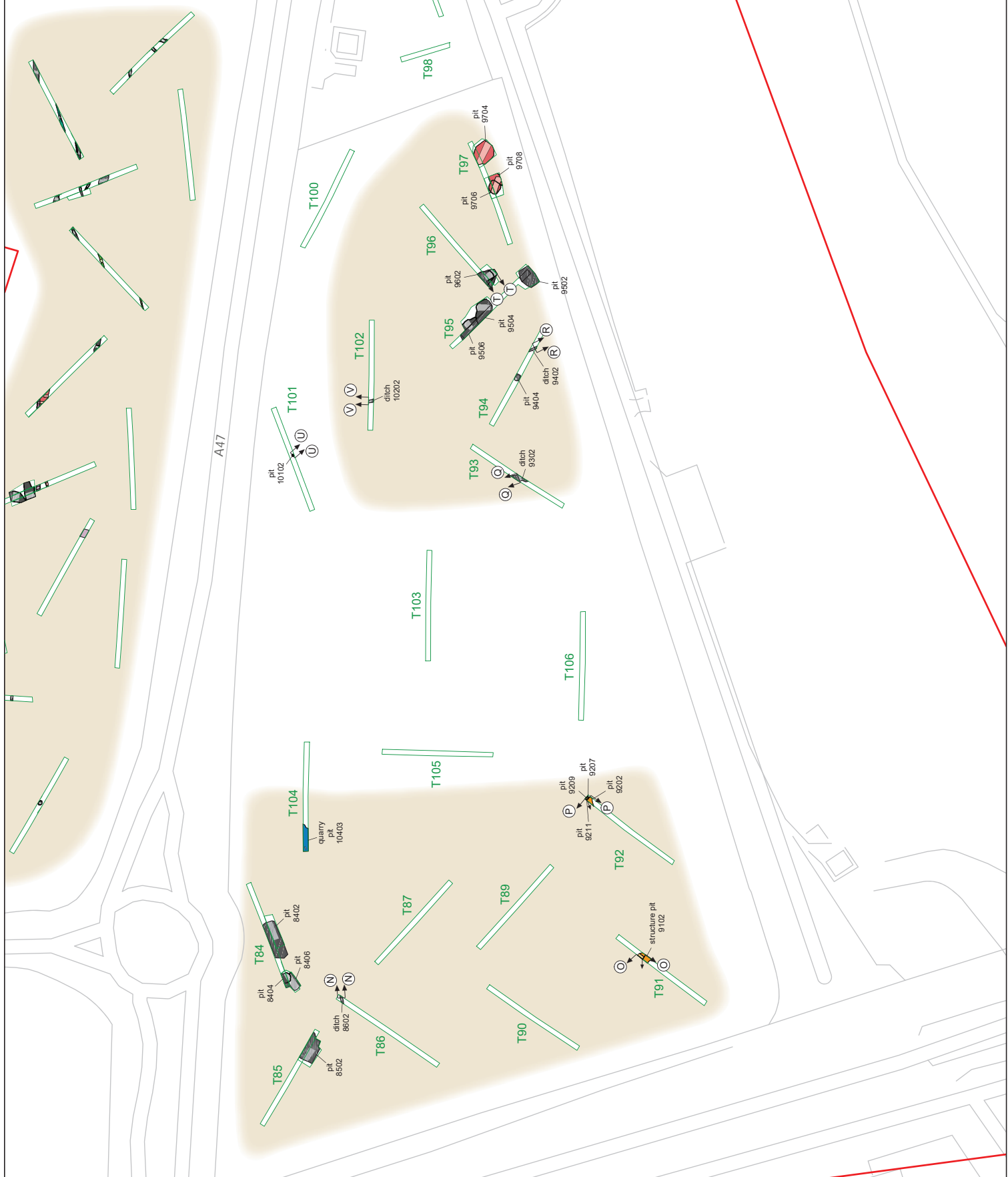
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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
**Priority Area 3 focus of activity:
Trenches 84 - 97 and 100 - 105**

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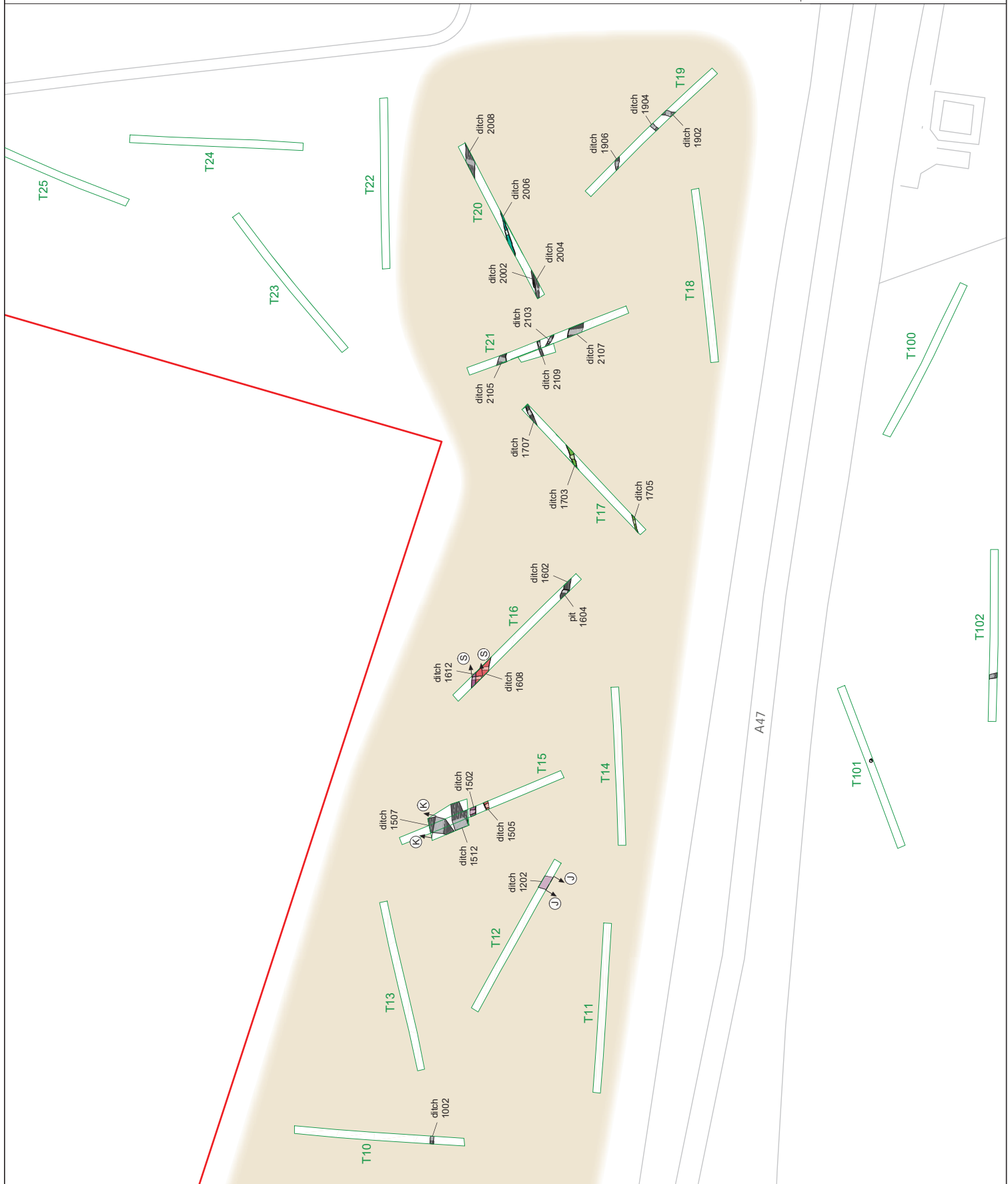
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- Roman feature
- Medieval feature
- Post-medieval feature
- Focus of activity
- Section location



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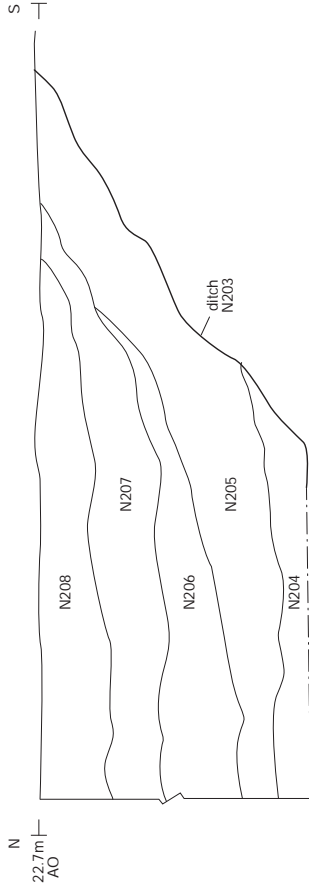
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**Priority Area 4 focus of activity:
Trenches 10 - 21**

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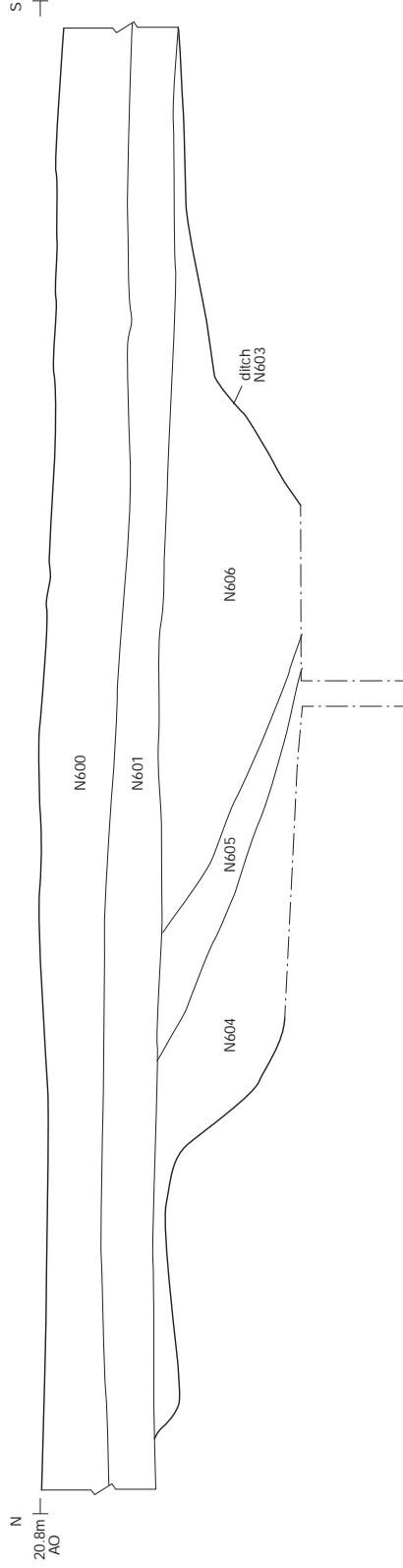




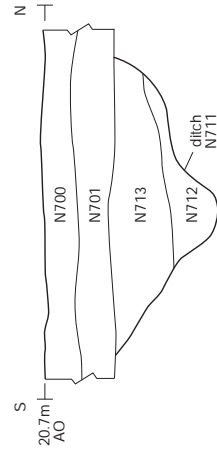
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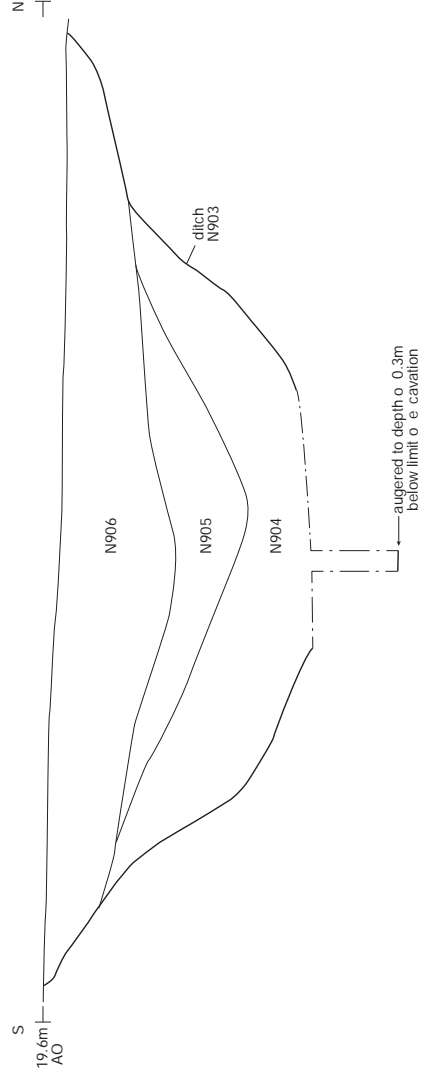
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Section CC



Section DD



PROJECT TITLE

A47 Wansford to Sutton Evaluation,
Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE

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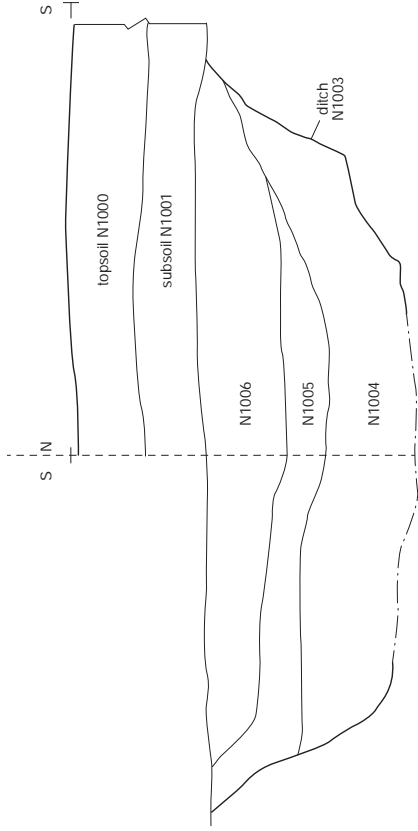
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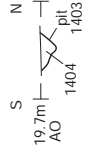
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AO



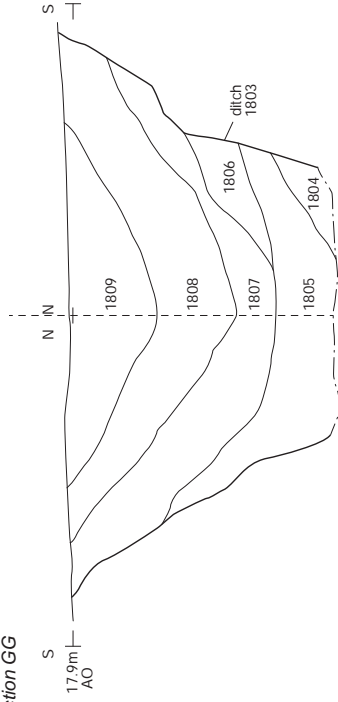
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19.7m
AO
pit
1404
1403
N



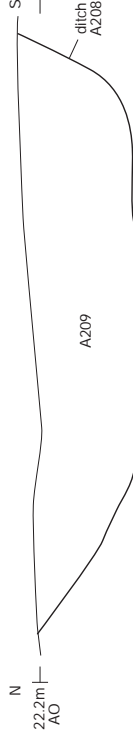
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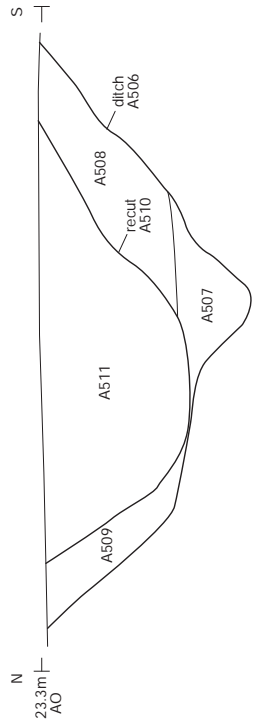
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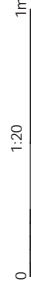
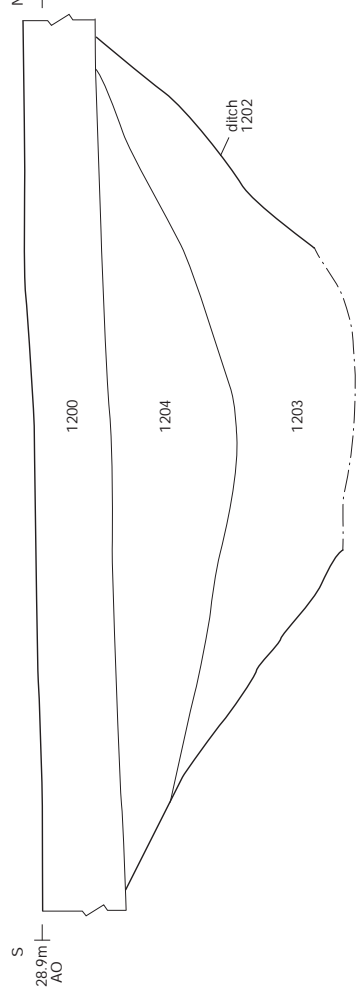
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N
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AO



Section JJ

S
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AO



PROJECT FILE

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Peterborough**

FIGURE TITLE

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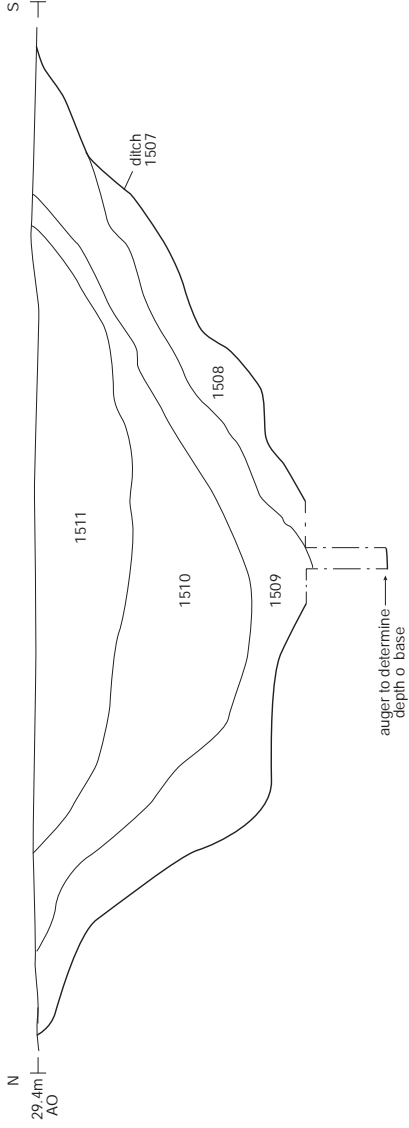
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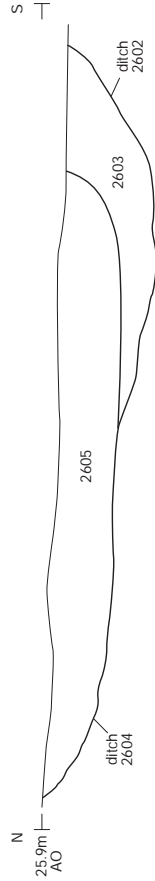
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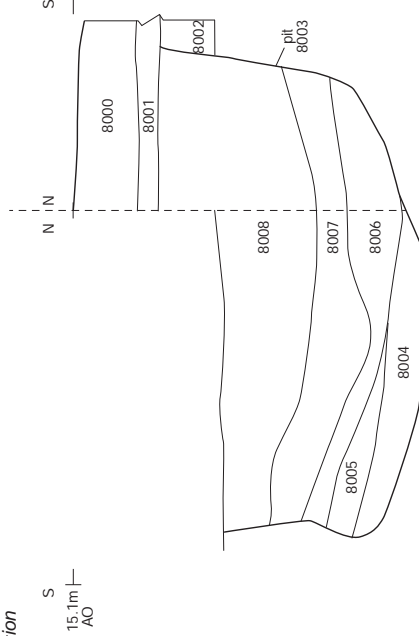
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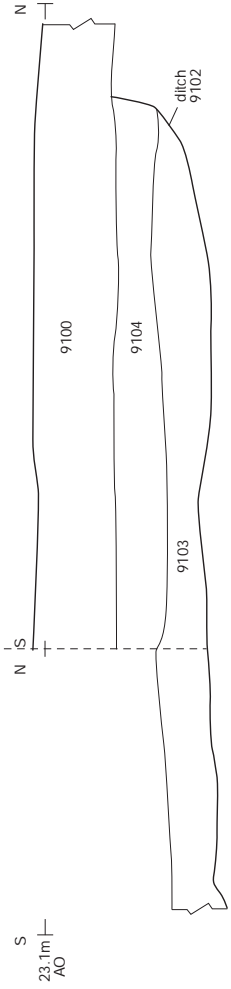
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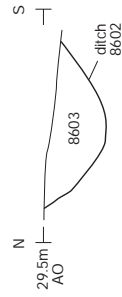
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Section



Section



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Peterborough

FIGURE TITLE

Sections

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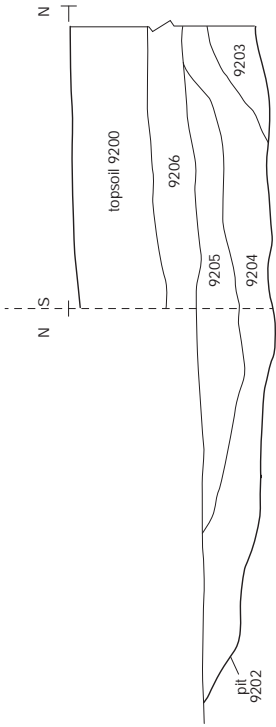
PROJECT NO. MK0232
DATE 29.06.20
SCALE @A3 1:20

FIGURE NO.
15



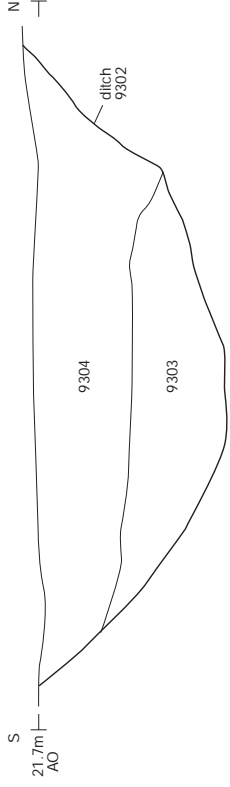
Section

S
22.9m
AO



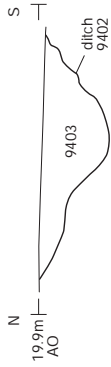
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S
21.7m
AO



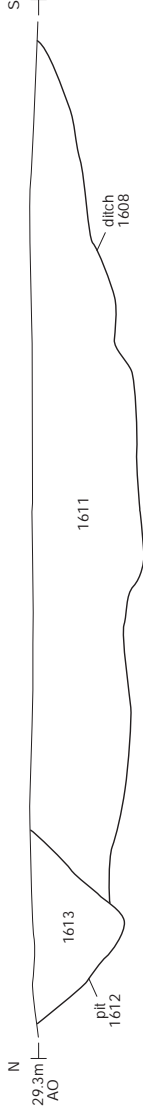
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N
19.9m
AO



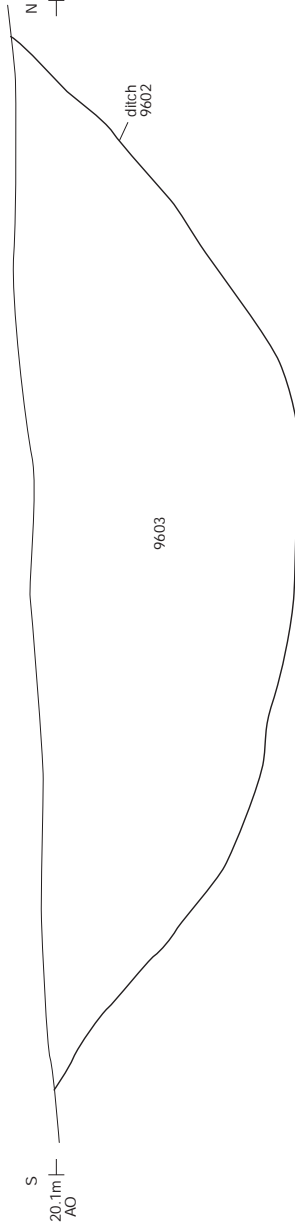
Section SS

N
29.3m
AO



Section

S
20.1m
AO



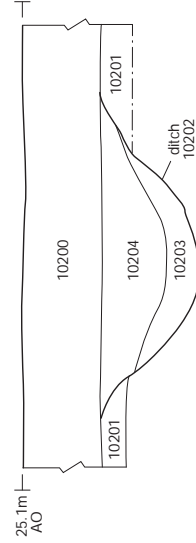
Section

N
26.7m
AO



Section

25.1m
AO



PROJECT TITLE
A47 Wansford to Sutton Evaluation,
Peterborough

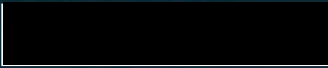
FIGURE TITLE
Sections

DRAWN BY RP MKG232
CHECKED BY DJB DATE 29.06.20
APPROVED BY SRJ SCALE@A3 1:20

FIGURE NO
16

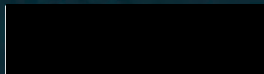
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Walworth Road
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SP10 5LH



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GL7 6BQ



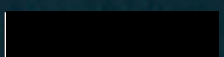
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