

A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet improvements

TR010044

Volume 6

Volume 6.3 Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.7: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Phase 2

Planning Act 2008

Regulation 5(2)(a)

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

26 February 2021

Infrastructure Planning

Planning Act 2008

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

**A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet
improvements
Development Consent Order 202[]**

Appendix 6.7: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching Phase 2

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for
archaeological trial trench evaluation
along the proposed route of the
A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet
Improvement Scheme
Phase 2
April 2020**

Authors: Adam Douthwaite and Gary Brogan

Illustrator: Olly Dindol



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April 2020**

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for
archaeological trial trench evaluation
along the proposed route of the
A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet
Improvement Scheme:
Phase 2**

SITE NAME: A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet
Improvement Scheme

NATIONAL GRID REF: TL 515468 255438 (Black Cat) to TL 529651
260657 (Caxton Gibbet)

CLIENTS: Skanska on behalf of Highways England

DATE: April 2020

EVENT/ACCESSION NUMBER: BEDFM 2019.41 (BEDFORD BOROUGH and
CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE)
ECB6150 (CAMBS)

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1 INTRODUCTION

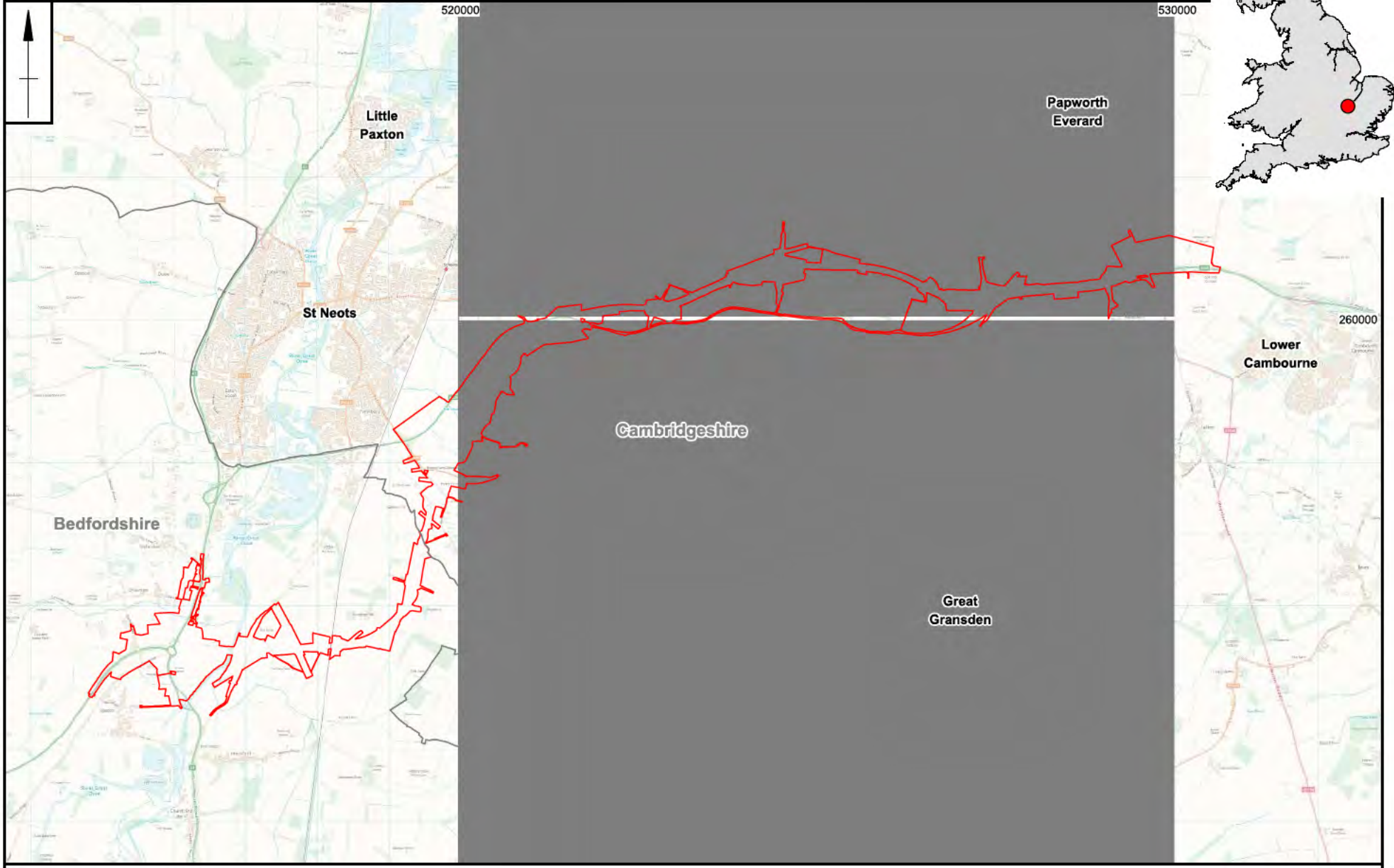
Project Background

- 1.1 Highways England plans to improve the A428 trunk road between The Black Cat roundabout in Bedfordshire and Caxton Gibbet, in Cambridgeshire. These works are known as the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvement Scheme. In support of these proposals a staged programme of archaeological investigations has been commissioned.
- 1.2 An overarching programme for the archaeological works is set out by the Design Consultant in the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Scope of Works (AECOM 2020a) which follows works detailed in the Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation (Cambridgeshire County Council 2019). The stages of investigations are set out in these documents.
- A desk-based assessment as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. This has been carried out by AECOM, the Design Consultants (AECOM 2020b).
 - A geophysical survey of the proposed route. This has been undertaken by MOLA Headland Infrastructure in 2019 to 2020 and was carried out in three phases (MHI 2020a and b).
 - Trial Trench evaluation across the proposed route and associated works, such as temporary and permanent works, including (but not exclusively) borrow pits, soil storage areas, compounds and flood alleviation works.
- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) describes the works associated with Phase 2 of the trial trench evaluation and will test anomalies and target blank areas of land within the scheme footprint that were subject to Phase 2 of the geophysical survey (Fig 1; Figs 8-12). The WSI has also been produced in accordance with current best archaeological practice as defined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeology's Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) and Standards and Guidance documents (ClfA 2014a, b and c) and conforms to Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a).
- 1.4 MOLA (Museum of London Archaeology) has been commissioned by the Main Contractor, Skanska, on behalf of Highways England, as Archaeological Contractors to carry out the Phase 2 archaeological trial trenching. MOLA undertook the Phase 1 trial trench evaluation between January and April 2020. MOLA will, if required, sub-contract part of the archaeological work to the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) who will provide archaeological labour during the fieldwork and some specialist support during the post-excavation phase (see 7.8).
- 1.5 The scheme red line boundary as illustrated (Figs 1-12) is out of date and does not reflect recent changes.

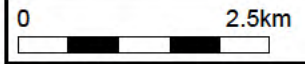
Reason for Trial Trenching

- 1.6 The Proposed Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). Due to the high archaeological potential of the landscape, information on the potential impact of the Proposed Scheme on the archaeological remains is required to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate to inform the Development Consent Order (DCO) application process, in line with the policies set out in Highways England's Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DRMB) (Highways England 2019a). The results of the archaeological evaluation works are required to be completed in advance of the Development Consent Order (DCO) confirmation, in order to confirm the scope of archaeological mitigation excavations that will be required prior to release of archaeological priority areas for construction.

Scale 1:75000 (A4)



Location plan Fig 1



Site location

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- 1.7 The results of the archaeological evaluation works are required to be completed in advance of the DCO being made, in order to confirm the scope of archaeological mitigation excavations that will be required prior to release of archaeological priority areas for construction. The archaeological evaluation works are programmed to be undertaken in three phases; however, the extent of information available at DCO application submission will be dependent on land access availability and crop cycles. Wherever possible, the results of the evaluation trenching will be used to inform the Environmental Impact Assessment process, so that likely significant effects can be identified and mitigation measures agreed. Should the assessment be limited by incomplete or unavailable data, other information sources (e.g. results of other evaluation methods and research presented in the desk-based assessment) will be used to undertake and report a 'worst case' assessment on archaeology. Where the results of the evaluation trenching are only available post submission of the DCO application, these results and any required updates to the impact assessment will be submitted to the DCO Examination as further information.
- 1.8 This information will also be shared with Cambridge County Council, Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough Councils to allow their archaeological specialists to comment and submit representations to the DCO examination to inform the decision making process. In order to provide this information an archaeological evaluation of the route is necessary.

2 BACKGROUND

Location (Fig 1)

- 2.1 The proposed development is a 17km road improvement scheme, 12km of which is located in Cambridgeshire and 5km in Bedfordshire (partly in both Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough), and it will create a new dual carriageway from the A1/A421 Black Cat Junction to the A428/A1198 Caxton Gibbet Junction.
- 2.2 The proposed alignment runs west to east, crossing the River Great Ouse, Barford Road and the East Coast Main Line (ECML) railway, where it turns to the north-east. The route crosses Potton Road and the B1046 to the east of Little Barford Power Station and St Neots, before connecting with the existing A428 at the B1428 Cambridge Road junction. From here it is aligned approximately west to east and situated to the north of, and roughly parallel to, the existing A428. It passes to the north of the villages of Croxton and Eltisley, finally terminating to the east of the existing Caxton Gibbet Roundabout on the existing A428.

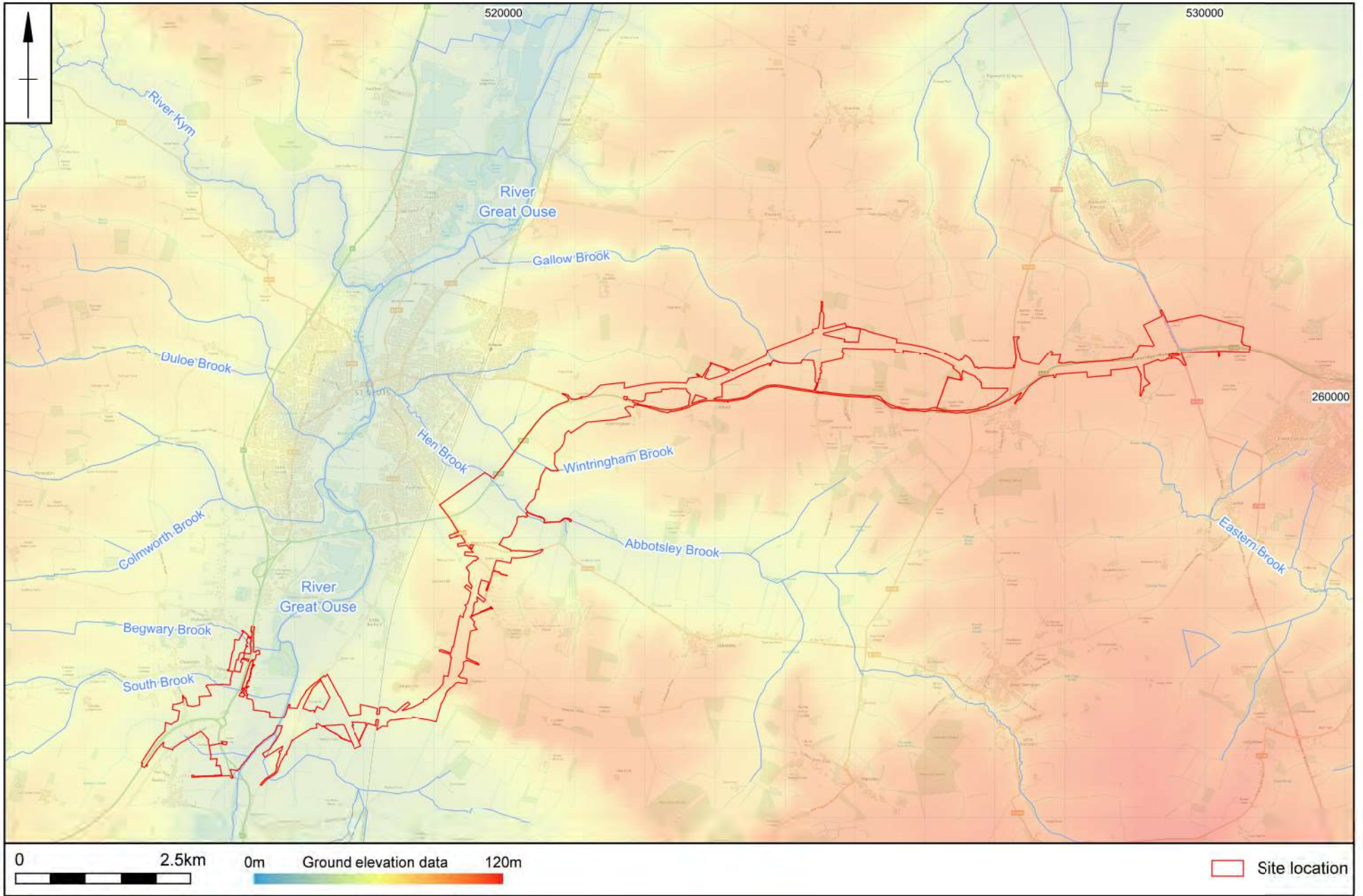
Topography (Fig 2)

- 2.3 The scheme footprint passes through a number of distinct topographical areas. At the western end of the route is dominated by the Great Ouse valley, and the confluences of the River Great Ouse, the River Ivel, the Begwary Brook, and the Stone Brook. Here the route is at the lowest point at approximately 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). To the north-east, the route climbs a ridge of higher ground, located at c50m aOD, before dropping into the valley of the Abbotsley/Hen and Wintringham Brooks, which are further tributaries of the River Great Ouse that confluence in the centre of St Neots. To the east of Wintringham Brook the route follows a ridge of high ground, at approximately 60-65m aOD where it passes to the north of the villages of Croxton and Eltisley. These watercourses have directly influenced the siting of settlement activity throughout all periods, including late Saxon villages and medieval moated manors on the periphery of St Neots.

Scale 1:75000 (A4)

Topographical plan of scheme

Fig 2

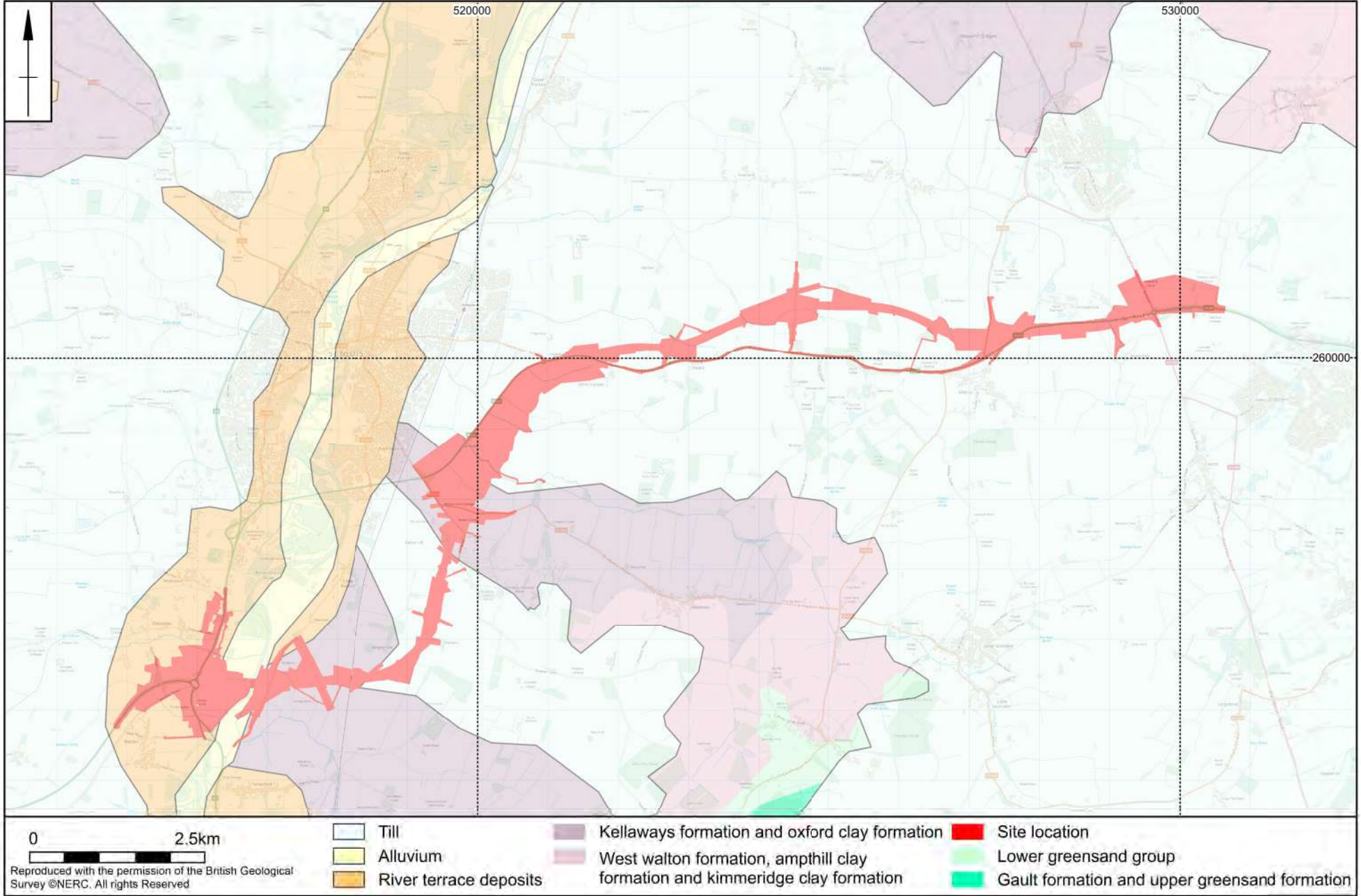


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Scale 1:75000 (A4)

Geological survey of scheme

Fig 3



Geology (Fig 3)

- 2.4 The solid geology of the western and central sections of the scheme, where it crosses the River Great Ouse and climbs the eastern valley side, is mudstone of the Jurassic Age (Kellaways and Oxford Clay formations). The eastern portion of the scheme, found on the higher ground around Croxton, Eltisley and Cambourne, overlies Jurassic mudstones and clays of the West Walton and Amphill Clay formations.
- 2.5 In the base of the Great Ouse valley, in the area of the Black Cat Junction, are sedimentary deposits of river gravel terraces (Third River Terrace sands and gravels) that are in places overlain by alluvial silts and clays. To the east, on the higher ground of the valley sides and ridges, are deposits of Diamicton Tills of the Oadby Member (Fig 3; BGS 2019).
- 2.6 The overlying soils fall into three categories: The main soil type present is a lime-rich loam/clay soil with impeded drainage, which is found across the central and eastern portions of the scheme's route. Within the Great Ouse valley, two further soil types are recorded. In the valley floor a loam/clay floodplain soil is recorded overlying the superficial deposits of alluvium and on the valley sides are free-draining slightly acidic loamy soils, which generally overlie the river gravels (LandIS 2019).

Archaeological and historical background (Figs 4-6)**Overview**

- 2.7 The following information is primarily adapted from the baseline data within the Cultural Heritage Assessment undertaken by AECOM on behalf of Highways England as part of their wider Environmental Information Assessment (Highways England 2019b) and the draft Desk-based Assessment undertaken by AECOM as Volume 3 Appendix 6.1 of the Environmental Statement on behalf of Highways England (AECOM 2020b). This summary is drawn from known recent HER data along the proposed route of the scheme and from a wider 500m study area, although other relevant and significant information from outside of this study area is included where appropriate. Only relevant data from the extensive information held by the three individual HERs is considered within the background summary or illustrated within Figures 4 to 6. The interim results from the geophysical survey undertaken in 2019 are also considered (MHI 2019a).
- 2.8 The footprint of the proposed development crosses a rich prehistoric and historic landscape, with archaeological sites known to exist across the entire length of the scheme. Our understanding of past occupation on these heavy clay landscapes has recently been transformed by aerial photographic studies and largescale developments in the area, and combined these reveal a well-developed landscape including settlement and land use from the later prehistoric to medieval farming.
- 2.9 Archaeological investigation associated with the continued development and gravel quarrying to the south and east of St Neots has revealed close spaced Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements, burials and trackways (Hinman and Zant 2018). East of the Black Cat roundabout, recent quarrying has revealed extensive archaeological remains that date from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period, including a Roman settlement and cemetery and a late Saxon enclosure. Just to the west of the A428 Improvement Scheme at the Wintringham Park development in Cambridgeshire, evidence is currently being established for ancient settlement on localised prominent ridges. It is also clear that during the Medieval period in the countryside around St Neots early settlement remains disappeared and were replaced by the open field system, altering the character of the landscape.

Previous A428 Improvement Scheme: Caxton Gibbet to Hardwick (Fig 7)

- 2.10 Archaeological investigations associated with the improvement of the A428 east of Caxton Gibbet, comprised of nine sites along a 7.6km stretch of new road corridor (Abrams and Ingham 2008). These sites revealed evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation, as well as medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscapes. Evidence of activity preceding the middle Iron Age was lacking, with only scattered worked flints and a pair of Bronze Age pits identified from this earlier period of prehistory. This transect covered the same clay upland due to be investigated by the eastern end of the proposed Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet scheme.
- 2.11 Two excavation sites identified middle to late Iron Age activity, examining a middle to late Iron Age farmstead (Site 7) and a middle to late Iron Age enclosure (Site 3). Roman activity accounted for the bulk of the pre-medieval archaeology identified across the scheme. Much derived from activity during the early and middle Roman periods, with a farmstead (Site 2) and ladder system (Site 5) being identified, as well as widespread evidence of Roman agricultural landscapes, including field systems (Sites 1, 4 and 10), trackways (Site 3 and 7) and enclosures used for livestock (Site 3). Later Roman activity included evidence for a road-side settlement (Site 3) and farmstead that repurposed the earlier ladder system (Site 5). Overlying these features were fields systems related to medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices.

A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme (Fig 7)

- 2.12 Recent archaeological investigations associated with the ongoing A14 Improvement Scheme, approximately 7-9km to the north, have revealed evidence for remains dating from the Palaeolithic to post-medieval periods, including extensive Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements as well as funerary landscapes dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (MHI 2019). This significant east to west transect crossed a rich archaeological landscape located on similar geology and topography to the A428, and as such can provide a comparable indication of archaeological potential. Although mitigation was principally focused on 'settlement' sites, large areas of associated field systems and landscapes were also recorded during the archaeological investigations. By adopting such a landscape approach to the investigations, important evidence for the context of 'sites', their interaction with other sites, the landscape and resources around them, has provided a unique opportunity to study a diverse dataset with a deep chronology.
- 2.13 Excavations across the scheme specifically revealed intensely occupied and utilised Iron Age and Roman landscapes. Groups of middle to late Iron Age farmsteads, many of which were loosely connected by boundary ditches that stretched across the clay landscapes (for example TEAs 5, 20, 28, 31 and 33), were often located close to water sources, such as streams (for example TEA 33), or springs (TEA 28); also attached to some of these boundaries were other ancillary enclosures, such as stock pens, located away from the main farmstead (TEA 5 for example). Along the route of the A428, Phase 2 trenching sites such as Fields 9, 47, 49, 70, 76, 77 and 92 all contain possible Iron Age farmstead groups associated with boundaries. Those farms that reached a developed form in the later Iron Age were surrounded by substantial ditched enclosures, at least partially to manage water issues in the heavy soils of the region. Along the route of the A428 works similar sites have been identified by the geophysical survey, for example Fields 9 and 77 are comparable to excavated Iron Age settlements at TEA 20, 27 and 28.
- 2.14 Many of the late Iron Age farmsteads continued in use, in some form, after the Roman Conquest and provide important detail of their transition. In some cases, farms developed throughout the Roman period into 'complex' farms, as at TEAs 10 and 28 - the latter further evolving into a 'specialised' site - and even into a probable villa at TEA 20. Again, water supply was an influence in the survival of these sites and in the siting of farms that didn't have a preceding Iron Age origin (TEAs 11/12 and 46). The surrounding Roman fields

were also investigated, both in part during the evaluation phases and also during the mitigation. Early agricultural bedding trenches were located from the River Great Ouse to Conington, and investigated in detail at TEAs 21, 26 and 33. Roman open fields were also located adjacent to settlement, such as at TEA 14.

- 2.15 Evidence for Roman industries was widespread but predominantly restricted to local consumption. However, the early Roman pottery industry located west of the river terraces, west of the River Great Ouse, suggest supply on a larger, albeit short-lived, scale. Similar industries may also be encountered during the A428 works in the river terraces within proximity to a water and clay supply.
- 2.16 Despite the numerous farms and settlements that spanned the Iron Age and Roman period, there was very little evidence for formal and organised cemeteries, and most burials were either isolated or in small groups. However, two earlier cemeteries from the Bronze Age were discovered, in TEAs 16 and 28. Both were in low lying clay areas near water courses and the former was associated with a barrow positioned in a landscape not too far from earlier monuments.
- 2.17 The excavations of the Saxon settlements west of Brampton and Conington formed one of the most significant legacies from the archaeological work on the A14. The former was a long-lived settlement, with origins perhaps in the late Roman period, that continued and developed into the medieval period, forming the possible origins of the DMV of Houghton. Again at Conington the settlement may have also developed from the Roman site just to the north, but here as the name suggests ('Kings Enclosure') it was likely to have formed one of the royal estates established to control the newly conquered areas, and it is perhaps not surprising that this site is located close to what later became a county boundary. It is also worth noting that both settlement sites are in close proximity to major Roman arterial roads; the Brampton sites were adjacent to the current A1 which probably had Roman origins, and at Conington the site is located just to the south of the presumed line of the *Via Devana*, the Roman precursor of the A14.

A421 Improvement Schemes: M1 J13 to Bedford and Great Barford Bypass (Fig 7)

- 2.18 Archaeological investigations associated with the A421 Improvement Schemes, spread over 20km between the Black Cat junction and Junction 13 of the M1, have revealed evidence for remains dating from the Neolithic to the medieval period, including extensive Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements and landscapes (Timby *et al* 2007; Simmonds and Welsh 2013). This east to west transect predominantly crossed the heavy upland clays of Bedfordshire, a similar geology and topography to the eastern part of the proposed A428 scheme, and as such may provide a comparable indication of archaeological potential. Although mitigation was principally focused on 'settlement' sites identified during prior evaluations, areas of associated field systems and landscapes were also recorded during the archaeological investigations. By adopting such a landscape approach to the investigations, important evidence for the context of 'sites', their interaction with other sites, the landscape and resources around them, has provided a unique opportunity to study a diverse dataset with a deep chronology.
- 2.19 Excavations across the two schemes identified a distinct scarcity of settlement and landscape activity in the prehistoric periods preceding the middle Iron Age, though as mentioned by Timby (2007, 405) this may be down to poor preservation in the archaeological record as opposed to a true lack of activity. It was in the middle Iron Age that activity on the clay uplands became widely evident, with a number of settlements being established that would see continued occupation through the late Iron Age and into the Roman period. However, sometime during the 2nd century AD, the vast majority of sites were either abandoned or saw major reorganisation, a phenomenon seen at other nearby sites (Luke and Preece 2011). Only a single site, Site 8 of the Great Barford

Bypass, showed signs of continuation into the early medieval period, with small levels of early Saxon material being recovered. Medieval occupation was also absent, with activity being restricted to agricultural practices.

A428 Archaeological Potential

Palaeolithic-Neolithic

- 2.20 Very little material from the Palaeolithic period has been recorded within the study area, with evidence being restricted to individual findspots. Two flint finds have been recorded south of the Black Cat junction, in the village of Roxton: a hand axe, located during field-walking (8801) and a flint core (15901). Evidence for Palaeolithic activity in a former river valley has also been recovered from the A14 Improvement Scheme near Fenstanton, approximately 7km to the north of Caxton Gibbet, suggesting potential for similar remains to survive within comparable landscapes.
- 2.21 The Mesolithic is similarly poorly represented in the archaeological record, with only a single findspot recorded within the study area: a group of sixteen cores, twenty-nine blades and flakes, five scrapers and three other implements found to the east of St Neots near to the Hen Brook (00514). Residual worked flints recovered from later features during Black Cat Quarry excavations (ARS forthcoming).
- 2.22 Two Neolithic sites are located within the study area. One is a possible hengi-form monument located on the outskirts of St Neots from an aerial survey (05689), which when investigated as part of a wider excavation revealed further monuments, including two cursus monuments and a long barrow (Ellis 2004). The other site is at Wintringham Park, where a Neolithic pit was located (MCB19825; ECB3024). Other Neolithic activity is again restricted to findspots; a flint scatter was collected during stripping works for the Huntingdon to Little Barford pipeline on the eastern side of the River Great Ouse, in an area of identified cropmarks (1387). The cropmarks could not be identified in the ground however. North-west of Caxton Gibbet, within the area of Field 97, a Neolithic handaxe was recorded. Residual worked flints recovered from later features during Black Cat Quarry excavations (ARS forthcoming).

Bronze Age

- 2.23 A number of Bronze Age sites are recorded within the study area around the scheme, with the majority of evidence for activity of this period located in the Great Ouse valley. The most important site is Round Hill, a bowl-barrow that still survives as an upstanding earthwork north-west of the village of Roxton (NHLE1013521; 1494). The barrow is thought to be an outlying example of 200 such monuments that are located on the river terraces flanking the upper and middle reaches of the River Great Ouse, although most of the other known examples exist only through cropmarks.
- 2.24 Other sites recorded for this period have generally been identified on morphological grounds from aerial survey, with cropmarks indicative of ring-ditches and associated enclosures and linear features being recorded around the village of Chawston (1836; 8818) and between the A1 and the River Great Ouse (1793). Two findspots at the eastern end of the scheme have been recorded: two flints of early Bronze Age date were found during fieldwalking near Swansley Wood (11873), and a middle Bronze Age rapier found in the grounds of Croxton Park (02387).
- 2.25 During the excavations at the Black Cat Quarry, refuse pits of the early Bronze Age were identified, containing comb-impressed and rusticated Beaker and early Bronze Age pottery, which suggested occupation nearby. Evidence for a tool production or working area dated to the middle Bronze Age suggested that the site continued to be occupied into

the mid-2nd millennium BC. The excavations at Eynesbury recorded a rectangular pit alignment enclosure (Ellis 2004).

- 2.26 A possible Bronze Age ring ditch has been located by the geophysical survey in Field 34. This ring ditch is continuous and is more likely to represent a barrow rather than a round house and as such could be considered to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date (MHI 2019a).

Iron Age-Roman

- 2.27 Iron Age and Roman activity is widespread across the proposed route of the scheme. This activity includes various site types, from large settlements to dispersed farmsteads, areas of enclosures and boundaries, remains of roads and trackways, as well as a multitude of individual findspots.
- 2.28 A small number of sites can be dated specifically to the Iron Age period: a series of enclosures were identified at the same site as the earlier Neolithic hengi-form monument on the outskirts of St Neots (05689), a system of three parallel pit alignments was observed south-west of Eltisley (02403), a ring ditch and enclosures west of Cambourne (MCB24003) and a series of middle to late Iron Age ditches were identified during evaluation work at Fair View Farm, Yelling (MCB24583; ECB4675). Findspots include Iron Age coinage (MBB20152) and a ring, thought to be a possible currency ring, amongst finds recovered during dredging works on the River Great Ouse (2505).
- 2.29 A large number of the identified settlement sites along the scheme have elements of both Iron Age and Roman occupation activity, evidence of the continuity of occupation of the landscape throughout this period of history. In the Great Ouse valley, north and west of the Black Cat junction, a complex of late Iron Age/Roman sub-rectangular settlement enclosures containing ring-gullies have been identified (745; ECB908). To the north of Roxton further late Iron Age and early Roman rectangular enclosures were revealed during the A421 improvements in 2004-5 (Timby *et al* 2007). A late Iron Age/Roman farmstead was identified during evaluation works ahead of the proposed sand and gravel quarrying east of Black Cat junction within the area of Field 26 (2664; ECB272). Slightly outside the study area, large scale evaluation and excavation at Love's Farm, on the east side of St Neots, has identified widespread late Iron Age and Roman occupation of the area through to the end of the 4th century (MCB15787; ECB1482; ECB1524; ECB2417; ECB2482). Also to the east of St Neots, north of the Hen Brook, aerial survey identified cropmarks covering 162ha. Large scale geophysical survey and evaluation works identified remains of a late Iron Age to late Roman settlement, including various enclosures, a field system, domestic structures and trackways (MCB19825; ECB3024). Excavations further west at Eynesbury located further Roman enclosures, which may be related to the activity identified at Wintringham Park (Ellis 2004). At Cambourne, large scale evaluation and excavations to the south-east of Caxton Gibbet junction has uncovered widespread Iron Age and Roman settlement activity (MCB19981; MCB22309).
- 2.30 Roman period sites include a number of ditches and enclosures located during works at Glebe Farm, between the River Great Ouse and the ECML (9072), a Roman pit and metalled surfaces to the east of St Neots (00618; 02388), pits and ditches found during evaluation and excavation works at Newton County Primary School in Eltisley (CB15602; ECB1261; ECB1463) and linear ditches and field boundaries recorded during evaluation and excavation works prior to works on the A428 east of Caxton Gibbet junction around the southern boundaries of Fields 99 and 100 (03515; ECB2087; ECB2935). Findspots from this period include coinage (00385; 00616; 00800; 02358; 09008; MBB19827; MBB19828; MBB19829), strap fittings (MBB19824; 16193) and pottery (01117B; 02358; 2025).

- 2.31 There are also a number of sites identified solely through aerial survey of cropmarks, which are generally listed in the HER as prehistoric, as well as individual findspots. Although they may relate to earlier, or indeed later, activity the forms described would suggest, at least on morphological grounds, to have a high likelihood of belonging to this period. The recorded cropmark sites include ditches (1651; 1671; 1653) and groups of rectilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures (627; 628; 1832; 13994; 14032; 15047; 16800; 16802; 16821), whilst the findspots generally relate to unstratified flint find (01307; 01319; 01562; 03535; 03539; 03543).
- 2.32 The route of the proposed development will cross the line of the Sandy to Godmanchester Roman Road (505; MCB17569). Currently the boundary between Fields 66 and 69, south of the existing A428 represents the line of the road, but where this crossed Field 67 to the north of the A428 evidence for the road was not revealed by the geophysical survey. This line of this road was confirmed to the north, near Offord Cluny, during the A14 Improvement Scheme where it was revealed to have had flanking ditches and be present in a landscape that contained Roman agricultural bedding trenches. To the south of the scheme, the road was investigated at Tempsford Aerodrome (EBD1275) The Roman Ermine Street forms the eastern end of this scheme, at Caxton Gibbet, and this may have provided a focus for settlement activity and influenced the pattern of the farmed landscape.
- 2.33 At Black Cat Quarry, a small number of Iron Age linear boundaries were located in the western part of the site, near to the modern A1. These landscape features were then truncated or reused in the early Roman period as part of a multi-phase farmstead that continued in occupation through to the 5th century AD. Also located in association with this farmstead was a small inhumation cemetery.

Early medieval

- 2.34 There is a possibility that any Roman sites found may continue into the Saxon period. In recent excavations directly to the north-east of St Neots, at settlement 7, a Roman site was occupied into the early 5th century which was in precisely the area of the site where late 5th to 6th century Saxon pottery was recovered (Hinman and Zant 2018, 321). It is uncertain whether there was continuous occupation here, or a slight break of use in the site or just two unrelated occupation in the same area. Regionally and nationally there have been difficulties in identifying 5th century occupation on Roman sites (e.g. Esmonde-Cleary 2001).
- 2.35 Elsewhere in Cambridgeshire at Cambourne early Saxon occupation was evidenced largely by the recovery of Saxon artefacts from the tops of earlier features (Wright et al 2009, 24-7) and late Roman/post-Roman dark soil was found in a Roman farmstead on the A428 scheme (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 99). At Eynesbury, away from the claylands, there were seven sunken featured buildings, associated with rubbish pits and a possible enclosed area, which was occupied in the 6th to 7th centuries AD (Ellis 2004, 107). Small quantities of 5th century pottery were uncovered here also. It is also worth noting that Eynesbury may have been a significant estate centre or small Roman town (Spoerry 2000, 146).
- 2.36 The early and middle Saxon period saw a gradual shift of settlement in the St Neots area from the higher claylands to lower areas closer to the river (Hinman and Zant 2018, 9). This may be seen by the name 'Eaton' which is Saxon and means 'tun' or 'farm by the river', which suggests an early date for this settlement (Hinman and Zant 2018, 11).
- 2.37 The excavators of Love's Farm (Hinman and Zant 2018, 323) thought that the abandonment settlement may have been linked to the growth of nearby late Anglo-Saxon centres at Eaton, Eynesbury and St Neots (Addyman 1965; 1973; Spoerry 2000, 150-5). Within St Neots itself, evidence of middle Saxon occupation comes from the site of the

later priory (Hinman and Zant 2018, 9). A 7th century sceatta was retrieved from a ditch at a strategic location just north of a major crossing point of the River Great Ouse (Tebbutt 1966). At the time of Domesday there were two large Saxon parochiae – Eaton Socun west of the river and Eynesbury to the east. It may be significant that a late Saxon timber building was found on the west bank of the River Great Ouse (Addyman 1965). A later castle in this location hints at the importance of this river crossing here.

- 2.38 Love's Farm was in the late Saxon to modern times only cultivated with extensive remains of ridge and furrow recorded (Hinman and Zant 2018, 323). On the clay plateau east of Love's Farm similar remains were noted at most of the A428 sites (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 103). The ridge and furrow system around St Neots, in common with many within the East Midlands, ran with the slope and helped drain the clay soils (Hinman and Zant 2018, 11).
- 2.39 Recorded early medieval activity within the study area is thinly spread, with a single settlement site identified, alongside the site of Eltisley Abbey. A probable settlement site was identified during evaluation works for the A421 Great Barford Bypass, adjacent to Field 2, which recorded a possible sunken featured building, as well as a rectangular post-built structure (MCB18691; Timby *et al* 2007, 5). Outside of the study area, Saxon settlement evidence has been found in the centre of St Neots, adjacent to the parish church (00567; ECB326; ECB871; ECB2597), and at Eaton Socon. Within the village of Eltisley a Benedictine nunnery, traditionally thought to be established in the 9th century, was situated on the location of St Pandonia's Well (02380; ECB 2331).
- 2.40 Early medieval activity at Black Cat Quarry was isolated to a singular sub-rectangular enclosure and post-hole, alongside a large enclosure formed from a segmented ditch that enclosed an area of around 7.1ha. Dated to the 9th-11th century by radiocarbon dating, this enclosure may be a Viking camp, possibly that referenced in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as the Tempsford Fortress

Medieval

- 2.41 Medieval activity is widespread throughout the study area, including A deserted medieval village (DMV), a series of moated enclosures, earthworks, remains of agricultural practices and individual findspots.
- 2.42 The three scheduled DMVs that lie within or close the study area are that at Wintringham, Weald and Croxton. Wintringham DMV (01117; NHLE1006815) lies south of Wintringham Hall, itself a moated manorial site (01270; 01270A). The DMV still has surviving earthworks denoting trackways and house platforms, as well as an associated great hall (01117A; ECB354). Just outside the study area, to the east of Wintringham, are two further DMVs, those of Weald (MCB2979; NHLE1006783) and Croxton (NHLE1006815). Moated sites are located at Wyboston (474; NHLE1012076), Chawston Manor (475; NHLE1010114), Eynesbury Hardwicke (01115), the aforementioned site at Wintringham, Pond Farm at Eltisley (01143; NHLE1019176), and east of Papley Grove, Eltisley (01049). These form part of a large body of such sites located across the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, with at least another dozen sites just outside the 500m study area, including the excavated site at Tempsford (Maull and Chapman 2005).
- 2.43 Earthworks and other features identified as medieval in date are widespread, with earthworks recorded at Roxton Park (5136), a trackway north of Ford Lane, Roxton (16784), a settlement at Lansbury Farm (11991; MCB19086), earthworks at Elsworth (02351) and Eltisley (10020), and the site of Caxton Gibbet (02470). Evidence of agricultural land use, in the form of traces of ridge and furrow field systems, is widespread across the scheme (02517; 5209; 05753; 06094; CB15017; MBB21767; MCB16333; MCB17254; MCB18821; MCB18827; MCB18835; MCB18837; MCB18911; MCB19037;

MCB19048; MCB19052; MCB22622; MCB24572; MCB24581), and has been identified by the geophysical survey to located in many of the fields within the scheme boundary.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.44 Post-medieval activity is also widespread across the scheme route. A large number of the HER entries refer to farm and domestic buildings that are either demolished or are still standing and are of varying historical significance, such as Landsbury Farm (MCB23435), Barn Farm, Toseland (MCB24562) and Common Farm, Elsworth (03502). Of the remaining assets of post-medieval date, there is an osier ground (9732), former gravel pits (8816), milestones (8809; 8810), a demolished kiln adjacent to Fields 45 and 46 (9070), the site of a metalled track and ditches between Wintringham and Weald (MCB19044), a series of ditches near Croxton (MCB18912), a corn mill at Eltisley (MCB21441) and the sites of three windmills, two of which lie in Fields 92 and 93 (02343; 02463; 02541).

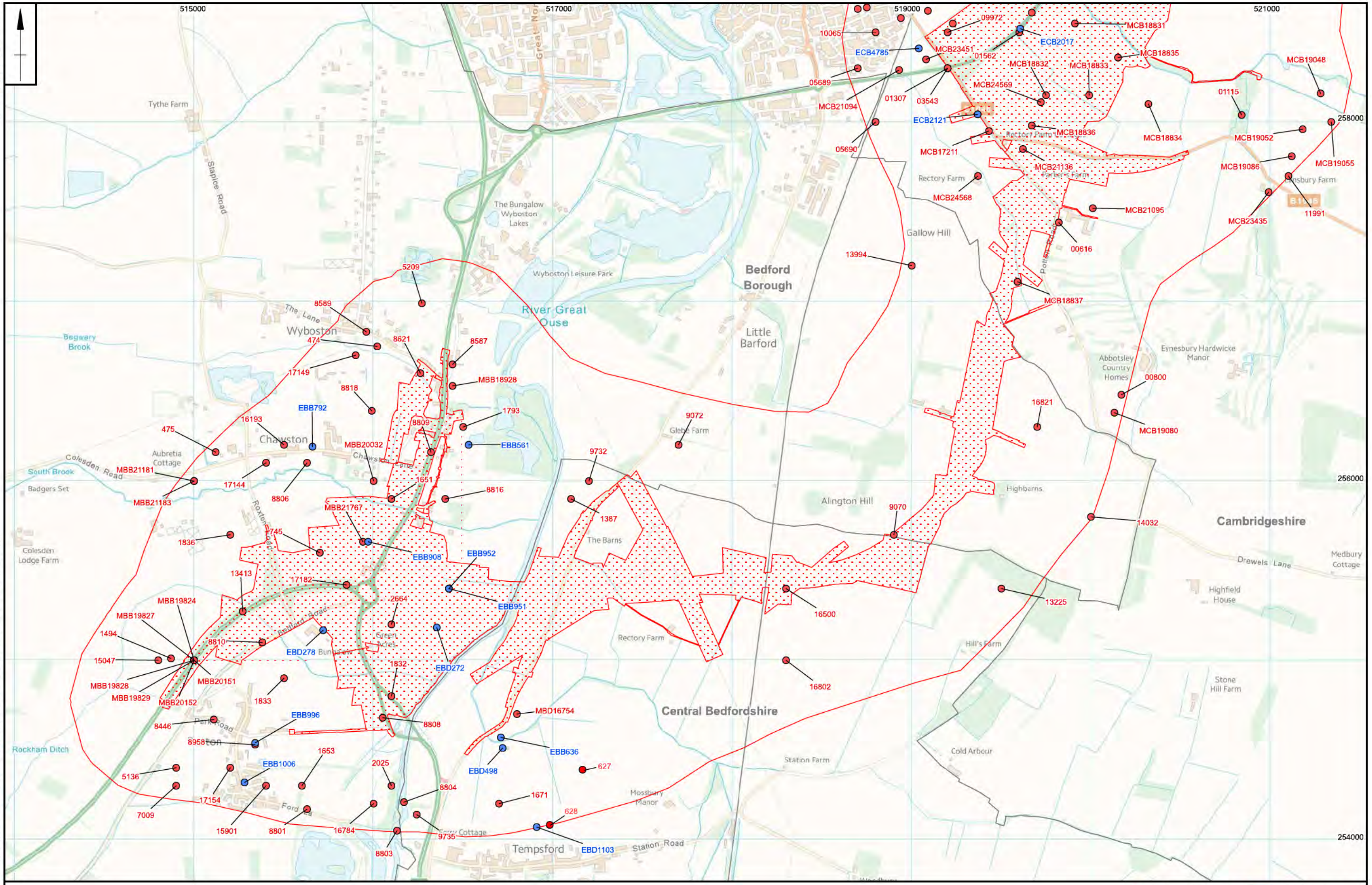
Previous Archaeological works

- 2.45 Multiple small archaeological interventions have been documented within the study area, most outside the proposed road corridor, and have been mentioned in the above text alongside the associated HER information. The interventions that occurred with the road corridor are briefly outlined below.
- 2.46 Adjacent to the north-west quadrant of the Black Cat roundabout, trial trench evaluation works have been undertaken on land adjacent to Field 9 (EBB908). The evaluation located part of the known cropmark (745), identifying evidence of Roman activity, in the form of ditches and pits, as well as later medieval ridge and furrow (Cuthbert and Hancock 2011).
- 2.47 On the east side of the Black Cat roundabout (Fields 26 and 27), a series of non-intrusive and intrusive evaluations were undertaken in advance of proposed sand and gravel extraction (EBD272; EBB950; EBB951; EBB952). The first phase of trenching, which followed a programme of aerial and geophysical survey (Bartlett 2006), identified a possible Roman farmstead with associated trackways and field system (Ranson 2007). Further evaluation works were carried out prior to extension of the quarry site (Fields 25 and 30). Later mitigation of the quarry area recorded evidence of activity from the Mesolithic through to the early medieval, with occupation evidence being found for the early to middle Bronze Age, Roman and early medieval period, alongside Iron Age landscape evidence and residual Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints (ARS forthcoming).
- 2.48 A watching brief and evaluation (ECB2121) was undertaken prior to the installation of a water-pipe alongside the south-western edge of Potton Road (Field 55). Three undated gullies were identified, as well as the remains of medieval ridge and furrow (Cope-Faulkner 2006).
- 2.49 The St Neots Local History Society undertook cursory fieldwalking along the route of the St Neots Bypass (current A428) and adjacent fields, with walking being concentrated around Little Barford Road and the junction with Cambridge Road/B1428 (ECB2017). Residual material collected included possible Roman and medieval pottery and two fragments of quernstone (Young 1984).
- 2.50 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a large scale aerial, geophysical and trial trench evaluation of a 162ha site north of the A428 between Potton Road and Cambridge Road/B1428 (ECB3024). This revealed evidence of settlement activity from the middle Iron Age through to the end of the Roman period, with more ephemeral evidence of Neolithic activity, overlain by medieval and later agricultural activity. Four sites were identified, each composed of multiple focal points, and showing evidence of a major re-organisation at the beginning of the Roman period (Phillips and Hinman 2009).

- 2.51 Prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation, a scheme of geophysical survey was undertaken along the length of the scheme within the proposed road corridor. Multiple sites were identified, with possible settlement and landscape activity identified within Fields 9, 34, 35, 39, 44, 47, 49, 53-60, 65, 66, 70, 73-74, 76, 77, 84-86, 90, and 92-97. Multiple fields also contained evidence of medieval and later agricultural activity, in the form of ridge and furrow field systems. Some of these areas of activity appear consistent with Iron Age and or Roman settlement and landscape activities (Fields 9, 34, 35, 39, 44, 54 59, 65, 66, 84, 86, 94 and 97), while some may be related to medieval activity, such as around the site of Wintringham Hall (Fields 70-74), or the location of possible windmills in Field 93. Remains associated with demolished post-medieval farms have been located by the geophysical survey within Fields 56/57 and 85 (MHI 2019a).
- 2.52 The geophysical survey has corroborated the previously recorded cropmark evidence in Field 9 (745) Field 34 (1387), Field 44 (16800), Field 46 (9070), Field 54 (MCB21136), Fields 56 and 57 (MCB18836), Fields 58 and 60 (MCB18831; MCB1833), Field 59 (09972; MCB18829), Field 65 (MCB18824), Field 66 (MCB19041), Fields 73 and 74 (MCB19040), Field 77 (MCB24576), Field 90 (MCB24586), Field 92 (MCB24587; MCB24588), Field 93 (02541) and Field 95 (MCB19627). Of these the most significant areas of activity are within Fields 9, 44 and 97, and these are likely to represent long lived settlement with the potential to cover the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 2.53 Several of the above sites were investigated and confirmed by the Phase 1 trial trenching and, overall, the results of the evaluation have established that the geophysical survey is reliable. Only in Field 88 did the evaluation reveal an archaeological site that was not identified previously as either a cropmark or a geophysical anomaly, as this site was small scale with dispersed features, one of which dated to the Iron Age.
- 2.54 The Phase 1 trenching provided very little evidence for early prehistoric activity, other than residual lithic finds, including a polished Langdale axe head from a furrow in Field 97. Substantial Iron Age settlement remains, including features not identified by the geophysical survey, were revealed in Fields 44 and 97 as expected. In Field 97 these remains were almost exclusively related to the Middle Iron Age, whereas in Field 44 the later Iron Age settlement existed into the Roman period. The preservation of the archaeological remains in Field 44 was exceptional with occupation deposits preserved in part of the site. Other sites that have now been dated to the Iron Age include the oval enclosure in Field 53, enclosed settlements at Fields 54 and 94, and long landscape boundaries associated with enclosures and / or unenclosed settlement in Fields 80, 83, 84, 86, 88, 90, 94, 95, 96 and 97. Roman settlement enclosures have been confirmed in Fields 34, 35, 39, 44, 95 and 96. The ditch surrounding the possible windmill platform in Field 93 contained medieval, as well as post-medieval pottery, suggesting that this was a long-lived windmill site. Other medieval activity was located in Field 17 where a couple of 13th to 14th century ditches were revealed. There was extensive evidence for post-medieval agricultural activity in the form of furrows across large parts of the scheme and parish boundaries were revealed in Fields 96 and 97. The demolished remains associated with the High Hayden farm complex were present in Field 85, although their investigation was limited due to the presence of asbestos. Undated archaeological remains, predominately in the form of ditches, were present in Fields 29, 62, 79, 81, 82, 88 and 89.

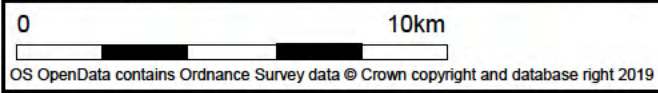
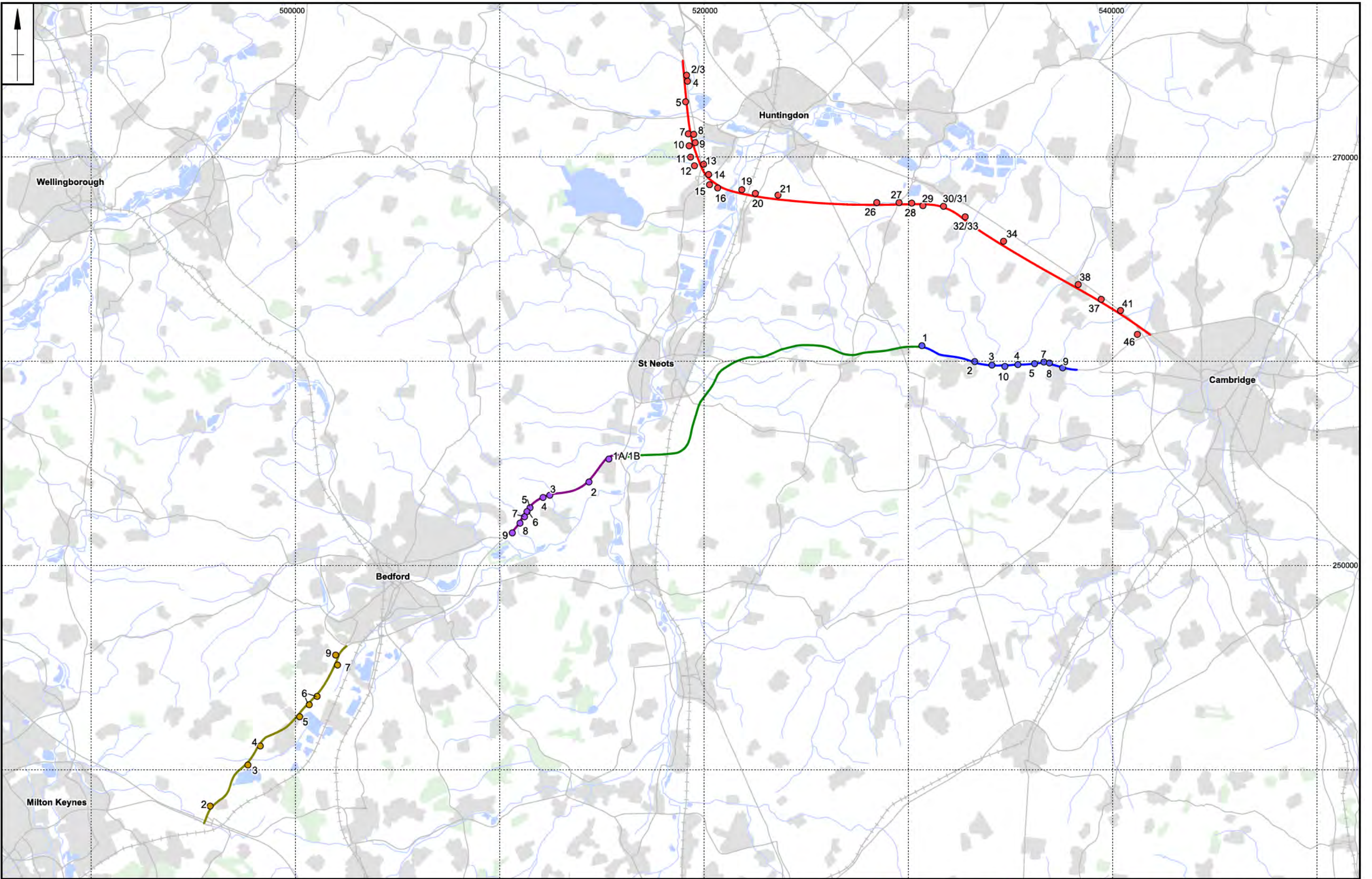
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Historic Environment Record (HER) data - Ouse Valley Fig 4



OS OpenData contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019

- HER - Monuments
- HER - Events
- Site location
- 500m boundary



- A421 & A428 - Numbers prefixed by site
- A14 - Numbers prefixed by TEA
- A421 Great Barford bypass
- A428 Black Cat - Caxton Gibbet
- A421 M1J13 - Bedford
- Caxton Gibbet - Hardwick

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The main aims of the trial trench evaluation are:

- To confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains within the land required to construct, operate and maintain the proposed road scheme.
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present.

3.2 The more specific aim of the trial trenching is:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and provide the evidence to assess the significance of the archaeological remains, to inform the design and level of further detailed archaeological mitigation.

3.3 Objectives for the trial trenching are:

- To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains along the scheme in order to determine the limits of targeted excavation areas.
- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods put forward in this document.
- To establish the preservation of any buried remains and provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing.
- To disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work.

3.4 Objectives for the project are to undertake a programme of investigation, which will contribute towards improved understanding of the research themes and priorities identified by national (HE 2017a) and regional research framework documents (Brown and Glazebrook 1997; Gurney 2003; Oake *et al* 2007; Medlycott 2011; Smith *et al* 2016; EAA 2018).

Specific research themes

3.5 When combined with the earlier fieldwork along the eastern portion of the route (Abrams & Ingham 2008), and with results to the west from the A421 improvement works (Timby *et al* 2007; Simmonds and Welsh 2013), the programme will effectively amount to an east to west landscape-sample transect. Accordingly, it will compliment that of recent A14 works to the north, running from Cambridge to Godmanchester and on to the A1 at Brampton (e.g. Evans & Standring 2012; MHI 2019). Research themes that arise between the two will be outlined below, but at a methodological level it is anticipated that in the course of the A428's mitigation phase, as advocated by Fulford and Holbrook (2018) – and as implemented for the A14, Northstowe and North West Cambridge sites – for comparative purposes feature-finds densities will be volumetrically expressed by cubic metre.

3.6 Many of the issues that will arise from the fieldwork are common to that of the region's heavy 'inlands'. Crucial are matters of water supply and how it was achieved. In this regard, where the route lies adjacent to known springheads or crosses stream courses (e.g.

Hen/Abbotsley Brook) a higher density of pre-Iron Age activity may well be encountered. Also, there is the matter of immediate site location and if the propensity – to facilitate drainage and crop-growth – for Iron Age/Roman settlements to lie on the southern side of slight rises nearby water sources is evident.

Early Prehistory

- 3.7 While based on findings at, for example, Cambourne (Wright *et al.* 2009), some degree of pre-Iron Age activity can be anticipated outside the route's riverside portions – especially evidence of Middle Bronze Age settlement and/or burials (see e.g. Gilmour *et al.* 2010) – otherwise more intense 'early period' evidence may well largely be restricted to the Ouse-side terraces adjacent to the A428 Black Cat and St Neots. Indeed, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age monuments may also occur along there, such as the possible ring-ditch/barrow in Field 34 (see also, e.g. Malim 2000; Ellis 2004; Cooper and Edmonds 2007). Although the geophysical survey doesn't suggest any obvious early prehistoric archaeology sites are likely to be present in the Phase 2 evaluation, it is possible that some of the potential Iron Age enclosures have earlier origins.
- Does Bronze Age settlement or land division show evidence of longevity of use, as recorded at TEAs 15 and 32/3 on the A14 and at Broom Quarry (Cooper and Edmonds 2007), and continue to influence the layout of the Iron Age landscape?
 - Fields 47, 70, 76, 92
 - Is there evidence for burial landscapes? If so, is there a chronological and spatial relationship between cremations and inhumations, and changes to monument forms?

Iron Age and Roman

- 3.8 Based on the geophysical results and morphology of those enclosures on the heavy soils most will be of the Iron Age and/or Roman date. With the former variously of curvilinear/'organic' layout, and the latter more rectilinear, from the results of the Reading Review Project (Smith *et al.* 2016 and 2018) and work at Cambourne (Wright *et al.* 2009) and the A14 (MHI 2019), many of the Roman sites – most probably small familial farmsteads – are likely to have had later Iron Age origins (as noted in Field 44 and at sites along the A421 (Timby *et al.* 2007)), and the detailing of their 'transition' will be prioritized. As emphasised in the period's recent Regional Research Framework Review document (Evans 2018), with a number of these farmsteads now excavated within the region (see Patten 2012; Wolfram-Murray & Chapman 2015 and MHI 2019), it is imperative that the organisation of their attendant fields is problematized. Particularly, what might have been field-based activities (e.g. threshing and animal penning) and what was growing where? Given that fields *per se* (vs. settlement enclosures) are rarely exposed in the course of excavation programmes, in the event they are not later investigated, it will be worth taking pollen core-samples from their sections during evaluation fieldwork (See 4.14).
- 3.9 Much variability is found in the region's Iron Age enclosures, from simple sub-square/circular layouts to complex and componentised quasi-concentric arrangements, and even 'banjo-types' (e.g. Kenny & Lyons 2011; Knight *et al.* 2018). Given the number of the period's enclosures that are likely to be investigated in the course of the road improvement programme, it should be able to address whether such differences were functionally or chronologically determined.
- 3.10 It is important to recognise that the area in question falls along the northern limits of the Late Iron Age Aylesford-Swarling Zone. Reflecting the extent of Gaulish influence (e.g. wheelmade pottery) and marked by the limits of formal cremation cemeteries (Hill *et al.* 1999), associated with this, in recent years distinct square-type 'shrine' settings have been found both in Bedford and West Cambridge (Luke 2016; Evans & Lucas forthcoming). The

recovery of any such further evidence here – in the lands between – would be of significance.

- 3.11 Given what is known to be the high density of Iron Age/Roman settlement throughout much of southern Cambridgeshire (Evans *et al.* 2008) and along the river valleys of Bedfordshire (Luke and Preece 2011; Douthwaite and Clare 2019; Cooper and Edmonds 2007, Fig 6.4) – often with intervals of just 200–500m between them – their interrelationship warrants attention. This will encompass basic factors, such as whether they were trackway-linked (such as TEAs 27 and 28 at the A14 (MHI 2019), Sites 2 and 3 at Bedford Business Park (Douthwaite and Clare 2019), or the farmsteads at Marsh Leys (Luke and Preece 2011)) or if there were managed woodlots (i.e. sustainable timber resources). Yet, there is also the question of why some farmsteads clearly took on a wider range of functions and were of more ‘complex’ layout (e.g. Love’s Farm: Hinman & Zant 2018), which in the case of West Cambridge’s Vicar’s Farm involved a livestock market and a distinct ritual component (Evans & Lucas forthcoming).
- 3.12 Further to the programme’s Roman-Period agenda, a number of obvious issues suggest themselves. One would be whether, where the route crosses the line of Roman Ermine Street, the road affected the density/character of the period’s settlements adjacent to it (higher incidence of imported pottery, *etc.*). Equally, did proximity to such routeways contribute to whether settlements continued into late Roman times. Another theme will be the region’s Romano-British pottery supply dynamics. Progressing west from Cambridge, is there a regular decline or a marked fall-off of Horningsea Wares at any point? In contrast, how does the distribution of Bedfordshire’s industries (e.g. Harrold kiln products) compare? For the Early Roman settlements, based on what is now the wide recovery of kilns, it is likely that pottery was largely locally produced.
- How far did the physical landscape influence patterns of settlement and land use? Can these patterns be used, in comparison to other known sites, to create predictive models for farm locations / forms / relationships to boundaries?
 - Iron Age settlement enclosures in Fields 47, 49, 57, 66, 70, 74, 76, 77, 92
 - Late Iron Age / Roman settlements in Fields 9, 65, 73, 74, 77
 - What evidence is there for the Iron Age to Roman ‘transition’, and is this continuity of community or place? This includes possible continued use of earlier route-ways, settlement locations and landscapes.
 - Fields 9, 65, 77
 - To understand the operation of the period’s farmsteads, the fields and holdings’ ‘interfaces’ require investigation, as well as the settlement-core areas.
 - Fields 47, 49, 56, 70, 77, 92
 - Is the variety in the form of settlement enclosure a result of functionality, chronology or community?
 - Fields 9, 47, 49, 57, 65, 66, 70, 73, 74, 76, 77, 92
 - What evidence is there for the interrelationship between settlement and, for example, trackways or shared natural resources?
 - Fields 9, 65, 66, 70, 73, 74, 77, 92

- What could be the factors for the development of some settlements into ‘complex’ farms/sites?
 - Fields 9, 65, 77
- What was the effect of the Roman roads on the density/character/chronology of the period’s settlements adjacent to them?
 - Fields 65, 66, 67, 69
- What is the evidence for manufacture, industry and distribution? Can this inform on settlement economies / utilisation of natural resources?
 - Fields 9, 65, 70, 73, 74, 77

Early Medieval

3.13 No Saxon sites have been identified within the route-area itself; however, a Sunken Feature Building settlement has, for example, been excavated at Eynesbury (Ellis 2004) and others might be encountered on the Ouse-side terraces, such as those located west of Brampton during the A14 improvement works (MHI 2019) and the possible settlement north of Roxton (Timby *et al* 2007). Also as mentioned above (see 2.34) the potential exists for early Saxon activity to exist at any of the Roman sites.

- Is there any evidence for 5th century activities?
 - Fields 9, 65, 77
- Do the Roman roads influence the location of Saxon settlement?
 - Fields 65, 66

Medieval

3.14 In addition to the medieval settlements at St Neots, there are three scheduled deserted medieval villages just to the south of the existing A428; those of Wintringham, Weald, and Croxton. Although there are known medieval sites within the scheme corridor, it is likely that the imprint of the period’s open field and ridge-and-furrow agriculture, related to those surrounding villages, will be widespread, as suggested by the geophysical survey. If early medieval settlement is present in the scheme corridor, for example Fields 9, 65 and 77 then the opportunity should be taken to study the impact of medieval rural settlement nucleation on earlier medieval landscapes.

- Is the theory correct that the medieval activity across the scheme corridor consists of an apparent agricultural landscape only? Is there any evidence for medieval settlement outside of the known villages and moated sites?
- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes?
- Where surviving, the form of medieval farms and farmsteads needs further study to identify forms, the range of building types and what functions can be attributed to them?

Post-medieval

3.15 The existing pattern of farms and farmland has its origins in the late 16th century and onwards, from the break-up of estates and the creation of enclosed farmlands and model

farming. The opportunity should be taken to identify the significance of post-medieval remains where they are revealed by the trenching and the focus should be on possible industrial remains and the farmstead, as farms of the period 1750-1914 are an understudied component of the of the East Anglian landscape.

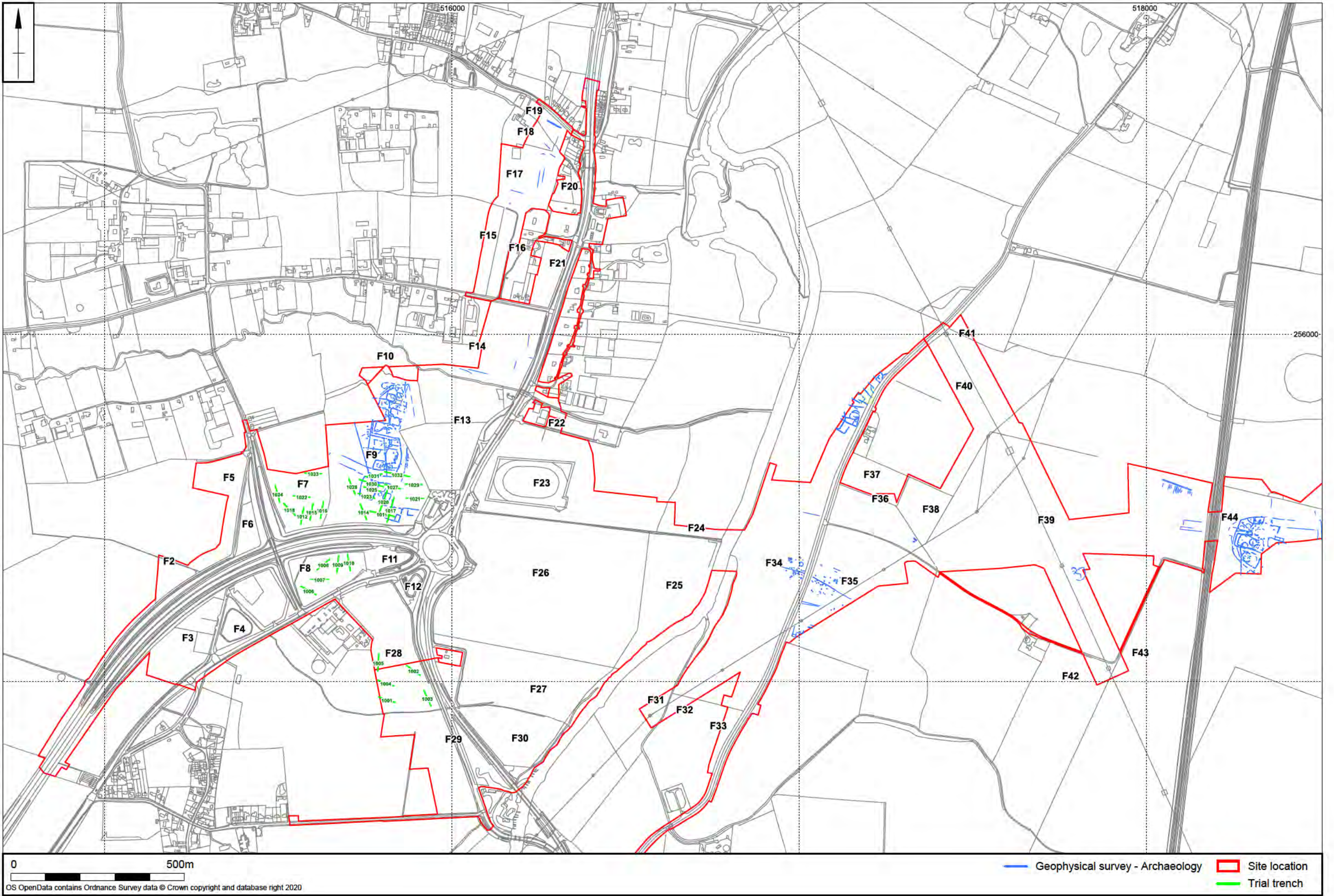
- What is the date of the potential farm remains located in Field 56? How significant are these remains and can they provide evidence for how the farm complex was used and the relationship with the farmyard and wider landholding?
 - Field 56

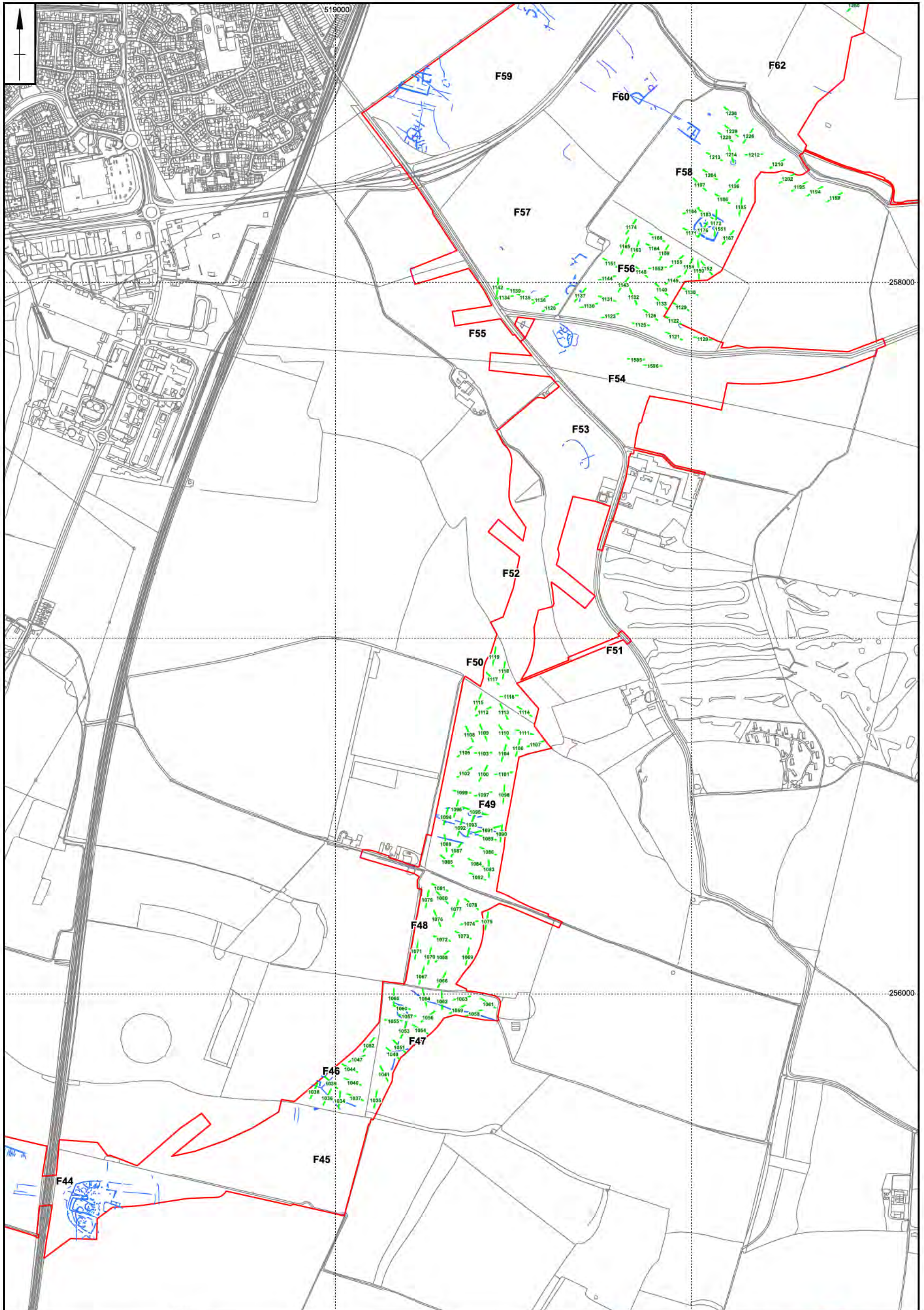
3.16 Should the proposed investigations provide the opportunity to answer other research themes and objectives beyond those set out above, further objectives will be drawn from the relevant frameworks detailed above.

Scale: 1:10,000 (A3)

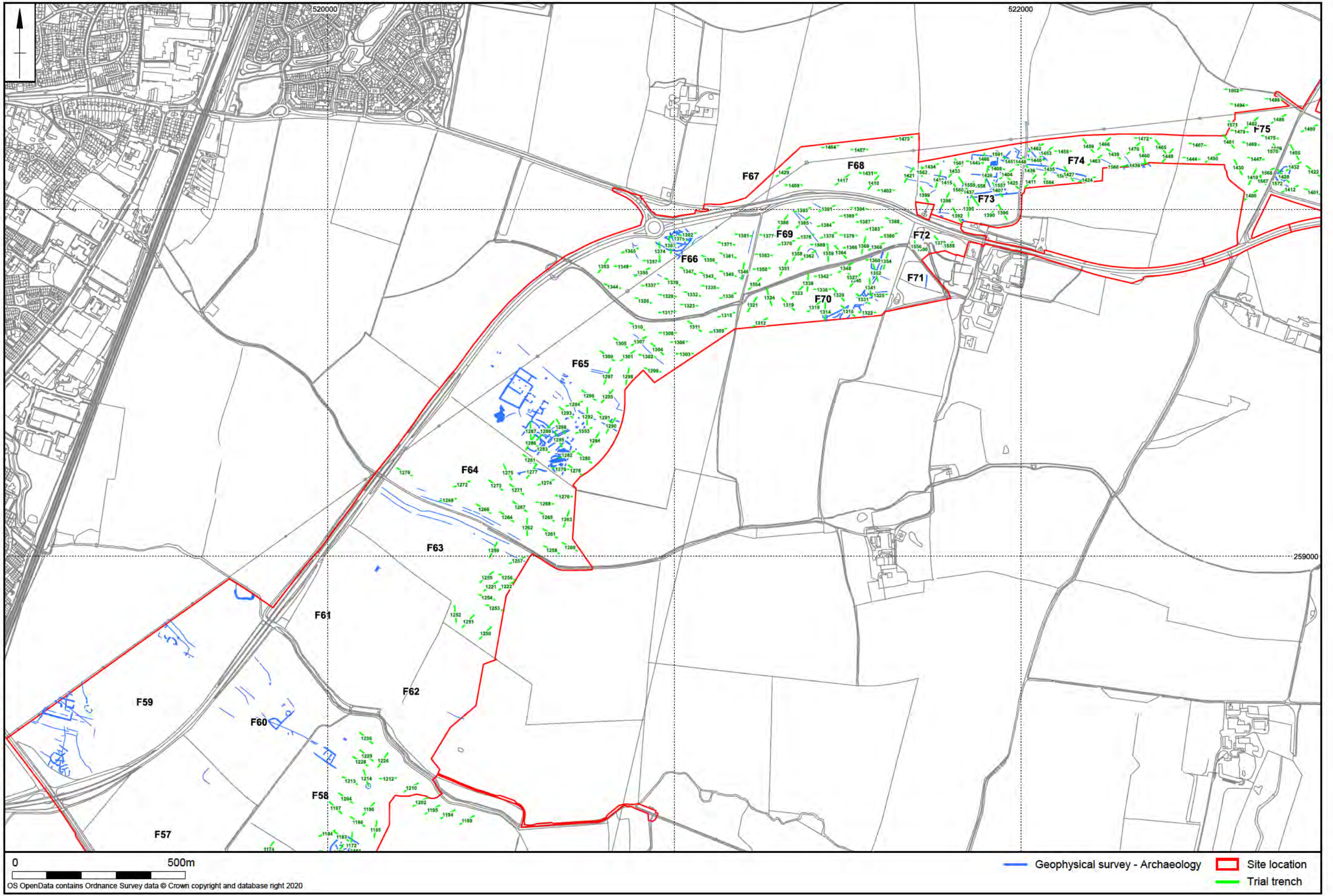
Black Cat to East Coast Mainline (ECML). Fields 7, 8, 9 & 28 contain trenches

Fig 8





0 500m
 OS OpenData contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2020
 — Geophysical survey - Archaeology Site location
 — Trial trench

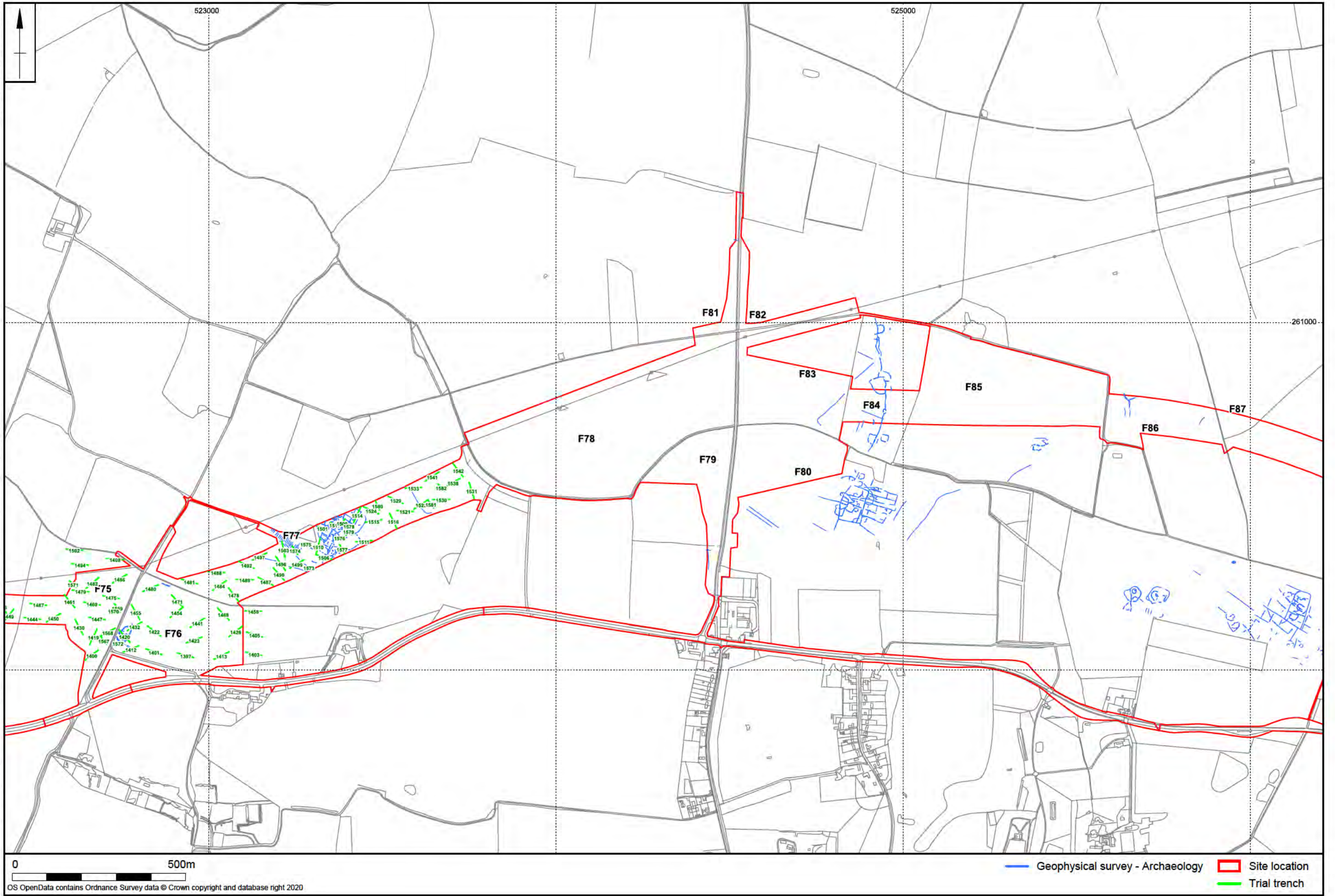


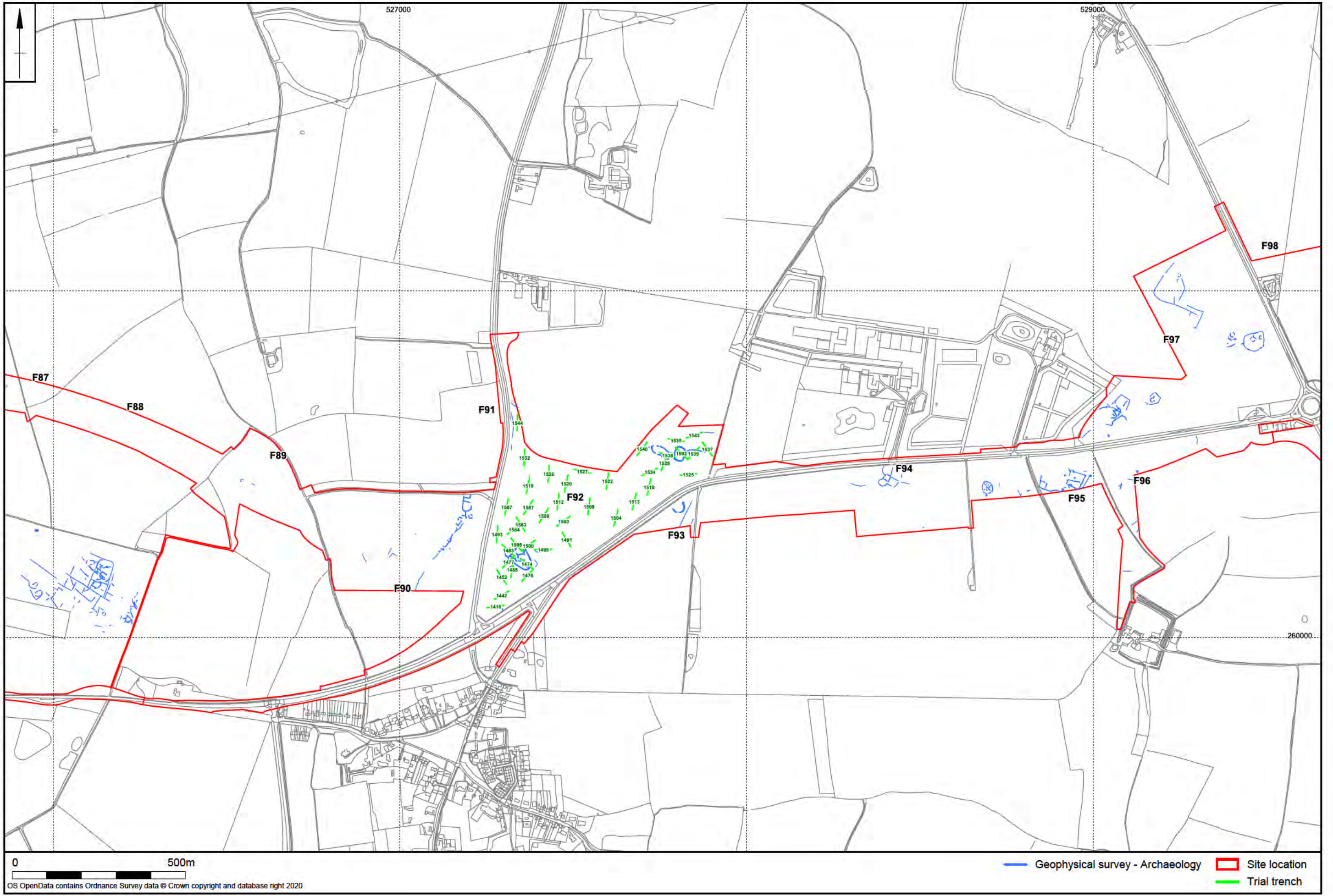
— Geophysical survey - Archaeology — Site location
— Trial trench

Scale: 1:10,000 (A3)

Winttingham to north of Croxton Park. Fields 75-77 contain trenches

Fig 11





0 500m

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— Geophysical survey - Archaeology Site location
— Trial trench

4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 All works will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2019), the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014a, b and c) and the regional guidelines (Gurney 2003). All works will conform to Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a). All site recording procedures are detailed in MOLA's in-house *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff.
- 4.2 Phase 2 of the trial trench evaluation will comprise 495 trenches, located across the scheme (Appendix 1). Of the proposed trenches, 446 are 50m long, 37 trenches are 30m long, 11 trenches are 75m long and one trench is 100m long. All trenches will be 2m wide. These trenches are either targeted over areas of geophysical anomalies or to sample areas of 'blank' space. The trench layout (Figs 8-12) has been agreed with the CAAs, and any major alterations will be agreed with the Consultant, the Client and the relevant CAA. Minor alterations, such as movement of trenches required due to ecological exclusion zones, may also be needed. A contingency of 5% has been agreed, to allow for minor amendments should features extend beyond a trench edge.
- 4.3 The trenches will be set out by Skanska and recorded accurately using Leica Viva Survey Grade RTK GNSS using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Mechanical excavation of the trial trenches will be undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, a minimum of 2m wide, under continuous supervision of a qualified and suitably experienced archaeologist to reveal archaeological remains or, where these are absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Arisings from the trenches will be separated between topsoil and subsoil and stored in sealed bunds either side of the trench.
- 4.4 Bucket sampling of each soil horizon will be undertaken for each trench. For trenches under 50m in length, bucket samples will be taken at both ends of the trench. For trenches of 50m or greater, bucket samples will be taken from both ends and at the central point of the trench. Bucket samples will be taken using the excavator bucket, placing an approximately 90l sample of soil to the side for visual collection of material.
- 4.5 Each trench will be cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it is certain that no archaeological remains are present. Archaeological features will be hand excavated sufficiently to characterise the remains and determine their date and function, to inform the requirement for further works. Areas of complex archaeological remains will be planned but in certain circumstances may not be excavated if it is possible that by doing so, during the evaluation, the understanding of the feature / relationships between features would not be accurately understood: these areas will be better recorded during mitigation works. Alongside the character of deposits, particular attention will be paid to the presence of palaeochannels, site formation processes and the presence or absence of palaeo-soils, especially where they may explain the anomalies seen on the geophysical survey. Sampling levels for pre-modern features will be as follows, any changes must be agreed by the relevant CAA. Sampling levels for pre-modern features will be as follows, any changes must be agreed by the relevant CAA.
- **Discrete features:** 50%. Where appropriate, this may take the form of quadrants rather than half sections.
 - **Linear features:** Sufficient to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Excavation slots must be at least 1m in width.

- **Deep features (such as wells):** will be investigated to their full depth. This may require the adoption of appropriate Health and Safety procedures. Deep features will be stepped back by at least 0.5m at an appropriate depth depending on the stability of the soil. Features deeper than 1.2m will be investigated, if safe to do so, by further stepping, machine excavation or hand auguring. Very deep and/or unstable features will be bottomed by hand auguring.

With agreement from the relevant CAA, linear features that are seen to cross multiple evaluation trenches do not need excavating in every trench, dependent on the recovery of sufficient dating material to fully characterise the feature.

- 4.6 The recording of trenches, the nature and level of all horizons they contain, and all archaeological contexts encountered within them will be wholly carried out digitally, on Ipad Pro tablets, using pro-forma templates created in i-Auditor that will be based on the normal MOLA Fieldwork Recording Manual. All archaeological features will display the relevant accession/event number for the site and be given a unique context number. The digital context sheets include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds or samples taken. The digital approach ensures that all data collected is backed up to the cloud every 15 minutes in the presence of a signal or cached and backed up as and when a signal is present. Information from the previous week's completed evaluation trenches will be provided to Skanska and AECOM in a suitable digital format by Monday of the following week (see 7.2). AECOM will provide the update to each of the CAAs.
- 4.7 Archaeological features will be plotted on trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Buildings, other significant remains or areas of complex stratigraphy will be planned in greater detail at 1:20 or 1:10 scale as appropriate. Sections or profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.8 The digital photographic record will consist of detailed shots made of individual features and groups as appropriate, comprised of high-quality uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with best practice – i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images. These images will be supported by overall shots of the site and each trench prior to excavation and after backfilling captured using the on-site tablets, making use of the in-built 12 megapixel camera. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.
- 4.9 The extent in plan of all archaeological features and deposits revealed, as well as all excavation slots, will be recorded using Leica Capture Survey Grade RTK GPS using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Sections or profiles through features will be measured by hand and drawn digitally in a virtual 1:1 environment. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.10 Finds will be collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context and in accordance with recognised best practice (Watkinson and Neal 2001; Walker 1990). Adequate arrangements are in place for the conservation of artefacts within a suitable time scale. Where fragile or unstable finds are recovered appropriate steps will be taken to stabilise them in line with national guideline and best practice (HE 2008; HE 2010; HE 2012). All conservation, including initial stabilisation will be undertaken by recognised, named specialists.

- 4.11 All finds from the trial trench evaluation will be retained, at this stage. A decision will be taken, in consultation with AECOM and the CAAs, on long term retention as part of further mitigation works.
- 4.12 Any archaeological artefacts discovered by Highway England as part of the works during the period it is in temporary possession of the land, remain in the ownership of the landowner. Any artefacts found after the date the land is vested in Highways England are owned by Highways England and the guidelines set within the DCO will be followed.
- 4.13 Human remains are not known to be present on any site due for evaluation. Should any human remains be uncovered during evaluation, the consultant, coroner and appropriate CAA will be informed. Unless decided otherwise, the remains will be left *in-situ*, protected and reburied pending further mitigation works. Investigation will be limited to establishing date, condition and character of the burial. Should removal be deemed essential, for example due to the fragility of the remains or to the presence of material designated as 'Treasure', a licence will be requested from the Ministry of Justice (which may be required under the 1857 Burials Act). Any excavation will take place under the appropriate licence and according to the conditions set out therein, and according to standard best practice (ClfA 2017; MOLA 2014). The grave fill will be appropriately sampled for the recovery of environmental remains and bone fragments. The remains will be appropriately packaged and removed to MOLA offices for processing. Should cremated human remains need to be removed, the remains will be excavated, recorded and sampled in accordance with MOLA procedures as above. Treatment of the remains will be determined by whether they were placed within vessels or were un-urned.
- 4.14 MOLA and the CAAs will review the palaeo-environmental potential as an early action within the investigation programme to assess an appropriate sampling strategy. Should any work be deemed necessary, the sampling strategy will conform to national guidelines (AEA 1995; Campbell *et al* 2011; HE 2015b and 2015c). Bulk environmental soil samples would normally be taken from appropriately/securely dated sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The volume of such samples will be context and sediment specific and will be 40 litres or 100% of feature fills (whichever is less). Any samples will be processed by MOLA, using the flotation technique to retrieve seed, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve bones and other finds. Where appropriate, more specialist sampling strategies will be put in place, including monolith and pollen samples, micromorphology samples and sampling for absolute dating. Where such strategies need to be implemented, suitably qualified specialist will be consulted in the creation of these strategies. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor has been informed about the project.
- 4.15 There will be provision for buried soils and associated deposits to be inspected on site by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist whose advice on soil deposit models, micromorphology or other analytical techniques will be used to enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations. Suitable samples will be taken from relevant deposits or features for assessment and inclusion in the report, if appropriate.
- 4.16 The excavated area and spoil heaps, prior to being sealed, will be scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. The requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (DCMS 2008) will be adhered to. Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the above will be reported to the Coroner via the relevant PAS officer and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice. This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Any finds falling under the provision of the Treasure Act will be notified to the Portable Antiquities Scheme within 48 hours of discovery. The PAS officer for Cambridgeshire is Helen Fowler, the officer for Bedfordshire is Matthew Fittock.

Completion

- 4.17 Trenches will only be backfilled following sign off from the relevant County Archaeology Advisor and on instruction from Skanska, in agreement with AECOM and the Highways England representative.
- 4.18 Backfilling of trenches will be supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Arisings will be backfilled in the correct sequence, in reverse order to when excavated, and shall not be compacted.

Land Drains

- 4.19 MOLA will endeavour to minimise damage to land drains during the excavation of the trenches. The location of any broken land drains will be recorded and reported to Skanska and exposed ends will be blocked. Skanska will undertake the repair of broken drains prior to backfilling.

5 EARTHWORK SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Where earthworks survive within the Phase 2 scheme boundary, a measured earthwork survey (Level II) will be undertaken, before the trenching, according to the methodologies listed in the Historic England guidance document Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes (2017b). An earthwork survey will be undertaken by means of Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) operating using SMARTNET real-time corrections. The top and bottoms of slopes will be identified and recorded along with sufficient data to generate an image of the natural topography. Sufficient data will be collected to adequately map the remains of all earthworks on the site. The results of the measured survey will be also be used to create a 3D type model of the site and the surviving earthworks.
- 5.2 The survey data will be used to generate a series of line plans, hachure plans and drawings accurately locating the remains in relation to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Detail at a scale of 1:1000 or 1:2500 will show the overall form of the remains, with larger plans used as necessary to illustrate areas of complexity This will be supplemented by profiles at appropriate scales. The profiles will be generated by taking spot height levels along transects across the earthworks to capture the form and slope of the earthworks thus avoiding unnatural peaks that would occur in the data.
- 5.3 The form and setting of all features identified will be recorded using high-quality uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with best practice – i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images.

6 POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVE

- 6.1 The post-excavation aspect of the project will be undertaken following the methodology set out in MoRPHE (HE 2015a) and the ClfA (ClfA 2014c). All finds, photographs, drawings and archive records will be compiled into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced archive and prepared for storage in accordance with the approved recording system and the practices and standards described in national (Brown 2011, ClfA 2014b; MGC 1992; SMA 1997; UKIC 1983) and regional guidelines (BM 2010; CCC 2017; Gurney, 2003).
- 6.2 A trial trench evaluation report is required to inform Skanska, AECOM and the local planning authorities on the archaeological potential and significance of the Phase 2 sites. The results of this report will be included within the DCO application and the report will be deposited with the relevant county Historic Environment Records (HER) within 6 months of completion (ClfA 2014a). Proposals for publication and dissemination of the

- archaeological remains will form part of further mitigation work and are not required at this stage.
- 6.3 A draft digital evaluation report will be produced for Skanska no later than eight weeks after the completion of the fieldwork, following the ClfA Standard and Guidance document (ClfA 2014a), assuming the sequence of fieldwork is per the draft programme proposed by MOLA. Post-excavation analysis and report preparation is intended to be undertaken concurrently with the fieldwork portion of the evaluation. Any variation to the reporting timetable will be discussed with the CAAs. The report will contain a non-technical summary, an introduction, objectives, methodology, site narrative, illustrative presentations of the significant features and geophysical survey data, trench plans, artefactual photographs, select trench/feature photographs, specialist reports of finds and environmental analysis, together with supporting data, where relevant. Context data will be tabulated in an appendix. Any outstanding off-site specialist results that are not returned in time and extend beyond the eight weeks after fieldwork, such as the assessment of pollen cores or soil micromorphology blocks, will form an addendum to the report and be in place prior to the submission of the DCO application.
- 6.4 The report will include the relevant results of previous archaeological surveys within the extent of the scheme where possible and will consider any archaeological remains in the context of the regional and national research frameworks, as set out in Section 3.
- 6.5 All medieval and earlier artefacts will be reported on by a suitably qualified specialist, named in 6.8 below. Specialist reports will be added as necessary, with acknowledgements, bibliography and contents included. All ceramics will be classified in accordance with the local, regional or national Ceramic Type Series applicable for the period, and the guidelines presented in *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al* 2016) will be adhered to. Zooarchaeological reports will adhere to the Historic England guidelines (HE 2014). Where human remains have been lifted, assessment and reporting will adhere to national guidelines (ClfA 2017; HE 2004). Waterlogged and/or fragile finds will be assessed following national guidelines and best practice (HE 2008; HE 2010; HE 2012).
- 6.6 Digital copies of the draft evaluation report will be supplied to the local planning authorities, the Historic Environment Records (HER) and any other relevant parties for comment, following comment from AECOM. A final copy should be presented following confirmation of acceptance of the draft digital report.
- 6.7 The physical evaluation site archive will be temporarily stored at the A14 Brampton compound upon completion of the evaluation fieldwork, before being deposited at the relevant depository upon completion of the full analysis of the project archive. A hard copy of the evaluation report will be submitted alongside this physical archive. The deposition of the final archive will be done under the relevant HER Event or Accession numbers for the county in which the evaluation took place (Accession numbers **BEDFM.2019.41** (Bedford Borough and Central Bedfordshire) and **ECB6150** (Cambridgeshire)). The digital site archive will be accompanied by the research archive, which will comprise the text, tabulated data, the digital data and all other records generated in the analysis of the site archive. The archive will be fully catalogued and prepared for deposition in accordance with regional (BM 2010; CCC 2017; Gurney 2003) as well as with national guidelines (Walker 1990; MGC 1992; Brown 2011; ClfA 2014c). Any material requiring special curation will be handled under the recognised guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 2001). The data management plan for the long-term storage of the digital archive material is appended to the end of this document (Appendix 2), and will remain under review at MOLA until final deposition of the archive. Final storage of the digital archive with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) will be agreed at completion of the project.

- 6.8 The Cambridgeshire archive, following agreement between landowners, project sponsor and the Cambridge Heritage Environment Team (CHET), will ultimately be deposited at the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Facility. Deposition of the Bedfordshire archive at the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford will be made following similar agreements as described above. The project team, in conjunction with AECOM and land agents/owners, will strive to arrange for the sign off of finds deposition to the relevant archives.
- 6.9 All projects conducted by MOLA contain an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form in the front pages of the report. This data is used to keep the online database up to date with the most recent projects conducted by MOLA. When completed the digital report will be uploaded to OASIS for submission to the ADS website.

Copyright

- 6.10 The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports will rest with MOLA. Highways England shall have an irrevocable, royalty free licence to copy and use the results and to reproduce the designs contained in them for any purpose related to the project, without limitation. Once the results of the work are deemed to have entered the public domain, Bedford Borough Council, Cambridge County Council and Central Bedfordshire Council would then have permission to use the report for the purposes of the Historic Environment Record which may include limited photocopying by third parties.

7 KEY PERSONNEL AND TIMETABLE

- 7.1 MOLA is a ClfA registered organisation, under the overall management of **Janet Miller**, Chief Executive Officer. The MOLA Infrastructure Team is under the overall management of **Sorina Spanou**, Director of Infrastructure. Sorina has extensive experience in contracts and programme management of similar projects (most recently on HS2).
- 7.2 The project will be managed by a Senior Project Manager, **Gary Brogan**, who has extensive experience in managing similar projects, most recently on the A14 Improvement Scheme and the A1 Leeming to Barton Improvement Scheme in North Yorkshire. The team will also be supported by a dedicated Health and Safety Officer, **Andy Dryden** and a **senior team** with a strategic role who will be advising on the best possible delivery methods.
- 7.3 **Emma Beadsmoore** will support the Senior Project Manager on behalf the CAU, which are also a ClfA registered organisation. Emma has considerable experience of managing significant archaeological projects in the region, including developments in and around Cambridge such as large-scale evaluations at Darwin Green and Cottenham.
- 7.4 The **senior team** are responsible for advising the project team and for overall quality control. They consist of the following senior staff:
- **Adam Yates**, Head of Operations MOLA Northampton, is responsible for planning and scheduling. Adam oversees the management of all MOLA Northampton projects and has been managing large-scale archaeological projects for over 16 years.
 - **David Bowsher**, Director of Research and Post-Excavation for MOLA will oversee the quality of the post-excavation works, from processing to report production. David plans and leads our strategy for post-excavation work, including the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme.

- **Peter Rauxloh**, Technology and Innovation Manager, is responsible for the strategic direction and adaptation of new technologies and their development in MOLA. Pete has been with MOLA since 1994 and most recently he has been responsible for setting up and the evolution of the centralised data management system (MOLA Collaborative Data Environment – MOLACDE) which is currently being used for significant infrastructure projects such as the A14 and HS2.
- In addition, the team are further supported by **Andrew Lewis**, Finance Director and **Magnus Copps**, Head of Audience Engagement.

7.5 The site manager is **Simon Markus**, and he will co-ordinate the programme, staffing and track progress. Simon will be the point contact for site works.

7.6 The project team are all experienced core staff. The archaeological excavation teams are led by experienced Project Officers, **Gemma Hewitt** (MOLA), **James West** (MOLA) and **Alasdair Wright** (CAU) who have worked on similar projects in the region, including the A14 Improvement Scheme. Experienced supervisors, **Paul Sharrock** (MOLA), **Chris Pennell** (MOLA), **Levente Balazs** (MOLA), **Clara Schonfeld** (CAU) and **Len Middleton** (CAU) will be heading the teams opening the trenches and have also worked on similar projects in the region.

7.7 The management team for Skanska are **Dan Trathen**, **Simon Lawn** and **Robert Martin**.

7.8 Other project staff will be appointed as appropriate and may include these specialist staff, and other MOLA and CAU specialists will join the team if required:

Specialism	Name	Company
Geomatics and survey	James Ladocha	MOLA
Geoarchaeology	Graham Spurr	MOLA
Environmental	Anne Davis	MOLA
Archaeobotany	Anne Davis	MOLA
Animal Bone	Allan Pipe V Rajkovaca	MOLA CAU
Human Bone	B Neil	CAU
Lithics	Yvonne Wolfram-Murray Emma Beadsmore	MOLA CAU
Ceramics	M Knight Adam Sutton (Prehistoric) Sarah Percival (Iron Age) Dr F Mazzilli (Roman) D Hall (medieval) Craig Cessford (Post-medieval)	CAU MOLA Freelance CAU CAU CAU
Timber	Damien Goodburn	MOLA
Finds and Conservation	Fiona Seeley	MOLA

7.9 Key Contacts

Name	Company	Role	Phone	Email
Gary Brogan	MOLA	Project Manager	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Simon Markus	MOLA	Site Manager	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Andy Dryden	MOLA	H&S Officer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Gemma Hewitt	MOLA	Project Officer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
James West	MOLA	Project Officer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Alasdair Wright	CAU	Project Officer	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Paul Sharrock	MOLA	Supervisor	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Chris Pennell	MOLA	Supervisor	07736 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Levente Balazs	MOLA	Supervisor	0 [REDACTED]	lbalazs@mola.org.uk
Clara Schonfeld	CAU	Supervisor	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
Len Middleton	CAU	Supervisor	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Fieldwork Programme

- 7.10 The Phase 2 fieldwork is programmed to start on the 27th April 2020 and is planned to run for 14 weeks. The current programme reflects restricted working as a result of the Covid-19, including social distancing measures and reduced team sizes.

Compliance Statement

- 7.11 MOLA and CAU are both registered organisations of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), as are many of the individual staff members, and we will respect the published CIfA code of conduct, technical standards, guidance and policy statements in the interests of good professional practice.

Land Access

- 7.12 MOLA will liaise with Skanska regarding sequential land access in order to achieve the programme. This may involve having to plan for specific arrangements by individual land owners and ecological constraints for access. The ecological constraints are to be confirmed and for these locations the works will be overseen by the ecological clerk of works provided by AECOM. MOLA will liaise with the AECOM ecologist and Skanska regarding works in these areas.
- 7.13 MOLA will produce condition surveys before entry and after completion of each field, including photographs, and always follow agreed access points and routes.

8 MONITORING

- 8.1 The responsibility for monitoring the progress of the project, to ensure adherence to the Design Brief, the Scope of Works and WSI and the maintenance of professional standards, lies with the relevant County Archaeology Advisor. So that arrangements for monitoring can be made by AECOM, the CAAs will be notified of MOLA's commission and proposed programme to undertake the work and be given one week's notification of the start date of the project in writing. Monitoring requirements will also be included in the project timetable with the agreement of the CAA. If appropriate, the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, **Dr Zoe Outram ACIfA**, may also be invited to attend these meetings.
- 8.2 Weekly progress reports will be provided during the evaluation. This will include details of the number of excavated trenches, where archaeology is present and a brief description of that archaeology, number of trenches backfilled and any constraints that effected the programme. Survey data of the works, in a suitable geo-referenced format, will also be

provided. These reports will be provided in arrears by 4.00pm each Friday and issued by email to AECOM.

9 HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 9.1 A project specific risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) will be prepared by MOLA and approved by Skanska before the start of the project and will be updated throughout the project, if appropriate. This document will highlight the potential risks, who is affected and list the preventative measures. It will also contain environmental risks and protection measures. All site staff are inducted in the site-specific risk assessment and made aware of potential hazards before they commence the works on site. Specific site risks and constraints will be controlled and briefed through the dynamic risk assessment method.
- 9.2 MOLA is a responsible employer and all work is conducted in accordance with MOLA's established Health and Safety Policy (MOLA 2018). This provides a practical framework for the implementation of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the management of Health and Safety at Work regulations 1992 and other relevant legislation.
- 9.3 MOLA have produced a Safe Working Practice document and specific Risk Assessment to cover work during the Covid-19 pandemic, and these documents will be appended to the approved RAMS.

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MOLA Northampton

April 2020

APPENDIX 1: SCHEDULE OF TRENCHES

This schedule is taken from the Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Scope of Works (AECOM 2020a)

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 7	1012	50
Field 7	1015	50
Field 7	1016	50
Field 7	1018	50
Field 7	1022	50
Field 7	1024	50
Field 7	1033	50
Field 8	1006	50
Field 8	1007	50
Field 8	1008	50
Field 8	1009	50
Field 8	1010	50
Field 9	1011	75
Field 9	1014	50
Field 9	1017	75
Field 9	1020	75
Field 9	1021	50
Field 9	1023	50
Field 9	1025	50
Field 9	1027	50
Field 9	1028	50
Field 9	1029	50
Field 9	1030	75
Field 9	1031	50
Field 9	1032	75
Field 28	1001	50
Field 28	1002	50
Field 28	1003	50
Field 28	1004	50
Field 28	1005	50
Field 46	1034	50
Field 46	1036	50
Field 46	1037	50
Field 46	1038	50
Field 46	1039	50
Field 46	1040	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 46	1044	50
Field 46	1047	50
Field 46	1052	50
Field 47	1049	50
Field 47	1051	50
Field 47	1053	50
Field 47	1055	50
Field 47	1057	50
Field 47	1060	50
Field 47	1065	50
Field 47	1035	50
Field 47	1041	50
Field 47	1054	50
Field 47	1056	50
Field 47	1058	50
Field 47	1059	50
Field 47	1061	50
Field 47	1062	50
Field 47	1063	50
Field 47	1064	50
Field 48	1066	50
Field 48	1067	50
Field 48	1068	50
Field 48	1069	50
Field 48	1070	50
Field 48	1071	50
Field 48	1072	50
Field 48	1073	50
Field 48	1074	50
Field 48	1075	50
Field 48	1076	50
Field 48	1077	50
Field 48	1078	50
Field 48	1079	50
Field 48	1080	50
Field 48	1081	50
Field 49	1089	50
Field 49	1090	50
Field 49	1091	75
Field 49	1092	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 49	1093	75
Field 49	1094	50
Field 49	1095	75
Field 49	1096	50
Field 49	1082	50
Field 49	1083	50
Field 49	1084	50
Field 49	1085	50
Field 49	1086	50
Field 49	1087	50
Field 49	1088	50
Field 49	1097	50
Field 49	1098	50
Field 49	1099	50
Field 49	1100	50
Field 49	1101	50
Field 49	1102	50
Field 49	1103	50
Field 49	1104	50
Field 49	1105	50
Field 49	1106	50
Field 49	1107	50
Field 49	1108	50
Field 49	1109	50
Field 49	1110	50
Field 49	1111	50
Field 49	1112	50
Field 49	1113	50
Field 49	1115	50
Field 50	1114	50
Field 50	1116	50
Field 50	1117	50
Field 50	1118	50
Field 50	1119	50
Field 56	1137	50
Field 56	1120	50
Field 56	1121	50
Field 56	1122	50
Field 56	1123	50
Field 56	1125	50
Field 56	1126	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 56	1129	50
Field 56	1130	50
Field 56	1131	50
Field 56	1132	50
Field 56	1133	50
Field 56	1138	50
Field 56	1140	50
Field 56	1143	50
Field 56	1144	50
Field 56	1145	50
Field 56	1148	50
Field 56	1150	50
Field 56	1151	50
Field 56	1152	50
Field 56	1154	50
Field 56	1155	50
Field 56	1159	50
Field 56	1163	50
Field 56	1164	50
Field 56	1165	50
Field 56	1168	50
Field 56	1174	50
Field 56	1552	50
Field 57	1128	50
Field 57	1134	50
Field 57	1135	50
Field 57	1136	50
Field 57	1139	50
Field 57	1142	50
Field 58	1171	50
Field 58	1172	75
Field 58	1176	50
Field 58	1183	50
Field 58	1551	30
Field 58	1167	50
Field 58	1184	50
Field 58	1185	50
Field 58	1186	50
Field 58	1189	50
Field 58	1194	50
Field 58	1195	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 58	1196	50
Field 58	1197	50
Field 58	1202	50
Field 58	1204	50
Field 58	1210	50
Field 58	1212	50
Field 58	1213	50
Field 58	1214	50
Field 58	1226	50
Field 58	1228	50
Field 58	1229	50
Field 58	1236	50
Field 63	1221	50
Field 63	1222	50
Field 63	1250	50
Field 63	1251	50
Field 63	1252	50
Field 63	1253	50
Field 63	1254	50
Field 63	1255	50
Field 63	1256	50
Field 63	1257	50
Field 63	1259	50
Field 64	1258	50
Field 64	1260	50
Field 64	1261	50
Field 64	1262	50
Field 64	1263	50
Field 64	1264	50
Field 64	1265	50
Field 64	1266	50
Field 64	1267	50
Field 64	1268	50
Field 64	1269	50
Field 64	1270	50
Field 64	1271	50
Field 64	1272	50
Field 64	1273	50
Field 64	1274	50
Field 64	1275	50
Field 64	1276	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 64	1277	50
Field 64	1281	50
Field 65	1282	50
Field 65	1283	50
Field 65	1285	50
Field 65	1286	50
Field 65	1287	50
Field 65	1288	50
Field 65	1289	75
Field 65	1278	50
Field 65	1279	50
Field 65	1280	50
Field 65	1284	50
Field 65	1290	50
Field 65	1291	50
Field 65	1292	50
Field 65	1293	50
Field 65	1295	50
Field 65	1296	50
Field 65	1297	50
Field 65	1298	50
Field 65	1299	50
Field 65	1300	50
Field 65	1301	50
Field 65	1302	50
Field 65	1303	50
Field 65	1304	50
Field 65	1306	50
Field 65	1307	50
Field 65	1308	50
Field 65	1309	50
Field 65	1310	50
Field 65	1311	50
Field 65	1315	50
Field 66	1357	50
Field 66	1365	50
Field 66	1367	50
Field 66	1374	50
Field 66	1375	50
Field 66	1382	50
Field 66	1317	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 66	1323	50
Field 66	1326	50
Field 66	1329	50
Field 66	1330	50
Field 66	1332	50
Field 66	1335	50
Field 66	1337	50
Field 66	1339	50
Field 66	1343	50
Field 66	1344	50
Field 66	1345	50
Field 66	1346	50
Field 66	1347	50
Field 66	1349	50
Field 66	1353	50
Field 66	1355	50
Field 66	1356	50
Field 66	1361	50
Field 66	1371	50
Field 66	1381	50
Field 68	1402	50
Field 68	1409	50
Field 68	1410	50
Field 68	1417	50
Field 68	1421	50
Field 68	1429	50
Field 68	1431	50
Field 68	1457	50
Field 68	1464	50
Field 68	1473	50
Field 69	1350	50
Field 69	1351	50
Field 69	1358	50
Field 69	1359	50
Field 69	1362	50
Field 69	1363	50
Field 69	1364	50
Field 69	1366	50
Field 69	1368	50
Field 69	1369	50
Field 69	1370	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 69	1376	50
Field 69	1377	50
Field 69	1378	50
Field 69	1379	50
Field 69	1380	50
Field 69	1383	50
Field 69	1384	50
Field 69	1385	50
Field 69	1386	50
Field 69	1387	50
Field 69	1388	50
Field 69	1389	50
Field 69	1391	50
Field 69	1393	50
Field 69	1394	50
Field 69	1554	50
Field 69	1589	50
Field 70	1314	50
Field 70	1316	50
Field 70	1320	50
Field 70	1322	50
Field 70	1325	50
Field 70	1331	50
Field 70	1341	50
Field 70	1352	50
Field 70	1354	50
Field 70	1360	50
Field 70	1312	50
Field 70	1318	50
Field 70	1319	50
Field 70	1321	50
Field 70	1324	50
Field 70	1327	30
Field 70	1333	50
Field 70	1336	50
Field 70	1338	50
Field 70	1340	50
Field 70	1342	50
Field 70	1348	50
Field 72	1372	50
Field 72	1555	30

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 72	1556	30
Field 72	1590	30
Field 73	1404	50
Field 73	1406	30
Field 73	1407	50
Field 73	1408	50
Field 73	1425	50
Field 73	1426	50
Field 73	1437	100
Field 73	1443	50
Field 73	1448	30
Field 73	1451	50
Field 73	1557	30
Field 73	1558	30
Field 73	1559	30
Field 73	1560	30
Field 73	1591	30
Field 73	1390	30
Field 73	1392	50
Field 73	1395	50
Field 73	1396	50
Field 73	1398	50
Field 73	1399	50
Field 73	1415	50
Field 73	1418	50
Field 73	1433	50
Field 73	1434	50
Field 73	1561	30
Field 73	1562	30
Field 74	1411	50
Field 74	1424	50
Field 74	1427	50
Field 74	1435	50
Field 74	1436	30
Field 74	1438	75
Field 74	1440	50
Field 74	1453	50
Field 74	1460	50
Field 74	1462	50
Field 74	1439	50
Field 74	1449	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 74	1456	50
Field 74	1459	50
Field 74	1463	50
Field 74	1465	50
Field 74	1466	50
Field 74	1470	50
Field 74	1472	50
Field 74	1564	30
Field 74	1565	30
Field 74	1566	30
Field 75	1400	50
Field 75	1419	50
Field 75	1430	50
Field 75	1444	50
Field 75	1447	50
Field 75	1450	50
Field 75	1461	50
Field 75	1467	50
Field 75	1469	50
Field 75	1475	50
Field 75	1479	50
Field 75	1482	50
Field 75	1486	50
Field 75	1494	50
Field 75	1498	50
Field 75	1502	50
Field 75	1567	30
Field 75	1568	50
Field 75	1569	30
Field 75	1570	30
Field 75	1571	30
Field 76	1412	50
Field 76	1420	50
Field 76	1432	50
Field 76	1455	50
Field 76	1572	30
Field 76	1397	50
Field 76	1401	50
Field 76	1403	50
Field 76	1405	50
Field 76	1413	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 76	1422	50
Field 76	1423	50
Field 76	1428	50
Field 76	1441	50
Field 76	1454	50
Field 76	1458	50
Field 76	1468	50
Field 76	1471	50
Field 76	1480	50
Field 77	1499	50
Field 77	1501	30
Field 77	1503	50
Field 77	1506	50
Field 77	1509	30
Field 77	1510	50
Field 77	1511	50
Field 77	1515	50
Field 77	1517	30
Field 77	1523	50
Field 77	1530	50
Field 77	1533	50
Field 77	1538	50
Field 77	1541	50
Field 77	1573	30
Field 77	1574	30
Field 77	1575	30
Field 77	1576	30
Field 77	1577	30
Field 77	1578	30
Field 77	1579	30
Field 77	1581	30
Field 77	1582	30
Field 77	1478	50
Field 77	1481	50
Field 77	1484	50
Field 77	1487	50
Field 77	1488	50
Field 77	1489	50
Field 77	1490	50
Field 77	1492	50
Field 77	1496	50
Field 77	1497	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 77	1514	50
Field 77	1516	50
Field 77	1521	50
Field 77	1524	50
Field 77	1529	50
Field 77	1531	50
Field 77	1542	50
Field 77	1580	30
Field 92	1474	50
Field 92	1476	50
Field 92	1477	50
Field 92	1483	50
Field 92	1485	50
Field 92	1528	50
Field 92	1534	50
Field 92	1535	50
Field 92	1536	50
Field 92	1537	50
Field 92	1539	50
Field 92	1592	50
Field 92	1540	50
Field 92	1416	50
Field 92	1442	50
Field 92	1452	50
Field 92	1491	50
Field 92	1493	50
Field 92	1495	50
Field 92	1500	50
Field 92	1504	50
Field 92	1505	50
Field 92	1507	50
Field 92	1508	50
Field 92	1512	50
Field 92	1513	50
Field 92	1518	50
Field 92	1519	50
Field 92	1520	50
Field 92	1522	50
Field 92	1525	50
Field 92	1526	50
Field 92	1527	50
Field 92	1532	50

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Field Number	Trench Number	Trench Length (m)
Field 92	1543	50
Field 92	1544	50
Field 92	1583	50
Field 92	1584	50
Field 92	1587	50
Field 92	1588	50
Field 92	1593	50

APPENDIX 2: DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Project details				
Project Manager	Gary Brogan			
Project Name	A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvement Scheme			
Project Finance Code	-			
Accession Code	ECB6150 (Cambridgeshire), TBC (Beds Borough and Central Bedfordshire)			
Project stages covered	Trial Trenching Phase 2			
Related Policies	The project anticipates some deviation from MOLA's Data Management Procedure due to the fully digital recording strategy in place for this project (see MOLA 2020). These deviations are outlined below and will continue to comply with regional guidelines (BM 2010; CCC 2017; Gurney 2003) and the Project Brief (Cambridgeshire County Council 2019).			
Version control				
Version	Author(s)	Date:	Status	Summary of Changes
1	Claire Finn	22-04-2020	Draft	-
Data Collection/Creation				
Data to be Collected/Created	<p>All file formats created will meet the standards set out in MOLA's Data Management Procedure and Fieldwork Manual.</p> <p>The recording of trenches, horizons, and all archaeological contexts encountered will be undertaken digitally on site into digital context sheets. Sections and trench plans will also be recorded digitally. The data will feed into the site's ORACLE CDE database.</p> <p>Overall photographic shots of the site and each trench will be taken prior to excavation and after backfilling, with detailed shots being made of individual features and groups as appropriate. The photographic record will consist of high-quality digital uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with best practice i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images.</p> <p>The documentary archive for this phase of works will consist of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Text: PDF/A documents comprising completed site report, WSI, Brief - Databases: ORACLE dataset - Survey data: GIS DXF files - Illustration files: AutoCAD DWG, PDF/A, MapInfo files <p>While the site as a whole is likely to produce an extremely large digital archive, this will be submitted to ADS at the completion of all project phases as a single archive, and this will be outlined further in future documentation.</p>			

How Data will be Collected/Created	<p>The data will be created according to MOLA's Fieldwork Manual, MOLA'S Data Management Procedure, and in accordance with project specific agreements with CAAs.</p> <p>The Site will deviate from the standard MOLA Data Management Procedure as iPad Pro tablets will be used to record features using digital context sheets. Deviation from pre-established file naming structure will occur due to the nature of the digital site recording but will be controlled and recorded within metadata tables.</p> <p>Site data will be captured digitally using iAuditor pro-forma digital context sheets based on the MOLA Fieldwork Recording Manual. The creation of physical records is not required.</p> <p>Sketch plans and sections will be captured digitally using Arrette Sketch app, to be imported into iAuditor context sheets.</p> <p>Images will be taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor, supported by images captured using the on-site iPad Pro tablets, making use of the in-built 12 megapixel camera, to be imported into iAuditor context sheets.</p> <p>Survey data will be recorded accurately using Leica Viva Survey Grade RTK GNSS using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. These data will be stored as DWG or similar file types.</p> <p>GPS Survey data and Arrette Sketch drawings will be used to create digital illustrations using AutoCAD, ArcGIS, CorelDraw X7 and/or MapInfo software.</p> <p>File structure will be created automatically by Union Square Knowledge Management System and ORACLE CDE databasing, and is thus controlled.</p>
Relations	N/A
Documentation and Metadata	
Metadata	<p>Metadata will be created to the standard set out in MOLA's Data Management Procedure. Metadata tables will be updated throughout the course of the project and will be archived along with the digital data at the end of the project.</p>
Documentation	<p>The data will be accompanied by the site report, databases, survey data and processed illustrations as PDFs. No additional documentation is required.</p>
Ethical and Legal Compliance	
Data Security Issues	<p>The dataset may contain commercially sensitive data due to the ongoing planning application. MOLA will not make data available to any persons outside of the previously detailed project team/ registered organisations, without discussion with Skanska and AECOM. MOLA will communicate data and updates to Skanska and AECOM who will be responsible for distributing any relevant data to other parties.</p>
Intellectual Property Rights	<p>The copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports will rest with MOLA. The data and reports created by any external specialists will be MOLA Copyright; this will be managed through their contracts. Other data not owned by MOLA, such as OS data, HER datasets or historic maps, will be used under licence and any downloaded data will be deleted from MOLA systems at the end of the term of the licence agreement.</p> <p>Highways England shall have an irrevocable, royalty free licence to copy and use the results of the works and to reproduce the designs contained in them for any purpose related to the project, without limitation. Once the results of the work are deemed to have entered the public domain, Bedford Borough Council, Cambridge County Council and Central Bedfordshire Council will have permission to use the report for the purposes of the Historic Environment Record which may include limited photocopying by third parties.</p>

Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	All data collected digitally on site will be backed up to the cloud every 15 minutes in the presence of a signal or cached and backed up as and when a signal is present. Quality assurance processes will include regular review of the collected data on site. Records will be checked in the office by Team Leaders. MOLA will retain a back-up of the digital data of the project for a minimum of five years following the deposition of the site archive, in accordance with MOLA's Digital Management Procedure.
Access and Security	Data recording platforms used on site, i.e. iPad Pro tablets and laptops, will password protected to prevent unauthorised access. Data will be made available to the project team through the ORACLE CDE cloud-based system controlled via password access, maintained and managed by MOLA IT support.
Selection and Preservation	
Preservation Plan	The physical and digital archives will be constructed in accordance with local and national guidelines, and specifically with reference to MOLA's Physical and Digital Data Retention/Discard policies. Discarded data that has been identified for deletion will be recorded as such within the metadata and site records, as appropriate. The physical site archive for this phase of works will be temporarily stored at the A14 Brampton compound upon completion of the evaluation fieldwork. Upon completion of full analysis, the physical project archive and hard copy of the evaluation report, will be deposited in either the Cambridgeshire Archaeological Archive Facility (under ECB6150) or at the Higgins Art Gallery and Museum (TBC) depending upon the county of origin. The digital site archive comprising the report, ORACLE database, digital photographs and survey data will be archived with the ADS. Further archiving decisions will be made in discussion with the CAAs and ADS at project completion stage.
Data Sharing	
Data Sharing Plan	Information regarding current excavation data and site progress will be provided on a weekly basis to Skanska and AECOM in a suitable digital format. AECOM will provide a summarised update to each of the CAAs. During the course of the project, site data will need to be shared with external persons for the acquisition of specialist reporting. External specialists will be given access to ORACLE, MOLA's cloud-based databasing system. The data will not be shared more widely at this stage. The data generated from this project will be made publically available through submission to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) as a digital archive and the finished report will be submitted to the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS). The file types submitted will comply with ADS digital archiving guidance in order to ensure maximum compatibility and access. Proposals for publication and dissemination of the archaeological remains will form part of further mitigation work and are not required at this stage.
Data Sharing Restrictions	There are no known restrictions on the use of this data after project completion although data will be kept confidential during the course of the project.
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibilities	In the absence of a dedicated Digital Data Officer, the Project Manager and the Senior Archaeological Archivist are responsible for ensuring the data management plan is followed.

<p>Resources</p>	<p>Due to the fully digital nature of the site archive, guidance on born-digital data will be given throughout the project by Peter Rauxloh (Chief Digital Officer) and James Ladocha (Geomatics Manager), supported by MOLA IT staff. Additional resources include recording platforms (iPad Pro) and applications iAuditor and Arrette Sketch which will be provided and maintained by MOLA. Requirements for training in digital data collection techniques will be managed by MOLA. The costs of deposition of the digital archive will be covered within the project budget.</p>
<p>References</p>	<p>Cambridge County Council 2019 <i>Joint Cambridgeshire/ Bedfordshire Brief for Archaeological Pre-Determination Evaluation: Proposed Route and Boundary for A428 Road Improvement Scheme</i> CCC 2017 <i>Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire</i>, Cambridgeshire County Council, V2 BM 2010 <i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i>, Bedford Museum Gurney, D, 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, <i>East Anglian Archaeology</i>, Occasional Paper, 14 MOLA 2020 <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological trial trench evaluation along the proposed route of the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Scheme: Phase 1</i> MOLA 2020 <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological trial trench evaluation along the proposed route of the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Scheme: Phase 2</i></p>



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Trial trench Evaluation for A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvement Scheme: Phase 2 April–August 2020

Report No. 20/057

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Trial trench Evaluation for A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvement Scheme: Phase 2 April – August 2020

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OASIS REPORT FORM

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<p>406 Phase 2 evaluation trenches were excavated in 22 fields. Late Bronze Age remains including a potential roundhouse were found within Field 70. The evaluation also confirmed the presence of nine Iron Age sites of varying form, date and complexity in Fields 9, 49, 56, 58, 65, 66, 73, 74 and 76. Isolated features of Iron Age date (or probable Iron Age date) were also recorded in Fields 48, 50, 64, 70, and 75. In Fields 9, 58, 65, 66, 73 and 74 occupation continued following the Roman conquest, and isolated Roman features were also recorded in Fields 49 and 68. In Field 70 enclosures and a trackway were identified that formed part of the deserted medieval village (DMV) of Wintringham. These dated to the 11th and 12th centuries.</p>			
Project type	Trial trench evaluation		
Site status	None		
Previous work	Desk-based assessment (AECOM 2020), geophysical survey (MHI 2020), Phase 1 Trench evaluation (McKeon and Markus 2020)		
Current land use	Pasture and arable		
Development type	Infrastructure		
Future work	Phase 3 evaluation, Mitigation		
Monument type/period	LBA/EIA settlement; MIA-late Roman settlements; medieval settlement		
Significant finds	artefacts and ecofacts from LBA to late Roman; medieval; post-medieval		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County	Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire		
Site address			
Postcode			
OS coordinates	TL 19444 57880 – TL 27802 60365		
Area (sq m/ha)	274ha		
Height aOD	c20-65		
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	MOLA		
Project Brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council 2019		
Project Design originator	AECOM 2019		
Project Managers	Gary Brogan and Simon Markus		
Project Supervisor	Multiple supervisors		
Sponsor or funding body			
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Paper		-	
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Trial trench Evaluation for A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvement Scheme: Phase 2 April–August 2020

Abstract

The second phase of archaeological trial trench evaluation for the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Improvement Scheme was undertaken by MOLA between April and August 2020. The work was commissioned by Skanska, on behalf of Highways England and in support of the Environmental Statement being prepared by AECOM to inform the Development Consent Order (DCO) on the archaeological potential of land within the DCO limits.

This report covers 22 fields investigated by trial trenching as part of Phase 2 of the evaluation. These areas were located across the scheme, but specifically covering fields in the River Great Ouse valley (Bedfordshire), and in an arc to the east of St Neots, that crosses the country boundary between Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, and extends to c1.25km east of Wintringham. The trial trench evaluation design produced by AECOM was informed by baseline studies and the results of non-intrusive evaluation methods of aerial photographic study and the geophysical survey.

The 22 Phase 2 fields included within this report included 406 evaluation trenches, of which 370 were 50m long, 24 trenches were 30m long, 11 trenches were 75m long and one Trench was 100m long. This represents 20,145 linear metres of trenching which not only targeted areas of known archaeological potential but also covered areas that appeared clear of archaeological remains. This resulted in confirming the location of a number of archaeological sites along the route. In common with Phase 1 of the scheme, these ranged in date from the Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, the vast majority being Iron Age and Roman.

Late Bronze Age remains including a potential roundhouse were found within Field 70. The evaluation also confirmed the presence of nine Iron Age sites of varying form, date and complexity in Fields 9, 49, 56, 58, 65, 66, 73, 74 and 76. Isolated features of Iron Age date (or probable Iron Age date) were also recorded in Fields 48, 50, 64, 70, and 75. In Fields 9, 58, 65, 66, 73 and 74 occupation continued following the Roman conquest, and isolated Roman features were also recorded in Fields 49 and 68. In Field 70 enclosures and a trackway were identified that formed part of the deserted medieval village (DMV) of Wintringham. These dated to the 11th and 12th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 MOLA were commissioned by Skanska on behalf of Highways England to undertake Phase 1 of the archaeological trial trench evaluation for the A428 Bedfordshire to Cambridgeshire Improvement Scheme. This project, run by Highways England, aims to improve the A428 trunk road in Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire between the Black Cat roundabout and Caxton Gibbet (Fig 1.1).
- 1.1.2 An overarching programme for the archaeological works was set out by the Design Consultant in the A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet Scope of Works (AECOM 2019) which follows works detailed in the Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation (Cambridgeshire County Council 2019).
- 1.1.3 A desk-based assessment was undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. This has been carried out by AECOM, the Design Consultants (AECOM 2020) and includes results from aerial photographic and Lidar surveys. A geophysical survey of the proposed route was completed by MOLA Headland Infrastructure and was carried out in three phases between 2019 and 2020 (MHI 2020).
- 1.1.4 The Phase 1 trial trenching consisted of 676 trenches across the scheme and was undertaken by MOLA and the Cambridge Archaeology Unit between January and April 2020 (McKeon & Markus 2020).
- 1.1.5 This report details the results of the Phase 2 trial trench evaluation (Fig 1.2). These works were carried out in areas expected to be used for floodplain compensation areas, soil storage areas, borrow pits, and compound sites, as well as the proposed new alignment of the A428, including offline and online areas
- 1.1.6 The Proposed Scheme is a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP). Due to the high archaeological potential of the landscape, information on the potential impact of the Proposed Scheme on the archaeological remains is required to be submitted to the Planning Inspectorate to inform the DCO application process, in line with the policies set out in Highways England's Design Manual for Road and Bridges (DRMB) (Highways England 2019a). The results of the archaeological evaluation works are required to be completed in advance of the DCO confirmation, in order to confirm the scope of archaeological mitigation excavations that will be required prior to release of archaeological priority areas for construction.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location (Fig 1.1)

- 2.1.1 The proposed development is a 17km road improvement scheme, 12km of which is located in Cambridgeshire and 5km in Bedfordshire (partly in both Central Bedfordshire and Bedford Borough), and it will create a new dual carriageway from the A1/A421 Black Cat Junction to the A428/A1198 Caxton Gibbet Junction.
- 2.1.2 The proposed alignment runs west to east, crossing the River Great Ouse, Barford Road and the East Coast Main Line (ECML) railway, where it turns to the north-east. The route crosses Potton Road and the B1046 to the east of Little Barford Power Station and St Neots before connecting with the existing A428 at the B1428 Cambridge Road junction. From here it is aligned approximately west to east and situated to the north of, and roughly parallel to, the existing A428. It passes to the north of the villages of Croxton and Eltisley, finally terminating to the east of the current Caxton Gibbet Roundabout on the existing A428.
- 2.1.3 Within the area covered by the scheme, the fields evaluated as part of Phase 2 are clustered in two areas: Fields 7, 8, 9 and 28 in the area of the Black Cat Junction at the western end of the DCO, and the remaining fields which are located through the western and central areas of the scheme, in an arc to the east of St Neots (Fig 1.2).

2.2 Topography (Fig 2.1)

- 2.2.1 The scheme footprint passes through a number of distinct topographical areas. The western end of the route is dominated by the Great Ouse valley, and the confluences of the River Great Ouse, the River Ivel, the Begwary Brook, and the Stone Brook. Here the route is at the lowest point at approximately 20m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). To the northeast, the route climbs a ridge of higher ground, located at c50m aOD, before dropping into the valley of the Abbotsley/Hen and Wintringham Brooks, which are further tributaries of the River Great Ouse that confluence in the centre of St Neots. To the east of Wintringham Brook the route follows a ridge of high ground, at approximately 60–65m aOD where it passes to the north of the villages of Croxton and Eltisley. These watercourses have directly influenced the siting of settlement activity throughout all periods, including late Saxon villages and medieval moated manors on the periphery of St Neots.

2.3 Geology (Fig 2.2)

- 2.3.1 The solid geology of the western and central sections of the scheme, where it crosses the River Great Ouse and climbs the eastern valley side, is mudstone of the Jurassic Age (Kellaways and Oxford Clay formations). The eastern portion of the scheme, found on the higher ground around Croxton, Eltisley and Cambourne, overlies Jurassic mudstones and clays of the West Walton and Amphill Clay formations.
- 2.3.2 In the base of the Great Ouse valley, in the area of the Black Cat Junction, are sedimentary deposits of river gravel terraces (Third River Terrace sands and gravels) that are in places overlain by alluvial silts and clays. To the east, on the higher ground of the valley sides and ridges, are deposits of Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member (Fig 3; BGS 2019).
- 2.3.3 The overlying soils fall into three categories: The main soil type present is a lime-rich loam/clay soil with impeded drainage, which is found across the central and eastern portions of the scheme's route. Within the Great Ouse valley, two further soil types are recorded. In the valley floor a loam/clay floodplain soil is recorded overlying the superficial deposits of alluvium and on the valley sides are free-draining slightly acidic loamy soils, which generally overlie the river gravels (LandIS 2019).

2.4 Archaeological and historical background (Fig 2.3, Fig 2.4, Fig 2.5)

Overview

- 2.4.1 The following information is primarily adapted from the baseline data within the Desk-Based Assessment undertaken by AECOM on behalf of Highways England as part of their wider Environmental Information Assessment (AECOM 2020). This summary is drawn from known recent HER data along the proposed route of the scheme and from a wider 500m study area, although other relevant and significant information from outside of this study area is included where appropriate. Only relevant data from the extensive information held by the three individual HERs is considered within the background summary or illustrated within Fig 2.3, Fig 2.4 and Fig 2.5. The results of the geophysical survey are also considered (MHI 2020).
- 2.4.2 The footprint of the proposed development crosses a rich prehistoric and historic landscape, with archaeological sites known to exist across the entire length of the scheme. Our understanding of past occupation on these heavy clay landscapes has recently been transformed by aerial photographic studies and largescale developments in the area and combined these reveal a well-developed landscape including settlement and land use from the later prehistoric to medieval farming.
- 2.4.3 Archaeological investigation associated with the continued development and gravel quarrying to the south and east of St Neots has revealed close-spaced Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements, burials and trackways (Hinman and Zant 2018). East of the Black Cat Junction, recent quarrying has revealed extensive archaeological remains that date from the Neolithic through to the early medieval period, including a Roman settlement and cemetery and a late Saxon enclosure. Just to the west of the A428 Improvement Scheme at the Wintringham Park development in Cambridgeshire, evidence is currently being established for ancient settlement on localised prominent ridges. It is also clear that during the medieval period in the countryside around St Neots early settlement remains disappeared and were replaced by the open field system, thus altering the character of the landscape.

Previous A428 Improvement Scheme: Caxton Gibbet to Hardwick

- 2.4.4 Archaeological investigations associated with the improvement of the A428 east of Caxton Gibbet, comprised nine sites along a 7.6km stretch of new road corridor (Abrams and Ingham 2008). These sites revealed evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation, as well as medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscapes. Evidence of activity preceding the middle Iron Age was lacking, with only scattered worked flints and a pair of Bronze Age pits identified from this earlier period of prehistory. This transect covered the same clay upland investigated by the eastern end of the current Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet scheme.
- 2.4.5 Two excavation sites identified middle to late Iron Age activity, examining a middle to late Iron Age farmstead (Site 7) and a middle to late Iron Age enclosure (Site 3). Roman activity accounted for the bulk of the pre-medieval archaeology identified across the scheme. Much derived from activity during the early and middle Roman periods, with a farmstead (Site 2) and ladder system (Site 5) being identified, as well as widespread evidence of Roman agricultural landscapes, including field systems (Sites 1, 4 and 10), trackways (Site 3 and 7) and enclosures used for livestock (Site 3). Later Roman activity included evidence for a road-side settlement (Site 3) and farmstead that repurposed the earlier ladder system (Site 5). Overlying these features were fields systems related to medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices.

A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme

- 2.4.6 Recent archaeological investigations associated with the ongoing A14 Improvement Scheme, approximately 7-9km to the north, have revealed evidence for remains dating from the Palaeolithic to post-medieval periods, including extensive Iron Age, Roman

and Saxon settlements as well as funerary landscapes dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Ages (MHI 2019). This significant east to west transect crossed a rich archaeological landscape located on similar geology and topography to the A428, and as such can provide a comparable indication of archaeological potential. Although mitigation was principally focused on 'settlement' sites, large areas of associated field systems and landscapes were also recorded during the archaeological investigations. By adopting such a landscape approach to the investigations, a unique and diverse dataset with a deep chronology has been created which provides an opportunity to study the context of sites and their interaction with other sites, the landscape and the resources around them.

- 2.4.7 Excavations across the scheme specifically revealed intensely occupied and utilised Iron Age and Roman landscapes. Groups of middle to late Iron Age farmsteads, many of which were loosely connected by boundary ditches or 'strings' that stretched across the clay landscapes (for example TEAs 5, 20, 28, 31 and 33), were often located close to water sources, such as streams (for example TEA 33), or springs (TEA 28); also attached to some of these boundaries were other ancillary enclosures, such as stock pens, located away from the main farmstead (TEA 5 for example).
- 2.4.8 Along the route of the A428, Phase 1 trenching sites in Fields 44, 53, 54, 83, 84, 86, 90, 94, 95/6 and 97 all contain comparable Iron Age farmstead and enclosure groups associated with boundaries. These vary in form, from small oval enclosures, to more developed complexes with internal divisions (such as Field 44), and 'strings' comparable to those excavated during the A14 works (in Fields 83, 84, 86 and 90). The geophysical survey indicates that similar settlements are also present in Phase 2 fields. Those farms that reached a developed form in the later Iron Age were surrounded by substantial ditched enclosures, at least partially to manage water issues in the heavy soils of the region.
- 2.4.9 Many of the late Iron Age farmsteads continued in use, in some form, after the Roman Conquest and provide important detail of their transition. In some cases, farms developed throughout the Roman period into 'complex' farms, as at TEAs 10 and 28 - the latter further evolving into a 'specialised' site – and even into a probable villa at TEA 20. Again, water supply was an influence in the survival of these sites and in the siting of farms that didn't have a preceding Iron Age origin (TEAs 11/12 and 46). The surrounding Roman fields were also investigated, both in part during the evaluation phases and also during the mitigation. Early agricultural bedding trenches were located from the River Great Ouse to Conington, and investigated in detail at TEAs 21, 26 and 33. Roman open fields were also located adjacent to settlement, such as at TEA 14.
- 2.4.10 Evidence for Roman industries was widespread but predominantly restricted to local consumption. However, the early Roman pottery industry located west of the river terraces, west of the River Great Ouse, suggest supply on a larger, albeit short-lived, scale. Similar industries were also encountered during the A428 works in the river terraces where there was proximity to a water and clay supply.
- 2.4.11 Despite the numerous farms and settlements that spanned the Iron Age and Roman period, there was very little evidence for formal and organised cemeteries, and most burials were either isolated or in small groups. However, two earlier cemeteries from the Bronze Age were discovered, in TEAs 16 and 28. Both were in low lying clay areas near water courses and the former was associated with a barrow positioned in a landscape not too far from earlier monuments.
- 2.4.12 The excavations of the Saxon settlements west of Brampton and Conington formed one of the most significant legacies from the archaeological work on the A14. The former was a long-lived settlement, with origins perhaps in the late Roman period, that continued and developed into the medieval period, forming the possible origins of the deserted medieval village of Houghton. At Conington the settlement may have also

developed from a Roman site just to the north but here, as the name suggests ('Kings Enclosure'), it was likely to have formed one of the royal estates established to control the newly conquered areas. As a consequence it is perhaps not surprising that this site is located close to what later became a county boundary. It is also worth noting that both settlement sites are in close proximity to major Roman arterial roads; the Brampton sites were adjacent to the current A1 which probably had Roman origins, and at Conington the site is located just to the south of the presumed line of the *Via Devana*, the Roman precursor of the A14.

A421 Improvement Schemes: M1 J13 to Bedford and Great Barford Bypass

- 2.4.13 Archaeological investigations associated with the A421 Improvement Schemes, spread over 20km between the Black Cat junction and Junction 13 of the M1, have revealed evidence for remains dating from the Neolithic to the medieval period, including extensive Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlements and landscapes (Timby *et al* 2007; Simmonds and Welsh 2013). This east to west transect predominantly crossed the heavy upland clays of Bedfordshire, a similar geology and topography to the eastern part of the proposed A428 scheme, and as such may provide a comparable indication of archaeological potential. As with the A14 works, a landscape approach was taken with areas of field systems and landscapes being recorded in addition to settlement sites.
- 2.4.14 Excavations across the two schemes identified a distinct scarcity of settlement and landscape activity in the prehistoric periods preceding the middle Iron Age, though as mentioned by Timby (2007, 405) this may be down to poor preservation in the archaeological record as opposed to a true lack of activity. It was in the middle Iron Age that activity on the clay uplands became more widely evident, with a number of settlements being established that would see continued occupation through the late Iron Age and into the Roman period. However, sometime during the 2nd century AD, the vast majority of sites were either abandoned or saw major reorganisation, a phenomenon seen at other nearby sites (Luke and Preece 2011). Only a single site, Site 8 of the Great Barford Bypass, showed signs of continuation into the early medieval period, with small amounts of early Saxon material being recovered. Medieval occupation was also absent, with activity being restricted to agricultural practices.

2.5 A428 Archaeological Potential

Palaeolithic-Neolithic

- 2.5.1 Very little material from the Palaeolithic period has been recorded within the study area, with evidence being restricted to individual findspots. Two flint finds have been recorded south of the Black Cat junction, in the village of Roxton: a hand axe, located during field-walking (8801) and a flint core (15901). Evidence for Palaeolithic activity in a former river valley has also been recovered from the A14 Improvement Scheme near Fenstanton, approximately 7km to the north of Caxton Gibbet, suggesting potential for similar remains to survive within comparable landscapes.
- 2.5.2 The Mesolithic is similarly poorly represented in the archaeological record, with only a single findspot recorded within the study area: a group of sixteen cores, twenty-nine blades and flakes, five scrapers and three other implements found to the east of St Neots near to the Hen Brook (00514). Residual worked flints were recovered from later features during Black Cat Quarry excavations (ARS forthcoming).
- 2.5.3 Two Neolithic sites are located within the study area. One is a possible hengiform monument located on the outskirts of St Neots from an aerial survey (05689), which when investigated as part of a wider excavation revealed further monuments, including two cursus monuments and a long barrow (Ellis 2004). The other site is at Wintringham Park, where a Neolithic pit was located (MCB19825; ECB3024). Other Neolithic activity

is again restricted to findspots; a flint scatter was collected during stripping works for the Huntingdon to Little Barford pipeline on the eastern side of the River Great Ouse, in an area of identified cropmarks (1387). The cropmarks could not be identified in the ground however. North-west of Caxton Gibbet, within the area of Field 97, a Neolithic handaxe was recorded. Residual worked flints recovered from later features during Black Cat Quarry excavations (ARS forthcoming).

Bronze Age

- 2.5.4 A number of Bronze Age sites are recorded within the study area around the scheme, with the majority of evidence for activity of this period located in the Great Ouse valley. The most important site is Round Hill, a bowl-barrow that still survives as an upstanding earthwork north-west of the village of Roxton (NHLE1013521; 1494). The barrow is thought to be an outlying example of 200 such monuments that are located on the river terraces flanking the upper and middle reaches of the River Great Ouse, although most of the other known examples exist only through cropmarks.
- 2.5.5 Other sites recorded for this period have generally been identified on morphological grounds from aerial survey, with cropmarks indicative of ring-ditches and associated enclosures and linear features being recorded around the village of Chawston (1836; 8818) and between the A1 and the River Great Ouse (1793). Two findspots at the eastern end of the scheme have been recorded: two flints of early Bronze Age date were found during fieldwalking near Swansley Wood (11873), and a middle Bronze Age rapier found in the grounds of Croxton Park (02387).
- 2.5.6 During the excavations at the Black Cat Quarry, refuse pits of the early Bronze Age were identified, containing comb-impressed and rusticated Beaker and early Bronze Age pottery, which suggested occupation nearby. Evidence for a tool production or working area dated to the middle Bronze Age suggested that the site continued to be occupied into the mid-2nd millennium BC. The excavations at Eynesbury recorded a rectangular pit alignment enclosure (Ellis 2004).
- 2.5.7 A ring ditch located by the geophysical survey in Field 34 was initially thought to represent the remains of a Neolithic or Bronze Age barrow (MHI 2019). However, the present phase of trenching has identified that this feature was actually a ring ditch from a probable roundhouse (Trench 57), although this feature could not be dated.

Iron Age–Roman

- 2.5.8 Iron Age and Roman activity was widespread across the proposed route of the scheme. This activity includes various site types, from large settlements to dispersed farmsteads, areas of enclosures and boundaries, remains of roads and trackways, as well as a multitude of individual findspots.
- 2.5.9 A small number of sites can be dated specifically to the Iron Age period: a series of enclosures were identified at the same site as the earlier Neolithic hengiform monument on the outskirts of St Neots (05689), a system of three parallel pit alignments was observed south-west of Eltisley (02403), a ring ditch and enclosures west of Cambourne (MCB24003) and a series of middle to late Iron Age ditches were identified during evaluation work at Fair View Farm, Yelling (MCB24583; ECB4675). Findspots include Iron Age coinage (MBB20152) and a ring, thought to be a possible currency ring, amongst finds recovered during dredging works on the River Great Ouse (2505).
- 2.5.10 A large number of the identified settlement sites along the scheme have elements of both Iron Age and Roman occupation activity, evidence of the continuity of occupation of the landscape throughout this period of history. In the Great Ouse valley, north and west of the Black Cat junction, a complex of late Iron Age/Roman sub-rectangular settlement enclosures containing ring-gullies have been identified (745; ECB908). To the north of Roxton further late Iron Age and early Roman rectangular enclosures were

revealed during the A421 improvements in 2004–5 (Timby *et al* 2007). A late Iron Age/Roman farmstead was identified during evaluation works ahead of the proposed sand and gravel quarrying east of Black Cat junction within the area of Field 26 (2664; ECB272). Slightly outside the study area, large scale evaluation and excavation at Love's Farm, on the east side of St Neots, has identified widespread late Iron Age and Roman occupation of the area through to the end of the 4th century (MCB15787; ECB1482; ECB1524; ECB2417; ECB2482). Also to the east of St Neots, north of the Hen Brook, aerial survey identified cropmarks covering 162ha. Large scale geophysical survey and evaluation works identified remains of a late Iron Age to late Roman settlement, including various enclosures, a field system, domestic structures and trackways (MCB19825; ECB3024). Excavations further west at Eynesbury located further Roman enclosures, which may be related to the activity identified at Wintringham Park (Ellis 2004). At Cambourne, large scale evaluation and excavations to the south-east of Caxton Gibbet junction has uncovered widespread Iron Age and Roman settlement activity (MCB19981; MCB22309).

- 2.5.11 Roman period sites include a number of ditches and enclosures located during works at Glebe Farm, between the River Great Ouse and the ECML (9072), a Roman pit and metalled surfaces to the east of St Neots (00618; 02388), pits and ditches found during evaluation and excavation works at Newton County Primary School in Eltisley (CB15602; ECB1261; ECB1463) and linear ditches and field boundaries recorded during evaluation and excavation works prior to works on the A428 east of Caxton Gibbet junction around the southern boundaries of Fields 99 and 100 (03515; ECB2087; ECB2935). Findspots from this period include coinage (00385; 00616; 00800; 02358; 09008; MBB19827; MBB19828; MBB19829), strap fittings (MBB19824; 16193) and pottery (01117B; 02358; 2025).
- 2.5.12 There are also a number of sites identified solely through aerial survey of cropmarks, which are generally listed in the HER as prehistoric, as well as individual findspots. Although they may relate to earlier or indeed later activity, the forms described would suggest, at least on morphological grounds, to have a high likelihood of belonging to this period. The recorded cropmark sites include ditches (1651; 1671; 1653) and groups of rectilinear and sub-rectangular enclosures (627; 628; 1832; 13994; 14032; 15047; 16800; 16802; 16821), whilst the findspots generally relate to unstratified flint find (01307; 01319; 01562; 03535; 03539; 03543).
- 2.5.13 The route of the proposed development will cross the line of the Sandy to Godmanchester Roman Road (505; MCB17569). Currently the boundary between Fields 66 and 69, south of the existing A428 represents the line of the road, but where this is crossed in Field 67 to the north of the A428 evidence for the road was not revealed by the geophysical survey. The line of this road was confirmed to the north, near Offord Cluny, during the A14 Improvement Scheme where it was revealed to have had flanking ditches and be present in a landscape that contained Roman agricultural bedding /cultivation trenches. To the south of the scheme, the road was investigated at Tempsford Aerodrome (EBD1275). The Roman Ermine Street forms the eastern end of this scheme, at Caxton Gibbet, and this may have provided a focus for settlement activity and influenced the pattern of the farmed landscape.
- 2.5.14 At Black Cat Quarry, a small number of Iron Age linear boundaries were located in the western part of the site, near to the modern A1. These landscape features were then truncated or reused in the early Roman period as part of a multi-phase farmstead that continued in occupation through to the 5th century AD. Also located in association with this farmstead was a small inhumation cemetery.

Early medieval

- 2.5.15 There is a possibility that any Roman sites found may continue into the Saxon period. In recent excavations directly to the north-east of St Neots, at settlement 7, a Roman

site was occupied into the early 5th century which was in precisely the area of the site where late 5th to 6th-century Saxon pottery was recovered (Hinman and Zant 2018, 321). It is uncertain whether there was continuous occupation here, or a slight break of use in the site or just two unrelated occupation in the same area. Regionally and nationally there have been difficulties in identifying 5th-century occupation on Roman sites (e.g. Esmonde-Cleary 2001).

- 2.5.16 Elsewhere in Cambridgeshire, at Cambourne early Saxon occupation was evidenced largely by the recovery of Saxon artefacts from the tops of earlier features (Wright et al 2009, 24–7) and late Roman/post-Roman dark soil was found in a Roman farmstead on the A428 scheme (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 99). At Eynesbury, away from the claylands, there were seven sunken featured buildings, associated with rubbish pits and a possible enclosed area, which was occupied in the 6th to 7th centuries AD (Ellis 2004, 107). Small quantities of 5th-century pottery were uncovered here also. It is also worth noting that Eynesbury may have been a significant estate centre or small Roman town (Spoerry 2000, 146).
- 2.5.17 The early and middle Saxon period saw a gradual shift of settlement in the St Neots area from the higher claylands to lower areas closer to the river (Hinman and Zant 2018, 9). This may be seen by the name ‘Eaton’ which is Saxon and means ‘tun’ or ‘farm by the river’, which suggests an early date for this settlement (ibid, 11).
- 2.5.18 The excavators of Love’s Farm (Hinman and Zant 2018, 323) thought that the abandonment of the settlement may have been linked to the growth of nearby late Anglo-Saxon centres at Eaton, Eynesbury and St Neots (Addyman 1965; 1973; Spoerry 2000, 150-5). Within St Neots itself, evidence of middle Saxon occupation comes from the site of the later priory (Hinman and Zant 2018, 9). A 7th-century sceatta was retrieved from a ditch at a strategic location just north of a major crossing point of the River Great Ouse (Tebbutt 1966). At the time of Domesday there were two large Saxon parochiae – Eaton Socun west of the river and Eynesbury to the east. It may be significant that a late Saxon timber building was found on the west bank of the River Great Ouse (Addyman 1965). A later castle in this location hints at the importance of this river crossing here.
- 2.5.19 From late Saxon to modern times, the site at Love’s Farm was used solely as farmland with extensive remains of ridge and furrow recorded (Hinman and Zant 2018, 323). On the clay plateau east of Love’s Farm similar remains were noted at most of the A428 sites (Abrams and Ingham 2008, 103). The ridge and furrow cultivation around St Neots, in common with many field systems within the East Midlands, ran with the slope and helped drain the clay soils (Hinman and Zant 2018, 11).
- 2.5.20 There is relatively little early medieval activity recorded within the study area, with a single settlement site identified, alongside the site of Eltisley Abbey. A probable settlement site was identified during evaluation works for the A421 Great Barford Bypass, adjacent to Field 2, which recorded a possible sunken featured building, as well as a rectangular post-built structure (MCB18691; Timby *et al* 2007, 5). Outside of the study area, Saxon settlement evidence has been found in the centre of St Neots, adjacent to the parish church (00567; ECB326; ECB871; ECB2597), and at Eaton Socon. Within the village of Eltisley a Benedictine nunnery, traditionally thought to be established in the 9th century, was situated on the location of St Pandonia’s Well (02380; ECB 2331).
- 2.5.21 Early medieval activity at Black Cat Quarry was isolated to a singular sub-rectangular enclosure and posthole, alongside a large enclosure formed from a segmented ditch that enclosed an area of around 7.1ha. Dated to the 9th–11th century by radiocarbon dating, this enclosure may be a Viking camp, possibly that referenced in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle as the Tempsford Fortress

Medieval

- 2.5.22 Medieval activity is widespread throughout the study area, including several deserted medieval villages (DMV), a series of moated enclosures, earthworks, remains of agricultural practices and individual findspots.
- 2.5.23 The three scheduled DMVs that lie within or close the study area are those at Wintringham, Weald and Croxton. Wintringham DMV (01117; NHLE1006815) lies south of Wintringham Hall, itself a moated manorial site (01270; 01270A). The DMV still has surviving earthworks denoting trackways and house platforms, as well as an associated great hall (01117A; ECB354). Just outside the study area, to the east of Wintringham, are two further DMVs, those of Weald (MCB2979; NHLE1006783) and Croxton (NHLE1006815). Moated sites are located at Wyboston (474; NHLE1012076), Chawston Manor (475; NHLE1010114), Eynesbury Hardwicke (01115), the aforementioned site at Wintringham, Pond Farm at Eltisley (01143; NHLE1019176), and east of Papley Grove, Eltisley (01049). These form part of a large body of such sites located across the Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, with at least another dozen sites just outside the 500m study area, including the excavated site at Tempsford (Maul and Chapman 2005).
- 2.5.24 Earthworks and other features identified as medieval in date are widespread, with earthworks recorded at Roxton Park (5136), a trackway north of Ford Lane, Roxton (16784), a settlement at Lansbury Farm (11991; MCB19086), earthworks at Elsworth (02351) and Eltisley (10020), and the site of Caxton Gibbet (02470). Evidence of agricultural land use, in the form of traces of ridge and furrow field systems, is widespread across the scheme (02517; 5209; 05753; 06094; CB15017; MBB21767; MCB16333; MCB17254; MCB18821; MCB18827; MCB18835; MCB18837; MCB18911; MCB19037; MCB19048; MCB19052; MCB22622; MCB24572; MCB24581), and has been identified by the geophysical survey in many of the fields within the scheme boundary.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.5.25 Post-medieval activity is also widespread across the scheme. A large number of the HER entries refer to farm and domestic buildings that are either demolished or are still standing and are of varying historical significance, such as Landsbury Farm (MCB23435), Barn Farm, Toseland (MCB24562) and Common Farm, Elsworth (03502). Of the remaining post-medieval assets there is an osier ground (9732), former gravel pits (8816), milestones (8809; 8810), a demolished kiln adjacent to Fields 45 and 46 (9070), the site of a metalled track and ditches between Wintringham and Weald (MCB19044), a series of ditches near Croxton (MCB18912), a corn mill at Eltisley (MCB21441) and the sites of two windmills lying in Fields 92 and 93 (02343; 02463/02541).

2.6 Previous archaeological works

- 2.6.1 Multiple small archaeological interventions have been documented within the study area, most outside the proposed road corridor, and have been mentioned in the above text alongside the associated HER information. The interventions that occurred within the road corridor are briefly outlined below.
- 2.6.2 Adjacent to the north-west quadrant of the Black Cat roundabout, trial trench evaluation works have been undertaken on land adjacent to Field 9 (EBB908). The evaluation located part of the known cropmark (745), identifying evidence of Roman activity, in the form of ditches and pits, as well as later medieval ridge and furrow. (Cuthbert and Hancock 2011)
- 2.6.3 On the east side of the Black Cat roundabout (Fields 26 and 27), a series of non-intrusive and intrusive evaluations were undertaken in advance of proposed sand and gravel extraction (EBD272; EBB950; EBB951; EBB952). The first phase of trenching,

which followed a programme of aerial and geophysical survey (Bartlett 2006), identified a possible Roman farmstead with associated trackways and field system (Ranson 2007). Further evaluation works were carried out prior to extension of the quarry site (Fields 25 and 30). Later mitigation of the quarry area recorded evidence of activity from the Mesolithic through to the early medieval, with occupation evidence being found for the early to middle Bronze Age, Roman and early medieval period, alongside Iron Age landscape evidence and residual Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints (ARS forthcoming).

- 2.6.4 A watching brief and evaluation (ECB2121) was undertaken prior to the installation of a water-pipe alongside the south-western edge of Potton Road (Field 55). Three undated gullies were identified, as well as the remains of medieval ridge and furrow (Cope-Faulkner 2006).
- 2.6.5 The St Neots Local History Society undertook cursory fieldwalking along the route of the St Neots Bypass (current A428) and adjacent fields, with walking being concentrated around Little Barford Road and the junction with Cambridge Road/B1428 (ECB2017). Residual material collected included possible Roman and medieval pottery and two fragments of quernstone (Young 1984).
- 2.6.6 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a large scale aerial, geophysical and trial trench evaluation of a 162ha site north of the A428 between Potton Road and Cambridge Road/B1428 (ECB3024). This revealed evidence of settlement activity from the middle Iron Age through to the end of the Roman period, with more ephemeral evidence of Neolithic activity, overlain by medieval and later agricultural activity. Four sites were identified, each composed of multiple focal points, and showing evidence of a major re-organisation at the beginning of the Roman period (Phillips and Hinman 2009).
- 2.6.7 Prior to the commencement of the trial trench evaluation, a programme of geophysical survey was undertaken along the length of the scheme within the proposed road corridor. Multiple sites were identified, with possible settlement and landscape activity identified within Fields 9, 34, 35, 39, 44, 53-60, 65, 66, 70-74, 76, 77, 84, 86, 90, 92, 94, 95 and 97. Multiple fields also contained evidence of medieval and later agricultural activity, in the form of ridge and furrow field systems. Some of these areas of activity appear consistent with Iron Age and or Roman settlement and landscape activities (Fields 9, 34, 35, 39, 44, 54 59, 65, 66, 84, 86, 94 and 97), while some may be related to medieval activity, such as around the site of Wintringham Hall (Fields 70–74), or the location of possible windmills in Field 93. Remains associated with demolished post-medieval farms have been located by the geophysical survey within Fields 56/57 and 85 (MHI 2019a).
- 2.6.8 The geophysical survey has corroborated the previously recorded cropmark evidence in Field 9 (745) Field 34 (1387), Field 44 (16800), Field 46 (9070), Field 54 (MCB21136), Fields 56 and 57 (MCB18836), Fields 58 and 60 (MCB18831; MCB1833), Field 59 (09972; MCB18829), Field 65 (MCB18824), Field 66 (MCB19041), Fields 73 and 74 (MCB19040), Field 77 (MCB24576), Field 90 (MCB24586), Field 92 (MCB24587; MCB24588), Field 93 (02541) and Field 95 (MCB19627). Of these the most significant areas of activity are within Fields 9, 44 and 97, and these are likely to represent long lived settlement with the potential to cover the Iron Age and Roman periods.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1.1 The main aims of the trial trench evaluation were:

- To confirm the presence or absence of surviving archaeological remains within the land required to construct, operate and maintain the proposed road scheme.
- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present.

3.1.2 The more specific aim of the trial trenching was:

- To identify the presence of any archaeological remains within areas that may be impacted upon by the proposed scheme and provide the evidence to assess the significance of the archaeological remains, to inform the design and level of further detailed archaeological mitigation.

3.1.3 Objectives for the trial trenching were:

- To identify the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains along the scheme in order to determine the limits of targeted excavation areas.
- To identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods within the Written Scheme of Investigation (MOLA 2020).
- To establish the preservation of any buried remains and provide a chronology of the archaeological phasing.
- To disseminate the results through reporting that will inform the requirement for further work.

3.1.4 Objectives for the project were to undertake a programme of investigation, which will contribute towards improved understanding of the research themes and priorities identified by national (HE 2017a) and regional research framework documents (Brown and Glazebrook 1997; Gurney 2003; Oake *et al* 2007; Medlycott 2011; Smith *et al* 2016; EAA 2018).

3.2 Research themes

3.2.1 When combined with the earlier fieldwork along the eastern portion of the route (Abrams & Ingham 2008), and with results from the A421 improvement works to the west (Timby *et al* 2007; Simmonds and Welsh 2013), the programme effectively amounts to an east to west landscape-sample transect. Accordingly, it compliments recent A14 works to the north, running from Cambridge to Godmanchester and on to the A1 at Brampton (e.g. Evans & Standring 2012; MHI 2019). Research themes arising from these schemes are outlined further below, but at a methodological level it is anticipated that in the course of the A428's mitigation phase, as advocated by Fulford and Holbrook (2018), feature-finds densities will be volumetrically expressed by cubic metre to allow for comparison with other schemes where this was implemented, such as the A14, Northstowe and North West Cambridge.

3.2.2 When the research themes were being laid out, observed settlement patterns within the region were considered. Many observations made during the trenching were part of a pattern common to the region's heavy 'inlands'. Crucial are matters of water supply and how it was achieved; where the route lies adjacent to known springheads or crosses stream courses (e.g. Hen/Abbotsley Brook) it was considered that a higher density of pre-Iron Age activity might be observed. Additionally, previous sites have observed that Iron Age/Roman settlements had a propensity to lie on the southern side

of rises near to water sources, to facilitate drainage and crop-growth. These were considered to be patterns to be explored in the present work.

Early prehistory

- 3.2.3 While based on findings at, for example, Cambourne (Wright *et al.* 2009), some degree of pre-Iron Age activity was anticipated outside the route's riverside portions – especially evidence of middle Bronze Age settlement and/or burials (see e.g. Gilmour *et al.* 2010). Otherwise more intense 'early period' evidence may well largely be restricted to the Ouse-side terraces adjacent to the A428 Black Cat junction and St Neots. Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments were anticipated there, such as the possible ring-ditch/barrow in Field 34; the evaluation identified that this ring ditch was probably the remains of roundhouse although this could not be dated (see also e.g. Malim 2000; Ellis 2004; Cooper and Edmonds 2007).

Iron Age and Roman

- 3.2.4 Based on the geophysical results and morphology of those enclosures that register on the heavy soils, most will be of Iron Age and/or Roman date; the former generally having a curvilinear or 'organic' layout, and the latter displaying more rectilinear forms. The results of the Reading Review Project (Smith *et al.* 2016 and 2018) and work at Cambourne (Wright *et al.* 2009), the A14 (MHI 2019) and sites along the A421 (Timby *et al.* 2007) show that many of these Roman sites, (most of which are probably small familial farmsteads) are likely to have had later Iron Age origins. As such, detailing the 'transition' between periods will be prioritized. Also, as emphasised in the period's recent Regional Research Framework Review document (Evans 2018), with a number of these farmsteads now excavated within the region (see Patten 2012; Wolfram-Murray & Chapman 2015 and MHI 2019b, it is imperative that the organisation of their attendant fields is addressed. Of particular interest are questions regarding what activities were being undertaken (e.g. threshing and animal penning) and what crops were being grown. Given that fields, as opposed to settlement enclosures, are rarely exposed or investigated during excavation programmes, pollen core-samples could be taken from their sections during evaluation fieldwork, where suitable.
- 3.2.5 Much variability is found in the form of the region's Iron Age enclosures, from simple sub-square/circular layouts to complex concentric arrangements, and even 'banjo-types' (e.g. Kenny & Lyons 2011; Knight *et al.* 2018). It is likely that a high number of Iron Age enclosures are likely to be investigated in the course of the road improvement programme, and sites taken forward will be discussed with a panel of academic advisors to identify and target specific research questions.
- 3.2.6 It is important to recognise that the area in question falls along the northern limits of the late Iron Age Aylesford-Swarling zone. Reflecting the extent of Gaulish influence (e.g. wheelmade pottery) and marked by the limits of formal cremation cemeteries (Hill *et al.* 1999) associated with this, in recent years distinct square-type 'shrine' settings have been found both in Bedford and West Cambridge (Luke 2016; Evans & Lucas forthcoming). The recovery of any such further evidence here – in the area between – would be of significance.
- 3.2.7 Given what is known to be the high density of Iron Age/Roman settlement throughout much of southern Cambridgeshire (Evans *et al.* 2008) and along the river valleys of Bedfordshire (Luke and Preece 2011; Douthwaite and Clare 2019; Cooper and Edmonds 2007, Fig 6.4) – often with intervals of just 200–500m between them – their interrelationship warrants attention. This will encompass basic factors, such as whether they were linked by trackways, as has been evidenced at TEAs 27 and 28 on the A14 (MHI 2019), Sites 2 and 3 at Bedford Business Park (Douthwaite and Clare 2019), or the farmsteads at Marsh Leys (Luke and Preece 2011) or if there were managed woodlots (i.e. sustainable timber resources). Yet, there is also the question of why some farmsteads clearly took on a wider range of functions and were of more

'complex' layout (e.g. Love's Farm: Hinman & Zant 2018), which in the case of West Cambridge's Vicar's Farm involved a livestock market and a distinct ritual component (Evans & Lucas forthcoming).

- 3.2.8 In terms of the Roman period agenda, several obvious questions suggest themselves. One would be whether Roman Ermine Street affected the density/character of the period's adjacent settlements (for example is there a higher incidence of imported pottery)? Equally, did proximity to such routeways contribute to whether settlements continued into late Roman times. Another theme will be the region's Roman pottery supply dynamics; progressing west from Cambridge, is there a regular decline or a marked fall-off of Horningsea Wares at any point? In contrast, how does the distribution of Bedfordshire's industries (e.g. Harrold kiln products) compare? For the Early Roman settlements, based on what is now the wide recovery of kilns, it is likely that pottery was largely locally produced.

Early medieval

- 3.2.9 No Saxon sites have been identified within the route-area itself or from the trenching; however, a settlement with sunken featured buildings has, for example, been excavated at Eynesbury (Ellis 2004). Others might therefore be encountered on the Ouse-side terraces, such as those located west of Brampton during the A14 improvement works (MHI 2019b) and the possible settlement north of Roxton (Timby *et al* 2007). Also as mentioned above (see 2.34) the potential exists for early Saxon activity to exist at any of the Roman sites.

Medieval

- 3.2.10 In addition to the medieval settlements at St Neots, there are three scheduled deserted medieval villages just to the south of the existing A428; those of Wintringham, Weald, and Croxton. Although there are known medieval sites within the scheme corridor, it is likely that the imprint of the period's open field and ridge-and-furrow agriculture, related to those surrounding villages, will be widespread, as suggested by the geophysical survey. If early medieval settlement is present in the scheme corridor in the later phases of work then the opportunity should be taken to study the impact of medieval rural settlement nucleation on earlier medieval landscapes.

Post-medieval

- 3.2.11 The existing pattern of farms and farmland has its origins in the late 16th century and onwards, from the break-up of estates and the creation of enclosed farmlands and model farming. The opportunity should be taken to identify the significance of post-medieval remains where they are revealed by the trenching and the focus should be on possible industrial remains and the farmstead, as farms of the period 1750–1914 are an understudied component of the of the East Anglian landscape.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2019), the Chartered Institute of Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance documents (CIfA 2014a, b and c) and the regional guidelines (Gurney 2003). All works conformed to Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (HE 2015a). All site recording procedures are detailed in MOLA's in-house *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (MOLA 2014), which is issued to all staff.
- 4.1.2 Phase 2 of the trial trench evaluation comprised 445 trenches, located across the scheme, although 39 of these are not reported on here (see below). The original scope of works required 495 trenches in Phase 2. A total of 27 trenches were added to the Phase 2 scope, and these were located in Fields 58, 64, 65, 70, 77 and 92. However, 77 trenches were not excavated due to access restrictions in four fields (Fields 46, 47, 77 and 92), and these remaining trenches will be excavated during the Phase 3 evaluation and all four fields will be reported on in the Phase 3 report. Therefore, the excavated eight trenches in Field 47 and 31 trenches in Field 77 will not form part of this report.
- 4.1.3 As a result this report will include the results of 406 of the 445 excavated trenches, and of these 370 were 50m long, 24 trenches were 30m long, 11 trenches were 75m long and one Trench was 100m long. All trenches were 2m wide at base. These trenches were either targeted over areas of geophysical anomalies, cropmarks seen on the aerial photographic survey or possible features identified by the Lidar survey or to sample areas of 'blank' space. The Trench layout designed by the Archaeological Design Consultants was agreed with the County Archaeological Advisors (CAAs), and any major alteration was agreed with the Consultant, the Client and the relevant CAA. Minor alterations, such as movement of trenches required due to ecological exclusion zones, were required in some locations.
- 4.1.4 The trenches were set out by Skanska and recorded accurately using Leica Viva Survey Grade RTK GNSS using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Mechanical excavation of the trial trenches was undertaken using a 360° tracked excavator or 180° wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, a minimum of 2m wide, under continuous supervision of a qualified and suitably experienced archaeologist to reveal archaeological remains or, where these were absent, undisturbed natural horizons. Arisings from the trenches were separated between topsoil and subsoil and stored in sealed bunds either side of the trench.
- 4.1.5 Bucket sampling of each soil horizon was undertaken for each trench. For trenches under 50m in length, bucket samples were taken at both ends of the trench. For trenches of 50m or greater, bucket samples were taken from both ends and at the central point of the trench. Bucket samples were taken using the excavator bucket, placing an approximately 90l sample of soil to the side for visual collection of material.
- 4.1.6 Each Trench was cleaned sufficiently to enhance the definition of features, unless it was certain that no archaeological remains were present, and the stratigraphy of each Trench was recorded in full. A representative sample of archaeological features were hand excavated sufficiently to characterise the remains and determine their date and function, to inform the requirement for further works. Areas of complex archaeological remains were planned but in certain circumstances were not excavated if it was possible that by doing so, during the evaluation, the understanding of the feature and/or relationships between features would not be accurately understood.
- 4.1.7 The recording of trenches, the nature and level of all horizons they contain, and all archaeological contexts encountered within them was carried out digitally, on Apple iPad Pro tablets, using pro-forma templates created in i-Auditor that were based on

the normal MOLA Fieldwork Recording Manual. All archaeological features display the relevant accession/event number for the site and were given a unique context number. The digital context sheets include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds or samples taken. The digital approach ensured that all data collected was backed up to the cloud every 15 minutes in the presence of a signal or cached and backed up as and when a signal was present. Information from the previous week's completed evaluation trenches was provided to Skanska and AECOM by Monday of the following week.

- 4.1.8 Archaeological features were plotted on Trench plans at a scale of 1:50. Sections/profiles through features and areas of complex stratigraphy were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. All levels were related to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.1.9 The digital photographic record consisted of detailed shots made of individual features and groups as appropriate, comprised of high-quality uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes complied with best practice – i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images. These images were supported by overall shots of the site and each Trench prior to excavation and after backfilling captured using the on-site tablets, making use of the in-built 12-megapixel camera. All photographs, except general site shots or specific shots for publication included a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.
- 4.1.10 The extent in plan of all archaeological features and deposits revealed, as well as all excavation slots, was recorded using Leica Capture Survey Grade RTK GPS using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ to Ordnance Survey National Grid and Datum. Sections or profiles through features were measured by hand and drawn digitally in a virtual 1:1 environment.
- 4.1.11 Finds were collected from the individual deposits and appropriately packed and stored in stable conditions, by context and in accordance with recognised best practise (Watkinson and Neal 2001; Walker 1990). All finds from the trial trench evaluation were retained, at this stage. A decision will be taken, in consultation with AECOM and the CAAs, on long term retention as part of further mitigation works.
- 4.1.12 Any archaeological artefacts discovered by Highways England as part of the works during the period it is in temporary possession of the land, remain in the ownership of the landowner. Any artefacts found after the date the land is vested in Highways England are owned by Highways England and the guidelines set within the DCO will be followed.
- 4.1.13 During the Phase 2 evaluation, human remains were identified in Fields 49 and 65. These were uncovered for recording but left in-situ in accordance with the WSI.
- 4.1.14 Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from appropriately/securely dated sealed archaeological features or deposits for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and small artefacts. The volume of such samples was context and sediment specific and were 40 litres or 100% of feature fills (whichever was less). Any samples processed by MOLA used the flotation technique to retrieve seed, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues were then hand sorted to retrieve bones and other finds. The Historic England Regional Science Advisor has been informed about the project.
- 4.1.15 The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. The requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (DCMS 2008) were adhered to. No finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the above were recovered.
- 4.1.16 Trenches were backfilled following sign off from the relevant CAA and on instruction from Skanska, in agreement with AECOM and the Highways England representative. Backfilling of trenches was supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist.

Arisings were backfilled in the correct sequence, in reverse order to when excavated, and were not compacted. MOLA endeavoured to minimise damage to land drains during the excavation of the trenches. The location of any broken land drains was recorded and reported to Skanska who undertook the repair prior to backfilling.

5 EXCAVATION RESULTS

5.1 Period summary

- 5.1.1 A brief summary of the remains that were present in each field evaluated during Phase 2 by period is provided here and summarised in Table 5.1. A fuller consideration of the chronological development of the investigated fields is presented in Section 7.2.

Table 5.1 Recorded archaeological remains by field and period

Field	Period								
	LBA	IA (unspecified)	MIA	LIA	LPRIA	Roman	Saxon	Medieval	Post- medieval
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
49	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
50	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
56	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-
57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
58	-	-	X	X	(X)	X	-	-	-
63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	-	-	-	?	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-
66	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	X
68	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	-
69	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	?	-
70	X	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
74	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	X	-
75	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
76	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	-

- 5.1.2 A possible roundhouse and two other features of Late Bronze Age date were recorded in Field 70.
- 5.1.3 Iron Age features were recorded in many of the Phase 2 fields, and included both isolated features and several more complex occupation sites and enclosure groups, some of which continued to be occupied into the Roman period. Middle to Late Iron Age enclosures were recorded in Fields 9, 49, 56, 58, 65, 66, 73, 74 and 76. Isolated features of Iron Age date (or probable Iron Age date) were also recorded in Fields 48, 50, 64, 70, and 75. The features in Field 56 are part of the same complex also investigated in Field 54 during the Phase 1 evaluation.
- 5.1.4 All of the Roman sites that were recorded during the Phase 2 evaluation developed from Iron Age predecessors. Roman enclosure complexes were recorded in Fields 9, 58, 65, 66, 73 and 74. Isolated Roman features were also recorded in Fields 49 and 68.
- 5.1.5 A small number of the Roman sites produced evidence for activity which continued into the Saxon period, but evidence was restricted to isolated features. The upper fills of a Roman enclosure ditch in Field 73 produced a sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery. In Field 65, a large pit which truncated Roman features contained pottery of Early to Middle Saxon date, and in Field 69 a large quarry pit contained a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware. A shallow ditch in Field 70 also produced a sherd of Late Saxon pottery.

- 5.1.6 The most significant medieval remains were recorded in Field 70, where 11th and 12th-century enclosures and a trackway which likely formed the western edge of the deserted medieval village of Wintringham were recorded. This area of settlement may have also extended into Field 69, though features here were undated. Other isolated medieval features were encountered in Fields 56, 73, 74 and 76.
- 5.1.7 Evidence relating to post-medieval agricultural activity, including field boundaries and furrows, were recorded across the scheme in all fields, and are not included in *Table 5.1*. Other remains included a large pond to the south of Eynesbury Fields Farm in Field 57, and isolated pits in Fields 66 and 73.

5.2 Field summaries

- 5.2.1 Summaries of the excavation results are presented below by field. Further details of trenches and recorded archaeological features are provided in the Appendix, in the Trench Inventories (Section 10.1) and Feature Inventories (Section 10.2).

5.3 Field 7 (Fig 5.1)

- 5.3.1 Field 7 is a flat arable field located immediately to the north of the A421 and east of Roxton Road, in Bedford Borough (TL 15551 55602). It was dry and had recently been harvested at the time of investigation. Although the field lies only 100m to the west of the Iron Age and Roman settlement areas recorded in Field 9, no potential archaeological features were identified during the geophysical survey. A modern service crosses the field.
- 5.3.2 Seven 50m long trenches were opened in the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.1). No archaeological features or finds were present in any of the trenches.
- 5.3.3 The field lies on river terrace gravels within the valley of the River Great Ouse, and the recorded natural generally comprised mid yellow and orange sands and gravels, with some grey and yellow alluvial clay. Subsoil was observed overlying the natural in all trenches but was not uniformly present. Where observed, it ranged between 0.06m and 0.20m thick. The natural and subsoil were overlain by between 0.20m and 0.35m of topsoil.

5.4 Field 8 (Fig 5.2)

- 5.4.1 Field 8 is a flat field of pasture located 200m west of the Black Cat Junction, immediately to the south of the A421 in Bedford Borough (TL 15627 55319). The field is bounded by Roxton Road to the west and Bedford Road to the south, and was dry at the time of investigation. The Roman and Iron Age settlement areas in Field 9 lie 200m to the northeast, but no potential archaeological features were identified within the field during the geophysical survey. A modern service crosses the east edge of the field.
- 5.4.2 Five 50m long trenches were excavated in Field 8 (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.2). No archaeological features or finds were recorded in any of the trenches.
- 5.4.3 The field lies on river terrace gravels within the valley of the River Great Ouse, and the natural recorded within the trenches comprised mixed alluvial clay, sand and gravel. Subsoil was present in all of the trenches in Field 8 except for T1009, and where observed it ranged between 0.12 and 0.30m thick. In T1007, a layer of weathered natural or subsoil 0.30m thick was recorded overlying the natural in the east of the trench. These layers were covered by topsoil between 0.20m and 0.34m thick.

5.5 Field 9 (Fig 5.3)

- 5.5.1 Field 9 is a flat arable field immediately to the west of the Black Cat Service Area, north of the A428 and west of the A1 in Bedford Borough (TL 15771 55630). An extensive area of probable Iron Age to Roman settlement and enclosures was identified during

the geophysical survey in this field. Ground level within the field lies between c20m and 21m aOD. A crop was present at the time of the evaluation, and the field was dry.

- 5.5.2 Thirteen trenches were excavated across the southern part of the settlement area in Field 9, of which 8 were 50m long and 5 were 75m long (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.3). The field lies in the valley of the River Great Ouse on river terrace gravels, and the natural recorded within the trenches comprised orange and red sands and gravels. This was overlain by a consistent layer of subsoil between 0.18m and 0.35m thick, covered by topsoil which was generally c0.30m thick. Nine trenches contained archaeological features (10.2, Table 10.23).

Middle/Late Iron Age to Roman settlement and enclosures

- 5.5.3 Excavation confirmed the presence of a complex of rectilinear and circular enclosures identified during the geophysics survey and identified a small number of additional features. The totality of this complex covers some 4ha and continues to the north beyond the DCO, but within the area of the trenches four main enclosures in the southern part of the settlement were identified: a sub-square enclosure to the south (recorded in T1011 and T1017), a central sub-rectangular enclosure which contained within it a smaller square enclosure (recorded in T1020 and T1027), a western enclosure (T1023, T1025, T1030 and T1031; see Fig 5.4 for section), which contained within it a circular enclosure, possibly a roundhouse (T1025), and the southern edge of a larger enclosure which extended to the north (T1031 and T1032; see Fig 5.4 for section). Ditches associated with the enclosures varied in depth and form, but survived to a depth of up to c1m.
- 5.5.4 Features associated with the three southernmost enclosures produced pottery of consistently Middle to Late Iron Age date. Within the western enclosure in T1025 is a circular enclosure, possibly a roundhouse, which is defined by a ditch approximately 15m in diameter, with an entrance to the east. To the east of this lies a further potential roundhouse drip gully [102512]. A small number of pits and ditches were present within the enclosures but produced no dated finds and so are not certainly associated.
- 5.5.5 To the east, a series of ditches aligned N–S in T1032 and T1027 may have marked the eastern edge of the settlement. The earliest of these, [103220], contained Middle to Late Iron Age pottery (Fig 5.4), but the latest of the ditch cuts on a similar alignment contained pottery dating to the 4th century AD, suggesting perhaps that this feature was replaced over time.
- 5.5.6 Roman pottery was also found within the boundary ditches of the northern enclosure: in T1032 the ditch contained pottery dated AD 100–250, and in T1031 a recut of this ditch contained pottery of general Roman date, suggesting that the northern enclosure is either later in date or continued in use for longer than the enclosures located to the south.

5.6 Field 28 (Fig 5.5)

- 5.6.1 Field 28 was an arable field located immediately east of Roxton Garden Centre, and between the Bedford Road (to the north) and the A1/Great North Road (to the southeast), in Bedford Borough (TL 715777 55238). Ground level within the field slopes down gently towards the Rockham Ditch, a tributary of the River Great Ouse which forms the southern boundary of the field. A gas main is located across the middle of the field, aligned N–S, but no potential archaeological features were noted during the geophysical survey. The field lies 300m to the south of the Iron Age and Roman settlement in Field 9.
- 5.6.2 Six 50m long trenches were excavated in the northern part of Field 28 during Phase 1. Separate access agreements with landowners led to the opening of the remaining five 50m long trenches in the southern part of the field during Phase 2 (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.4). No archaeological features or finds present in any of the trenches.

- 5.6.3 The field lies on river terrace gravels within the valley of the River Great Ouse, and orange and yellow sand and gravel with patches of yellow clay and chalky gravel was observed at the base of the trenches. Subsoil was recorded in all five trenches but was not uniformly present. Where it was observed, it was between 0.10m and 0.20m thick. This was overlain by topsoil that was between 0.30m and 0.40m thick.

5.7 Field 48 (Fig 5.6)

- 5.7.1 Field 48 is an arable field situated c1.5km to the southeast of Little Barford and c0.75km southwest of Eynesbury Hardwicke, in Bedford Borough (TL 19380 56136). To the north of the field is an unnamed lane that connects Potton Road / Drewels Lane with Little Barford. The field slopes down towards the northwest, and was in dry condition with a well-grown wheat crop at the time of the evaluation. No potential features were identified in the field through geophysical survey, though some features were noted in Field 47 which lies immediately to the south (see Phase 3 report).
- 5.7.2 Sixteen 50m long trenches excavated in Field 48 (10.1, Table 10.5). Topsoil ranged between 0.20m and 0.45m thick (generally c0.30m). Subsoil was present in all of the trenches and ranged between 0.05 and 0.25m thick, but was generally c0.10m thick. The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Tills of the Oadby Member), and the natural observed within the trenches was a light brownish grey clay with chalk flecks, and occasional patches of orange gravel. Furrows were observed in six trenches, aligned E–W in the southern half of the field and N–S towards the north. Four trenches contained archaeological features (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.24)
- 5.7.3 None of the archaeological features in the field were identified on the geophysical survey. Three large shallow pits between 0.27m and 0.40m deep in T1071 and T1072 produced pottery of Late Iron Age date and fragments of animal bone. Two fills were sampled but contained only charcoal and terrestrial snails. The pits lie approximately half-way between the similarly dated enclosures in Field 49 to the north and an enclosure of likely similar date in Field 47 to the south. Elsewhere in the field a shallow gully in T1075 and a pit in T1076 were undated. The gully was similar to others recorded in Fields 49 and 50 and may be part of the same field system.

5.8 Field 49 (Fig 5.7 and Fig 5.8)

- 5.8.1 Field 49 is an arable field c1.2km to the east of Little Barford and c0.5km west of Eynesbury Hardwicke in Bedford Borough (TL 19412 56525). To the south of the field is an unnamed lane that connects Potton Road / Drewels Lane with Little Barford. The field slopes gently down from a height of c50m aOD in the south to c45m aOD in the north. A crop was present in the field at the time of the evaluation, and the conditions were generally dry.
- 5.8.2 Thirty-three trenches were opened across the field, of which thirty were 50m long and three were 75m long (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.6). The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Tills of the Oadby Member), and the natural observed was a light brownish-grey clay with flecks of chalk. A variable layer of subsoil was observed over the natural clay in most trenches, and where present this was generally c0.05m–0.20m thick. Thicker layers of subsoil up to 0.62m thick were observed in T1087, T1088, T1090, T1091, T1092, T1093, T1094, T1095 and T1096. All of these trenches were located towards the south of the field, in an area where several potential ditches were identified during the geophysical survey. N–S aligned furrows were recorded across the field, in 22 trenches. These were also visible on the geophysical survey, though obscured somewhat by magnetic noise that was likely the result of fine metallic material incorporated into the ploughsoil through modern manuring with ‘green waste’. This disturbance was most apparent towards the north of the field. Archaeological features were recorded in 18 trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.25).

Late Iron Age features

- 5.8.3 The central part of the field is occupied by a straggling arrangement of ditches, most of which were identified during the geophysics survey, and crossed by a later trackway marked by a pair of parallel ditches (Fig 5.7). The ditches produced pottery of Late Iron Age date, such as ditch terminus [109304]/[109308], ditch [109315]/[109318]/[109322] (see Fig 5.9 for section), ditch [109328]/[109516] (see Fig 5.9 for section), ditch [109406], ditch [109409]/[109605], ditch [109505], ditch terminus [109509], and ditch terminus [109512]/[109514]. Though the pottery from these features mostly dates generally to the Late Iron Age (350 BC–AD 70), several features produced pottery dating to either 25 BC–AD 70 or 50 BC–AD 70, suggesting that either more than one phase of activity is represented, or that the complex of features can be assigned to this later date. In T1092, ditch [109208] is probably contemporary but produced no dated finds (see Fig 5.9 for section).
- 5.8.4 At the east end of this arrangement of ditches is a ring ditch 0.2m to 0.4m deep with a 'U'-shaped profile approximately 10m in diameter (T1090, [109006]/[109010]/[109012]; see Fig 5.9 for section); this feature contained a human skull which may relate to a fuller burial. Fifty metres to the west of this in T1091 a ring gully may indicate the presence of a roundhouse that was not visible in the geophysics survey ([109105]/[109108]).

Roman features

- 5.8.5 Approximately 70m to the north of the Late Iron Age features in Field 49 an isolated ditch (T1098, [109812]) produced several sherds of pottery dated AD 120–150. Though some of the Late Iron Age features produced ceramics that dated to the period of the Roman conquest, no further evidence for Roman activity was confirmed within the field.

Undated features

- 5.8.6 Crossing the central part of the field and truncating the Iron Age features a pair of straight ditches may mark a trackway aligned E–W. These features were recorded in T1091, T1092, T1093 and T1094, but contained no dated finds, and may be of Roman or later date. To the south a parallel feature was recorded in T1088 but was also undated.
- 5.8.7 Sparse features including pits, gullies and ditches that were not visible on the geophysics survey were observed and recorded across the field, to the north and south of the features already described. In the northern part of the field shallow 'U'-shaped gullies up to 0.20m deep may relate to a contemporary field system, but were undated (Fig 5.8). A similar feature on a comparable alignment to the north in Field 50 (T1114) produced a sherd of Late Iron Age pottery, possibly indicating a date for this field system.

5.9 Field 50 (Fig 5.10)

- 5.9.1 Field 50 is a fairly flat arable field located immediately to the north of Field 49, approximately 350m to the west of Potton Road within Bedford Borough, at TL 19458 56896. The northern and eastern edges of the field form the county boundary with Cambridgeshire. At the time of the evaluation most of the field was under a crop, but the eastern portion was under grass.
- 5.9.2 Five 50m long trenches were excavated in the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.7). The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member). Topsoil was between 0.30m and 0.35m thick in all trenches. A layer of subsoil was observed only at the east end of T1114, where it was 0.11m thick. A deposit of colluvium 0.40m thick was observed at the south end of T1116. One Trench contained an archaeological feature (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.26)

- 5.9.3 The terminus of a shallow ditch with a 'U'-shaped profile [111403] similar to those in Fields 48 and 49 was recorded in T1114. The ditch has a similar E-W alignment to undated ditches recorded in Field 49 to the south and may be part of the same system. A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill.

5.10 Fields 56 and 57 (Fig 5.11)

- 5.10.1 Field 56 is located immediately to the north of the B1046, c1km south-east of Eynesbury and c1.5km east of the River Great Ouse, in Cambridgeshire at TL 19895 57976. The field slopes down towards the Hen Brook, a small tributary of the Great Ouse which lies c400m to the north of the field. The ground falls from a level of c34m aOD in the SW corner to c24m aOD along the northern edge. The SE corner of Field 57 immediately to the west also falls within the DCO. At the time of the investigation a low crop was present in both fields and the conditions were dry.
- 5.10.2 Twenty-eight trenches were opened in Field 56 (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.8), and a further five in Field 57 (10.1, Table 10.9). Topsoil was between 0.20m and 0.40m thick, but generally c0.30m thick. Subsoil was present in 18 of the trenches, and where present it was generally up to c0.30m thick. Thicker deposits recorded as subsoil in T1168 and T1174 at the northern edge of the field may be colluvial in origin. The field lies on clay (Kellaways formation and Oxford clay formation), and within the trenches was sandy clay with occasional patches of sand and gravel. Archaeological features were recorded in nine trenches in Field 56, and two trenches in Field 57 (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.27 and Table 10.28).
- 5.10.3 An oval enclosure complex dating to the Iron Age lies immediately to the south in Field 54, which was investigated as part of the Phase 1 Evaluation. This enclosure complex extends across Fields 56 and 57, though most features lie outside the DCO in Field 57. To the north in Field 58 is a sub-square enclosure of Iron Age/Roman date.

Middle to Late Iron Age features

- 5.10.4 A cluster of Middle to Late Iron Age features in T1137 in the east of the field relate to a group of enclosures which extend westwards beyond the DCO into Field 57, and form part of the enclosure complex recorded in Field 54 to the south during Phase 1. A substantial ditch 1m deep [113716] formed the west side of an oval enclosure 25m–60m in diameter (see Fig 5.12 for section). A second enclosure extending to the south was defined by ditch [113712]. This appeared to be cut by the main enclosure ditch, so could relate to an earlier phase, but it seems likely that the features are contemporary, and both contained pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date. Further to the south in the same Trench an undated ditch [113704] may be part of the same complex, and an undated pit in T1123 may also be associated. Finds including a kiln spacer and a glass bead from this field may date from the Roman period but could also be late Iron Age in date, and the lack of Roman pottery from these features supports this latter interpretation.
- 5.10.5 Approximately 300m to the east, a second cluster of features of Middle to Late Iron Age date correlated with an anomaly on the geophysics survey in the southeast of the field (T1122). The terminus of an E-W ditch, 0.5m deep [112210], was truncated by two ditches aligned N-S, [112203] and [112208]. A posthole [112206] was cut by the former. Forty metres to the north in T1129 an undated ditch within an area not covered by the geophysics survey may be associated.

Medieval activity

- 5.10.6 A pit [113708] cut into the Iron Age enclosure ditch produced a sherd of Late 12th–13th-century pottery, and a later field boundary in the north of the field contained a residual sherd of 13th–15th-century date, suggesting a low level of medieval activity in the field.

Eynesbury Fields Farm

- 5.10.7 In the NW corner of the field post-medieval and modern features associated with Eynesbury Fields Farm were recorded in trenches T1163, T1164, T1165 and T1168. The features include an enclosure to the north of the farm buildings which is clearly defined on the geophysics survey, and also shown on the 1901 25 inch OS map for Bedfordshire (Sheet IX.10). An E–W field boundary ditch in T1552 may also relate to the farm. Two parallel but undated ditches in T1164 may relate to an earlier field system.
- 5.10.8 A post-medieval pond was recorded in T1136 in Field 57 (see Fig 5.12 for section). This feature is visible on the 1901 OS map and contained 18th and 19th-century pottery together with a small amount of animal bone and various metal objects including a handle and a miniature toy teapot. It was excavated to a depth of 1.6m but continued beyond the confines of the trench.

5.11 Field 58 (Fig 5.14)

- 5.11.1 Field 58 is an arable field c500m to the southeast of the A428 and 1km SE of Eynesbury in Cambridgeshire, at TL 20140 58230. Ground level within the field falls from c23m aOD in the south of the field to c19m aOD in the north, where the northern boundary of the field is formed by the Hen Brook, a small tributary of the Great Ouse. A modern service pipe crosses the field from NE to SW. The field was under a low crop at the time of the evaluation, and conditions were dry.
- 5.11.2 Twenty-eight trenches were opened across the field, of which 27 were 50m long and one was 75m long (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.10). Topsoil varied between 0.20m and 0.50m thick, and a layer of subsoil up to 0.30m thick was present in five trenches located across the field. T1236 at the northern edge of the field beside the Hen Brook contained layers of accumulated colluvium which were 0.43–0.60m thick. The field lies on the border between clay (Kellaways and Oxford clay formations) and boulder clay (Diamicton Tills of the Oadby Member), and the underlying geology was an orangey-brown sandy clay. Archaeological remains were present in 16 trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.29).

Middle to Late Iron Age/Roman enclosure

- 5.11.3 Towards the south of the field is a sub-square enclosure of Iron Age/Roman date, which measures c60m across and contains internal divisions and possible roundhouses (Fig 5.15). Features associated with this complex were excavated in T1172, T1176, T1183 and T1551. The main boundary ditch is substantial, surviving to a depth of up to 1.52m, with evidence for several re-cuts (see Fig 5.16 for sections; Image 1). A pair of red deer antlers, with evidence for working, were recovered from the fill of the ditch at 1m depth within T1172 (Image 2). The excavated sections of the southern boundary [117632] (see Fig 5.16 for section) and the eastern boundary [155107] both produced Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. The northern boundary ditch also produced pottery of this date, but the earliest cut of the ditch here also produced a small amount of Roman pottery, suggesting a possible later date if this is not intrusive. To the south three shallower ditches on the same alignment ([117212], [117214] and [117218]) contained Middle to Late Iron Age pottery and may be predecessors of the ditch to the north.
- 5.11.4 Within the enclosure a possible roundhouse drip gully [117603] correlated with a circular anomaly visible on the geophysics survey. The fill of this feature contained 758g of undiagnostic slag. In the same Trench three further potential roundhouse drip gullies ([117609], [117624] and [117626]) were investigated to the north and south of this. A 'V' shaped ditch 0.44m deep [117616] may have marked an internal division within the enclosure. A shallow E–W gully [117210] defined a smaller rectangular area in the northeast corner of the enclosure.



Image 1: Late Iron Age/Roman boundary ditch [117224] with later re-cuts [117226], [117228] and [117230] and deer antlers in situ; looking NW; 2m scale



Image 2: Deer antlers in situ within the enclosure boundary ditch, 0.5m scale

- 5.11.5 To the northwest, a ditch aligned E–W recorded in T1183 and T1184 may relate to an ancillary enclosure, but this feature produced no dated finds, so may not be contemporary. Another ditch to the north of the main enclosure and aligned N–S in T1172 was similarly undated.
- 5.11.6 Further to the north in T1214 a possible roundhouse drip gully corresponds with a faint circular anomaly visible on the geophysical survey. The shallow gully was 0.77m wide and 0.22m deep, with a U-shaped profile.

Medieval and modern agricultural features

- 5.11.7 In the north of the field several linear features were recorded, which likely relate to medieval or later field boundaries also visible in the geophysics survey. Further features in this area are also likely to be of agricultural origin. In T1551 a modern field boundary aligned N–S truncated the east side of the Iron Age enclosure, and contained finds dated to the 19th century or later; this field boundary appears to form part of the network of fields that also encompasses the boundary recorded to the north.
- 5.11.8 A small number of irregular features were excavated below the colluvium in T1236 at the norther edge of the field; it is probable that these are of natural origin.

5.12 Field 63 (Fig 5.17)

- 5.12.1 Field 63 is an arable field situated immediately to the east of the A428, in Cambridgeshire (TL 20500 58886) The field slopes down in a southerly direction towards the Hen Brook, which lies 350m beyond the southern edge of the field beyond Field 62 (evaluated during Phase 1). Conditions were generally dry during the evaluation, and a crop was present in the field.
- 5.12.2 Eleven 50m long trenches were excavated in the east of the field, three of which contained archaeological features (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.11). Topsoil ranged between 0.20m and 0.38m thick. Colluvium was observed in the three northernmost trenches (T1256, T1267 and T1259) and also in T1251 at the south of the field. Where present this was up to 0.40m thick. Subsoil was observed in five trenches (T1222, T1252, T1253, T1255 and T1259), and where present was up to 0.20m thick. The underlying geology is Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member, and within the trenches grey or yellowish-grey chalk clay was generally observed. The two most northerly trenches (T1257 and T1259) contained orange sand and gravel.
- 5.12.3 Evidence for ridge and furrow was noted across the field during geophysical survey, and accordingly NS aligned furrows were observed in all but three trenches (T1252, T1257 and T1259).
- 5.12.4 Three trenches at southern edge of the field contained archaeological features (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.30). A linear feature aligned E–W was observed in T1250, T1252 and T1253, with a second parallel feature seen to the north in T1250. Both of these features are also visible as anomalies on the geophysics survey. The southernmost ditch truncated a furrow, and the fills were soft. Though they contained no finds are likely to be of modern date.
- 5.12.5 T1257 and T1259 in the north of the field were located over the southernmost of two parallel ditches identified during the geophysics survey and thought to mark a possible medieval or early post-medieval trackway, but no associated archaeological features were observed in either trench.

5.13 Field 64 (Fig 5.18)

- 5.13.1 An arable field immediately to the east of the A428, Field 64 lies approximately 1.5km southwest of Wintringham in Cambridgeshire (TL 20587 59152). The field slopes downwards from c34m aOD in the north to c25.4m in the south and west. To the south it is bordered by a ditch which divides the field from Field 63. This unnamed ditch runs parallel to the Hen Brook, which lies a further c650m beyond the southern edge of the field. At the time of investigation, the eastern part of the work area was harrowed, the western part was under a low crop, and the conditions were generally dry.
- 5.13.2 Twenty-three 50m long trenches were opened across the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.12). The underlying geology is boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member). A layer of colluvium up to 0.65m thick was observed in five of the trenches which bordered the southern edge of the field (T1258, T1262, T1264, T1266 and T1269).

Subsoil was only observed in five of the trenches towards the southern and eastern edges of the field, and where present was up to 0.20m thick (T1260, T1261, T1262, T1263 and T1264). Topsoil across the field ranged between 0.20m and 0.40m thick but was generally c0.30m.

- 5.13.3 Furrows oriented N–S were visible across Field 64 on the geophysical survey and were also recorded in 15 of the trenches.
- 5.13.4 Archaeological features were recorded in three trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.31). In T1258 a small pit [125804] was sealed by colluvial deposits, but no finds were recovered. In T1277 a small 'U'-shaped ditch [127703] 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep aligned N–S may be related to the Late Iron Age/Roman complex of enclosures to the north in Field 65. T1277 and T1281 were both located over geophysical anomalies that appear to relate to the southern extent of this enclosure complex, but the potential features had been truncated by furrows and were not visible.

5.14 Field 65 (Fig 5.19 and Fig 5.20)

- 5.14.1 Field 65 lies immediately SE of the A428, c1.5km to the east of Eynesbury and 0.75km to the southwest of Wintringham, Cambridgeshire, at TL 20764 59544. The field is bounded on its northern edge by a drainage ditch which flows to the west towards the Great Ouse. Ground level within the field falls away gently to the north from a crest at c36m aOD towards the south of the field, where the archaeology was clustered. A crop was present at the time of the evaluation, and conditions were dry.
- 5.14.2 Thirty-nine trenches were excavated across the field, of which 38 were 50m long and one was 75m long (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.13). Topsoil was between 0.20m and 0.45m thick, but generally c0.30m thick. A layer of subsoil was observed in 12 of the trenches located across the field, and where present was up to 0.40m thick. A layer of colluvium up to 0.32m thick was observed in T1553. The underlying geology is boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member).
- 5.14.3 Furrows were present in 22 trenches and followed alignments that were visible in the geophysics survey. Archaeological features were present in 13 trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.32), almost entirely focused to the south of the field. Two undated features were identified in the northern half of the field; a single ditch [160303] aligned NW-SE, 1.00m wide by 0.44 deep, and a pit [131004], which was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep and contained carbonised cereal grains.

Late Iron Age and Roman settlement and industrial activity

- 5.14.4 The southern half of the field is occupied by a complex of enclosures and industrial activity of Late Iron Age to Roman date. The investigated features correlated well with the results of the geophysics survey, which indicates that this complex continues to the west beyond the DCO where a large rectangular enclosure of probable Roman date is situated.
- 5.14.5 At the southern end of the field are two adjoining trapezoid enclosures associated with industrial activity and defined by ditches, which were recorded in T1279, T1282, T1283 and T1285, and produced ceramics of Late Iron Age to Roman date. A section through the eastern enclosure ditch [128211] and re-cut [128207] is shown on Fig 5.21. Extensive amorphous quarry pits are present within the eastern enclosure (Image 3), and at the centre of the west enclosure a rectangular kiln feature [128308] was fully excavated (Image 4; see also Fig 5.21 for section). This was filled with scorched cobble-sized stones and charcoal, as well as a few sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery.



Image 3: Possible LIA/Roman quarry pit [127906], looking E, 2m scale



Image 4: Kiln feature [128308] during excavation, looking SW, 1m scale

- 5.14.6 To the west of these trapezoid enclosures is a rectangular enclosure defined by a ditch, which was recorded in T1283, T1287 and T1289. The feature was characterised by multiple recuts, and its fills contained ceramics that produced a range of Late Iron Age and Roman dates suggesting that this enclosure may have remained in use for some time. The ditch which marked the southeast side of the enclosure [128310] contained 4th-century pottery, as did one of the later re-cuts of the northeast ditch [128703].

Sections through both ditches and their subsequent re-cuts is shown on Fig 5.21. Within the enclosure a curved linear ditch [128604] contained Roman pottery, and to the north of this adjacent to the main enclosure ditch a crouched inhumation burial was uncovered for recording but left in situ. The burial fill contained pottery dated AD 40–70.

- 5.14.7 Immediately to the north lay further enclosures of Late Iron Age to Roman date, recorded in T1285, T1288 and T1289. In T1289 an enclosure ditch to the north of the rectangular enclosure and following a similar alignment ([128915]/[128917]) contained pottery dated AD 40–70; a parallel ditch to the north [128919] produced a similar date of 50 BC–AD 70. To the north of these a pit [128922] located at the corner of a potential enclosure was also dated to the mid-1st century AD. To the east activity appears to be later in date. Two parallel ditches aligned NE–SW [128504] (T1285) and [128806] (T1288) are likely to be broadly contemporary. The excavated sections of both were of similar dimensions (c 1m wide by c0.40m deep), and the latter produced pottery dated AD 120–200. A section through [128806] is shown on Fig 5.21. In T1288 two further ditches [128809] and [128813] on the same alignment define two plots c12.5m wide; the former contained sherds of Roman pottery. A section through [128813] is also shown on Fig 5.21.
- 5.14.8 In the east of the field ditches in T1290 and T1291 contained pottery which suggested a Late Iron Age date. At the north end of the field, T1310 contained an isolated pit filled with burnt stones (Fig 5.20). No dating evidence was recovered from it, so it is unclear whether it relates to the LIA/Roman settlement to the south or settlements to the north and east in Fields 66 and 70.

Possible Saxon quarry

- 5.14.9 In T1289 a large pit [128519] truncated ditch [128523] (a section through these features is shown on Fig 5.21). This feature is visible on the geophysics survey, which suggests that its full extent may be c5m x 10m. It may have been a quarry similar to those seen in the trapezoid enclosure to the south, but it is much later in date, with Early to Middle Saxon and 4th-century Roman pottery included within its fills.

5.15 Field 66 (Fig 5.22)

- 5.15.1 Field 66 lies immediately to the south of a roundabout on the A428 (the junction with the B1428) in Cambridgeshire, at TL 21026 59832. The field had been left fallow at the time of the investigation, and conditions were generally dry. The ground level falls from c38m OD in the northeast corner of the field, to c30m OD in the west. The eastern boundary of the field follows the line of the Roman road between Godmanchester and Sandy, but no clear evidence for the road was noted during the geophysics survey. The southern edge of the field is marked by a drainage ditch which flows to the west towards the Great Ouse.
- 5.15.2 Twenty-seven 50m-long trenches were opened across the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.14). Topsoil was generally c0.30m thick. A layer of subsoil up to 0.60m thick was observed in 18 of the trenches – generally those to the south and east. The underlying geology The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), and within the trenches clay with some chalk and gravel was generally observed.
- 5.15.3 Furrows were observed in 11 of the trenches, respecting the alignments observed in the geophysics survey (generally N–S, but with an area of E–W furrows in the far west of the field). Archaeological features were recorded in eight trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.33).

Late Iron Age to Roman enclosures (Fig 5.23)

- 5.15.4 The evaluation confirmed the presence of an enclosure complex of Late Iron Age to Roman date in the northwest of the field. This complex originated in the Late Iron Age but continued into the Roman period, with the curvilinear elements generally earlier in

date, though precise phasing at this stage is difficult as a result of intercutting leading to the likely presence of residual ceramics in later features.

- 5.15.5 Several features contained ceramics dated to the first centuries BC and AD. The curving ditch which marked the main enclosure to the south was observed in T1367 ([136706]/[136708]) and T1374 ([137406]), and likely dates to the Iron Age; the section excavated in T1367 contained pottery dated 50 BC–AD 70. To the north, ditch [138209] in T1382 appeared to mark the northern edge of the complex, and contained pottery dated AD 40–70. A section through the ditch is shown on Fig 5.24.
- 5.15.6 A further group of features which appear to date to the Iron Age phase of the settlement were also recorded in T1375: ditches [137506], [137510] and [137521] (see Image 6 and Fig 5.24 for sections), and a potential roundhouse drip gully [137523]/[137525]. To the north, two curvilinear ditches in T1382 ([138205] and [138214]) also contained pottery of Late Iron Age date (Image 7; Fig 5.24).



Image 5: Late Iron Age enclosure ditch [136706], facing W, 2m scale

- 5.15.7 To the south in Trench 1367, E–W gully [136715] contained pottery dated 50 BC–AD 70 and was associated with two later recuts ([136717] and [136720]).
- 5.15.8 A straight NE–SW ditch (T1367, [136723]/[136726]/[136729] and T1375, [137516]/[137518]) forms the southeast side of a rectilinear enclosure and is convincingly Roman in date (Fig 5.24). The section in T1375 contained an assemblage of ceramics dated to the 2nd century AD, together with fragments of slag and iron nails. However, earlier ceramics were also present, and the presence of re-cuts suggest the feature may have been long-lived. This ditch truncated earlier Iron Age features in T1375 and did not respect their alignment. In Trench 1382 a ditch [138212] aligned SE–NW parallel with the northern boundary of the settlement contained pottery dated AD 70–130. Pit [138221] truncated an earlier feature of potential Iron Age date and may date to the Roman phase of the settlement (for section see Fig 5.24).



Image 6: Late Iron Age ditch [137521] to the right, cut by Roman ditches [137516] and [137518], facing N, 2m scale



Image 7: Late Iron Age ditch [138214] to left of image, cut by possible Roman pit [13821], facing N, 2m scale

- 5.15.9 To the west, ditch [136504] in in T1365 likely forms part of an associated enclosure to the south of the hilltop settlement, though it contained no dated material it corresponds with one of the weaker anomalies observed during the geophysics survey.

5.15.10 In T1357 the large discrete anomaly noted in the southern enclosure was found to be a pit of post-medieval date [135704]. In T1346 the L-shaped anomaly noted in the east of the field was associated with the foundations of a modern building [134604].

5.16 Field 68 (Fig 5.25)

5.16.1 Field 68 is an arable field located immediately to the north of the A428, c200m to the west of Wintringham in Cambridgeshire, at TL 21553 60126. At the time of investigation a crop was present, and conditions were dry. Ground level within the DCO slopes gently down from a level of c43m aOD in the east to c40m aOD in the west. The site is crossed from E–W by electricity pylons, and a service pipe in the E of the field terminates at a large buried ferrous object in the middle of the field. The field lies between two areas of denser settlement and activity: the medieval trackway and enclosures in Field 70 c160m to the south, and the Roman settlement in Fields 73 and 74 immediately to the east.

5.16.2 Ten 50m long trenches were opened within the field, of which four contained archaeological features (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.15). Topsoil was between 0.26m and 0.41m thick; a layer of subsoil was present in all trenches except T1417 and was up to 0.26m thick. The underlying geology is boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), and within the trenches light yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone was generally observed.

5.16.3 Four trenches contained archaeological features, all of which were shallow (up to 0.23m deep) and undated (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.34). Towards the east of the field a shallow ditch [142104] in T1421 is a continuation of a Roman feature also seen in Field 73 (T1562, [156203]). The base of a linear [140204] in T1402 affected by root disturbance and aligned with the edge of the field may represent a relatively recent former field boundary. Two further possible field boundaries/hedge lines were observed in T1431 ([143104] and [143106]). Two shallow features in T1409 follow the alignments of furrows visible in the geophysics survey (N–S and NE–SW).

5.17 Field 69 (Fig 5.26)

5.17.1 Field 69 is a flat arable field immediately to the south of the A428, c200m to the west of Wintringham in Cambridgeshire at TL 21428 59942. The field was lying fallow at the time of investigation, and conditions were dry. The ground level falls gently across the field, from c42m aOD in the northeast to c37m aOD in the southwest, and a drainage ditch marks the southern edge of the field. The western boundary of the field follows the line of the Roman road between Godmanchester and Sandy, but no clear evidence for the road was noted during the geophysics survey.

5.17.2 Twenty-eight 50m-long trenches were opened across the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.16). Topsoil was consistently c0.30m thick, but subsoil was observed in only four trenches (T1359, T1362, T1370 and T1554), all located towards in the western half of the field. This was generally a thin layer up to 0.20m thick, though it was thicker in T1554, where a layer of colluvium was also present. Colluvium was recorded in five trenches located along the southern edge of the field (T1350, T1351, T1364, T1368 and T1554), and was thickest in T1554 in the SW corner of the field, where it was up to 0.50m thick. The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), and within the trenches clay with chalk was observed, with some sand and gravel content along the southern edge of the field.

5.17.3 Furrows were observed in 14 trenches on varying alignments, including the N–S and E–W oriented furrows most clearly visible in the geophysics survey, and NW–SE alignments, some of which aligned with anomalies visible in the geophysics survey (a similar alignment of furrows is also present in Field 70 to the south). Sparse archaeological features were recorded in 11 trenches across the field (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.16).

- 5.17.4 In the east of the field, ditch [138004] in T1380 was truncated by a furrow and may be a northerly extension of the medieval trackway observed in Field 70 to the south, though it produced no dated finds. Two shallow pits and a shallow ditch aligned N–S in T1368 were also undated but lie in an area which could fall within the northern reaches of the settlement.
- 5.17.5 To the west, an extensive quarry pit truncated by a furrow covered almost half of T1370 and extended to a depth of 1.2m (see Fig 5.27 for section). The fill of the feature contained a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware and a residual sherd of Roman pottery, indicating an early medieval date. This feature was not visible on the geophysics survey.
- 5.17.6 A shallow undated ditch aligned NW–SE corresponding with an anomaly noted during the geophysics survey was observed in T1385 and T1589, and ditches following a similar alignment were also present in T1359, T1376, T1386, and T1393. An undated ditch aligned N–S was also recorded in T1388, and two ditches in T1554 were undated but sealed by a colluvium. It is likely that many of these features relate to agricultural activity.

5.18 Field 70 (Fig 5.28)

- 5.18.1 Field 70 is an arable field located c150m to the south of the A428 and c250m to the west of Wintringham in Cambridgeshire at TL 21393 59706. At the time of investigation the field was under a crop, and conditions were dry. The northern part of the field which falls within the investigation area slopes down from a level of c42m aOD in the southeast to c37m aOD in the west.
- 5.18.2 Twenty-four 50m-long trenches were opened within the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.17). Topsoil ranged between 0.20m and 0.50m thick but was generally found to be between 0.30m to 0.35m thick. Subsoil was observed in all trenches and where present was generally 0.10m to 0.20m thick. The underlying geology is boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), and clay with chalk and flints was observed within the trenches.
- 5.18.3 The field is crossed by several phases of ridge and furrow. The phases most clearly apparent in the geophysics survey are aligned N–S and E–W across the field, but there is also a phase aligned NW–SE which is faintly visible in the survey. Evidence for this latter phase was observed in across the field in 19 of the trenches, with N–S furrows observed in 6 trenches, and a possible E–W furrow in T1321. Archaeological features were recorded in 17 trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.36)

Later prehistoric activity

- 5.18.4 Towards the south of the field, a small number of features in T1314, T1316 and T1320 produced Late Bronze Age and Iron Age dates. A possible roundhouse drip gully [131404] (see Fig 5.29 for section; Image 8) and [131408], as well as a stone-filled pit [131604] and associated gully [131606] produced Late Bronze Age pottery, and ditches [131609] and [132005] (see Fig 5.29 for section; Image 9) produced Iron Age pottery.



Image 8: LBA stone-filled pit [131604] and associated gully [131606] in Trench 1316, looking SW



Image 9: Iron Age ditch [131609] in Trench 1316, looking NE, 1m scale

Medieval settlement

- 5.18.5 A possible medieval settlement comprising a linear trackway with associated enclosures was identified through the geophysical survey in the east of the field (MHI 2020, 24), and was confirmed by evaluation as medieval in date with features producing ceramics dating to the 11th and 12th centuries. A pair of gently curving parallel linear ditches, aligned south-west to north-east, were probably the remains of a trackway. This formed the spine of the possible settlement, with ditches marking enclosures extending out from either side and sometimes using the edges of the trackway to form enclosure boundaries. The possible trackway ditches were observed in T1316 ([131611]), T1331 ([133106]), T1341 ([134107]/[134112]), T1352 (135210] and [135212]/[135215]) and T1360 ([1366010]/[136012]). The ditches were between 0.65m and 2.30m wide, and between 0.20m and 0.82m deep (sections through ditch [133106] and ditch [135212]/[135215] are shown on Fig 5.29; see Image 10). The eastern ditch did not survive as well as the western ditch, but where both could be observed they defined a central area c5.5m wide. No distinct surface was visible between the ditches. The track may extend for as far as 150m connecting both clusters of enclosures. It was not observable extending north into Field 69.
- 5.18.6 Either side of the probable trackway are a number of enclosures, also defined by ditches. Excavation confirmed the presence of features identified during the geophysics survey, as well as indicating that some of these continue across areas in which they were less visible in the survey. In a small number of cases features within the area of the settlement were identified that were not visible in the survey, such as ditch [132509] in T1325, which was 0.6m deep (see Fig 5.29 for section), ditch [132204] in T1322, which was 0.5m deep, and [136004] in T1360, which was 0.39m deep. Ditches associated with the trackways and enclosures survived up to a depth of 0.82m. The site appears to have two broad phases, defined by earlier sterile light-brown and later dark-grey fills, but the full area of activity for each phase is not clear from the evaluation.



Image 10: Medieval ditch [135215] in Trench 1352 marking the W side of the trackway, looking SW, 1m and 2m scale



Image 11: Medieval enclosure ditches [133114] (foreground) and [133112]/[133116] in Trench 1331, looking W, 2 x 1m scale

5.18.7 Several isolated features not identified through the geophysics survey were also recorded. A shallow E–W ditch [131904] in T1319 in the centre of the field follows the alignment of furrows visible in the geophysics survey but contained possible Late Saxon pottery and a more steeply-sided profile than might be expected for a furrow. Two shallow undated linear features in T1338 may be associated with a later field boundary.

5.19 Field 72 (Fig 5.30)

5.19.1 Field 72 is a small field of pasture immediately to the south of the A428 and west of Wintringham in Cambridgeshire, at TL 21780 59893. The centre of the field is crossed by the same service pipe seen in Field 68 to the northwest. Ground level within the field lies at c43m aOD, and slopes down gently towards the west.

5.19.2 Four trenches were opened within the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.18). Topsoil was c0.25m deep, and a layer of subsoil c0.20m to 0.30m thick was present within the two western trenches T1556 and T1590. The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member) and grey chalky clay was observed within the trenches.

5.19.3 A furrow within T1372 produced three sherds of 18th–19th-century pottery, but no further archaeological features were present (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.37).

5.20 Field 73 (Fig 5.31)

5.20.1 Field 73 lies immediately to the north of the A428 at Wintringham, Cambridgeshire, at TL 21848 60077. A young crop was present within the field at the time of investigation, and the ground conditions were dry. Ground level within the field falls very gently c2–3m over 250m, from a level of c46m aOD in the east.

5.20.2 Twenty-seven trenches were opened in the southern part of the field, which fell within the DCO (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.19). Of these, 16 were 50m long, 10 were 30m

long, and one was 100m long. Topsoil across the field was generally between 0.20m and 0.30m thick, and an inconsistent formation of subsoil was seen in fifteen trenches. Where present this was up to 0.26m thick. The underlying geology is boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), observed within the trenches as a mid yellowish-brown clay with chalk.

- 5.20.3 The field is occupied by the western half of an Iron Age and Roman settlement complex which covers the entirety of the field, and also extends into Field 74 to the east. Archaeological features were present in 22 trenches (10.2, Table 10.40). Furrows were recorded within 12 trenches, and generally followed the N–S alignment visible on the geophysics survey in the eastern half of the field; a small number followed a NW–SE alignment.

Late Iron Age enclosures

- 5.20.4 Two small Late Iron Age enclosures occupy the centre of the field, and associated features were investigated in T1437 and T1559. The northernmost enclosure was sub-circular and c18m in diameter. Three sections were excavated through the enclosure ditch (T1437, [143705] (see Fig 5.32 for section) and [143711]/[143713] (see Fig 5.33 for section), and T1559 [155907]), which was up to 1.3m wide and 0.7m deep, with a re-cut visible to the southeast. To the south of this enclosure is a possible second enclosure, less certainly identified, which is formed by ditches [143708] and [143718]/[143720].
- 5.20.5 Fifty metres to the east and to the south of the Roman rectangular enclosure is another possible irregular enclosure which may also have been established in the Iron Age. The eastern and western ditches which define the enclosure were investigated in T1407 and T1426. The eastern enclosure ditch [140717]/[140721] produced pottery that was Late Iron Age or possibly Early Roman in date, but the western ditch [142604]/[142608] produced a later Roman date (see Fig 5.5.33 for section).
- 5.20.6 The pottery recovered from the Iron Age features in this field suggests a later date than the enclosures which lie c400m away to the east in Field 74, though it is possible that there was some overlap in their period of use.

Roman rectangular enclosure

- 5.20.7 In the northern part of the field is a large rectangular enclosure c75m x 55m across, with an east-facing entrance. The enclosure was defined by a substantial ditch that was almost 3m wide and slightly more than 1m deep in places (seen in T1406, [140604]; T1408, [140813]; T1426, [142614] and T1443, [144306]/[144309], see Fig 5.32 for section). The fills of this feature contained pottery from a range of dates within the Roman period, but the earlier fills were dated to the 1st or 2nd century AD, and it is likely that the feature remained in use for a long period of time, with a re-cut of the ditch recorded in the section to the west. The final fill of the ditch which defined the south side of the enclosure contained a sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery.
- 5.20.8 Within the rectangular enclosure several features were recorded in T1408 in an area where a confused magnetic response was noted during the geophysics survey: two postholes [140815] and [140817], a possible post pad [140822] and a shallow rectangular feature [140819]. These may relate to a building or structure within the enclosure, but its form and extent could not be determined during the evaluation. Also within the enclosure and recorded in T1406 is a substantial ditch [140606]/[140608] that runs parallel with the north side. Its purpose was unclear, but it contained an assemblage of pottery AD 70–130.

Roman trackway

- 5.20.9 Approximately 50m to the south of the rectangular enclosure is a trackway defined by parallel ditches approximately 10m apart, which cross the site from east to west and were seen in T1398, T1437 and T1407. Several re-cuts of the northern ditch were

observed in T1407 ([140705]/[140707]/[140709]/[140711]/[140713], Fig 5.32), the deepest of which was c0.7m deep. The northern ditch was also observed to the west in T1437 ([143729]), T1398 ([139820]/[139824]/[139826]) and possibly also in T1399 ([139903]). Pottery from this feature either had a general Roman date, or was dated to the 2nd–4th century AD. At the east end of the trackway in T1407 and T1557 two further ditches were observed to the north on the same alignment, [140715] and [155721]. The northernmost, [155721], contained pottery that was 1st–2nd-century date, and it may be an earlier phase of the same land division or track (see Fig 5.33 for section).

Other Roman features

- 5.20.10 To the south of the trackway, less substantial ditches and gullies in T1392 and T1398 also shared the same E–W alignment as the trackway: [139210], [139214] and [139811]. Gully [13910] contained pottery dated 50 BC–AD 150 and [139811] contained pottery of general Roman date; but there was also a medieval ditch on the same alignment in T1392, and the dating of these features remains uncertain.
- 5.20.11 At the south end of T1392 a small and confused cluster of features may be a group of intercutting pits ([139218], [139220] and [139222]). These features had dark fills, and all contained Roman pottery.
- 5.20.12 Thirty-five metres to the southeast of the entrance of the rectangular enclosure a large pit [155715] (see Fig 5.32 for section) contained a sizeable assemblage of pottery. The lowest fill [155713] contained pottery dated AD 250–410.
- 5.20.13 To the northeast of the rectangular enclosure, four parallel ditches aligned NE–SE in T1451 ([145103], [145105], [145107] and [145108]) all contained pottery of Roman date and likely defined a series of small fields or enclosures. To the northwest of these features in T1591, N–S ditch [1591] also appears to be Roman in date.
- 5.20.14 In the west of the field a second possible rectangular enclosure identified in the geophysics survey was defined by a ditch that was seen in T1562 ([156203]), T1418 ([141809]) and T1415 ([141503]). Ditch [156203] contained pottery dated 50 BC–AD 200, suggesting that it may also be of Roman date.

Medieval and modern field boundaries

- 5.20.15 In the northeast corner of the field in T1591 N–S ditch [159107] contained pottery dated 1600–1900; this feature runs parallel to furrows in the same area. Both ditches are probably associated with medieval and post-medieval field boundaries.
- 5.20.16 Medieval/post-medieval field boundaries matching existing boundaries to the west and east also cross the southern portion of the field. In T1392 a ditch on a similar alignment [139206] contained pottery dated 1275–1400.
- 5.20.17 Close to the previous field boundary in T1395 a large pit [139505] was found to be full of broken glass and mid-20th-century ceramics, which were not retained.

5.21 Field 74 (Fig 5.34)

- 5.21.1 Field 74 is an arable field which lies to the north of the A428 at Wintringham in Cambridgeshire, at TL 22231 60086. The portion of the field which lies within the DCO is approximately 250m to the north of the present route of the A428. Ground level within the DCO lies at c48m aOD. At the time of the evaluation a crop was present, and conditions were dry. The eastern half of the Iron Age and Roman settlement and enclosure complex also in Field 73 extends into this field.
- 5.21.2 The underlying geology is boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), and clay with some chalk and limestone content was observed within the trenches. In three trenches this was overlain by a layer of subsoil that was up to 0.32m thick. Across the field, topsoil was between 0.24m and 0.44m thick.

- 5.21.3 Twenty-two trenches were excavated within the field (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.20), of which one was 25m long, three were 30m long, 17 were 50m long and 1 was 75m long. Archaeological features were present in all but one of the trenches (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.39). Excavation generally confirmed the presence of features noted on the geophysics survey, but with additional shallower gullies and ditches also present across the field.

Iron Age enclosure complex

- 5.21.4 At the southern edge of the field is the northern extent of complex of sub-circular enclosures identified during the geophysics survey, which continue beyond the limits of the DCO to the south. Excavation confirmed that these enclosures are of Iron Age date, with occupation continuing into the Late Iron Age. Features were concentrated in T1438, T1460 and T1566, where the excavated sections of enclosure ditches [143808], [143814] and [143830]/[143835] had mostly U-Shaped profiles and were up to c1m in depth (see Fig 5.35 for section of [143808]). Gully [143803] was a slighter feature and may be a roundhouse drip gully; nearby was a potential posthole that contained charred material. To the east of the main enclosure at the east end of the T1438 (and also within T1460) was a large pit, possibly a well [143828]/[143823] (see Fig 5.35 for section). This feature was excavated to a depth of 1m but the base was not reached. Fills included some that were water-lain and organic, and contained Late Iron Age pottery. A possible re-cut was later still, containing pottery dated AD 40–150. A smaller pit immediately to the north and ditch terminus [146003] within T1460 also contained pottery of general Iron Age date. To the west, ditch [156603] in T1566 was unexcavated but corresponds with an anomaly faintly visible in the geophysics survey and may be another enclosure within the complex. Further beyond this in T1439 was the corner of a fairly substantial boundary ditch just over 2m wide and up to 0.75m deep ([146305] and [146309]). This was undated but may also form part of the same complex of enclosures.

Roman enclosures

- 5.21.5 In the northeast corner of the field several ditches on a SE–NW alignment may be contemporary (T1440, [144003], [144009] and [144011]; T1453, [145309] and T1462 [146206]). These features produced a moderately-sized assemblage of Roman pottery, but ditch [144011] also contained a sherd of Huntingdonshire early medieval ware with a date of 1050–1200. If this is not intrusive, it may indicate that these features relate to a medieval field system, but it seems more likely that they are Roman in date and contemporary with the complex surrounding the rectangular enclosure in Field 73 to the west. In the same area, E–W ditch terminus [144013] also contained Roman pottery, as did a N–S ditch seen in T1436 and T1411 to the south ([143603]/[141106]). Ditch [144011] also contained a small assemblage of metal finds, including 6 iron nails, iron strap fragments, and an iron/copper alloy ?handle that was difficult to date.
- 5.21.6 In T1462 two small ditches on a N–S alignment could relate to an earlier system of enclosures, as one contained Late Iron Age pottery.

Undated ?trackway

- 5.21.7 Noted on the geophysics survey, a possible trackway extends E–W across the field, defined by a pair of ditches and extending partially into Field 73 to the west. These ditches were observed in T1424 ([142409]/[142911] and [142414]), T1427 ([142705] and [142707]), T1435 ([143506]/[143509] and [143516]) and T1565 ([156504]). A third ditch followed a similar alignment to the north in T1427 and T1435 ([142703] and [143504]). None of these features produced dated finds, but the trackway follows the alignment of both the southern edge of the field and the modern field boundary in the northern part of the field. Though this may be coincidental, it could suggest a medieval or later date.

Modern field boundary

- 5.21.8 Close to the northern boundary of the field (in T1449, T1459, T1460, T1466, T1470) a modern field boundary aligned E–W is present on 20th-century OS mapping. Ditches running parallel to this boundary in these trenches are likely to be associated with this field boundary and some were clearly of modern date, such as [144910] and [145904].

Undated activity

- 5.21.9 The remainder of the field was characterised by a low level of activity that was not closely datable. While some features aligned with modern field boundaries or furrows, and others with enclosures or features in other fields, the field is criss-crossed with ditches and gullies relating to likely agricultural activity of varying periods, and phasing could not be assigned with any confidence.

5.22 Field 75 (Fig 5.36)

- 5.22.1 Field 75 is an arable field which lies immediately to the north of the A428 and c750m to the northeast of Wintringham in Cambridgeshire, at TL 22571 60110. Areas of woodland lie to the north and southeast of the field, and ground level within the field slopes down from c50m aOD in the south to c45m aOD in the north, where at the northern boundary of the field is the Fox Brook, a small tributary of the River Great Ouse. At the time of investigation a young crop was present within the field, and conditions were dry.
- 5.22.2 Twenty-one trenches were opened within the field, of which four were 30m long and the rest were 50m long (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.21). The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member). Topsoil was generally c0.30m thick, and subsoil was present in 11 trenches, where it was generally less than 0.20m thick. At the base of the slope at the northern edge of the field in T1498 and T1502 were deposits up to 0.70m thick, formed by a combination of colluvial/alluvial deposition and plough activity. Furrows were recorded across the field following the N–S alignment that is clearly visible in the geophysics survey.
- 5.22.3 Archaeological features were recorded in nine of the trenches, though no potential features had been identified within the field during the geophysics survey (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.40). The field lies immediately to the west of a Late Iron Age enclosure in Field 76, and c100m to the east of the similarly dated enclosure recorded within Field 74.
- 5.22.4 In the southeast corner of the field and c35m to the west of the enclosure in Field 76 a 0.44m deep ‘V’-shaped ditch [156708] in T1567 (see Fig 5.37 for section) produced a small amount of pottery of Iron Age to Roman date, and is probably contemporary with the settlement in the adjacent field.



Image 12: 'V'-shaped Iron Age/Roman enclosure ditch [156708], looking SW, 1m scale

- 5.22.5 At the north edge of the field a shallow ditch which followed the alignment of the existing field boundary was present beneath the colluvial and alluvial deposits in T1498 and T1502 but produced no finds.
- 5.22.6 Elsewhere in the field shallow (up to 0.37m deep) undated linear ditches and gullies were recorded in T1419, T1430, T1450, T1461, T1479 and T1482 (Image 13). In T1419 an undated gully was cut by a modern ditch which marked a field boundary shown on 20th-century OS mapping.

5.23 Field 76 (Fig 5.38)

- 5.23.1 Field 76 is an arable field which lies immediately to the north of the present course of the A428, approximately halfway between Wintringham and Croxton in Cambridgeshire, at TL 22938 60119. The western edge of the field is skirted by a public bridleway, and the northern edge of the field is bounded by the Fox Brook, which terminates at North Farm to the east. To the south areas of woodland and gardens lie between the field and the A428. Ground level within the field slopes down towards the north and west, from a level of c52m aOD to c47m aOD. At the time of the evaluation a low crop was present within the field, and conditions were dry.
- 5.23.2 Nineteen trenches were opened within the field, of which 18 were 50m long and one was 30m long (Appendix 10.1, Table 10.22). Topsoil was generally c0.30m thick, and an inconsistent layer of subsoil was observed in three trenches (T1412, T1441 and T1458). The colluvial/alluvial layers recorded at the northern edge of Field 75 adjacent to the Fox Brook did not extend into Field 76. The field lies on boulder clay (Diamicton Till of the Oadby Member), and orangey-brown silty clay with flint, limestone and chalk inclusions was observed within the trenches.
- 5.23.3 Furrows following the N-S alignment clearly visible in the geophysics survey were present in all of the trenches, and five trenches contained archaeological features (Appendix 10.2, Table 10.41).

Late Iron Age enclosures (Fig 5.39)

- 5.23.4 In the southwest corner of the field is an irregular enclosure of Late Iron Age date, c50m long by c25m wide with a possible entrance at the southern end. During the evaluation four sections were excavated through the main enclosure ditch, which survived up to c2m wide and c1m deep, and had been re-cut over the period of its use (T1420, [142012] and [142023]/[142027]; T1432, [143206]/[143212], and T1572 [157212]; for sections see Fig 5.40). Pottery from the ditch indicated a Late Iron Age date, and some fills produced pottery dated 50 BC–AD 70. Within the main enclosure internal features including ditches and pits were excavated in T1420; ditches [142005], [142009] and [142016] produced Late Iron Age pottery. The dating of the remaining features is less certain but they are probably contemporary. To the south of the main enclosure in T1572 a shallow ditch aligned NW–SE [157203]/[157205] also contained Late Iron Age pottery and may relate to an associated enclosure; to the east in T1412 shallow ditch [141204] is similarly aligned and may be contemporary, but produced no finds.



Image 13: Late Iron Age enclosure ditch [143023] and re-cut [142027], looking NE, 2m scale

Medieval and undated features

- 5.23.5 In T1432 a 'V' shaped ditch [143215] 0.71m deep and aligned N–S adjacent to the Iron Age enclosure contained Late 12th–13th-century pottery. This feature was not identified in the geophysics survey.
- 5.23.6 In T1468 at the northern edge of the field a pair of parallel ditches are aligned E–W along the top of the field. These features were undated but run approximately parallel to furrows faintly visible in the geophysics survey.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

6.1 The flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

Introduction

- 6.1.1 In total seven pieces, weighing 49.82g, of worked flint were recovered as residual finds from later features or unstratified. The artefacts are catalogued in the Appendix (10.3, Table 10.42).

Method

- 6.1.2 All artefacts were collected by hand during the excavation. Each object was macroscopically assessed and recorded by type, condition, possible raw material and tool form.

Raw material and condition

- 6.1.3 The condition of the flint is in a good to moderate condition. The post-depositional edge damage ranged from occasional to frequent nicks of the edges. Patination, ranging from a slight white-blue discolouration to partial blue-white coverage of the surface, was present on three pieces.
- 6.1.4 The raw material ranged between light and dark grey, browns and grey-brown vitreous flint. The cortex comprises a light brown and mid grey colour.

Assemblage composition

- 6.1.5 The assemblage consists of waste flakes and blades. This comprises of six flakes, of which two are broken, and one blade. One of the flakes and the blade are soft hammer struck. Some flakes have hinge terminations or cortical striking platforms. One flake, also a possible proximal end of a soft hammer struck blade, has miscellaneous abrupt retouch on part of one lateral edge.

Discussion

- 6.1.6 The worked flint is not directly dateable with technological characteristic indicating a broad Neolithic to early Bronze Age date

6.2 The Iron Age and Roman pottery by Adam Sutton

Introduction

- 6.2.1 A total of 2,885 sherds of Iron Age and Roman pottery weighing 44.762kg were recovered from trenches in 14 fields. All of this pottery was briefly scanned, sorted, and quantified by broad ware group. For the purpose of establishing ceramic chronology, extensive reference was made to finds and analysis conducted as part of the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon project, this large scheme being only a few kilometres to the north of the A428 evaluation area and incorporating the most up-to-date information on the regional ceramic sequence (Sutton *et al* 2019). Other major assemblages from the local area are referred to where appropriate. Reports are structured by evaluation field and trench, with analytical focus being on establishing the chronological range of wares present. Note of significant finds is made in the introductory section below.
- 6.2.2 As with the pottery from Phase One of the evaluation, finds were distributed unevenly across the scheme. Table 6.1 presents a summary of Iron Age and Roman pottery finds by field, from which it can be seen that some fields were clearly more productive of pottery of these periods than others. The most obvious clusters of depositional intensity occurred around fields 65 and 73/74. Based on the ceramic evidence, these two areas seem to be the best candidates for occupation foci encountered during the Phase Two evaluation works.

Table 6.1: Quantification of Iron Age and Roman pottery by field

Field	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (g)%	Periods represented
Field 9	82	899	2.01%	M-LIA , LIA, M-LRB
Field 48	39	247	0.55%	M-LIA
Field 49	222	1947	4.35%	M-LIA, LIA, M-LRB
Field 50	1	13	0.03%	LIA
Field 56	49	1829	4.09%	M-LIA
Field 58	144	1214	2.71%	M-LIA , LIA, RB
Field 65	730	12356	27.60%	M-LIA, LIA , ERB, M-LRB
Field 66	343	3850	8.60%	M-LIA, LIA, ERB, M-LRB
Field 69	1	6	0.01%	RB
Field 70	15	66	0.15%	M-LIA
Field 73	701	11387	25.44%	M-LIA, LIA, ERB , M-LRB
Field 74	440	9834	21.97%	M-LIA, LIA, ERB , M-LRB
Field 75	6	4	0.01%	LIA
Field 76	112	1110	2.48%	LBA-EIA, M-LIA, LIA
Total	2885	44762	100.0%	-

- 6.2.3 In the case of Field 65, pottery finds ranged in date between the Middle Iron Age and the later Roman period, but may have been most intense during the Late Iron Age owing to good representation of pottery of this period. Field 66 produced a smaller amount of similar pottery, and occupation in this area might thus be chronologically related to that in Field 65. Two contexts from Field 65 produced large assemblages of pottery – (128705) a well-preserved group of early Roman wares dating to the Flavian-early Hadrianic period (c.AD 70-130) amounting to 3,009g (90 sherds, mean sherd weight 33.4g), and (128803) a group including parts of several vessels dating to the period c.AD 120-200 and amounting to 5,303g (256 sherds, mean sherd weight 20.7g). Both of these groups have been recommended for full recording during further work stages. Field 66 also produced a significant find in the form of a grog-tempered

'saucepan pot', a later Iron Age form rare in this region and interesting for its blending of the Late Iron Age grog-tempered fabric with what is generally a chronologically earlier form. This find is also recommended for proper publication. Residuality has been deemed to have been high in pottery groups from these fields, suggesting fairly intense and sustained occupation of the area over an extended period of time.

- 6.2.4 Fields 73 and 74 also produced a closely comparable range of wares to one-another, suggesting that occupation within these two fields may refer to one settlement 'zone', also occupied between the later Iron Age and the later Roman period. Later Iron Age pottery was also largely residual in these fields, being found in diagnostically Roman contexts. Trench 1557 in Field 73 produced some noteworthy finds in the form of a well-preserved and large group from (155710) dating to the later second or third century AD. This group included a stamped samian Dragendorff 31 base sherd and much of a necked jar in Horningsea greyware, amongst other identifiable vessel types. The samian stamp was fragmentary and comprised the final letters of the stamp, reading "...OR.F"; it is currently unidentified pending consultation of a samian ware specialist. Additionally, two beakers – one in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware and the other in imported Central Gaulish black-slipped ware, came from contexts in this trench, as did a near-complete bead-rimmed dish in Lower Nene Valley greyware. It is suggested that the deposition of several substantially complete vessels in this field may signify primary deposition and an occupation focus nearby. The presence of samian and other imported finewares, and amphorae from Field 74, suggests that the site had at least some limited involvement with imperial supply routes. Other sites in the immediate region have produced limited but consistent amounts of imported non-samian middle Roman finewares and amphorae, such as sites 1 and 8 on the A421 bypass (Stansbie 2007, 239-40; 249-50; 255) demonstrating that this is a wider feature of assemblages of this date.
- 6.2.5 The remainder of the pottery consisted of small, highly fragmentary groups, with several of the fields producing less than ten sherds. In most cases, these small groups contained only Iron Age wares, suggesting a pattern of extensive but low-intensity pottery deposition in many parts of the evaluation area. These groups were supplemented by Roman wares in the case of fields 9, 49, 58, and 69, though in reduced quantities and frequency compared to the Iron Age wares. A similar pattern for the deposition of Iron Age pottery was noted in the Phase One report (Sutton 2020, 51) and contributes to this observation.
- 6.2.6 In contrast to the pottery recovered from Phase One, during Phase Two comparatively little Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered. The only ceramic evidence of occupation during this period came in the form of a single sherd of flint-tempered ware among the predominantly later Iron Age group from (142015) in Field 76. This lack of post-Deverel-Rimbury material might have to do with the greater number of fields included in Phase Two which are outside of the major river valley present in the evaluation area (that of the Great Ouse), river valleys being hotspots for finds of LBA/EIA material and occupation in this part of the country (cf. Dawson 2007, 59-61).
- 6.2.7 As in the Phase One evaluation, the late Roman period was also poorly represented during Phase Two works. While several fields produced good assemblages of early and mid-Roman pottery, pottery with the key chronological markers of 4th-century dates (e.g. thick-walled 'coarseware' Lower Nene Valley colour-coats, shelly ware hook-rimmed jars, beaded-and-flanged bowls, etc.) were rare. Wares with *termini post quem* of AD 240 or later amounted to 143 sherds, of which 97 came from a single context (144010) in Field 74. Ceramic identifiers for this period are plentiful and so this does not appear to be a problem of recognition; more likely that this period is genuinely of lesser significance at the sites investigated.

Character of the assemblage

- 6.2.8 The Iron Age pottery is typified by scored and plain hand-built wares, predominantly in shelly and sandy fabrics, these being typical ceramic traits for the period and region. In the Late Iron Age grog-tempered wheelmade wares were common, with more limited amounts of shelly and sandy wares in related types. The latter are common in Cambridgeshire, being made at, for example, Greenhouse Farm (Gibson & Lucas 2002) and Addenbrookes (Evans *et al* 2008). No Iron Age imports were identified.
- 6.2.9 Roman wares were typified by greywares, oxidised wares, and white wares, with Horningsea wares common amongst the two former categories. Horningsea wares were associated with Fields 65, 66, 73 and 74. It is notable that no Horningsea wares were noted in the Phase One works. This may be explained by the emphasis on fields in the western part of the scheme, in the Great Ouse valley, which is further away from the Horningsea production sites and likely just outside of the distribution of the ware (cf. Evans *et al* 2017, fig.3.22), whilst the Phase One fields in the eastern end of the scheme were predominantly Iron Age and earliest Roman in date.
- 6.2.10 Limited amounts of regional imports such as Verulamium-region wares were also present in the early Roman period. Later in the Roman period Lower Nene Valley wares appear and include the colour-coated ware, greyware, and white ware. These are supplemented by small amounts of Oxfordshire wares and shelly wares in late Roman forms. These wares are all typical of the period and region. Samian was found in fields 9, 49, 65, 66, 69, 73 and 74, suggesting a low but even distribution across the Roman sites within the evaluation area. This is consistent with known patterns established on Roman rural sites more widely (e.g. Brindle 2018). The other imported finewares and amphorae found in Field 73 have been flagged up as significant of wider supply patterns, it being noted that other contemporary sites in the region have produced small amounts of related wares likely procured through similar long-distance exchange/shipment methods to how these imports arrived at the Field 73 site.

Recommendations

- 6.2.11 The Phase One pottery synthesis did not include a list of recommendations, though the individual pottery reports included in the appendix did. It should be borne in mind that the recording done on the A428 pottery to date comprises the lowest possible level of detail in order to establish the basics of chronology and assemblage character, and that further work is required in order to bring the records for significant finds up to the minimum industry standards (Barclay *et al* 2016, 16-17). The recommendations from the Phase One reports comprised: -
- Consultation of a dedicated samian specialist for identification of the stamp on the samian cup from (5422) in Field 34;
 - Full recording of the substantial Late Iron Age and Roman groups recovered from Trench 21 in Field 95, including illustration of substantial profiles as necessary and research into the possible Verulamium-region amphora from (2117).

In addition, the following recommendations are made in relation to the Phase Two pottery: -

- Full recording of the substantial Roman groups recovered from (128705) and (128803) in Field 65, including illustration of substantial profiles as necessary;
- Illustration and publication of the grog-tempered saucepan pot from Field 66 context (138215);

- Consultation of a dedicated samian specialist for identification of the stamp on the samian bowl from (155710);
- Full recording & illustration of vessels from Trench 1557 in Field 73, including the large group from (155710).

6.2.12 This recording and publication work should be conducted either at a final stage of the post-excavation evaluation, or alternatively, the pottery from the evaluation works should be treated as a component of the material recovered from any subsequent mitigation works and recorded fully at that stage.

6.3 The early medieval pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

6.3.1 The post-Roman pottery was recorded using the system of codes and chronologies suggested by Spoerry (2016) for Cambridgeshire, as follows:

DNEOT:	Developed St Neots Ware , AD1050-1250.
HUNEMW:	Huntingdonshire Early Medieval Ware , AD 1050-1200.
HUNFSW:	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware , AD 1175-1300.
MSGW:	Medieval Sandy Greyware , AD 1150-1500.
NEOT:	St Neots Ware , c. AD875-1100.
SHW:	Shelly Coarseware , AD1100-1400.
STAM:	Stamford Ware , AD875-1200.

The following were also noted:

Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery, granite fabric, 5th – 9th century.

IA:	All Iron Age
LBA:	All Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
RB:	All Romano-British

Field 65

6.3.2 A single sherd of early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery weighing 7g occurred in context 128517. It is a plain bodysherd in a granitic fabric. Pottery of this type in this fabric is well-known in the area (eg. Blinkhorn 2005). The sherd is undecorated, and thus can only be dated to the broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th-9th century). It is in good condition and appears reliably stratified.

Field 69

6.3.3 A single sherd of post-Roman pottery weighing 125g occurred in context 137006. It is a fairly large fragment from the rim and upper body of a small jar in a Group 1 fabric of middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware, fabric IPS1 of the Cambridgeshire type-series (Spoerry 2016), and dateable to AD720-850. The sherd is in reasonably good condition, and appears reliably stratified. There have been a number of finds of such pottery in the Ouse Valley and its hinterland in recent times, at places such as Eaton Socon, Gamlingay and Tempsford (Blinkhorn 2012, 72).

Field 70

6.3.4 The pottery assemblage comprised 259 sherds with a total weight of 1709g. It was mainly of Saxo-Norman and earlier medieval date, although a few sherds of late Bronze Age (12 sherds, 45g), Iron Age (13 sherds, 30g) and Romano-British (1 sherd, 5g) material were also noted.

6.3.5 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 6.2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

6.3.6 The late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material is in a slightly sandy fabric with fragments of angular calcined flint, while the fragments of IA pot from are in a slightly sandy fabric with sparse fine shell inclusions. Both are very typical of their respective periods in the region (e.g. Percival 2019).

6.3.7 The post-Roman material is largely of Saxo-Norman date and displays a range of traits typical of the pottery of the period in the region in terms of both fabric and vessel forms. By far the most common fabric type is later St. Neots Ware, DNEOT, with the range of

forms a typical mixture of jars and inturned-rim bowls, many of which have external sooting. The mean sherd weight for the DNEOT assemblage is low (5.9g), but this is a reflection of the friable nature of the pottery rather than its level of deposition. Similar mean sherd weights were displayed by the stratified late Saxon and Saxo-Norman St Neots Ware assemblages at the settlement at West Cotton, Northamptonshire (Blinkhorn 2010). Also, many of the vessels from here are well-represented, and appear to be the product of primary deposition. For example, the assemblage from context (132512) is mostly from a single vessel. The pot in question is a cylindrical jar, a form of specialist cooking vessel which was a speciality of the shelly ware industries of the south-east Midlands from the late 10th-13th century (*ibid.*). Another rim from such a vessel occurred in context (136009) along with a sherd of Stamford Ware, with further rims noted in contexts (133109), (133111), and (134113). The small assemblage of Stamford Ware was all in the fine white fabric typical of the 11th-12th century (Kilmurry 1980).

- 6.3.8 The medieval pottery mostly comprised a few small sherds from jars, other than three large sherds of MSGW from context (136018) which are from a single curfew (fire-cover).
- 6.3.9 It would appear therefore that most, if not all the post-Roman pottery groups are from reliably stratified primary deposits, and that there is well-preserved Saxo-Norman domestic settlement activity within the immediate vicinity of these excavations.

Field 73

- 6.3.10 Two sherds of early/middle Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery weighing a total of 18g occurred in context (142609). They are from two different vessels, both in granitic fabrics. One is a small fragment from the rim of a jar with an original diameter of 140mm. It is 8% complete. The other is from the shoulder of a similar vessel. Pottery of this type in these fabrics is well-known in the area (e.g. Blinkhorn 2005). Both sherds are undecorated, and thus can only be dated to the broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th- 9th century). They are both in good condition and appear reliably stratified.

Table 6.2: Pottery occurrence in Field 70 by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	LBA		IA		RB		NEOT		STAM		DNEOT		HUNEMW		SHW		MSGW		HUNFSW		Date	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
131403	4	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
131405	7	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
131407	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LBA
131607	-	-	7	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA
131610	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
131625	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	LSAX?
132003	-	-	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	IA
132512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	249	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
133103	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	9	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
133107	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	9	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
133109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
133111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	45	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
133117	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
134110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
134113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
135203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
135205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	21	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
135209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
135211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11thC
135213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
135214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
136009	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	12	26	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
136015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	21	3	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
136018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	10	3	238	2	22	-	L12thC
136020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
136022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M11thC
Total	12	45	13	30	1	5	7	31	3	23	211	1252	6	53	1	10	3	238	2	22		

6.4 The medieval and post-medieval pottery by Jennifer McNulty

- 6.4.1 A total of 292 sherds of pottery dating from the early medieval to the post-medieval period, weighing 2867g, were recovered from 11 fields during the second phase of trial trenching excavations (Table 6.3). Fabrics were recorded according to the Cambridgeshire county type series (Spoerry 2016) and the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Forms were identified using the Cambridgeshire type series and the Medieval Pottery Research Group forms classification guide (MPRG, 1998).

Table 6.3: Medieval and post-medieval pottery count

Field	Count	Weight (g)
Field 49	2	29
Field 56	10	184
Field 57	24	798
Field 58	3	83
Field 65	1	5
Field 66	1	10
Field 70	223	1575
Field 72	3	15
Field 73	14	119
Field 74	2	23
Field 76	9	26
Total	292	2867

- 6.4.2 Overall, with the exceptions of fields 57 and 70, the assemblages by field were fragmentary and undiagnostic. When the counts and weights of these fields are discounted, the overall average sherd weight is only 11g and few forms were identifiable. The most substantial assemblage came from Field 70, accounting for 76% by count and 55% by weight of the overall assemblage. Field 57 was the next most substantial field with 8% by count but nearly 28% by weight. These fields combined account for over 80% of the medieval and post-medieval assemblage.
- 6.4.3 Fields 56, 70, 73 and 74 were the only fields to produce early and/or high medieval pottery. The early medieval fabrics identified include regional sandy wares and developed St. Neots ware. More regional sandy wares were identified in the high medieval assemblage, as well as Brill/Boarstall ware. It is of note that despite the proximity of the fields to St. Neots, developed St. Neots ware was only present in Field 70.
- 6.4.4 A range of early medieval forms were identified from Field 70, such as jars, including cooking jars, and inturned-rim bowls. External sooting present on many of these vessels indicate that they were placed on or near fires. Two further medieval vessel forms of note were recorded; a pedestal lamp base from Field 74 and a jar rim with pie-crust decoration from Field 73. Both of these vessel forms have parallels from the Walden House excavations in Huntingdon (Spoerry, 2016, 156 & 167).
- 6.4.5 The post-medieval fabrics consisted of a range of English stonewares, slipwares and refined earthenwares. There was no evidence for any vessels imported from Europe or beyond. Methods of decoration recorded included salt-glazing and underglaze transfer printing in a range of colours. Of the post-medieval forms that were identified, most were related to storage or consumption of food and drink, such as jars, bowls, dishes and plates. Two near complete inkwells were also recovered from Field 57.

- 6.4.6 The majority of the medieval and later pottery recovered does not indicate any substantial activity on or near the site, with the exception of Field 70. Most of the pottery is heavily fragmented and abraded, indicating that these were not primary depositions. The absence of developed St. Neots ware from 10 of the fields despite the close location of the trial trenches to St. Neots could also indicate a lack of primary depositions and/or domestic medieval settlements. The fabrics and forms where identifiable are commonly found in the county and the wider region.

6.5 The ceramic building material by Rob Atkins

- 6.5.1 The assemblage recovered from the Phase 2 evaluation trenches comprised mostly brick and tile, probably largely derived from manure scatters. A small concentration of late medieval to early post-medieval brick and tile from Field 70, Trench 1352, could be of significance, but this suggestion is very tentative. A building dating to between cAD 1800 and 1840 is likely to have stood in Field 56 near to Trench 1137.

Field 56

- 6.5.2 A large assemblage of brick and tile dating to cAD 1800 presumably denotes there had been a building of this period near to Trench 1137. No building can be identified from historic mapping immediately adjacent to the trench, but the farm buildings of Eynesbury Fields Farm stood around 120m to the north-west as shown on Ordnance Survey mapping of 1884 until the late 1970s, which may be the source of this material. All other material from this field comprised modern drain fragments.

Field 58

- 6.5.3 A small scatter of probable medieval tile fragments presumably derived from manure scatters.

Field 65

- 6.5.4 A small scatter of medieval tile fragments presumably derived from manure scatters.

Field 70

- 6.5.5 A small mixed assemblage of probable late medieval and/or post-medieval brick and tile fragments were recovered. The early brick fragment from context (711) is on a sanded base and side and is 67mm thick. Lime mortar was attached to the fragment. It dates to between c15th and mid-17th centuries. The small quantity of brick and tile were of a similar date and largely recovered from Trench 1352. It is possible that these remains may have derived from structure(s) relatively close by and were not deposited from manure scatters.

Field 73

- 6.5.6 Two possible Roman brick/tile were recovered from Trench 1408 and a scatter of tile were found dating from at least the medieval period.

Field 74

- 6.5.7 Three tile fragments were found in this field and presumably derived from manure scatters.

Field 76

- 6.5.8 A single tile fragment was found in this field and presumably derived from a manure scatter.

6.6 The fired clay by Mary-Ellen Crothers

6.6.1 The fired clay assemblage, where identifiable, suggests the presence of heated structures, such as ovens or kilns. Fired clay is not generally datable although the discovery of a kiln bar suggests that some of the assemblage may date to the late Iron Age or Roman period. Kiln or oven fabric was present in fields 48, 56, 65, 66, 69, 70, 73 and 76. The condition of the assemblage is largely moderate, although a significant proportion is abraded or in small fragments with no surfaces or diagnostic features upon which to base a confident analysis.

Field 48

6.6.2 The fired clay from this field probably derives from a kiln as it has been subjected to very high heat, probably on multiple occasions.

Field 49

6.6.3 The clay material from this field is largely undiagnostic.

Field 56

6.6.4 A kiln spacer was found in Field 56 and the kiln or oven material found in the vicinity may derive from a kiln, possibly Roman or Iron Age in date. It is likely that the kiln fabric from (113713) represents two phases of construction, possibly a partial rebuild or a mend.

Field 65

6.6.5 The majority of the clay is non-identifiable due to lack of diagnostic features and the small size of the fragments. However, some may derive from kilns or ovens.

Field 66

6.6.6 The most significant elements of the fired clay assemblage were found in Field 66. A fragment of a Roman kiln bar and fragments of probable kiln or oven fabric were recovered. In addition, possible test firing pieces were present. Some of the undatable oven or kiln material from this field may be associated with the evidence of a Roman kiln.

Field 69

6.6.7 The clay may represent an item of kiln furniture, possibly a supporting block or pillar.

Field 70

6.6.8 The clay from this field may represent an oven, due to the hardened, smooth surface.

Field 73

6.6.9 Possible kiln or oven material was present in this field, although the remainder of the fragments are not possible to analyse with confidence.

Field 74

6.6.10 No diagnostic fired clay was found in Field 74

Field 75

6.6.11 No diagnostic fired clay was found in Field 75

Field 76

6.6.12 The clay from (157204) may derive from a kiln support.

6.7 The glass by Claire Finn

- 6.7.1 A total of 2.89kg of glass were recovered from trenches in Phase 2 of the A428 evaluation. Only one object dated prior to the 19th century, and this was a bead of possible Roman date. All of the post-medieval glass came from beverage bottles or food jars, primarily from the basal fill (113605) of the post-medieval pond in Trench 1136, Field 57.

Food jars

- 6.7.2 Food jars were best represented by a complete colourless glass jar from context (113604). This was machine made, straight-sided with a vertical mould line. The short neck was finished with a wide rim. The jar was embossed around the heel with text "MADE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM/ 16", and on the base with FMF/ CTG. It had a wide bore opening. Although it could have been manufactured to contain a variety of food products, such as pickled goods, jam is considered more likely. The logos on the jar's base include "CTG" of the Canning Town Glassworks which was producing bottle glass from at least 1890 (GG 2020, Watts 2013), and "FMF" which was the mark of the Food Manufacturers' Federation, established in 1913 to represent food producers in the UK (FDF 2020). The FMF was at its height in the 1930s, which is when this jar was probably produced. At least three other incomplete jars were of similar date and manufacture type.
- 6.7.3 Another food jar from this assemblage is a highly fragmented flat-sided amber jar of the type which became distinctive for yeast and meat extracts during the early 20th century. It was handmade in a mould, as evidence by the seam height and applied packer-type finish on a long neck. Moulding on one narrow side of the jar reads, "...LIM..." from the full text BOVRIL LIMITED, a product launched on the UK market in 1886. The base of the jar reads "L&T / ...3", probably a batch number. The jar dates from the early 20th century and certainly prior to 1913, after which date Bovril phased out the use of hand-made jars in favour of machine-made for their products.

Drink bottles

- 6.7.4 A number of bottles which would have contained beverages were recovered. The earliest was probably a bottle from (155109; Field 58). This survived as a mouth-blown green glass bottle neck with a hand applied blob finish. This is probably a mid-late 19th-century beer bottle.
- 6.7.5 Several of the bottles from (113605) demonstrate evidence of local manufacturing, particularly breweries based in St Neots and Bedford. Two pieces came from a cylindrical olive brown bottle embossed with the oval body text "DAY & S ..." of Day & Sons brewery. This was a mouth-blown bottle, probably for beer, and dates to the late 1800s. John Hill Day of Bedford bought the Priory Brewery in St Neots in 1814 (C S P 1911). After 1854 the company began to trade as Day and Son. After Francis Day's death, his widow and son Francis continued to run the business until 1919 (Town & County Directories 1901).
- 6.7.6 Two incomplete thick-walled self-coloured cylindrical Codd-type bottles are embossed with the name of local brewery JORDAN & ADDINGTON / ST NEOTS. The millers Jordan and Addington manufactured aerated water and other products since at least 1901 on New Street in St Neots, and they took over the former Day brewery at St Neots priory after 1919 (Kelly's Directory 1854; Harrod Directory 1876, Jevstar 2020). The Codd type bottles, which were stoppered with a marble sealed inside the bottle neck, were first patented in the UK in 1870 (Munsey 1970); these examples could date up to the end of the 19th century.
- 6.7.7 A thick-walled cylindrical soda or beer bottle is embossed with the text BARRY / BREWER / EATON SOCON. The brewery was initially known as the Eaton

Bedfordshire Brewery Co. and also Eagle Brewery, and stood on the Great North Road in St Neots. It was operated by JJ Barry between around 1904 and 1911. A similar bottle in self-coloured glass was represented by nine pieces which could largely be reconstructed. One of the screw-threaded necks probably came from this bottle; see below. This bottle was made in a post-bottom mould, with seams that curled over the heel to the circular, flat kick-up base, embossed with batch mark A / 192. The side of the bottle was embossed with MARS...ROS / (HUNTINGDON) LTD / in an oval shape, containing the central text TRADE MARK around the emblem of a stag's head. This bottle, which dated to the first quarter of the 20th century, came from the Marshall Brothers' Brewery, which operated out of 123 High Street, Huntingdon, after James Marshall bought the brewery at the Chequers from George Marcall in 1864, registering as Marshall Bros in 1910. The brewery merged with other local companies to form Huntingdon Breweries Ltd in 1932, and the bottle fits well within this operation date range (Brewing History Society 2020).

- 6.7.8 Three bottles had evidence of being sealed with screw-threaded stoppers. One surviving bottle lip in self-coloured glass had a brandy finish with an internal screw thread probably machine finished and dating from the first quarter of the 20th century (113605). Two bottles still had their internal screw stoppers in situ. These were both hard rubber stoppers with a softer rubber gasket surviving which would have which sealed against the rim at the top of the bottle. One large green glass bottle had a stopper marked with the text CHARLES WELL Co / BEDFORD, a brewery established in Bedfordshire in 1876, although this bottle dates from the mid-late 20th-century. The bottle itself did not have embossed text.
- 6.7.9 The second surviving stopper, which was also still sited within a bottle neck, was moulded with the text PAINE & Co LTD / BREWERS / ST. NEOTS. The bottle neck was from a thick-walled self-coloured bottle with a wide crown finish, probably from beer or soda. James Paine's brewery in St Neots occupied a large ornate building on the south side of the Market Square, which is still extant, from 1831 to 1877. After this the company took on more partners and operated under the name Paine's and Co, before becoming a public limited liability company as Paine and Co. Ltd in 1896. It was still trading under this name until at least 1955; this bottle, which had an applied brandy finish, probably dates from the earlier part of this trading name (Young, 1996; Tebbutt 1978).
- 6.7.10 A few other fragments of bottle showed embossing, only some of which could be further identified to breweries or glass manufacturers. Another moulded bottle for which the manufacturer could be identified was a colourless conical bottle "A. ALEXANDER & Co./ LEEDS & LONDON". This bottle was probably manufactured between 1884 and 1913 when Alfred Alexander's Leeds factory was still producing bottles with this text (Lockhart 2013). This may have been a Codd bottle, although this could not be determined.
- 6.7.11 A cylindrical amber brown bottle was slightly unusual in that the embossed text ran vertically up the length of the body on two sides, rather than arranged in a circular or oval panel. The text, which could not be clearly identified, may have read "...MPSON & Co..." and on the reverse have ended with "...K" up near the shoulder. This can be broadly dated to the last quarter of the 19th century.
- 6.7.12 A later example is the machine-made beer bottle of brown glass, embossed on the body with the text "...TOTF(O)...", and on the base with the batch number Q532. This is probably mid-20th century in date.

Chemists/ medicine bottles

- 6.7.13 Unusually for an assemblage of this date, there were very few bottles which could clearly be identified as originally containing other household products, such as medicines, which probably indicates the non-domestic nature of this assemblage. Two

flat-sided bottles are probably the only examples of this function type from this group; both came from the pond fill (113605). A flat-sided aqua bottle only survived as part of one face with the moulded text "...SOMS.../ LEE(D)...". A second, bluer bottle had slightly better survival as the base was found, showing it to be rectangular with flattened corners (an elongated octagon) in pale blue. Bottles of this shape and colour were often used as chemists' bottles for prescriptions from the late 19th century.

Bead

- 6.7.14 A broken half bead was recovered from fill (113713) of enclosure ditch [113716] in Field 56. The bead, which is of self-coloured translucent aqua glass, in a good and stable condition. It is globular or slightly annular in shape with a single central perforation which would have allowed the bead to be strung. The bead has a height of 8.2mm and, as complete, would have had a diameter of around 10.0mm. The perforation would have had an internal diameter of around 5.0mm.
- 6.7.15 Simple undecorated beads of this type have been in use from the Iron Age to the post-medieval period and are difficult to date in isolation. Considering the high quality of the glass, a Roman date is proposed, but given the late Iron Age date of the pottery from the context, an Iron Age date is not improbable. This bead would be described within Guido's classification (1978) as a Group 7 (small); and in Foulds' updated typology (2017) as a Class 1; 106.

6.8 Small finds by Tora Hylton

- 6.8.1 A total of 56 registered finds were recovered during Phase 2 of the A428 trenching.
- 6.8.2 The majority were of iron alloy, including: 27 examples of nails, possible nails, and bolts; 8 fragments of strap; and 7 rods, spikes or bars. One iron artefact from Trench 1440 (Field 74) could possibly be dated from the Roman/ Iron Age. This was a circular-sectioned rod of iron, forged into a semi-circle and coated with copper-alloy sheet, possibly a bucket handle (144010.9). This material should be x-rayed for more detailed identification.
- 6.8.3 Post-medieval or modern iron artefacts included three links of iron chain (116305.1) from Trench 1163 (Field 56), a D-clamp (155109.1) from Trench 1551 (Trench 58), as well as a horseshoe (113605.3), possible handle (113605.7) and a curved enamel sheet perhaps from a chamber pot (113605.8) all from Trench 1136 (Field 57).
- 6.8.4 Three fragments of metalworking slag came from ditch [137518] (Field 66), and one piece of fuel ash slag came from ditch [113706] (Field 56).
- 6.8.5 Two post-medieval/ modern white metal-alloy (pewter) artefacts came from a fill of pond [1136056] in Trench 1136 (Field 57). A miniature teapot came from child's tea service or doll's house, and there was also an ornate U-shaped handle with cast decoration.

6.9 The clay tobacco pipe by Jennifer McNulty

- 6.9.1 Two co-joining stem fragments, with a total length of 46mm and weighing 4g, were recovered from Field 58, Trench 1189. The small size of the bore hole indicates a late 18th to 19th-century date, as hole diameters reduced in size with changes in technique and the use of finer wire.

6.10 Slag by Sander Aerts

- 6.10.1 A small collection of ferrous and non-diagnostic slag fragments was collected from fields 56, 58, 66 and 76 (Table 6.4). The larger quantities of slag from Trench 1140 were retrieved from the topsoil, and are likely modern materials with no archaeological value and have therefore not been further investigated. The remaining quantities of slag are minimal and/or undiagnostic and have limited research value. It would be recommended to not retain the materials for archiving, no further work is required on this assemblage.

Table 6.4: Slag quantities in grams by fill

Field	Trench	Fill	Wt. (g)
56	1137	13	30
56	1140	1	1039
58	1172	27	11
58	1176	2	758
58	1176	14	4
66	1375	17	8
76	1572	11	10

6.11 The human bone by Chris Chinnock

- 6.11.1 A single fragment of human bone was recovered from the secondary fill of boundary ditch [136706] in Trench 1367, Field 66. The fragment of bone is part of a parietal bone from the skull with a small portion of the coronal suture visible along one edge. The small size of the fragment and lack of any other diagnostic elements meant that it could not be sided as either left or right. Without further elements of the skeleton, no further demographic or other osteological data could be captured. The fragment of bone displays moderately eroded edges though large parts of the surface of the bone are fairly well preserved.

6.12 The animal bone by Sander Aerts

Introduction and methodology

- 6.12.1 A total of 2942 fragments of animal bone was recovered from 15 fields (*Fig 6.1*). The fragments were quantified using the NISP method (number of identified specimens per taxon) where identification was attempted on all remains with diagnostic features. A catalogue of all remains per fill is given per field. Sheep and goat remains were grouped together due to the similarities in skeletal morphology. Unidentifiable mammal remains were categorised as large mammal (cattle-sized), medium mammal (sheep-sized) or unknown mammal. No small mammal remains were observed (cat-sized or smaller). The animal bones were identified using the MOLA Northampton reference collection and Schmid (1972).
- 6.12.2 Signs of butchery, gnawing and burning were recorded on all bone fragments that were at least identifiable to size category. Butchering marks were recorded as 'cut', 'chop' or 'saw', their locations on the bones identified using the butchering codes as described by Lauwerier (1988).
- 6.12.3 The animal bone is discussed in more detail per field in the Appendix (10.10, Table 10.81 to Table 10.94).

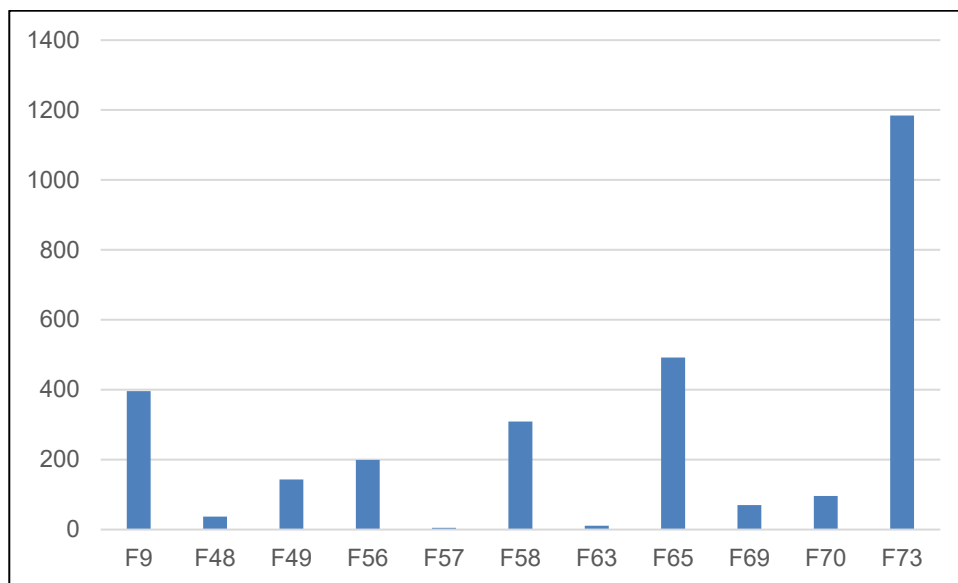


Fig 6.1: Animal bone fragments per field

- 6.12.4 The animal bone assemblage consists primarily of remains of common domesticates. Similar to the findings during the fields from phase 1, cattle, horse and sheep/goat (ovicaprids) remains are most commonly found. Some remains of pig, dog and chicken were present.
- 6.12.5 Wild taxa are possibly present in the form of red- and roe deer remains, unidentified bird bones and some lagomorph remains. A more extensive reference collection would need to be used in order to identify the exact species.
- 6.12.6 Relatively few remains showed traces of butchering or working., which may be the result of the abrasion of the bone surfaces. However, butchering marks were found on remains of cattle, ovicaprids and pig, and appear to relate to dismembering the carcass and skinning. Some red deer antler fragments showed traces of working. A number of remains showed traces of carnivore gnawing, most likely caused by dogs. Few fragments were burnt or calcined, indicating that the remains were not immediately deposited.

Conclusions

- 6.12.7 The animal bone from the A428 trenching, phase two has produced a large assemblage of poorly to moderately well-preserved remains. The majority of the remains relates to domestic animals that were kept around the settlement for economic purposes, including cattle and sheep/goats, and to a lesser extent horses, pigs and chickens. Dogs were kept as pets, and were given some of the butchering waste. Evidence for butchering and skinning was found on remains of cattle, sheep/goats and pig.
- 6.12.8 Red deer and roe deer may have been hunted, or the antlers could have been collected. Some of the red deer fragments showed traces of working, although it is not clear what they were used to manufacture out of.
- 6.12.9 A rabbit or hare bone from Field 66 warrants further investigation. The humerus was found associated with Iron Age pottery, and rabbits are currently only thought to be introduced in the Roman period in Britain. It could, however, be a native hare bone fragment, or an intrusive rabbit fragment.

6.13 The environmental remains by Sander Aerts

Introduction and methodology statement

- 6.13.1 The samples from the A428 trenching were processed at MOLA Northampton and MOLA London through bulk flotation. A siraf tank fitted with a 500 micron nylon mesh was used, along with a 250 micron test sieve to retrieve the flots. The analysis of the remains was carried out using a low-power binocular microscope (Brunel MX1) with a magnification range of 10x-40x. Identification of the remains were aided by the MOLA Northampton reference collection for cereal crops, as well as Cappers, Bekker and Jans (2006) and Neef, Cappers and Bekker (2012).
- 6.13.2 A proportion of the samples produced carbonized crops, predominately cereals although some pulses were noted. A number of weeds and herbs of arable land were also identified. Charcoal and land snails were common in most fills.
- 6.13.3 A total of 120 samples were submitted for assessment. A concordance table with summarised stratigraphic information is provided in Appendix 10.11, Table 10.95.

Field 9

- 6.13.4 The environmental samples from Field 9 produced a relatively diverse assemblage of carbonized cultivated plant remains and dewatered seeds of common herbs and weeds (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.96).
- 6.13.5 Wheat grains (*Triticum sp.*) were identified from Trench 1011, fill (101103) and Trench 1023, fill (102311). Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) was found from Trench 1030, fill (103007). Unidentifiable cereal grains were found from trenches 1011, 1020, 1023 and 1030. Fill (102311) of Trench 1023 also produced a carbonized bean-type seed (*Fabaceae sp.*)
- 6.13.6 A number of weed seeds typically associated with arable land were identified, and include goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), cleaver (*Galium aparine*) and knotweeds (*Polygonaceae sp.*).
- 6.13.7 Charcoal and snail shells, both terrestrial and aquatic, were found in various fills.

Field 48

- 6.13.8 Fill (107103) from Trench 1071 and fill (107205) from Trench 1072 were sampled, but produced only charcoal fragments and some shells of terrestrial snails (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.97).

Field 49

- 6.13.9 The samples from Field 49 produced few remains of carbonized cereal grains. No other crops or weed seeds were found (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.98). Fill (109009) of Trench (1090) produced one possible wheat grain (*Triticum sp.*). Carbonized grains of wheat and oat (*Avena sp.*) were found from fill (109407) from Trench (1094), along with various unidentified grain kernels.
- 6.13.10 Concentrations of charcoal and terrestrial snail shells were present in all sampled fills.

Field 56

- 6.13.11 The environmental soil samples from Field 56 produced no carbonized archaeobotanical remains (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.99). A dewatered knotweed (*Polygonum sp.*) seed was identified from Trench 1122, fill (112207). Charcoal fragments and snail shells were present in all sampled fills.

Field 58

- 6.13.12 Field 58 produced few paleoenvironmental remains (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.100). Carbonized grain kernels were observed from trenches 1176 and 1214 but were all

too heavily distorted for identification purposes. Seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*) were identified from Trench 1172, fill (117215).

Field 65

- 6.13.13 A total of 8 environmental samples from Field 65 produced carbonized cereal grains (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.101). These mainly relate to wheat grains (both bread-wheat type and emmer/spelt-type grains), as well as unidentifiable kernels from trenches 1285, fills (128511) and (128521), Trench 1286, fill (128613), Trench 1288, fill (128803), Trench 1289 fill (128905), Trench 1291, fill (129104) and Trench 1310, fill (131003). Fill (128921) from Trench 1289 produced the largest grain assemblages, comprising wheat grains, an oat grain and a possible barley grain. Kiln fill (128307) from Trench 1283 produced large quantities of charcoal.
- 6.13.14 Few remains of dewatered weed seeds were found, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), a small bean/pulse (Fabaceae sp.), and a knotweed seed (Polygonaceae sp.). Remains of terrestrial and (semi-)aquatic snails were common.

Field 66

- 6.13.15 A total of 16 soil samples from four different trenches were analysed (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.102). The samples produced some carbonized cereal grains, of which most were too fragmented or abraded for identification. A few wheat grains came from Trench 1376, fill (137603) and Trench 1382, fill (138206). A possible charred pulse was identified from fill (136711) from Trench 1367.

Field 70

- 6.13.16 Field 70 produced a rich paleoenvironmental assemblage which predominately relates to cereal crops (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.103). Particularly trenches 1325, 1331 and 1360 produced carbonized cereal grain kernels. Wheat grains (*Triticum* sp.) were most abundant, but additionally barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was identified from Trench 1360.
- 6.13.17 Singular remains of (possible) bean-type seeds were identified from trenches 1331 and 1360. A charred pea (*Pisum* sp.) was observed from Trench 1360, fill (136015). Possible hazelnut fragments were observed from fill (136009) of Trench 1360.
- 6.13.18 Few remains of common dewatered weed seeds were present, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and cleaver (*Galium aparine*). Charcoal and snail shells were present in all fills.

Field 73

- 6.13.19 A total of 22 samples were submitted from Field 73 (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.104). Some (bread-) wheat grains were identified from Trench 1398, fills (139823) and (139835), as well as Trench 1407, fill (140735). An unidentifiable grain kernel was observed from Trench 1437, fill (143710). Fill (144804) from Trench 1448 produced wheat grains, seemingly both bread wheat and emmer/spelt wheat, as well as a barley grain and an oat grain.
- 6.13.20 A dewatered fool's parsley seed (*Cynapium aethusa*) was identified from Trench 1398, fill (139808) and a dewatered black bindweed seed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) was identified from Trench 1437, fill (143703).

Field 74

A total of 7 environmental soil samples from three trenches were analysed (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.105). Moderate concentrations of wheat and unidentifiable grain kernels were identified from Trench 1438, fill (143809) and Trench 1440, fills (144002) and (144010). Fill (144002) of Trench 1440 produced a dewatered cleaver seed.

Field 75

- 6.13.21 One environmental soil sample from Trench 1576, fill (157607) produced no plant macrofossils or charcoal fragments (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.106). Some terrestrial snail shells were found.

Field 76

- 6.13.22 Field 76 produced a relatively large amount of carbonized cereal grains, which derive from trenches 1420, 1432 and 1572 (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.107). Wheat grains were identified from Trench 1420, fill (142010) and Trench 1432, fill (143205). The latter also produced a possible oat grain and charred pulse. The remaining grain kernels could not be identified to genus. Fill (142010) from Trench 1420 also produced a number of dewatered fool's parsley seeds. Charcoal and terrestrial snail shells were present in all sampled fills, some (semi)aquatic snails were found from Trench 1572.

Conclusions

- 6.13.23 The samples from the A428 phase 2 trenching produced relatively little identifiable paleoenvironmental remains. The carbonized plant remains mainly relate to wheat grains (seemingly a combination of spelt-type wheat and some bread-type wheat), although few remains of barley and possibly oat were also found. A small number of charred pulses were also identified. No carbonized remains relate to naturally occurring taxa, other than carbonized hazelnut fragments from Trench 1360 which is likely to have been collected for consumption.
- 6.13.24 A number of dewatered seeds of common herbs and weeds of arable land were found, which may be intrusive.
- 6.13.25 Large quantities of snail shells, mainly terrestrial but some aquatic, indicate that the features have been exposed for some time before being filled, and standing water would have been present in some.

6.14 Marine shell by Sander Aerts

- 6.14.1 Marine shell fragments were collected from Field 9, 65, 66, 70, 73 and 74 (Appendix 10.11, Table 10.108). Two species were identified. The European flat oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, was most abundant with a total shell count of 119. A further 4 shells relate to blue mussels, *Mytilus edulis*. Table 1 shows the total fragment count per species, as well as the minimum number of individuals (MNI) present per fill. The MNI is calculated based on the highest number of left- or right valves which includes a hinge.
- 6.14.2 None of the shells show traces of working. All shells appear healthy, with no visible damage or parasite infestations. The assemblage relates strictly to food waste.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 The fields evaluated as part of Phase 2 fall within two distinct areas: Fields 7, 8, 9 and 28 lie in Bedfordshire close to the Black Cat Junction at the western end of the DCO. These fields all lie at comparatively low levels on the river terrace gravels in the valley of the River Great Ouse. Several fields in this area were also investigated during the Phase 1 evaluation (Fields 2, 5, 14, 17, 18, 19, 28 and 29). The remaining fields investigated during Phase 2 lie in an arc to the east of St Neots. Fields 48, 49 and 50 are within Bedfordshire, on ground that slopes gently down from c52m aOD to c44m aOD at the county boundary with Cambridgeshire. To the north, the remaining fields all lie within Cambridgeshire, between the B1046 Potton / St Neots road and c1.25km to the east of Wintringham. The ground here rises and falls gently over the valleys associated with small tributaries of the River Great Ouse including the Hen Brook, which forms the boundary between Fields 58 and 62, before climbing to a level of c50m aOD as the route turns to the east, following the alignment of the existing A428.
- 7.1.2 The trial trench evaluation followed a comprehensive programme of geophysical survey and analysis of the aerial photographic record and available LiDAR mapping. This report covers 406 trenches excavated as part of Phase 2 of the scheme. In common with Phase 1 of the scheme, the majority of the sites identified are Iron Age settlements of varying size and complexity, some of which continued to be occupied into the Roman period. Further significant remains associated with the medieval village of Wintringham were present in Field 70. This section contains a brief discussion of the character, form and dating of the identified sites.

7.2 Chronological overview

Late Bronze Age (Fig 7.1)

- 7.2.1 Evidence for Late Bronze Age activity was confined to Field 70, where a potential roundhouse and a stone filled pit and gully produced Late Bronze Age pottery. It is possible that further features identified on the geophysics survey may relate to a more extensive area of Late Bronze Age settlement, but the picture is confused by the presence of overlying ditches which define medieval enclosures. Also in this field, two ditches produced a general Iron Age date. These features lie more than 5km to the northeast of the similarly dated features recorded in Fields 34, 35 and 44 during Phase 1, and further from the valley of the River Great Ouse, which lies 3km to the west.

Iron Age (Fig 7.2)

- 7.2.2 The evaluation confirmed the presence of Iron Age sites of varying form, date and complexity in Fields 9, 49, 56, 58, 65, 66, 73, 74 and 76. Isolated features of Iron Age date (or probable Iron Age date) were also recorded in Fields 48, 50, 64, 70, and 75.
- 7.2.3 In some cases occupation continued with seemingly little change (e.g. Field 58), whilst at other sites there appeared to be more reorganisation of space (e.g. Field 66). At other sites with significant Roman occupation, the evidence for Iron Age activity was more difficult to characterise, other than through the presence of significant quantities of Iron Age pottery (e.g. Fields 65 and 73). Some settlements appear to have been abandoned prior to or around the time of the Roman conquest, but it is unclear if this was the cause or if other factors prevailed (e.g. Fields 57 and 76). A similarly complex picture emerged from the Phase 1 evaluation.
- 7.2.4 Situated in the valley of the Great River Ouse in Field 9 was the southern extent of a large complex of rectangular enclosures, one of which contained at least one possible roundhouse. Although only the southern enclosures lying within the DCO were investigated, the dating evidence from these suggested that the site was established in the Middle to Late Iron Age, with occupation continuing well into the Roman period.

The southernmost enclosures, associated with possible roundhouses, were of Iron Age date, but the relationship between these enclosures and the rest of the settlement is a little unclear – do they represent a smaller Iron Age origin from which the settlement grew to the north, or were they part of a more extensive Iron Age settlement? It is likely that the remains relate to more than one phase of the settlement, but further excavation would be necessary to elucidate details.

- 7.2.5 The straggling arrangement of ditches in Field 49 was associated with a possible roundhouse gully that contained a human skull within its fill. It was not ascertained during the excavation whether this was disarticulated or part of a fuller burial. These features were dated to the Late Iron Age, with occupation continuing to around the time of the Roman conquest. Though the plan of the complex is complicated somewhat by a later trackway, the geophysical survey suggests that it was not particularly regular or coherent.
- 7.2.6 Within the DCO in Field 56 is the eastern edge of an enclosure complex that was mostly situated beyond the DCO in Field 57. This enclosure group may well be closely associated with the sub-oval complex investigated to the south in Field 54 during phase 1, possibly as part of a longer 'string' of enclosures, but the area at the field boundary was not included within the geophysics survey, so this is not certain. The features in Field 56 produced pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date, with no indication that occupation continued into the Roman period.
- 7.2.7 A sub-square enclosure of c0.4ha with internal divisions and possible roundhouses was investigated in the southern part of Field 58. The complex dates to the Middle to Late Iron Age, but occupation continued into the Roman period. One of the roundhouse drip gullies contained a small amount of undiagnostic slag, and evidence for antler-working was also found.
- 7.2.8 Field 65 contains a large and complex group of enclosures associated with some industrial activity, including quarrying for clay, and a possible kiln. Though the site continued to be occupied throughout the Roman period, there is significant activity in the Late Iron Age, indicated by the presence of pottery of this date in the fills of many features. At this stage however, it is not possible to determine which features or enclosures may be of Iron Age rather than Roman date, and if occupation of the site commenced around the time of the Roman conquest or at an earlier date than this. Further excavation would be needed in order to determine details of phasing and use. A crouched inhumation burial within one of the enclosures contained sherds of pottery dated AD 40–70.
- 7.2.9 The southern end of a sub-oval or 'D'-shaped enclosure complex in Field 66 was established in the Late Iron Age, possibly close to the time of the Roman conquest, as many features produced pottery dated to the first centuries BC/AD. Occupation here continued into the Roman period, but some re-organisation of space occurred, with later ditches on different alignments and with a generally more rectilinear form. An area to the south of the main enclosure was also enclosed by a ditch.
- 7.2.10 Though the extensive activity in Field 73 was mostly of Roman date, a sub-circular enclosure dated to the Late Iron Age and there were quantities of pottery dated to the first centuries BC/AD in other features, suggesting that the occupation of the site commenced in the Late Iron Age but intensified around the time of the Roman conquest. Further excavation is necessary to ascertain the details of the site's phasing.
- 7.2.11 At the southern edge of Field 74 is the northern extent of complex of sub-circular cell-like enclosures identified during the geophysics survey, which continue beyond the limits of the DCO to the south. Excavation confirmed that these enclosures are of Iron Age date, with occupation continuing into the first centuries BC/AD and possibly later.

- 7.2.12 Features associated with the small sub-oval enclosure in Field 76 produced pottery of Late Iron Age date. There was no evidence that occupation of the site continued into the Roman period.

Roman (Fig 7.3)

- 7.2.13 All of the Roman sites investigated as part of the Phase 2 evaluation developed from Iron Age predecessors. Roman sites were recorded in Fields 9, 58, 65, 66, 73 and 74, and isolated Roman features were also recorded in Fields 49 and 68. The route of the Roman road between Sandy and Godmanchester lies between Fields 66 and 69. Though no features directly associated with the road were recorded, two significant Roman sites in Fields 58 and 73 were located c500m from the line of the road, and it may have been a factor in their development. Similarly, the site in Field 9 is less than 1km from the present course of the Great River Ouse, and access to the river for trade and communication was likely important.
- 7.2.14 Occupation of the site in Field 9 commenced in the Iron Age and continued throughout the Roman period, though it is possible that the southernmost enclosures, associated with roundhouses, went out of use. Within the DCO, the northernmost enclosure ditch produced pottery of 2nd–mid-3rd-century date, and the outer enclosure ditch contained pottery dating to the 4th century.
- 7.2.15 In Field 58, the occupation of a small sub-rectangular enclosure continued into the Roman period, with seemingly little change or reorganisation of space.
- 7.2.16 A large and complex farmstead in Field 65 is associated with industrial activity, including quarrying for clay and a possible kiln. A large rectangular enclosure lies outside the DCO to the west. Dating suggests that occupation of the site continued throughout the Roman period.
- 7.2.17 In Field 66, the space within the sub-oval enclosure complex of Iron Age origin was reorganised during the Roman period, with ditches on unrelated alignments, but on the present evidence occupation may not have continued beyond cAD 200.
- 7.2.18 A large and significant Roman farmstead occupies Field 73 and continues into Field 74. The focus of the settlement is a rectangular enclosure c75m x 55m across, with an east-facing entrance, defined by a substantial ditch that was probably established in the 1st or 2nd century AD. There was some evidence to suggest at least one structure is present within the enclosure. Activity outside the main enclosure included a possible trackway, field boundaries, and pits. Other features within the field produced pottery dating to the 3rd and 4th centuries, suggesting that occupation of the site continued throughout the Roman period.

Medieval (Fig 7.4)

- 7.2.19 The two larger Roman sites in Fields 65 and 73 both produced some evidence for activity, if not occupation, that continued into the Saxon period. An upper fill of the rectangular enclosure ditch in Field 73 produced a sherd of Early to Middle Saxon pottery, and in Field 65, a large quarry pit which truncated Roman features contained pottery of Early to Middle Saxon date. Away from the Roman settlements, two isolated features produced pottery of Middle or Late Saxon date: a quarry pit in Field 69 contained a sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich ware, and a shallow ditch in Field 70 produced a sherd of Late Saxon pottery.
- 7.2.20 The most significant medieval remains were recorded in Field 70, where 11th and 12th-century enclosures and a trackway likely formed the western edge of the deserted medieval village of Wintringham. Known features associated with the DMV of Wintringham (01117; NHLE1006815) lie south of Wintringham Hall, itself a moated manorial site (01270; 01270A). Part of the area covered by the DMV is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, and the scheduled area lies c500m to the southeast of the remains in Field 70. The site was investigated by the Department of the Environment and the

Deserted Medieval Village Research Group in 1971–2 (Beresford 1977). Though the village is likely to have been in existence by the time of the Domesday Survey, the small ‘croft’ enclosures and three moated enclosures investigated in the 1970s were of the third quarter of the 12th century or later, though some earlier pottery was recovered. The excavators suggest that the village was originally sited to the south of the moated manor, but that over time the settlement shifted onto the higher ground to the north. The presence of earlier features in Field 70 is therefore significant and may suggest a more complex history for the settlement. The rectangular enclosure which crosses the northern end of the trackway is later in date and may be another smaller moated enclosure. It has a similar plan to the two smaller enclosures within the DMV. Remains associated with the DMV may extend into Field 69, though features here were undated.

- 7.2.21 Isolated medieval features were also encountered in Fields 56, 73, 74 and 76.

Post-medieval (Fig 7.4)

- 7.2.22 Evidence relating to post-medieval agricultural activity, including field boundaries and furrows, were recorded across the scheme in all fields. Where present furrows generally followed alignments that were visible on the geophysics survey.
- 7.2.23 A large pond to the south of Eynesbury Fields Farm in Field 57 contained 18th and 19th-century finds. Isolated post-medieval pits were also recorded in Fields 66 and 73.

7.3 The wider landscape

- 7.3.1 The footprint of the scheme crosses several differing landscape zones, from the low-lying gravels of the valley and floodplain of the River Great Ouse, to the east of which the route gently rises and falls as it crosses small tributaries of the river which lie on clays and glacial till, before it reaches a ridge of higher ground to the north of Croxton and Eltisle. The proximity of the River Great Ouse as a conduit for communication and trade is likely to have been a significant factor in the position and development of sites of all periods. For the Roman period both Ermine Street, which lies at the eastern end of the scheme, and the road between Sandy and Godmanchester, which crosses the scheme between Fields 66 and 69, may have influenced the development of sites such as those in Fields 65 and 73.
- 7.3.2 Several Iron Age sites have been recorded during Phase 2, in addition to those already recorded during Phase 1 and the many sites of similar date recorded during previous work in the area. The results of the evaluation to date suggest that though closely spaced these sites may have differing chronologies, and a key aim for further work should be to elucidate how they are related across both space and time – which may be contemporary, and which are connected by trackways or by proximity – to provide a framework for answering further research questions about how the sites functioned within the wider landscape from an economic or social perspective. In some cases, where only a small area of the site lies within the footprint of the scheme, ability to fully understand the dating and development of sites may be compromised.
- 7.3.3 Further discussion of the landscape setting of the sites will follow the completion of the Phase 3 evaluation.

7.4 Significance of the remains

- 7.4.1 The significance of the archaeological remains investigated during Phase 2 is considered here (the significance of the sites investigated as part of the Phase 1 evaluation is considered separately in the report for Phase 1; McKeon & Markus 2020). A fuller consideration of the significance of the remains present within the footprint of the scheme in the context of previous work in the region will be completed following the Phase 3 evaluation. It is recognised that significance of sites will be determined in part by their potential to answer specific research questions.

Earlier prehistoric

- 7.4.2 Activity of the earlier prehistoric period in the Phase 2 fields comprised only a few residual worked flint flakes and a single blade from Fields 9, 49 and 58, in themselves of low significance. The worked flints likely date broadly to the Neolithic to early Bronze Age, but all were recovered from Iron Age or later features or were unstratified. During the Phase 1 evaluation a Neolithic axe was found in Field 97, the second one recorded from this field, the other being an historic find recorded in the HER. Axes are not common finds and two from a single area may be significant. The evidence for earlier prehistoric periods therefore remains of low significance with the possible exception of Field 97, although the results of previous works in the area, such as the barrows identified around Roxton and in the Great Ouse Valley (TEA 28 on the A14; MHI 2019) may suggest there remains the potential for early prehistoric activity to be recognised at the west end of scheme.

Late Bronze Age

- 7.4.3 The area of Late Bronze Age activity in Field 70 includes at least one possible roundhouse, though the remains are not as extensive as the probable settlement and field system in Fields 34 and 35 recorded during Phase 1. It is not clear whether occupation of the site in Field 70 continued into the early Iron Age, though two ditches in this field produced pottery of a general Iron Age date. If there is further work in the field during mitigation dating to understand the extent and chronology of the settlement should be seen as a priority, especially as it is further complicated by the overlying presence of the medieval trackway and enclosures associated with the Wintringham DMV. The site in Field 70 site lies at a higher elevation than the sites in Fields 34/35 and 44 recorded during Phase 1, which all lie within the valley of the River Great Ouse. Though excavated late Bronze Age and early Iron Age settlement sites are now much more widely recorded across the East of England region (Brudenell 2019), sites of this date are scarcer than those of later Iron Age date within the footprint of the scheme. The remains are of local significance – though if evidence for more extensive Late Bronze Age settlement is found to be present following excavation, it may be of greater significance.

Middle Iron Age to Roman

- 7.4.4 Extensive Middle Iron Age to Roman remains were found during Phase 2 of the evaluation, in addition to the sites already recorded during Phase 1. Sites of this date were recorded in Fields 9, 49, 56, 58, 65, 66, 73, 74 and 76, and are of local to regional significance. Most of these sites are of Late Iron Age and/or Roman date, but those in Fields 9, 56 and 58 produced pottery of Middle to Late Iron Age date and may have earlier origins. The refinement of dating in order to place the sites within wider contemporary landscapes should be a goal of any future work. Isolated features of Iron Age date (or probable Iron Age date) were also recorded in Fields 48, 50, 64, 70, and 75 – these are of local significance.
- 7.4.5 Though this level of settlement density is not unusual (Brudenell 2019, Evans 2019), the sites of this period also have significance as a group of interrelated sites crossing several landscape zones and providing a transect through the northern extent of the Late Iron Age Aylesford-Swarling zone. Several interrelated research questions could be pursued through further excavation and analysis of the scheme's Iron Age and Roman sites, such as (but not limited to):
- What factors determined the move onto the region's heavier clay soils during the Middle Iron Age?
 - Though some Iron Age sites continued to be occupied into the Roman period, others were abandoned. Was the Roman conquest a factor or were there other motivations?

- The scheme lies at the northern limits of the Late Iron Age Aylseford-Swarling zone – what impact did associated changes, including possible influxes of people, on the communities living within the footprint of the scheme?
 - What was the purpose and function of the various cellular enclosures and string settlements?
- 7.4.6 In both Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire extensive excavations have been undertaken on sites of this period which provide interesting comparisons. These include sites at Biddenham Loop and Marsh Leys, Bedford (Luke 2008 and 2016; Luke and Preece 2011), the M1 junction 12 improvements and the A5-M1 Link Road in Central Bedfordshire (Brown 2020) or settlement on the fen-edge at Colne Fen (Evans *et al* 2013). Major comparisons sites for the Iron Age and Roman settlements along the A428 scheme will also include the 12 late Iron Age/Roman settlements investigated in the course of the A14 works in Cambridgeshire.
- 7.4.7 The region's Roman archaeology has featured in a number of national period-overview studies which will be particularly useful in understanding the significance of the present work on the A428, in particular Rippon *et al* (2015), Millett *et al* (2016) and Smith *et al* (2016), Allen *et al* (2017) and Smith *et al* (2018).
- 7.4.8 In Field 9, only the southern limit of the enclosure complex was investigated during the evaluation, but the site is of regional significance as a complex settlement in the valley of the Great River Ouse which continued to be occupied into the Roman period. The proximity of the river as a conduit for trade and communication means further work here may have the potential to address research aims relating to changes associated with external influences and connections in the Late Iron Age.
- 7.4.9 It is unclear whether the 'straggling' Late Iron Age ditches and possible roundhouse (with a potential burial) in Field 49 formed part of a larger settlement, but the site has local to regional significance and is part of the larger group of sites which were occupied during the first centuries BC/AD.
- 7.4.10 Most of the Middle–Late Iron Age site partially visible in Field 56 lies outside the DCO in Field 57. However, the site does lie within 80m of the more complete enclosures investigated as part of the Phase 1 evaluation in Field 54, and therefore may have some significance for understanding the development of this enclosure group, considered to be of regional significance. The potential for further work may be limited however, as it was considered that the settlement was perhaps more truncated than others along the route, with an apparent absence of internal features such as pits and postholes (McKeon & Markus 2020).
- 7.4.11 The small sub-square enclosure in Field 58 is of regional significance. The settlement is complete in plan, and it is the only sub-square enclosure identified along the route. Occupation here continued into the Roman period and so the site also has potential for contributing to research questions relating to changes that took place during the first centuries BC/AD.
- 7.4.12 The site in Field 65 is of regional significance. Though only part of the settlement fell within the DCO limits, an area of c 4.5ha still lies within the area impacted by the scheme, and the evidence for industrial activity here was not found on other sites. As another site which was occupied from the Late Iron Age onwards the site also has research potential for understanding changes that occurred during the Later Iron Age.
- 7.4.13 The enclosed settlement in Field 66 also continued to be occupied from the Iron Age into the Roman period. Some of the settlement lies beyond the limits of the DCO, but in spite of this the site can contribute to an understanding of how the wider landscape was occupied, and the site is considered to have local to regional significance. Its form is similar to the enclosures recorded in Field 54 during Phase 1.

- 7.4.14 The extensive Iron Age–Roman site in Fields 73 and 74 has regional significance. Occupation here started in the Iron Age and continued throughout the Roman period. The regularity of the rectangular enclosure may suggest that the site was regarded as special in some way.
- 7.4.15 Only the northern edge of the enclosure in Field 74 falls within the DCO limits. Excavation confirmed that this site is of Iron Age date, with occupation continuing into the first centuries BC/AD and possibly later. The site is of local to regional significance.
- 7.4.16 The small Late Iron Age enclosure in Field 76 lies within 400m of the site in Field 74. It is more complete and also of local to regional significance. There was no evidence for continuity into the Roman period here, but the site has potential as part of the wider group of Late Iron Age settlements to addressing what factors led to some sites being abandoned prior to or at the time of the Roman conquest.

Medieval

- 7.4.17 A small number of sites produced evidence for earlier medieval activity, though not occupation, with sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery found in the upper fill of the rectangular enclosure ditch in Field 74 and in a quarry pit in Field 65. These finds are of local significance, though any more extensive evidence for Saxon occupation at these sites may increase their significance.
- 7.4.18 The features associated with the DMV of Wintringham in Field 70 are at least regionally significant. The site provides new evidence for this DMV, part of which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (01117; NHLE1006815). The previous excavations in 1971–2 (Beresford 1977) provide a context for understanding the remains present in Field 70. As well as extending the known area covered by the village, the remains appear to be earlier in date than those investigated in the 1970s, and so have significance for developing further understanding of its chronology and development.
- 7.4.19 Post-medieval remains recorded during Phase 2 are currently deemed to be of local significance, but an assessment of the significance of the wider medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape will follow the completion of the Phase 3 evaluation.

8 CONCLUSION

- 8.1.1 Correlating with the conclusions of the Phase 1 evaluation, the evaluation methodology for Phase 2 has again proven effective in identifying and assessing chronology of archaeological areas, as well as confirming areas of no archaeological potential. This methodology comprised non-intrusive geophysical survey, which has proved to be successful in identifying most areas of archaeological activity, followed by a robust trial trench evaluation. Phases 1 and 2 of the evaluation trenching have provided evidence for archaeological sites spanning the Late Bronze Age to the post-medieval.

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Trench Inventory

Note: Level aOD is the highest recorded reading for ground level adjacent to the trench.

Table 10.1 Field 7 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1012	21.03	50m	1.8m	NS	No archaeology	0.28m - 0.40m	0.28m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.10m		Mixed mid-orange and light-yellow clay with gravel
1015	21.16	50m	1.8m	NS	No archaeology	0.32m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.33m	0.00m - 0.06m		Mid-yellow clay becoming orange gravel to south
1016	21.13	50m	1.8m	NS	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.51m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.00m - 0.20m		Mid-grey gravel clay becoming more orange to south
1018	21.02	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.36m - 0.44m	0.24m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.12m		Mid-red sand /gravel with bands of mid-grey sand
1022	21.26	50m	1.8m	EW	No archaeology	0.45m - 0.52m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.20m - 0.22m		Mid-orange sandy gravel
1024	21.28	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.36m - 0.50m	0.26m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m		Mid-reddish-orange sandy gravel with white chalky lenses
1033	21.56	50m	1.8m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.35m	0.20m - 0.24m	0.08m - 0.15m		Mid-red sand with white gravel and lenses of light-brown silty sand

Table 10.2 Field 8 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1006	20.84	50m	1.8m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.50m	0.30m	0.20m		Light-orange clay with gravel becoming mixed yellow silty

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
										sandy gravel to south
1007	20.92	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.41m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.11m		Mid-yellowish grey sandy clay with lenses of red sand with white gravel
1008	21.01	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.44m - 0.52m	0.30m	0.12m-0.20m		Mid-yellowish grey sandy gravel
1009	20.90	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.31m - 0.34m	0.31m-0.34m	Not present		Mid-yellowish sand with gravel
1010	20.75	50m	1.8m	NS	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.55m	0.20m-0.30m	0.20m-0.30m		Mid-yellowish clay with pockets of orange gravel

Table 10.3 Field 9 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1011	20.29	75m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Orange-yellow sand and gravel
1014	20.43	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.50m	0.30m	0.20m		Orange-red sand
1017	20.10	75m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.55m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m		Orange sand and red gravel
1020	20.10	75m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Orange-yellow sand and red gravel
1021	19.90	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.60m	0.40m	0.20m		Orange and red sand and gravel
1023	20.98	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.60m - 0.65m	0.30m	0.30m - 0.35m		Orange-red sand
1025	20.49	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Orange and red sand with gravel

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1027	19.82	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m		Orange-red sands and gravel
1028	21.05	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Orange-red sand
1029	20.04	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.55m	0.28m - 0.30m	0.18m - 0.25m		Yellow and orange sand and gravel
1030	20.69	75m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Orange and yellow sand with red gravel
1031	20.97	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m		Orange and red sand with gravel
1032		75m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present					Orange-red sand and gravel

Table 10.4 Field 28 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1001	18.46	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.49m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.00m-0.15m		White chalky gravel with orange gravel
1002	18.63	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.42m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.12m-0.20m		Mid-orange gravel with light-yellow clay patches
1003	18.14	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.41m	0.30m	0.00m-0.11m		Orange gravel with white chalky gravel
1004	19.00	50m	1.8m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.54m	0.30m-0.34m	0.20m		Mid-yellow sand with lenses of gravel
1005	20.52	50m	1.8m	NS	No archaeology	0.43m - 0.45m	0.30m-0.35m	0.10m-0.14m		Mid-yellow sandy clay with lenses of orange sand/gravel; mixed yellowish-brown sandy gravel to north

Table 10.5 Field 48 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1066	51.77	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.35m	0.30m	0.00m-0.05m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks
1067	51.33	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks and orange gravel
1068	51.61	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.45m	0.20m-0.30m	0.05m-0.15m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks and orange gravel patches
1069	51.97	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.40m	0.25m-0.30m	0.05m-0.15m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks
1070	51.30	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks and orange gravel
1071	51.06	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk and orange patches of gravel
1072	51.27	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.35m - 0.40m	0.30m	0.05-0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk and orange patches
1073	51.43	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.50m	0.25m-0.30m	0.05m-0.20m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks and orange gravel towards the western end
1074	50.94	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.45m	0.30m	0.10m-0.15m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks with patches of orange gravel
1075	51.36	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.55m	0.25m-0.40m	0.10m-0.25m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1076	50.71	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks and orange gravel
1077	50.38	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m-0.45m	0.15m-0.20m		Light orange grey clay with patches of orange silty gravels
1078	50.48	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.65m	0.30m-0.45m	0.15m-0.20m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks
1079	49.38	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks and orange patches of gravel
1080	49.56	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks
1081	48.97	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.40m	0.30m	0.05m-0.10m		Light brown grey clay with chalk flecks

Table 10.6 Field 49 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth	Natural
1082	49.89	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m	0.30m	Not present	Light brownish-grey clay with patches of orange sandy gravel and white chalk
1083	49.76	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.00m - 0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1084	49.45	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.35m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.05m - 0.15m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1085	48.32	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth	Natural
1086	48.87	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m	0.30m	0.20m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1087	48.42	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.46m - 0.60m	0.24m - 0.36m	0.22m - 0.28m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and chalk
1088	47.84	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.48m - 0.60m	0.26m - 0.40m	0.14m - 0.34m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and chalk inclusions. Patches of blue clay and occasional gravels.
1089	48.46	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m	Light brownish-grey clay with flecks of chalk
1090	48.10	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.60m - 0.98m	0.30m	0.35m - 0.62m	Mixed light brown and orange clays with chalk and small gravel inclusions
1091	48.20	75m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.45m - 0.73m	0.22m - 0.41m	0.23m - 0.32m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and chalk.
1092	48.00	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.47m - 0.55m	0.31m - 0.36m	0.13m - 0.31m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and chalk inclusions
1093	47.40	75m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.72m	0.22m - 0.32m	0.17m - 0.50m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and chalk inclusions
1094	47.24	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.63m	0.20m - 0.43m	0.20m - 0.30m	Light brownish-yellow silty clay with limestone inclusions
1095	47.40	75m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.66m	0.28m - 0.40m	0.16m - 0.26m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth	Natural
									limestone and chalk inclusions
1096	47.60	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.45m - 0.70m	0.27m - 0.35m	0.13m - 0.33m	Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and chalk inclusions. Occasional small gravel patches
1097	47.34	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.45m	0.30m	0.00m - 0.15m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1098	46.90	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with flecks of chalk
1099	47.16	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.45m	0.35m	0.05m - 0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1100	46.81	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.10m - 0.15m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1101	46.67	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1102	46.46	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.45m - 0.50m	0.35m	0.10m - 0.15m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1103	46.08	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.45m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.15m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1104	46.19	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m	0.30m	Not present	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1105	46.01	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.45m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.15m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1106	45.96	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1107	45.53	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth	Natural
1108	45.72	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1109	45.69	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.35m	0.30m	0.00m - 0.05m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1110	45.66	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.40m	0.30m	0.05m - 0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1111	45.31	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1112	45.19	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.35m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.00m - 0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1113	45.09	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m	0.00m - 0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks
1115	45.09	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m	Light brownish-grey clay with chalk flecks

Table 10.7 Field 50 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1114	44.87	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.41m	0.30m - 0.31m	0.00m - 0.11m		Light brownish-grey chalk clay with lenses of orange sand
1116	45.12	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.70m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present	0.4m colluvium at SE end	Mid brownish-grey chalky clay with lenses of orange sand, overlain to SE by mid-brown silty clay
1117	44.18	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.32m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid-grey chalk clay
1118	43.99	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.34m	Not present		Mid-grey chalk clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1119	43.69	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.33m - 0.35m	0.33m - 0.35m	Not present		Mixed light grey/white chalky clay and silty grey clay

Table 10.8 Field 56 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1120	27.17	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.20m	0.20m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay
1121	28.15	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.25m	0.25m	Not present		Light yellow orange sandy clay, with bands of orange gravels and patches of grey clay
1122	27.07	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay, with bands of orange gravels and patches of yellow grey clay
1123	32.67	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.20m - 0.35m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.05m		Light orange brown sandy clay with chalk
1125	30.41	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.27m	0.25m - 0.27m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay
1126	28.22	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.35m	0.30m - 0.35m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay, with orange gravel patches and grey clay
1129	25.85	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.55m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.25m		Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1130	33.75	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with chalk flecks
1131	31.62	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.45m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.15m		Light grey clay, with orange sandy clay patches and chalk flecks
1132	28.33	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.38m	0.38m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with orange gravel grey clay patches
1133	26.52	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.55m	0.30m	0.20m - 0.25m		Light yellow grey sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1137	33.86	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m		Light orange brown sandy clay with lots of chalk flecks
1138	24.60	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.55m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m		Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1140	25.60	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.40m	0.25m	0.15m		Mixed orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey and orange gravel
1143	34.64	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay
1144	30.06	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m	0.40m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of orange gravels and clay bands

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1145	25.01	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.70m	0.30m	0.30m	Alluvium, 0.10m	Light yellow grey clay with flecks of chalk with orange brown sandy patches
1148	25.76	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.50m	0.30m	0.20m		Light grey clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1150	23.90	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.56m - 0.75m	0.30m	0.00m - 0.30m	Alluvium, 0.15m - 0.30m	Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1151	27.85	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.00m - 0.20m	Demolition layer from barn; more than 0.30m thick	Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1152	23.43	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.55m - 0.70m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present	Alluvium, 0.25m - 0.30m	Orange brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1154	24.19	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.60m - 0.65m	0.30m	0.30m	Alluvium, 0.00m - 0.10m	Light yellowish grey clay with patch of gravels
1155	24.33	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.60m - 0.70m	0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m	Alluvium, 0.10m	Light orange sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1159	24.43	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.70m - 0.90m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m	Alluvium, 0.10m - 0.35m	Light yellow clay with patches of chalk and flint
1163	24.80	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.60m - 0.90m	0.30m	0.30m	Alluvium, 0.00m - 0.30m	Light yellow and grey clay with patches of sand

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1164	24.20	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.60m - 0.70m	0.30m	0.30m	Alluvium, 0.00m - 0.10m	Light yellow and grey clay
1165	25.75	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.70m	0.30m	0.30m	Alluvium, 0.10m	Light yellow grey clay with chalk flecks
1168	23.90	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.70m - 0.90m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.50m - 0.60m		Light grey clay
1174	24.08	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.60m - 0.75m	0.25m	0.35m - 0.50m		Light orange sandy clay, with patches of yellow and grey clays
1552	25.15	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m - 0.60	0.20m - 0.30m		Light yellow sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel

Table 10.9 Field 57 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1128	35.23	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.00m - 0.20m		Light orange brown sandy clay with flecks of chalk
1134	34.50	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 1.00m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m		Light yellow orange sandy clay with patches of grey clay and orange gravel
1135					Not excavated – underground service					
1136	34.92	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.56m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.26m		Light orange brown sandy clay with flecks of chalk

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1139	34.65	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.10m		Light orange brown sandy clay with flecks of chalk and orange gravel patches
1142	34.50	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m		Orange brown sandy clay with chalk flecks and patches of orange sandy gravel

Table 10.10 Field 58 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1167	22.17	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.26m	0.25m - 0.26m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1171	23.35	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.29m - 0.30m	0.29m - 0.30m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay
1172	22.89	75m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.23m - 0.35m	0.23m - 0.35m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules
1176	23.30	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.24m - 0.25m	0.24m - 0.25m	Not present		Mid orange sandy clay with patches of grey clay
1183	22.89	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.29m - 0.39m				Light orange-brown sandy clay
1184	22.93	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.23m - 0.26m	0.23m - 0.26m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1185	20.51	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.10m - 0.33m				Light orange-brown sandy clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1186	21.40	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.20m	0.20m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1189	19.50	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.29m	0.28m - 0.29m	Not present		Brownish-orange sandy clay
1194	19.43	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.31m - 0.33m	0.31m - 0.33m	Not present		Orange sandy clay with some flint gravels
1195	19.40	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.32m - 0.34m	0.32m - 0.34m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay
1196	20.67	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.45m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1197	21.56	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.25m	0.25m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1202	19.37	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.28m	0.28m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1204	20.72	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.25m	0.25m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1210	19.26	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.25m - 0.31m	0.25m - 0.31m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1212	19.22	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.32m	0.28m - 0.32m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1213	19.85	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.55m	0.35m - 0.40m	0.00m - 0.15m		Light orange-brown sandy clay with gravel patches
1214	19.42	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.29m - 0.30m	0.29m - 0.30m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1226	18.92	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.36m	0.33m - 0.36m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay with patches of grey clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1228	18.94	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.38m - 0.40m	0.38m - 0.40m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1229	18.85	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.33m - 0.35m	0.33m - 0.35m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay
1236	18.96	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	1.04m - 1.19m	0.30m - 0.31m	0.28m - 0.31m	2 layers of colluvium, 0.43m - 0.60m thick	Orange sandy gravels with patches of light blue clay, overlain by layers of colluvium,
1551	22.83	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.29m - 0.31m	0.29m - 0.31m	Not present		Light orange-brown sandy clay with occasional flint nodules
1594	23.08	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.20m	Alluvium 0.10m thick	Light yellowish-grey clay with patches of orange gravel
1595	23.17	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.50m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.25m		Light yellowish-grey clay and orange-brown sandy clay with orange gravel
1596	22.52	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m	0.40m	Not present		Light orange brown sandy clay with patches of yellowish-grey clay
1597	19.92	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.50m	0.10m - 0.20m		Orange sandy gravel

Table 10.11 Field 63 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1221	29.07	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.60m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.10m	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.30m	Mid orange sand and gravel

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1222	29.25	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.70m	0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.40m	Orange sand and gravel with lenses of blue clay
1250	31.25	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.43m - 0.50m	0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.13m - 0.20m	Mid-grey chalky clay, blueish-grey and orange clay to W
1251	30.00	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.45m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.20m		Mid-grey chalky clay and blueish-grey clay
1252	29.36	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.31m - 0.36m	0.31m - 0.36m	Not present		Mid-grey chalky clay
1253	30.86	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.20m - 0.40m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.20m		Mid-grey chalky clay
1254	29.92	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.37m - 0.44m	0.24m - 0.38m	0.00m - 0.20m		Mid greyish-yellow chalky clay
1255	28.56	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.32m	0.26m-0.32m	Not present		Mid greyish-yellow chalky clay
1256	28.34	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.49m - 0.50m	0.26m-0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.20m-0.23m	Mid greyish-yellow chalky clay
1257	27.32	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.26m-0.30m	0.00m-0.14m		Mid-grey chalky clay
1259	26.95	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m-0.34m	Not present		Mid greyish-yellow chalky clay

Table 10.12 Field 64 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1258	27.40	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.80m - 0.90m	0.25m-0.30m	0.50m-0.60m		Orange gravel and sand with lenses of blue clay
1260	27.92	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.40m	0.26m-0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.20m	Mid-grey cha ky clay
1261	28.24	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.33m - 0.45m	0.30m-0.33m	Not present	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.15m	Light yellowish-grey chalk clay
1262	29.88	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.80m	0.30m-0.40m	0.10m-0.50m		Orange sand, grey chalk clay to N
1263	30.59	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.36m - 0.42m	0.20m-0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.12m - 0.20m	Mid grey chalk clay
1264	27.31	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.74m	0.30m-0.34m	0.00m-0.40m		Light grey and orange gravelly clay
1265	29.40	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m-0.34m	Not present		Light grey cha k clay
1266	26.66	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.69m - 0.80m	0.29m-0.35m	0.40m-0.50m		Mid orange gravel clay
1267	29.02	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.25m - 0.34m	0.25m-0.34m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1268	31.14	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.28m	0.27m-0.28m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1269	26.23	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.70m - 1.05m	0.40m	0.30m-0.65m		Orange sand with bands of gravel and dark grey clay
1270	32.65	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m-0.40m	Not present		Mid orangey-grey chalk clay
1271	30.25	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.34m	0.27m - 0.30m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay, orangey-grey to E

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1272	28.29	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.23m - 0.26m	0.23m - 0.26m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay
1273	29.04	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.30m	0.27m - 0.30m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay and orange sand
1274	34.18	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.24m - 0.26m	0.24m - 0.26m	Not present		Mid brownish-grey clay, orange gravel to S
1275	30.92	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.24m - 0.33m	0.24m - 0.33m	Not present		Orange sand and mid grey chalk clay
1276	25.41	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.40m	0.26m - 0.40m	Not present		Mid orange grey clay
1277	33.35	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.25m - 0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m	Not present		Grey to light yellow chalk clay
1281	33.45	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.20m - 0.34m	0.20m - 0.34m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1598	27.60	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.23m - 0.30m	0.23m - 0.30m	Not present		Orange gravelly clay
1599	32.10	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1600	34.16	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.28m	0.25m - 0.28m	Not present		Light orangey-grey chalk clay

Table 10.13 Field 65 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Depth	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1278	35.81	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.31m	0.26m - 0.31m	Not present		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions and gravel patches.
1279	35.51	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.22m - 0.55m	0.22m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.20m	0.00m - 0.25m	Light yellow sandy clay with gravel and flint inclusions.

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Depth	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1280	36.04	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.35m	0.30m - 0.35m	Not present		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and flint inclusions and lenses of gravel
1282	36.13	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.32m - 0.55m	0.32m - 0.35m	0.00m - 0.27m		Light yellowish-brown clay with lenses of orange sand
1283	35.47	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.34m	0.33m - 0.34m	Not present		Light to mid yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone inclusions
1284	36.17	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.46m - 0.59m	0.29m - 0.32m	0.14m - 0.30m		Mid blueish-grey clays to E; light yellowish-brown silty clay to W with limestone throughout.
1285	36.12	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.36m	0.28m - 0.36m	Not present		Mid yellowish-grey sandy clay with lenses of red sand
1286	34.59	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.50m	0.28m - 0.30m	0.12m - 0.30m		Light to mid yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone inclusions
1287	34.30	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.29m - 0.40m	0.29m - 0.40m	Not present		Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone inclusions
1288	36.44	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.65m	0.25m - 0.33m	0.00m - 0.20m	Headland 0.00m - 0.40m	Orange sandy clays with limestone and gravels
1289	34.50	75m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.32m - 0.66m	0.26m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.19m	0.00m - 0.40m	Light to mid greyish-brown/yellowish-brown silty clays with

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Depth	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
										occasional bands of gravel
1290	35.35	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.42m	0.33m - 0.42m	Not present		Yellowish-brown and blueish-grey silty clays with limestone inclusions
1291	35.19	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.29m - 0.40m	0.27m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.13m		Yellowish-brown silty clay
1292	35.79	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.40m	0.33m - 0.40m	Not present		Light to mid-grey silty clay with frequent limestone inclusions
1293	35.90	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.20m - 0.33m	0.20m - 0.33m	Not present		Mid to light orange brown silty clay with gravel patches and limestone inclusions.
1294	35.42	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.34m	Not present		Orangey-grey chalk clay
1295	34.96	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.45m	Not present		Grey chalk clay
1296	35.59	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.33m - 0.40m	0.20m - 0.33m	0.00m - 0.15m		Mid yellow and grey chalk clay with orange sand to E
1297	34.61	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.46m	0.30m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.14m		Light yellowish-brown chalk clay, becoming grey to N
1298	34.01	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present		Orange gravelly clay with grey clay to S
1299	34.02	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.32m - 0.34m	0.32m - 0.34m	Not present		Grey chalk clay becoming orange to W
1300	33.80	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.43m	0.30m	Not present		Grey clay with chalk

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Depth	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1301	33.38	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m	Not present		Orange sand/gravel with areas of mid grey clay
1302	35.08	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.36m	0.27m - 0.36m	Not present		Mid brown chalk clay and orange gravel
1303	34.50	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.32m - 0.33m	0.32m - 0.33m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1304	33.69	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.32m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light yellowish-grey chalk clay
1305	32.45	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.36m	0.30m - 0.36m	Not present		Orange sand with mid-grey chalk clay to S
1306	34.31	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.41m	0.30m - 0.41m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1307	32.52	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay with orange sand/gravel to S
1308	33.45	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.34m	Not present		Mid yellow to grey chalky clay
1309	35.89	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.24m - 0.27m	0.24m - 0.27m	Not present		Mid brownish-grey chalk clay
1310	32.14	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.80m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.10m - 0.40m	Subsoil includes possible colluvium	Mid grey clay with lenses of orange sandy clay
1311	34.58	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.30m	0.26m - 0.30m	Not present		Grey clay with orange sand and light yellow chalk clay
1315	35.72	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.40m	0.26m - 0.40m	Not present		Mid grey clay with lenses of orange sand

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Depth	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1553	36.36	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.55m - 1.00m	0.28m - 0.33m	0.00m - 0.35m	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.32m; also 'other'	Light grey clay with patches of orange gravel
1601	35.35	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.42m - 0.76m	0.29m - 0.54m	0.13m - 0.54m		Light yellowish-grey sandy clay with limestone inclusions. Grey-blue clay to S below headland
1602	36.30	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.36m - 0.55m	0.36m - 0.49m	Not present	? 0.00m - 0.15m	Light yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone inclusions
1603	33.20	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.30m	0.28m - 0.30m	Not present		Orange sand
1610	35.16	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m	Not present		Mid grey and light yellow chalk clay with lenses of orange sand

Table 10.14 Field 66 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1317	33.38	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.70m	0.30m	0.40m		Clay
1323	34.28	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.60m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m		Clay
1326	32.48	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Clay and marl
1329	33.98	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.70m	0.30m	0.40m		Clay
1330	35.87	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m		Clay
1332	34.83	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Clay
1335	35.88	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m	0.30m	0.20m		Clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1337	33.36	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Clay
1339	34.55	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.70m	0.30m	0.40m		Clay
1343	36.37	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.80m - 0.90m	0.30m	0.50m - 0.60m		Clay and marl
1344	30.82	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.36m - 0.55m	0.20m - 0.35m	0.16m - 0.20m		Mixed grey chalk clay with orange sand/ gravel to W
1345	37.27	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.20m	0.20m		Clay
1346	37.61	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.60m	0.30m	0.30m		Clay
1347	35.64	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.70m - 0.90m	0.30m	0.50m - 0.60m		Clay
1349	32.16	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.32m	0.25m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1353	30.64	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.35m	0.26m - 0.35m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay with orange sand/gravel to S
1355	33.29	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.28m - 0.34m	0.28m - 0.34m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1356	36.97	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.70m - 0.80m	0.30m	0.40m - 0.50m		Clay
1357	34.25	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.40m	0.30m - 0.40m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1361	37.75	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.80m	0.30m	0.50m		Clay
1365	33.23	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.33m	0.30m - 0.33m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1367	35.40	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.34m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1371	38.02	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.60m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m		Marl and clay
1374	34.81	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.36m	0.33m - 0.36m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1375	36.27	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.26m - 0.34m	0.26m - 0.34m	Not present		Mid yellowish-grey chalk clay
1381	38.58	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.20m - 0.30m		Clay
1382	36.71	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.24m	0.24m	Not present		Orange-grey chalk clay

Table 10.15 Field 68 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1402	43.05	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.45m - 0.50m	0.27m - 0.33m	0.12m - 0.23m		Light yellowish-grey clay with limestone
1409	40.72	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.44m - 0.45m	0.32m - 0.35m	0.09m - 0.12m		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with frequent limestone
1410	42.90	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.48m - 0.51m	0.30m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.19m		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone
1417	42.05	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.29m - 0.40m	0.29m - 0.40m	Not present		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with limestone and flint
1421	43.77	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.51m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.00m - 0.14m		Light yellowish-grey clay with limestone and patches of silt
1429	40.28	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.46m - 0.50m	0.32m - 0.41m	0.08m - 0.16m		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with frequent limestone
1431	42.87	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.48m	0.30m - 0.36m	0.09m - 0.16m		Silty clay with degraded limestone

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1457	42.29	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.46m - 0.56m	0.30m - 0.33m	0.14m - 0.19m		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with frequent limestone
1464	41.18	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.48m - 0.52m	0.26m - 0.36m	0.16m - 0.24m		Light grey-blue silty clay with limestone
1473	43.59	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.56m	0.26m - 0.30m	0.24m - 0.26m		Light yellowish-grey silty clay

Table 10.16 Field 69 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1350	39.25	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.31m - 0.36m	0.25m - 0.31m	Not present	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.10m	Light grey chalk clay
1351	38.16	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.50m	0.26m - 0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.00m - 0.20m	Mid orange sand and grey-blue clay
1358	39.28	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.36m	0.30m - 0.36m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay
1359	40.09	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.38m - 0.46m	0.28m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.16m		Grey clay with occasional chalk and patches of orange sand/gravel
1362	39.35	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.40m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.10m		Light grey chalk clay
1363	38.26	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.35m	0.30m - 0.35m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay
1364	39.91	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.42m - 0.60m	0.32m - 0.40m	Not present	Colluvium 0.10m - 0.20m	Orange sand overlain by mid brownish grey colluvium to the S, becoming light blue-grey clay
1366	40.22	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.33m - 0.35m	0.33m - 0.35m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1368	40.47	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.80m	0.30m	Not present	Colluvium 0.10m - 0.50m	Orange sand/gravel
1369	40.71	50m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m	Not present		Light grey cha k clay
1370	39.35	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.47m	0.27m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.20m		Mid to light grey chalk clay with bands of chalk
1376	40.17	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.32m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1377	39.12	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.23m - 0.33m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey cha k clay
1378	40.55	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.36m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay with patches of light yellow cha k
1379	40.92	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay, mid grey to W
1380	41.11	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.27m - 0.30m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid orange sandy clay with chalk and grey clay with chalk
1383	41.49	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.23m - 0.27m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid yellowish-grey chalk clay
1384	42.05	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.33m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey cha k clay with bands of light yellow cha k
1385	40.45	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay
1386	40.06	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.31m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey cha k clay with band of chalk to N
1387	41.90	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.31m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey cha k clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1388	42.15	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.27m - 0.32m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid grey-white chalk with brown chalk clay patches
1389	41.70	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.33m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light orange-grey chalk clay with blue grey lenses
1391	41.36	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.33m - 0.35m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light yellow chalk and light brownish-orange chalk clay
1393	40.78	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.33m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay
1394	41.80	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.32m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay with brownish-orange clay
1554	36.66	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.61m - 0.84m	0.27m - 0.28m	0.26m - 0.30m	Colluvium 0.08m - 0.26m	Orange sand overlain by mid orange-brown clay/sand, with chalk colluvium
1589	39.99	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.32m - 0.35m	0.32m - 0.35m	Not present		Mid grey chalk clay

Table 10.17 Field 70 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1312	37.53	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.40m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.15m		Mid brown silty clay with chalk and flint
1314	40.75	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.43m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.10m - 0.17m		Mid brownish-grey chalky clay with flint
1316	41.88	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.59m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.19m - 0.20m		Mid brownish-grey silty clay with flint and chalk

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1318	39.68	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.45m - 0.55m	0.35m - 0.45m	0.10m - 0.15m		Clayey chalk with flint
1319	38.57	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.55m - 0.60m	0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m		Mid brownish-grey silty clay with flint and chalk
1320	40.73	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.55m	0.38m - 0.45m	0.10m - 0.12m		Mid brownish-grey chalky clay with flint
1321	36.48	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.00m - 0.15m		Mid brown silty clay with flint
1322										
1324	37.11	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.60m	0.30m - 0.45m	0.15m - 0.20m		Mid brownish-grey silty clay with chalk and flint
1325	42.15	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.50m - 0.54m	0.30m - 0.33m	0.11m - 0.20m		Light brownish-grey silty chalk with flint
1327	40.12	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.36m	0.09m - 0.10m		Mid brownish-grey silty clay with chalk and flint
1331	41.89	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.42m - 0.50m	0.32m - 0.36m	0.10m - 0.15m		Mid brownish-grey chalky clay with flint
1333	37.95	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.40m	0.10m		Light greyish-brown chalk clay with flint
1336	39.51	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.37m	0.10m - 0.20m		Mid brownish-grey chalky clay with flint
1338	38.47	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.52m - 0.85m	0.31m - 0.50m	0.20m - 0.35m		Light brownish-grey chalky clay with patches of orange silt and flint
1340	40.24	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.39m - 0.45m	0.30m - 0.36m	0.09m - 0.10m		Light brownish-grey silty chalk

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1341	41.56	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.52m				Clay/marl with some chalk
1342	38.92	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m	0.30m	0.10m		Light brownish-grey chalky clay with flint
1348	39.51	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.60m	0.31m - 0.42m	0.10m - 0.21m		Mid brownish-orange clayey silt with chalk and flint
1352	41.22	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.42m - 0.63m				Clay/marl with chalk
1354	41.01	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.36m - 0.58m				Clay
1360	40.60	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.46m				Clay/marl with chalk
1604	38.93	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.35m - 0.40m	0.25m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.15m		Mid brownish-grey silty clay with chalk and flint
1605	40.46	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.40m - 0.55m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.10m - 0.20m		Mid brownish-grey silty clay with chalk

Table 10.18 Field 72 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1372	43.54	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.22m - 0.25m	0.22m - 0.25m	Not present		Light grey chalk clay with gravel
1555	43.80	30m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.23m - 0.24m	0.23m - 0.24m	Not present		Light orangey-grey chalk clay
1556	42.23	30m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.43m - 0.50m	0.20m - 0.25m	0.21m - 0.30m		Mid grey chalk clay
1590	42.76	30m	2.1m	NS	No archaeology	0.50m - 0.62m	0.25m - 0.35m	0.20m - 0.32m		Mid yellowish-grey to orange chalk clay

Table 10.19 Field 73 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1390	45.80	30m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.41m - 0.54m	0.30m	0.11m - 0.24m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay; mid brownish-grey clay with gravel to S
1392	43.90	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.34m - 0.40m	0.24m - 0.28m	0.10m - 0.15m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1395	44.30	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.35m - 0.45m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.05m - 0.25m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1396	45.80	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.45m	0.22m - 0.40m	0.18m - 0.20m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1398	44.20	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.36m	0.20m - 0.24m	0.10m - 0.12m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1399	43.79	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.26m - 0.45m	0.24m - 0.26m	0.00m - 0.21m		Mid grey and yellow clay with cha k
1404	46.17	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.30m	0.28m - 0.30m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1406	45.56	30m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.25m - 0.26m	0.25m - 0.26m	Not present		Brownish-yellow clay with chalk
1407	46.00	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.26m - 0.32m	0.26m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1408	45.98	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.40m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.20m		Mid yellowish-brown clay with chalk
1415	44.44	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.31m	0.30m - 0.31m	Not present		Light to mid yellowish-brown chalk clay
1418	44.29	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.40m	0.26m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.10m		Mid grey cha k clay and mid grey clay with gravel and lenses of orange sand

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1425	46.44	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.31m - 0.45m	0.25m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.20m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay with grey clay lenses
1426	45.67	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.25m - 0.40m	0.23m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.17m		Mid yellow clay with chalk
1433	44.86	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.28m - 0.32m	0.17m - 0.28m	0.00m - 0.14m		Mid brownish-yellow and grey chalk clay
1434	44.26	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.34m - 0.40m	0.20m - 0.30m	0.10m - 0.16m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay with lenses of grey chalk clay
1437	44.70	100m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1443	45.50	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.24m - 0.29m	0.24m - 0.29m	Not present		Mid grey clay and mid brownish-yellow clay with chalk
1448	46.47	30m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.24m - 0.26m	0.24m - 0.26m	Not present		Brownish-yellow chalk clay
1451	46.25	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.27m - 0.30m	0.27m - 0.30m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1557	45.50	30m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.25m - 0.30m	0.25m - 0.30m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1558	45.46	30m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.20m - 0.27m	0.20m - 0.27m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1559	44.30	30m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.20m - 0.32m	0.20m	0.00m - 0.12m		Mid yellow chalk clay
1560	44.57	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.30m	0.26m - 0.30m	No present		Mid orange sand with light to mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1561	44.93	30m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.31m - 0.42m	0.23m - 0.30m	0.07m - 0.12m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1562	43.92	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.35m	0.20m - 0.28m	0.07m - 0.13m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1591	45.86	30m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.32m	0.30m - 0.32m	Not present		Mid orange-brown clay, with light yellow chalk to E

Table 10.20 Field 74 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1411	47.05	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m - 0.44m	0.24m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.16m		Clay with lenses of grey-blue silt
1424	48.29	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Yellow clay with chalk
1427	48.13	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Yellowish-brown clay with chalk, possible paleochannel across the centre of the trench, filled with greyish-brown clay with chalk inclusions
1435	47.50	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.33m - 0.38m	0.33m - 0.38m	Not present		Silty clay and sand patches with limestone
1436	46.94	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.32m - 0.34m	0.32m - 0.34m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown clay with limestone
1438	48.56	75m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Yellow clay with chalk
1439	47.99	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.35m	0.35m	Not present		Yellowish-brown clay with chalk; possible paleochannel

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1440	47.10	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.32m - 0.36m	0.32m - 0.36m	Not present		Orange-brown silty clay, with bands of light grey silty clay, limestone
1449	48.73	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.44m - 0.70m	0.30m - 0.44m	Not present	0.00m - 0.30m	Silty clay with limestone
1453	46.90	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.38m - 0.40m	0.38m - 0.40m	Not present		Light greyish-brown silty clay with sand/ gravel
1456	47.42	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.35m	0.35m	Not present		Yellowish-white clay with chalk
1459	47.71	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.35m	0.35m	Not present		Yellow clay with lenses of orange sand and chalk inclusions
1460	48.55	50m	2.1m	NS	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Yellow clay with chalk
1462	46.71	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.36m	0.30m - 0.36m	Not present		Light orange-brown silty clay with limestone
1463	47.91	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown chalk clay
1465	48.30	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.38m - 0.41m	0.38m - 0.41m	Not present		Silty clay with limestone
1466	47.62	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.30m - 0.35m	0.30m - 0.35m	Not present		Yellowish-brown clay with chalk
1470	48.02	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.52m - 0.67m	0.26m - 0.35m	0.19m - 0.32m		Silty clay with lenses of reddish sand to SW, limestone
1472	47.42	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.34m - 0.36m	0.34m - 0.36m	Not present		Silty clay with lenses of sand, limestone

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1564	47.68	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.47m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.31m	0.16m - 0.20m		Clay with limestone and solution channel
1565	47.92	30m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.40m	0.40m	Not present		Orange sand and grey clay
1566	48.29	25m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.30m	0.30m	Not present		Yellowish-brown clay with chalk

Table 10.21 Field 75 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1400	50.65	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.28m - 0.30m	0.28m - 0.30m	Not present		Mid brownish-yellow and mid grey chalk clay
1419	50.02	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.38m - 0.40m	0.38m - 0.40m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with degraded limestone inclusions and patches of sand.
1430	49.40	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.42m - 0.43m	0.30m - 0.33m	0.10m - 0.12m		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone, patches of sand and solution channels.
1444	48.46	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.46m - 0.52m	0.46m - 0.52m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with degraded limestone and solution channels
1447	48.81	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.32m - 0.58m	0.32m - 0.39m	Not present		Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with limestone, patches of sand and a solution channel

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1450	48.47	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.35m - 0.38m	0.35m - 0.38m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with degraded limestone and solution channels
1461	47.76	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.34m - 0.35m	0.34m - 0.35m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with patches of blue clay and degraded limestone
1467	47.59	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.39m - 0.50m	0.30m - 0.44m	0.00m - 0.12m		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with bands of blue clay and frequent limestone
1469	47.97	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.34m - 0.35m	0.34m - 0.35m	Not present		Limestone to E; silty clay and sand/gravel with degraded limestone to W
1475	47.73	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.41m - 0.46m	0.27m - 0.36m	0.10m - 0.14m		Sand and areas of light brown silty clay and limestone
1479	46.89	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.39m - 0.42m	0.27m - 0.32m	0.12m - 0.14m		Mid blue-grey silty clay with chalk and limestone inclusions.
1482	46.63	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.38m - 0.42m	0.28m - 0.34m	0.08m - 0.12m		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with patches of sand and limestone
1486	46.73	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.31m - 0.40m	0.31m - 0.40m	Not present		Light reddish-brown sandy clay with flint and patches of sand
1494	45.07	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.37m - 0.42m	0.21m - 0.30m	0.13m - 0.19m		Light reddish-brown sandy clay with patches of sand and limestone to E

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1498	45.65	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.58m - 0.67m	0.26m - 0.28m	0.32m - 0.40m		Orange-brown sandy clay with silt.
1502	44.40	50m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.89m - 1.00m	0.29m - 0.33m	0.20m - 0.67m	Colluvial/alluvial layers; 0.00m - 0.50m	Sandy clay and gravel.
1567	50.08	30m	2.1m	EW	Archaeology present	0.28m - 0.38m	0.22m - 0.30m	0.00m - 0.10m		Mid brownish-yellow chalk clay
1568	49.62	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.35m - 0.38m	0.30m - 0.35m	0.00m - 0.08m		Mid yellowish-brown chalk clay
1569	48.43	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.29m - 0.33m	0.29m - 0.33m	Not present		Clay with limestone, solution hollows and channels
1570	48.46	30m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.30m - 0.34m	0.30m - 0.34m	Not present		Clay with limestone, solution hollows and channels
1571	46.38	30m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.38m - 0.39m	0.29m - 0.32m	0.07m - 0.09m		Light reddish-brown silty clay and limestone

Table 10.22 Field 76 Trench Summary

Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1397	51.70	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.22m - 0.31m	0.22m - 0.31m	Not present		Light orange-grey, silty clay with flint and limestone
1401	51.16	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.24m - 0.28m	0.24m - 0.28m	Not present		Orangey-brown silty clay with flints, sand and limestone
1403	52.89	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.29m - 0.32m	0.29m - 0.32m	Not present		Light yellowish-brown silty clay with sandy patches, flints and limestone

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1405	51.84	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.25m - 0.31m	0.25m - 0.31m	Not present		Orangey-brown and light greyish-brown silty clay with flints and limestone
1412	51.10	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.22m - 0.67m	0.22m - 0.32m	0.00m - 0.35m		Light to mid orangey-grey clay with flint and limestone
1413	52.09	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.31m - 0.33m	0.31m - 0.33m	Not present		Light yellowish-grey clay with flints and limestone
1420	50.18	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.20m	0.20m	Not present		Light brownish-orange clay with flint and chalk
1422	50.05	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.30m	0.27m - 0.30m	Not present		Light orange-brown silty clay with flint, sand and limestone
1423	50.80	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.26m - 0.28m	0.26m - 0.28m	Not present		Light yellowish-grey silty clay with flints
1428	50.91	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.28m - 0.34m	0.28m - 0.34m	Not present		Light greyish-brown silty clay with sand/gravel, flint and limestone
1432	49.66	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.20m	0.20m	Not present		Brownish-orange clay with flint and chalk
1441	49.80	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.29m - 0.43m	0.25m - 0.29m	0.00m - 0.18m		Mid orangey-brown silty clay with flints and limestone
1454	48.90	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.28m - 0.31m	0.28m - 0.31m	Not present		Orangey-brown silty clay with sandy patches, flints and limestone

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Trench	Level aOD (m)	Length	Width	Orientation	Archaeology?	Depth	Topsoil	Subsoil	Other	Natural
1455	48.91	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.27m - 0.29m	0.27m - 0.29m	Not present		Orangey-brown silty clay with flint and limestone
1458	50.49	50m	2.1m	EW	No archaeology	0.36m - 0.39m	0.20m - 0.36m	0.00m - 0.18m		Light orange-brown silty clay and mid brownish-grey silty clay with flints and limestone
1468	49.92	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	Archaeology present	0.20m - 0.28m	0.20m - 0.28m	Not present		Orange-brown silty clay with sandy patches, bands of silt, flints and limestone
1471	48.36	50m	2.1m	NW-SE	No archaeology	0.31m - 0.35m	0.31m - 0.35m	Not present		Orange-brown silty clay with sandy patches, flints and limestone
1480	47.19	50m	2.1m	NE-SW	No archaeology	0.23m - 0.28m	0.23m - 0.28m	Not present		Orange-brown silty clay with flint and limestone
1572	50.49	30m	2.1m	NE-SW	Archaeology present	0.20m	0.20m	Not present		Brownish-orange clay with flint and chalk

10.2 Appendix 2: Feature Inventory

Table 10.23 Field 9 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Findings/enviro
1011	101104	Ditch	W ditch of south enclosure	?M-LIA	NS	V shaped	1.50	0.64		101103		Y	flint
1011	101110	Pit		LIA	NS	U shaped	4.50			101105 101106 101107 101108 101109	LIA		pot
1017	101706	Ditch	S ditch of south enclosure	M-LIA	EW	U shaped	1.70	0.76		101703 101704 101705	M-LIA		pot animal bone
1017	101708	Ditch		uncertain	SE	U shaped	1.45	0.30		101707			animal bone, oyster shell
1017	101711	Ditch	N ditch of south enclosure	?M-LIA						101709 101710			
1017	101714	Pit		uncertain						101712 101713			
1017	101716	Ditch		uncertain	NWSE					101715			
1020	102004	Ditch		M-LIA	SE	V shaped	0.96	0.30		102003	M-LIA		pot
1020	102006	Ditch	S ditch of square enclosure	M-LIA	SE		1.80	0.45		102005	M-LIA	Y	pot
1020	102008	Ditch	N ditch of square enclosure	?M-LIA	SE	U shaped	1.45	0.30		102007			
1023	102305	Ditch	W ditch of west enclosure	?LIA	NS	U shaped	1.10	0.26		102303 102304			
1023	102308	?Pit		uncertain	None	Irregular				102306 102307			
1023	102310	?Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.86	0.30		102309		Y	
1023	102313	Ditch	E ditch of west enclosure	LIA	NS	Stepped	1.95	0.57		102311 102312	LIA	Y	pot

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1023	102316	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.60	1.50	102314 102315		Y	
1025	102504	Ditch	Circular enclosure	M-LIA	SEnw	V shaped	1.00	0.40		102503	M-LIA		pot
1025	102506	Gully	Circular enclosure	M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.40	0.24		102505			
1025	102508	Ditch	Circular enclosure	M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.70	0.30		102507			
1025	102510	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	1.10	0.35		102509			
1025	102512	Ditch	?Roundhouse drip gully	?M-LIA	SEnw	U shaped	0.70	0.28		102512			
1025	102514	?pit	possibly natural origin, truncated by 102512	uncertain	SEnw	Irregular	0.40	0.18		102513			
1025	102516	Ditch	E ditch of west enclosure	M-LIA	NS		2.00			102515			
1025	102518	Ditch	Circular enclosure	M-LIA	NS	V shaped	2.20	0.76		102517	M-LIA	Y	pot, animal bone
1027	102703	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	1.01	0.18		102702			
1027	102705	Gully		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.64	0.13		102704			
1027	102707	Ditch		uncertain	NS		0.95	0.27		102706			
1027	102709	Gully		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.60	0.22		102708			
1027	102712	Ditch	Central enclosure ditch, truncated by Roman pit	?M-LIA	SEnw	U shaped	1.40	0.38		102711			
1027	102717	Pit		Roman	EW	U shaped	3.20	0.50		102713 102714 102715 102716	AD150-200 LIA		pot, animal bone pot, animal bone animal bone
1030	103006	Ditch		M-LIA	NS	U shaped	1.70	0.84		103003 103004 103005	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1030	103009	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.25	0.90	103007 103008		Y	
1030	103012	Ditch	W boundary of west enclosure	?M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.99	0.36		103010 103011			
1030	103015	Ditch		M-LIA	NS	V shaped	1.10	0.43		103013	M-LIA	Y	pot, animal bone

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
										103014	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1030	103018	Ditch		?M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.54	0.31		103016			
										103017			
1030	103020	Ditch		?M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.10	0.35		103019			
1030	103022	Gully		M-LIA	NS		1.35	0.25		103021	M-LIA		pot
1030	103027	Ditch	E boundary of west enclosure	M-LIA	NESW	V shaped	2.78	1.04		103023	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
										103024			
										103025			
										103026			
1031	103104	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.70	0.25		103103			
1031	103107	Ditch	N boundary of west enclosure	?M-LIA	SESW	Stepped	1.60	0.72		103105			
										103106			
1031	103109	Ditch	S boundary of north enclosure	?M-LIA	SESW	U shaped	2.00	0.75		103108			
1031	103114	Ditch	S boundary of north enclosure	LIA/Roman	SESW	U shaped	2.00	1.05		103110	RB		pot, animal bone
										103111			
										103112	LIA		pot
										103113		Y	
1032	103205	Ditch	Internal division within north enclosure	M-LIA	NS	U shaped	1.07	0.43		103203	M-LIA		pot
										103204			
1032	103208	Ditch	E boundary of north enclosure	Roman	NS	U shaped				103206	AD100-250		pot, animal bone
										103207			
1032	103210	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.57	0.21		103209			
1032	103213	Ditch		Roman	NS	U shaped	1.35	0.64		103211	AD300-410		pot, animal bone
										103212			animal bone
1032	103215	Ditch		Roman	NS	U shaped	1.10	0.43		103214			
1032	103217	Ditch	recut of 103220	IA/Roman	NS	U shaped	0.83	0.37		103216	IA-RB		pot
1032	103220	Ditch		M-LIA	NS	U shaped	1.65	0.48		103218	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
										103219			

Table 10.24 Field 48 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds /enviro
1071	107105	Pit	Oval	LIA	None	U shaped	1.38	0.40		107103	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
										107104			
1072	107204	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	0.91	0.15		107203			
1072	107206	Pit	Oval	LIA	None	U shaped	1.38	0.27		107205	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1072	107209	Pit	Oval	LIA	None	U shaped	0.83	0.38		107207	350 BC - AD 70		pot, kiln fabric, animal bone
										107208			
1075	107504	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.66	0.19		107503			
1076	107604	Pit	Oval	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.62	0.25		107603			animal bone

Table 10.25 Field 49 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1084	108404	Ditch	Ditch terminus	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.73	0.17		108403			
1087	108704	Gully	?same as 108804	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.50	0.12		108703			
1088	108804	Gully	?same as 108704	uncertain	SEW	U shaped	0.53	0.17		108803			
1088	108806	Tree-bole		uncertain	None	Irregular	3.75	0.31		108805			
1088	108810	Pit	Oval	uncertain	None	Stepped	1.86	0.57		108807			
										108808			
										108809			
1088	108812	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.80	0.20		108811			
1090	109003	Headland	Headland horizon formed by ploughing; not planned		N/A	N/A	1.00	0.20				Y	
1090	109006	Ditch	Ring ditch; contains human skull (?burial)	LIA	EW	U shaped	1.30	0.20		109004			animal bone
										109005			
1090	109007	Gully	unexcavated	uncertain	SEW	N/A	0.50			109008			
1090	109010	Ditch	Ring ditch	LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.75	0.40		109009	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1090	109012	Ditch	Ring ditch	LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.70	0.40		109011			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1091	109105	Gully	?Roundhouse drip gully	LIA	NS	U shaped	0.29	0.15		109103	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										109104			
1091	109108	Gully	?Roundhouse drip gully	LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.25	0.10		109106		Y	
										109107			
1091	109110	Gully	unexcavated; same as 109204	uncertain	NESW	N/A	0.48			109109			
1091	109112		planned but no record										
1092	109204	Gully	same as 109110	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.44	0.25		109203			
1092	109206	Ditch	same as 109310	uncertain	SEW	U shaped	1.36	0.36		109205			
1092	109208	Ditch		uncertain	SEW	U shaped	2.21	1.06		109207			
1093	109304	Ditch	same as 109308	LIA	SEW	U shaped	1.01	0.54		109303	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1093	109306	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.63	0.10		109305			
1093	109308	Ditch	same as 109304	LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.78	0.40		109307	350 BC - AD 70		pot
1093	109310	Ditch	unexcavated; same as 109206	uncertain	SEW	N/A	1.16			109309			
1093	109312	Ditch	unexcavated	modern	SEW	N/A	0.65			109311			
1093	109315	Ditch		LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.12	0.55		109313	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										109314	350 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone
1093	109318	Ditch		LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.40	0.45		109316	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										109317			animal bone
1093	109322	Ditch		LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.92	0.44		109319			animal bone
										109320	350 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone
										109321			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1093	109328	Ditch	same as 109516	LIA	SEnw	V shaped	1.81	0.89		109323	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										109324			
										109325			
										109326	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										109327			
1094	109404	Gully	?is this the same feature seen in trenches to E	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.37	0.19		109403			
1094	109406	Ditch		LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.40	0.80		109405	350 BC - AD 70		pot
1094	109409	Ditch		LIA	EW	Irregular	1.50	0.48		109407	25 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
1094	109410	Ditch	?not planned	LIA	EW	U shaped		0.54		109408	50 BC - AD 70		pot
1095	109505	Ditch		LIA	SEnw	U shaped	1.73	0.93		109503	50 BC - AD 70		pot
										109504			
1095	109507	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.59	0.29		109506			
1095	109509	Ditch	Terminus of ditch	?LIA	EW	U shaped	0.86	0.30		109508			
1095	109512	Ditch	Terminus of ditch	LIA	EW	U shaped	0.62	0.14		109510	350 BC - AD 70		pot
										109511			
1095	109514	Ditch	Terminus of ditch	LIA	EW	U shaped	0.31	0.07		109513			
1095	109516	Ditch	unexcavated; same as 109328	LIA	SEnw	N/A	1.90			109515			
1096	109605	Ditch	Terminus of ditch	LIA	EW	U shaped	0.75	0.40		109603	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
										109604			
1096	109607	Pit	Circular	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.40	0.70	1.50	109606			
1096	109609	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.40	0.10		109608			
1096	109611	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.75	0.30		109610			
1096	109613	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.80	0.30		109612			
1096	109615	Pit	Circular	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.83	0.36	0.90	109614			
1096	109617	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.60	0.37		109616			
1096	109620	Pit	Circular	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.70	0.13		108619			
										109619			
1097	109704	Pit	Oval	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.80	0.21		109703			
1097	109706	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.59	0.14		109705			
1097	109708	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.83	0.23		109707			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1098	109806	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	1.77	0.55		109804 109803 109805			
1098	109810	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.60	0.48		109809			
1098	109812	Ditch		Roman	NS	Irregular	0.40	0.06		109811	AD 120 - 150		pot
1101	110104	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.50	0.10		110103			
1103	110304	Pit	Circular	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.71	0.16		110303			
1103	110306	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.42	0.20		110305			
1103	110308	Pit	Circular	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.31	0.13		110307			
1106	110604	Gully	unexcavated; same as 110704	uncertain	NS	N/A	0.40			110603			
1107	110704	Gully	same as 110604	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.43	0.23		110703			
1108	110804	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.33	0.12		110803			
1108	110806	Gully	unexcavated	uncertain	EW	N/A	0.60			110805			
1108	110808	Pit		uncertain	EW	U shaped		0.15	0.62	110807			
1109	110904	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.44	0.22		110903			
1109	110906	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.50	0.10		110905			
1112	111204	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.38	0.08		111203			
1112	111206	Ditch	unexcavated	uncertain	EW	N/A	0.89			111205			
1113	111304	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.13	0.19		111303			
1113	111306	Gully		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.55	0.20		111305			

Table 10.26 Field 50 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1114	111403	Gully	terminus	LIA	EW	U shaped	0.44	0.15		111402	50 BC - AD 70		pot

Table 10.27 Field 56 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample	Finds/enviro
1122	112203	Ditch		?M-LIA	NS	U shaped	0.50	0.20		112202			
1122	112206	Posthole	truncated by 112203	?M-LIA	None	U shaped	0.20	0.16		112204 112205			
1122	112208	Ditch		M-LIA	NS	Stepped	1.20	0.44		112207	M-LIA	Y	pot

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Trench	Parent context	Feature	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample	Findings/enviro
1122	112210	Ditch	truncated by 112203 and 112208	M-LIA	EW	U shaped	1.60	0.50		112209	M-LIA	Y	pot, animal bone
1123	112303	Pit	Oval	uncertain	NS	Other	0.75	0.26		112302			
1129	112905	Pit	Oval	uncertain	NS					112903			
1137	113704	Ditch		?M-LIA	SEW	U shaped	1.28	0.35		113703			
1137	113706	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.39	0.10		113705		Y	?slag
1137	113708	?Pit	Cut into fill of [113716]	medieval	None	U shaped	0.80	0.52		113707	1175-1300		pot
1137	113712	Ditch	Southern enclosure	M-LIA	SEW	Other	0.80	0.50		113709	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
										113711			
1137	113716	Ditch	E side of oval enclosure	M-LIA	None	U shaped	3.30	1.00		113713	M-LIA		pot, possible kiln fabric, fired clay, slag, animal bone
										113714	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
										113715			animal bone
1163	116304	Ditch	post-medieval field boundary	post-medieval/modern	NS	U shaped	1.73	0.70		116303	1740-1800		pot
1163	116306	Ditch		modern (pot residual)	EW	U shaped				116305	1200-1500		pot, 3 x iron chain links, modern drain fragment
1164	116404	Ditch	modern field boundary	post-medieval/modern	SEW	U shaped	0.86	0.48		116403	1805-1900		pot, animal bone
1164	116406	Ditch		post-medieval/modern	SEW	U shaped	0.50	0.15		116405			
1164	116408	Ditch		uncertain	SEW	U shaped	0.60	0.20		116407			
1165	116505	Ditch	modern field boundary	?modern	EW	N/A	0.80			116503			
1168	116804	Ditch	unexcavated; modern field boundary	post-medieval/modern	NS	N/A	0.75			116803			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1172	117212	Ditch	parallel with N boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.94	0.30		117211	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1172	117214	Ditch	parallel with N boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.84	0.20		117213	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1172	117216	Ditch	cut by 117214	?M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.40	0.24		117215		Y	
1172	117218	Ditch	parallel with N boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	SEW	Irregular	1.20	0.38		117217	M-LIA	Y	pot, animal bone
1172	117220	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval			0.50	0.70		117219			
1172	117222	Ditch	possible predecessor of Roman boundary to N?	M-LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.67	0.38		117221	M-LIA		pot
1172	117224	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure	Roman	SEW	V shaped	0.13	1.00		117223	RB		pot
1172	117226	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure	Roman	SEW	V shaped	1.80	0.60		117225	RB		pot, animal bone
1172	117228	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure	Roman	SEW	V shaped	1.20	0.90		117227	LIA	Y	pot, slag, animal bone
1172	117230	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure	Roman	SEW	U shaped	2.50			117229	LIA	Y	pot, animal bone
										117231		Y	animal bone
										117232			
1176	117603	Gully	Roundhouse drip gully	M-LIA	EW	U shaped	1.09	0.32		117602	M-LIA	Y	pot, slag, animal bone, flint
1176	117605	Posthole	Posthole cut by roundhouse gully 117603	M-LIA	None	U shaped	0.55	0.19		117604	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1176	117607	Pit	oval	?M-LIA	EW	U shaped	0.53	0.10		117606			animal bone
1176	117609	Gully	Roundhouse drip gully	LIA	NS	U shaped	0.32	0.10		117608	LIA		pot, animal bone
1176	117611	Posthole		?LIA	None	U shaped		0.09	0.36	117610			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1176	117613	Posthole		?LIA	None	Other		0.15	0.29	117612			
1176	117616	Ditch		LIA	SEW	V shaped	0.56	0.41		117614	LIA		pot, slag, animal bone
										117615	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1176	117618	?Posthole		M-LIA	None	U shaped	0.39	0.06		117617			
1176	117620	?Posthole		M-LIA	None	Irregular	0.42	0.05		117619			
1176	117622	Pit	semi-circular	M-LIA	None	U shaped		0.09	0.45	117621	M-LIA	Y	pot, animal bone
1176	117624	Ditch	?Roundhouse drip gully	M-LIA	NS	U shaped	0.38	0.21		117623	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1176	117626	Gully	?Roundhouse drip gully; not excavated	M-LIA	NESW	U shaped				117625	M-LIA		pot, animal bone
1176	117632	Ditch	S boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	4.81	1.52		117627	M-LIA		pot
										117628			
										117629	M-LIA		pot
1176	117632	IA enclosure ditch	S boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	4.81	1.52		117630	M-LIA	Y	pot, animal bone, flint
										117631	M-LIA		pot
1176	117634	Pit	oval; cut by 117632	?M-LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.43	0.11		117633			
1183	118304	Pit	oval	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.60	0.30		118302			
										118303			
1183	118307	Ditch		?M-LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.50	0.22		118305			
										118306			
1183	118309	Ditch	unexcavated; same as 118403	uncertain	EW	N/A	1.30			118308			
1183	118311	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NESW	U shaped	2.00	0.15		118310			
1183	118313	Ditch	NW boundary of rectangular enclosure; recut of 118321	?M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.30	0.45		118312			
1183	118315	Ditch	NW boundary of rectangular enclosure; recut of 118321	?M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.90	0.30		118314			
1183	118321	Ditch	NW boundary of rectangular enclosure	?M-LIA	NESW		3.50	1.50		118316			
										118317			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
										118318			
										118319			
										118320			
										118322		Y	
1184	118403	Ditch	same as 118309	uncertain	EW		1.56	0.29		118403			
1189	118903	Ditch	?field boundary; same as 119403, 119503, 120205, 121003, 122603/05	?Medieval	EW	U shaped	0.89	0.26		118902			
1189	118904	Rooting		Modern	None	Irregular	1.70	0.08			1550-1800; Late 18th - 19th c(CTP)		pot, CTP
1189	118906	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	1.00	0.13		118905			
1194	119403	Ditch	?field boundary	?Medieval	EW	U shaped				119402			
1194	119405	Ditch		Modern	NS	Stepped	1.50	0.30		119404			medieval roof tile
1194	119407	Ditch		?Medieval	EW	U shaped	0.60	0.12		119406			
1194	119409	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS		1.50						
1195	119503	Ditch	?field boundary	?Medieval	EW	U shaped	0.70			119502			
1195	119505	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS	Irregular	1.50	0.10		119504			
1202	120203	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS		1.50	0.13		120202			
1202	120205	Ditch	?field boundary	?Medieval	SENW	Stepped	1.50	0.74		120204			?medieval roof tile
1202	120207	Bedding trench		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.50	0.06		120206			
1204	120403	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.15	0.37		120402			
1210	121003	Ditch	?field boundary	?Medieval	EW	U shaped	0.60			121002			
1210	121005	Gully		uncertain	NESW	Irregular				121004			animal bone
1210	121007	Gully		uncertain	EW	Irregular	0.50	0.10		121006			
1212	121203	Ditch	?field boundary; not excavated	?Medieval	SENW	N/A	0.60			121202			
1214	121403	Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.88	0.29		121402			
1214	121405	Gully	Poss ble roundhouse drip gully	?M-LIA	EW	U shaped	0.77	0.22		121404		Y	animal bone
1226	122603	Ditch	?field boundary; not excavated	?Medieval	SENW	N/A	0.80			122602			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1226	122605	Ditch	?field boundary; not excavated	?Medieval	SEnw	N/A	0.80			122604			
1228	122803	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw		0.40	0.10		122802			
1236	123604	Colluvial layers	colluvial layers south of Hen Brook	uncertain	None					123603			
1236	123606	Pit/rooting		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.20	0.19	123605			
1236	123608	Pit/rooting		uncertain	NS	U shaped		0.15	0.93	123607			
1236	123611	Pit/rooting		uncertain	NESW	U shaped		0.20	0.78	123609			
										123610			
1236	123614	?Posthole		uncertain	None	Irregular		0.28	0.39	123612		Y	
										123613			
1551	155104	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	1.25	0.16		155103			
1551	155107	Ditch	E boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.82	0.82		155105	M-LIA		pot
										155106			
1551	155110	Ditch	Field boundary	Modern	NESW	U shaped	2.70	0.80		155108			
										155109	1800-2000		pot, iron ?clamp
1551	155112		?part of modern boundary	Modern									

Table 10.30 Field 63 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1250	125003	Ditch		?modern	EW	U shaped	0.92	0.39		125002			
1250	125005	Ditch	same as 125104, 125204/125206	?modern	SEnw	V shaped	1.18	0.32		125004			animal bone
1251	125104	Ditch	same as 125005, 125204/125206	?modern	SEnw		1.23	0.37		125103			
										125203			animal bone
1252	125206	Ditch	same as 125005, 125105	?modern	NESW	U shaped	0.30	0.31		125205			

Table 10.31 Field 64 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1258	125802	Colluvial layer		uncertain			50.00	0.84					
1258	125804	Pit	under colluvial layer	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.50	0.23		125803			
1267	126704	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	3.16	0.80		126703			copper alloy sheet fragments
1277	127703	Ditch		?LIA/Roman	NS	U shaped	0.54	0.19		127702			

Table 10.32 Field 65 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Ceramic spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1279	127906	Quarry pit		?LIA/Roman	EW	U shaped	1.00	0.43		127903			
										127904			
1279	127908	Ditch	E side of trapezoid enclosures; unexcavated; same as 128207/128211	LIA/Roman	NESW	N/A	3.28			127907			
1282	128203	Quarry pit		?LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped				128202			
1282	128205	Quarry pit		LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	1.85	0.22		128204	50 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone
1282	128207	Ditch	Re-cut of 128211; E side of trapezoid enclosures; same as 127908	LIA/Roman	NS	U shaped	1.75	0.60		128206		Y	fired clay, animal bone
1282	128211	Ditch	E side of trapezoid enclosures; same as 127908	LIA/Roman	NS	Stepped	3.28	0.82		128208	50 BC - AD 70		pot, possible oven/kiln material
										128209	350 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone
										128210	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										128212			
1282	128214	Quarry pit	unexcavated	?LIA/Roman	NS	N/A	12.00			128213			
1282	128216	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.39	0.15		128215			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Ceramic spot date	Sample?	Findings/enviro
1283	128308	Kiln		Roman	None	U shaped	1.15	0.34		128303			
										128304	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										128305	AD 40-410	Y	pot
										128306			
										128307	AD 40-410	Y	pot
1283	128310	Ditch	SE side of rectangular enclosure	Roman	NESW	U shaped	3.30	0.76		128309	AD 300-410, intrusive pmed sherd	Y	pot, fired clay, animal bone
1283	128312	Ditch	NW side of trapezoid enclosures; same as 128530	Roman	NESW	Stepped	4.10	0.39		128311	AD 40-70		pot, animal bone
1285	128504	Ditch	Parallel with 128806	?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.99	0.38		128502			
										128503			
1285	128506	Ditch	Ditch within trapezoid enclosures	LIA/Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.97	0.45		128505	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1285	128508	Gully		uncertain	SEW	U shaped	0.33	0.08		128507		Y	
1285	128510	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.26	0.10		128509			animal bone
1285	128512	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.57	0.18		128511		Y	
1285	128514	Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	NESW	U shaped	1.07	0.17		128513			iron nail, medieval roof tile
1285	128516	Ditch		?Roman	EW	U shaped	0.56	0.14		128515			
1285	128519	Pit	Base not reached	E-M Saxon	None	N/A	4.07	1.00		128517	5th-9th C	Y	pot, fired clay, animal bone
										128518	AD 70-200		pot, animal bone
1285	128523	Ditch		Roman	SEW	U shaped	4.88	1.05		128520	AD 70-130	Y	pot, medieval roof tile (?intrusive), animal bone
										128521		Y	
										128522			
1285	128525	Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	2.08	0.20		128524			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Ceramic spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1285	128530	Ditch	NW side of trapezoid enclosures; same as 128312	Roman	NS	Stepped	2.75	1.40		128526			
										128527	AD 40-200		pot
										128528			
										128529			
1286	128604	Ditch		Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.75	0.39		128603	AD 40-200	Y	pot
1286	128606	Pit		uncertain	None	Irregular	0.49	0.19		128605			
1286	128608	Gully			SEW	U shaped	0.18	0.11		128607			animal bone
1286	128610	Pit		LIA/Roman	None	U shaped	0.90	0.15		128609	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
1286	128612	Gully/ditch		LIA/Roman	NS	Stepped		0.33		128611			
1286	128614	Burial		Roman	SEW	Other				128613	AD 40-70	Y	pot, animal bone
1287	128703	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128713	Roman	SEW	U shaped	1.28	0.38		128702	AD 300-410		pot, animal bone
1287	128707	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128713	Roman	SEW	Stepped	1.20	0.75		128704	AD 150-410		pot
										128705	AD 70-130	Y	pot, animal bone, shell
										128706			
1287	128709	Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	SEW	U shaped	0.12	0.13		128708			
1287	128713	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure	Roman	SEW	Irregular	3.00	0.89		128710			
										128711			
										128712			
1288	128806	Ditch		Roman	SEW	Stepped	0.86	0.42		128803	AD 120-200	Y	pot, iron nail, animal bone, shell
										128804	AD 120-200		pot, iron nail, animal bone
										128805			
1288	128809	Ditch		Roman	NESW	U shaped	1.13	0.31		128807	AD 40-410		pot, animal bone
										128808			
1288	128813	Ditch		?Roman	NESW	V shaped	0.77	0.47		128810		Y	
										128811			
										128812			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Ceramic spot date	Sample?	Findings/enviro
1289	128904	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128910	Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.47	0.26		128903	AD 70-200		pot, animal bone
1289	128906	?Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128910	Roman	None	U shaped	0.76	0.55		128905	AD 40-410	Y	pot
1289	128910	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure	LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.72	0.40		128907			
										128908		Y	
										128909	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1289	128913	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128910	LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	1.50	0.60		128911	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										128912			
1289	128915	Ditch	Enclosure ditch; re-cut of 128917	?LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.92	0.40		128914			
1289	128917	Ditch	Enclosure ditch; original cut	LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.80	0.34		128916	AD 40-70		pot, animal bone
1289	128919	Ditch		LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	1.81	0.60		128918	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1289	128922	Pit		LIA/Roman	None	U shaped	1.00	0.49		128920			
										128921	AD 40-70	Y	pot, animal bone
1290	129003	Ditch		LIA/Roman	NESW	U shaped	1.12	0.67		129002	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1290	129005	Ditch	re-cut of 129010	LIA/Roman	SENW	V shaped	0.90	0.42		129004			
1290	129007	Gully	re-cut of 129010	LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.55	0.24		129006			
1290	129010	Ditch		LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.76	0.60		129008	50 BC - AD 70		pot
										129009			
1291	129103	Ditch		LIA/Roman	NESW	Stepped	1.07	0.29		129102	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1291	129106	Ditch		LIA/Roman	NESW	Stepped	1.63	0.70		129104	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, kiln/oven material, animal bone
										129105			animal bone
1292	129203	Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	1.50	0.10		129202			
1310	131004	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.30	0.70	131003		Y	
1602	160204	Furrow			EW	U shaped	1.90	0.10		160203			fired clay

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Ceramic spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1602	160206	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.96	0.30		160205			
1603	160303	Ditch			SEW	U shaped	1.00	0.44		160302			

Table 10.33 Field 66 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1345	134506	Ditch	Field boundary	Post-medieval/modern	NESW	U shaped	1.05	0.50		134505			
1346	134604	Building foundation		Modern	None	N/A	2.50	0.30		134603			
1357	135704	Pit		Post-medieval	None	Other	0.80	0.68		135703	c 18th/19th century (CTP)		CTP, brick, roof tile, shell
1357	135706	Test pit	test pit within 135704	Post-medieval	None	N/A	0.90	1.00		135705	1720-1750; residual Roman sherd		pot, iron strap fragment, brick, roof tile
1365	136504	Ditch	?associated with IA enclosures to E	?IA/Roman	NS	U shaped	0.86	0.26		136503			
1367	136706	Ditch	S boundary of enclosures; same as 137406	LIA	EW	V shaped	2.40	0.97		136703	50 BC - AD 70		pot
										136704	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
										136705			
1367	136708	Gully	Parallel with 136706	LIA	EW	V shaped	0.56	0.30		136707			
1367	136710	Gully		uncertain	SEW	V shaped	0.70	0.48		136709			
1367	136713	Pit		LIA	None	U shaped	1.24	0.34	2.24	136711	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, fired clay, animal bone
										136712			
1367	136715	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.39	0.17		136714	50 BC - AD 70		pot
1367	136717	Deposit	re-cut of 136715	uncertain	EW	Irregular	0.75	0.15		136716		Y	animal bone
1367	136720	Ditch	re-cut of 136715	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.97	0.40		136718		Y	animal bone
										136719			
1367	136723	Gully		?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.50	0.17		136721	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, fired clay,

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
										136722			animal bone
1367	136726	Ditch	re-cut of 136723/136729	?Roman	NESW	U shaped	1.05	0.40		136724	AD 70-380	Y	pot
										136725	AD 40-70		pot, animal bone
1367	136729	Gully		?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.25	0.17		136727			
										136728			
1367	136731	Gully		?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.30	0.19		136730	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1367	136733	?Gully	cuts 136731	?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.66	0.20		136732	AD 40-410		pot
1367	136735	Gully		?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.21	0.24		136734			fired clay
1374	137406	Ditch	S boundary of enclosures; same as 136706	LIA	SENW	U shaped	1.98	0.98		137403			iron fragment, roof tile (?intrusive)
										137404			
										137405			
1375	137506	Ditch	same as 137510	LIA	NESW	V shaped	2.00	0.95		137503	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, possible kiln/oven material, animal bone
										137504	350 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone
										137505			iron rod, animal bone
1375	137510	Ditch	same as 137506	LIA	NS	V shaped	2.05	0.89		137507	50 BC - AD 70		pot
										137508	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										137509			
1375	137512	Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.32	0.24		137511		Y	
1375	137514	Posthole		uncertain	None	V shaped		0.15	0.20	137513			
1375	137516	Ditch	Same as 136723/136726/136729 in Trench 1367	Roman	NS	U shaped	1.15	0.33		137515	AD 120-200		pot

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1375	137518	Ditch	Same as 136723/136726/136729 in Trench 1367	Roman	NS	U shaped	1.29	0.46		137517	AD 150-200		pot, 4 x iron nails, 1 x iron ?nail, 1 x slag, 2 x ?slag, probable hearth/kiln material, animal bone
1375	137521	Ditch	Possibly related to 137506 and 137510 in this trench	?LIA	SENW	U shaped	1.77	0.99		137519			
										137520			
1375	137523	Gully	Possible roundhouse	LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.45	0.20		137522	350 BC - AD 70		pot
1375	137525	Gully	Possible roundhouse	LIA	SENW	U shaped	0.31	0.09		137524			
1382	138205	Ditch		LIA	NS	U shaped	1.66	0.72		138203	25 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										138204			
1382	138209	Ditch	N boundary of enclosure complex	?LIA	SENW	Irregular	3.71	1.07		138206	AD 40-70	Y	pot, animal bone
										138207	AD 40-70		pot
										138208			
1382	138212	Ditch		Roman	SENW	Stepped	2.35	0.62		138210	AD 70-130		pot, fired clay, animal bone
										138211			
1382	138214	Ditch		LIA	NS	U shaped		0.88		138213	50 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone
1382	138221	Pit	Cuts 138214	?Roman	None	Irregular	1.90	1.20		138215	AD 40-70	Y	pot, possible kiln/oven material, fired clay
										138216	AD 40-410		pot, fired clay
										138217	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, possible kiln/oven material,

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
													animal bone
										138218			
										138219	50 BC - AD 70		pot
										138220			
1382	138223	Scorched clay		uncertain	None	Irregular	0.44	0.07		138222		Y	
1382	138225	Ditch	Terminus	?LIA	SEnw	U shaped	0.41	0.16		138224	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot

Table 10.34 Field 68 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1402	140204	Gully	?Field boundary	uncertain	NS	Irregular	0.90	0.10		140203			
1409	140904	?Furrow		?medieval/post-medieval	SEnw	U shaped	0.70	0.23		140903			
1409	140906	?Furrow		?medieval/post-medieval	NS	Irregular	1.30	0.09		140905			
1421	142104	Gully	Also seen in Field 73; T1562	?Roman	SEnw	U shaped	0.65	0.14		142103			
1431	143104	Gully	?Field boundary	uncertain	NESW	Irregular	0.70	0.20		143103			
1431	143106	?Hedge line	?Field boundary	uncertain	SEnw	Irregular	0.80	0.20		143105			

Table 10.35 Field 69 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1359	135904	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	1.28	0.43		135903			
1368	136804	?Pit	?associated with settlement in Field 70	?medieval	None	Irregular	0.85	0.17		136803			
1368	136806	?Pit	?associated with settlement in Field 70	?medieval	None	Irregular	0.66	0.10		136805			
1368	136808	Ditch	?associated with settlement in Field 70	?medieval	SEnw	Irregular	1.24	0.18		136807			
1370	137004	Furrow		uncertain	NS	U shaped	2.45	0.17		137003			iron rod fragments, animal bone
1370	137009	Quarry pit		?M Saxon	None	Irregular	5.08	1.20		137005			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
										137006	AD 720-850		pot, animal bone
										137007	AD 120 - 230		pot
										137008			
1370	137011	Quarry pit		?M Saxon	None		1.10	0.70					
													137010
													137012
													137013
1370	137017	Test pit (quarry)	test slot dug by machine	?M Saxon	None	N/A	1.50	1.25					137014
													137015
													137016
1370	137020	Test pit (quarry)	test slot dug by machine	?M Saxon	None	N/A	1.50	1.00					137018
													137019
1376	137604	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.83	0.31					137603
1376	137606	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.10	0.32					137605
1380	138004	Ditch	?N extent of medieval trackway in Field 70	?medieval	NS	U shaped	2.03	0.39					138003
1385	138504	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.66	0.31					138503
1385	138506	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.95	0.24					138505
1386	138603	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	#N/A	0.57	0.26					138604
1388	138804	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.46	0.15					138803
1393	139304	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.88	0.18					139303
1554	155405	Ditch	overlain by colluvium	uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.30	0.44					155404
													animal bone
1554	155407	Ditch	overlain by colluvium	uncertain	EW	U shaped	2.13	0.32					155406
1589	158904	Ditch	unexcavated	uncertain	SEnw	#N/A	1.30						158903

Table 10.36 Field 70 Feature Inventory

Trench Number	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width	Depth	Dia	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1312	131204	Furrow		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.60	0.15					131203
1312	131206	Furrow		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.75	0.16					131205
1312	131208	Furrow		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.74	0.15					131207
1314	131404	Gully	forms ?roundhouse with 131408	LBA	EW	U shaped	0.52	0.35				Y	possible oven floor fragment,

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Trench Number	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width	Depth	Dia	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1314	131406	Gully		LBA	EW	U shaped	0.50	0.14		131405	LBA		animal bone pot
1314	131408	Gully	forms ?roundhouse with 131404	LBA	EW	U shaped	0.50	0.25		131407	LBA		pot
1316	131604	Pit	?associated with 131606	LBA	None	U shaped	0.88	0.15	2.03	131604	LBA		pot
1316	131606	Gully	?associated with 131604	?LBA	NS	U shaped	0.33	0.10		131605			
1316	131609	Ditch		IA	NESW	V shaped	1.26	0.64		131607		Y	
1316	131611	Ditch	NW side of trackway	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.72	0.20		131608 131610	IA		pot animal bone pot
1316	131613	Gully/Ditch		Medieval	NESW	V shaped	0.65	0.35		131612	M11thC		pot
1316	131615	?Furrow	?Furrow	Medieval/post- medieval	SENW	Irregular	0.28	0.07		131614			
1316	131617	?Furrow	?Furrow	Medieval/post- medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.59	0.12		131616			
1316	131619	Ditch		?modern	NS	U shaped	0.55	0.20		131618			
1316	131621	Gully	?same as 131617	?Medieval/post- medieval	EW	U shaped	0.24	0.07		131620			
1316	131624	Pit	cut by 131619	uncertain	SENW	U shaped	1.03	0.22	2.20	131623			animal bone
1316	131626	Gully	?base of enclosure ditch	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.60	0.14		131625			
1319	131904	Ditch		?Medieval/post- medieval	EW	U shaped	0.46	0.19		131903	LSAX?		pot
1319	131906	Furrow		Medieval/post- medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.72	0.18		131905			
1319	131908	Pit		?Medieval/post- medieval	None	U shaped		0.21	0.25	131907			
1319	131910	Ditch		?Medieval/post- medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.65	0.20		131909			
1320	132005	Ditch		IA		V shaped	0.86	0.56		132003			animal bone pot
1321	132105	Furrow		Medieval/post- medieval	NS	U shaped	1.06	0.16		132004 132104	IA		pot
1321	132107	Furrow		Medieval/post- medieval	NS	U shaped	1.70	0.18		132106			
1321	132109	?Furrow		?Medieval/post- medieval	EW	U shaped	0.44	0.18		132108			
1321	132111	?Furrow		?Medieval/post- medieval	EW	U shaped	0.85	0.16		132110			

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Trench Number	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width	Depth	Dia	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1322	132204	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	1.25	0.50		132203			
1322	132206	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.65	0.13		132205			
1322	132208	?Trackway	aligns with linear on geophysics survey	uncertain	None	Irregular	4.60	0.10		132207			
1322	132211	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.60	0.19	0.30	132209 132210			
1324	132404	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	1.06	0.23		132403			
1325	132504	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.72	0.10		132503			
1325	132506	Ditch		uncertain	NS	Irregular	0.60	0.05		132505			
1325	132509	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	1.80	0.60		132507 132508			
1325	132511	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.48	0.12		132510			
1325	132513	Ditch		Medieval	NS	V shaped	0.60	0.16		132512		Y	
1325	132516	Ditch		Medieval	NS	U shaped	0.80	0.46		132514 132515	M11thC		pot
1327	132704	?Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.66	0.18		132703			
1327	132706	?Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	0.55	0.12		132705			
1327	132708	?Furrow		Medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	0.41	0.09		132707			
1331	133106	Ditch	NW side of trackway	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	2.11	0.33		133103 133104 133105		Y	animal bone pot
1331	133108	Gully	133108 and 13310 intercutting but uncertain relationship - parallel	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.34	0.23		133107		Y	
1331	133110	Gully	133108 and 13310 intercutting but uncertain relationship - parallel	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.31	0.23		133109	M11thC		pot
1331	133112	Ditch	same as 133116	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.56	0.16		133111	M11thC		pot
1331	133114	Gully		Medieval	SENW	U shaped		0.10		133113	M11thC		pot
1331	133116	Ditch	same as 133112	Medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.35	0.08		133115			
1331	133119	Ditch		Medieval	EW	U shaped	0.36	0.16		133117 133118			iron nail pot
1338	133804	Ditch	probable field boundary	?Medieval/post-medieval	EW	Stepped	1.40	0.23		133803			
1338	133806	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.60	0.14		133805			
1340	134004	?Furrow	poss part of N-S furrow system	?Medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	0.46	0.13		134003			

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Trench Number	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width	Depth	Dia	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1340	134006	Pit	?shallow - just disturbance	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.55	0.12	1.77	134005			
1340	134008	Pit	cut by ?furrow 134010	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.65	0.25	1.55	134007			
1340	134010	?Furrow		?Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.75	0.25		134009			
1340	134012	Pit	cut by furrow 134014	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.60	0.30	1.60	134011			
1340	134014	?Furrow		?Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	1.15	0.30		134013			
1340	134016	?Furrow		?Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.57	0.25		134015			
1340	134018	?Furrow		?Medieval/post-medieval	SENW	U shaped	0.74	0.25		134017			
1340	134020	?Furrow		?Medieval/post-medieval	EW	U shaped	0.81	0.24		134019			
1341	134105	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.44	0.42		134103			
										134104			
1341	134107	Ditch	?NW side of trackway (parallel to 134112)	?Medieval	NESW	U shaped	1.02	0.21		134106			
1341	134109	Pit	cuts 134112	uncertain	None	U shaped		0.37	0.77	134108			
1341	134112	Ditch	?NW side of trackway	Medieval	NESW	Irregular	2.01	0.82		134110	M11thC	Y	pot
										134111			
1341	134114	Ditch	enclosure	Medieval	EW	U shaped	0.80	0.11		134113	M11thC		pot
1352	135204	Ditch	S boundary of rectangular enclosure	Medieval	SENW	Irregular	0.50	0.05		135203	M11thC		pot
1352	135206	Ditch	S boundary of rectangular enclosure	Medieval	SENW	U shaped	1.50	0.37		135205	M11thC		pot, fired clay
1352	135208	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.30	0.70	135207			
1352	135210	Ditch	SE side of trackway	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.75	0.22		135209	M11thC		pot
1352	135212	Ditch	?NW side of trackway; ?re-cut of 135215	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.90	0.30		135211	11thC		pot
1352	135215	Ditch	NW side of trackway	Medieval	NESW	V shaped	2.30	0.80		135213	M11thC		pot
										135214	M11thC		pot
1354	135405	Ditch		uncertain	EW	Stepped	0.82	0.34		135403			
										135404			
1360	136004	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	1.61	0.39		136003			
1360	136006	Gully		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.74	0.27		136005		Y	
1360	136010	Ditch	NW side of trackway	Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.65	0.27		136009	M11thC	Y	pot, shell
1360	136012	Ditch	NW side of trackway	?Medieval	NESW	U shaped	1.80	0.40		136011			
1360	136014	Land drain		Modern	NESW	U shaped	0.40	0.37		136013			
1360	136017	Ditch		Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.98	0.37		136015	M11thC		pot, animal bone
										136016			

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Trench Number	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width	Depth	Dia	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1360	136019	Ditch	W boundary of rectangular enclosure	Medieval	NS	U shaped	2.00	0.56		136018	L12thC		pot, animal bone
1360	136021	Ditch		Medieval	NS	U shaped	0.66	0.22		136020	M11thC		pot
1360	136024	Gully		Medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.54	0.41		136022	M11thC	Y	pot
										136023		Y	
1604	160404	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.42	0.20		160403			

Table 10.37 Field 72 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1372	137203	?Furrow		?Medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	1.34	0.08		137202	1830 - 1900		pot

Table 10.38 Field 73 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1390	139003	Spread	field boundary	Modern	SENW	U shaped	12.70	0.42					
1390	139006	Ditch	unexcavated; ?field boundary	?Modern	EW	N/A							
1392	139204	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped	1.44	0.18		139203			
1392	139206	Ditch		medieval	EW	U shaped	1.60	0.35		139205	1275-1400		pot, tile, animal bone
1392	139208	?Ditch		?medieval	EW	U shaped	0.74	0.08		139207			
1392	139210	Gully		?Roman	EW	U shaped	0.64	0.19		139209	50 BC - AD 150		pot
1392	139212	?Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.27	0.10		139211			
1392	139214	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.16	0.11		139213			
1392	139216	?Ditch		Roman	NESW	U shaped	2.99	0.05		139215	50 BC - AD 410		pot
1392	139218	Ditch	?intercutting pits	Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.65	0.20		139217	AD 40-410		pot
1392	139220	Ditch	?intercutting pits	Roman	None	Other	0.46	0.30		139219	AD 40-150		pot
1392	139222	Gully	?intercutting pits	Roman	None	U shaped	0.80	0.20		139221	50 BC - AD 410		pot
1395	139505	Pit		Modern	None	U shaped	2.00	1.00		139502			
										139503			
										139504			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1395	139507	Ditch	unexcavated	uncertain	EW	N/A							
1395	139509	Ditch	unexcavated	uncertain	EW	N/A							
1395	139511	Gully	?Furrow	?medieval/post-medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.60	0.09		139510			
1395	139513	Ditch	?Furrow	?medieval/post-medieval	NESW	U shaped	0.60	0.27		139512			
1396	139604	Gully	?Furrow		NESW	U shaped	0.64	0.09		139603			
1396	139606	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.16	0.38		139605			
1396	139608	Ditch	unexcavated		NS	N/A				139607			
1398	139806	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.10	0.62		139803		Y	
										139804			animal bone
										139805			
1398	139809	Ditch	?S side of trackway	Roman	SEW	V shaped	2.40	0.69		139807			animal bone
										139808	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1398	139811	Ditch	parallel with possible trackway to N	Roman	SEW	U shaped	0.90	0.15		139810	AD 40-410		pot
1398	139813	Gully		uncertain	SEW	U shaped	0.35	0.14		139812			
1398	139815	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.80	0.28		139814			
1398	139817	Pit	truncated by ditch 138920	?Roman	None					139816		Y	
1398	139820	Ditch	?same boundary as 139826	?Roman	EW	U shaped	2.10	0.70		139818			
										139819		Y	
1398	139822	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.30	0.10		139821			
1398	139824	Ditch			EW	U shaped	1.85	0.42		139823		Y	
1398	139826	Ditch	truncated by 139824 and 139829	?Roman	EW	Other	1.01	0.58		139825		Y	
1398	139829	Land drain	possible feature truncated by land drain?	modern	EW	V shaped	1.40	0.68		139827	AD 40-410		pot
										139828			
1399	139903	Ditch	unexcavated; same as 139820/139826	?Roman	EW	N/A							
1399	139905	Ditch	unexcavated	uncertain	NESW	N/A							
1404	140404	Gully	corresponds with faint anomaly vis ble in geophysics survey	uncertain	EW	V shaped	0.40	0.35		140403			?Roman tile
1406	140604	Ditch	N side of rectangular enclosure	Roman	SEW	U shaped	1.98	0.63		140603	AD 120-300		pot, fired clay, iron

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
													nail, animal bone
1406	140606	Ditch	within rectangular enclosure; re-cut Of 140608	Roman	EW	U shaped	0.90	0.55		140605			
1406	140608	Ditch	within rectangular enclosure	Roman	EW	U shaped	1.80	0.78		140607	AD 70-130		pot, animal bone
1407	140705	Ditch	N side of trackway; cuts 140707 and 140713 (to S) and 140709 and 140711 (to N); I kely several recuts of the same feature	Roman	EW	U shaped	1.54	0.62		140703	AD 120-380		pot, fired clay, ?Roman ?brick/tile, animal bone, shell
										140704			fired clay, animal bone, shell
1407	140707	Ditch	N side of trackway	Roman	EW	U shaped	0.64	0.22		140706			
1407	140709	Ditch	N side of trackway	Roman	EW	U shaped	1.64	0.36		140708	AD 120-380		pot, animal bone, shell
1407	140711	Ditch	N side of trackway	Roman	EW	U shaped	0.83	0.15		140710			
1407	140713	Ditch	N side of trackway	Roman	EW	U shaped	0.80	0.23		140712			animal bone
1407	140715	Ditch	parallel with possible trackway to S	Roman	EW	U shaped	1.39	0.56		140714	AD 70-380		pot, animal bone
1407	140717	Ditch	E side of enclosure to S of rectangular enclosure; recut of 140721	LIA/Roman	NS	U shaped	1.20	0.35		140716	AD 40-70		pot
1407	140721	Ditch	E side of enclosure to S of rectangular enclosure	LIA/Roman	NS	U shaped	2.30	0.85		140718	50 BC - AD 410		pot
										140719			
										140720	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1407	140723	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NESW	U shaped				140722			
1407	140725	Ditch	cuts 140730	Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.70			140724	AD 150-410		pot, iron nail
1407	140730	Ditch	S side of trackway	Roman	EW	U shaped	3.00			140726	AD 150-380		pot, iron nail, animal bone
										140727			
										140728			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
										140729	AD 70-380		pot, animal bone, shell
1407	140732	Posthole	cut into base of 140730	Roman	None	U shaped				140731			
1407	140734	?Pit	cut into fill of 140721; filled with stones		NS	U shaped	0.50	0.35		140733			
1407	140736	Pit		LIA/Roman	None	U shaped	0.82	0.28		140735	50 BC - AD 410	Y	pot
1407	140738	Gully		?LIA/Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.45	0.17		140737			
1408	140804	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	1.39	0.14		140803	AD 150-410		pot, tile
1408	140806	Gully		Roman	NS	U shaped	0.43	0.24		140805	AD 150-300		pot, fired clay, animal bone
1408	140813	Ditch	E side of rectangular enclosure	Roman	NS	U shaped	2.92	1.01		140807	AD 150-200		pot, fired clay, animal bone, shell
										140808	AD 40-150		pot, fired clay, animal bone
										140809	50 BC - AD 70		pot, fired clay, animal bone, shell
										140810	50 BC - AD 70		pot
										140811	AD 40-150		pot, animal bone
										140812	50 BC - AD 70		pot
1408	140815	Posthole	?structure within rectangular enclosure	Roman	None	U shaped		0.21	0.35	140814	AD 150-200	Y	pot
1408	140817	Posthole	?structure within rectangular enclosure	?Roman	None	U shaped		0.14	0.31	140816		Y	
1408	140819	Pit	within rectangular enclosure	Roman	None	U shaped	1.90	0.14		140818	AD 40-410		pot, animal bone
1408	140822	Pit	?post pad (filled with stones)	?Roman	None	U shaped	0.68	0.31		140820			
										140821			
1408	140824	Ditch		uncertain	EW	V shaped	1.00	0.41		140823			
1408	140826	Gully		uncertain	SENW	U shaped	0.50	0.12		140825			
1415	141503	Ditch	?enclosure in W of field	uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.80	0.32		141502	50 BC - AD 200		pot
1415	141506	?Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.98	0.38		141504			
										141505			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1418	141803	Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.25	1.00	141802			
1418	141805	Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.18	0.50	141804			
1418	141807	Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.10	0.30	141806			
1418	141809	Ditch	unexcavated; ?enclosure in W of field; ?same as 156203	uncertain	EW	N/A	0.50			141808			
1425	142504	Gully		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.48	0.13		142503			animal bone
1426	142506	Ditch	terminus; recut of 142508	uncertain	EW	U shaped				142505			
1425	142508	Ditch	terminus	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.65	0.28		142507			
1425	142510	Ditch		?Roman	NESW	U shaped	0.90	0.30		142509	AD 40-410		pot, animal bone
1425	142512	Pit			None								
1426	142604	Ditch	W side of enclosure to S of rectangular enclosure; recut of 142608	Roman	SENW	U shaped	1.10	0.44		142603	AD 70-380		pot, animal bone
1426	142608	Ditch	W side of enclosure to S of rectangular enclosure	Roman	EW	Irregular	1.62	0.90		142605	AD 150-250		pot, animal bone
										142606	AD 70-150		pot, animal bone
										142607		Y	animal bone
1426	142614	Ditch	S side of rectangular enclosure	E-M Saxon	SENW	V shaped	2.85	1.23		142609	5th-9th C; AD 120-200		pot, animal bone, shell
										142610	AD 40-410		pot, animal bone, shell
										142611			
										142612	AD 40-150	Y	pot, animal bone, shell
										142613			
1434	143404	Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.53	0.20		143402			
										143403			
1434	143407	Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.22	0.65	143405			
										143406			
1437	143705	Ditch	NW side of sub-circular enclosure	LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.70	0.68		143703	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										143704			
1437	143708	Ditch	?IA enclosure	LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.56	0.52		143706			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
										143707	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1437	143711	Ditch	SE side of sub-circular enclosure; re-cut of 143713	LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.30	0.64		143709	350 BC - AD 70		pot
										143710	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
1437	143713	Ditch	SE side of sub-circular enclosure	LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.30	0.64		143712			
1437	143716	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	1.53	0.62		143714			
										143715			
1437	143718	Ditch	truncates 143720; ?IA enclosure	?LIA	EW	V shaped	1.60	0.22		143717			
1437	143720	Ditch	terminus; ?IA enclosure	?LIA	EW	V shaped	1.60	0.22		143719			animal bone
1437	143724	Posthole			None								
1437	143727	Ditch	terminus	?LIA	EW	#N/A	0.40	0.25		143725	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
										143726		Y	
1437	143729	Ditch	unexcavated; ?N side of trackway	?Roman	EW	N/A	2.50			143728			
1437	143731	Ditch	unexcavated; ?S side of trackway	?Roman	EW	N/A	2.80			143730			
1443	144304	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NS	U shaped	0.70	0.20		144303			
1443	144306	Ditch	W side of rectangular enclosure; re-cut of 144309	Roman	NESW	U shaped	1.35	0.37		144305	AD 40-410		pot, tile (?intrusive), animal bone
1443	144309	Ditch	W side of rectangular enclosure	Roman	NESW	U shaped	2.82	0.70		144307	AD 70-380	Y	pot
										144308			
1448	144803	Ditch	?N side of trackway that continues in Field 74	?Roman	EW	V shaped	1.00	0.42		144802			
1448	144806	?Pit		Roman	None	Irregular	1.80	0.18		144804	AD 40-410	Y	pot
										144805			
1451	145103	Ditch	Enclosure to NE of main rectangular enclosure	Roman	NESW	Other	1.40	0.26		145102	AD 40-410		pot, modern drain fragment (intrusive), animal bone, shell

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
1451	145105	Ditch	Enclosure to NE of main rectangular enclosure	Roman	NESW	V shaped	1.45	0.35		145104	AD 40-410		pot, iron rod fragment, animal bone
1451	145107	Ditch		Roman	NESW	V shaped	0.55	0.36		145106	AD 150-250		pot, 2 x iron nails, animal bone, shell
1451	145108	Ditch		?Roman	NESW	U shaped	1.10	0.32		145107	AD 40-410		pot, animal bone
1557	155703	Ditch		LIA	SENW	V shaped	0.65	0.30		155702	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1557	155705	Gully		uncertain	SENW	U shaped	0.33	0.13		155704			animal bone
1557	155708	Gully		uncertain	SENW	U shaped	0.66	0.20		155706			animal bone
										155707			
1557	155715	Pit		Roman	None	U shaped	3.04	1.38		155709	AD 150-250	Y	pot, animal bone
										155710	AD 180-300		pot, iron nail, animal bone
										155711			
										155712	AD 150-300		pot, possible oven/kiln material, fired clay, animal bone, shell
										155713	AD 250-410		pot, animal bone, shell
										155714			animal bone
1557	155721	Ditch	parallel with possible trackway to S	Roman	NESW	V shaped	2.70	1.40		155716	AD 40-70		pot, animal bone
										155717			
										155718	AD 40-200		pot
										155719			
										155720	AD 40-70	Y	pot, animal bone, shell
1559	155904	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	1.20	0.15		155903			
1559	155907	Ditch	E side of sub-circular enclosure	LIA	NS	V shaped	0.90	0.66		155905	350 BC - AD 70		pot
										155906		Y	

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Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1562	156203	Ditch	?enclosure in W of field; ?same as 141809 and 142104 in Field 68	uncertain	EW	V shaped	0.70	0.20		156202			
1562	156205	Pit	truncated by ditch 156203	uncertain	None	U shaped	0.80	0.24		156206			
1591	159104	Ditch	?possible re-cut of 159107	Roman	NS	U shaped	1.10	0.20		159102	AD 40-410		pot, animal bone
										159103			
1591	159107	Ditch		Post-medieval	NS	U shaped	0.96	0.40		159105	1600-1900; AD 40-410 (residual)		pot, tile, animal bone
										159106			

Table 10.39 Field 74 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1411	141104	Gully		uncertain	SENW	U shaped	0.48	0.20		141103			
1411	141106	Gully	?same as 143603	?Roman	NS	U shaped	0.42	0.13		141105			
1424	142404	Ditch	truncates 142406	uncertain	SENW	U shaped		0.30		142402			
										142403			
1424	142406	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	0.27	0.09		142405			
1424	142409	Ditch	terminus of ?trackway; ?re-cut of 142411	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	1.00	0.40		142408			
1424	142411	Ditch	terminus of ?trackway	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	1.00	0.66		142410			
1424	142414	Ditch	S side of ?trackway; same as 142707, 143516, 156504	uncertain	SENW	U shaped	0.50	0.25		142412			
										142413			
1427	142703	Ditch	unexcavated; parallel with ?trackway; same as 143504	uncertain	SENW	N/A	0.60			142702			
1427	142705	Ditch	unexcavated; N side of ?trackway; same as 143506/143509	uncertain	SENW	N/A	1.50			142704			
1427	142707	Ditch	unexcavated; S side of ?trackway; same as 142414, 143516, 156504	uncertain	SENW	N/A	0.60			142706			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1435	143504	Gully	parallel with ?trackway; same as 142703	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.65	0.23		143503			
1435	143506	Ditch	N side of ?trackway; same as 142705	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.53	0.23		143505			
1435	143509	Ditch	N side of ?trackway; same as 142705	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	1.95	0.68		143507			
										143508			animal bone
1435	143511	Posthole	?burrowing	uncertain	None	U shaped		0.08	0.30	143510			
1435	143514	Pit	?burrowing	uncertain	None	U shaped		0.55	0.80	143512			
										143513			
1435	143516	Ditch	unexcavated; S side of ?trackway; same as 142414, 142707 and 156504	uncertain	NWSE	N/A	0.80			143515			
1436	143603	Ditch	?same as 141106	Roman	NS	U shaped	0.51	0.21		143602	AD 70 - 380		pot
										143603			
1436	143605	Ditch	similar alignment to features in Field 73 to W	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.60	0.20		143604			
1436	143607	Ditch		uncertain	EW	V shaped	1.20	0.45		143606			
1438	143803	Gully	?enclosure or drip gully	?IA	NS	U shaped	0.45	0.16		143802			
1438	143808	Ditch	Sub-circular enclosure	IA	NS	U shaped	2.10	0.60		143804			fired clay, modern iron bar/spike (?intrusive), animal bone
										143805	800 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, fired clay, animal bone
										143806			
										143807			
1438	143810	Pit	filled with burnt material; ?posthole	?IA	None	U shaped	0.44	0.30		143809		Y	
1438	143814	Ditch	enclosure; cuts 143816 and 143819	LIA	EW	U shaped	2.06	0.52		143811	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										143812			
										143813			

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Trench	Parent context	Feature	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Find/ enviro
1438	143816	Ditch	cut by 143814	?IA	EW	U shaped	0.85	0.12		143815			
1438	143819	Pit	cut by 143814	?IA	None	U shaped	0.77	0.76		143817			
										143818			
1438	143823	Pit	re-cut of 143828; large pit; not excavated to full depth	LIA/Roman	NESW	V shaped	2.90	1.00		143820			animal bone
										143821		Y	
										143822	AD 40-150		pot, animal bone
1438	143828	Pit	large pit; not excavated to full depth	LIA	None	U shaped				143824	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										143825			
										143826			
										143827		Y	
1438	143830	Ditch	enclosure; re-cut of 143835	LIA	NESW	V shaped	0.40	0.50		143829			
1438	143835	Ditch	enclosure	LIA	SENW	U shaped	2.18	1.02		143831			
										143832			
										143833	25 BC - AD 70		pot, ?tile
										143834			
1439	143903	Pit		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.39	0.07		143902			
1439	143905	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.68	0.22		143904			
1440	144003	Gully	parallel with ditches to E and W; same as 145306	?Roman	SENW	U shaped	0.56	0.18		144002	AD 250 - 410	Y	pot, iron nail, fired clay, animal bone
1440	144005	Ditch		Roman	NESW	V shaped	0.99	0.46		144004	AD 40 - 410		pot, animal bone
1440	144007	Ditch		uncertain	NS	V shaped	0.80	0.38		144006			
1440	144009	Gully		?Roman	SENW	V shaped	0.40	0.10		144008			
1440	144011	Ditch	parallel with ditches to E and W	?Roman	SENW	V shaped	1.95	0.55		144010	1050-1200; AD 250-410	Y	pot, 6 x iron nails, iron strap fragments, iron/copper alloy ?handle, animal bone, shell
1440	144013	Ditch		Roman	EW	V shaped	0.60	0.08		144012	AD 120 - 410		pot, animal bone

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Trench	Parent context	Feature	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Find/ enviro
1449	144904	Ditch	parallel with modern field boundary	?post-medieval/modern	EW	N/A	1.40						
1449	144906	Ditch	parallel with modern field boundary	?post-medieval/modern	EW	N/A	0.70						
1449	144910	Ditch	Field boundary	post-medieval/modern	EW	U shaped	1.10	0.40		144909			
											144911		
1453	145304	?Pit	likely rooting/burrowing	uncertain	EW	Irregular	0.46	0.38			145302		
											145303		
1453	145306	Ditch	unexcavated; same as 144003; parallel with 145309	?Roman	EW	N/A				145305	AD 120 - 410		pot
1453	145309	Ditch		?Roman	SEnw	U shaped	0.96	0.40		145307	AD 150- 250	Y	pot, 1 x iron nail, 2 x iron ?nails, animal bone
											145308		shell
1456	145603	?Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.40	0.09			145602		
1456	145605	?Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped	0.52	0.08			145604		
1456	145607	Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.72	0.18			145606		
1459	145904	Ditch	Field boundary	post-medieval/modern	NESW	U shaped	0.36	0.23			145903		
1459	145906	Ditch	cut by 145904 and 145908	uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.67	0.35			145905		animal bone
1459	145908	Ditch	Field boundary	post-medieval/modern	EW	U shaped	0.90	0.31			145907		
1460	146003	Ditch	45m to N of M-LIA sub-circular enclosure	IA	NS	V shaped	1.30	0.70		146002	800 BC - AD 70		pot
1460	146006	Pit		IA	None	U shaped	0.90	0.38		146004	800 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1460	146006	Pit		IA	None	U shaped	0.90	0.38		146005			
1460	146008	Ditch	?Field boundary	?post-medieval/modern	EW		1.30						
1460	146010	Ditch	?Field boundary	?post-medieval/modern	EW		1.10						
1462	146203	Ditch		?LIA/Roman	NS	U shaped	0.69	0.23		146202			
1462	146205	Ditch		?LIA/Roman	NS	U shaped	0.88	0.38		146204	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1462	146206	Ditch	unexcavated; continuation of 144011	?Roman	SEnw	N/A							

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Trench	Parent context	Feature	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1463	146305	Ditch	?continuation of 146309	uncertain	SEnw	Irregular	2.18	0.46		146303			
										146304			
1463	146309	Ditch	?continuation of 146305	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	2.19	0.75		146306			animal bone
										146307			
										146308			
1463	146311	Ditch		modern	NS	U shaped	0.82	0.27		146310	1825-1900		pot, tile
1463	146313	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.71	0.32		146312			
1463	146315	Gully		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.46	0.10		146314			
1466	146604	?Posthole		uncertain	None	U shaped		0.30	0.70	146603			
1466	146606	Ditch		modern	EW	U shaped	0.50	0.30		146605			
1470	147003	Ditch	aligned with modern field boundary	?post-medieval/modern	EW	V shaped	0.90	0.27		147002			
1470	147005	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	V shaped	0.70	0.23		147004			
1470	147008	?Ditch		uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	2.40	0.35		147006			
										147007			
1472	147203	Ditch	unexcavated	?modern	NESW	N/A	0.65						
1564	156404	Pit		uncertain	NESW		0.60	0.20		156403			
1565	156504	Gully	S side of ?trackway; same as 142414, 142707, 143516	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.50	0.22		156503			
1566	156603	Ditch	unexcavated	?IA	EW	N/A							

Table 10.40 Field 75 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1419	141903	Ditch	modern field boundary	Modern	EW	U shaped	0.75	0.30		141902			
1419	141905	Gully	?moden field boundary	uncertain	SEnw	U shaped	0.30	0.22		141904			
1430	143004	Gully		uncertain	NS	U shaped	1.00	0.26		143003			
1450	145004	Ditch		uncertain	NS	U shaped	2.34	0.37		145002			
										145003			
1461	146103	Ditch		uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.54	0.28		146102			
1479	147904	Ditch	same as 148204	uncertain	NESW	U shaped	0.62	0.24		147903			
1482	148204	Ditch	unexcavated; same as 147904	uncertain	NESW	U shaped				148203			

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1498	149804	Ditch	sealed by colluvium	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.22	0.07		149803			
1502	150205	Ditch	sealed by colluvium	uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.46	0.15		150204			
1567	156704	Furrow		medieval/post-medieval	NESW	U shaped	1.92	0.30		156703	LIA (?residual)		pot, fired clay
1567	156708	Ditch		IA/Roman	NESW	U shaped	1.38	0.44		156705			
										156706	IA-RB		pot, animal bone
										156707		Y	

Table 10.41 Field 76 Feature Inventory

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Finds/enviro
1412	141204	Ditch		?LIA	SENW	V shaped	0.60	0.25		141203			
1412	141205	?Posthole		uncertain	NS	Irregular	0.45	0.15		141204			
1420	142003	Ditch	Internal division within main enclosure; re-cut of 142005	LIA	NS	U shaped	0.80	0.32		142002	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1420	142005	Ditch	Internal division within main enclosure	LIA	NS	U shaped	0.78	0.47		142004	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1420	142009	Ditch	Internal division within main enclosure	LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.85	0.43		142006	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										142007			
										142008			
1420	142012	Ditch	SE side of main enclosure	LIA	NESW	U shaped	1.75	0.61		142010	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
										142011			
1420	142014	Pit		?LIA	None	Irregular	0.78	0.13		142013			
1420	142016	Ditch	?internal division within main enclosure	LIA	NESW	U shaped	0.80	0.16		142015	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
1420	142018	Ditch	?internal division within main enclosure	?LIA	NS	U shaped	0.71	0.21		142017			
1420	142020	Pit	cut by 142018	?LIA	None	U shaped	1.32	0.28		142019			animal bone
1420	142023	Ditch	NW side of main enclosure	LIA	NS	U shaped	0.73	0.54		142021	350 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										142022			
1420	142027	Ditch	NW side of main enclosure; re-cut of 142023	LIA	NS	U shaped	2.18	0.96		142024			animal bone
										142025			

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Findings/ enviro
										142026	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1432	143203	Furrow		post-medieval	NS	U shaped	1.70	0.18		143202	1550-1800		pot, animal bone
1432	143206	Ditch	NE side of enclosure; re-cut of 143212	LIA	NS	U shaped	1.59	0.51		143204	50 BC - AD 70; 1480-1900 (?intrusive)		pot
										143205	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, animal bone
1432	143212	Ditch	NE side of enclosure; initial cut	LIA	NS	Stepped	2.80	0.82		143207			
										143208			
										143209			
										143210			
										143211			
1432	143215	Ditch		medieval	NS	V shaped	1.24	0.71		143213	1175-1300		pot
										143214			
1468	146803	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.80	0.39		146802			
1468	146805	?Pit		uncertain	EW	U shaped	1.14	0.60		146804			
1468	146807	Ditch		uncertain	EW	U shaped	0.85			146806			
1572	157203	Ditch	re-cut of 157205	?LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.42	0.13		157202			
1572	157205	Ditch		LIA	SEW	U shaped	0.19	0.18		157204	350 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, possible kiln furniture, animal bone
1572	157207	Furrow		post-medieval	NS	Other	2.90	0.25		157206	1780-1900		pot, tile
1572	157212	Ditch	SW side of main enclosure	LIA	SEW	U shaped				157208			
										157209	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot
										157210			animal bone
										157211	50 BC - AD 70	Y	pot, slag, animal bone
										157215	50 BC - AD 70		pot, animal bone
										157216			
										157217			

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	Parent context	Feature type	Comments	Period	Orientation	Profile	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Dia (m)	Fill/s	Spot Date	Sample?	Finds/ enviro
1572	157214	Indeterminate	Area of disturbance adjacent to enclosure ditch	post-medieval	NESW	U shaped	1.50	0.14		157213	1550-1800		pot

10.3 Appendix 3: Catalogue worked flint

Table 10.42 Flint material from Phase 2 trenches

Field	Context	Flake/ Blade	Portion	Raw Material	Cortex	Quantity	Tool	Comments	length	width	weight
9	101103	Flake	Proximal	dark grey vitreous flint	light brown	1	Misc. retouch	cortical striking platform; possible proximal end of a blade; soft hammer; miscellaneous abrupt retouch on part of one lateral edge	41mm	24mm	11.1g
9	103110	Flake	Whole	light brown vitreous flint	light brown	1		post-depositional edge damage	26mm	29mm	2.35g
49	109302	Flake	Whole	grey vitreous flint	light brown	1		post-depositional edge damage; cortical striking platform, white-blue flecked patination	32mm	20mm	3.58g
58	117229	Flake	Whole	mid grey-brown vitreous flint	mid brown	1		hinge termination	30mm	24mm	4.49g
58	117602	Flake	Distal	mid grey-brown vitreous flint	light brown	2		post-depositional edge damage; slight blue-white patination	20mm	37mm	4.77g
58	117630	Blade	Whole	dark brown-grey vitreous flint	light brown	1		post-depositional edge damage; slight blue-white patination	49mm	21mm	13.35g
58	155105	Flake	Distal	dark grey vitreous flint	mid grey	3		hinge termination	34mm	40mm	10.18g
Total	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	49.82g

10.4 Appendix 4: Catalogue of Iron Age-Roman pottery

by Adam Sutton

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 9

82 sherds weighing 899g were recovered from 21 contexts in nine trenches. Pottery ranged from later Iron Age to late Roman in date, roughly spanning the period c.350 BC – AD410. The pottery is moderately to poorly preserved, with a mean sherd weight of just under 11g and abrasion common on surfaces and edges.

Trench 1011

One sherd weighing 5g was recovered from (101105). This was the rim of a necked jar or bowl of late Iron Age type (c.100/50 BC – AD 70) in the dense sandy fabric typical of the south Cambridgeshire region in this period.

Trench 1017

Six sherds weighing 57g were recovered from two contexts. In both cases the fabrics were sandy and appeared to be hand-built. Such fabrics are typical of the later Iron Age, c.350 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1023

Context (102311) produced 10 sherds weighing 54g. This was a mixture of hand-built sandy and shelly wares, and Aylesford-Swarling grog-tempered wares. The latter date the group to the late Iron Age, c.100/50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1025

Eleven sherds weighing 120g came from two contexts. All of this pottery consisted of hand-built body sherds in sandy fabrics broadly datable to the later Iron Age, c.350 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1027

Four sherds weighing 40g were recovered. (102713) produced two rim sherds in samian ware, one from a Drag.33 cup and the other from a Drag.31 bowl. The fabric appeared to be Lezoux ware but would need to be confirmed by a dedicated samian specialist. Dates in the later 2nd century are likely appropriate. (102715) produced two sherds of late Iron Age pottery, one the rim of a necked jar or bowl in sandy ware, dating c.100/50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1030

35 sherds weighing 356g were recovered from five contexts. All of the pottery from this trench was of later Iron Age dates, all being hand-built in shelly or sandy fabrics. Large shelly sherds from (103013) and (103014) bore light scored decoration on their exterior surfaces and likely all derived from one vessel. Dates in the later Iron Age are appropriate, c.350 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1031

Three sherds weighing 137g came from two contexts. Roman greyware alongside a body sherd in shelly fabric came from (103110), this context therefore being broadly datable to the Roman period. (103112) produced a single sherd in late Iron Age grog-tempered ware, c.100/50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1032

Eleven sherds weighing 129g came from five contexts. Body sherds broadly datable to the later Iron Age (c.350 BC – AD 70) came from (103203) and (103218), while small sherds of shelly ware only broadly datable to the Iron Age or Roman period came from (103216). Roman pottery came from (103206) and (103211). In the former case, two sherds from the lower part of a bag-shaped beaker will date to the second or earlier third centuries AD. In the latter, sherds of ‘chunky’ Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware are sufficient for a 4th-century date.

Table 10.43: Field 9 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1011	101105	LIA sandy ware	LIA	1	5	Rim of necked jar	LIA
Total Tr.1011				1	5		
1017	101704	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	1		M-LIA
Total Tr.1017				1	1		
1020	102003	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	5	52		M-LIA
	102005	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	5		M-LIA
Total Tr.1020				6	57		
1023	102311	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	1		LIA
	102311	LIA grog-tempered ware	LIA	6	43		LIA
	102311	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	3	10		LIA
Total Tr.1023				10	54		
1025	102503	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	2	3		M-LIA
	102517	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	9	117		M-LIA
Total Tr.1025				11	120		
1027	102713	Roman samian ware	c.AD150-200	2	15	Sherds from two samian vessels, both apparently Lezoux fabric. One Drag.33 cup; one Drag.31 bowl.	AD150-200
	102715	LIA sandy ware	LIA	1	13	Necked jar/bowl rim	LIA
	102715	LIA-RB shelly ware	LIA-RB	1	12		LIA
Total Tr.1027				4	40		
1030	103003	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	9	44	Incl. short upright rim sherd	M-LIA
	103003	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	3	21		M-LIA
	103013	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	4	179	Light scoring (same as in (103014))	M-LIA
	103013	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	7		M-LIA
	103014	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	3	45	Light scoring (same as in (103013))	M-LIA
	103014	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	11		M-LIA

	103021	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	10	42		M-LIA
	103023	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	4	7		M-LIA
Total Tr.1030				35	356		
1031	103110	Roman greyware	RB	1	33		RB
	103110	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	74		RB
	103112	LIA grog-tempered ware	LIA	1	30		LIA
Total Tr.1031				3	137		
1032	103203	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	3	5		M-LIA
	103206	Roman greyware	AD100-250	2	22	Base from a bag-shaped beaker	AD100-250
	103211	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD300-410	2	90		AD300-410
	103211	Roman greyware	RB	1	4		AD300-410
	103211	IA/RB shelly ware	IA-RB	1	1		AD300-410
	103216	IA/RB shelly ware	IA-RB	1	4		IA-RB
	103218	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	3		M-LIA
Total Tr.1032				11	129		
Total Field 9				82	899		

Iron Age pottery from Field 48

39 sherds weighing 247g were recovered from three contexts in two trenches. Pottery was uniform in character, consisting entirely of hand-built wares in sandy and shelly fabrics. Two rim sherds, both short and upright in shape, were found. No decorated sherds were found. Pottery of these characteristics is consistent with a later Iron Age date, and is typical of the region and period.

Table 10.44: Field 48 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1071	107103	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	5	22	Incl. short upright rim sherd	350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1071				5	22		
1072	107205	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	11	73		350 BC - AD 70
	107205	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	5	27		350 BC - AD 70
	107207	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	18	125	Incl. short upright rim sherd	350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1072				34	225		
Total Field 48				39	247		

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 49

222 sherds weighing 1.947kg were recovered from 19 contexts in 8 trenches. The majority of this pottery dates to the later Iron Age, material from Trench 1093 being

consistently earlier in character than that from other trenches in this field. Roman pottery came from one context in Trench 1098.

Trench 1090

(109009) produced three sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware datable to the period c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1091

(109103) also produced three sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware datable to the period c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1093

A total of 139 sherds weighing 1.310kg were recovered from 8 contexts. In all cases, pottery was hand-built in a range of related sandy, shelly, calcareous or organic-tempered fabrics. Partial profiles came from (109303), (109323) and (109326). The latter two produced sherds from slack-shouldered types whilst the vessel from (109303) was ovoid with a small beaded rim. All of this material dates to the later Iron Age, c.350 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1094

(109405), (109407) and (109408) produced a combined total of 54 sherds weighing 423g. (109405) produced sandy wares comparable to fabrics found in Trench 1093. The remaining two contexts produced grog-tempered wares of Late Iron Age type. (109407) produced three partial profiles including a lid-seated jar, carinated bowl, and Cam.24 platter. The latter type will date within the period c.25 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1095

6 sherds weighing 29g were found. These included grog-tempered wares dating c.50 BC – AD 70 in (1095050) and hand-built sandy wares dating c.350 BC – AD 70 in (109510).

Trench 1096

(109603) produced 4 sherds weighing 33g. The group included wheelmade sandy wares and shelly wares, the former of which will date the context to c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1098

(109807) produced 12 sherds weighing 90g. Most of this consisted of a Dragendorff form 18/31 dish in Lezoux samian ware. Such a vessel will date to between AD 120 and 150. Other finds include a greyware flat-rimmed bowl likely to be of similar date, and a single sherd of shelly ware.

Trench 1108

(110801) produced one sherd of grog-tempered ware dating to c.50 BC – AD 70.

Table 10.45: Field 49 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1090	109009	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	42		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1090				3	42		
1091	109103	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	8		50 BC - AD 70

Total Tr.1091				3	8		
1093	109303	Iron Age organic-tempered ware	350 BC - AD 70	14	93	Everted rim.	350 BC - AD 70
	109303	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	13	202	Ovoid bowl, undecorated	350 BC - AD 70
	109307	Iron Age organic-tempered ware	350 BC - AD 70	3	15		350 BC - AD 70
	109307	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	9		350 BC - AD 70
	109313	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	16	42		350 BC - AD 70
	109313	Iron Age calcareous ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	18		350 BC - AD 70
	109313	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	19		350 BC - AD 70
	109314	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	5	13		350 BC - AD 70
	109314	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	7	28		350 BC - AD 70
	109316	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	7	20		350 BC - AD 70
	109316	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	7	44		350 BC - AD 70
	109320	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	11	148		350 BC - AD 70
	109320	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	3	9		350 BC - AD 70
	109323	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	29	429		350 BC - AD 70
	109323	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	33	Slack-shouldered jar/bowl	350 BC - AD 70
	109326	Iron Age organic-tempered ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	12	Slack-shouldered jar/bowl	350 BC - AD 70
	109326	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	17	176	Slack-shouldered jar/bowl	350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1093				139	1310		
1094	109405	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	4	32		350 BC - AD 70
	109407	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	25 BC - AD 70	47	384	Incl. lid-seated jar, Cam.24 platter, carinated bowl	25 BC - AD 70
	109407	LIA-Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	1	3	Lid-seated jar	25 BC - AD 70
	109408	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	4		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1094				54	423		
1095	109505	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	5	27		50 BC - AD 70
	109510	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	2		350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1095				6	29		
1096	109603	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	29	Necked jar	50 BC - AD 70
	109603	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	4		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1096				4	33		

1098	109807	Roman samian ware	AD 120 - 150	10	72	Lezoux Drag.18/31	AD 120 - 150
	109807	Roman greyware	AD 120 - 410	1	13	Flat-rimmed bowl	AD 120 - 150
	109807	Roman shelly ware	AD 40 - 410	1	5		AD 120 - 150
Total Tr.1098				12	90		
1108	110801	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	12		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1108				1	12		
Total Field 49				222	1947		

Iron Age pottery from Field 50

One sherd of Iron Age pottery weighing 13g came from (111402). This was the rim of a lid-seated jar in Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware. The fabric also includes shell inclusions, making a date in the 1st century AD likely (Marney 1989, 190: fabric 45), but potentially dating as early as c.50 BC. Vessels in this fabric and form are typical of the period and region.

Table 10.46: Field 50 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1114	111402	LIA grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	13	Lid-seated jar rim	50 BC - AD 70
Total Field 50				1	13		

Iron Age pottery from Field 56

49 sherds weighing 1.829kg were recovered from six contexts in two trenches. This material is entirely hand-built in the later Iron age East Midlands Scored Ware/East Anglian Plainware tradition and includes substantial and well-preserved sherds, particularly from (113713).

Trench 1122

Nine sherds weighing 54g came from two contexts. All of this material was in coarse shelly fabrics datable to the later Iron Age (c.350 BC – AD 70). The only diagnostic sherd was from a flattened and expanded rim, from (112207). Such rim types are typical of the period and region.

Trench 1137

40 sherds weighing 1.775kg were recovered. This again comprised entirely of later Iron Age hand-built wares dating c.350 BC – AD 70. Few diagnostic sherds were recovered, though (113713) produced large sherds from an ovoid storage jar form, with a flattened and externally expanded rim.

Table 10.47: Field 56 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1122	112207	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	8	39	Incl. flattened expanded rim sherd	M-LIA
	112209	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	15		M-LIA

Total Tr.1122				9	54		
1137	113707	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	11		M-LIA
	113709	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	10	47		M-LIA
	113713	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	28	1710	Large part of a large ovoid, hand-built jar with a flattened, expanded rim	M-LIA
	113714	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	7		M-LIA
Total Tr.1137				40	1775		
Total Field 56				49	1829		

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 58

144 sherds weighing 1.214kg were recovered from 26 contexts in five trenches. Pottery was predominantly later Iron Age in date, with some contexts producing Roman pottery. Sherds were moderately to poorly preserved, with a mean sherd weight of 8.4g and abrasion often evident.

Trench 1210

The topsoil of Trench 1210 produced one sherd of Roman oxidised ware, dating broadly to c.AD 50 – 410.

Trench 1172

83 sherds came from ten contexts. Contexts (117206), (117208), (117211), (117213) and (117221) produced only small groups of sherds each, in all cases broadly datable to the later Iron Age, c.350 BC – AD 70. No diagnostic sherds were present among these. Similar wares occurred alongside wheelmade Late Iron Age pottery in other contexts within this trench, highlighting the possibility that all material found in this trench is in fact contemporary.

(117227) and (117229) produced Late Iron Age pottery characterised by wheelmade sandy, shelly, and grog-tempered wares. These included rims from necked jars and lid-seated ovoid jars, standard types for the period and region. (117229) also produced hand-built scored ware. These groups will date to c.100/50 BC – AD 70.

(117223) and (117225) produced pottery which was predominantly late Iron Age in date, but which also included small amounts of Roman greyware. The contexts have been given dates in the Roman period – effectively as a terminus post quem of c.AD 50 – on the basis of these finds, though they could be intrusive within primarily late Iron Age (c.100/50 BC – AD 70) groups. One greyware sherd was the rim from a medium-mouthed jar with an everted rim; no other diagnostic sherds were encountered.

Trench 1176

55 sherds came from 12 contexts. All but two contexts ((117608) and (117614)) produced hand-built later Iron Age wares for which dates no more precise than c.350 BC – AD 70 can be put forward. Fabrics comprise sandy and shelly variants, and two short upright rim sherds were recovered from (117627) and (117629). These are standard fabrics and rim types for the period and region. No decoration was observed.

(117608) and (117614) produced groups including diagnostically late Iron Age material. The latter context produced a substantial part of a storage jar rim, while the

former produced only one small sherd of grog-tempered ware alongside other small, abraded sherds of hand-built material. These contexts can be dated c.100/50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1189

One sherd came from (118904). This was a single sherd of thin-walled sandy ware, likely wheelmade and of Late Iron Age date (c.100/50 BC – AD 70).

Trench 1551

Four sherds of hand-built Iron Age sandy ware came from (155105).

Table 10.48: Field 58 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1210	Topsoil	Roman oxidised ware	RB	1	4		n/a
Total Tr.1210				1	4		
1172	117206	IA calcareous ware	M-LIA	3	14		M-LIA
	117208	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	4	17		M-LIA
	117211	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	7		M-LIA
	117213	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	2	8		M-LIA
	117217	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	2	21		M-LIA
	117221	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	7		M-LIA
	117223	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	7		RB
	117223	IA organic-tempered ware	M-LIA	6	26		RB
	117223	Roman greyware	RB	1	5	Everted rim jar rim	RB
	117223	LIA sandy ware	LIA	3	8		RB
	117225	LIA sandy ware	LIA	4	14		RB
	117225	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	2	25		RB
	117225	Roman greyware	RB	3	4		RB
	117225	LIA grog-tempered ware	LIA	3	26	Lid-seated jar	RB
	117225	LIA shelly ware	LIA	3	21		RB
	117225	IA calcareous ware	M-LIA	2	9		RB
	117227	LIA sandy ware	LIA	7	44	Necked jar	LIA
	117227	LIA grog-tempered ware	LIA	1	7		LIA
	117227	LIA shelly ware	LIA	6	65	Lid-seated jar	LIA
	117229	LIA shelly ware	LIA	1	65	Lid-seated jar	LIA
	117229	LIA sandy ware	LIA	2	15		LIA
	117229	IA calcareous ware	LIA	11	86		LIA
	117229	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	14	93	Incl. scored ware	LIA
Total Tr.1172				83	594		
1176	117602	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	5	29		M-LIA
	117602	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	5	34		M-LIA
	117604	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	4		M-LIA
	117608	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	5		LIA
	117608	IA shelly ware	M-LIA	2	8		LIA

117608		LIA grog-tempered ware	LIA	1	13		LIA
117614		LIA sandy ware	LIA	2	178	Storage jar	LIA
117615		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	9	47		M-LIA
117621		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	2	15		M-LIA
117623		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	5	11		M-LIA
117623		IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	8		M-LIA
117625		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	11		M-LIA
117627		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	7	43	Short upright rim	M-LIA
117629		IA shelly ware	M-LIA	4	23		M-LIA
117629		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	1	7	Short upright rim	M-LIA
117630		IA sandy ware	M-LIA	5	80		M-LIA
117630		IA shelly ware	M-LIA	1	5		M-LIA
117631		IA shelly ware	M-LIA	2	24		M-LIA
Total Tr.1176				55	545		
1189	118904	LIA sandy ware	LIA	1	6		LIA
Total Tr.1189				1	6		
1551	155105	IA sandy ware	M-LIA	4	65		M-LIA
Total Tr.1551				4	65		
Total Field 58				144	1214		

Iron Age pottery from Field 65

730 sherds weighing 12.356kg were recovered from 37 contexts in 11 trenches. Pottery ranged in date between the later Iron Age and the later Roman period, with the first centuries BC and AD being the best represented. A high mean sherd weight of 16.9g is reflective of several substantial groups of ceramics. Other components of the assemblage were not as well preserved, comprising small sherds, often abraded.

Trench 1202

19 sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware came from (120286). One sherd was identifiable as coming from a storage jar. A date of c.50 BC – AD 70 is appropriate.

Trench 1279

Two sherds of shelly ware of likely later Iron Age date came from (127905). Both were highly abraded. A date range of c.350 BC – AD 70 is appropriate.

Trench 1282

A total of 27 sherds weighing 105g came from four contexts. Three contexts could be dated to the late Iron Age, c.50 BC – AD 70, on the basis of the presence of grog-tempered wares of Aylesford-Swarling type. (128909) was datable only to the broad later Iron Age period, c.350 BC – AD 70, producing small abraded sherds of sandy and shelly fabrics.

Trench 1283

A total of 33 sherds weighing 277g came from five contexts. (128304) produced one sherd of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware and is the earliest-dated context. (128305), (128307) and (128311) were dated to the period AD 40-70 on the basis of the co-

occurrence of later Iron Age wares and early Roman fabrics, though it is possible that the Iron Age wares are residual in these contexts and the Roman wares date to later than AD 70. Residuality was also identifiable in the group from (128309), which included Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware which will date several hundred years earlier than the thick-walled sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware and the shelly ware bead-and-flange bowl alongside which it was found. The latter finds date the context to the 4th century AD.

Trench 1285

69 sherds weighing 980g were recovered from five contexts. As with Trench 1283, these groups range widely in date. (128505) produced two sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware, c.50 BC – AD 70. (128518), (128520) and (128527) were all dated to the early Roman period, producing some sherds of Late Iron Age pottery but mostly Roman coarsewares. (128518) and (128520) were dated relatively closely, to the Flavian-early Hadrianic period, c.AD 70-130. This was on the basis of the presence of fabrics such as Horningsea greyware and forms such as reeded-rim bowls which only appear in this period. Finally, (128517) was dated to the 4th century on the basis of the presence of Nene Valley colour-coated 'coarsewares', typical of late Roman groups in the region.

Trench 1286

42 sherds weighing 345g were recovered from three contexts. All pottery recovered was of Late Iron Age or early Roman dates and included grog-tempered wares, greywares, and sandy white wares typical of the period and region.

Trench 1287

133 sherds weighing 3.323kg were recovered from three contexts. (128702) both produced groups dating to the late Roman period, though with some residual material included. (128702) produced thick-walled Nene Valley colour-coated ware sherds typical of the 4th century and these date this context. (128705) produced by far the largest group from the trench, including early Roman coarseware vessels comprising sandy white wares, greywares and shelly wares. The forms present suggest dates in the later first or earlier 2nd century AD.

Trench 1288

320 sherds weighing 6.173kg were recovered from three contexts. While (128807) could only be broadly dated to the Roman period, (128803) and (128804) could both be dated to the Hadrianic-Antonine period, c.AD 120-200. (128803) contained a particularly large group, alone weighing over 5kg. Pottery from this group included greywares, sandy white wares, and oxidised wares, as well as small amounts of sourced wares from Horningsea, Lezoux (samian), and the lower Nene Valley. The latter included the groove-necked jar typical of Nene Valley production from the mid-2nd century onwards, and a body sherd from an indented beaker. Greywares and oxidised wares included several broad dishes with curved sides, these likely a development of the Gallo-Belgic-type dishes common in Roman coarseware fabrics from the Neronian period onwards.

Trench 1289

68 sherds weighing 816g came from seven contexts. Pottery again dated to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods, including grog-tempered wares, greywares, sandy white wares and shelly wares. Necked jar/bowl sherds were common and are also good indicators of dates in this period.

Trench 1290

6 sherds weighing 59g came from two contexts. In both cases wares typical of the Late Iron Age period were recovered, dating these contexts to c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1291

11 sherds weighing 62g were recovered from two contexts. In both cases wares typical of the Late Iron Age period were recovered, dating these contexts to c.50 BC – AD 70.

Recommendations

(128705) and (128803) both produced large groups potentially worthy of closer interrogation. Both should be re-examined during further stages of work and fully quantified. In particular, the contextual circumstances of the feature of which (128803) was a part should be established and implications for our understanding of the feature's chronology be taken into account (e.g. if the feature was sealed). A selection of substantial profiles from these contexts should be illustrated as necessary.

Table 10.49: Field 65 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1202	120286	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	19	208	Storage jar	50 BC - AD 70
Tr.1202				19	208		
1279	127905	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	8		350 BC - AD 70
Tr.1279				2	8		
1282	128204	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	8	25		50 BC - AD 70
	128208	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	6	46	Necked jar/bowl	50 BC - AD 70
	128209	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	8	16		350 BC - AD 70
	128209	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	4		350 BC - AD 70
	128210	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	6		50 BC - AD 70
	128210	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	8		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1282				27	105		
1283	128304	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	5		50 BC - AD 70
	128305	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	2		AD 40-410
	128307	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	6		AD 40-410
	128309	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 300-410	1	19	Thick coarseware sherd	AD 300-410
	128309	Roman shelly ware	AD 250-410	9	134	Bead-and-flange bowl, everted rim jar	AD 300-410
	128309	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	6	Residual	AD 300-410
	128309	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	12	95		AD 300-410
	128311	Verulamium-region white ware	AD 40-200	1	4		AD 40-70

	128311	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	3	6		AD 40-70
Total Tr.1283				33	277		
1285	128505	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	20	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 70
	128517	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 150-300	1	14	Necked jar	AD 300-410
	128517	Roman samian ware	AD 120-200	1	2	Lezoux fabric?	AD 300-410
	128517	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	36	Storage jar	AD 300-410
	128517	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	9	63		AD 300-410
	128517	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	1	36	Storage jar	AD 300-410
	128517	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	2	25	Bifid-rim jar	AD 300-410
	128517	Roman greyware	AD 120-300	9	96	Bead-rim bowls x2	AD 300-410
	128517	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 300-410	3	56	Wide-mouthed bowl	AD 300-410
	128518	Roman white ware	AD 40-410	1	56		AD 70-200
	128518	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	14	Necked jar	AD 70-200
	128518	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	1	6	Ovoid jar	AD 70-200
	128518	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 70-380	3	24	Necked jar	AD 70-200
	128520	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 100	1	77	Storage jar	AD 70-130
	128520	Roman shelly ware	AD 70-130	4	104	Reeded-rim bowl	AD 70-130
	128520	Roman samian ware	AD 120-200	3	42	Drag.33. Lezoux fabric?	AD 70-130
	128520	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	14		AD 70-130
	128520	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	9	105		AD 70-130
	128527	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-200	1	67	Lid-seated jar	AD 40-200
	128527	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	3	25		AD 40-200
	128527	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	6	60		AD 40-200
	128527	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	4	38	Bifid rim jar	AD 40-200
Total Tr.1285				69	980		
1286	128603	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	1		AD 40-200
	128609	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	23	264	Large cordoned jar	50 BC - AD 70
	128613	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	14		AD 40-70
	128613	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	6	39	Necked jar	AD 40-70
	128613	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	8	15	Sandy fabric	AD 40-70
	128613	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	3	12		AD 40-70
Total Tr.1286				42	345		

1287	128702	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 300-410	3	47	Thick coarseware sherds	AD 300-410
	128702	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	9		AD 300-410
	128702	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	5	Residual	AD 300-410
	128702	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	2	2	Sandy fabric. Residual	AD 300-410
	128702	Lower Nene Valley white ware	AD 120-410	1	2		AD 300-410
	128702	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	1	5		AD 300-410
	128704	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	15	Scored ware	AD 150-410
	128704	IA/RB shelly ware	350 BC - AD 410	1	7		AD 150-410
	128704	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	8	Sandy fabric	AD 150-410
	128704	Lower Nene Valley white ware	AD 150-410	1	20		AD 150-410
	128704	Roman oxidised ware	AD 70-410	1	16	Drag.37 imitation?	AD 150-410
	128704	London-type fine-reduced ware	AD 70-130	1	4	Residual?	AD 150-410
	128704	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	28	174		AD 150-410
	128705	Verulamium-region white ware	AD 70-130	24	1011	Reeded-rim bowl; Flagon	AD 70-130
	128705	Roman white ware	AD 50-200	8	123	Bifid-rim jar. Sandy fabric	AD 70-130
	128705	Roman greyware	AD 50-150	37	963	Necked jar; lid-seated jar	AD 70-130
	128705	Roman shelly ware	AD 50-200	21	912	Lid-seated jar	AD 70-130
Total Tr.1287				133	3323		
1288	128803	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 150-300	2	45	Necked jar; bead-rimmed bowl	AD 120-200
	128803	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-300	2	34	Indented beaker	AD 120-200
	128803	Roman white-slipped ware	AD 40-410	2	15		AD 120-200
	128803	Roman samian ware	AD 120-200	4	71	Drag.33; Drag.31 (SF 128803.2 with lead repair rivet). Fabrics both look like Lezoux	AD 120-200
	128803	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	1	6		AD 120-200
	128803	Roman white ware	AD 50-200	74	1021	Bifid rim jar(s). Sandy fabrics	AD 120-200
	128803	Roman greyware	AD 120-200	98	1841	Shallow curved dishes; dog dish; lid-seated jar	AD 120-200
	128803	Roman oxidised ware	AD 50-200	24	894	Necked jar; shallow curved dish	AD 120-200
	128803	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	49	1376	Storage jar	AD 120-200

	128804	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	21	234	Bifid rim jar. Sandy fabrics	AD 120-200
	128804	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 120-410	3	17		AD 120-200
	128804	Roman samian ware	AD 120-240	1	35	Drag.31?	AD 120-200
	128804	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	8	65		AD 120-200
	128804	Roman greyware	AD 50-200	21	275	Curved dish	AD 120-200
	128804	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	1	69	Constricted jar	AD 120-200
	128804	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	5	82		AD 120-200
	128807	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	3	90		AD 40-410
	128807	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	3		AD 40-410
Total Tr.1288				320	6173		
1289	128903	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	2	79		AD 70-200
	128903	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	17	126		AD 70-200
	128903	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	1	57	Plate? Small foot ring	AD 70-200
	128903	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	9	66	Necked jar. Residual?	AD 70-200
	128903	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	1		AD 70-200
	128903	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	11	77		AD 70-200
	128905	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	33		AD 40-410
	128909	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	30		50 BC - AD 70
	128909	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	62		50 BC - AD 70
	128911	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	23		50 BC - AD 70
	128916	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	5	18	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-70
	128916	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	4		AD 40-70
	128918	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	24		50 BC - AD 70
	128921	Roman greyware	AD 40-150	2	79	Necked bowl	AD 40-70
	128921	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	8	103	Necked bowls/jars	AD 40-70
	128921	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	2	34		AD 40-70
Total Tr.1289				68	816		
1290	129002	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	11		50 BC - AD 70
	129008	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	1	19		50 BC - AD 70
	129008	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	29		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1290				6	59		
1291	129102	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	3	44	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 70
	129102	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	11		50 BC - AD 70

129104	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	7	50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1291			11	62	
Total Field 65			730	12356	

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 66

Trench 1357

(135705) produced one sherd of oxidised ware broadly datable to the Roman period, c.AD 40-410.

Trench 1367

68 sherds weighing 720g came from nine contexts. Of these contexts, six were datable to the Late Iron Age on the basis of finds of grog-tempered wares of Aylesford-Swarling type, sometimes alongside shelly wares which will be of similar dates. (136725) was dated to c.AD 40-70 on the basis of the co-occurrence of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware alongside a sherd of Roman oxidised ware, assuming the two are contemporary, which they may not be. (136724) produced the greatest range of fabrics, dating to the period c.AD 70-380 due to the occurrence of Horningsea ware, but including some residual material. (136732) was only broadly datable to the Roman period.

Trench 1375

67 sherds weighing 977g were recovered from seven contexts. Pottery ranged between the later Iron Age and 2nd century AD. Five contexts were datable to the later Iron Age, with grog-tempered wares being diagnostic of a date in the range of c.50 BC – AD 70 in two of these cases. (137515) and (137517) produced the most substantial and diverse groups from this trench. (137515) dates to the Hadrianic-Antonine period based on finds of probable Lezoux samian alongside Verulamium-region white wares. Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares will be residual in this context. (137517) also produced a 2nd-century group, also including Verulamium-region ware as well as the spout from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium, a samian Drag.31 bowl and two sherds in an unsourced roughcast colour-coated ware, among other wares.

Trench 1382

207 sherds weighing 2.150kg were recovered from ten contexts. The chronological range was similar to that from other trenches in this field, pottery dating from the later Iron Age to the earlier Roman period. Five contexts dated to the later Iron Age with four of these dating to the period c.AD 50-70 on the basis of the presence of wheelmade coarsewares. (138203) produced substantial sherds of hand-built scored ware alongside sherds of a grog-tempered butt beaker, the overall date for the context being c.25 BC – AD 70 based on the chronology of this beaker type. Three contexts have been dated to c.AD 40-70 on the basis of the co-occurrence of Late Iron Age wares and Roman coarsewares, though this assumes contemporaneity and that the Late Iron Age wares are not residual. The group from (138210) was dated to AD 70-130. It included a range of coarsewares including a small sherd of Horningsea ware, as well as several sherds of London-type fine-reduced ware dating to the Flavian period at the earliest.

The hand-built 'saucepan pot' from (138215) is an interesting find. The form is straight-sided with a small beaded rim. The fabric is the grog-tempered fabric typical of the Late Iron Age in this region. This combination of form and fabric – and indeed the presence of a form so closely related to the saucepan pots of south-central England – is notable.

The vessel is present as a substantially complete profile and should be illustrated and fully published.

Recommendations

The grog-tempered saucepan pot from (138215) should be illustrated and fully published.

Table 10.50: Field 66 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1357	135705	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	3		AD 40-410
Trench Tr.1357				1	3		
1367	136703	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	24	159	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 70
	136704	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	12	364	Necked jar/bowl, storage jar	50 BC - AD 70
	136711	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	9		50 BC - AD 70
	136714	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	33		50 BC - AD 70
	136721	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	2	8		50 BC - AD 70
	136721	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	5		50 BC - AD 70
	136724	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 70-380	1	43		AD 70-380
	136724	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	4	11		AD 70-380
	136724	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	5	15	Residual	AD 70-380
	136724	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	4	25		AD 70-380
	136724	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	15	Residual	AD 70-380
	136725	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	23		AD 40-70
	136725	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	5		AD 40-70
	136730	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	4		50 BC - AD 70
	136732	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	1		AD 40-410
Trench Tr.1367				68	720		
1375	137503	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	40		50 BC - AD 70
	137503	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	5		50 BC - AD 70
	137504	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	10		350 BC - AD 70
	137507	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	10		50 BC - AD 70
	137508	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	3	17	Slack-shouldered	350 BC - AD 70
	137515	Roman greyware	AD 40-200	12	163	Lid-seated jar	AD 120-200
	137515	Verulamium-region white ware	AD 40-200	8	156		AD 120-200
	137515	Roman samian ware	AD 120-240	1	13	Lezoux fabric?	AD 120-200

	137515	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	58	Residual	AD 120-200
	137515	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 70-380	4	55		AD 120-200
	137515	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-200	3	31	Lid-seated jar	AD 120-200
	137517	Mancetter-Hartshill white ware	AD100-200	1	179	Mortarium	AD 150-200
	137517	Verulamium-region white ware	AD 40-200	3	13		AD 150-200
	137517	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	4		AD 150-200
	137517	Roman samian ware	AD 150-230	7	85	Drag.31	AD 150-200
						Fabric very similar to LNV CC, but is clay pellet roughcast. Does not match description of GRC CC.	
	137517	Roman colour-coated ware	AD 150-250	2	6		AD 150-200
	137517	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	2		AD 150-200
	137517	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	6	56		AD 150-200
	137517	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	7	63		AD 150-200
	137522	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	11		350 BC - AD 70
Trench Tr.1375				67	977		
1382	138203	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	3	303	Scored ware	25 BC - AD 70
	138203	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	25 BC - AD 70	3	32	Butt beaker	25 BC - AD 70
	138206	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	75	535	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-70
	138206	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	37	173	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-70
	138207	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	3	48	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-70
	138207	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	36		AD 40-70
	138210	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	15	98		AD 70-130
	138210	London-type fine-reduced ware	AD 70-130	3	10		AD 70-130
	138210	Horningsea greyware	AD 70-380	1	3		AD 70-130
	138210	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	4	149		AD 70-130
	138210	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	14	Bifid-rim jar	AD 70-130
	138210	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	11	129	Residual	AD 70-130
	138213	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	7	65		50 BC - AD 70
	138213	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	19		50 BC - AD 70
	138215	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	12		AD 40-70
	138215	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	4	49		AD 40-70
	138215	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	5	56		AD 40-70

138215	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	1		AD 40-70
138215	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	11	Sandy fabric	AD 40-70
138215	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	9	238	Storage jar; saucepan pot	AD 40-70
138216	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	9		AD 40-410
138217	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	10	127		50 BC - AD 70
138217	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	16		50 BC - AD 70
138219	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	10		50 BC - AD 70
138224	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	7		350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1382			207	2150		
Total Field 66			343	3850		

Roman pottery from Field 69

One sherd of samian ware weighing 7g came from (137007). The sherd is badly abraded and the fabric powdery from weathering. It appears to have come from the foot ring of a vessel of indeterminate type. The fabric is unlikely to be south Gaulish and so is likely to be central or eastern Gaulish and date to the period c. AD 120 – 230.

Table 10.51: Field 69 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1370	137007	Roman samian ware	AD 120 - 230	1	6		AD 120 - 230
Total Field 69				1	6		

Iron Age pottery from Field 70

Two sherds weighing 36g were recovered from (132004). These were both hand-built wares in coarse sandy fabrics, datable to the later Iron Age. No diagnostic features were present with which to refine dating. Such wares are typical of the period and region. Sherds in Iron Age fabrics (13 sherds, 30g) were also noted by Paul Blinkhorn (Section 6.3) from contexts (131607) and (132003) and are included below. One sherd of Roman (5g) material is excluded from the total.

Table 10.52: Field 70 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1320	132004	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	36		350 BC - AD 70
1316	131607	Iron Age fabric	-	7	15	Recorded by PB	IA
1320	132003	Iron Age fabric	-	6	15	Recorded by PB	IA
Total Field 70				15	66		

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 73

701 sherds weighing 11.387kg were recovered from 63 contexts in 15 trenches. A mean sherd weight of 16.2g is reflective of an overall moderately well preserved assemblage, although preservation, fragmentation, and group size differed markedly between groups. One context, (155710), produced a large assemblage representing substantial parts of several vessels, and likely represents an instance of primary deposition. In most cases context pottery groups were small and highly fragmented, and often included residual material.

Trench 1392

10 sherds weighing 83g came from five contexts. In three cases pottery could only be broadly dated, either to the Roman period generally, or to the later Iron Age or Roman period (i.e. c.50 BC – AD 410, the latter date range being allocated primarily to wheelmade shelly wares of indeterminate or broadly-datable types). (139209) produced one sherd of a shelly ware necked jar of Late Iron Age date (c. 50 BC – AD 70). (139219) produced sherds from a similar vessel alongside greyware sherds, making a date in the early Roman period (c.AD 40-150) likely.

Trench 1398

13 sherds weighing 59g came from four contexts. As with Trench 1392, most of these contexts could only be broadly dated. The exception was (139808), which produced one sherd of Late Iron Age sandy wheelmade ware, dating to the period c.50 BC – AD 70, though this small sherd (3g) could easily be residual in its context of recovery.

Trench 1406

23 sherds weighing 298g came from two contexts. (140603) produced Lower Nene Valley greyware sherds datable to c.AD 120-300, these providing a terminus post quem (TPQ); sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware are likely to be residual. Similar residual pottery was found in (140607) where Horningsea ware and London-type fine-reduced ware produce a TPQ of c.AD 70.

Trench 1407

133 sherds weighing 1.166kg were recovered from ten contexts. Groups from this trench were typically able to be dated with more refinement, only two contexts producing broad dates of c.50 BC – AD 410. (140720) was dated to c.50 BC – AD 70 based on finds of Late Iron Age wheelmade wares, including a well-preserved partial profile of a rilled cooking pot. (140716) was dated to AD 40-70 on the basis of the co-occurrence of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware and Roman greywares, though this date was provided on the assumption that the two wares were deposited contemporaneously, which may not have been the case. Two contexts had TPQs of AD 70 based on the presence of undiagnostic Horningsea wares. (140703) and (140708) were dated to AD 120-380 based on the presence of imitation black-burnished ware forms in Horningsea fabrics. (140724) and (140726) were both given TPQs of AD 150 due to the presence of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated wares.

Trench 1408

57 sherds weighing 713g were recovered from ten contexts. Only one group was dated to the broad Roman period. Two groups of Late Iron Age wheelmade wares came from (140809) and (140812). The rest of the pottery was broadly early-mid Roman, and incorporated some residual Late Iron Age material in certain contexts. Lower Nene Valley wares dated three of the contexts to the period c.AD 150 onwards, with the group from (140807) being consistent with a later 2nd-century date.

Trench 1415

One sherd (48g) of a lid-seated jar in a wheelmade shelly fabric came from (141502). This can be dated to the period c.50 BC – AD 200.

Trench 1425

Nine sherds weighing 134g came from two contexts. (142511) produced a lid-seated shelly ware jar similar to that from (141502) and of a similar date. The single sherd from (142509) was a sandy oxidised ware only broadly datable to the Roman period.

Trench 1426

55 sherds weighing 747g came from six contexts. The assemblage is likely to date broadly to the later first and/or second centuries AD. Two groups ((142603) and (142610)) are dated only broadly. The remainder produced wares of early-to-mid Roman dates, including Horningsea and unsourced sandy greyware necked jar/bowls; sandy white wares, at least some deriving from the Verulamium-region potteries; and early Lower Nene Valley wares, including two abraded sherds from a barbotine-decorated beaker.

Trench 1437

27 sherds weighing 190g came from five contexts. These were comprised entirely of small, coarse sherds likely from hand-built vessels of Iron Age date. Only one form was identifiable: the upper part of a simple-rimmed tub from (143703). The assemblage is consistent with the later Iron Age of the region, dating c.350 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1443

6 sherds weighing 77g came from two contexts. All of the wares found were Roman in date, the most precisely-datable fabric found being Horningsea reduced ware which is datable to c.AD 70-380. The only form was an everted-rim jar, also only broadly datable to the Roman period.

Trench 1448

One sherd weighing 32g came from (144804). This was a Roman greyware datable broadly to the period c.AD 40-410.

Trench 1451

42 sherds weighing 416g came from four contexts. Three groups were small and datable only to the Roman period generally. That from (145106) produced a substantially complete, but badly weathered and highly fragmented, barbotine-decorated plain-rimmed beaker in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware. This find dates the context to c.AD 150-250.

Trench 1557

309 sherds weighing 7.352kg came from eight contexts. The pottery seems broadly mid Roman in date, with four of the contexts being datable to the second or third centuries AD. Lower Nene Valley wares were common, particularly the greyware and colour-coated wares. Several notable finds were present, both from the substantial group from (155710) and in other contexts from this trench. The stamped base of a samian Drag.31 bowl came from (155710). The stamp reads [...ORF] and could refer to a number of potters working in central or eastern Gaul. An additional import in the form of a barbotine-decorated beaker in Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware was also found (Image 14), mostly in (155713) but also with a small sherd likely from the same vessel coming from (155709). The rim of a disc-necked flagon also came from

(155713), as did a near-complete bead-rim dish in Lower Nene Valley greyware. A largely complete and possible reconstructible necked jar/bowl in Horningsea ware also came from (155710). Vessels from this and other contexts in Trench 1557 are recommended for illustration below. The overall quantity of Roman pottery from this trench, as well as the quality of the preservation in this area, is distinctive among the material from this field and may represent a particular concentration of occupation material in this area.



Image 14: Sherds of a decorated beaker in Central Gaulish Black-slipped ware from (155713)

Trench 1559

One sherd weighing 9g came from (155905). This was of later Iron Age (c.350 BC – AD 70) date.

Trench 1591

14 sherds weighing 63g came from two contexts. These were comprised entirely of Roman shelly wares and greywares and could only be broadly dated to c.AD 40-410.

Discussion and Recommendations

The assemblage from Field 73 is of highly variable character. Though the wares are relatively consistent in their dates, being largely of 1st-3rd-century dates with some – mostly residual – Iron Age finds in some groups, most groups were small, highly fragmented, poorly preserved, and only able to be dated very broadly. The main exceptions to this came from Trench 1557, from which several more substantial and typologically varied groups came, including the large group from (155710). The finds in this trench were often much better preserved than elsewhere in this field, several largely complete vessels being found and some being of relatively exotic character.

Illustration of a selection of the vessels from Trench 1557 is recommended, this to include the largely complete bead-rim dish from (155713), the Central Gaulish beaker from the same context, and the Horningsea ware necked jar/bowl from (155710). Additionally – if it can be stabilised by conservators – the badly weathered Nene Valley beaker from (145106) should also be illustrated. All the pottery from Trenches 1557 and 1451 should be recorded to minimum standards and published.

Further work is also recommended for the stamped samian vessel from (155710). A samian specialist should be consulted in order to identify the stamp and to date and source the vessel.

Table 10.53: Field 73 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1392	139209	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 150	1	7	Necked jar/bowl	50 BC - AD 150
1392	139215	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	6		50 BC - AD 410
1392	139217	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	2		AD 40-410
1392	139217	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	3		AD 40-410
1392	139219	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 150	3	36	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-150
1392	139219	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	15		AD 40-150
1392	139221	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	14	Everted rim	50 BC - AD 410
Total Tr.1392				10	83		
1398	139802	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	4	23		50 BC - AD 410
1398	139808	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	3		50 BC - AD 70
1398	139810	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	2	8		AD 40-410
1398	139810	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	2		AD 40-410
1398	139827	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	5	23		AD 40-410
Total Tr.1398				13	59		
1406	140603	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 120-300	4	47		AD 120-300
1406	140603	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	13	Residual	AD 120-300
1406	140603	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	3	13		AD 120-300
1406	140607	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	2	89		AD 70-130
1406	140607	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	30	Sandy fabric	AD 70-130
1406	140607	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	4	61		AD 70-130
1406	140607	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	2	13		AD 70-130
1406	140607	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	25	Residual	AD 70-130
1406	140607	London-type fine-reduced ware	AD 70-130	1	7		AD 70-130
Total Tr.1406				23	298		
1407	140703	Roman white ware	AD 40-410	1	67		AD 120-380
1407	140703	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	4	40		AD 120-380
1407	140703	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	8	43		AD 120-380
1407	140703	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 120-380	4	48	Bead-rim bowl	AD 120-380
1407	140708	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 120-380	2	24	Bead-rim bowl	AD 120-380

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1407	140714	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	38	209		AD 70-380
1407	140714	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	6	Flagon	AD 70-380
1407	140714	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	2	24		AD 70-380
1407	140716	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	14	78	Lid-seated jar	AD 40-70
1407	140716	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	5	37		AD 40-70
1407	140716	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	7	80		AD 40-70
1407	140718	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	3	24		50 BC - AD 410
1407	140720	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	44	Thompson C7 jar	50 BC - AD 70
1407	140720	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	4		50 BC - AD 70
1407	140724	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	3		AD 150-410
1407	140724	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	1	11		AD 150-410
1407	140726	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	10	71		AD 150-380
1407	140726	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	3	11		AD 150-380
1407	140726	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	4	13		AD 150-380
1407	140726	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	1	6		AD 150-380
1407	140726	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	2	11		AD 150-380
1407	140729	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	11	157	Shallow bowl	AD 70-380
1407	140729	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	11		AD 70-380
1407	140729	Roman white ware	AD 40-410	1	98		AD 70-380
1407	140729	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 70-380	5	32		AD 70-380
1407	140735	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	14		50 BC - AD 410
Total Tr.1407				133	1166		
1408	140803	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	59		AD 150-410
1408	140803	Lower Nene Valley white ware	AD 120-410	1	8		AD 150-410
1408	140803	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	2	2		AD 150-410
1408	140803	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	3	8		AD 150-410
1408	140805	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	6	43		AD 150-300
1408	140805	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-300	1	4	Indented beaker	AD 150-300
1408	140805	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	1	13	Everted-rim jar	AD 150-300
1408	140807	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	2	38	Bifid-rim jar	AD 150-200
1408	140807	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	4	68		AD 150-200
1408	140807	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	1	2		AD 150-200

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1408	140807	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	4	26		AD 150-200
1408	140807	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	17	Residual	AD 150-200
1408	140808	Roman greyware	AD 40-150	12	98	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-150
1408	140809	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	77	Necked jar/bowl	50 BC - AD 70
1408	140809	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	86	Storage jar	50 BC - AD 70
1408	140810	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	48	Necked jar/bowl	50 BC - AD 70
1408	140811	Roman greyware	AD 40-150	2	24	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-150
1408	140811	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-200	1	22	Lid-seated jar	AD 40-150
1408	140812	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	45		50 BC - AD 70
1408	140812	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	9		50 BC - AD 70
1408	140814	Roman samian ware	AD 150-200	1	15	Drag.31. Lezoux fabric	AD 150-200
1408	140818	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	1		AD 40-410
Total Tr.1408				57	713		
1415	141502	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	1	48	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 200
Total Tr.1415				1	48		
1425	142509	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	2		AD 40-410
1425	142511	LIA/Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	8	132	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 200
Total Tr.1425				9	134		
1426	142603	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	4	32		AD 70-380
1426	142605	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	33		AD 150-250
1426	142605	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-250	2	4	Barbotine decorated	AD 150-250
1426	142606	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-150	15	316	Necked jar/bowl	AD 70-150
1426	142606	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	2	30		AD 70-150
1426	142609	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	3	67	Sandy fabric. Bifid-rim jar, lid-seated jar	AD 120-200
1426	142609	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	4	46		AD 120-200
1426	142609	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	2	25		AD 120-200
1426	142609	Verulamium-region white ware	AD 40-200	3	9		AD 120-200
1426	142609	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	2	12		AD 120-200
1426	142609	Roman samian ware	AD 120-200	1	3		AD 120-200
1426	142610	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	5	102		AD 40-410
1426	142612	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	2	11	Sandy fabric	AD 40-150

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1426	142612	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	1	5		AD 40-150
1426	142612	Roman greyware	AD 40-150	5	52	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-150
Total Tr.1426				55	747		
1437	143703	Iron Age calcareous ware	350 BC - AD 70	14	78	Simple-rimmed tub	350 BC - AD 70
1437	143703	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	14		350 BC - AD 70
1437	143707	Iron Age calcareous ware	350 BC - AD 70	5	11		350 BC - AD 70
1437	143709	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	4	53		350 BC - AD 70
1437	143710	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	19		350 BC - AD 70
1437	143710	Iron Age calcareous ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	7		350 BC - AD 70
1437	143725	Iron Age calcareous ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	8		350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1437				27	190		
1443	144305	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	21		AD 40-410
1443	144305	Roman white ware	AD 40-410	1	12		AD 40-410
1443	144305	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	2	12		AD 40-410
1443	144307	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 70-380	1	32	Everted-rim jar	AD 70-380
Total Tr.1443				6	77		
1448	144804	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	32		AD 40-410
Total Tr.1448				1	32		
1451	145102	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	2	83		AD 40-410
1451	145102	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	9		AD 40-410
1451	145102	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	9		AD 40-410
1451	145104	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	1	9	Bowl/dish	AD 40-410
1451	145106	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-250	26	183	Barbotine beaker (mostly complete)	AD 150-250
1451	145106	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	2	29	Everted rim jar	AD 150-250
1451	145106	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	3	29		AD 150-250
1451	145107	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	5	65		AD 40-410
Total Tr.1451				42	416		
1557	155702	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	5		350 BC - AD 70
1557	155709	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	8	253	Slack-shouldered	AD 150-250
1557	155709	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	13	85		AD 150-250
1557	155709	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	8	42		AD 150-250

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1557	155709	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	2	6		AD 150-250
1557	155709	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	AD 150-250	1	1		AD 150-250
1557	155709	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	4	17	Sandy fabric	AD 150-250
1557	155709	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	47		AD 150-250
1557	155709	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	2	14		AD 150-250
1557	155709	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	22	199	Indented beaker; bead-rim bowl	AD 150-250
1557	155710	Lower Nene Valley white ware	AD 150-410	3	326		AD 180-300
1557	155710	Roman greyware	AD 150-300	13	556	Indented beaker, everted-rim jar	AD 180-300
1557	155710	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	1	10		AD 180-300
1557	155710	Roman shelly ware	AD 180-410	6	79	Hook-rim jar, everted-rim jar	AD 180-300
1557	155710	Horningsea oxidised ware	AD 70-380	4	99	Dog dish	AD 180-300
1557	155710	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70-380	57	2534	Necked jar	AD 180-300
1557	155710	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 120-300	3	80	Bead-rimmed bowl	AD 180-300
1557	155710	Roman samian ware	AD 150-230	1	37	Drag.31 stamped "...OR.F"	AD 180-300
1557	155710	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	3	9		AD 180-300
1557	155710	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	40		AD 180-300
1557	155710	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	3	267	Sandy fabric	AD 180-300
1557	155712	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	44	913	Everted rim jar	AD 150-300
1557	155712	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 120-300	8	643	Bead-rim dish (mostly complete), bead-rim bowl	AD 150-300
1557	155712	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150-410	1	1		AD 150-300
1557	155712	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	5	Residual	AD 150-300
1557	155712	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	6	66		AD 150-300
1557	155712	Roman white-slipped ware	AD 40-410	1	10		AD 150-300
1557	155712	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40-410	4	40		AD 150-300
1557	155713	Central Gaulish black-slipped ware	AD 150-220	5	27	Barbotine beaker (vine scroll dec.)	AD 250-410
1557	155713	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 40-150	3	110	Necked jar/bowl	AD 250-410
1557	155713	Roman oxidised ware	AD 250-410	10	29	Disc-necked flagon	AD 250-410

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1557	155713	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 120-300	7	49		AD 250-410
1557	155716	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	11	68		AD 40-70
1557	155716	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	2	12		AD 40-70
1557	155718	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	12	183	Small everted-rim jar	AD 40-200
1557	155718	Roman white ware	AD 40-200	1	38	Sandy & burnt. Everted rim jar	AD 40-200
1557	155720	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	4	16		AD 40-70
1557	155720	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	9	254		AD 40-70
1557	155720	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	18	182		AD 40-70
Total Tr.1557				309	7352		
1559	155905	Iron Age organic-tempered ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	9		350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1559				1	9		
1591	159102	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	1	7		AD 40-410
1591	159105	Roman shelly ware	AD 40-410	4	18	Everted-rim jar	AD 40-410
1591	159105	Roman greyware	AD 40-410	9	38		AD 40-410
Total Tr.1591				14	63		
Total Field 73				701	11387		

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 74

440 sherds weighing 9.834kg were recovered from 18 contexts in seven trenches. The majority of this pottery was Roman in date, with small amounts of hand-built Iron Age pottery and Late Iron Age wheelmade wares present. The sherds were commonly abraded and in moderate-to-poor condition, with slips heavily abraded and edges worn smooth. A high mean sherd weight of 22g is reflective of large sherds of amphorae present in several contexts.

Trench 1427

(142705) produced one small sherd of featureless greyware datable broadly to the period AD 40-410.

Trench 1436

(143602) produced three sherds of sandy oxidised ware of which one may be a Horningsea product. On the basis of the possible Horningsea ware, the context could be dated to c.AD 70-380.

Trench 1438

Trench 1438 produced a total of 53 sherds weighing 708g from five contexts. The earliest material comprised six sherds likely from hand-built vessels of Iron Age dates, from (143805). No feature sherds were among these with which to refine dating. The

remaining four contexts produced mainly Late Iron Age wheelmade wares, or pottery broadly datable to the Late Iron Age or Roman periods. These consisted of grog-tempered, sandy, and shelly fabrics, all typical for the period and region. These groups will have dates in the range c. 50 BC-AD 70. The exception is (143822), which also produced sherds of Roman greyware and samian ware, which will certainly push the terminus post quem for this context into the post-conquest period.

Trench 1440

Trench 1440 produced a total of 316 sherds weighing 6.960kg from five contexts. (144001) and (144004) produced pottery which was only broadly datable to the Roman period. The remaining groups were broadly mid-to-late Roman, (140012) having a terminus post quem of c.AD 120 and (140002) likely post-dating c.AD 250 on the basis of the presence of flanged bowl sherds. (140010) produced by far the most pottery from Field 74, including large amounts of shelly ware, amphora sherds, greywares, an Oxfordshire mortarium and some Lower Nene Valley wares. The profile of wares present indicates a date in the late Roman period, likely post-dating AD 250 like (140002), though with a residual component reflected by some of the greyware forms. The amphora sherds in particular are notable finds, large quantities of amphorae being uncommon on rural settlements and possibly indicating closer than usual ties with the long-distance supply networks within which amphorae (and their contents) moved.

Trench 1453

Two contexts produced a total of 64 sherds weighing 2.109kg. Like (140010) this included a significant quantity of Dressel 20 amphora sherds, again highlighting the density of such finds in contexts associated with this field. This also explains the very high weight-to-sherd count ratio here. (145305) produced parts of two greyware vessels, both broadly imitating black-burnished ware originals which will have not been in circulation in the region before c.AD 120. The larger group from (145307) included the amphora sherds as well as domestic coarsewares and abraded sherds from a Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware hunt cup datable to the later second or earlier third centuries.

Trench 1460

Two sherds came from two contexts. These were both Iron Age wares in the hand-built tradition, featureless body sherds only broadly datable to the Iron Age period generally.

Trench 1462

One small sherd from a lid-seated jar in a wheel-turned sandy fabric is likely to date to the Late Iron Age (c.50 BC – AD 70).

Table 10.54: Field 74 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1427	142705	Roman greyware	AD 40 - 410	1	6		AD 40 - 410
Total Tr.1427				1	6		
1436	143602	Roman oxidised ware	AD 70 - 380	3	32	1sh may be Horningsea	AD 70 - 380
Total Tr.1436				3	32		
1438	143801	LIA-Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	9		50 BC - AD 410
	143805	Iron Age shelly ware	800 BC - AD 70	3	13		800 BC - AD 70

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
	143805	Iron Age sandy ware	800 BC - AD 70	3	39		800 BC - AD 70
	143811	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	11		50 BC - AD 70
	143822	Roman greyware	AD 40 - 150	1	31	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-150
	143822	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	3	35	Necked jar/bowl	AD 40-150
	143822	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	87	Storage jar	AD 40-150
	143822	Roman samian ware	AD 40 - 230	3	3		AD 40-150
	143824	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	42	Storage jar?	50 BC - AD 70
	143824	LIA-Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	25	375		50 BC - AD 70
	143833	LIA-Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 200	1	21	Lid-seated jar	25 BC - AD 70
	143833	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	25 BC - AD 70	9	42	Butt beaker	25 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1438				53	708		
1440	144001	LIA-Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	4	29	Everted-rim jar	AD 40 - 410
	144001	Roman greyware	AD 40 - 410	6	117		AD 40 - 410
	144002	Lower Nene Valley white ware	AD 250 - 410	1	35	Flanged bowl	AD 250 - 410
	144002	Roman samian ware	AD 40 - 230	2	6	Drag.31(?)	AD 250 - 410
	144002	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 120 - 300	2	17		AD 250 - 410
	144002	Roman greyware	AD 250 - 410	11	78	Storage jar; flanged bowl	AD 250 - 410
	144002	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40 - 410	1	2		AD 250 - 410
	144002	LIA-Roman shelly ware	50 BC - AD 410	1	7		AD 250 - 410
	144002	Horningsea reduced ware	AD 70 - 380	2	33		AD 250 - 410
	144004	Roman white ware	AD 40 - 410	1	4		AD 40 - 410
	144010	Roman shelly ware	AD 250 - 410	97	3025	Flanged bowls and hook-rim jars	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Oxfordshire white ware	AD 240 - 400	5	422	Mortarium	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40 - 410	26	239	Lid; flat-rimmed bowl	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Roman amphora	AD 40 - 250	11	1275	Baetican Dressel 20	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Roman greyware	AD 120 - 410	117	1340	Necked jars; beaded-rim bowl; black-burnished-type cookpot	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Roman samian ware	AD 90 - 230	5	44	2x Drag.18/31 or 31	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Lower Nene Valley greyware	AD 120 - 300	1	37	Flat-rimmed dish	AD 250 - 410
	144010	Lower Nene Valley white ware	AD 150 - 410	1	4		AD 250 - 410
	144010	Godmanchester white ware	AD 200 - 410	1	23	Pinch-necked	AD 250 - 410

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
						flagon (dated based on form)	
	144010	Roman colour-coated ware	AD 40 - 410	1	3		AD 250 - 410
	144010	Roman white ware	AD 75 - 130	3	57	Reeded-rim bowl (burnt)	AD 250 - 410
	144012	Roman samian ware	AD 40 - 230	2	7		AD 120 - 410
	144012	Roman greyware	AD 40 - 410	14	139	everted rim jar/bowl; flat-rimmed bowl	AD 120 - 410
	144012	Roman shelly ware	AD 40 - 410	1	17		AD 120 - 410
Total Tr.1440				316	6960		
1453	145305	Roman greyware	AD 120 - 410	20	241	Plain-rimmed dish; flat-rimmed bowl	AD 120 - 410
	145307	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	AD 150 - 250	6	93	Abraded; barbotine 'hunt cup' decoration	AD 150-250
	145307	Roman shelly ware	AD 40 - 410	7	317		AD 150-250
	145307	Roman white ware	AD 40 - 410	1	8		AD 150-250
	145307	Roman oxidised ware	AD 40 - 410	6	26		AD 150-250
	145307	Roman amphora	AD 40 - 300	15	1380	Baetican Dressel 20	AD 150-250
	145307	Roman greyware	AD 40 - 410	9	44		AD 150-250
Total Tr.1453				64	2109		
1460	146002	Iron Age sandy ware	800 BC - AD 70	1	5		800 BC - AD 70
	146004	Iron Age sandy ware	800 BC - AD 70	1	9		800 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1460				2	14		
1462	146204	Late Iron Age sandy ware	50 BC - AD 70	1	5	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1462				1	5		
Total Field 74				440	9834		

Iron Age and Roman pottery from Field 75

Six sherds weighing 4g were recovered from two contexts in Trench 1567. (156703) produced one small, abraded sherd of grog-tempered ware dateable to the Late Iron Age (c.100/50 BC – AD 70). (156706) produced five crumbs of shelly ware which are likely broadly datable to the Iron Age or Roman periods. No diagnostic features were observed, and the poor state of the assemblage leaves the possibility that it is entirely residual.

Table 10.55: Field 75 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1567	156703	LIA grog-tempered ware	LIA	1	1		LIA
	156706	IA-RB shelly ware	IA-RB	5	3		IA-RB
Trench Tr.1567				6	4		
Total Field 75				6	4		

Iron Age pottery from Field 76

112 sherds weighing 1.110kg were recovered from 13 contexts in three trenches. Apart from one sherd of likely Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age dates from (142015) this pottery all dates to the later Iron Age, c.350 BC – AD 70, with several contexts producing wares datable to the latter part of this period, c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1420

45 sherds came from seven contexts. The majority consisted of hand-built Iron Age wares in a range of related sandy and shelly fabrics. One sherd from (142015) was tempered with well-sorted finely-crushed flint and is likely to date to the period c.1100 – 350 BC and is likely to be residual in its context of recovery. (142010) included two sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware and will date to the period c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1432

22 sherds came from two contexts. Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares came from both (143204) and (143205). (143205) also produced a lid-seated jar in a shelly fabric. All of this material will date to the period c.50 BC – AD 70.

Trench 1572

45 sherds weighing 428g came from four contexts. (157204) produced 12 sherds of hand-built Iron Age sandy ware broadly datable to the period c.350 BC – AD 70. The rest of the contexts could be dated to the period c.50 BC – AD 70. The majority of material from the latter three contexts comprised wheelmade grog-tempered and shelly wares, as well as some hand-built calcareous material from (157215).

All of the forms and fabrics identified are typical of the period and region.

Table 10.56: Field 76 Pottery

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
1420	142002	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	6		350 BC - AD 70
	142002	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	4	14		350 BC - AD 70
	142004	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	1		350 BC - AD 70
	142004	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	6	16		350 BC - AD 70
	142006	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	17	140		350 BC - AD 70
	142010	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	2	12	Necked jar/bowls x2	50 BC - AD 70
	142010	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	3	59		50 BC - AD 70

Trench	Context	Ware	Date	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Note	Context date
	142015	LBA/EIA flint-tempered ware	1100 - 350 BC	1	7		350 BC - AD 70
	142015	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	40		350 BC - AD 70
	142021	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	6	62		350 BC - AD 70
	142026	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	2	143		350 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1420				45	500		
1432	143204	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	13	incl. necked jar rim sherds	50 BC - AD 70
	143205	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	12	54		50 BC - AD 70
	143205	Late Iron Age shelly ware	50 BC - AD 70	6	115	Lid-seated jar	50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1432				22	182		
1572	157204	Iron Age sandy ware	350 BC - AD 70	12	52		350 BC - AD 70
	157209	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	9	56		50 BC - AD 70
	157211	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	10	72	Incl. storage jar and carinated bowl	50 BC - AD 70
	157211	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	5	29		50 BC - AD 70
	157215	Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware	50 BC - AD 70	4	180	Incl. pedestal base	50 BC - AD 70
	157215	Iron Age calcareous ware	350 BC - AD 70	4	24		50 BC - AD 70
	157215	Iron Age shelly ware	350 BC - AD 70	1	15		50 BC - AD 70
Total Tr.1572				45	428		
Total Field 76				112	1110		

10.5 Appendix 5: Catalogue of medieval and post-medieval pottery

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 49

Two co-joining sherds of glazed red earthenware, weighing 29g, were recovered from Trench 1090, Field 49. The material was identified using Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016). The vessel has been glazed internally but not externally, suggesting an open form such as a bowl or dish. However, the sherds have been very heavily abraded, and the rim is not present. No further work is required on this material.

Table 10.57: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 49 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date
109006	GRE	Glazed red earthenware	2	29	1550-1800

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 56

A total of ten sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery weighing 184g were recovered from trenches 1137, 1140, 1150, 1159, 1163, 1164 and 1174 in Field 56. The material was identified using the Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016) and the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. The majority of the assemblage was late post-medieval in date, with only two sherds pre-dating the 17th century.

The transfer-printed lettering on the jar base from (117401) “ONLY PRIZE MEDAL F[...] LONDON” would read fully “ONLY PRIZE MEDAL FOR MARAMALADE LONDON 1862”. The lettering reflects the Keiller’s marmalade brand and these jars were produced from the mid to late 19th century. The assemblage is typical for the area and does not indicate any substantial occupation or activity on the site from the medieval period onwards.

Table 10.58: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 56 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
High medieval (CTS)						
113707	HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire Fen sandy ware	1	5	1175-1300	abraded surfaces
116305	BRIL	Brill/Boarstall ware	1	7	1200-1500	internal and externally glazed with applied white strips externally
Post-medieval (MOLA)						
114001	STSL	Staffordshire-type combed slipware	1	21	1660-1730	pie-crust dish
115001	SWSG	White salt-glazed earthenware	1	11	1720-1780	combed decoration
115901	SWSG	White salt-glazed earthenware	1	22	1720-1780	vessel base
116303	REFR	Refined red earthenware	1	5	1740-1800	-
116403	REFW	Refined white earthenware	2	44	1805-1900	two vessels; x1 scalloped rim dish, x1 jar

117401	TPW3	Refined white ware with underglaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	2	69	1810-1900	two vessels; x1 dish/plate rim, x1 maralade jar base with "ONLY PRIZE MEDAL F [...] LONDON" on exterior
Total Field 56		-	10	184	-	-

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 57

A total of 24 sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 798g, with an average sherd weight of 33g, were recovered from Field 57, Trench 1136 (Table 1). The material was identified using the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. All sherds date from the mid-17th century and several date into the 20th century. The assemblage includes two complete, or near complete, stoneware inkwell bottles, accounting for the high average sherd weight. The assemblage reflects a low level of domestic activity at the site during the early modern period.

Table 10.59: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 57 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
113604	SWSGD	Drab white salt-glazed stoneware	1	28	1730-1770	bead rim jar
113604	ENGS	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	4	251	1700-1900	near complete inkwell
113605	SWSGD	Drab white salt-glazed stoneware	7	395	1730-1770	3 vessels: x1 complete inkwell, x1 bead rim jar w comb decoration, x1 upright rim
113605	TPW FLOW	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	1	3	1830-1900	
113605	WHIST	White stoneware	1	50	1790-1900	vessel base
113605	REFR	Refined red earthenware	7	33	1740-1800	
113605	ENGS	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	33	1700-1900	undiagnostic body sherd
113605	STMO	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	2	5	1650-1800	vessel footing
Total Field 57			24	798		

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 58

Three sherds of post-medieval pottery, weighing 83g, were recovered from Field 58. The material was identified using Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016) and the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. The two sherds of glazed red earthenware were co-joining, and thus one vessel, likely a bowl or a dish. The vessel has a dull yellow internal glaze. The sherd of industrial porcelain was an unidentifiable body sherd with machine made floral decoration.

Table 10.60: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 58 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date
118904	GRE	Glazed red earthenware (CTS)	2	80	1550-1800
155109	INDPO	Industrial porcelain (MOLA)	1	2	1800-2000
Total Field 58			3	83	

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 65

A flat rim sherd of post-medieval slipware, weighing 10g, was recovered from Trench 1283, Field 65. The material was identified using the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. The sherd has a coarse buff fabric with red and black ferruginous inclusions visible on the surface and in the breaks. The interior of the vessel has a white slip as well as a clear glaze with some brown patches. The exterior has no decoration or treatment. The interior slipping and glazing of the vessel as well as the flat rim suggests that it is an open form, possibly a flat rim bowl. Due to the quality of the glaze, the sherd likely dates to the early modern period. No further work is required.

Table 10.61: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 65 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date
128309	MISC SLIP	Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware	1	5	1480-1900

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 66

An undiagnostic body sherd of post-medieval stoneware, weighing 10g, was recovered from Trench 1357, Field 66. The material was identified using the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. Stoneware is commonly found across the county and no further work is required.

Table 10.62: The post-medieval pottery from Field 66 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date
135705	DRAB	Drab-coloured stoneware	1	10	1720-1750

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 72

Three sherds of post-medieval pottery weighing 15g were recovered from Field 72, Trench 1372. The material was identified using the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. All sherds dated from the mid-18th century and had transfer printed or painted decoration.

Table 10.63: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 72 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
137202	TPW	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration	1	4	1780-1900	body sherd, possibly small jar

137202	TPW FLO	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	1	5	1830-1900	blue feather edge rim plate
137202	SWSG BW	White salt-glazed stoneware with blue-painted decoration	1	6	1740-1780	jar base
Total Field 72			3	15		

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 73

A total of 14 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, weighing 119g, were recovered from Field 73. Thirteen sherds of high medieval pottery were recovered from Trench 1392 and one sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 1591 (Table 1). The material was identified using the Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016) and the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

One sherd of WCAMSW and one sherd of black ware were both abraded undiagnostic body sherds. The remaining twelve sherds belonged to one HUNFSW jar. The upright rim of the jar has an external cordon and the tip of the rim has a thumbled pie-crust decoration. A similar vessel can be seen in the Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016, 168, fig. 9.36, HM26). All of these fabrics are commonly found in small quantities in the area. No further work is required.

Table 10.64: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 73 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
139205	HUNFSW; WCAMSW	Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware; West Cambridgeshire Sandy ware (CTS)	13	116	1275-1400	
159105	BLACK	Black ware (MOLA)	1	3	1600-1900	
Total Field 73			14	119	-	-

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 74

From Field 74, one sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 1440 and one sherd of modern pottery was recovered from Trench 1436, weighing a total of 23g. The material was identified using the Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016) and the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes.

The Huntingdonshire early medieval ware vessel is a hollow stem and small part of the bowl from a pedestal lamp in a reduced fabric. No sooting is present on the interior of the bowl, but only a small portion of the interior surface has survived and all surfaces are abraded. A parallel can be found in Spoerry's Cambridgeshire Type-Series (2016, 154, fig. 9.33, EM155). The sherd of refined white ware is an undiagnostic body sherd with green underglaze transfer-printed floral decoration.

Modern refined white ware is commonly found across the county and requires no further work. Pedestal lamps are a known form for the Huntingdonshire early medieval ware fabric but are not very common, so its presence is of note.

Table 10.65: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 74 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
144010	HUNEMW	Huntingdonshire early medieval ware (CTS)	1	21	1050-1200	
146310	TPW4	Refined white ware with underglaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc) (MOLA)	1	2	1825-1900	
Total Field 74			2	23		

Medieval/ post-medieval pottery from Field 76

Nine sherds weighing 26g with an average sherd weight of 2.8g were recovered from trenches 1432 and 1572, Field 76. The material was examined under a x10 binocular microscope and identified using Cambridgeshire Type-Series (Spoerry, 2016) and the Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. The assemblage represents six vessels as several sherds were co-joining.

Table 10.66: The medieval/ post-medieval pottery in Field 76 by context, fabric code, fabric name, count, weight (g) and date

Context	Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
143202	GRE	Glazed red earthenware (CTS)	3	4	1550-1800	co-joining sherds too
143204	MISC SLIP	Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware (MOLA)	1	1	1480-1900	fragmentary to identify production source
143213	HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire fen sandy ware (CTS)	1	4	1175-1300	simple everted jug/jar rim
157206	TPW	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration (MOLA)	2	5	1780-1900	co-joining sherds
157213	BRIL; GRE	Brill/Boarstall ware; Glazed red earthenware (CTS)	2	12	1550-1800	possible GRE flanged plate/dish
Total Field 76			9	26		

The majority of the assemblage dates to the post-medieval and modern periods, with only two sherds (HUNFSW and BRIL) dating to the high medieval period (Table A3.10b). The high levels of abrasion is reflected in the low average sherd weight and lack of identifiable vessel forms. Although fragments of a rim in the glazed red earthenware fabric were recovered from (143202) they were too abraded to identify to vessel form. Tentative identification of an everted jug or jar rim from (143213) and a flanged plate or dish rim from (157213) have been made as the levels of abrasion made form identification difficult.

The high levels of abrasion and fragmentation means the material is of poor quality and no further work is required.

Table 10.67: The medieval/ post-medieval fabric types in Field 76

Fabric Code	Fabric Name	Count	Weight (g)	Date
High Medieval				
HUNFSW	Huntingdonshire fen sandy ware (CTS)	1	4	1175-1300
BRIL	Brill/Boarstall ware (CTS)	1	3	1200-1500
Post-Medieval/Modern				
GRE	Glazed red earthenware (CTS)	4	13	1550-1800
MISC SLIP	Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware (MOLA)	1	1	1480-1900
TPW	Refined white ware with underglaze transfer-printed decoration (MOLA)	2	5	1780-1900
Total Field 76		9	26	

10.6 Appendix 6: Catalogue of ceramic building material

Table 10.68: Ceramic Building Material from Phase 2 trenches

Field	Trench	Context	Form	Quantity	Weight	Comments	Date / Period
56	1150	115001	Drain	1	0.04kg	Drain	Modern
56	1163	116305	Drain	1	0.029kg	Drain	Modern
57	1136	113605	Brick	14	3.115	In two fabrics. One brick has a relatively early frog	After c.1775 – Likely c.1800-1840
57	1136	113605	Tile	9	0.19kg	Tile	Late post-medieval to modern
57	1136	113605	Drain	1	0.018	Drain	Modern
57	1150	115001	Drain	1	0.04kg	Drain	Modern
57	1163	116305	Drain	1	0.029kg	Drain	Modern
58	1194	119404	Roof tile	4	0.132kg	Tile in two fabrics	Medieval
58	1202	120204	Roof tile	1	0.05kg	Tile, been sanded	?Medieval
58	1210	Topsoil	Roof tile	1	0.051kg	Tile	Medieval
65	1283	128301	Roof tile	1	0.02kg		Medieval
65	1285	128513	Roof tile	3	0.071kg	In two fabrics; sub-rounded peg hole on one	Medieval
65	1285	128520	Roof tile	1	0.203	Unabraded	Medieval
66	1357	135703	Brick	1	0.017kg	Undiagnostic	Medieval to post-medieval
66	1357	135703	Roof tile	5	0.208kg	Tile in three fabrics	Medieval to early post-medieval
66	1357	135705	Brick	1	0.321kg	One part brick in red sandy fabric;	Late medieval to early post-medieval
66	1357	135705	Roof tile	2	0.073kg	Two orange and two white fragments	Medieval to early post-medieval
66	1374	137403	Roof tile	6	0.068kg	Tile	Medieval to early post-medieval
73	1392	139205	Tile	1	0.063kg	Tile	Medieval to early post-medieval
73	1406	140603	Tile	1	0.06kg	Very hard orange sandy	?Roman
73	1407	140703	?Brick/Tile	1	0.031kg	Very hard orange sandy	?Roman
73	1408	140803	Tile	1	0.014kg	Tile	Medieval to early post-medieval
73	1443	144305	Tile	1	0.022kg	Tile	Medieval to early post-medieval
73	1451	145102	?Drain	1	0.031kg	Drain	Modern
73	1591	159105	Tile	2	0.042kg	Tile	Medieval to early post-medieval
74	1438	143833	?Tile	1	0.004	?	Indeterminate
74	1463	146310	Tile	2	0.024kg	Tile	Medieval or post-medieval
76	1572	157206	Tile	1	0.007		Medieval or post-medieval

10.7 Appendix 7: Catalogue of fired clay

Table 10.69: Catalogue of fired clay

Field	Trench	Context	Form	Count	Weight	Comments	Date / Period
48	1072	107207	Kiln fabric	6	0.0714kg	Very highly-fired , grass leaf impressions	Unknown
49	1093	109315	Unknown bulk material	2	0.0041kg	One flattish surface	Unknown
49	1093	109320	Unknown bulk material	6	0.0078kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
56	1137	113713	Possible kiln/oven material	5	0.2778kg	Highly fired, two with impressions, addition of clay onto former surface.	Unknown
56	1137	113713	Unknown bulk material	7	0.0532kg	Two possible surfaces	Unknown
56	1288	128804	Kiln spacer	1	0.1520kg	16mm thick	Roman
65	1282	128204	Unknown bulk material	4	0.0107kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
65	1282	128206	Possible daub	3	0.0104kg	Poorly processed, similar to soil	Unknown
65	1282	128208	Possible oven/kiln material	14	0.0696kg	Tessellating fragments form a linear concave surface	Unknown
65	1282	128208	Possible oven/kiln material	5	0.0535kg	Some surfaces present	Unknown
65	1282	128209	Unknown bulk material	2	0.0094kg	Possible finder impressions	Unknown
65	1283	128309	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0152kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
65	1285	128517	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0029kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
65	1285	128517	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0015kg	Undulating surface	Unknown
65	1291	129104	Kiln/oven material	9	0.0411kg	Grass leaf impressions within fabric	Unknown
65	1291	129104	Kiln/oven material	1	0.0162kg	Frequent grass leaf impressions	Unknown
65	1602	160203	Unknown bulk material	4	0.0196	Wide finger drags across surface	Unknown
66	1367	136711	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0065kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
66	1367	136721	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0013kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
66	1367	136721	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0033kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
66	1367	136734	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0036kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
66	1375	137504	Possible oven/kiln material	1	0.0065kg	Similar fabric to kiln/oven material	Unknown
66	1375	137503	Possible kiln/oven	1	0.0140kg	Poorly processed clay, rough surface	Unknown
66	1375	137517	Probable hearth/kiln	4	0.0570kg	One smooth surface	Unknown
69	1377	137703	Possible kiln furniture	2	0.0110kg	Convex surface and flat base	Unknown
66	1382	138210	Possible kiln test pieces	16	0.0866kg	Thin clay fragments of objects. Burnt	Unknown

66	1382	138216	Unknown bulk material	2	0.0096kg	grass and seed impressions One undulating surface 23 frags have surfaces, some with wide finger pad impressions. 2 frags are burnt, occasional grass leaf impressions within fabric	Unknown
66	1382	138217	Possible kiln/oven	38	0.3118kg	Fire-reddened clay	Unknown
66	1382	138213	Unknown bulk material	3	0.046	Same fabric as (138217)	Unknown
66	1382	138215	Possible kiln/oven	2	0.0178kg	One smooth concave surface	Unknown
66	1382	138215	Unknown bulk material	2	0.326kg	Undiagnostic	Unknown
66	1382	138215	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0029kg	Fragment has three surfaces, 32.19mm thick	Roman
66	1582	158215	Kiln bar	1	0.0565kg	One very smooth, hardened surface	Unknown
70	1314	131403	Possible oven floor	26	0.1938kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
70	1352	135205	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0014kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1406	140603	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0317kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1407	140703	Unknown bulk material	2	0.0431kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1407	140704	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0061kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1408	140805	Unknown bulk Material	4	0.0236kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1408	140807	Unknown bulk material	6	0.0990kg	Two smoothed surfaces	Unknown
73	1408	140808	Unknown bulk Material	1	0.0119kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1408	140809	Unknown bulk Material	1	0.0168kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1408	140811	Unknown bulk Material	1	0.0190kg	No surfaces or diagnostic features	Unknown
73	1557	155712	Unknown bulk Material	1	0.0063kg	one partial surface	Unknown
73	1557	155712	Possible oven/kiln material	2	0.0955kg	One convex surface, one grass leaf impression	Unknown
73	1557	155712	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0375kg	One partial uneven surface	Unknown
74	1438	143804	Unknown bulk material	2	0.0100kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
74	1438	143805	Unknown bulk material	2	0.0071kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
75	1567	156703	Unknown bulk material	1	0.0078kg	No diagnostic features	Unknown
76	1572	157204	Possible kiln furniture	19	0.101.5	Finger impressions, one fragment with two surfaces at right angles	Unknown

10.8 Appendix 8: Catalogue of glass

Table 10.70: Catalogue of glass

Trench	Weight	Colour	Sherd	MNI	Item	Condition	Comments	Period
FIELD 57								
113604	200	colourless	1	1	Jar	Stable, complete	Embossed heel and base	20thC
113604	109	colourless	3	2	Jar	Stable, incomplete	Embossed base	20thC
113605	409	Self-coloured aqua	1	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed body	1890-1910
113605	438	Self-coloured aqua	5	2	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed body	Mid-late 19th c
113605	222	Amber brown	13	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed base and body, lip	Late 19th-early 20thC
113605	46	Amber brown	7	1	jar	Stable, incomplete	Embossed base and body	Late 19th-early 20thC
113605	273	Olive brown	15	2	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed base and body	Late 19th-early 20thC
113605	197* *Includes stopper	Green	2	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete		Mid-late 20th C
113605	44	Colourless	1	1	Jar	Stable, incomplete	Wide jar lip	Mid 20th century
113605	29	Pale blue	3	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Flat sided octagonal bottle	Mid 19th century
113605	18	Self-coloured aqua	2	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Flat sided	Mid 19th century
113605	63	Colourless	1	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed body Jar lip,	Early 20th
113605	117	colourless	4	1	Jar	Stable, incomplete	embossed rounded kick up	20th c
113605	92	Colourless, green, brown	15	15	Bottle/jar/flat	Stable, incomplete	-	-
113605	169	Green	5	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed body	Mid 20th century
113605	522* *Includes stopper	Self-coloured aqua	10	2	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Embossed body, int. screw closure	Early 20th century
113605	84	Colourless, green, self-coloured aqua	13	13	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	-	-
FIELD 56								
113713	1	Self-coloured aqua	1	1	Bead (SF. 113713.1)	Stable, incomplete	Half bead	Roman?
FIELD 58								
155109	50	Green	1	1	Bottle	Stable, incomplete	Mouth-blown bottle neck	19th century

10.9 Appendix 9: Catalogue of small finds

Field 56

Table 10.71: Small finds from Field 56

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
113705.1	113705	?Slag	?Slag	1	?Fuel ash slag/burnt material. Wgt: 50gm	-
116305.1	116305	Iron	Chain links	x3	Three oval chain links, each with a circular cross-section; one complete, two fragmentary. L: 55mm, W: 25mm	Post-medieval/modern

Field 57

Table 10.72: Small finds from Field 57

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
113604.1	113604	Iron	Strip	1	Incomplete, one terminal missing and partially covered in soil and corrosion deposits. Parallel-sided strip with longitudinal groove on outside edge and forged to form a U-shape fitting which expands towards the terminal. Nature of object difficult to determine, needs to be x-rayed to aid identification. L: 130mm W: 100mm	Post-medieval/modern
113605.1	113605	Metal alloy /Pewter	Teapot	1	Miniature teapot from child's tea service or for dolls house.	Post-medieval/modern
113605.2	113605	Iron	?Strip	1	Elongated amorphous object covered in soil and corrosion deposits. Vestige of ?iron ?strip visible in broken terminal. Needs to be x-rayed to determine nature of object. L: c130mm W: c30mm	
113605.3	113605	Iron	Horseshoe	1	Almost complete, one broken broken. Unfullered shoe with elongated calkin on one heel and stamped square-sectioned nails holes, the latter a technique introduced in 1864. L: c190mm W: 160mm	19 th /20 th century
113605.4	113605	White metal alloy	Handle	1	Ornate U-shaped handle, cast and decorated with a florid motif. Vestiges of threaded attachment screws protruding. L: c87mm	Post-medieval/modern
113605.5	113605	Iron	Rod/ spike	1	Incomplete, one terminal missing. Covered in compact soil and corrosion deposits, therefore difficult to identify. Appears to be a square-sectioned rod that terminates in a point. L: 265mm	Post-medieval/modern
113605.6	113605	Iron	Nail	1	Complete. Head obscured by compact soil and corrosion deposits. Square-sectioned	

113605.7	113605	Iron	?Handle	1	shank tapered to point; terminal clenched. L: c70mm Incomplete, fragment only, one terminal missing and covered in compact soil and corrosion deposits. Hollow handle with curved profile. Manufactured from sheet metal with long edges folded in to form a 'cylinder'. No measurements.	Post-medieval/modern
113605.8	113605	Iron/enamel	Sheet	1	Fragment of convex enamelled (white) sheet. Size and curvature suggest that it may be a fragment from a ?chamber pot.	Post-medieval/modern
113605.9	113605	Iron	Rod	1	Circular rod fragment with curved profile, possibly a nail shank. L: c58mm	

Field 58

Table 10.73: Small finds from Field 58

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
117201.1	117201	Iron	Bolt/nut	1	Part of a circular-section bolt with hexagonal nut at one end. L: 67mm	Modern
155109.1	155109	Iron	?Clamp	1	D-shaped hinged clamp. Measurements: 80 x 57mm	Modern

Field 65

Table 10.74: Small finds from Field 65

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
128513.1	128513	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Flat sub-circular head with tapered square-sectioned shank and clenched terminal. L (incomplete): c70mm	-
128803.1	128803	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete. Head and terminal of shank missing. Tapered square-section shank. L (incomplete): c50mm	-
128804.1	128804	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete. Head missing. Square-section shank tapered to a point. L (incomplete): c38mm	-

Field 66

Table 10.75: Small finds from Field 66

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
135705.1	135705	Iron	Strap fragment	1	Incomplete, both terminals missing. Parallel-sided strap fragment with flat rectangular cross-section. Curved profile at one end. L:72mm W: 22mm Th: 4mm	-
137403.1	137403	Iron	Amorphous fragment	1	Small unidentifiable fragment, sub-triangular in shape and partially covered in corrosion, probably a small nail. Measurements: 21 x12mm	-

137507.1	137507	Iron	Rod	1	Short length of a circular-sectioned rod covered in corrosion. L: c22mm Dia: c4mm	-
137517.1	137517	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Head obscured by corrosion, tapered square-sectioned tang; curved profile. L(incomplete): c58mm	-
137517.2	137517	Iron	Nail	1	Complete. T-shaped head with square-sectioned shank. L: c28mm	-
137517.3	137517	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, head missing. Square-sectioned shank tapered to a point. L(incomplete): c44mm	-
137517.4	137517	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, one terminal missing. Rectangular-sectioned shank tapered to a point. L (incomplete): 34mm	-
137517.5	137517	Slag	?Slag	1	Metal working debris. Wgt: 27gm	-
137517.6	137517	Iron	?Nail	1	Incomplete, shank only. Tapered with square cross-section. L (Incomplete): 27mm	-
137517.7	137517	Slag	?Slag	1	Metal working debris. Wgt: 40mm	-
137517.8	137517	Slag	Slag	1	Metal working debris. Wgt: 189gm	-

Field 69

Table 10.76: Small finds from Field 69

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
137003	137003.1	Iron	Rod fragments	2	Two non-joining rod fragments with circular cross-sections; slightly tapered. L: 41mm and 36mm	Undatable

Field 70

Table 10.77: Small finds from Field 70

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
133117.1	133117	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, no discernible head. Stout nail with square-sectioned shank tapered to a point. L (incomplete): 76mm	-

Field 73

Table 10.78: Small finds from Field 73

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
104603.1	104603	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Flat sub-circular head with tapered square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): 40mm	-
140724.1	104724	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, most of head and terminal of shank missing. Stout square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): 43mm	-
140726.1	140726	Iron	Nail	1	Complete. Flat sub-circular head with square-sectioned shank tapered to a point; terminal clenched. L: c50mm	-

145104.1	145104	Iron	Rod fragment	1	Incomplete, both terminals missing. Square-sectioned shank, probably a nail shank. L: 45mm	-
145106.1	145106	Iron	?Nail	1	Object covered in corrosion products, but may be a nail with a clenched terminal. L: c68mm	-
145106.2	145106	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, head missing. Stout, tapered square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): 31mm	-
155710.1	155710	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, much of head and terminal of shank missing. Tapered square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): 47mm	-

Field 74

Table 10.79: Small finds from Field 74

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Comments	Date / Period
143804.1	143804	Iron	Bar/spike	1	Slightly tapered circular-sectioned bar with pointed terminal. Covered in corrosion so difficult to identify with certainty. L: c124mm	Modern
144002.1	144002	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Flat sub-circular head with square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): c27mm	-
144010.1	144010	Iron	Nail	1	Complete, but head obscured by corrosion. Square-sectioned shank tapered to a point. L:c55mm	-
144010.2	144010	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, head missing. Tapered square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): c50mm	-
144010.3	144010	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, part of head and terminal of shank missing. Flat sub-circular head with square-sectioned shank. L (incomplete): c25mm	-
144010.4	144010	Iron	Nail	1	Complete. Flat sub-circular head with tapered square-sectioned shank. L:c35mm	-
144010.5	144010	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, terminal of shank missing. Vestige of burred head with square-sectioned shank; clenched terminal. L(incomplete): c57mm	-
144010.6	144010	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, head and terminal of shank missing. Stout square-sectioned shank; curved profile. L (incomplete): c50mm	-
144010.7	144010	Iron	Strap fragments	3	i) Two joining rectangular-sectioned strap fragments. Parallel-sides and both terminals missing, but vestige of perforation visible at one end. L: c60mm W: 21mm Th: 3mm ii) Strap fragment, slightly tapered with rectangular	-

144010.8	144010	Iron	?Strap fragment	1	cross-section. L: 52mm W: 21mm Th: 3mm Undiagnostic fragment of iron plate/sheet; incomplete with curved profile and irregular cross-section. Measurements : 71 x 20 x 6mm	-
144010.9	144010	Iron/copper alloy	?Handle	1	Circular-sectioned rod of iron, forged into a semi-circle and coated with copper alloy sheet. The copper alloy sheet appears to partially cover the iron rod, as a longitudinal line of ferrous corrosion is apparent on the underside. W: 170mm Dia: c90mm This object should be x-rayed if possible, to define the terminals and determine the presence of other features.	Difficult to date, but it was recovered with sherds of Roman pottery. Iron bucket/container handles covered in copper alloy sheeting are known from the Iron Age.
145307.1	145307	Iron	Nail	1	Incomplete, head missing. Square-sectioned shank tapered to a point. L (incomplete): c68mm	-
145307.2	145307	Iron	?Nail	1	Tapered square-sectioned rod fragment, terminals missing. Probably a nail shank. L (incomplete): 25mm	-
145307.3	145307	Iron	?Nail	1	Tapered square-sectioned rod fragment, terminals missing. Probably a nail shank. L (incomplete): c43mm	-

Table 10.80: The clay tobacco pipe by context, count, bore size and date

Context	Count	Bore Size	Date
118904	2	4/64th's	c late 18th/19th century

10.10 Appendix 10: Catalogue of animal bone

Field 9

A total of 396 animal bone fragments were hand-collected from Field 9. The animal bone was poorly preserved, with a high degree of fragmentation and abrasion. It was possible to identify 42 fragments. These included cattle (N=24), horse (N=10), ovicaprid (N=7) and pig (N=1).

Two fragments from Trench 1030, fill (03) showed traces of burning. No evidence of butchering or gnawing was observed, likely due to the weathered surfaces of the remains.

Table 10.81: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 9

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1017	5	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1017	7	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1017	7	LM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1017	7	UM	Indet	15	-	-	-
1025	17	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1025	17	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1025	17	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1025	17	Ovicaprid	Femur	1	-	-	-
1025	17	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1025	17	Pig	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1027	13	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1027	13	Cattle	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1027	13	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1027	15	Cattle	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1027	15	Horse	Humerus	2	-	-	-
1027	15	Horse	Tooth	6	-	-	-
1027	15	Horse	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1027	15	LM	Indet	45	-	-	-
1027	15	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1027	15	UM	Indet	42	-	-	-
1027	16	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1030	3	Ovicaprid	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1030	3	LM	Indet	2	-	-	1
1030	3	MM	Indet	4	-	-	1
1030	3	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1030	13	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1030	13	Ovicaprid	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1030	13	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1030	13	UM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1030	14	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1030	14	Cattle	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1030	14	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1030	14	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1030	14	LM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1030	14	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1030	23	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1031	10	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1031	10	Cattle	Tooth	8	-	-	-
1031	10	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1031	10	Ovicaprid	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1031	10	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1031	10	UM	Indet	73	-	-	-
1032	8	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1032	8	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1032	8	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1032	8	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1032	11	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1032	12	Cattle	Epistropheus	1	-	-	-
1032	12	LM	Indet	44	-	-	-
1032	12	UM	Indet	46	-	-	-
1032	18	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1032	18	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-

Field 48

A small animal bone assemblage was hand-collected from 3 fills from Field 48. The remains were poorly preserved, and none could be identified to species. No signs of taphonomy were visible, possibly due to the heavy fragmentation and abrasion. It is recommended to discard this assemblage.

Table 10.82: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 48

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1072	5	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1072	5	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1072	5	UM	Indet	13	-	-	-
1072	7	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1072	7	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1076	3	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1076	3	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-

Field 49

Field 49 produced moderate quantities of animal bone (N=183), which were largely fragmented and abraded. The identified animal taxa comprise predominately cattle and ovicaprids, but some remains of pig were present. A small bird ulna from Trench 1093, fill (14) could not be identified at this stage.

Few mammalian fragments showed traces of burning. No other taphonomy was observed.

Table 10.83: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 49

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1081	4	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1090	4	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1090	9	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1090	9	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1090	9	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1091	3	Ovicaprid	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1091	3	UM	Indet	2	-	-	1x
1093	3	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1093	3	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1093	3	UM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1093	13	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1093	13	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1093	13	Cattle	Maxilla	1	-	-	-
1093	13	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1093	13	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1093	13	Ovicaprid	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1093	13	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1093	13	Ovicaprid	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1093	13	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1093	13	MM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1093	13	UM	Indet	19	-	-	2x
1093	14	Ovicaprid	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1093	14	Ovicaprid	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1093	14	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1093	14	Bird	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1093	14	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1093	14	MM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1093	14	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1093	16	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1093	16	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1093	16	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1093	17	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1093	19	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1093	20	Ovicaprid	Tooth	5	-	-	-
1093	20	Cattle	Horncore	2	-	-	-
1093	20	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1093	20	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1093	23	Cattle	Maxilla	2	-	-	-
1093	23	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1093	23	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1093	23	LM	Indet	8	-	-	-
1093	23	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1093	23	UM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1093	26	Cattle	Tibia	2	-	-	-
1093	26	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1093	26	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1093	26	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-

Field 56

A total of 199 fragments of animal bone were collected from 7 different fills. The assemblage comprises remains of cattle, ovicaprids, pig, dog and red deer.

Trench 1137, fill (13) produced the majority of the animal remains. Cattle and ovicaprid remains are most abundant. A pig metatarsus was identified as well as a dog maxilla. A cattle femur from this fill displayed scrape marks. Red deer is represented in the assemblage through one metapodial fragment and 16 antler fragments. Three of the antler fragments display signs of working, as both fragments of the stem and branches were fully sawn through. A medium-sized mammal bone from this fill showed traces of carnivore gnawing, most likely related to dogs.

The other fills produced only cattle and ovicaprid remains. No further evidence for butchering or other taphonomy was observed.

Table 10.84: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 56

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1122	9	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Femur	1	Scrape marks	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Horncore	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1137	13	Ovicaprid	Radius	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Ovicaprid	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Ovicaprid	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Ovicaprid	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1137	13	Ovicaprid	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Pig	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Dog	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Red deer	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1137	13	Red deer	Antler	16	3x sawn	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Hyoid	1	-	-	-
1137	13	LM	Indet	28	-	-	-
1137	13	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1137	13	MM	Indet	11	-	1xCG	-
1137	13	Cattle	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1137	13	UM	Indet	46	-	-	-
1137	14	Cattle	Radius	2	-	-	-
1137	14	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1137	14	Cattle	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1137	14	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1137	14	Ovicaprid	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1137	14	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1137	14	LM	Indet	14	-	-	-
1137	14	UM	Indet	9	-	-	-
1137	15	Cattle	Horncore	1	-	-	-
1137	15	Cattle	Occipital	1	-	-	-
1137	15	LM	Indet	21	-	-	-
1137	15	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1137	9	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1137	9	UM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1137	5	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1163	5	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1202	6	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-

Field 57

Field 57 produced a small assemblage of 5 animal bone fragments, all from fill (05) from Trench 1136. Only a cattle radius could be identified to species. A long bone fragment of a large, possibly goose-sized bird was found. Two large mammalian long bone fragments were sawn through at both ends.

Table 10.85: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 57

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1136	5	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1136	5	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1136	5	LM	Long bone	2	Sawn both ends	-	-
1136	5	Bird	Indet	1	-	-	-

Field 58

Field 58 produced a moderately well-preserved assemblage of animal bone fragments, relating to cattle, horse, red deer, ovicaprids and pig. Most notably is the finding near completely red deer antlers from Trench 1172, fill (29), resulting in a total of 128 antler fragments. On 8 fragments clear signs of working were seen, despite abrasion of the surfaces and include the coronets and part of the skull. Parts of the stem and branches/tines were sawn through and cut marks were seen around the coronets, most likely relating to the removal of the antler from the skull. Two tines also displayed traces of polishing.

The other animal remains did not display any form of butchering or working. Some burning was observed on a large mammalian bone fragment from Trench 1172, fill (9), and carnivore gnawing was identified on a large mammalian bone fragment from Trench 1176, fill (30).

Table 10.86: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 58

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1129	3	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1172	2	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1172	2	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1172	11	Cattle	Phalanx 3	1	-	-	-
1172	11	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1172	13	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1172	17	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1172	25	Horse	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1172	25	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1172	25	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1172	27	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1172	27	UM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1172	29	Red deer	Antler	131	8	-	-
1172	29	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1172	29	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1172	29	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	-	-	-
1172	29	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1172	29	LM	Indet	38	-	-	1
1172	29	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1172	29	UM	Indet	21	-	-	-
1172	31	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1176	2	Pig	Radius	1	-	-	-
1176	2	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1176	2	MM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1176	4	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1176	6	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1176	8	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	8	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	14	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	14	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	14	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1176	15	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	15	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1176	21	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1176	23	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1176	25	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	30	Horse	Radius	1	-	-	-
1176	30	Horse	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1176	30	Horse	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1176	30	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1176	30	Ovicaprid	Radius	1	-	-	-
1176	30	LM	Indet	10	-	1	-
1214	4	Horse	Tooth	11	-	-	-
1214	4	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1214	4	UM	Indet	18	-	-	-

Field 63

Field 63 produced few animal bone fragments, of which all identifiable remains relate to cattle bones from Trench 1250, fill (4).

Table 10.87: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 63

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1250	4	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1250	4	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1250	4	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1250	4	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1250	4	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1252	3	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-

Field 65

A large number of animal bone fragments (N=492) were collected from Field 65. The assemblage comprises common domesticates including cattle, ovicaprids, horse and pig, and also some remains of dog and chicken were found. A small collection of medium to larger sized bird bone fragments could not be identified at this stage. Fragments of roe deer / unidentified cervid antler were identified from Trench 1285, fill (17), represented the only possible evidence for hunting. No signs of butchering or working were observed on any of the bone fragments, but some traces of carnivore gnawing and burning were noted.

Table 10.88: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 65

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1268	3	LM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1268	3	UM	Indet	26	-	-	-
1279	5	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1282	4	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1282	4	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1282	4	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1282	6	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1282	6	Ovicaprid	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1282	6	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1282	6	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1282	6	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1282	9	LM	Indet	14	-	-	-
1282	9	UM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1282	10	Horse	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1282	10	Horse	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1282	10	LM	Indet	13	-	-	-
1282	10	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1283	1	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1283	4	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Femur	2	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Atlas	1	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Humerus	2	-	-	-
1283	9	Cattle	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1283	9	Chicken	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1283	9	Bird	Indet	1	-	-	-
1283	9	Dog	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1283	9	LM	Indet	23	-	-	-
1283	9	UM	Indet	41	-	-	-
1283	11	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1285	5	Horse	Metapodium	1	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1285	5	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1285	9	Cattle	Tooth	4	-	-	-
1285	9	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1285	9	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1285	17	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1285	17	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1285	17	Roe deer	Antler	1	-	-	-
1285	17	Cervid	Antler	1	-	-	-
1285	17	Horse	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1285	17	Pig	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1285	17	LM	Indet	25	-	-	-
1285	17	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1285	17	UM	Indet	9	-	-	-
1285	18	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1285	18	Ovicaprid	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1285	18	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1285	20	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1285	20	Pig	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1285	20	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1285	20	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1285	20	UM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1286	7	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1286	7	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1286	13	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1287	2	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1287	2	Horse	Phalanx 1	1	-	CG	-
1287	2	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1287	2	Dog	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1287	2	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1287	2	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1287	2	UM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1287	2	Bird	Furcula	1	-	-	-
1287	4	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1287	4	Cattle	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1287	4	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1287	4	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1287	4	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1287	5	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1287	5	Cattle	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1287	5	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1287	5	Ovicaprid	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1287	5	LM	Indet	16	-	-	-
1287	5	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1287	5	UM	Indet	25	-	-	-
1288	3	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1288	3	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1288	3	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1288	3	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1288	4	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	CG	-
1288	4	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1288	4	MM	Indet	4	-	-	1x
1288	4	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1288	7	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1289	3	Horse	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1289	3	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1289	3	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1289	3	MM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1289	3	UM	Indet	30	-	-	-
1289	9	Ovicaprid	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1289	9	Ovicaprid	Femur	1	-	-	-
1289	9	MM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1289	9	UM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1289	11	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1289	11	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1289	16	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1289	16	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1289	18	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1289	18	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1289	18	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1289	18	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1289	18	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1289	18	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1289	21	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1290	2	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1290	2	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1291	4	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1291	4	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1291	4	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1291	2	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1291	5	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1291	5	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1291	5	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1291	5	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-

Field 66

Field 66 produced a larger number of animal remains, mostly relating to common domestic taxa, including Cattle, ovicaprids, pig and horse. Cut marks were observed on an ovicaprid calcaneus and a pig astragalus from Trench 1382, fill (17). No remains of dog were found, but few remains, including a cattle phalanx from Trench 1375, fill (17) showed traces of carnivore gnawing. Various fragments of bone were burnt, indicating that the remains were not immediately deposited.

A lagomorph humerus from Trench 1375, fill (22) requires further analysis. Comparison with reference specimens would allow precise species identification (i.e. rabbit or

hare). The fragment was found associated with Iron Age pottery, and rabbits are currently only thought to be introduced in the Roman period in Britain.

Table 10.89: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 66

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1367	11	UM	Indet	3	-	-	2x burnt
1367	16	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1367	18	Pig	Metacarpus IV	1	-	-	-
1367	18	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1367	18	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1367	18	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1367	21	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1367	21	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1367	25	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1367	25	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1367	30	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1368	3	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1375	4	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1375	4	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	4	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1375	4	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1375	4	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1375	5	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	5	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	5	Ovicaprid	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1375	5	LM	Indet	8	-	-	-
1375	5	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1375	5	UM	Indet	9	-	-	-
1375	3	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	3	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1375	3	Ovicaprid	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1375	3	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1375	17	Horse	Calcaneus	1	-	-	-
1375	17	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1	-	1x CG	-
1375	17	Pig	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1375	17	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	17	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1375	17	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1375	17	UM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1375	8	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1375	8	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1375	8	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	8	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1375	8	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1375	22	Lagomorph	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1375	22	Cattle	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1375	22	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	22	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1375	22	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1375	22	MM	Indet	3	-	1xCG	-
1375	22	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1375	24	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	-	-	-
1375	24	Horse	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1375	24	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1382	3	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1382	3	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1382	3	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1382	6	Horse	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1382	6	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1382	10	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1382	10	Cattle	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1382	10	Horse	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1382	10	Ovicaprid	Tooth	4	-	-	-
1382	10	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1382	10	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1382	10	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1382	13	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1382	13	Pig	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1382	13	Ovicaprid	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1382	13	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1382	13	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1382	13	LM	Indet	9	-	-	-
1382	13	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1382	13	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Mandible	5	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Horncore	2	-	-	1x burnt
1382	17	Ovicaprid	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1382	17	Ovicaprid	Calcaneus	1	16	-	-
1382	17	Ovicaprid	Calcaneus	1	-	-	burnt
1382	17	Pig	Maxilla	4	-	-	-
1382	17	Ovicaprid	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Pig	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1382	17	Pig	Astragalus	1	6, 10	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Femur	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Cattle	Sacrum	1	-	-	-
1382	17	Pig	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1382	17	LM	Indet	26	-	-	-
1382	17	MM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1382	17	UM	Indet	80	-	-	6x burnt

Field 69

Small quantities of cattle and ovicaprid remains were identified from trenches 1554 and 1370. No evidence for butchering, gnawing or burning were observed.

Table 10.90: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 69

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1554	4	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1554	4	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1554	4	LM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1554	4	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1370	3	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1370	6	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1370	6	Cattle	Tooth	6	-	-	-
1370	6	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	-	-	-
1370	6	Ovicaprid	Tooth	5	-	-	-
1370	6	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1370	6	MM	Indet	9	-	-	-
1370	6	UM	Indet	25	-	-	-

Field 70

Field 70 produced a small assemblage of moderately preserved animal bone fragments, relating to cattle, pig, horse and ovicaprids. The cattle remains from Trench 1360, fill (18) appear to belong to a single individual. No taphonomy was observed on any of the fragments.

Table 10.91: NISP of animal remains per fill from Field 70

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1314	3	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1316	10	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1316	23	Pig	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1320	3	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1331	3	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1360	18	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1360	18	Cattle	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1360	18	Cattle	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1360	18	Cattle	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1360	18	Cattle	Metapodium	2	-	-	-
1360	18	Horse	Tooth	6	-	-	-
1360	18	LM	Indet	16	-	-	-
1360	18	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1360	15	Cattle	Maxilla	1	-	-	-
1360	15	Cattle	Tooth	10	-	-	-
1360	15	Cattle	Occipital	1	-	-	-
1360	15	Cattle	Zygomatic	2	-	-	-
1360	15	LM	Indet	15	-	-	-
1360	15	UM	Indet	26	-	-	-

Field 73

Field 73 produced a total of 1184 fragments of animal bone. The remains were mostly poorly preserved, but a number of moderately to well preserved remains were present. The assemblage comprises predominately cattle and ovicaprid remains, and a large number of horse bones (likely relating to one individual) were identified from Trench 1406, fill (3). To a lesser extent, remains of pig and dog were found. Despite dogs being present, no gnawing marks were observed, but this could be explained by the poor preservation and abrasion of the bone surfaces. Singular remains of red deer and chicken were also identified.

All cut marks that were observed on identifiable remains relate to cattle bones. Particularly the marks found on carpal/tarsal bones can be interpreted as skinning marks.

Table 10.92: Catalogue of animal bone fragments per fill from Field 73

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1398	4	LM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1398	4	UM	Indet	17	-	-	-
1392	5	Horse	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1392	5	LM	Indet	14	-	-	-
1392	5	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1392	5	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1392	5	UM	Indet	13	-	-	-
1398	7	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1398	8	UM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Radius	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Epistropheus	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Horse	Spint bone	1	-	-	-
1406	3	Cattle	Phalanx 3	1	-	-	-
1406	3	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1406	3	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1406	3	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1406	6	Ovicaprid	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1406	6	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1406	7	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1406	7	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	-	-	-
1406	7	Horse	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1406	7	Cattle	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1406	7	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1406	7	UM	Indet	8	-	-	-
1407	3	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1407	3	Horse	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1407	3	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1407	3	LM	Indet	18	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1407	3	UM	Indet	45	-	-	-
1407	4	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1407	8	Cattle	Horncore	1	-	-	-
1407	8	Cattle	Zygomatic	1	-	-	-
1407	8	Cattle	Occipital	2	-	-	-
1407	8	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1407	8	LM	Indet	23	-	-	-
1407	8	UM	Indet	64	-	-	-
1407	12	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1407	14	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1407	14	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1407	14	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1407	20	Cattle	Horncore	4	-	-	-
1407	26	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1407	26	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1407	26	LM	Indet	26	-	-	-
1407	26	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1407	26	UM	Indet	28	-	-	-
1407	29	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1407	29	Cattle	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1407	29	Cattle	Tooth	5	-	-	-
1407	29	Horse	Tooth	5	-	-	-
1407	29	Ovicaprid	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1407	29	Dog	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1407	29	Cattle	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1407	29	LM	Indet	22	-	-	-
1407	29	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1407	29	UM	Indet	21	-	-	-
1408	5	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1408	5	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1408	5	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1408	7	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1408	7	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1408	7	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1408	8	Ovicaprid	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1408	8	Cattle	Phalanx 3	1	-	-	-
1408	8	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1408	9	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1408	9	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1408	9	Pig	Radius	1	-	-	-
1408	9	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1408	11	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1408	18	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1408	18	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1425	3	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1425	9	Cattle	Tooth	5	-	-	-
1425	9	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1426	3	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1426	3	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1426	5	Chicken	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1426	5	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1426	6	Ovicaprid	Pelvis	2	-	-	-
1426	6	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1426	6	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1426	6	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1426	6	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1426	7	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1426	7	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1426	9	Cattle	Femur	1	-	-	-
1426	9	Cattle	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1426	9	Pig	Maxilla	1	-	-	-
1426	9	LM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1426	9	UM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1426	10	Dog	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1426	10	Dog	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1426	10	Dog	Ulna	1	-	-	-
1426	10	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1426	10	Cattle	Maxilla	1	-	-	-
1426	10	Cattle	Astragalus	1	13	-	-
1426	10	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1426	12	Cattle	Maxilla	1	-	-	-
1426	12	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1426	12	Cattle	Occipital	1	-	-	-
1426	12	LM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1426	12	MM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1437	3	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1437	3	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1437	3	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1437	7	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1437	7	UM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1437	19	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1443	5	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1451	2	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1451	4	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1451	4	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1451	6	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1451	6	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1451	6	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1451	6	LM	Indet	31	-	-	-
1451	6	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1451	7	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1451	7	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1557	2	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1557	2	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1557	2	UM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1557	4	Cattle	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1557	4	Cattle	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1557	4	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1557	6	Ovicaprid	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1557	6	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1557	9	Cattle	Tooth	7	-	-	-
1557	9	Cattle	Metapodium	2	20	-	-
1557	9	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1557	9	Ovicaprid	Tooth	12	-	-	-
1557	9	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1557	9	LM	Indet	42	-	-	-
1557	9	Ovicaprid	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1557	9	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1557	9	MM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1557	9	UM	Indet	164	-	-	-
1557	10	Ovicaprid	Tooth	3	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Tooth	6	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Mandible	5	-	-	-
1557	10	Pig	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1557	10	Pig	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1557	10	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Ovicaprid	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Radius	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Humerus	2	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Femur	1	-	-	-
1557	10	Cattle	Zygomatic	1	-	-	-
1557	10	LM	Indet	65	1x cutmarks	-	-
1557	10	MM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1557	10	UM	Indet	116	-	-	-
1557	12	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	20, 22, 24, 26	-	-
1557	12	Cervid	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1557	12	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1557	12	LM	Indet	8	-	-	-
1557	12	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1557	12	UM	Indet	16	1x cutmarks rib	-	-
1557	13	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1557	13	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1557	13	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1557	13	Cattle	Phalanx 3	1	-	-	-
1557	13	LM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1557	13	UM	Indet	9	-	-	-
1557	14	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1557	16	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1557	20	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1591	5	Cattle	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1591	5	Ovicaprid	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1591	5	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1591	5	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1591	2	UM	Indet	5	-	-	-

Field 74

Cattle and ovicaprid remains were most abundant, but remains of dog were also present in Trench 1435, as well as horse from Trench from 1440. Heavily abraded antler fragments were found from Trench 1465. These are likely to be red deer antler fragments, no signs of working could be identified due to the poor preservation.

Table 10.93: Catalogue of animal bone fragments per fill from Field 74

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1428	33	Cattle	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1428	33	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1428	33	LM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1428	33	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1435	8	Dog	Calcaneus	2	-	-	-
1435	8	Dog	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1435	8	Dog	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1435	8	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1438	4	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1438	4	Ovicaprid	Tooth	8	-	-	-
1438	4	Ovicaprid	Femur	1	-	-	-
1438	4	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1438	4	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1438	4	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1438	5	Cattle	Atlas	1	-	-	-
1438	5	Cattle	Epistropheus	1	-	-	-
1438	5	Cattle	Pelvis	1	-	-	-
1438	5	LM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1438	5	MM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1438	11	UM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1438	20	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1438	20	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1438	20	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1438	20	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1438	22	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1438	22	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1438	24	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1438	24	Cattle	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1438	24	LM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1438	24	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1440	2	LM	Indet	174	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1440	2	UM	Indet	118	-	-	-
1440	4	Cattle	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1440	4	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1440	4	LM	Indet	17	-	-	-
1440	4	UM	Indet	16	-	-	-
1440	10	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1440	10	Horse	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1440	10	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1440	10	MM	Indet	5	-	-	1x burnt
1440	10	UM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1440	12	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1453	7	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1453	7	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1453	7	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1459	5	LM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1459	5	UM	Indet	17	-	-	-
1460	4	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1460	4	UM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1462	4	Cattle	Epistropheus	1	-	-	-
1462	4	LM	Indet	14	-	-	-
1462	4	UM	Indet	21	-	-	-
1463	6	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1465	4	Cervid	Antler	8	-	-	-

Field 75

One cattle tooth was identified from Trench 1567, fill (6)

Field 76

Field 76 produced mainly cattle and ovicaprid remains, as well as few horse bones. No butchering or gnawing marks were observed, but a small quantity of unidentified fragments from Trench 1420 were burnt.

Table 10.94: Catalogue of animal bone fragments per fill from Field 76

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1420	2	Cattle	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1420	2	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1420	2	LM	Indet	12	-	-	-
1420	2	MM	Indet	3	-	-	1x burnt
1420	2	UM	Indet	16	-	-	-
1420	4	Cattle	Phalanx 2	1	-	-	-
1420	6	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1420	10	Horse	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1420	10	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1420	10	Ovicaprid	Tooth	2	-	-	-
1420	10	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1420	10	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1420	10	UM	Indet	13	-	-	-
1420	15	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1420	19	Cattle	Phalanx 1	1	-	-	-
1420	19	UM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1420	21	Cattle	Astragalus	1	-	-	-
1420	21	Cattle	Metapodium	1	-	-	-
1420	21	LM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1420	21	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1420	21	UM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1420	24	Pig	Radius	1	-	-	-
1420	24	UM	Indet	2	-	-	-
1420	26	UM	Indet	6	-	-	5x burnt
1431	13	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1431	13	Cattle	Femur	1	-	-	-
1431	13	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-
1431	13	MM	Indet	7	-	-	-
1431	13	UM	Indet	15	-	-	-
1432	2	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1432	5	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1432	5	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	-	-	-
1432	5	Ovicaprid	Mandible	2	-	-	-
1432	5	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1432	5	Ovicaprid	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1432	5	LM	Indet	8	-	-	-
1432	5	MM	Indet	3	-	-	-
1432	5	UM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1572	4	Cattle	Tibia	1	-	-	-
1572	4	LM	Indet	10	-	-	-
1572	4	LM	Indet	11	-	-	-
1572	10	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1572	10	MM	Indet	5	-	-	-
1572	11	Cattle	Femur	1	-	-	-
1572	11	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1572	11	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1572	11	Horse	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1572	11	Ovicaprid	Humerus	1	-	-	-
1572	11	LM	Indet	6	-	-	-
1572	11	MM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1572	11	UM	Indet	1	-	-	-
1572	15	Cattle	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1572	15	Cattle	Scapula	1	-	-	-
1572	15	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	-	-	-
1572	15	Ovicaprid	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1572	15	Ovicaprid	Tooth	1	-	-	-
1572	15	Cattle	Zygomatic	1	-	-	-
1572	15	LM	Indet	4	-	-	-

Trench	Fill	Taxon	Element	N	Butchering	Gnawing	Burning
1572	15	Cattle	Mandible	1	-	-	-
1572	15	UM	Indet	12	-	-	-

10.11 Appendix 11: Catalogue of environmental remains

Table 10.95: Concordance of sampled contexts with stratigraphic information

Field	Trench	Sampled Context	Parent Context	Feature Type	Feature Comments	Context Spot Date	Provisional Period	Position in fill sequence	Section?
9	1011	101103	101104	Ditch	W ditch of south enclosure		?M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
9	1020	102005	102006	Ditch	S ditch of square enclosure	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
9	1023	102309	102310	?Pit			uncertain	Fill 1/1	
9	1023	102311	102313	Ditch	E ditch of western enclosure	LIA	LIA	Fill 2/2	Fig 5.4
9	1023	102314	102316	Pit			uncertain	Fill 2/2	
9	1025	102517	102518	Ditch	Circular enclosure	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
9	1030	103007	103009	Pit			uncertain	Fill 2/2	
9	1031	103113	103114	Ditch	S boundary of northern enclosure		LIA/Roman	Fill 1/4	Fig 5.4
48	1071	107103	107105	Pit	Oval	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 2/2	
48	1072	107205	107206	Pit	Oval	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
49	1090	109009	109010	Ditch	Ring ditch	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 1/1	
49	1091	109103	109105	Gully	?Roundhouse drip gully	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 2/2	
49	1091	109106	109108	Gully	?Roundhouse drip gully		LIA	Fill 2/2	
49	1093	109313	109315	Ditch		350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 2/2	
49	1093	109323	109328	Ditch	same as 109516	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 5/5	Fig 5.9
49	1094	109407	109409	Ditch		25 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 1/1	
49	1096	109603	109605	Ditch	Terminus of ditch	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 2/2	
56	1122	112207	112208	Ditch		M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
56	1122	112209	112210	Ditch	truncated by 112203 and 112208	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
56	1137	113715	113716	Ditch	E side of oval enclosure		M-LIA	Fill 1/3	Fig 5.12
58	1172	117215	117216	Ditch	cut by 117214		?M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
58	1172	117217	117218	Ditch	parallel with N boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
58	1172	117227	117228	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure	LIA	Roman	Fill 1/1	Fig 5.16
58	1172	117229	117230	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure	LIA	Roman	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.16
58	1172	117231	117230	Ditch	N boundary of rectangular enclosure		Roman	Fill 2/3	Fig 5.16
58	1176	117602	117603	Gully	Roundhouse drip gully	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	

Field	Trench	Sampled Context	Parent Context	Feature Type	Feature Comments	Context Spot Date	Provisional Period	Position in fill sequence	Section?
58	1176	117621	117622	Pit	semi-circular	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
58	1176	117630	117632	Ditch	S boundary of rectangular enclosure	M-LIA	M-LIA	Fill 2/5	Fig 5.16
58	1183	118322	118321	Ditch	NW boundary of rectangular enclosure		?M-LIA	Fill 1/6	Fig 5.16
58	1214	121404	121405	Gully	Possible roundhouse drip gully		?M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
58	1236	123612	123614	?Posthole			uncertain	Fill 2/2	
65	1282	128206	128207	Ditch	Re-cut of 128211; E side of trapezoid enclosures; same as 127908		LIA/Roman	Fill 1/1	Fig 5.21
65	1282	128210	128211	Ditch	E side of trapezoid enclosures; same as 127908	50 BC - AD 70	LIA/Roman	Fill 1/4	Fig 5.21
65	1283	128304	128308	Kiln		50 BC - AD 70	Roman	Top fill - disuse	Fig 5.21
65	1283	128306	128308	Kiln			Roman	?lining ?use	Fig 5.21
65	1283	128307	128308	Kiln		AD 40-410	Roman	Lower fill - ?use	Fig 5.21
65	1283	128309	128310	Ditch	SE side of rectangular enclosure	AD 300-410, intrusive pmed sherd	Roman	Fill 1/1	
65	1285	128507	128508	Gully			uncertain	Fill 1/1	
65	1285	128511	128512	Gully			uncertain	Fill 1/1	
65	1285	128517	128519	Pit	Base not reached	5th-9th C	E-M Saxon	Fill 2/2	Fig 5.21
65	1285	128520	128523	Ditch		AD 70-130	Roman	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.21
65	1285	128521	128523	Ditch			Roman	Fill 2/3	Fig 5.21
65	1286	128603	128604	Ditch		AD 40-200	Roman	Fill 1/1	
65	1286	128609	128610	Pit		50 BC - AD 70	LIA/Roman	Fill 1/1	
65	1286	128613	128614	Burial		AD 40-70	Roman	Fill 1/1	
65	1287	128705	128707	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128713	AD 70-130	Roman	Fill 2/3	Fig 5.21
65	1288	128803	128806	Ditch		AD 120-200	Roman	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.21
65	1288	128810	128813	Ditch			?Roman	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.21
65	1289	128905	128906	?Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; recut of 128913	AD 40-410	Roman	Fill 1/1	
65	1289	128908	128910	Ditch	NE side of rectangular		LIA/Roman	Fill 1/3	Fig 5.21

Field	Trench	Sampled Context	Parent Context	Feature Type	Feature Comments	Context Spot Date	Provisional Period	Position in fill sequence	Section?
					enclosure; recut of 128913				
65	1289	128911	128913	Ditch	NE side of rectangular enclosure; planned as 128912	50 BC - AD 70	LIA/Roman	Fill 2/2	Fig 5.21
65	1289	128918	128919	Ditch		50 BC - AD 70	LIA/Roman	Fill 1/1	
65	1289	128921	128922	Pit		AD 40-70	LIA/Roman	Fill 1/2	
65	1291	129104	129106	Ditch		50 BC - AD 70	LIA/Roman	Fill 2/2	
65	1310	131003	131004	Pit			uncertain	Fill 1/1	
66	1367	136711	136713	Pit		50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 2/2	Fig 5.24
66	1367	136716	136717	?Ditch	re-cut of 136715		uncertain	Deposit over ditches	
66	1367	136718	136720	Ditch	re-cut of 136715		uncertain	Fill 2/2	
66	1367	136721	136723	Gully		50 BC - AD 70	?Roman	Fill 2/2	
66	1367	136724	136726	Ditch	re-cut of 136723/136729	AD 70-380	?Roman	Fill 2/2	
66	1367	136730	136731	Gully		50 BC - AD 70	?Roman	Fill 1/1	
66	1375	137503	137506	Ditch	same as 137510	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.24
66	1375	137507	137510	Ditch			LIA	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.24
66	1375	137511	137512	Posthole			uncertain	Fill 1/1	
66	1375	137519	137521	Ditch	Possibly related to 137506 and 137510 in this trench		?LIA	Fill 2/2	
66	1376	137603	137604	Ditch			uncertain	Fill 1/1	
66	1382	138206	138209	Ditch	N boundary of enclosure complex	AD 40-70	?LIA	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.24
66	1382	138215	138221	Pit	Cuts 138214	AD 40-70	?Roman	Fill 6/6	Fig 5.24
66	1382	138217	138221	Pit	Cuts 138214	50 BC - AD 70	?Roman	Fill 4/6	Fig 5.24
66	1382	138222	138223	Scorched clay			uncertain	Deposit	
66	1382	138224	138225	Ditch	Terminus	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
70	1314	131403	131404	Gully	forms roundhouse with 131408		LBA	Fill 1/1	Fig 5.29
70	1316	131607	131609	Ditch			IA	Fill 2/2	
70	1325	132512	132513	Ditch			Medieval	Fill 1/1	
70	1331	133103	133106	Ditch	NW side of trackway		Medieval	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.29
70	1331	133107	133108	Gully	133108 and 13310 intercutting but uncertain		Medieval	Fill 1/1	

Field	Trench	Sampled Context	Parent Context	Feature Type	Feature Comments	Context Spot Date	Provisional Period	Position in fill sequence	Section?
					relationship - parallel				
70	1331	133111	133112	Ditch	same as 133116	M11thC	Medieval	Fill 1/1	
70	1341	134110	134112	Ditch	?NW side of trackway	M11thC	Medieval	Fill 2/2	
70	1360	136009	136010	Ditch	NW side of trackway	M11thC	Medieval	Fill 1/1	
70	1360	136015	136017	Ditch		M11thC	Medieval	Fill 2/2	
70	1360	136018	136019	Ditch	W boundary of rectangular enclosure	L12thC	Medieval	Fill 1/1	
70	1360	136022	136024	Gully		M11thC	Medieval	Fill 2/2	
70	1360	136023	136024	Gully			Medieval	Fill 1/2	
73	1398	139803	139806	Ditch			uncertain	Fill 3/3	Fig 5.33
73	1398	139808	139809	Ditch	?S side of trackway	50 BC - AD 70	Roman	Fill 1/2	
73	1398	139816	139817	Pit	truncated by ditch 138920		?Roman	Fill 1/1	
73	1398	139819	139820	Ditch	?same boundary as 139826?		?Roman	Fill 1/2	
73	1398	139823	139824	Ditch			?Roman	Fill 1/1	
73	1398	139825	139826	Ditch	truncated by 139824 and 139829		?Roman	Fill 1/1	
73	1407	140735	140736	Pit		50 BC - AD 410	LIA/Roman	Fill 1/1	
73	1408	140814	140815	Posthole	?structure within rectangular enclosure	AD 150-200	Roman	Fill 1/1	
73	1408	140816	140817	Posthole	?structure within rectangular enclosure		?Roman	Fill 1/1	
73	1426	142607	142608	Ditch	W side of enclosure to S of rectangular enclosure		Roman	Fill 1/3	Fig 5.33
73	1426	142612	142614	Ditch	S side of rectangular enclosure	AD 40-150	Roman	Fill 2/5	
73	1437	143703	143705	Ditch	NW side of sub-circular enclosure	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 2/2	Fig 5.32
73	1437	143710	143711	Ditch	SE side of sub-circular enclosure; re-cut of 143714	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 1/2	Fig 5.33
73	1437	143722	143724	Posthole			uncertain	post packing	
73	1437	143721	143724	Posthole			uncertain	post-pipe	
73	1437	143726	143727	Ditch	terminus		M-LIA	Fill 1/2	
73	1437	143725	143727	Ditch	terminus	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 2/2	
73	1443	144307	144309	Ditch	W side of rectangular enclosure	AD 70-380	Roman	Fill 2/2	Fig 5.32

Field	Trench	Sampled Context	Parent Context	Feature Type	Feature Comments	Context Spot Date	Provisional Period	Position in fill sequence	Section?
73	1448	144804	144806	?Pit		AD 40-410	Roman	Fill 1/2	
73	1557	155709	155715	Pit		AD 150-250	Roman	Fill 6/6	Fig 5.32
73	1557	155720	155721	Ditch	parallel with possible trackway to S	AD 40-70	Roman	Fill 1/5	Fig 5.33
73	1559	155906	155907	Ditch	E side of sub-circular enclosure		M-LIA	Fill 1/2	
74	1438	143805	143808	Ditch	Sub-circular enclosure	800 BC - AD 70	IA	Fill 2/3	Fig 5.35
74	1438	143809	143810	Pit	filled with burnt material; ?posthole		?IA	Fill 1/1	
74	1438	143821	143823	Pit	re-cut of 143828; large pit; not excavated to full depth		LIA/Roman	Fill 2/3 (but not exc to base)	Fig 5.35
74	1438	143827	143828	Pit	large pit; not excavated to full depth		LIA	Fill 1/4 (but not exc to base)	Fig 5.35
74	1440	144002	144003	Gully	parallel with ditches to E and W; same as 145306	AD 250 - 410	?Roman	Fill 1/1	
74	1440	144010	144011	Ditch	parallel with ditches to E and W	1050-1200; AD 250-410	?Roman	Fill 1/1	
74	1453	145307	145309	Ditch		AD 150-250	?Roman	Fill 2/2	
75	1567	156707	156708	Ditch			IA/Roman	Fill 1/3	Fig 5.37
76	1420	142002	142003	Ditch	Internal division within main enclosure; re-cut of 142005	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
76	1420	142010	142012	Ditch	SE side of main enclosure	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 2/2	
76	1420	142026	142027	Ditch	NW side of main enclosure; re-cut of 142025	350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 1/3	Fig 5.40
76	1432	143205	143206	Ditch	NE side of enclosure; re-cut of 143213	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 1/2	Fig 5.40
76	1572	157204	157205	Ditch		350 BC - AD 70	M-LIA	Fill 1/1	
76	1572	157209	157212	Ditch	SW side of main enclosure	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 7/7	Fig 5.40
76	1572	157211	157212	Ditch	SW side of main enclosure	50 BC - AD 70	LIA	Fill 4/7	Fig 5.40

Field 9

Table 10.96: Environmental remains from Field 9

Trench	1030	1011	1025	1031	1020	1023	1023	1023
Fill	103007	101103	102517	103113	102005	102309	102311	102314
Processed volume (l)	20	40	40	40	40	20	40	20
Cereal crops								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	Xc	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	Xc	Xc	-	-	Xc	-	Xc	-
Other potential crops								
Fabaceae sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-
Dry land herbs and weeds								
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	-	Xdw	-	-	Xdw	-	-	Xdw
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Xdw	Xdw	-	-	Xdw	Xdw	Xdw	Xdw
Polygonaceae spp.	-	-	-	-	-	Xdw	-	-
Seed indet.	-	-	-	-	Xdw	-	Xdw	Xdw
Charcoal								
Charcoal fragments indet.	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Shell								
Terrestrial gastropods	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Field 48

Table 10.97: Environmental remains from Field 48

Trench	1071	1072
Fill	107103	107205
Processed volume (l)	40	40
Charcoal		
Charcoal fragments indet.	XXX	XXXX
Shell		
Terrestrial gastropods	X	XX

Field 49

Table 10.98: Environmental remains from Field 49

Trench	1090	1091	1091	1093	1093	1094	1096
Fill	109009	109103	109106	109313	109323	109407	109603
Processed volume (l)	10	10	10	20	10	10	10
Cereal crops							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	cfXc	-	-	-	-	XXc	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	XXc	-
Charcoal							
Charcoal fragments indet.	XX	XXX	X	XXXX	XXX	XXXX	X
Shell							
Terrestrial gastropods	X	XX	X	XXXX	XXXX	XXX	X

Field 56

Table 10.99: Environmental remains from Field 56

Trench	1122	1122	1137
Fill	112207	112209	113715
Processed volume (l)	40	40	40
Dry land herbs and weeds			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Xdw	-	-
Charcoal			
Charcoal fragments indet.	X	X	X
Shell			
Terrestrial gastropods	X	X	X

Field 58

Table 10.100: Environmental remains from Field 58

Trench	1172	1172	1172	1172	1172	1176	1176	1176	1183	1214	1236
Fill	117215	117217	117227	117229	117231	117602	117621	117630	118322	121404	123612
Processed volume (l)	20	40	40	40	10	40	20	40	40	40	2
Cereal crops	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grain indet.	-	-	-	-	-	XXc	Xc	-	-	Xc	-
Dry land herbs and weeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Xdw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Xdw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal fragments indet.	XXX	XXX	X	XX	XX	X	X	XXX	XX	-	XXX
Shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial gastropods	X	X	XXX	XXXX	X	-	-	XXXX	XXX	-	X

Field 65

Table 10.101: Environmental remains from Field 65

Trench	1282	1282	1283	1283	1283	1283	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1286	1286	1286	1287	1288	1288	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1291	1310	
Fill	128206	128210	128304	128306	128307	128309	128507	128511	128517	128520	128521	128603	128609	128613	128705	128803	128810	128905	128908	128918	128911	128921	129104	131003	
Processed volume (l)	40	40	40	40	40	40	20	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	20	
Cereal crops																									
Avena sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-
Hordeum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cfX	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	XX	X	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-
Grain indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	Xc
Dry land herbs and weeds																									
Chenopodium sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xd w	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXd w	-	-	-	-	-
Fabaceae sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xd w	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xd w	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xd w	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal																									
Charcoal fragments indet.	X	X X	X	X X	XXX X	-	X X	X	-	-	-	X	-	X X	-	XX X	-	X	-	X	-	XX X	X	XX X	

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	1282	1282	1283	1283	1283	1283	1285	1285	1285	1285	1285	1286	1286	1286	1287	1288	1288	1289	1289	1289	1289	1289	1291	1310
Fill	128206	128210	128304	128306	128307	128309	128507	128511	128517	128520	128521	128603	128609	128613	128705	128803	128810	128905	128908	128918	128911	128921	129104	131003
Shell																								
Terrestrial gastropods	X	X	X	X	-	X	-	XX	XX	XX	-	X	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	X	XX	X	X	-
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-	XX	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field 66

Table 10.102: Environmental remains from Field 66

Trench	1367	1367	1367	1367	1367	1367	1375	1375	1375	1375	1376	1382	1382	1382	1382	1382
Fill	136711	136716	136718	136721	136724	136730	137503	137507	137511	137519	137603	138206	138215	138217	138222	138224
Processed volume (l)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	10	20	20	20	10	10
Cereal crops																
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	Xc	-	-	-	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	XC
Grain indet.	Xc	Xc	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	XXc	Xc	-	-	-	-

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	1367	1367	1367	1367	1367	1367	1375	1375	1375	1375	1376	1382	1382	1382	1382	1382
Fill	136711	136716	136718	136721	136724	136730	137503	137507	137511	137519	137603	138206	138215	138217	138222	138224
Other potential crops																
Fabaceae sp.	cfXc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other																
Seed indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xdw	-
Charcoal																
Charcoal fragments indet.	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XXX	XX	XXX	-	XX	XXXX	XX	-	XXX
Shell																
Terrestrial gastropods	X	X	XXX	X	X	X	X	-	-	XXXX	-	XX	XXXX	X	XX	X

Field 70

Table 10.103: Environmental remains from Field 70

Trench	1314	1316	1325	1331	1331	1331	1341	1360	1360	1360	1360	1360
Fill	131403	131607	132512	133103	133107	133111	134110	136009	136015	136018	136022	136023
Processed volume (l)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	10	10	10
Cereal crops												
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cfXc	cfXc	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXXc	XXc	-	Xc	Xc
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	XXc	Xc	XXc	XXc	-	XXXc	XXXc	XXc	-	Xc
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	Xc	XXc	XXc	XXc	XXXc	-	XXXXc	XXXXc	XXc	Xc	XXc
Grain indet.	-	Xc	Xc	Xc	Xc	Xc	-	XXXXc	XXXXc	XXc	Xc	-
Other potential crops												

A428 BLACK CAT TO CAXTON GIBBET IMPROVEMENT SCHEME: TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION PHASE 2

Trench	1314	1316	1325	1331	1331	1331	1341	1360	1360	1360	1360	1360
Fill	131403	131607	132512	133103	133107	133111	134110	136009	136015	136018	136022	136023
Fabaceae sp.	-	-	-	cfXc	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisum</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-
Dry land herbs and weeds												
Brassicaceae sp.	-	-	-	cfXdw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Xdw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium aparine</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-
Seed indet.	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	Xc	-	Xc	-	-
Trees and shrubs												
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	cfXc	-	-	-	-
Charcoal												
Charcoal fragments indet.	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XXX	XX	XXXX	XXX	XXX	XX	XX
Shell												
Terrestrial gastropods	X	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	X	XX	X	XX
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Field 73

Table 10.104: Environmental remains from Field 73

Trench	1398	1398	1398	1398	1398	1398	1407	1408	1408	1426	1426	1437	1437	1437	1437	1437	1437	1443	1448	1557	1557	1559
Fill	139803	139808	139816	139819	139823	139825	140735	140814	140816	142607	142612	143703	143710	143721	143722	143725	143726	144307	144804	155709	155720	155906
Processed volume (l)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	10	10	40	40	40	40	10	30	10	10	40	40	40	40	40
Cereal crops																						
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	Xc	XXc	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX c	-	-	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-	-	-	XX c	-	-	-
Grain indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-
Dry land herbs and weeds																						
<i>Cynapium aethusa</i>	-	Xdw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Xdw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charcoal																						
Charcoal fragments indet.	X	X	X	-	X	XX	XX	X X	XX X	X	-	XX	XX	X	X X	X	-	X	-	XXX X	-	-
Shell																						
Terrestrial gastropods	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	X X	XX X	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	XXX X	X	X X	-	X	XXX X	-	XXX X	XXX X	X
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX X	-	-	-	-	XXX X	-	XXX X	XXX X	-

Field 74

Table 10.105: Environmental remains from Field 74

Trench	1438	1438	1438	1438	1440	1440	1453
Fill	143805	143809	143821	143827	144002	144010	145307
Processed volume (l)	40	40	40	40	30	40	40
Cereal crops							
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	-	Xc	-	-	XXc	Xc	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	Xc	-	-	Xc	XXc	-
Grain indet.	-	XXc	-	-	-	XXc	-
Dry land herbs and weeds							
<i>Galium aparine</i>	-	-	-	-	Xdw	-	-
Charcoal							
Charcoal fragments indet.	XXX	XXXX	-	-	XXX	XXX	XXXX
Shell							
Terrestrial gastropods	XXX	XX	-	XX	XX	XXXX	XX
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	XXXX	-	XXXX	cfX	-	-	-

Field 75

Table 10.106: Environmental remains from Field 75

Trench	1567
Fill	156707
Processed volume (l)	40
Shell	
Terrestrial gastropods	X
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	-

Field 76

Table 10.107: Environmental remains from Field 76

Trench	1420	1420	1420	1432	1572	1572	1572
Fill	142002	142010	142026	143205	157204	157209	157211
Processed volume (l)	40	40	40	40	20	40	40
Cereal crops							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	-	-	-	cfXc	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)	-	XXc	cfXc	XXc	-	-	-
Triticeae sp. (grain)	-	XXc	-	XXc	-	Xc	Xc
Grain indet.	Xc	XXc	-	XXc	-	-	-
Other potential crops							
Fabaceae sp.	-	-	-	Xc	-	-	-
Dry land herbs and weeds							
<i>Cynapium aethusa</i>	-	XXdw	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seed indet.	-	Xc	-	Xc	-	-	-
Charcoal							

Trench	1420	1420	1420	1432	1572	1572	1572
Fill	142002	142010	142026	143205	157204	157209	157211
Charcoal fragments indet.	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX	XX	XXX
Shell							
Terrestrial gastropods	XXX	XX	X	XXX	XX	XXX	XXX
(Semi-) aquatic gastropods	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX

All fields

Table 10.108: Fragment count and MNI of marine shells

Field	Trench	Fill	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>		<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	
			Fragments	MNI	Fragments	MNI
9	1017	101707	1	1	-	-
65	1287	128705	1	1	-	-
65	1288	128803	4	2	2	1
66	1357	135703	1	1	-	-
70	1360	136009	-	-	1	1
73	1407	140703	14	8	1	1
73	1407	140704	3	2	-	-
73	1407	140708	3	3	-	-
73	1407	140729	20	15	-	-
73	1408	140807	1	1	-	-
73	1408	140809	1	1	-	-
73	1426	142609	3	2	-	-
73	1426	142610	4	4	-	-
73	1426	142612	4	2	-	-
73	1451	145102	4	3	-	-
73	1451	145106	1	1	-	-
73	1557	155712	11	7	-	-
73	1557	155713	7	7	-	-
73	1557	155720	13	6	-	-
74	1440	144010	16	9	-	-
74	1440	144022	1	-	-	-
74	1453	145308	6	4	-	-

Scale 1:45000 (A3)

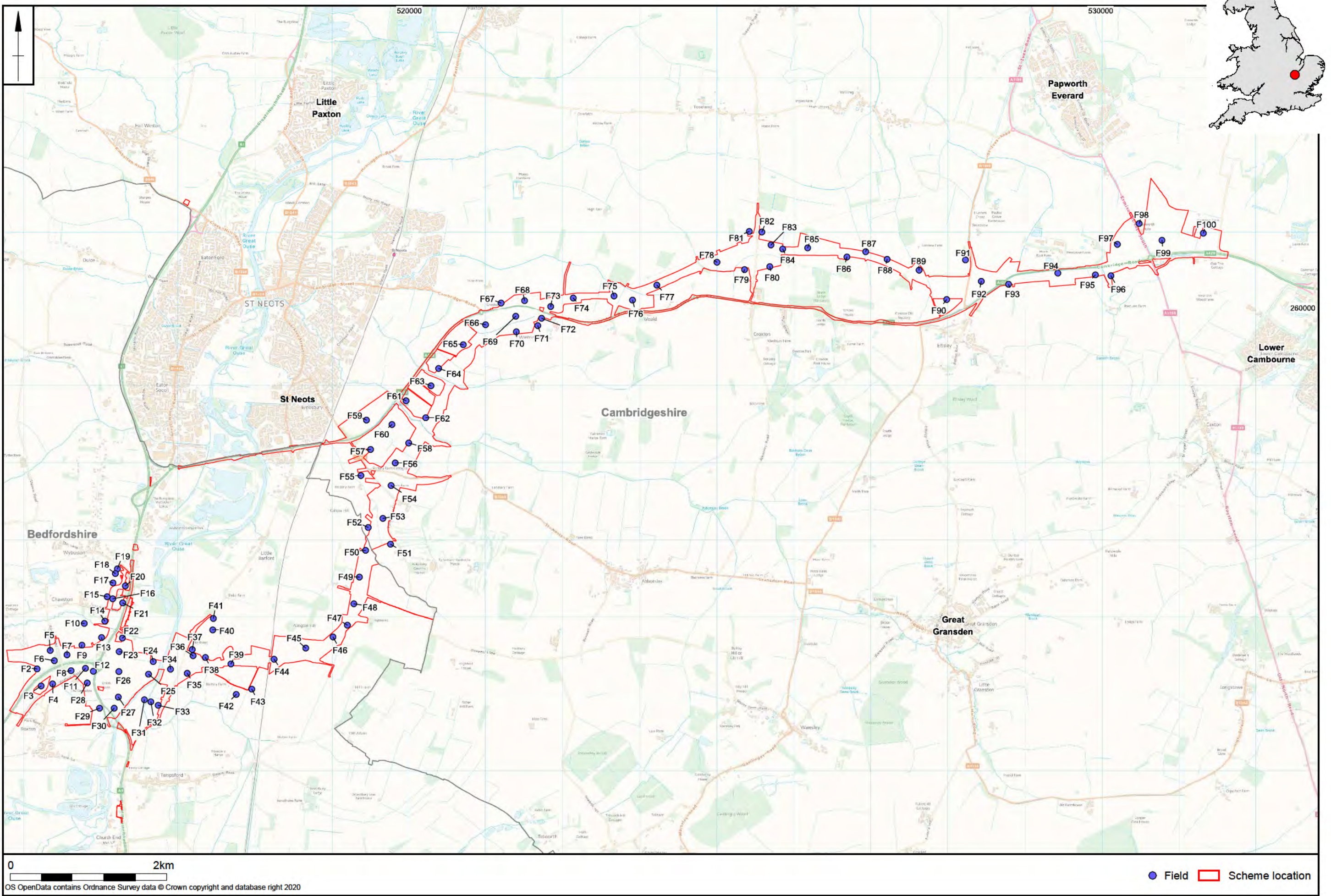


Fig 1.1: Location of the evaluated fields

Scale 1:45000 (A3)

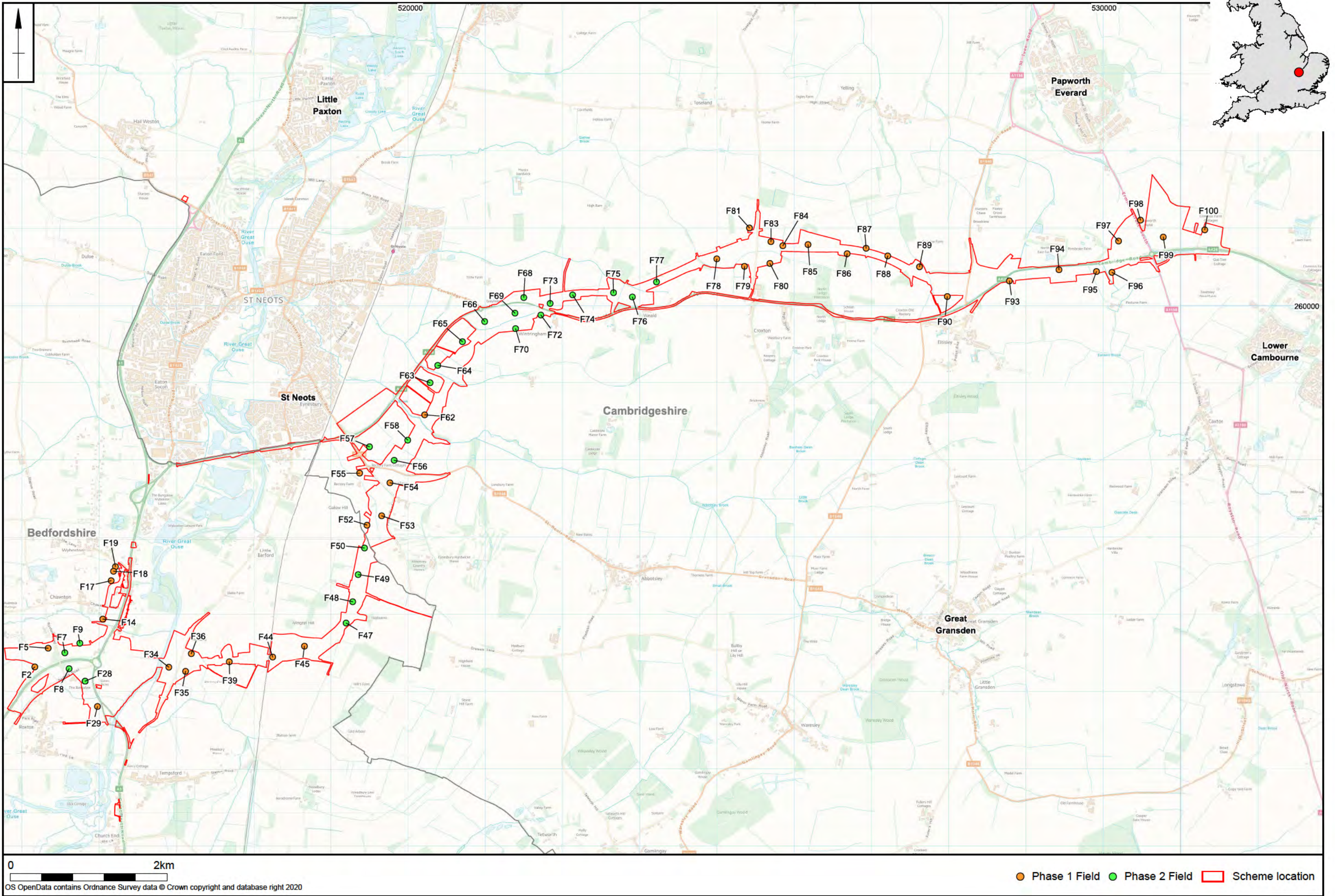
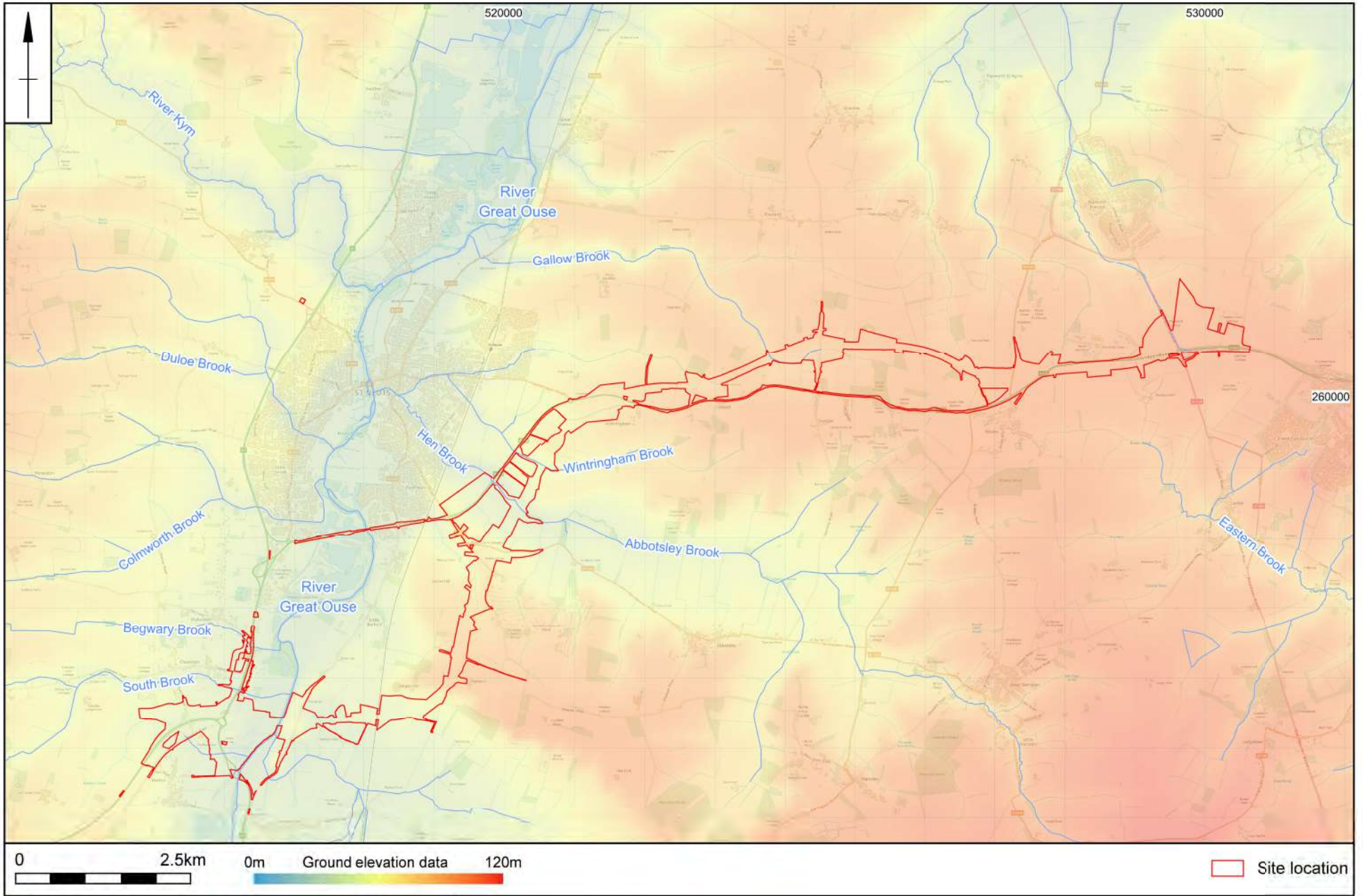


Fig 1.2: Location of phase 1 and phase 2 fields

Scale 1:75000 (A4)

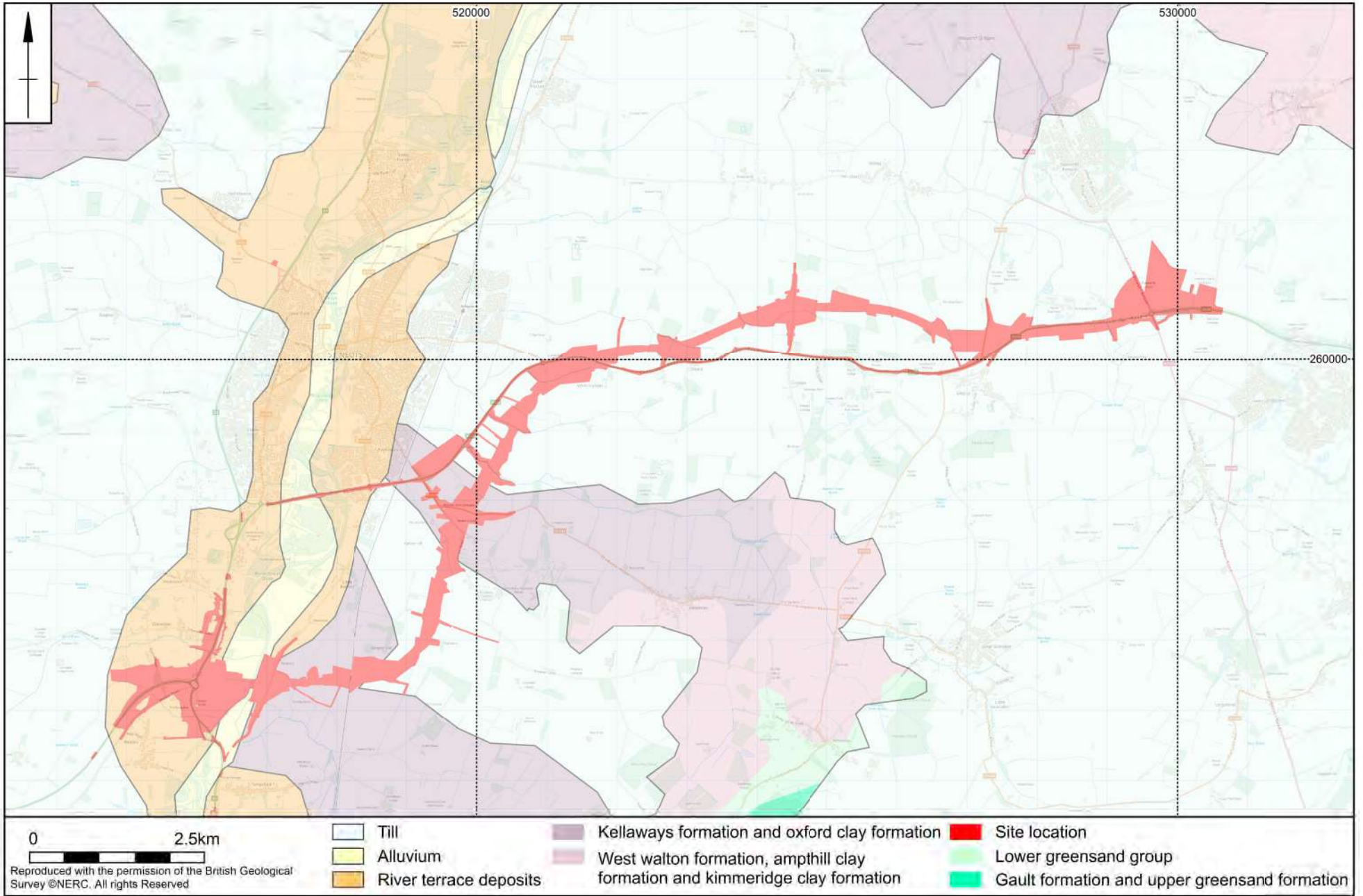
Fig 2.1: Topographical plan of the evaluation area



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Scale 1:75000 (A4)

Fig 2.2: Geological survey of the evaluation area



Scale 1:20000 (A3)

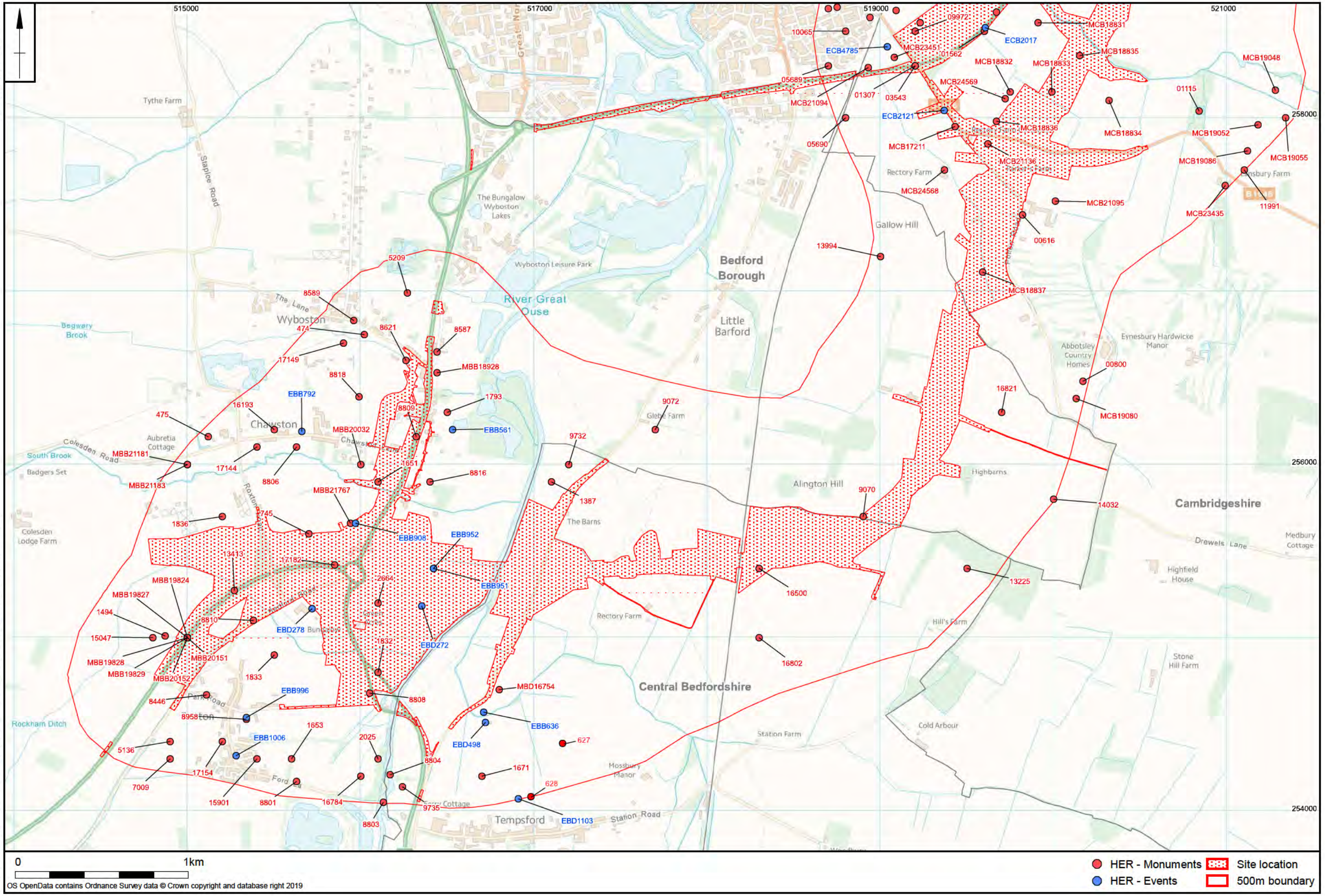
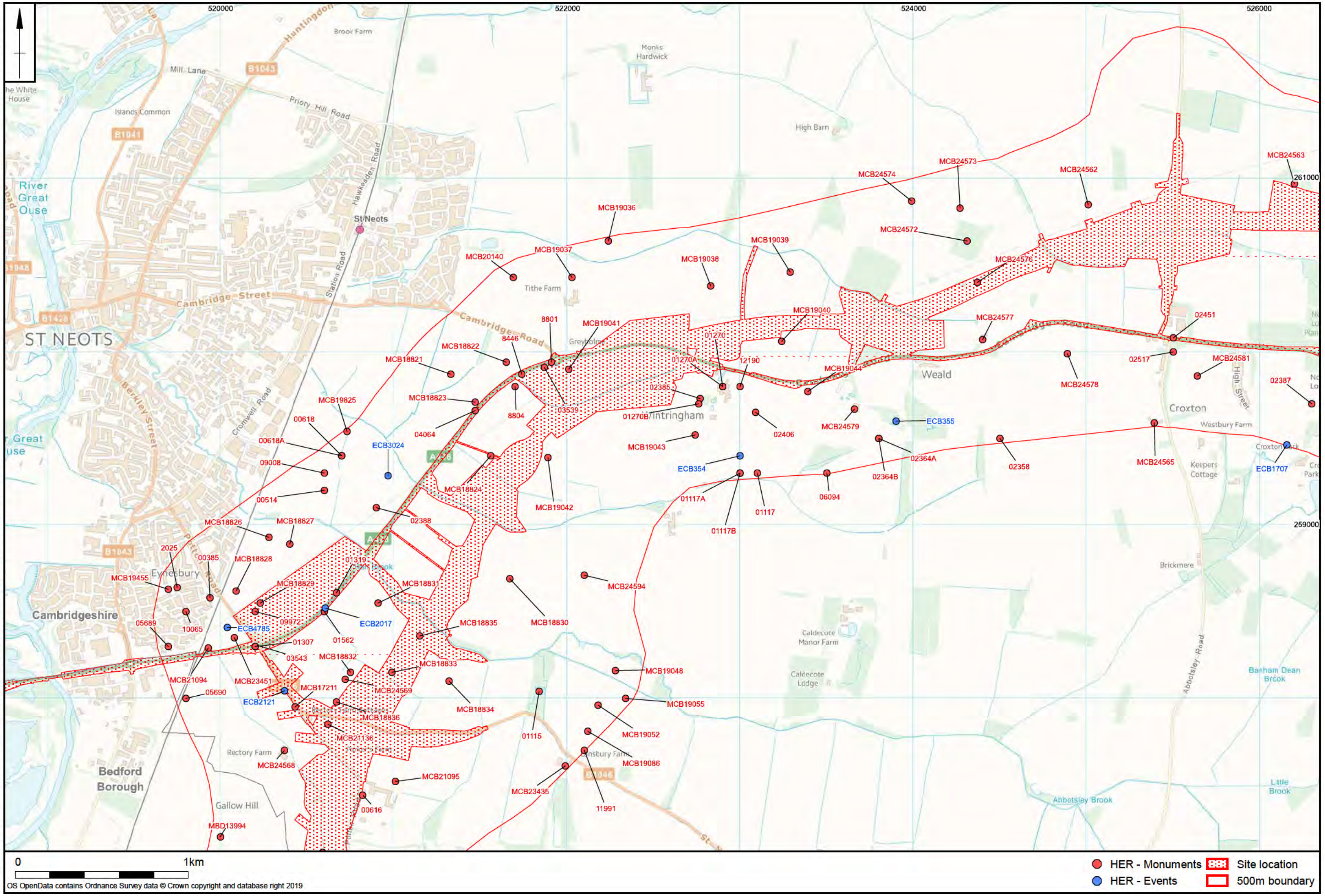


Fig 2.3: Historic Environment Record (HER) data - Ouse Valley

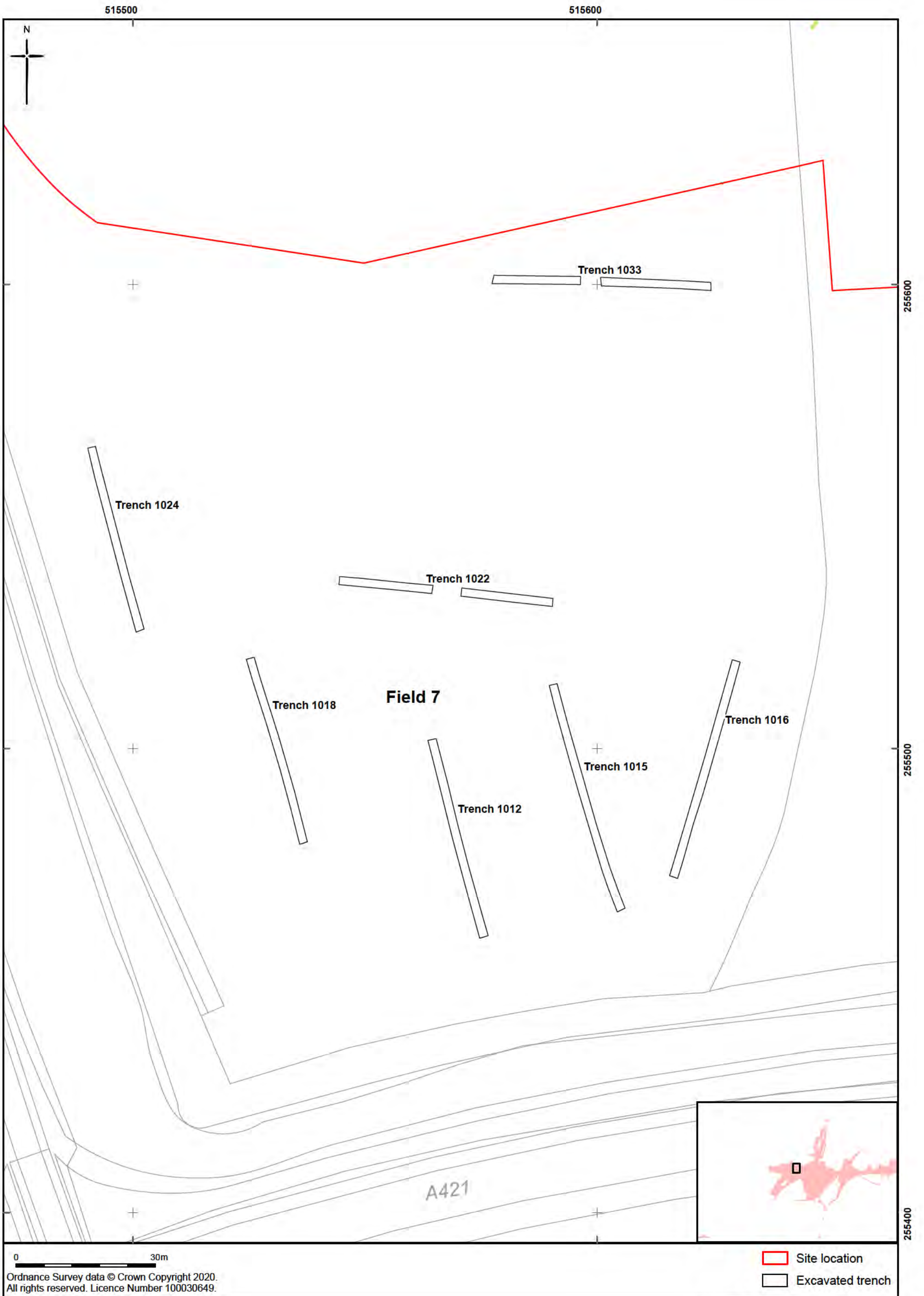
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Scale 1:20000 (A3)

Fig 2.4: Historic Environment Record (HER) data - south-east of St Neots



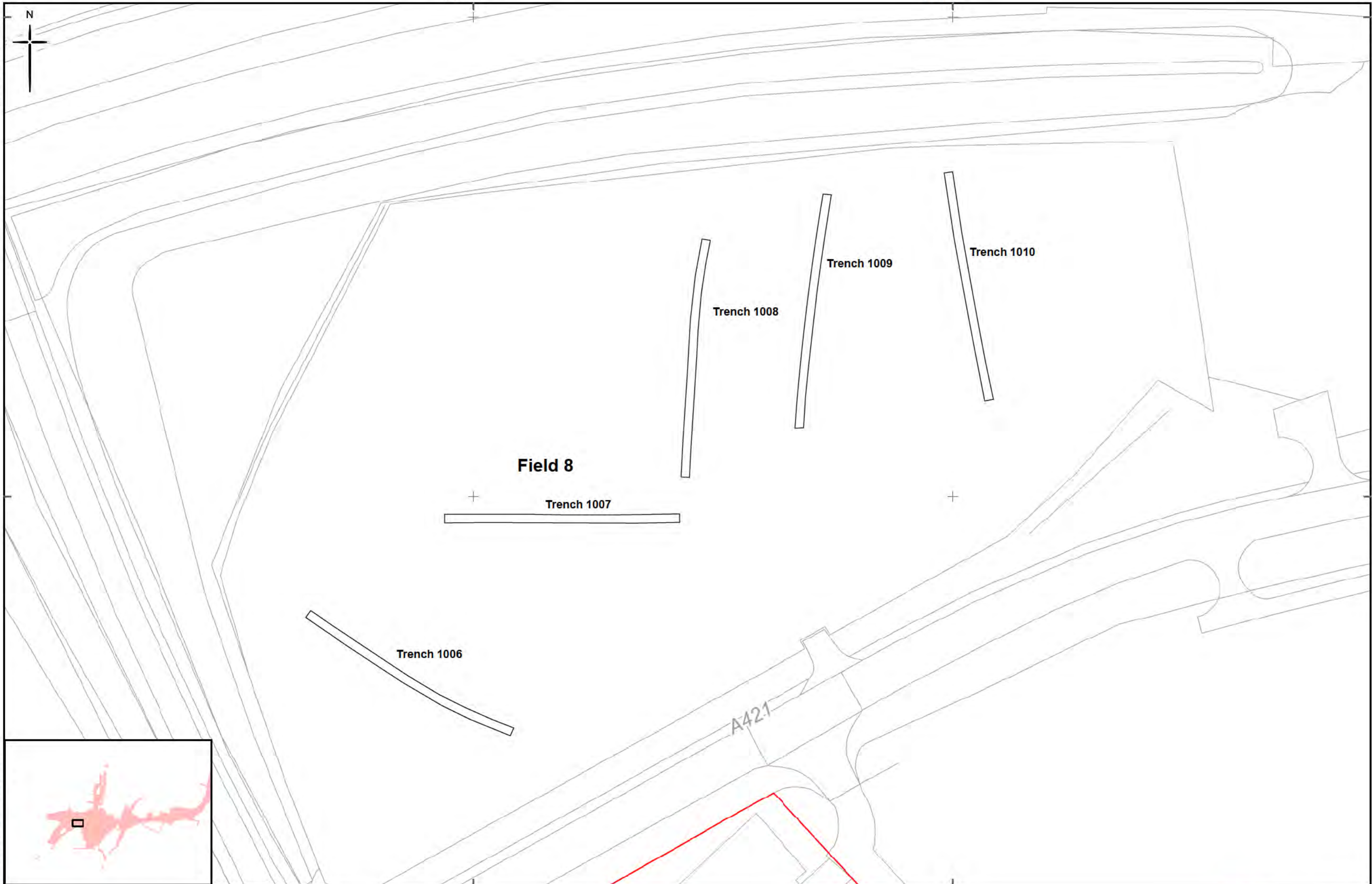
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Scale 1:750 (A3)

Fig 5.1 Field 7; trial trench results

Scale 1:750 (A3)



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-  Site location
-  Excavated trench

Fig 5.2 Field 8: trial trench results

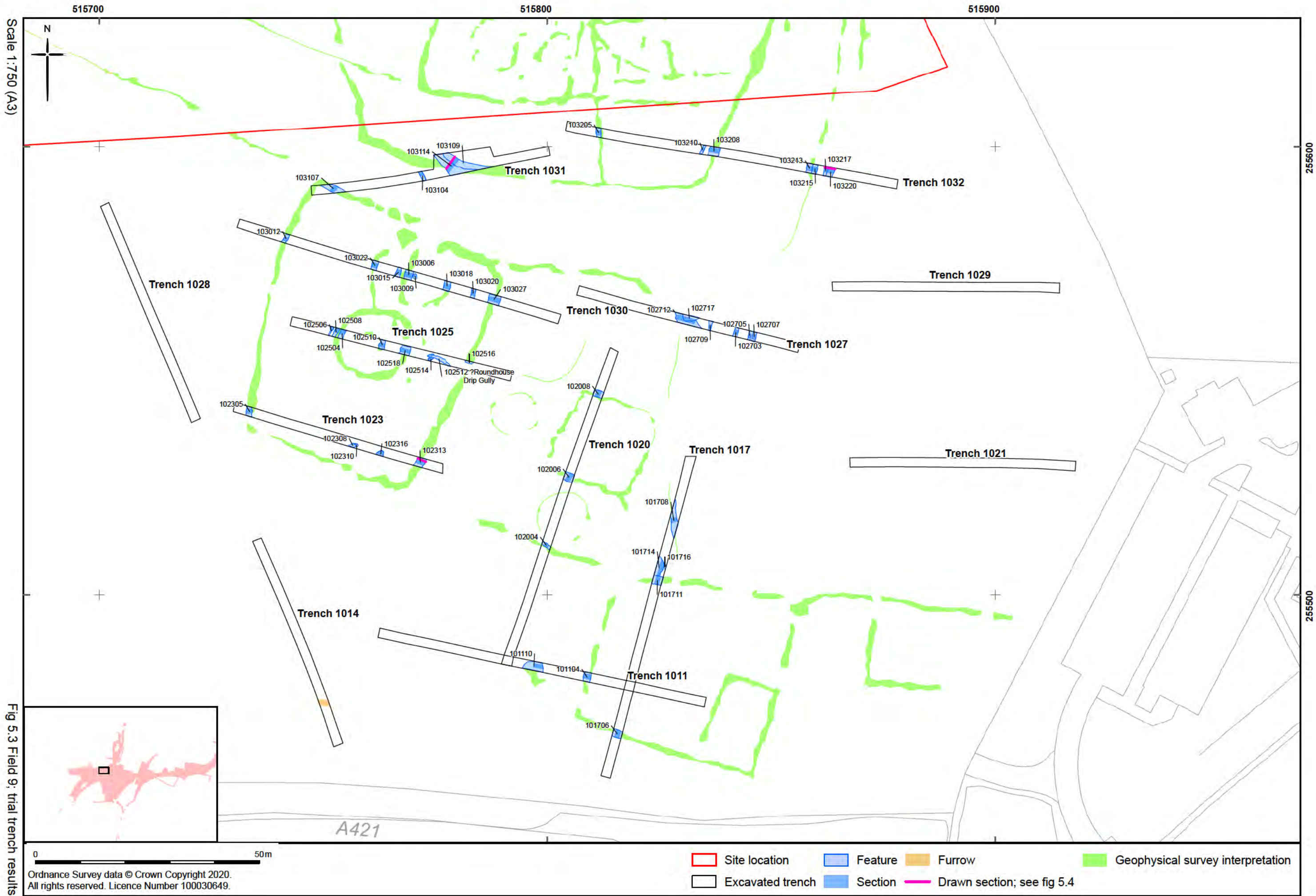
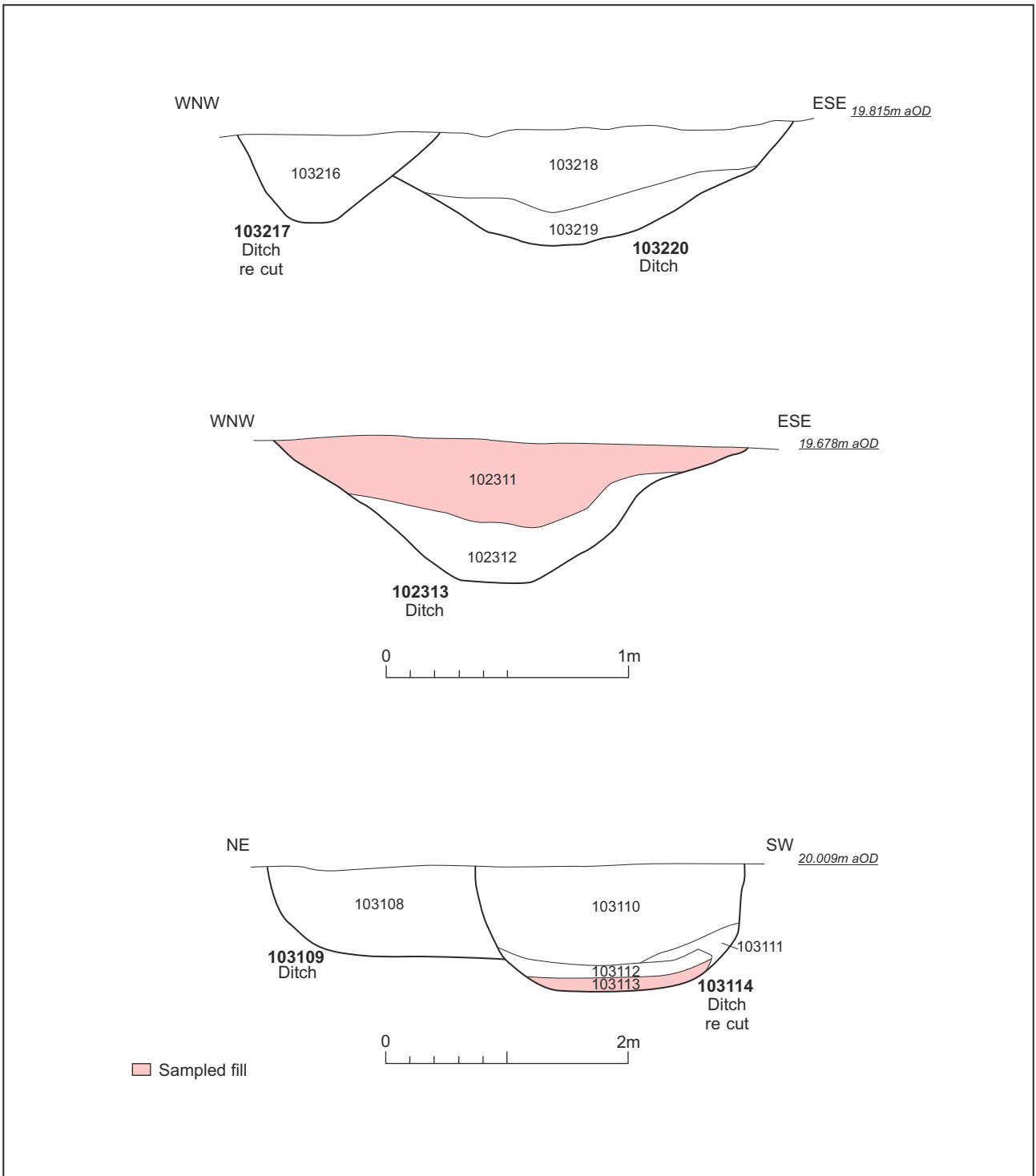


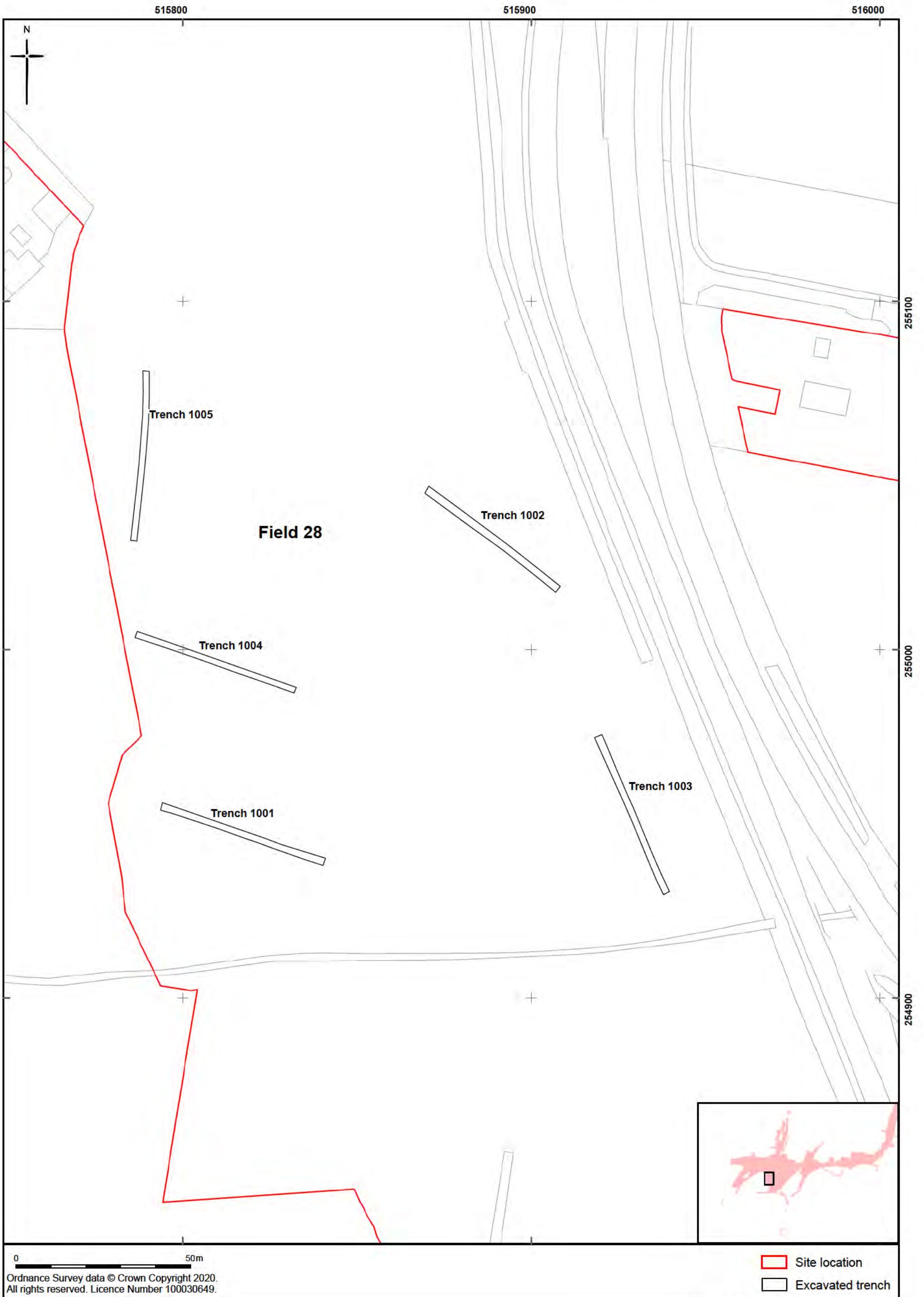
Fig 5.3 Field 9: trial trench results

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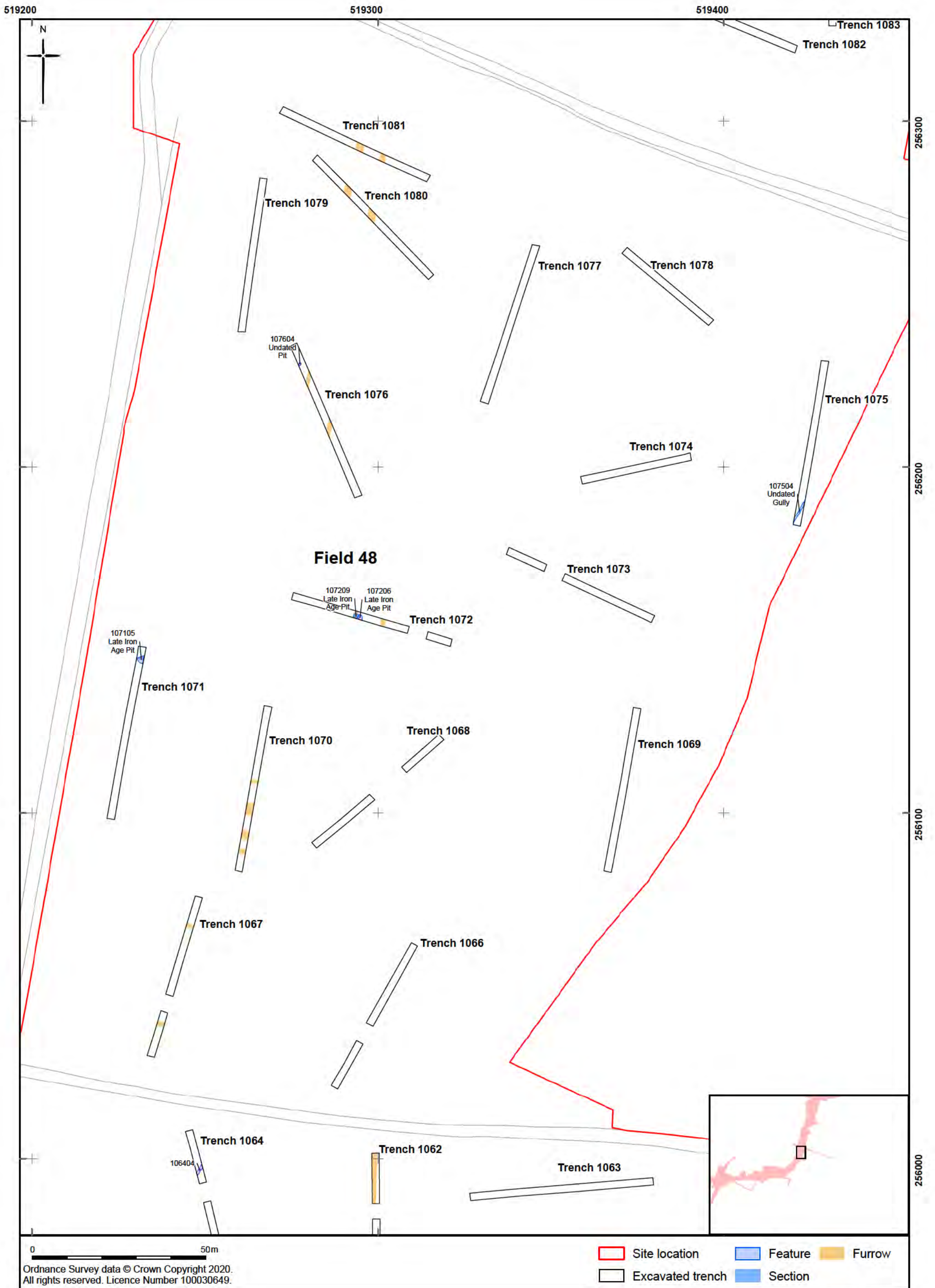
Scale 1:25 & 1:50 (10319 - 14)

Fig 5.4 Field 9; selected section drawings



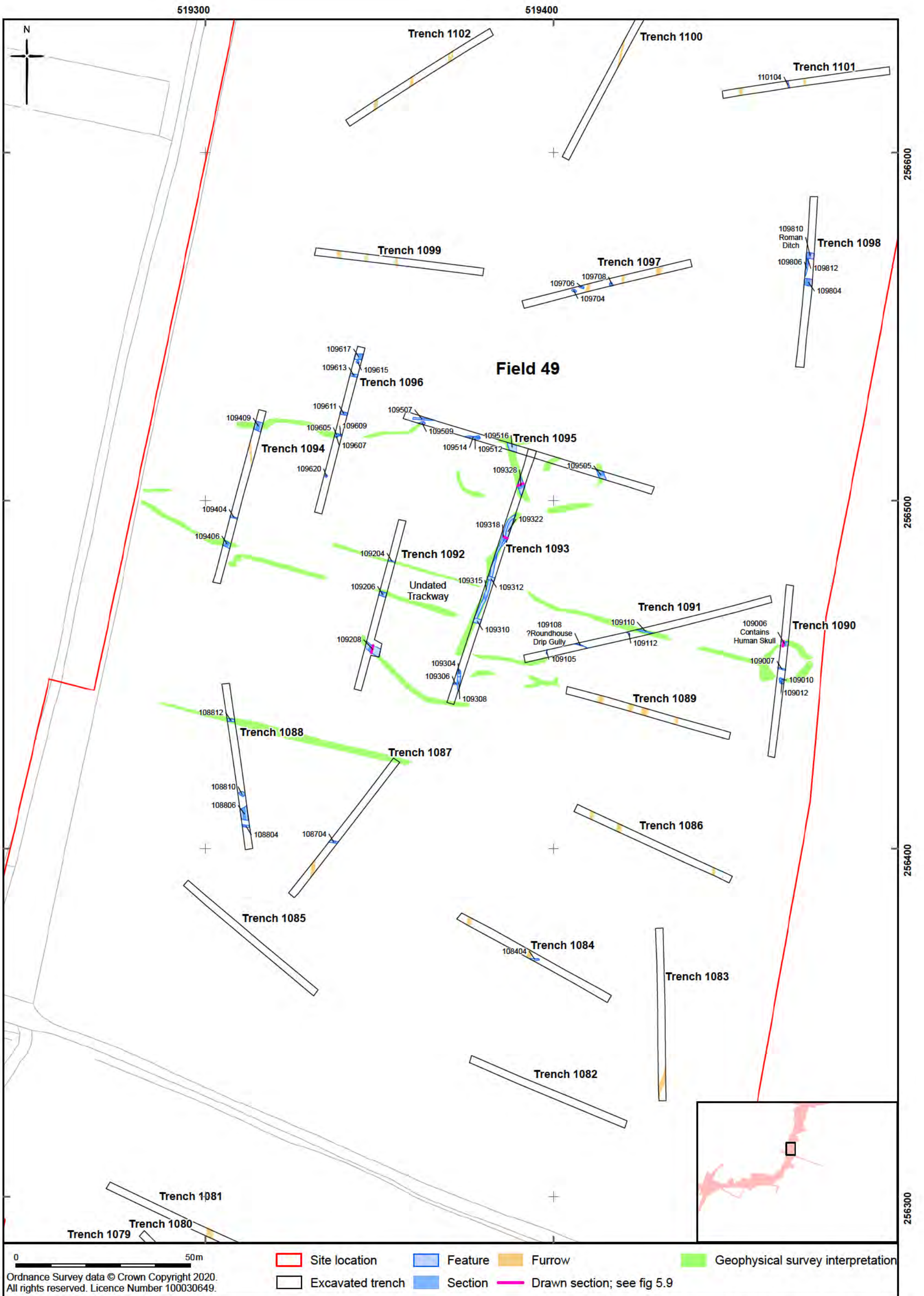
Scale 1:1,000 (A3)

Fig 5.5 Field 28; trial trench results



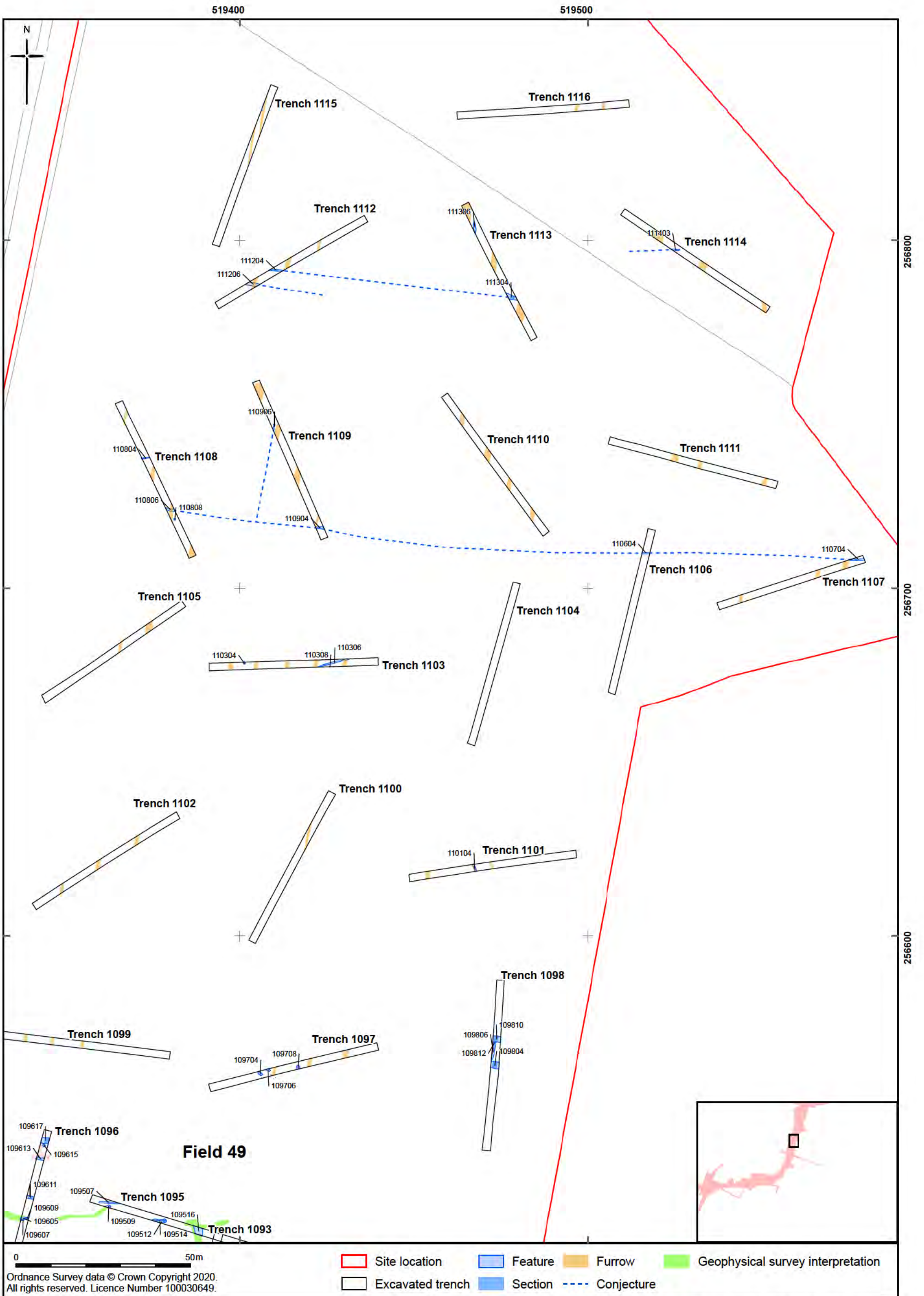
Scale 1:1,000 (A3)

Fig 5.6 Field 48; trial trench results



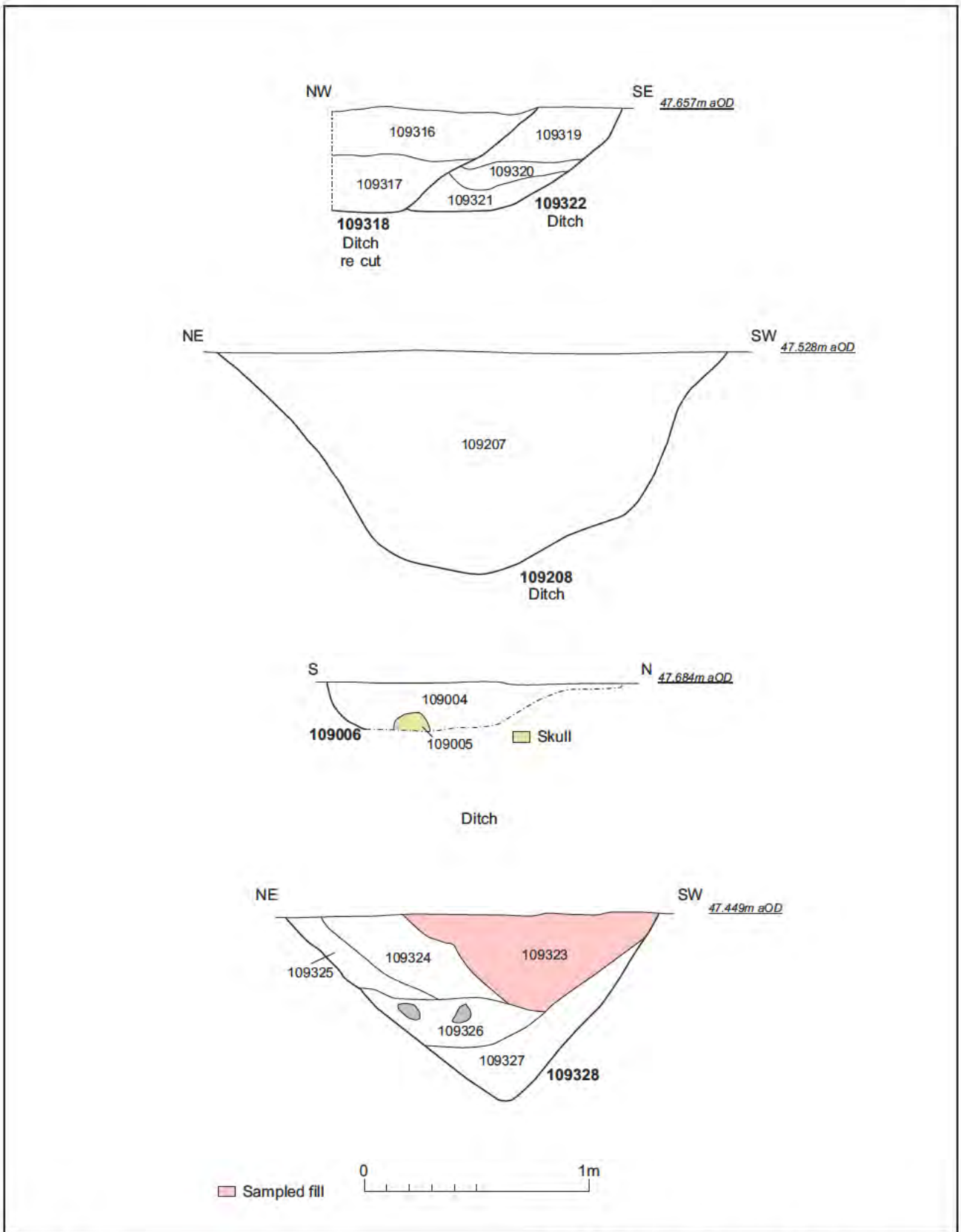
Scale 1:1,000 (A3)

Fig 5.7 Field 49 (south); trial trench results



Scale 1:1,000 (A3)

Fig 5.8 Field 49 (north); trial trench results



Scale 1:25

Fig 5.9 Field 49; selected section drawings

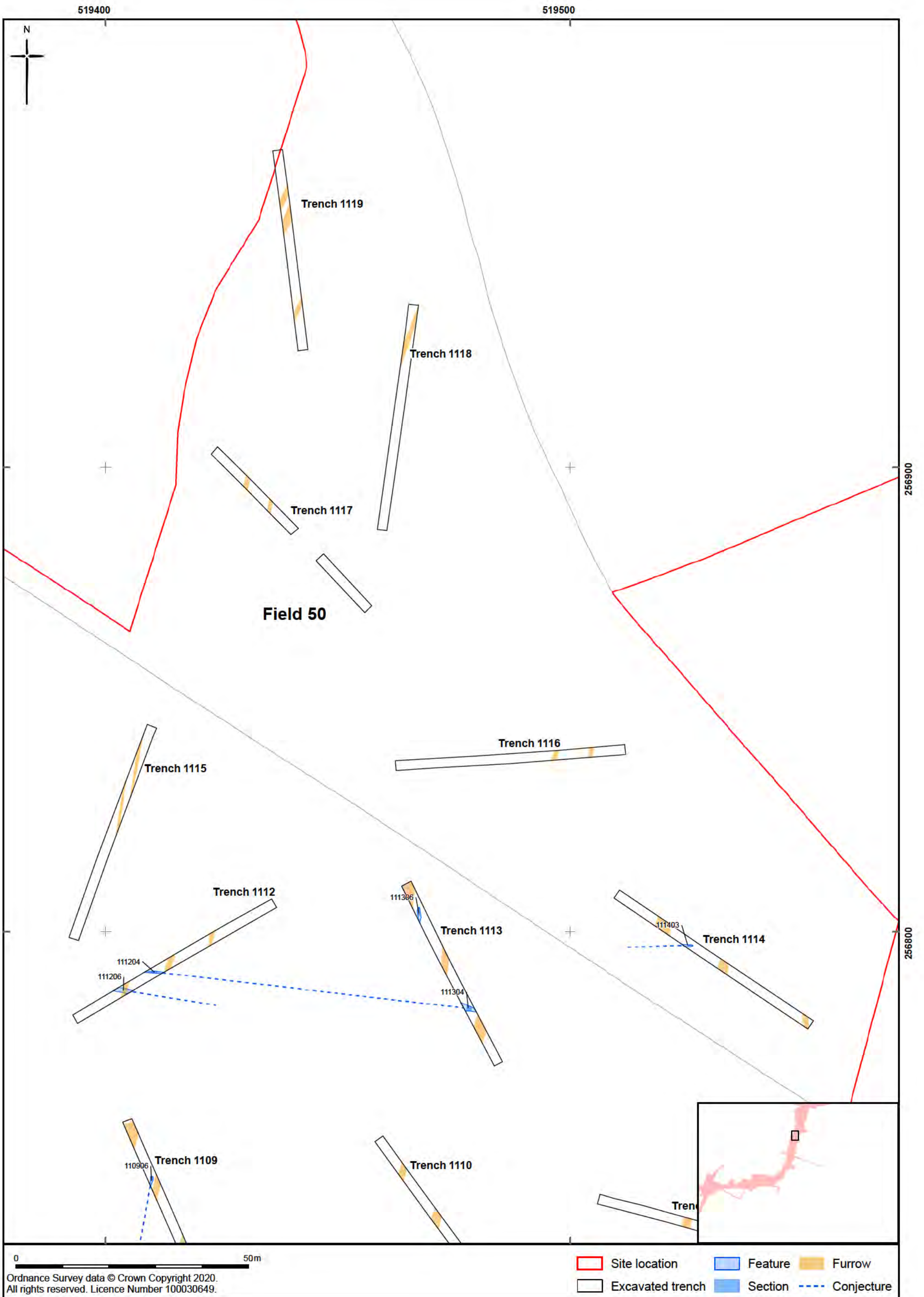
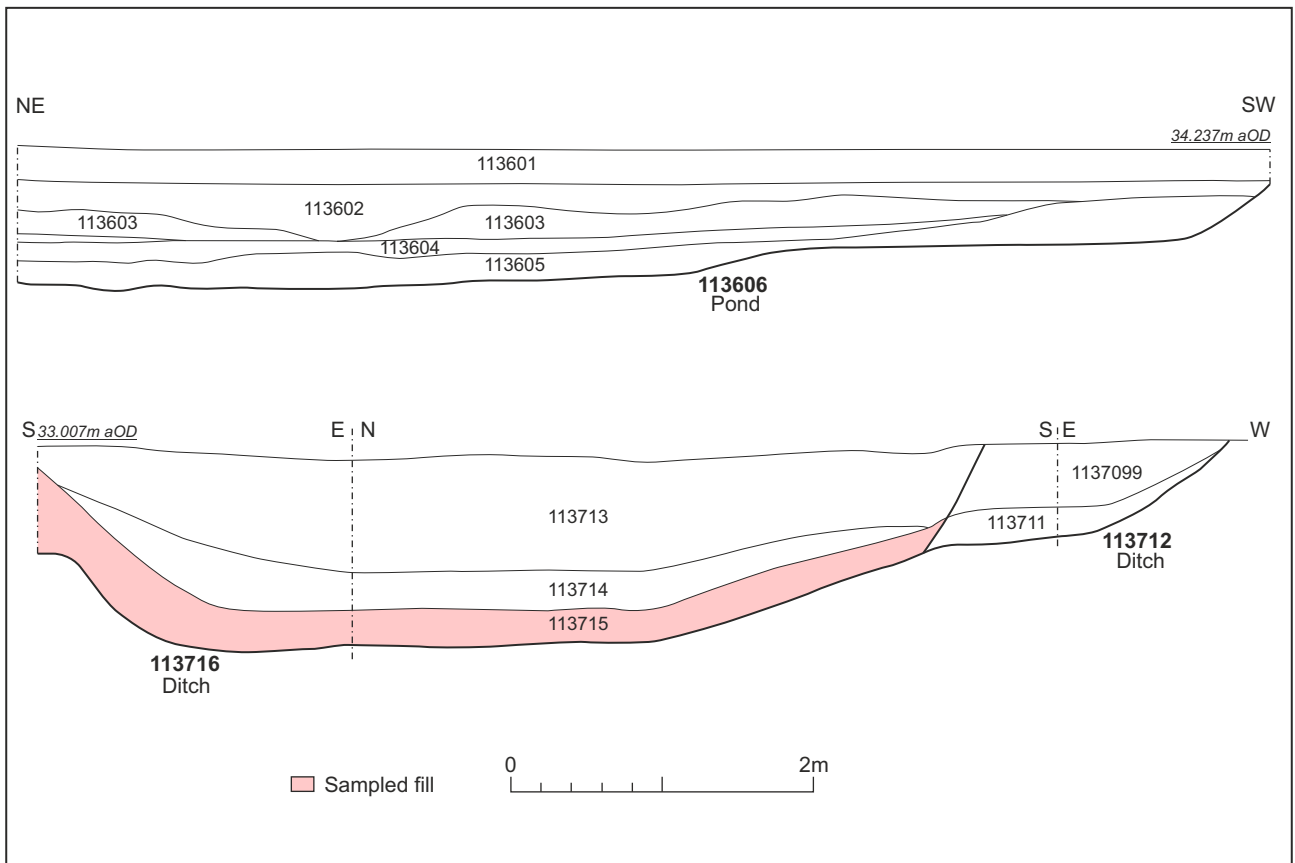


Fig 5.10 Field 50; trial trench results



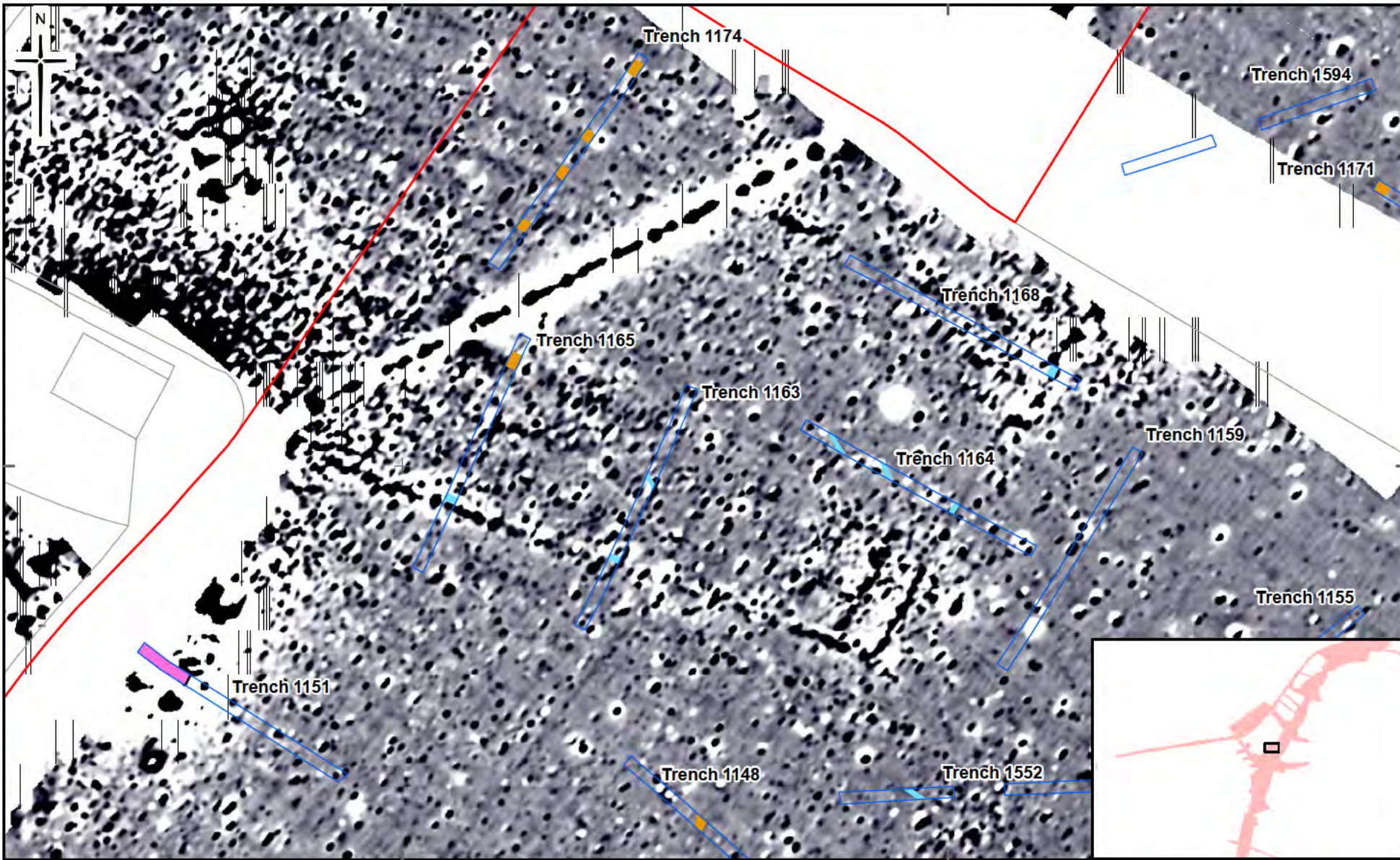
Scale 1:50

Fig 5.12 Fields 56 and 57; selected section drawings

519800

519900

Scale 1:1,000 (A4)



258100

Fig 5.13 Field 56: features associated with Eynesbury Fields Farm, with geophysical survey results

0 50m

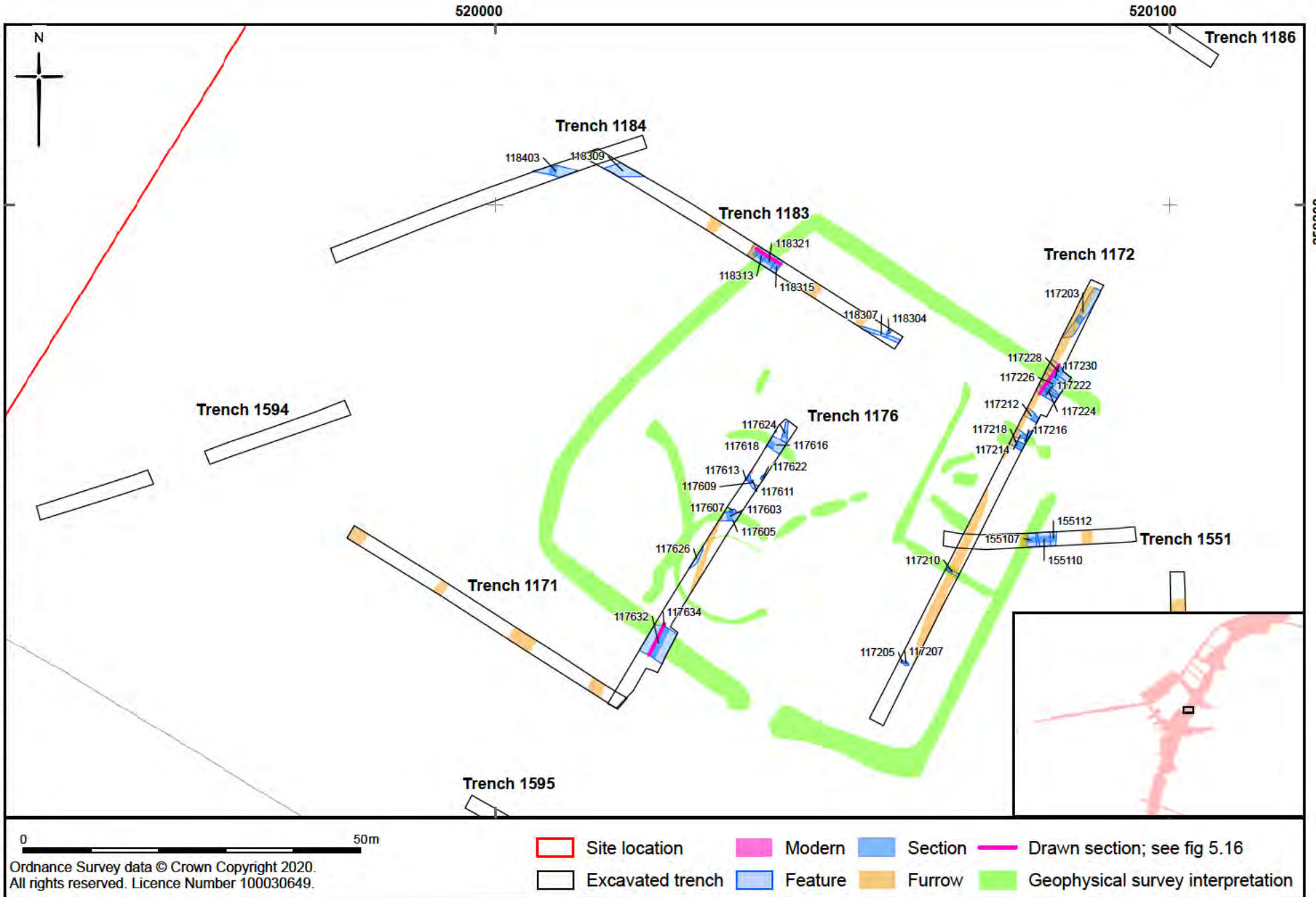
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Magnetic anomaly (nT)
-10nT 0 +10nT

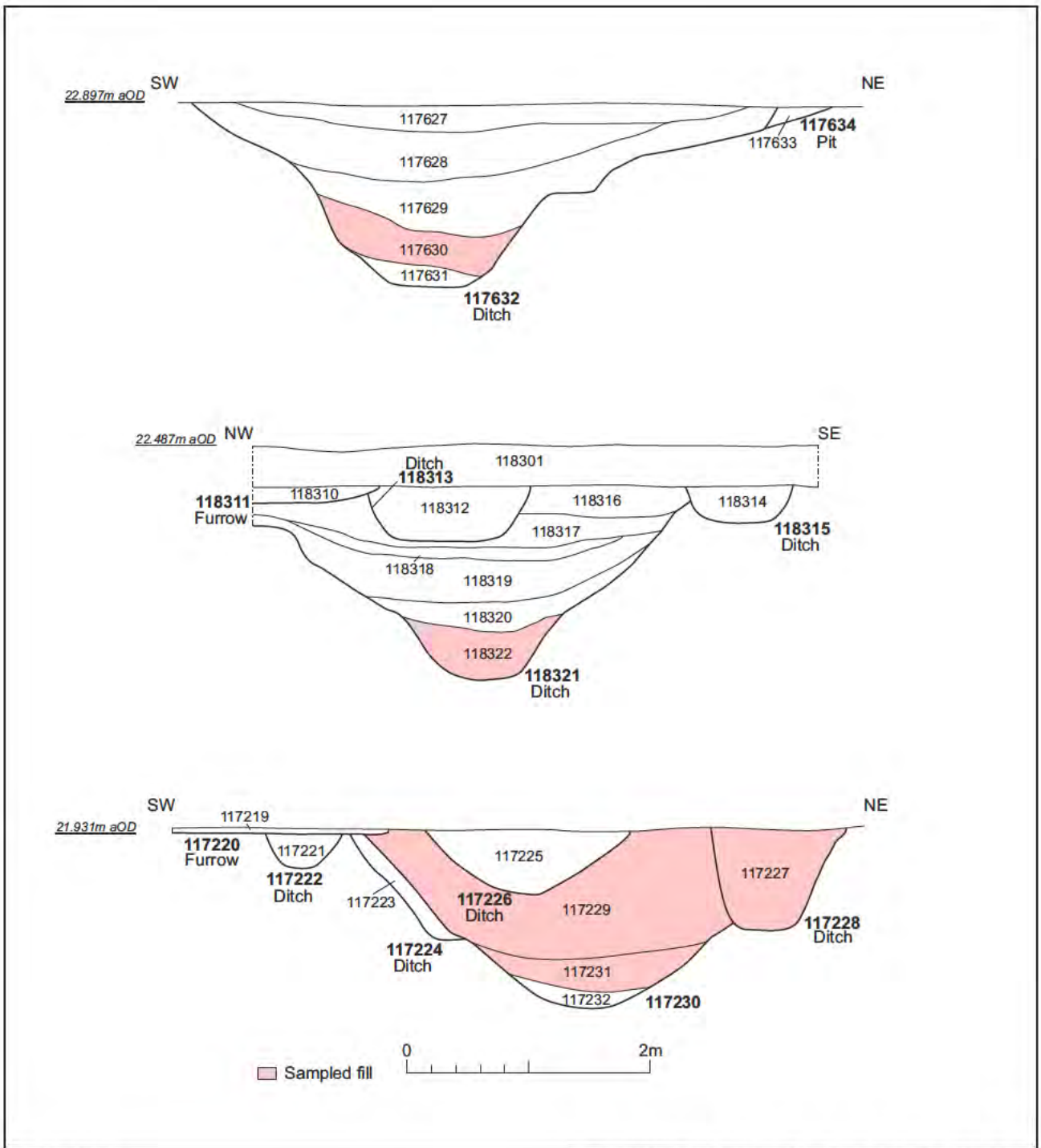
- Site location
- Excavated trench
- Modern
- Furrow
- Feature

Scale 1:750 (A4)

Fig 5.15 Field 58; Middle to Late Iron Age Roman enclosure



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Scale 1:50

Fig 5.16 Field 58; selected section drawings

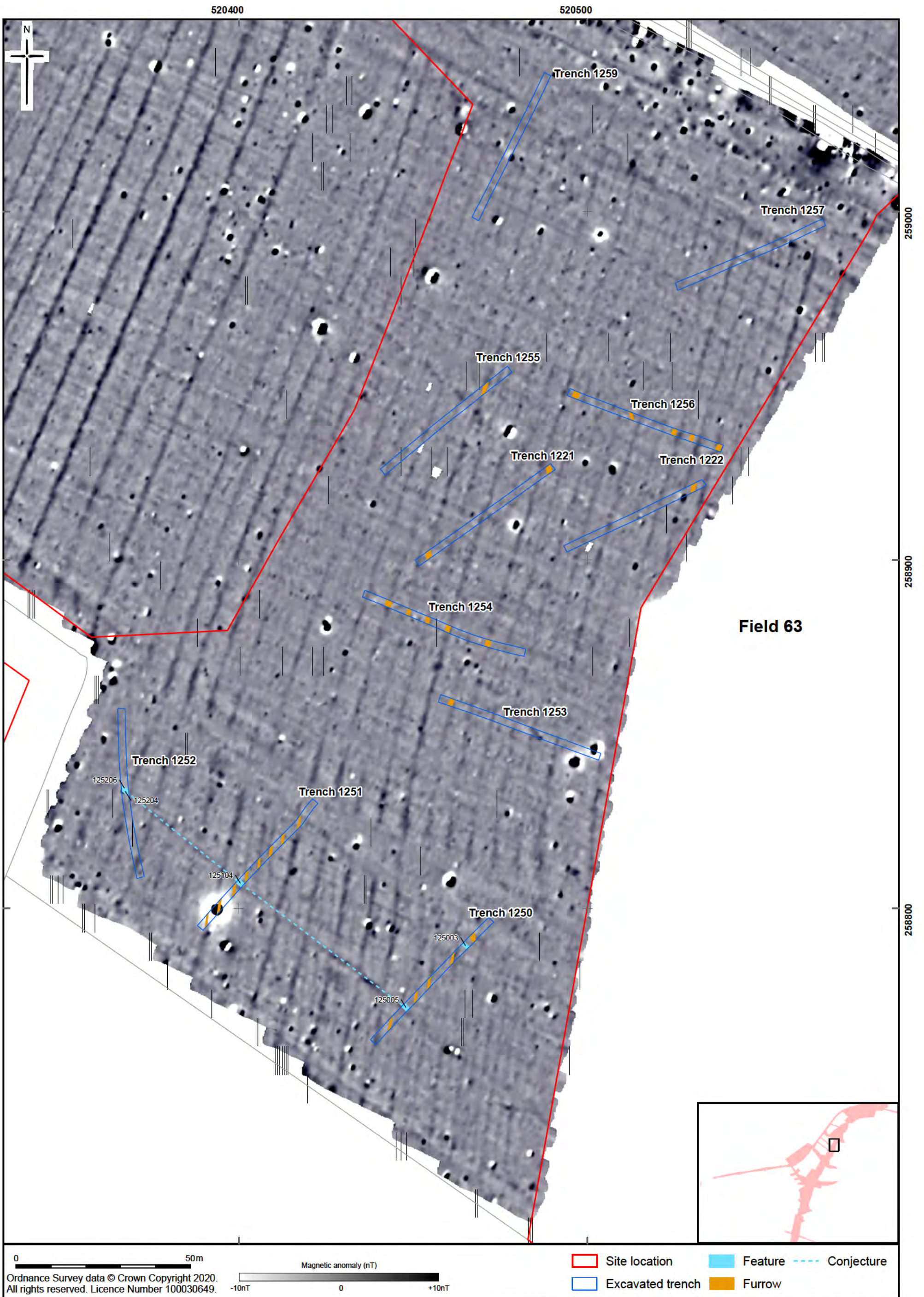
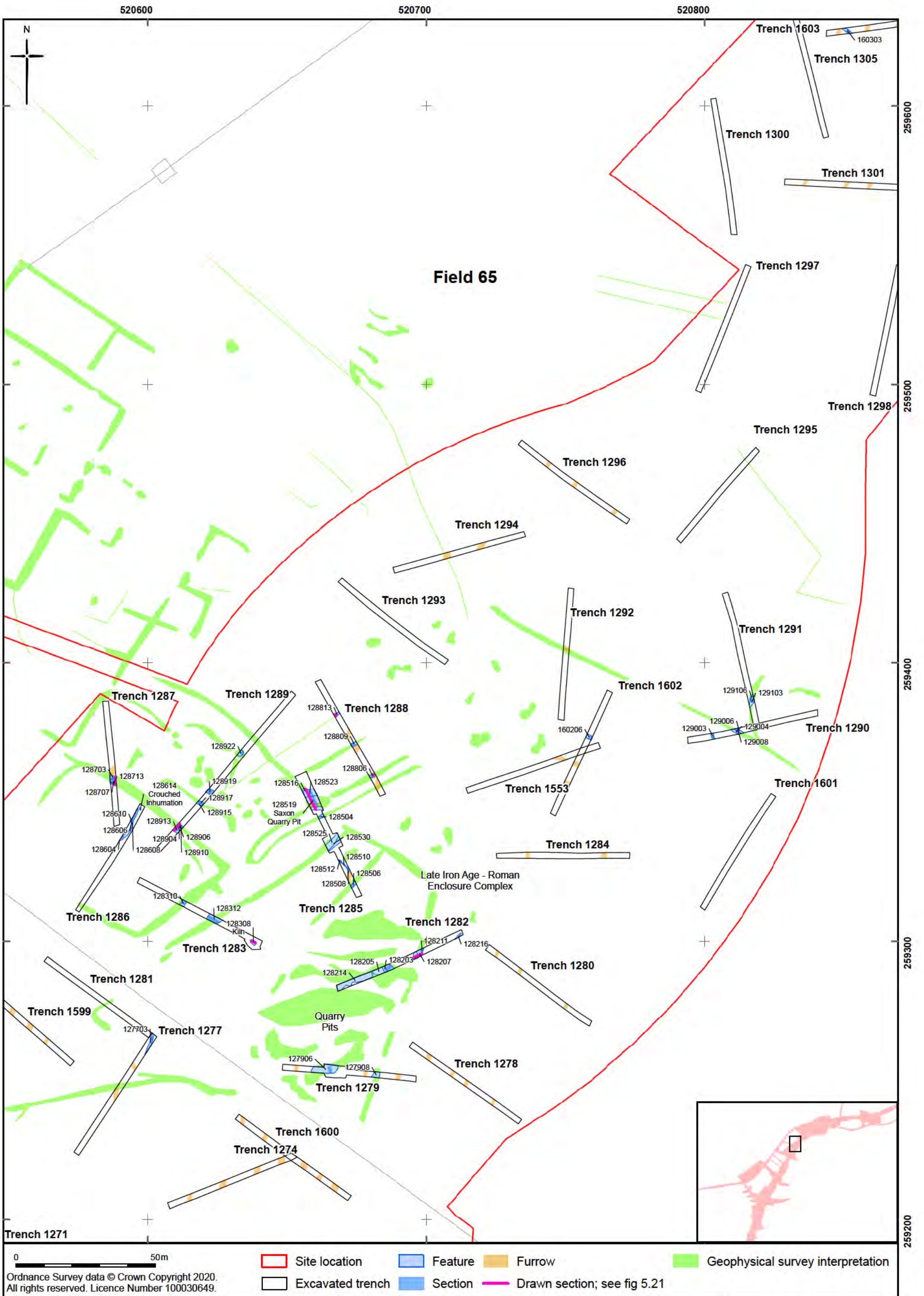
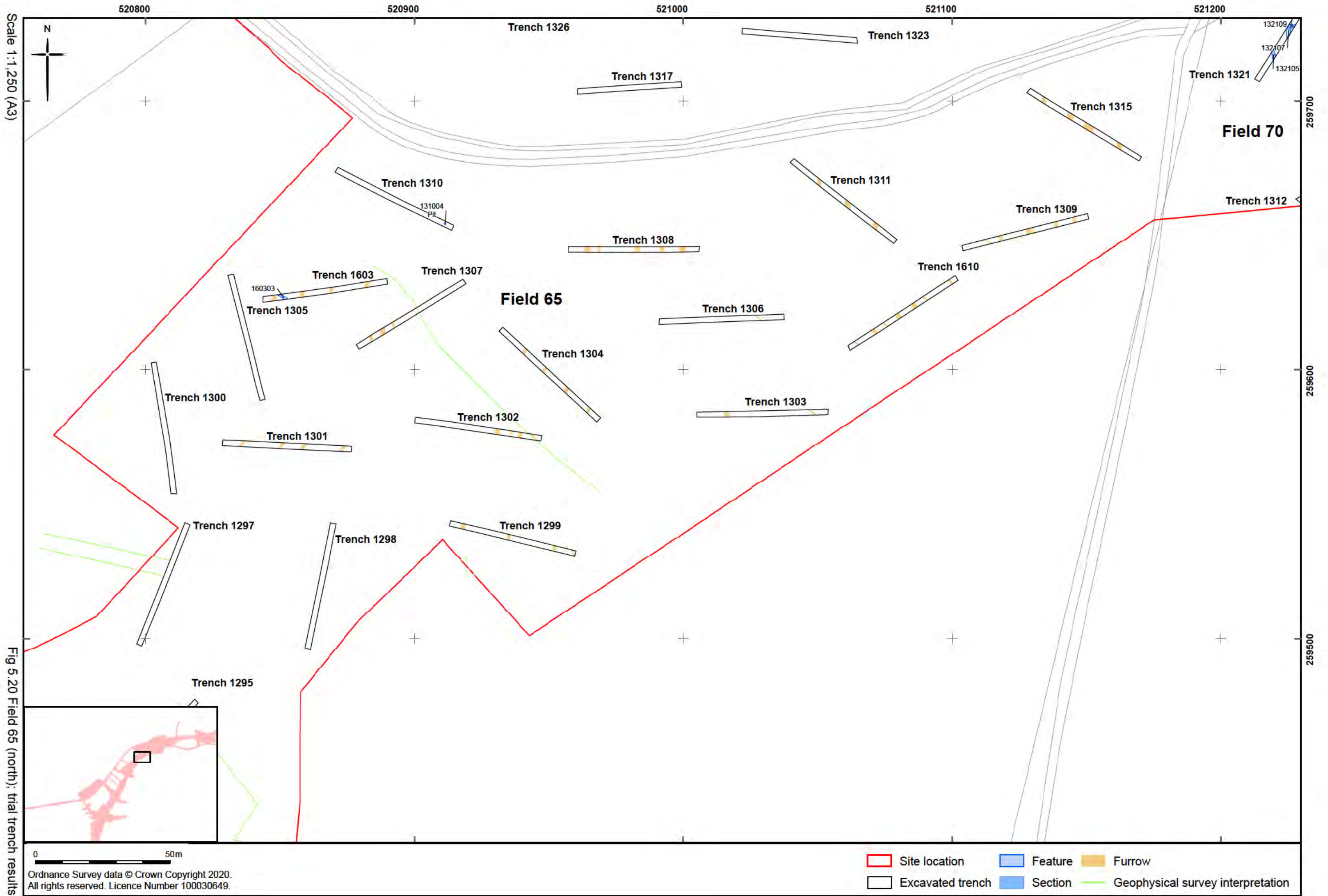


Fig 5.17 Field 63; trial trench results with geophysical survey results



Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

Fig 5.19 Field 65 (south); trial trench results



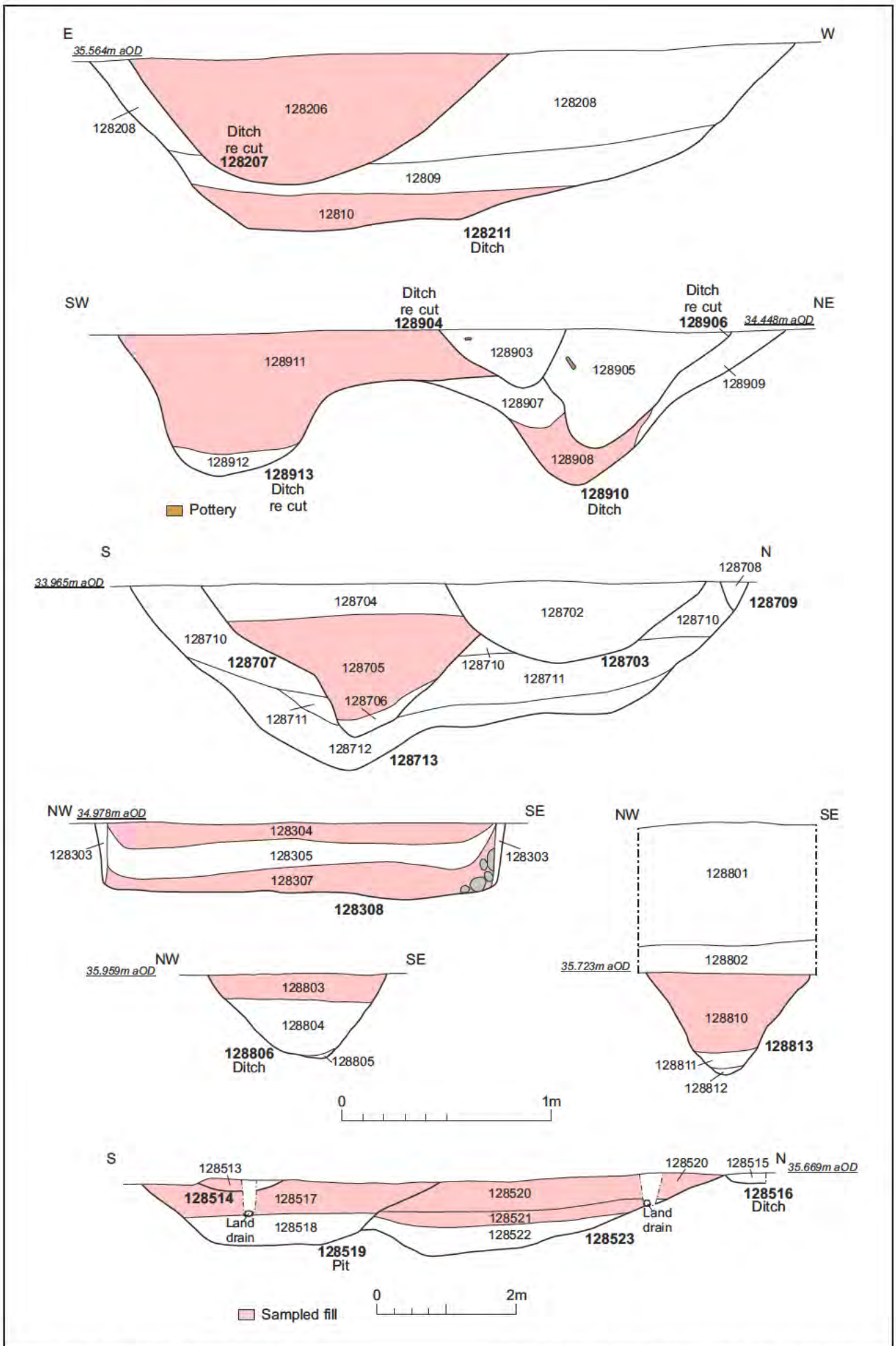
Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

Fig 5.20 Field 65 (north): trial trench results

0 50m

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- Site location
- Feature
- Furrow
- Excavated trench
- Section
- Geophysical survey interpretation



Scale 1:25 & 1:75 (128514-23)

Fig 5.21 Field 65; selected section drawings

Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

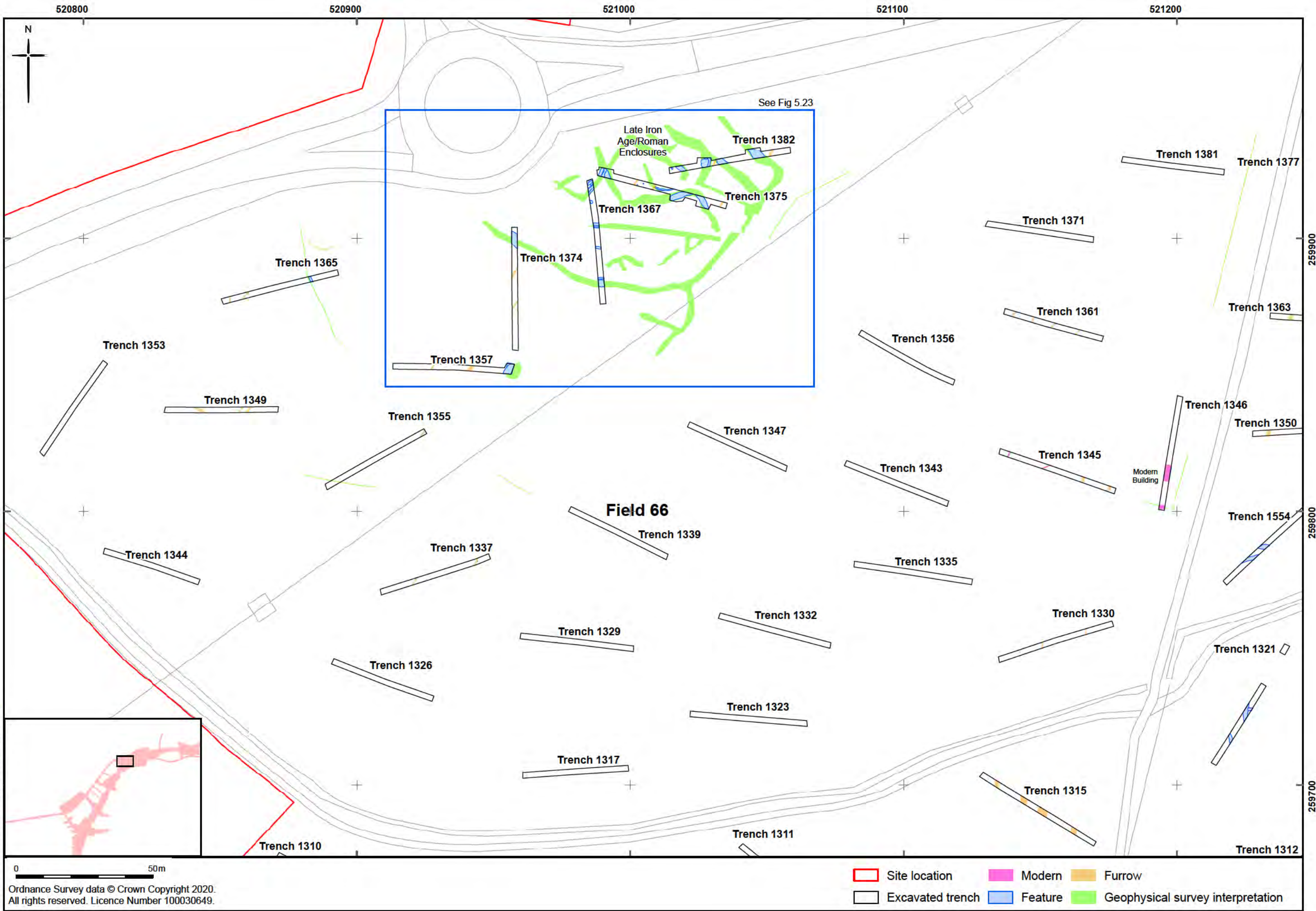


Fig 5.22 Field 66: trial trench results

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- ▭ Site location
- ▭ Modern
- ▭ Furrow
- Excavated trench
- ▭ Feature
- ▭ Geophysical survey interpretation

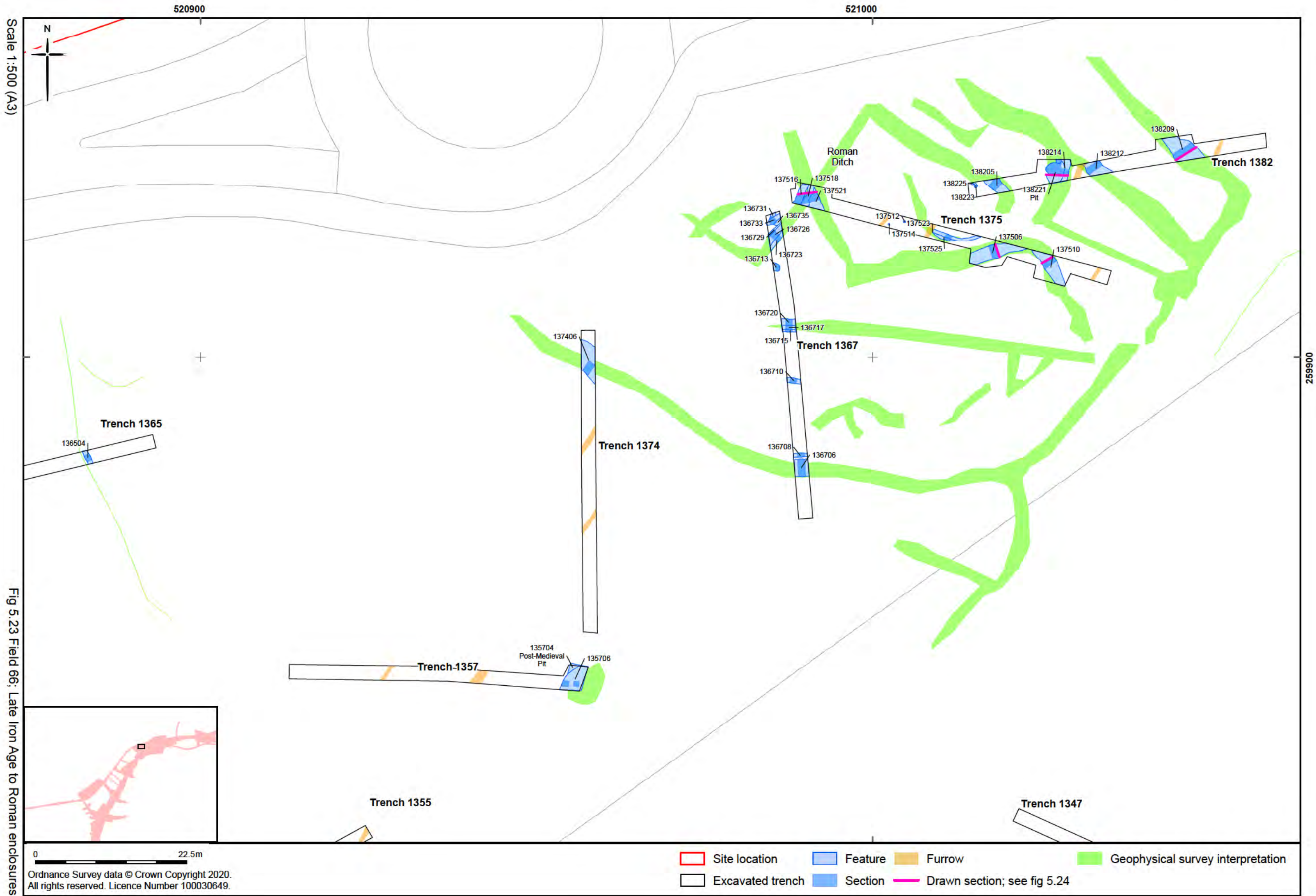
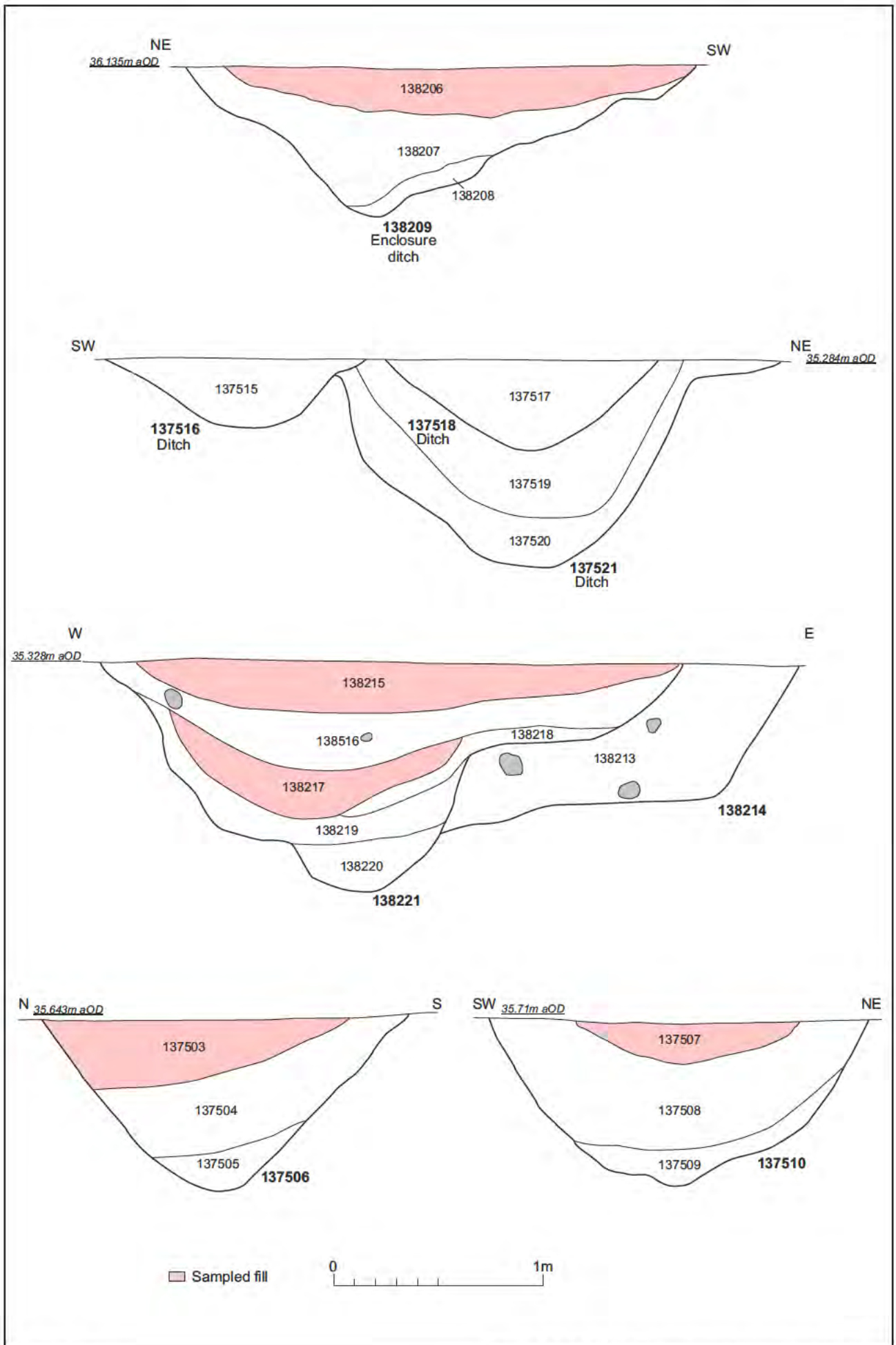


Fig 5.23 Field 66: Late Iron Age to Roman enclosures



Scale 1:25

Fig 5.24 Field 66; selected section drawings

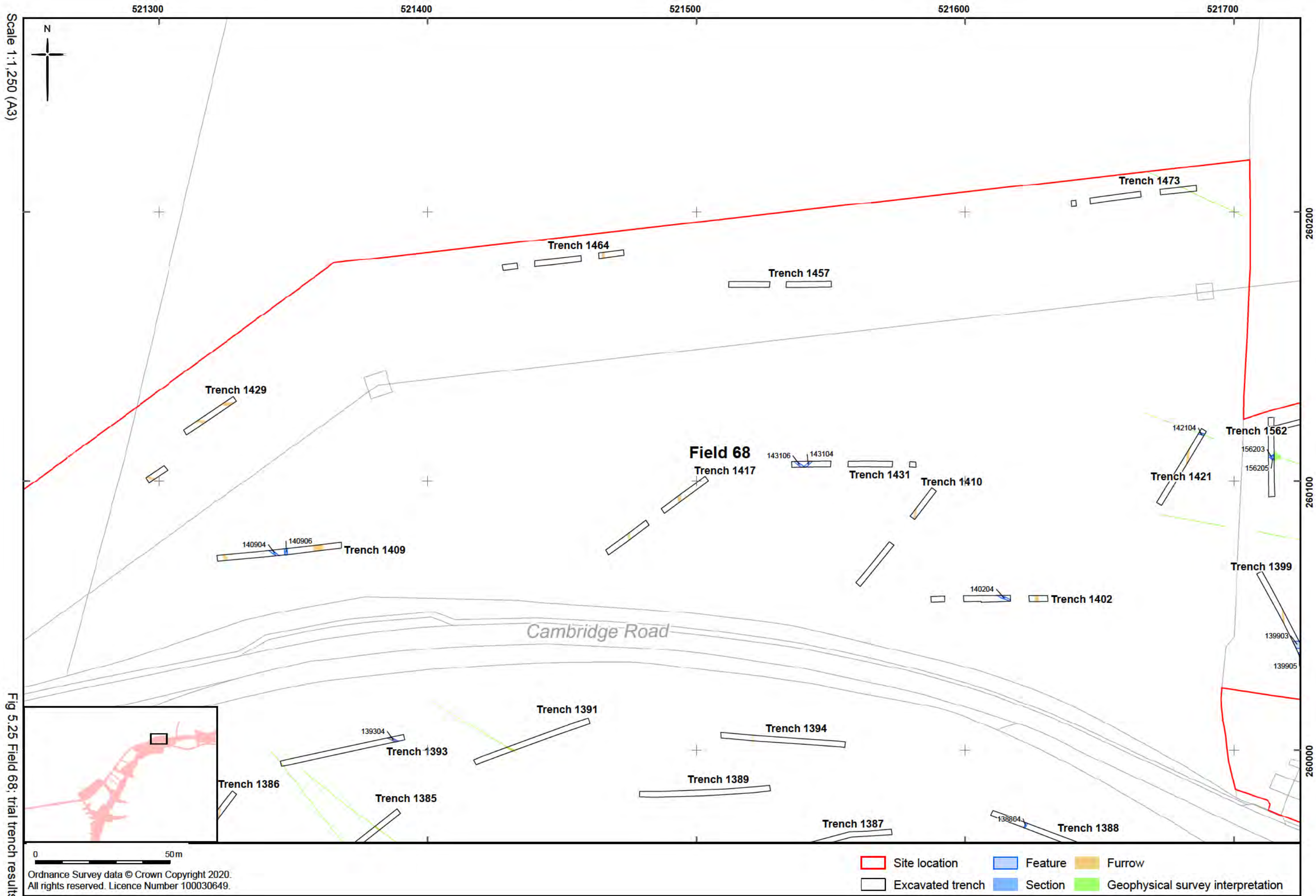


Fig 5.25 Field 68; trial trench results

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- Site location
- Excavated trench
- Feature
- Section
- Furrow
- Geophysical survey interpretation

Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

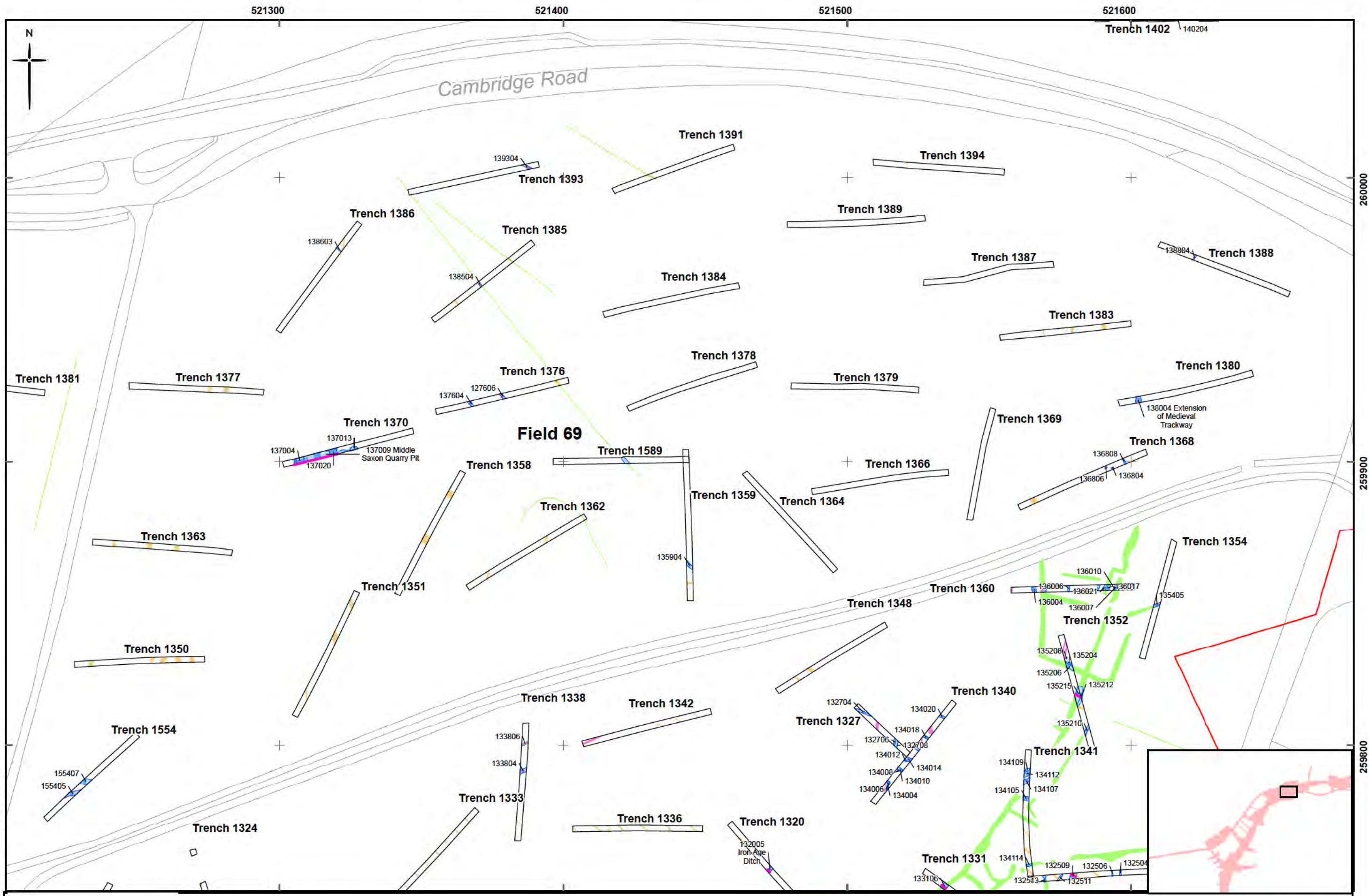
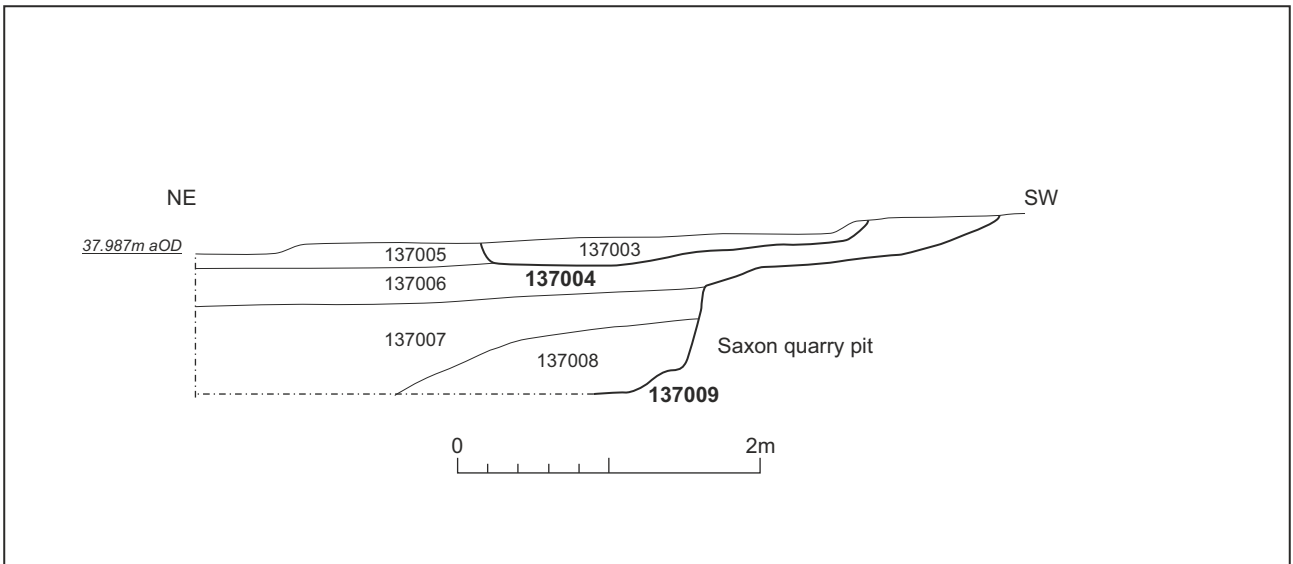


Fig 5.26 Field 69: trial trench results

0 50m

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Site location	Modern	Section	Drawn section; see fig 5.27
Excavated trench	Feature	Furrow	Geophysical survey interpretation



Scale 1:50

Fig 5.27 Field 69; drawing of section through quarry [137009]

Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

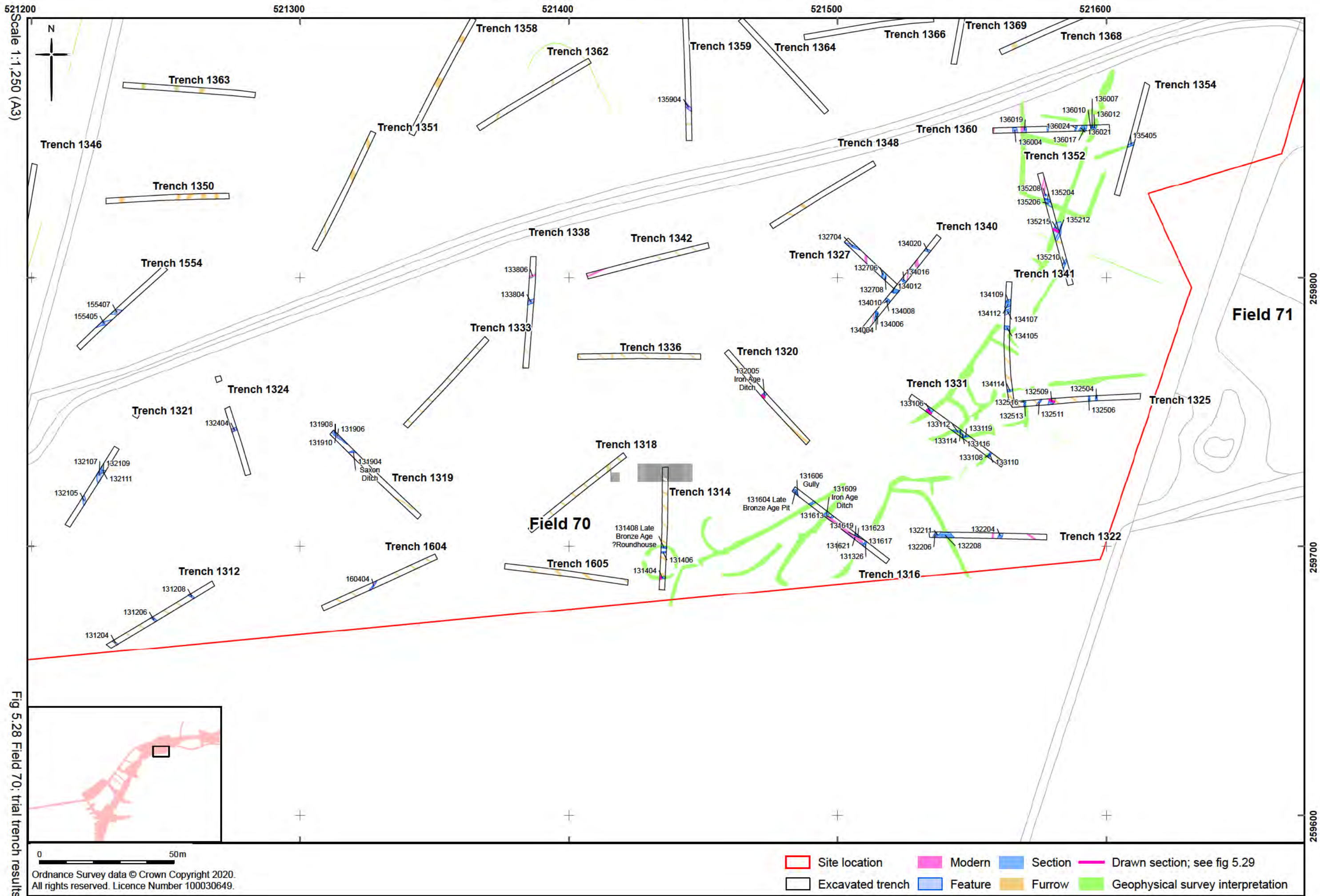
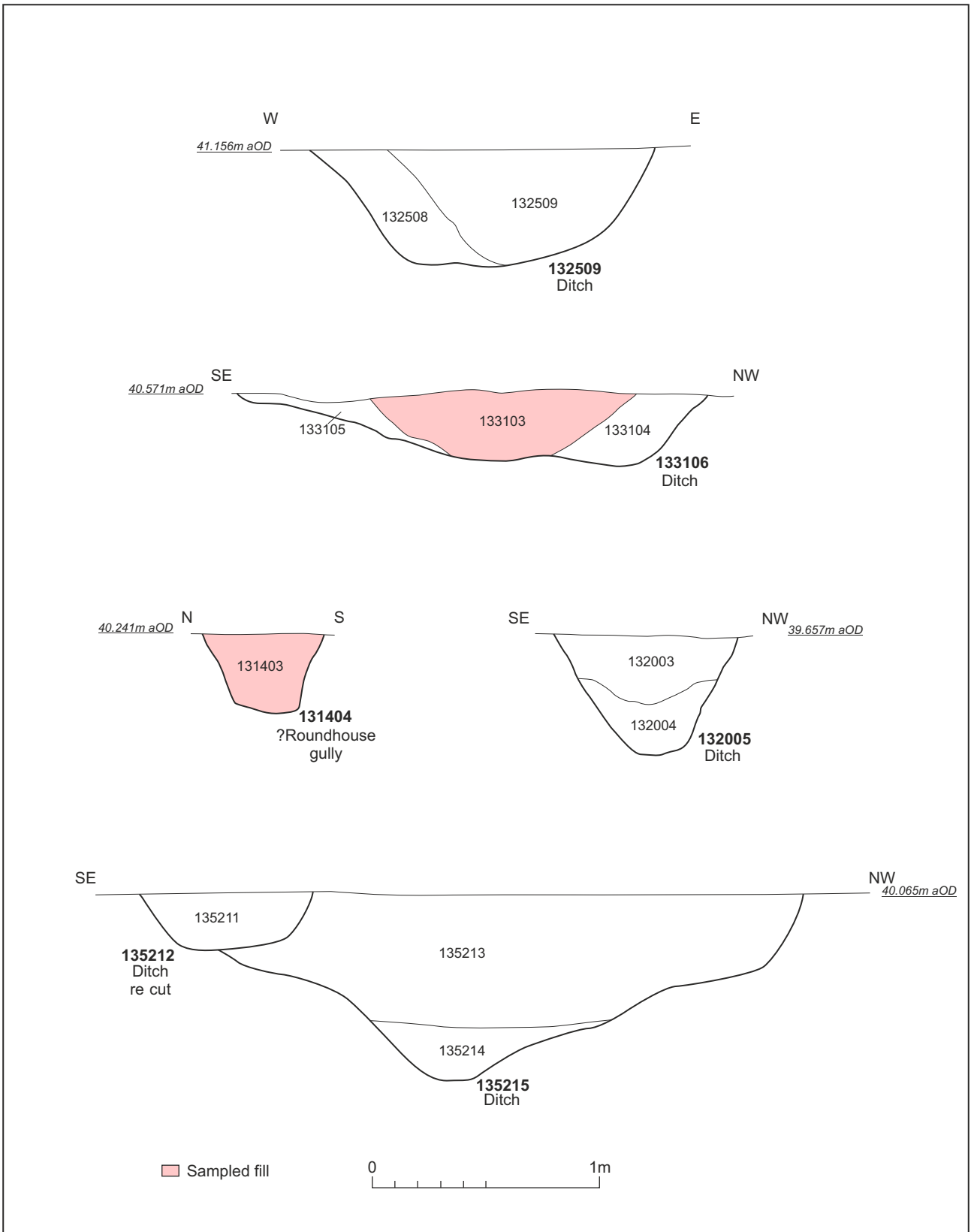


Fig 5.28 Field 70: trial trench results

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- Site location
- Modern
- Section
- Drawn section; see fig 5.29
- Excavated trench
- Feature
- Furrow
- Geophysical survey interpretation



Scale 1:25

Fig 5.29 Field 70; selected section drawings

Scale 1:500 (A3)

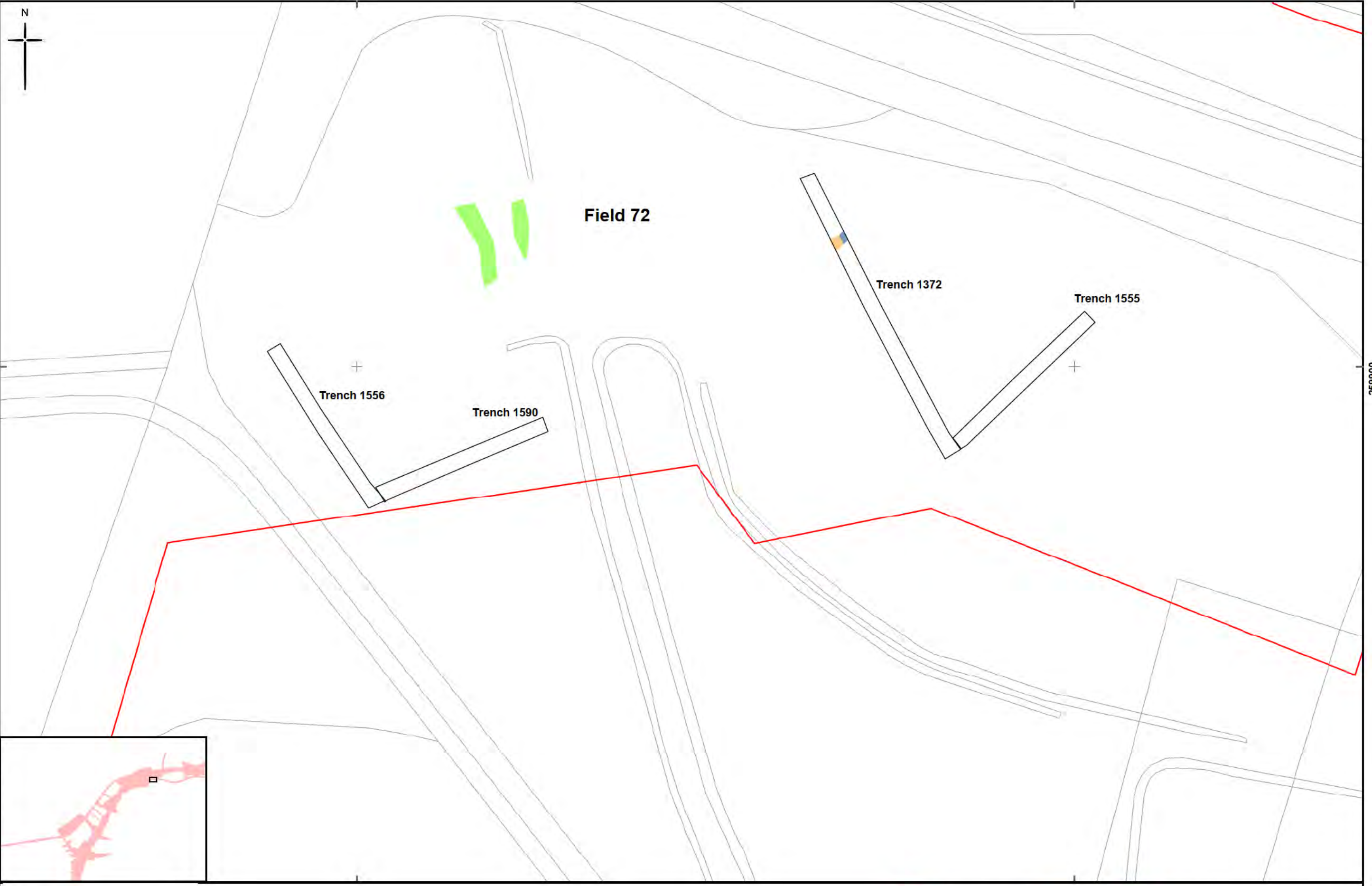


Fig 5.30 Field 72; trial trench results

0 22.5m

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- Site location
- Excavated trench
- Section
- Furrow
- Geophysical survey interpretation

Scale 1:1,000 (A3)

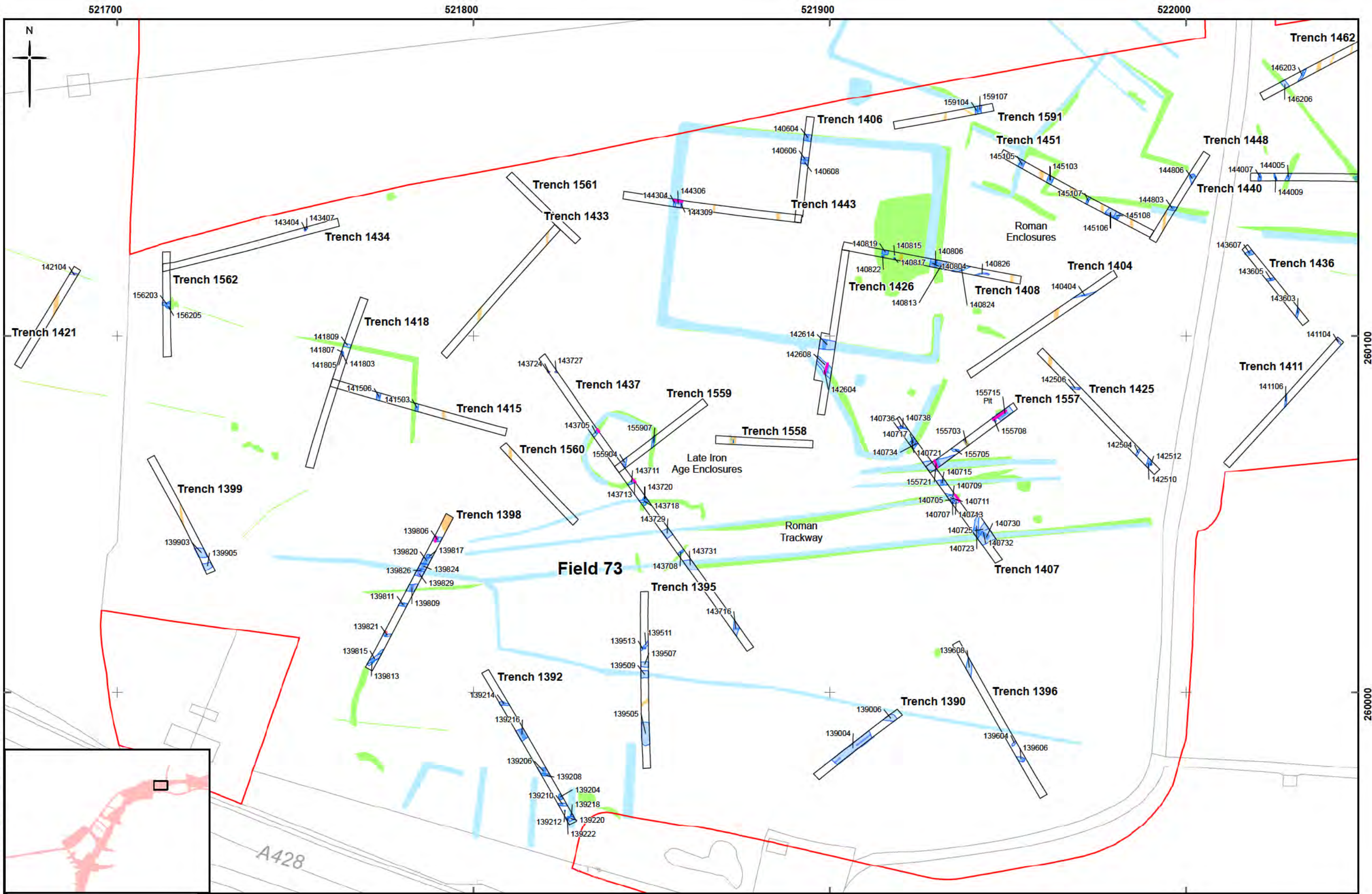
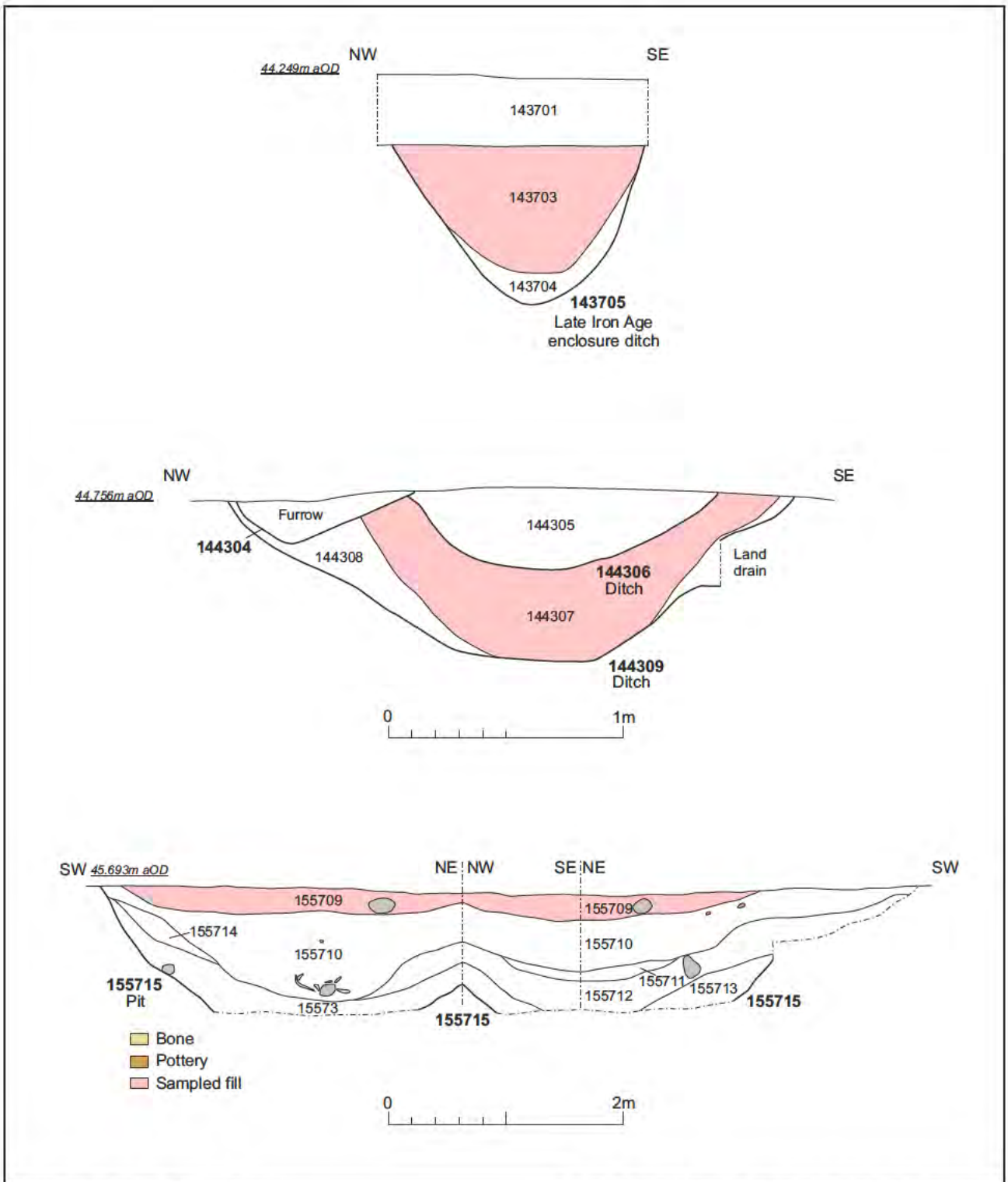


Fig 5.31 Field 73: trial trench results

0 45m

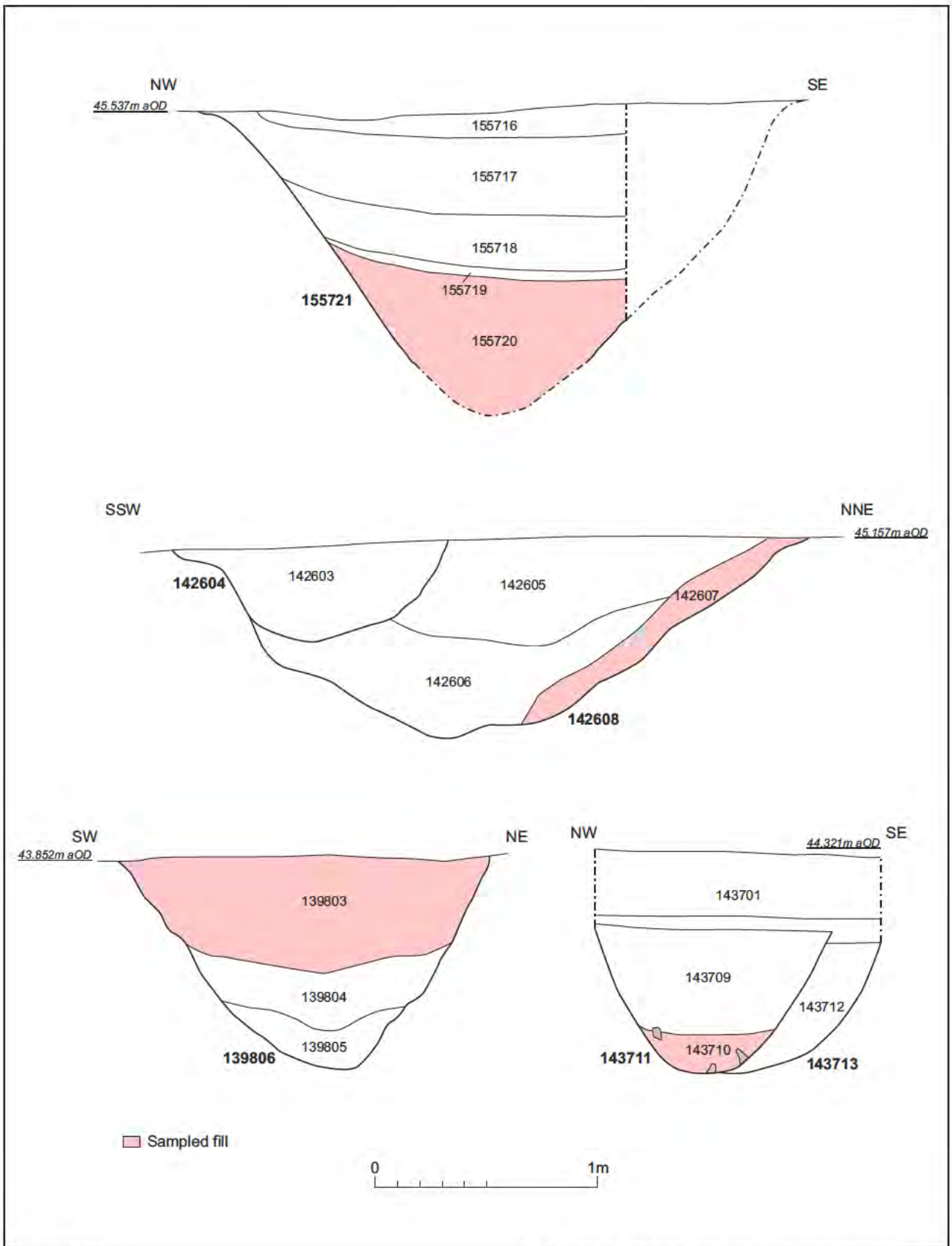
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- Site location
- Excavated trench
- Feature
- Section
- Furrow
- Drawn section; see figs 5.32 & 5.33
- LIDAR interpretation
- Geophysical survey interpretation



Scale 1:25 & 1:50 (155715)

Fig 5.32 Field 73; selected section drawings



Scale 1:25

Fig 5.33 Field 73; selected section drawings

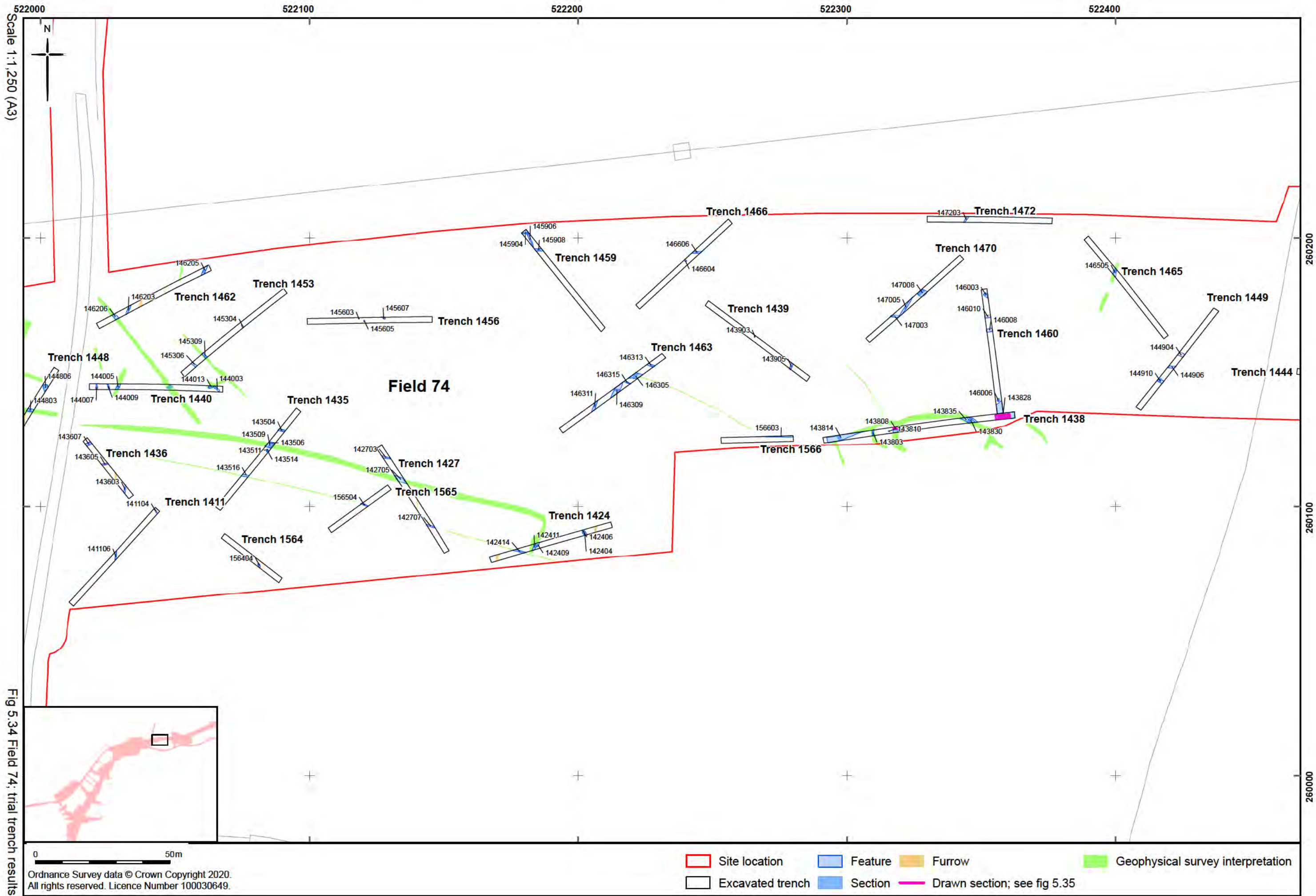
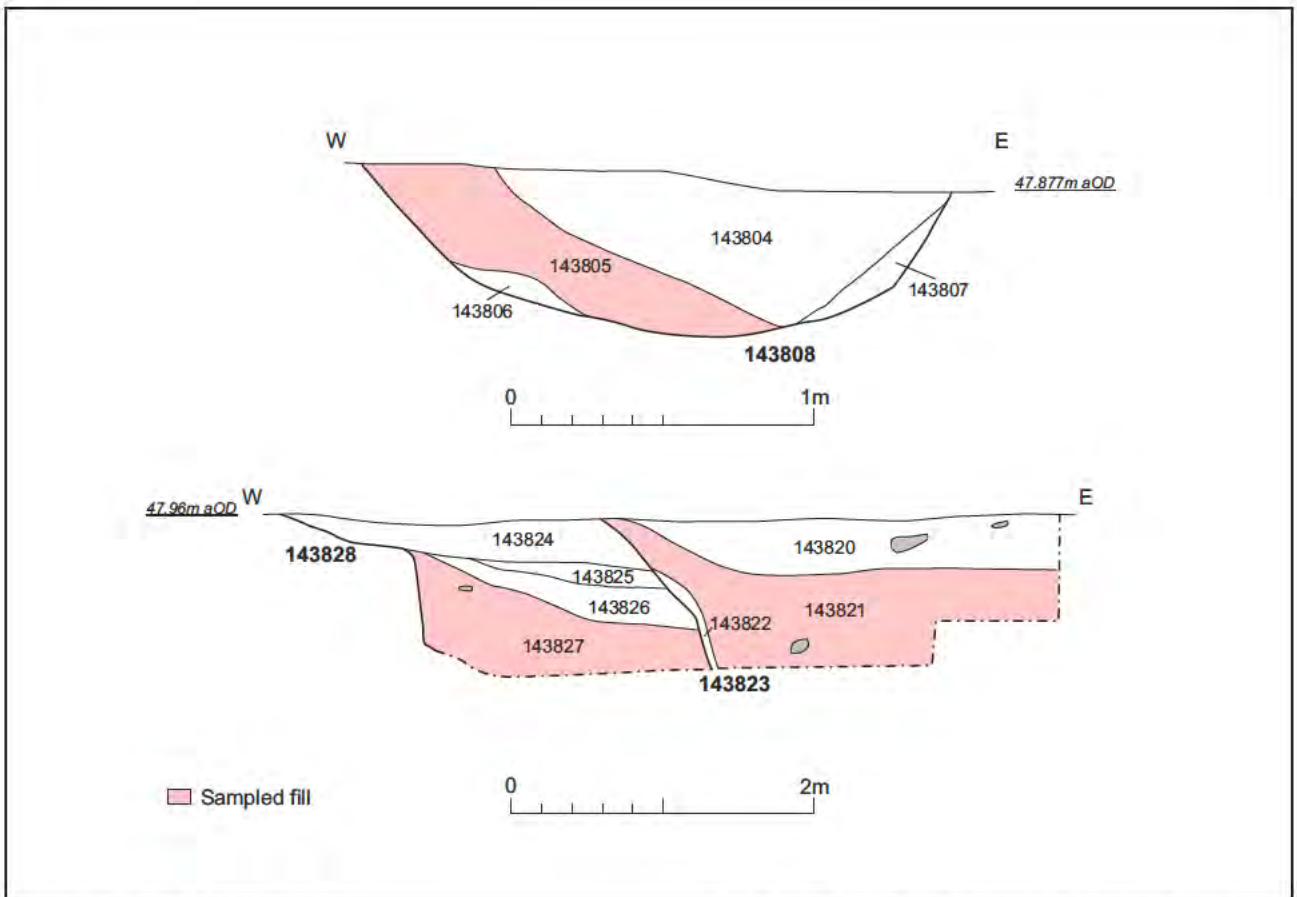
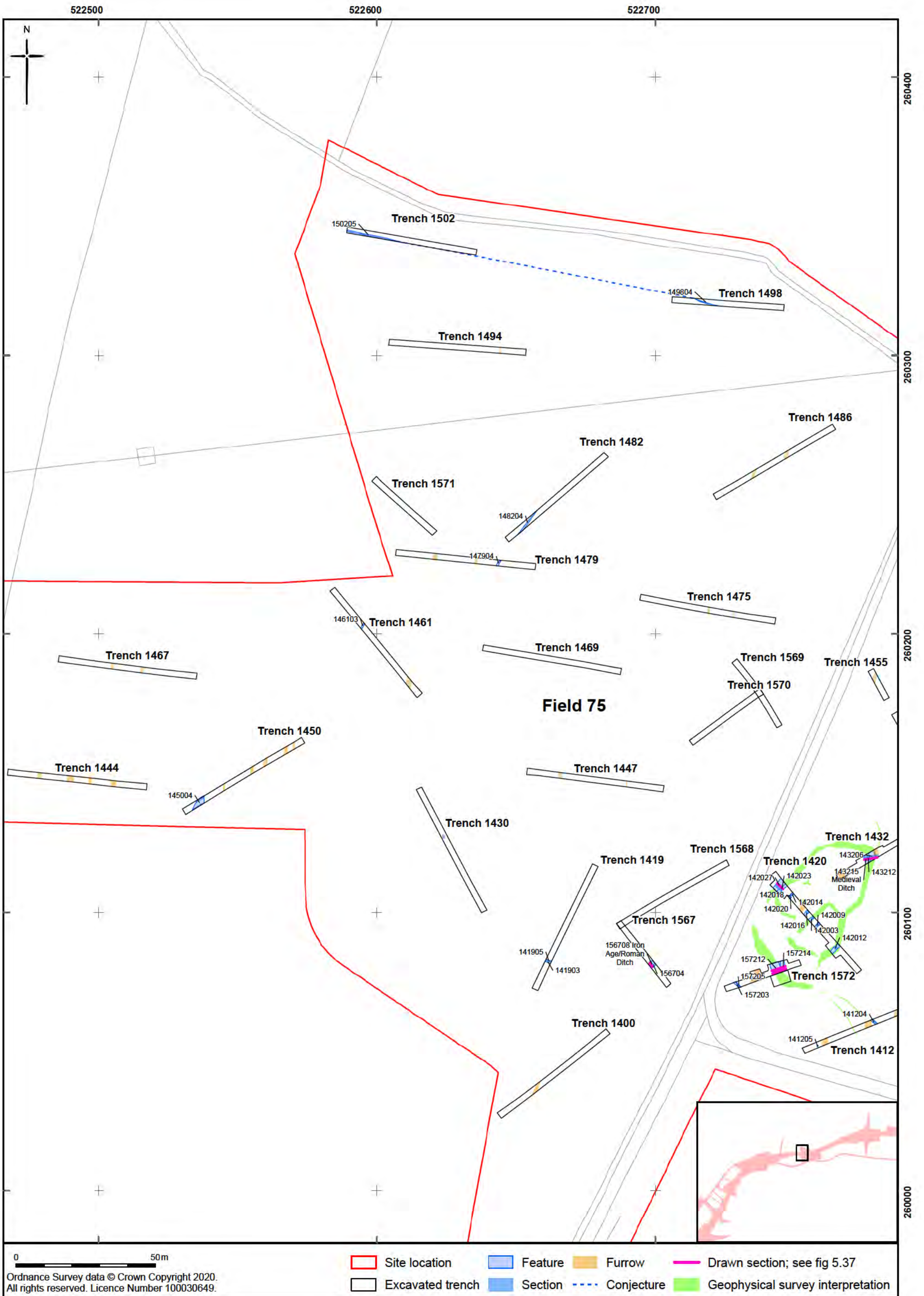


Fig 5.34 Field 74: trial trench results



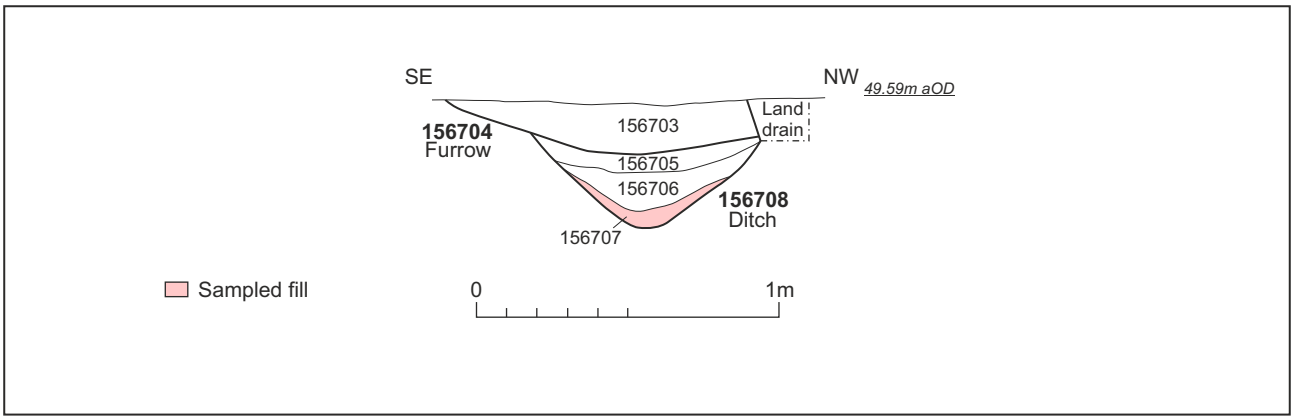
Scale 1:25 & 1:50 (143828)

Fig 5.35 Field 74; selected section drawings



Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

Fig 5.36 Field 75; trial trench results



Scale 1:25

Fig 5.37 Field 75; drawing of section through ditch [156708]

Scale 1:1,250 (A3)

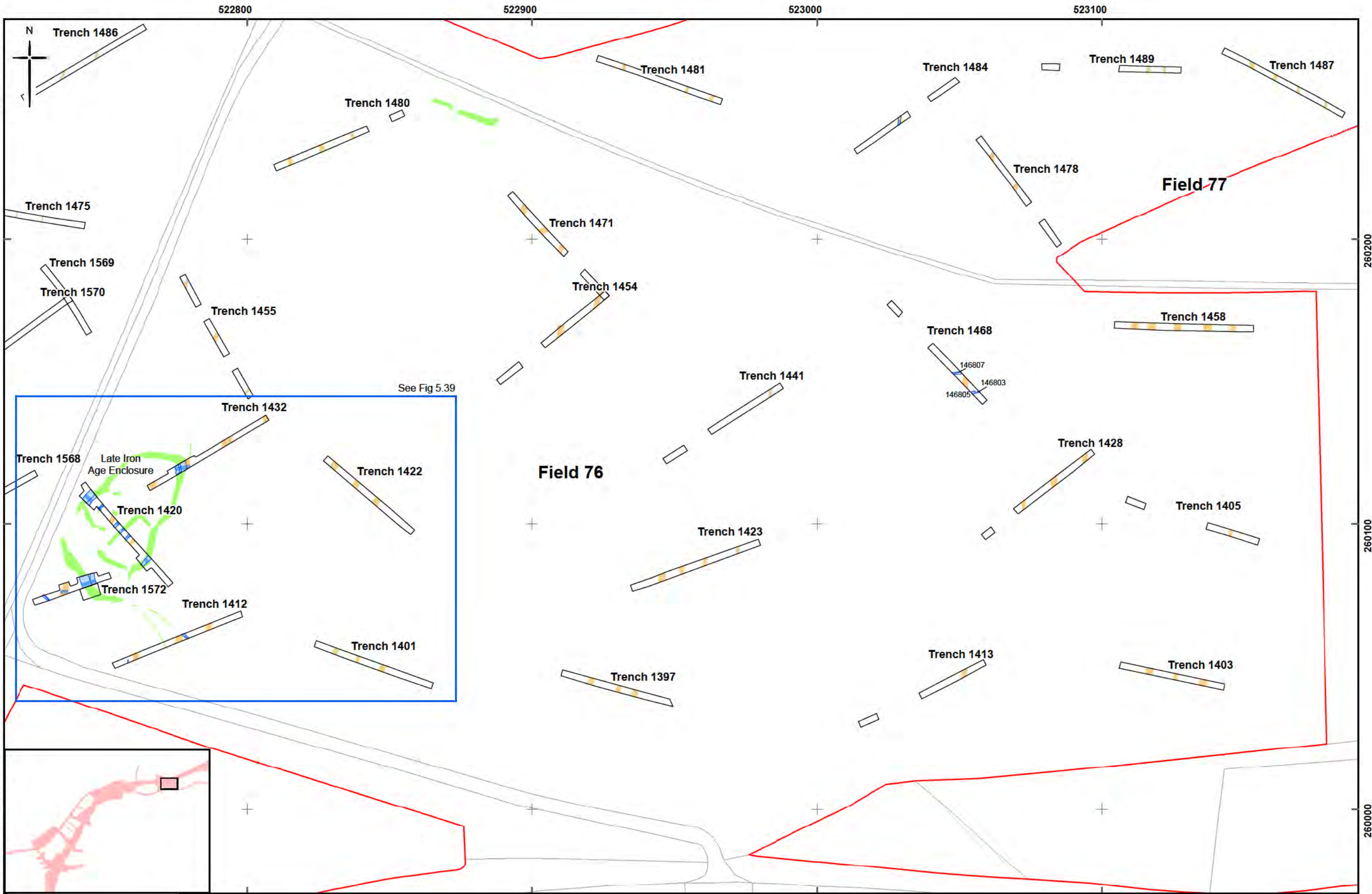


Fig 5.38 Field 76; trial trench results

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- Site location
- Feature
- Furrow
- Excavated trench
- Section
- Geophysical survey interpretation

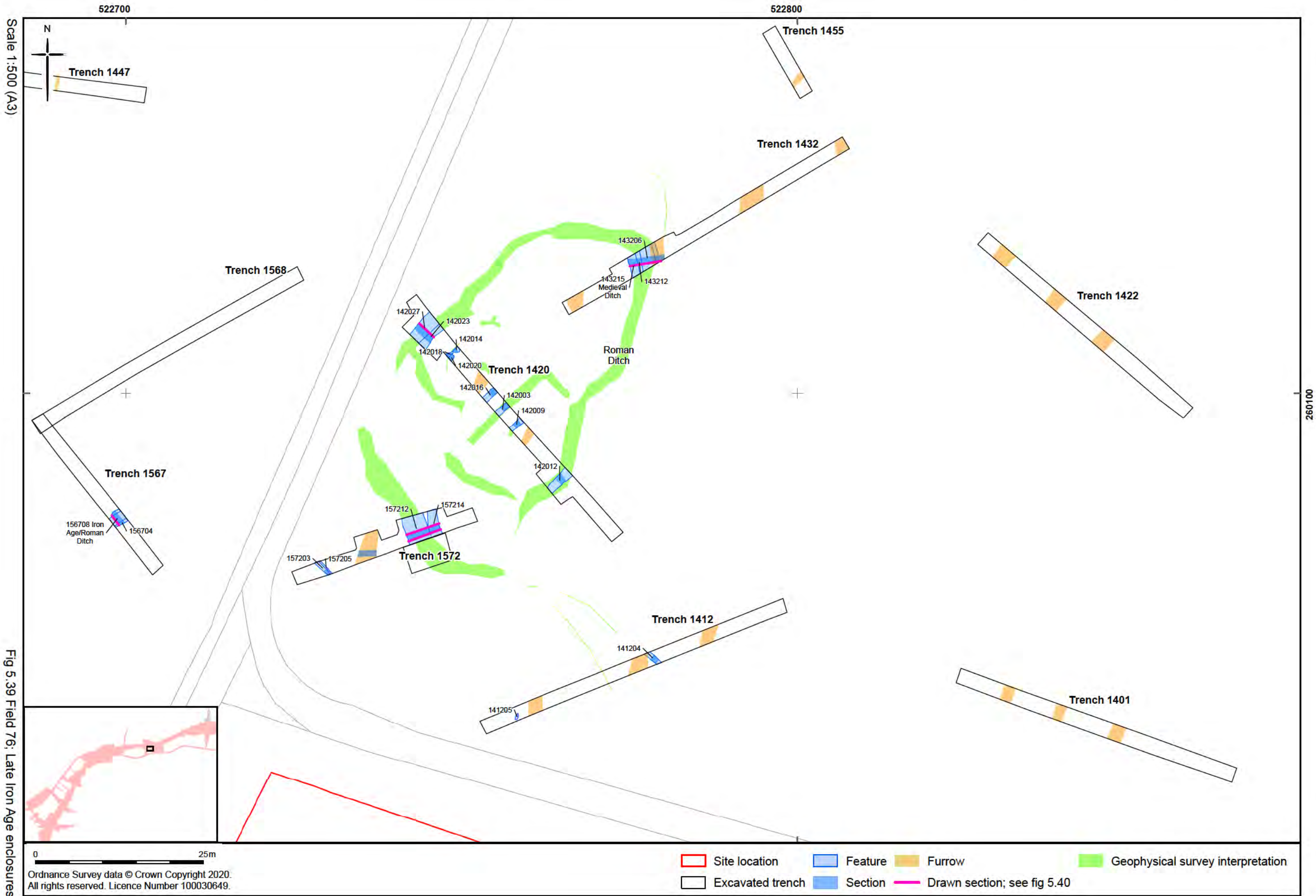
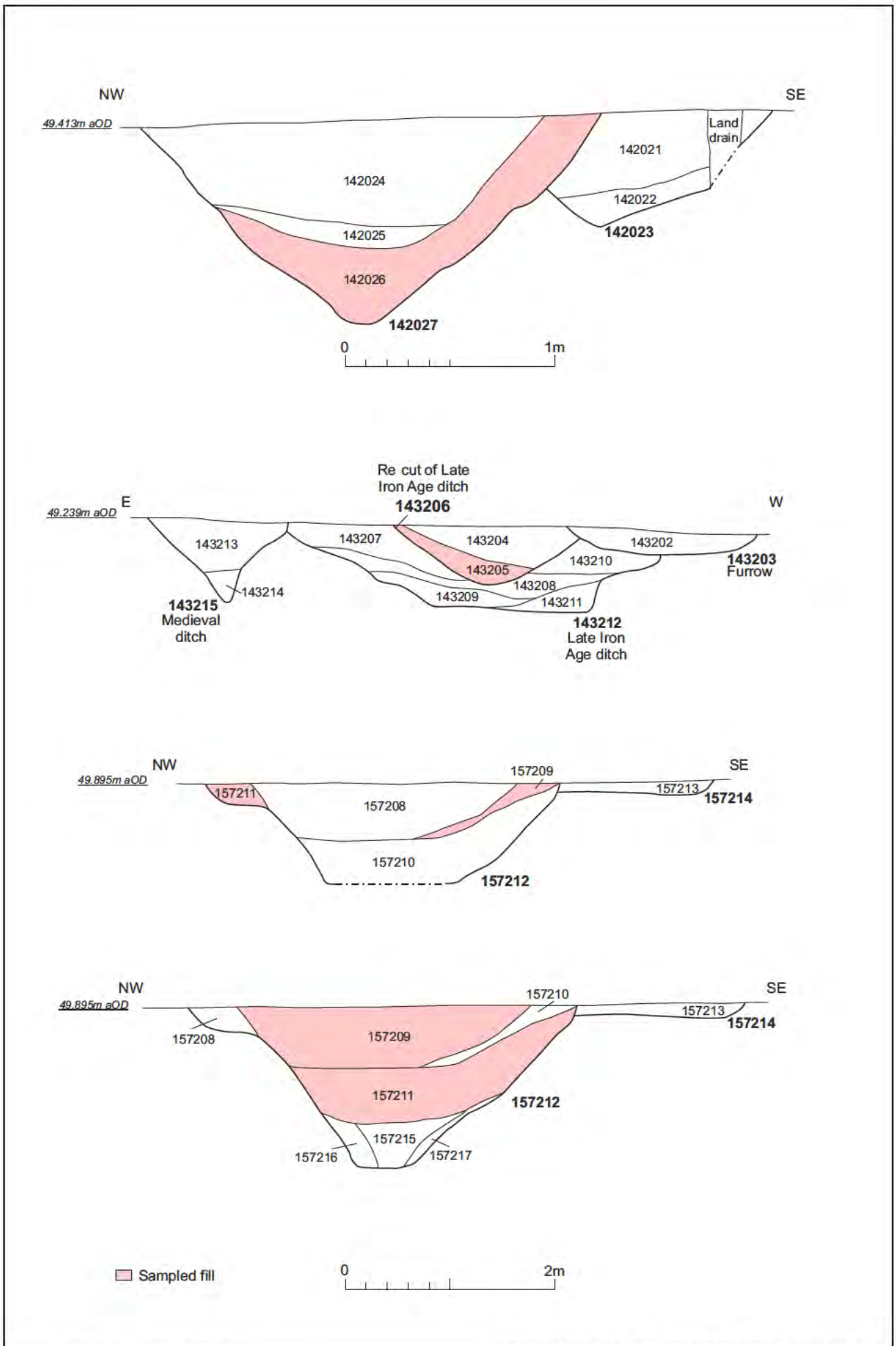


Fig 5.39 Field 76: Late Iron Age enclosures

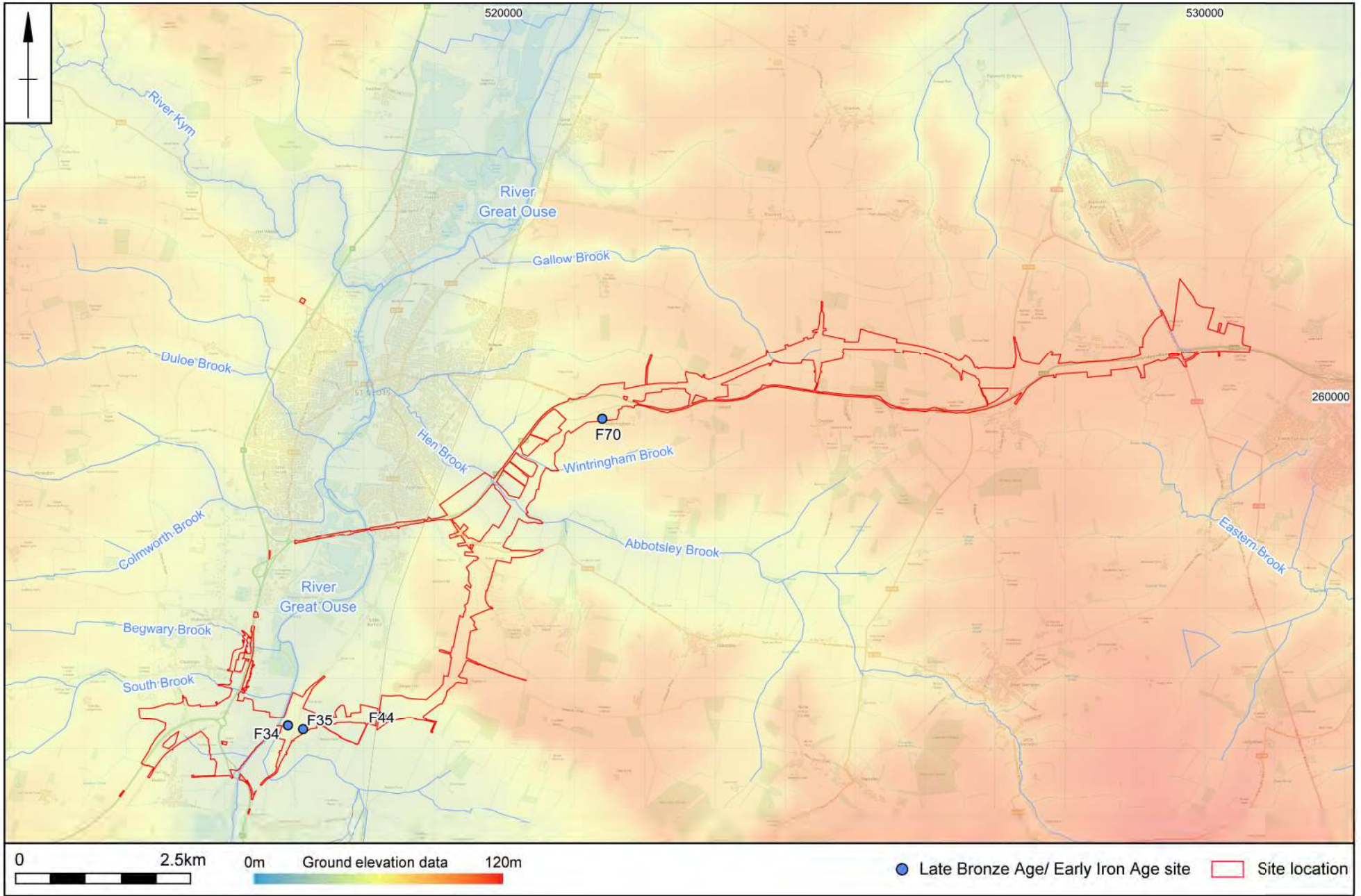


Scale 1:25 (142027) & 1:50

Fig 5.40 Field 76; selected section drawings

Scale 1:75000 (A4)

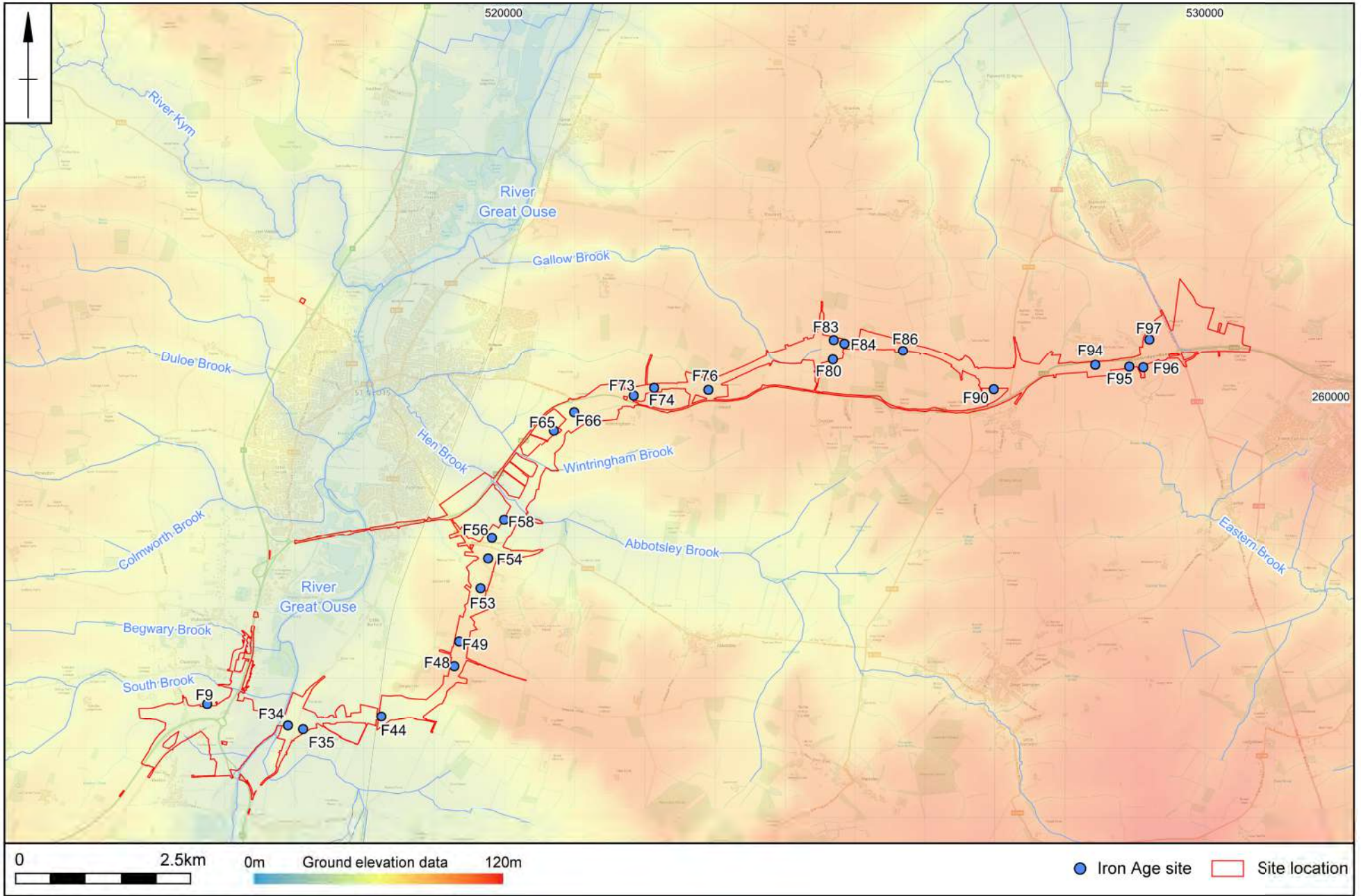
Fig 7.1: Distribution of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age sites



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Scale 1:75000 (A4)

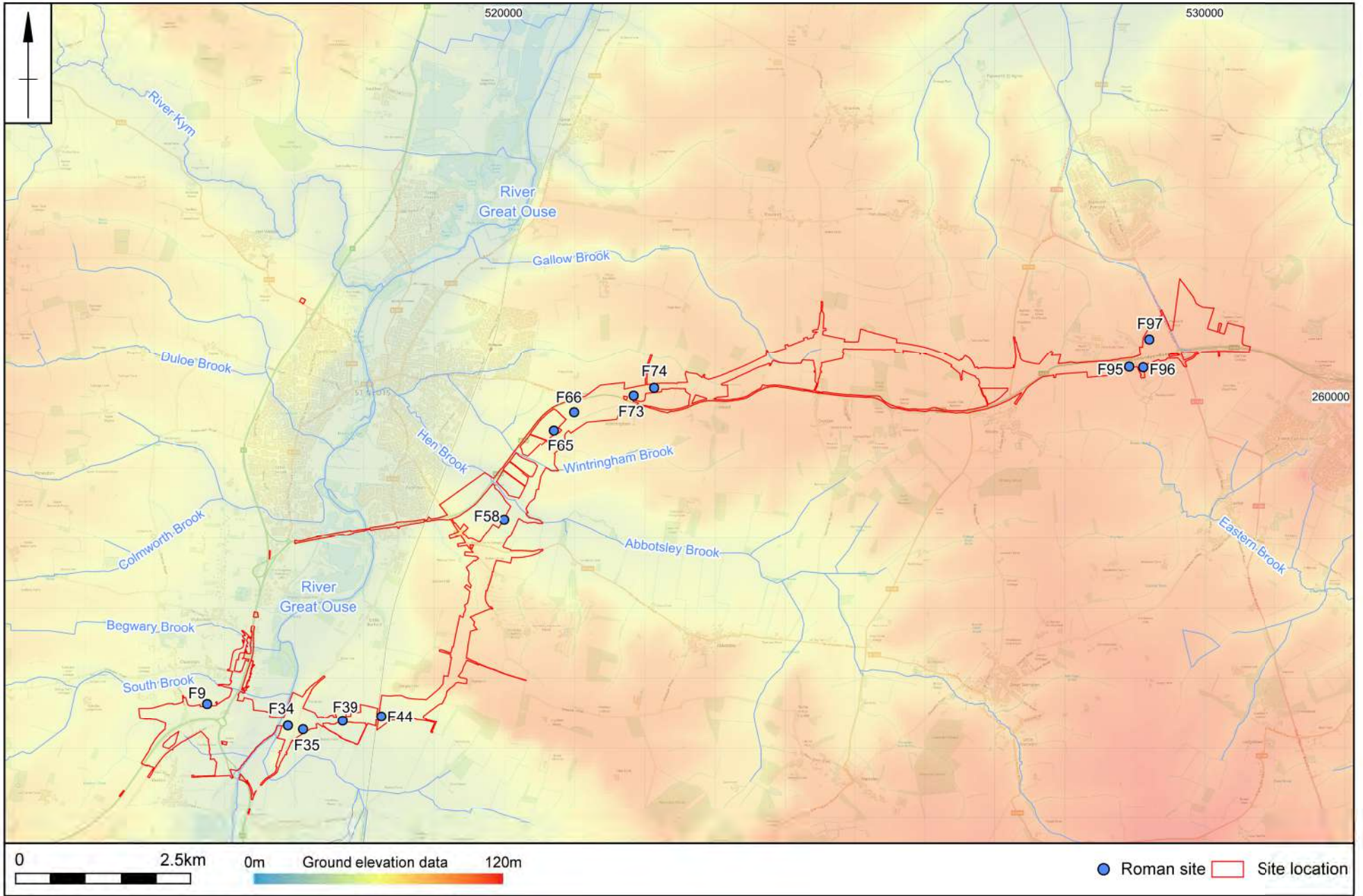
Fig 7.2: Distribution of Iron Age sites



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Scale 1:75000 (A4)

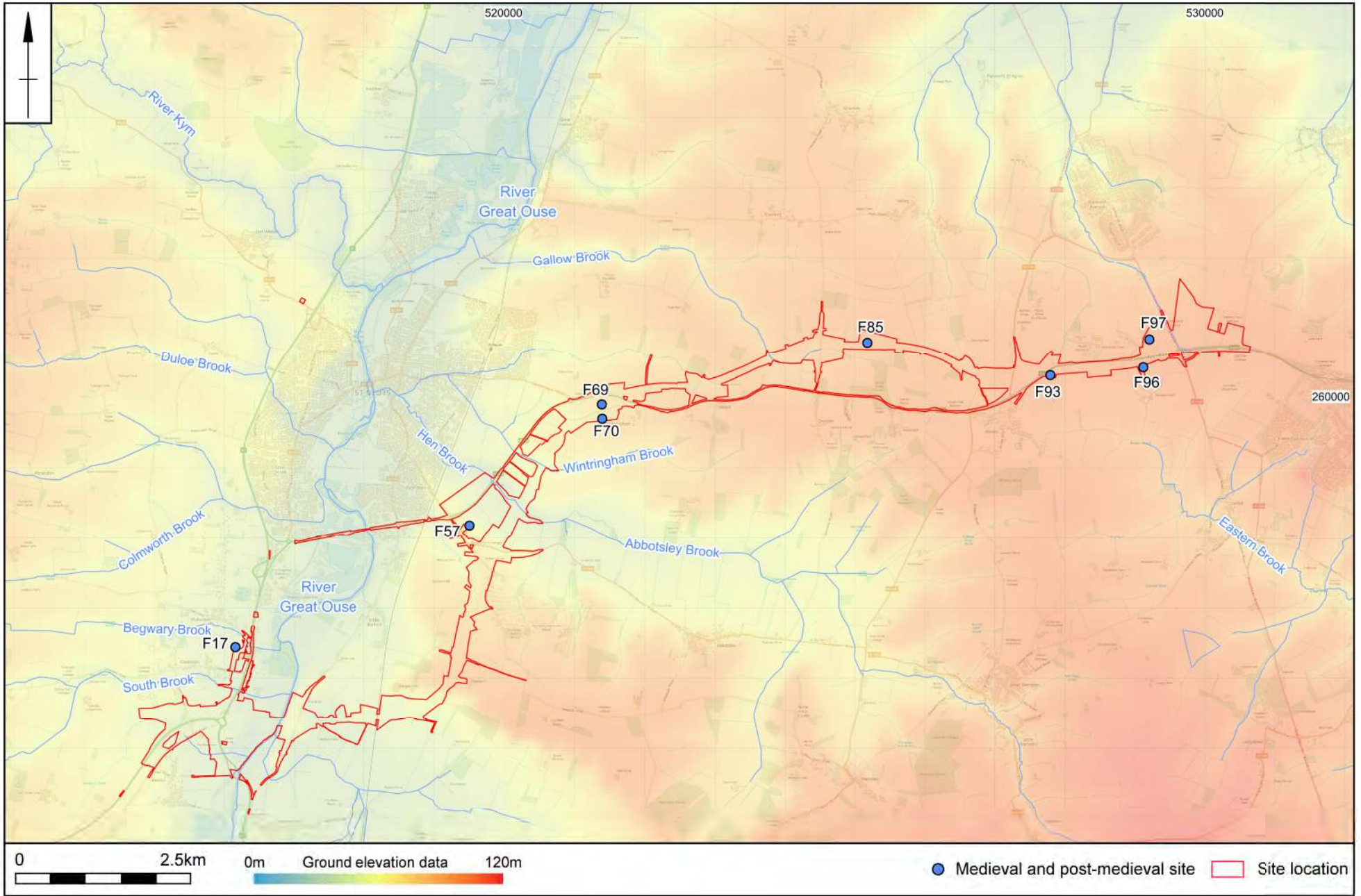
Fig 7.3: Distribution of Roman sites



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Scale 1:75000 (A4)

Fig 7.4: Distribution of medieval and post-medieval sites



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