

A428 Black Cat to Caxton Gibbet improvements

TR010044

Volume 6

6.3 Environmental Statement

Appendix 6.9: Summary Table

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 6.9: Summary Table

Regulation Reference:	Regulation 5(2)(a)
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1 Summary table

1.1 Archaeology summary table

1.1.1 **Table 1-1** presents details of the sites identified during the cultural heritage assessment, reported in **Chapter 6, Cultural Heritage** of the Environmental Statement [TR010044/APP/6.1].

Table 1-1: Summary table of archaeological sites

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
1	None.	No previous investigation.	Two parallel linear ditches cross the centre of the field running north-east to south-west. They are thought to define a trackway, which points towards to the Round Hill bowl barrow scheduled monument. A ditch at the southern corner of the field is likely part of an enclosure of ring ditch.	None.	None. The area is now outside of the Order Limits.	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. The deposits may hold some archaeological significance relating to settlement activity and land use in the wider area.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
2	13413 – Evidence for Saxon occupation comprising one probable structure identified during trial trenching. The remains consisted of three roughly parallel gullies and 11 pits or postholes, four of which may make a rectangular structure. One of the larger pits is also thought to represent the southern end of a Grubenhaus.	No previous investigation.	No archaeological features were recorded on the geophysical survey.	None.	Two evaluation trenches (195, 526) undertaken. No archaeological features identified. Natural substrate identified directly below 0.35 – 0.45m of topsoil.	Evidence for Saxon (early medieval) occupation is attested by a single probable structure identified during trial trenching located within the centre of the extant highway adjacent to F2. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits to be identified as the deposits will have been lost during previous construction. Any deposits found would be of archaeological significance due to the information they could contribute to the landscape of the early medieval period. No identified association with features in adjacent fields.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
3	None.	<p>EBB687; EBB688– An evaluation and excavation for the A421/A428 Great Barford Bypass.</p> <p>Evaluation, comprising geophysical survey, field walking, and trial trenching, led to the excavation of nine sites along the 7.7km corridor. Remains include early prehistoric flint scatters and occasional features. Agricultural settlement activity of the middle Iron Age into the Romano-British period and small dispersed medieval settlements and farms.</p>	<p>A pattern of ditches defining part of a sub-rectilinear enclosure complex with a possible trackway along the western edge. This is thought to be a continuation of the Iron Age/ Roman enclosure to the north.</p>	None.	<p>Sixteen trenches were excavated in Field 3. Ditches and enclosures, identified through geophysical survey, are considered to be part of the Roman site excavated as part of the A421.</p> <p>A rectilinear enclosure aligned north–south, occupies the southern half of the field. Two smaller internal enclosures were also recorded. A further sub-square enclosure was present in the south-east corner of the field. All are considered to be of Late Iron Age and Roman date.</p> <p>Features associated with ridge and furrow and remnants of a farm track were recorded. These are medieval/post-medieval in date.</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value.</p> <p>Significant Iron Age/Roman enclosures located adjacent to a complex settlement of high value. There is potential for other archaeological deposits of these date to be identified.</p> <p>Results from the geophysical survey have been broadly accurate with the location of archaeology recorded during evaluation trenching.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
4	8810 – Former site of a destroyed post-medieval mile post.	<p>EBB687; EBB688 – An evaluation and excavation for the A421/A428 Great Barford Bypass.</p> <p>Evaluation, comprising geophysical survey, field walking, and trial trenching, led to the excavation of nine sites along the 7.7km corridor. Remains include early prehistoric flint scatters and occasional features. Agricultural settlement activity of the middle Iron Age into the Romano-British period and small dispersed medieval settlements and farms.</p>	No geophysical survey. Land was not suitable and previously disturbed.	None.	None.	None due to previous disturbance.
5	None.	<p>EBB687; EBB688 – An evaluation and excavation for the A421/A428 Great Barford Bypass.</p> <p>Evaluation, comprising geophysical survey, field walking, and trial</p>	A curving length of ditch in the north-east part of the field of unknown date and function. There are several other weak anomalies which	None.	Seven evaluation trenches excavated during Phase 1 and 36 during Phase 3. No archaeological features identified at Phase 1. Natural substrate	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value.</p> <p>Further evaluation of the medieval and post-medieval manufacturing remains may contribute to the understanding of</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		trenching, led to the excavation of nine sites along the 7.7km corridor. Remains include early prehistoric flint scatters and occasional features. Agricultural settlement activity of the middle Iron Age into the Romano-British period and small dispersed medieval settlements and farms.	may represent ditches.		identified directly below 0.25-0.4m of topsoil. Phase 3 identified an isolated curvilinear ditch in the corner of the field dating to the Iron Age. Two sub-square kilns were recorded and dated to the 18 th or 19 th century. A large area of extraction adjacent indicates the use of the local clay for the production of brick or tile. A cluster of small sub-rectangular pits, believed to relate to the manufacturing process, were also recorded. Early medieval pottery was identified.	the processes during this period.
6	None.	EBB687; EBB688 – An evaluation and excavation for the A421/A428 Great Barford Bypass. Evaluation, comprising geophysical survey, field	No geophysical survey	None.	No evaluation due to ground conditions.	None due to previous disturbance.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		walking, and trial trenching, led to the excavation of nine sites along the 7.7km corridor. Remains include early prehistoric flint scatters and occasional features. Agricultural settlement activity of the middle Iron Age into the Romano-British period and small dispersed medieval settlements and farms.				
7	None.	None.	No potential archaeological features identified through geophysical survey.	None.	Seven trenches were excavated however no features or finds were present. The recorded natural geology comprised mid yellow and orange sands and gravels with some grey and yellow clay. Subsoil was observed overlying the natural in all trenches but not at a universal thickness.	Archaeological deposits of negligible value. Low potential for significance archaeological deposits to survive despite the proximity to the Iron Age and Roman settlement identified in Field 9.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
8	<p>17182 – Foundations of a 17th – 18th century wall, identified during trenching.</p> <p>745 – Linear block of sub-rectangular enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Dated to Iron Age/ Roman from excavations of peripheral features to the south.</p>	<p>EBB908 – Evaluation at land adjacent to Black Cat Roundabout.</p> <p>The evaluation consisted of geophysical survey and trenching, over c.2.9 hectares of arable land. Roman ditches and pits were recorded to the north-west of the area and extensive cropmarks were recorded as an extension of a wider feature to the west, and medieval agricultural activity was recorded.</p>	None.	National Mapping Programme area.	<p>Five trenches were excavated; however, no features or finds were present.</p> <p>The natural was recorded within all trenches.</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of negligible value.</p> <p>Low potential for significance archaeological deposits to survive despite the proximity to the Iron Age and Roman settlement identified in Field 9.</p>
9	<p>745 – Linear block of sub-rectangular enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Dated to Iron Age/ Roman from excavations of peripheral</p>	<p>EBB908 – Evaluation at land adjacent to Black Cat Roundabout.</p> <p>The evaluation consisted of geophysical survey and trenching, over c.2.9 hectares of arable land. Roman ditches and pits were recorded to the north-west of the area</p>	Settlement evidence recorded as an enclosure complex, a possible roundhouse and enclosure at the southern end. The features are thought may represent Iron	National Mapping Programme area.	Nine trenches within F9 contained archaeological features. Multiple small sub-square enclosures on the south side of a larger rectilinear settlement were identified. A small number of internal features within the	Significant Iron Age/Roman enclosures located to the south of a complex settlement of high value. There is potential for other archaeological deposits of these date to be identified.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	<p>features to the south.</p> <p>19824 – Find of a Roman copper alloy strap fitting.</p> <p>19827 – Find of an incomplete copper alloy barbarous Roman coin.</p> <p>19828 – Find of a copper alloy Roman coin, a nummus of Constans.</p> <p>19829 – Find of a Roman coin, a copper alloy barbarous radiate.</p> <p>21767 – Ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east, adjacent to Black Cat roundabout.</p>	<p>and extensive cropmarks were recorded as an extension of a wider feature to the west, and medieval agricultural activity was recorded.</p>	<p>Age/ Roman remains.</p>		<p>enclosure were also excavated. Pottery recovered dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman transitional period.</p> <p>A ditch running parallel with the main sites was recorded to the east of the main enclosure. This possible formed a double-ditch boundary or trackway along the edge of the settlement marking the boundary.</p> <p>The sub-square enclosure relating to the settlement recorded to the north.</p> <p>Acidic ground conditions indicates that environmental preservation will be poor.</p>	<p>Results from the geophysical survey and aerial photography analysis have been broadly accurate with the location of archaeology, with the exception of a potential roundhouse drip gully.</p> <p>Finds recorded on the HER are indicative of the nature of the settlement evidence.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
10	21767 – Ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-east, adjacent to Black Cat roundabout.	<p>EBB908 – Evaluation at land adjacent to Black Cat Roundabout.</p> <p>The evaluation consisted of geophysical survey and trenching, over c.2.9 hectares of arable land. Roman ditches and pits were recorded to the north-west of the area and extensive cropmarks were recorded as an extension of a wider feature to the west, and medieval agricultural activity was recorded.</p>	Scheme previously evaluated and excavated. No work as part of the Scheme.	None.	Scheme previously evaluated and excavated. No work as part of the Scheme.	<p>Archaeological deposits of negligible value.</p> <p>Low potential for significance archaeological deposits to survive despite the proximity to the Iron Age and Roman settlement identified in Field 9.</p>
11	None.	<p>EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 – Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry.</p> <p>A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the</p>	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	Previously evaluated	Archaeological deposits removed during construction of the existing Black Cat roundabout.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		south of the area and a possible roundhouse to the west were recorded.				
12	1833 – Possible prehistoric sub-rectangular enclosures and other linear features.	<p>EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 – Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry.</p> <p>A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a possible roundhouse to the west were recorded.</p> <p>EBD278 – Monitoring of topsoil stripping near cropmarks recorded no significant archaeological activity at Roxton Garden Centre.</p>	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	Previously evaluated	Archaeological deposits removed during construction of the existing Black Cat roundabout.
13	21767 – Ridge and furrow aligned north-west to south-	None.	Geophysical survey identified a U-shaped band of intense magnetic	None.	None. The area is now outside of the Order Limits.	N/A

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	east, adjacent to Black Cat roundabout.		noise believed to be a small cut-off meander of the adjacent stream. Results indicate the feature has been filled with ferrous material.			
14	1651 – Linear cropmarks, part of a possible prehistoric sub-rectangular enclosure.	None.	A small number of possible ditches. The anomalies are fragmentary and may represent traces of ridge and furrow.	National Mapping Programme area.	Eleven evaluation trenches were undertaken. No archaeological features identified. Natural substrate identified directly below 0.26 – 0.42m of topsoil.	Archaeological deposits of negligible value. Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. Despite being less than 30m from the extensive Late Iron Age/Roman sites in Field 9 no archaeological features were identified. Linear features identified as cropmarks and though geophysical survey likely to be related to post-medieval farming. No evidence of the possible cropmark of a prehistoric enclosure was identified

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
15	8818 – Cropmarks comprising a Bronze Age ring ditch, linear features and possible small rectangular enclosure.	None.	No features identified.	None.	Three evaluation trenches were undertaken. No archaeological features identified. Natural substrate identified directly below 0.26 – 0.32m of topsoil.	during evaluation trenching. Archaeological deposits of negligible value. Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. Linear features identified as crop marks and believed to date to the Bronze Age was not identified through evaluation trenching.
16	8818 – Cropmarks comprising a Bronze Age ring ditch, linear features and possible small rectangular enclosure	None.	No geophysical survey due access issues.	None.	No access for evaluation trenching.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits.
17	8614 – Site of post-medieval buildings recorded as Farm	None.	Possible ditches and a pit recorded in this field. May be associated with	None.	Four evaluation trenches were undertaken, one of which contained	Archaeological deposits of negligible value.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	Homestead on the 1799 enclosure map to the east of Dovehouse Farm. Now arable land.		features in Fields 18 and 19.		archaeological features. Trench 225 contained two parallel ditches. One was 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep and contained no artifacts. The second was 1.26m wide and 0.39m deep and contained three sherds of medieval pottery.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. The ditches identified are considered to be associated with wider medieval farming and features recorded on the HER. No evidence of continuation of features into Fields 18 and 19. No evidence of the buildings recorded on the 1799 enclosure map were identified during evaluation trenching.
18	8621 – The site of former Wyboston Green, a medieval village green enclosed in c.1799. Part of the site has since been developed and the rest is pasture land.	None.	There is a possible ditch in this field, which may be associated with features in Fields 17 and 19.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
19	8621 – The site of former Wyboston Green, a medieval village green enclosed in c.1799. Part of the site has since been developed and the rest is pasture land. 17149 – The medieval roadside settlement of Wyboston, located along the Great North Road.	None.	A probable ditch running in the same general direction to the lane at the northern boundary of the field. May be associated with the features in Fields 17 and 18.	None.	Two trenches were undertaken in Field 19 (224 and 532). Irregular post-medieval or modern feature identified. Likely relating to ploughing.	Archaeological deposits of negligible value relating to medieval and modern farming practices and consistent with those recorded on the HER. Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. Geophysical survey indicated a potential for a ditch running across Fields 17, 18 and 19. No evidence of this was identified during the evaluation trenching.
20	8621 – The site of former Wyboston Green, a medieval village green enclosed in c.1799. Part of the site has since been developed	None.	No geophysical survey due to interference from adjacent buildings.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	and the rest is pasture land. 17149 – The medieval roadside settlement of Wyboston, located along the Great North Road.					
21	8809 – The site of milestone, shown on the 1884 map. It has since been removed and now the site is part of the dual carriage way.	None.	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits.
22	None.	None.	No geophysical survey due to interference from adjacent buildings.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.
23	None.	None.	None.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
24	None.	<p>EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 –</p> <p>Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry.</p> <p>A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a possible roundhouse to the west were recorded.</p>	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.
25	None.	<p>EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 –</p> <p>Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry.</p> <p>A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a</p>	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		possible roundhouse to the west were recorded.				
26	2664 – Ditches and pits of Iron Age/ Roman date, and two pits with Roman cremation burials recorded during investigation.	EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 – Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry. A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a possible roundhouse to the west were recorded.	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	National Mapping Programme area.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.
27	None.	EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 – Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry.	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a possible roundhouse to the west were recorded.				
28	1833 – Possible prehistoric sub-rectangular enclosures and other linear features.	None.	No survey due to access issues.	None.	Eleven trenches were located in Field 28. No archaeological features identified. Natural gravelly brown/orange silty sand was identified directly below 0.30-0.50m of topsoil.	Archaeological deposits of negligible/no value. Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. No evidence relating to the features recorded on the HER recorded as part of the evaluation.
29	8808 – A milestone of post-medieval date set in verge. The milestone is of limestone with inscription '52 miles from London / Roxton'	None.	No features detected.	None.	Ten trenches were located in Field 29 and a further three at Phase 3. The natural river terrace sand and gravels were identified in four trenches. Evidence of linear boundaries and ditches and a sherd of Roman pottery were also identified.	Archaeological deposits of negligible value. Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. The trenching has revealed evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement activity and medieval/post medieval farming practices not

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					Three undated ditches, an oval feature and a former hedgerow boundary were also recorded. These matched with the results of the geophysical survey. A sherd of post-medieval/modern pottery was found in the hedgerow boundary. Furrows were noted on an east to west alignment.	previously noted on the HER.
30	1832 – Cropmarks of possible prehistoric block of sub-rectangular enclosures.	EBB950; EBB951; EBB952; EBD272 – Desk-based assessment, evaluation trenching and geophysical survey at Black Cat Island for the proposed extension of the quarry. A possible enclosure ditch, enclosures, and parallel ditches, to the south of the area and a	No geophysical survey due to ground conditions.	None.	No evaluation trenching.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		possible roundhouse to the west were recorded. EBB697 – Field walking survey and watching brief for the Huntingdon to Little Barford gas pipeline. Nine sites comprising Roman pits and ditches, medieval ditches and a post-medieval surface scatter and wall foundation. Unstratified finds dated between the Neolithic to the post-medieval period were also recorded.				
31	None.	EBB697 – Field walking survey and watching brief for the Huntingdon to Little Barford gas pipeline. Nine sites comprising Roman pits and ditches, medieval ditches and a post-medieval surface scatter and wall foundation. Unstratified finds dated between the Neolithic to	No geophysical survey as this is outside of Order Limits.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	No potential for archaeological deposits due to quarrying.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		the post-medieval period were also recorded.				
32	None.	EBB697 – Field walking survey and watching brief for the Huntingdon to Little Barford gas pipeline. Nine sites comprising Roman pits and ditches, medieval ditches and a post-medieval surface scatter and wall foundation. Unstratified finds dated between the Neolithic to the post-medieval period were also recorded.	A large pipeline passes through the length of F34 and into F32.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits due to previous disturbance.
33	20571 – Section of a post-medieval turnpike road which ran from Tempsford Bridge to Godmanchester.	None.	No features identified.	None.	The area could not be evaluated due to the presence of services.	Limited archaeological potential. No recorded evidence.
34	1387 – Small ring ditch and linear features recorded on aerial	EBB697 – Field walking survey and watching brief for the Huntingdon to Little Barford gas	Part of a large, multi-phase enclosure complex, covering	None.	Twenty-eight trenches were excavated in Field 34. Archaeological deposits which were	Medium value with F35. Significant archaeological deposits spanned the Late

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	<p>photographs. Topsoil stripping of the site revealed 59 flint objects of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, but no features were recorded.</p>	<p>pipeline. Nine sites comprising Roman pits and ditches, medieval ditches and a post-medieval surface scatter and wall foundation. Unstratified finds dated between the Neolithic to the post-medieval period were also recorded.</p>	<p>an area at least 200m long at the northern end of the field.</p> <p>A small ring ditch, a probable pit cluster and a linear ditch.</p> <p>A short length of ditch was also recorded in the north-east corner of the field, a continuation of the enclosure ditches in the field.</p>		<p>determined to relate to those identified in F35. Features identified date to the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. Evidence of a multi-phase settlement including roundhouses, enclosures and a possible ladder settlement.</p>	<p>Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age and Roman period across the F34 and 35. Features identified on the HER and through geophysical survey have been proven in the results of the archaeological evaluation.</p>
35	None.	None.	<p>A small ring ditch, a probable pit cluster and a linear ditch. The site may include Late Neolithic or Bronze Age elements suggested by the presence of a ring ditch, though a later date cannot be ruled out.</p>	<p>Possible ridge and furrow identified on National Mapping Programme data.</p>	<p>Sixteen trenches were excavated in Field 35. Archaeological deposits which were determined to relate to those identified in F34. Feature identified date to the Late Bronze Age to the Roman period. Evidence of a multi-phase settlement including roundhouses, enclosures and a</p>	<p>Medium value with F35. Significant archaeological deposits spanned the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Iron Age and Roman period across the F34 and 35. Features identified on the HER and through geophysical survey have been proven in the</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			Part of a rectilinear enclosure complex partly obscured by the magnetic halo from an electricity pylon.		possible ladder settlement.	results of the archaeological evaluation.
36	None.	None.	Two magnetic anomalies, up to c50nT, which perhaps represent undated kilns or similar industrial features of unknown date.	Possible ridge and furrow identified on National Mapping Programme data.	Nine trenches were excavated in Field 36. No archaeological remains were identified in Field 36.	Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. No identified association with features in adjacent fields.
37	None.	None.	No access for survey.	National Mapping Programme area.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.
38	None.	None.	None.	National Mapping Programme area.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.
39	None.	None.	A small group of enclosures, partially unsurveyed due to interference from power lines.	None.	Forty-six trenches were excavated in Field 39. An agricultural landscape comprising field systems and ridge and furrow. A system of	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			Possible ditches in the eastern end of the field recorded as weak magnetic anomalies in a rectilinear pattern.		Roman bedding trenches were sampled and found to contain charcoal but no finds.	Low potential for significant archaeological deposits. Despite the proximity to the significant archaeological deposits in F44 the archaeological evidence was limited to evidence of agricultural activity. Potential ditches identified through geophysical survey were targeted by the trenching and found to be Roman bedding trenches.
40	20571 – A part of the former post-medieval turnpike road that ran from Tempsford Bridge to Godmanchester.	EBB697 – Field walking survey and watching brief for the Huntingdon to Little Barford gas pipeline. Nine sites comprising Roman pits and ditches, medieval ditches and a post-medieval surface scatter and wall foundation. Unstratified finds dated between the Neolithic to	No features identified.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
		the post-medieval period were also recorded.				
41	No assets recorded	None.	Under 400kV power lines.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.
42	None.	None.	Under 400kV power lines.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.
43	None.	None.	Under 400kV power lines.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.
44	16800 – Cropmarks, south of Alington Hill, consisting of prehistoric rectilinear enclosures that abut a former stream course. 16802 – A scatter of small curvilinear enclosures with a large sub-rectangular one	None.	A large part of a settlement complex with multiple phases of enclosures and roundhouses. This site covers in excess of 2ha.	National Mapping Programme data shows rectilinear and large sub-rectangular enclosures.	The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of an enclosed and complex Iron Age and Roman settlement that had been noted through cropmarks. The outer enclosure ditch was up to 4m wide and 1.8m deep where recorded. Evidence suggested that there had been multiple phases of the boundary ditch. Iron Age and	Archaeological deposits of high value have been identified. The evaluation trenching confirmed the extent, complexity, date and significance of the features identified through cropmarks and geophysical survey. The evaluation trenching confirmed the existence of a complex and archaeologically significant Iron Age and

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	to the south, recorded as cropmarks.				<p>Roman pottery was found in the fill.</p> <p>Interior features indicate the presence of settlement enclosures, roundhouses, ditches and a possible ring gully. Finds included Iron Age pottery, Roman pottery and a Roman tegula roof tile.</p>	<p>Roman farmstead. Evidence suggests that the settlement developed from the middle Iron Age and was occupied in some form through to the 3rd and 4th centuries. The area is in excess of two hectares and extends outside of the Order Limits, with further cropmarks recorded to the south.</p>
45	None.	None.	A possible access track and ridge and furrow recorded on the approach to the potential kiln site located in the field to the south. There is also a weak, right-angled positive anomaly recorded to the east, thought may be archaeological in nature.	National Mapping Programme data records possible ridge and furrow.	<p>29 trenches excavated during Phase 1 and 24 during Phase 3.</p> <p>A ditch in the south-east corner contained pottery dating to the Roman period believed to relate to the large Iron Age/Roman settlement to the south.</p> <p>Four trenches contained archaeological features which included pits, ditches and a possible</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified.</p> <p>Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits.</p> <p>Some contemporary association with features in adjacent fields.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					<p>furrow. The exact nature of the features is unknown and are thought to date to the post-medieval or modern period.</p> <p>Evidence of post-medieval ridge and furrow also recorded.</p> <p>Two ditches of unknown date are believed to form the corner of a small enclosure. The feature matches with a faint anomaly on the geophysical survey.</p>	
46	9070 – The site of a demolished 19 th century kiln building, shown on the map of 1826.	None.	A probable set of enclosure ditches on the western edge of the survey area, as well as some possible ditches or field drains to the south and west of this.	National Mapping Programme area.	Nine trenches excavated. A shallow ditch was identified. The geophysical survey indicated a possible enclosure, but this was not identified. The relationship between the ditch and other features was not established.	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified.</p> <p>Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
47	None.	None.	A sub-oval enclosure, c.35m across located in the north-west side of the field. The enclosure contained a possible gully creating an internal partition.	Possible ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme data.	Seventeen trenches were excavated in Field 47. An oval enclosure was identified at the edge of a hilltop plateau. A possible internal ditch was also noted. The enclosure is believed to be Iron Age in date.	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits.
48	None.	None.	No features identified.	National Mapping Programme area.	Sixteen 50m trenches were excavated in F48. None of the archaeological features excavated were identified through geophysical survey. Three large shallow pits containing Late Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. Two of the pits also contained charcoal and terrestrial snails. The pits are located about halfway between a similarly dated enclosure in F50 and another in F47.	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. Some contemporary association with features in adjacent fields.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					A shallow undated gully and pit were also recorded.	
49	473 – Giants Parlour, a field name shown on the 1840 tithe map.	None.	Ditches recorded within the centre of the field, two of which run parallel spaced c.10m apart and may show the edges of a trackway. There is also a large irregular enclosure in the west of the field and a small rounded enclosure in the east.	Linear features recorded on the National Mapping Programme.	<p>Thirty-three trenches were excavated. The ditches identified during the geophysical survey were investigated during the trenching. The ditches contained Late Iron Age pottery (350 BC – AD 70) as well as pottery dating to either 25 BC – AD 70 or 50 BC – AD 70. This indicated more than one phase of activity or that some features can be assigned to a later date. A section of a human skull was found in a ring ditch at the east end of the arrangement.</p> <p>An isolated ditch to the north of the Iron Age features produced several sherds of Roman pottery. No</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified.</p> <p>The evaluation trenching confirmed the extent, complexity, date and significance of the features identified through cropmarks and geophysical survey. Evidence suggests that the area continued to be used across an extended time period.</p> <p>Some contemporary association with features in adjacent fields.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					other Roman activity was confirmed in F49.	
50	None.	None.	No features identified.	None.	Five trenches were excavated in F50. One trench contained the terminus of a shallow ditch in a similar nature to those in F48 and F49. One sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered.	Archaeological deposits of negligible value have been identified. Some contemporary association with features in adjacent fields.
51	None.	None.	None.	Possible ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme.	No evaluation trenching as field is not within the Order Limits.	None.
52	MCB18837 – Levelled ridge and furrow at Eynesbury Hardwicke recorded on aerial photography in 1996.	None.	No features identified.	Ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme.	Twenty-three trenches were excavated in this field. Three were widened to allow stepping due to the deep colluvial layers adjacent to the stream. The natural clay was a yellow-brown sand clay and colluvium. Furrows oriented north-east to south-west were	Archaeological deposits relating to medieval/post-medieval agricultural practices of low value have been identified. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. No identified association with

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					identified multiple trenches. A possible pit was recorded in one trench which was identified as a potential tree throw.	features in adjacent fields.
53	MCB17211 – Undated and medieval features recorded during watching brief and evaluation. Features consisted of three undated gullies and the furrows of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. Also finds of a single prehistoric flake and a small quantity of medieval pottery.	ECB2121 – Watching brief and trial trenching were undertaken at Potton Lane, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was found along with medieval and post-medieval pottery and a single prehistoric flint flake.	An incomplete, oval-shaped enclosure, measuring almost 100m across, which lacks any definite internal features. This does not seem to be a typical Iron Age or Roman site and may prove to have an earlier prehistoric date.	Rectilinear features recorded on National Mapping Programme.	Twenty-seven trenches were excavated at Phase 1 and a number were widened to allow for digging through deep colluvium. Another 8 were excavated at Phase 3. The oval enclosure identified through geophysical survey was found to be Late Iron Age in date. Two pits, two ditches and a possible waterhole were recorded. Furrows were also present across the fields. The location of the enclosure is potentially significant, in that it was on a prominent south facing slope, although	Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in association with other contemporary deposits. There is a potential for further significant deposits to be identified. Potential group value with the deposits in Fields 54, 56, 57 and 58 relating to research questions regarding Iron Age enclosures. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval farming identified as ridge and furrow as recorded on the HER.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					not visible from the other side of the hill to the north-east, and there was easy access to water at the base of the slope to the south-west.	
54	MCB21136 – Enclosures adjacent to Rectory Farm Cottages, Abbotsley. Recorded from 2013 aerial photography.	ECB2121 – Watching brief and trial trenching were undertaken at Potton Lane, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was found along with medieval and post-medieval pottery and a single prehistoric flint flake.	A small enclosure with a complex pattern of internal partitions and a small south-facing entrance. There is also the possible edge of an enclosure ditch extending south out of the survey area in the eastern end of the field.	Rectilinear features recorded on National Mapping Programme.	The forty trenches excavated in F54 identified a large oval ditched enclosure approximately 250m north of the Iron Age enclosure in Field 53. The interior space on the enclosure holds a complex with a central internal space surrounded by five or six smaller enclosures and a potential round house. Pottery recovered shows the features date to the Iron Age. Furrows and a ditch were also identified.	Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in association with other contemporary deposits. There is a potential for further significant deposits to be identified. Potential group value with the deposits in Fields 53, 56, 57 and 58 relating to research questions regarding Iron Age enclosures.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
55	MCB17211– Undated and medieval features recorded during watching brief and evaluation. Features consisted of three undated gullies and the furrows of a medieval ridge and furrow field system. Also finds of a single prehistoric flake and a small quantity of medieval pottery.	ECB2121 – Watching brief and trial trenching were undertaken at Potton Lane, Eynesbury Hardwicke. Evidence of medieval ridge and furrow was found along with medieval and post-medieval pottery and a single prehistoric flint flake.	No features identified.	None.	Seven trenches were excavated in three small areas were excavated in Field 55. Furrows were identified in four trenches and a depression or pit was recorded but interpreted as modern.	Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. No identified association with features in adjacent fields.
56	MCB18832 – Pits recorded on 1996 aerial photography in Eynesbury Hardwicke. MCB18836 – Ditches forming possible enclosure plus adjacent ditches,	None.	The eastern edge of a circular feature, at the western end of the field extending into Field 57. There is modern debris within the field from the largely demolished Eynesbury Fields	Possible ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme.	The 28 trenches excavated were found to contain features associated with the Iron Age settlement to the south and west. A further enclosure was also identified to the east and is considered to be contemporary.	Iron Age settlement extending into Field 54. The features identified through geophysical survey have been broadly accurate to the results of the evaluation trenching. Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	recorded on 1996 aerial photography in Eynesbury Hardwicke.		Farm, with areas of concentrations of intense magnetic noise.		<p>Post-medieval field boundaries were also identified.</p> <p>In the north-west corner of the field the post-medieval and modern features associated with Eynesbury Fields Farm were recorded. The features were clearly defined on the geophysical survey and recorded on the Ordnance Survey maps.</p>	<p>association with other contemporary deposits. There is a potential for further significant deposits to be identified.</p> <p>Potential group value with the deposits in Fields 53, 54, 57 and 58 relating to research questions regarding Iron Age enclosures.</p>
57	<p>MCB18836 – Ditches forming possible enclosure plus adjacent ditches, recorded on 1996 aerial photography in Eynesbury Hardwicke.</p> <p>MCB24569 – The site of the former Eynesbury Fields Farm illustrated</p>	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	<p>Part of a circular feature at the eastern edge of the field, which extends in to F56.</p> <p>There is modern debris within the field from the largely demolished Eynesbury Fields Farm, with areas of concentrations</p>	Ditches and curvilinear feature recorded on National Mapping Programme.	One trench was found to contain a large oval feature, likely to be a pond.	<p>A pond is recorded on the 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping of the area.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in association with other contemporary deposits. There is a low potential for further significant deposits to be identified</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	on the 1 st edition Ordnance Survey map. 01307 – Flint core found on surface scraped for carriageway in Eynesbury Hardwicke.		of intense magnetic noise.			due to previous disturbance. Potential group value with the deposits in Fields 53, 54, 56 and 58 relating to research questions regarding Iron Age enclosures.
58	MCB18833 – Ditches forming a possible enclosure recorded on 1996 aerial photography. MCB18835 – Levelled ridge and furrow recorded on 1996 aerial photography in Eynesbury Hardwicke.	None.	A rectangular enclosure recorded within the south-eastern corner of Field 58 with several possible features within. There is also a probable set of small rectangular land plots in the northern end of the field.	Linear features and possible ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme.	Twenty trenches in Field 58 contained archaeological feature. A sub-square Iron Age-Roman enclosure was located in the south-east corner of the field. The main boundary ditch and survived to a depth of up to 0.52m with evidence of re-cutting. A pair of red deer antlers with evidence of working were recovered. The excavated section of the southern and eastern boundary contained Middle to Late Iron Age pottery.	Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in association with other contemporary deposits. There is a potential for further significant deposits to be identified. Potential group value with the deposits in Fields 53, 54, 56 and 57 relating to research questions regarding Iron Age enclosures. Colluvium around Hen Brook may also be of some significance.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					<p>Within the enclosure two roundhouse drip gullies have been excavated, one containing large quantities of slag. These features correlated with features identified during geophysical survey.</p> <p>Boundary ditches outside the enclosure were excavated in T1172 and 1184; however, these are undated.</p> <p>Linear features were recorded in the north of the field. Colluvium was recorded in the north, along Hen Brook.</p>	
59	MCB18829 – A rectangular enclosure with adjacent ditches forming another enclosure/ field division, recorded	ECB3024 – Evaluation carried out at Wintringham park ahead of a housing scheme. Extensive archaeological remains were identified by geophysical survey and trial trenching. Iron	Approximately 4ha of archaeological features, comprising two principal sets of enclosures with a few boundary ditches in between	Linear and rectilinear features recorded on National Mapping Programme.	Site previously evaluated.	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified.</p> <p>The evaluation trenching confirmed the extent, complexity, date and significance of the</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	<p>on 1996 aerial photography.</p> <p>09972 – Rectilinear enclosures recorded on aerial photography as two enclosures with attached linear features.</p> <p>01319 – A flint blade found in a drainage ditch.</p>	<p>Age settlement evidence was recorded and remains were truncated by medieval ridge and furrow and modern ploughing.</p>	<p>them. The northern enclosures are rectilinear whilst the southern ones are more irregular.</p> <p>A small group of features including two parallel ditches, a partial enclosure, and some probable pits, located in the centre of the field.</p> <p>A broad L-shaped ditch; probably the southern part of an enclosure, located at the northern end of F59. The data shows this feature is crossed by an earlier archaeological trench (Phillips & Hinman 2009, Trench 131); however, the trenching report implies that no</p>			<p>features identified through cropmarks and geophysical survey.</p> <p>The site consists of a trackway and discrete pits, along with other features only identified in the geophysics. In addition, there were several other features and boundaries dating to the Late Iron Age. Although there was a relative lack of finds the number of features close to the track would suggest a discrete settlement in its own right.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			feature was recognised.			
60	<p>01562 – Flint implements comprising three flakes and a scraper found in a drainage ditch.</p> <p>MCB18831 – Possible parallel ditches recorded on 1996 aerial photography.</p> <p>01319 – A flint blade found in a drainage ditch.</p>	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	A probable square enclosure, measuring c.80m across recorded in the northern area of the field. No features are associated with the enclosure: a possible roundhouse and a curving section of ditch which defines a small compartment in the corner between the southern enclosure ditches. Other linear ditches within the field may define fragments of a field system.	Linear feature running north-west south-east at the northern end of the field recorded on National Mapping Programme.	No evaluation trenching as the area is now outside of the Order Limits.	None.
61	None.	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	A sub-rectangular anomaly possibly	None.	No evaluation trenching as the field was	None.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			representing a large pit.		removed from the Order Limits.	
62	None.	None.	A length of a possible ditch.	Possible ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme.	The excavated trenches identified features of medieval/post-medieval date. Evidence of furrows and a post-medieval ditch were identified in four trenches.	Archaeological deposits of low value were identified. Archaeological potential for colluvial/palaeoenvironmental deposits due to the location close to Hen Brook.
63	None.	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	Two parallel linear ditches recorded in the north of the field defining a probable trackway. There is some ridge and furrow within the field which terminates at this putative trackway.	None.	Eleven trenches were excavated in F63. Ditches identified through the geophysical survey were located at the south end of the field, aligned east to west. It was likely these ditches form part of the medieval/post-medieval farming landscape. Evidence of ridge and furrow noted across the field through geophysical survey was	Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. Features identified corresponded with features identified through geophysical survey. No identified association with features in adjacent fields.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
64	03532 – A flint scraper found in a drainage ditch.	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	Two parallel linear anomalies, possibly representing a trackway, which follow the curve of the present field boundary. There are several ditches in the northern end of the field representing the southernmost part of an enclosure complex, predominately in Field 65.	Possible ridge and furrow recorded on National Mapping Programme.	identified in all but three trenches. The potential trackways and ditches identified through geophysical survey were recorded in 15 of the 23 trenches excavated. The excavation found the features has been truncated by the furrows. At the southern end of the site was a pit sealed by colluvial deposits. No finds were recovered. A small “U” shaped ditch aligned north-south was recorded which relate to the Late Iron Age/Roman enclosures in Field 65.	Iron Age features associated with those in Field 65. The features identified through geophysical survey have been broadly accurate to the results of the evaluation trenching. Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in association with other contemporary deposits. There is a potential for further significant deposits to be identified.
65	MCB18824 – Ditches forming a possible enclosure recorded on 1996	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	A large Iron Age or Roman enclosure complex, over 3.5ha, lies within this field. A series of rectangular	Possible ridge and furrow and ditches recorded on National Mapping Programme.	The eastern portion of a predominantly Roman settlement dating to the 2 nd and 3 rd century AD was identified in F65. A	Archaeological deposits of high value have been identified. The evidence of a Roman settlement identify through

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	aerial photography. 04064 – A pit observed in section, measuring 6m long and 0.5m deep.		features, regular in plan at the western side and aligned north-south, whereas the area to the east is more irregular in plan.		large quantity of pottery was recovered. Large shallow pits, likely used for the extraction of clay, and areas of burning were recorded. Limited evidence from the Iron Age was identified to the eastern edge of the field. One trench at the north end of the field contained an isolated pit filled with burnt stones and no dating evidence.	geophysical survey and evaluation trenching is of archaeological significance. Potential for knowledge on industrial processes. Elements of the complex continues to the west beyond the Order Limits.
66	MCB19041 – Ditches which may represent part of an irregular enclosure and adjacent features with possible pits nearby, recorded on 1996 aerial photography.	ECB2017 – Field walking carried out in 1984 at the St Neots Bypass.	A probable Iron Age or Roman complex located in the north of the field. The features consist of a series of linear and an irregular shaped feature, defining separate phases of enclosure ditches.	Possible enclosure ditches recorded on National Mapping Programme.	Field 66 lies to the west of the line of the Roman road between Godmanchester and Sandy. Twenty-seven trenches identified a large Iron Age to Roman hilltop enclosure and additional external boundaries largely match the geophysical	Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified. The evaluation trenching confirmed the extent, complexity, date and significance of the features identified through cropmarks and geophysical survey. The evaluation

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	<p>04062 – Undated V-shaped ditches observed in section, 1m wide and 0.4m deep below top of subsoil.</p> <p>03535 – A flint flake found in a drainage ditch.</p> <p>03539 – A flint flake found in a drainage ditch.</p> <p>505 – Roman road running from Sandy to Godmanchester. A section measuring 17ft (5m) wide and surfaced with rammed gravel was revealed in 1954.</p>		<p>There is also a short linear anomaly parallel to the adjacent field boundaries which does not follow the curves of the surrounding ridge and furrow. It may represent a side ditch of the Sandy to Godmanchester Road, the projected line of which runs close to this feature.</p>		<p>survey results. 1st and 2nd century pottery was identified from the surface of these features.</p> <p>All of the boundaries (including internal divides) were found to represent substantial features. A potential roundhouse drip gully was also identified.</p> <p>A dump of sand and cobbles was located close to the existing trackway. Its purpose is unknown.</p>	<p>trenching confirmed the existence of a complex and archaeologically significant Iron Age and Roman settlement. Evidence suggests that the settlement developed throughout this period.</p>
67	None.	None.	No features identified	None.	No evaluation trenching due to constraints of existing services.	None.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
68	MCB17569/505 – Roman road running from Sandy to Godmanchester. A section measuring 17ft (5m) wide and surfaced with rammed gravel was revealed in 1954.	None.	No features identified.	None.	F68 lies between two areas of denser settlement identified in F70 and F73 and 74. An isolated, undated, linear feature was located within four of the ten trenches excavated. Towards the east of the field a shallow ditch, a continuation of a Roman feature recorded in F73, was noted. Two further possible field boundaries were also recorded.	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits. Some contemporary association with features in adjacent fields which are of high value.
69	MCB17569/505 – Roman road running from Sandy to Godmanchester. A section measuring 17ft (5m) wide and surfaced with rammed gravel	None.	Two probable linear ditches on converging alignments recorded in the west of this field.	None.	Evidence of ridge and furrow was observed in 14 of the 28 trenches opened, some of which aligned with anomalies visible on the geophysical survey. Sparse archaeological features were recorded in 11 trenches. These features included	Archaeological deposits of low significance.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	was revealed in 1954.				shallow pits, ditches and a quarry pit. Evidence of ridge and furrow was also recorded. Undated ditches were recorded and the medieval trackway extends across the eastern part of this field.	
70	MCB17569/505 – Roman road running from Sandy to Godmanchester. A section measuring 17ft (5m) wide and surfaced with rammed gravel was revealed in 1954.	None.	Linear anomalies which may represent a trackway with attached irregular enclosures is recorded in the eastern half of the field. Rectilinear enclosures are recorded in the north of the field, intersected by a track. There is also a probable	None.	To a small number of features of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age dates were recorded in the south of the field. A possible roundhouse drip gully and a stone-filled pit produced Late Bronze Age pottery and ditches Iron Age pottery. A trackway and enclosure identified through geophysical survey was confirmed to be medieval in date through features containing ceramics dating to the 11 th and	Archaeological deposits of medium significance were recorded in Field 70 when considered in association with other contemporary deposits. The evaluation trenching confirmed the extent, complexity, date and significance of the features identified through geophysical survey. The evaluation trenching confirmed the existence of a archaeologically significant medieval settlement.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			roundhouse in the south of the field.		12 th centuries. The settlement was found to extend along a gently curving trackway.	
71	None.	None.	Possible ditches on the western edge of the medieval settlement at Wintringham Hall recorded as linear anomalies. There are also traces of ridge and furrow aligned east-west within the field.	AP1 – Historical aerial photos showing medieval or post-medieval earthworks in the parkland to the west of Wintringham Hall, comprising a small moat, fragment of ridge and furrow and possible plough headland and drainage ditches.	The area is now outside of the Order Limits.	Some potential for features associated with the Wintringham medieval settlement. No impact from the Scheme.
72	None.	None.	Possible ditches on the western edge of the medieval settlement at Wintringham Hall recorded as linear anomalies. There are also traces of ridge and furrow aligned east-west within the field.	AP1 – Historical aerial photos showing medieval or post-medieval earthworks in the parkland to the west of Wintringham Hall, comprising a small moat, fragment of ridge and furrow and possible plough headland and drainage ditches.	Four trenches were excavated in F72. A furrow with three sherds of 18 th – 19 th century pottery was recorded but no further archaeological features were present.	Archaeological deposits of no more than negligible value have been identified. Low potential for archaeologically significant deposits.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				AP2 (east of F72) – An incomplete moat visible as earthworks on LiDAR at Wintringham Hall. The A428 runs along northern arm and south-west corner has been built over.		
73	None.	None.	A section of a rectangular enclosure is visible at the northern edge of Field 73. It measures c.75m x 55m with an east-facing entrance, with possible additional enclosures to the east.	AP3 – Historic aerial photos show series of earthworks north of A428. These are fragmentary and comprise short ditches, running perpendicular to the road and the corner of a possible embanked enclosure. Likely of post-medieval date. AP4 – Aerial photos taken in 2011 show complex faint cropmarks north-west of Wintringham Hall. These comprise several curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures and a series of east-	Twenty-seven trenches were excavated in F73. Two small Iron Age enclosures were identified in the centre of the field. The north-east corner of the field contains another predominantly Roman site, dating to the 1 st – 2 nd century AD. This comprises several sub-square enclosures. The most complete enclosure is present across four trenches and had ditches, postholes and pits within it. A rectangular enclosure was located in the	Archaeological deposits of medium value when considered with those identified in F74. It is likely that the small enclosures are related to the Iron Age features identified in F73. Archaeological deposits identified through aerial photography analysis and geophysical survey were proven through evaluation trenching. Knowledge may be gained regarding Late Iron Age and Roman settlement and farming practices when considered with

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>west aligned ditches to the south. The rectilinear enclosures are thought to be Roman in date while the others of Iron Age or Roman date.</p> <p>AP5 (north of F73) – Aerial photos in 2011 reveal complex faint cropmarks to south of Sheepwalk Plantation. They comprise a perpendicular series of ditches, likely part of a field system associated with several enclosures. Thought to be Iron Age/ Roman date.</p>	<p>northern section of the field. The enclosure was defined by a substantial ditch with evidence of re-cutting. The fill contained pottery ranging in date from the Roman period. Two postholes, a possible post pad and a shallow rectangular feature were recorded within the enclosure along with evidence of another ditch.</p> <p>The southern section of the field contained evidence of a trackway defined by parallel ditches. Pottery from this feature was generally Roman or 2nd – 4th century in date. To the south of the trackway other features including ditches, gullies and intercutting pits were recorded and identified a dating to the Roman period. A large</p>	<p>information from the wider landscape.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
74	MCB19040 – Ditched features including rectangular forms, irregular shapes and a possible ditch running to a pond, recorded on 1996 aerial photography.	None.	<p>Two probable trackways pass through this field, and field 73, defined by pairs of ditches aligned east to west.</p> <p>There is also another enclosure in the eastern half of this field which is only partially covered by the Scheme.</p>	<p>AP7 (south of F74) –A block of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on historical air photos in the field to the immediate east of Wintringham Hall and south of the A428. Levelled on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>AP8 – A large polygon enclosure centred at TL2231 6008 with three small enclosures within it. A long field boundary runs near east to west between the polygon enclosures. There is a possible small rectilinear enclosure at TL2240 6026 and other short lengths of ditch. Thought to be of Iron Age or Roman date. There are also several long straight cropmarks</p>	<p>quantity of Roman pottery was also found.</p> <p>Twenty-two trenches were excavated in F74. The southern edge of the field contains the northern extent of a sub-circular enclosure identified during geophysical survey. Excavation confirmed the enclosures dated to the Iron Age with evidence of occupation continuing into the Late Iron Age.</p> <p>Roman actively, comprising a series of ditches on different alignments was identified in the north-east corner. A moderately-sized assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered.</p> <p>An undated feature, possibly a trackway</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value when considered with those identified in F73.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits identified through aerial photography analysis and geophysical survey were proven through evaluation trenching. Knowledge may be gained regarding Late Iron Age and Roman settlement and farming practices when considered with information from the wider landscape.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>representing post-medieval field boundaries.</p> <p>AP9 – Remains of plough headland shown on LiDAR. These run parallel to the A428 in fields to the north of Wintringham Hall.</p>	<p>extends across the western part of the field.</p>	
75	None.	None.	No features identified.	<p>AP10 (south of F75) – A section of the old course of the A428 giving access to the new route from Weald Farm, visible on earliest aerial photographs. Visible as a low earthwork on LiDAR.</p>	<p>Nine of the 21 trenches in F75 contained archaeological deposits. An Iron Age ditch relating to the settlement identified in F76 was identified.</p> <p>An area of colluvial/alluvial deposits and plough activity was identified in one isolated area. This sealed a small ditch, matching the alignment of the existing field boundary. Remnants of other undated boundaries and ditches were also identified.</p>	<p>No features had been identified though geophysical survey.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits of medium significance when considered in association with other contemporary deposits.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
76	None.	None.	An irregular-shaped feature located at the western side of F76.	AP11 (two fields south of F76) – Fragments of ridge and furrow recorded on historic aerial photographs.	All 19 trenches identified furrows following the N–S alignment identified through geophysical survey. Five also contained archaeological features. Evidence of a small Iron Age enclosure was identified in the south west corner of the field, immediately east of Roman Way. Pottery dating to the Late Iron Age was recovered. The external boundary was over 1m deep and shallow internal divisions were also recorded.	Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified. The archaeological deposits have significance due to their potential to contribute to the understanding of the association between contemporary enclosures and how they were used during with Late Iron Age and early Roman periods.
77	MCB24576 – Linear features recorded as cropmarks on aerial photography in 2009. The cropmarks may	None.	A dense concentration of probable Iron Age or Roman remains covering 1.5ha of land in the centre of the field. This includes a series	AP13 – Large blocks of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow, north of the A428. Recent aerial imagery shows that almost all of these plough ridges have now	Forty-five trenches were found to contain archaeological features. Several sub-square enclosures dating to the early Roman period were identified. The site	Archaeological deposits of a medium value have been identified. The archaeological deposits have significance due to their potential to contribute to

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
	form several enclosures.		<p>of intersecting ditches defining enclosures, thought to represent several phases of site development.</p> <p>In the east of the field there are several linear anomalies which could represent further ditches.</p> <p>However, the most prominent of these has a sharply angular form which is perhaps more consistent with a post-Enclosure field boundary than an archaeological feature.</p>	<p>been levelled and some show as cropmarks, though some earthwork ridges survive on LiDAR.</p> <p>AP14 – Cropmarks on 2011 aerial photographs shows three or more rectilinear enclosures and other ditches. Thought to be of Iron Age or Roman date.</p> <p>AP15 – A series of post medieval field boundaries recorded as cropmarks on recent aerial photos.</p> <p>AP16 (south of F77) – A very low arc of bank is visible on LiDAR imagery south-east of North Farm. This may be the remains of a medieval plough headland. A post medieval field boundary ran along the length of</p>	<p>was also truncated by well-preserved furrows.</p> <p>A dense multi-phase settlement of Iron Age and Roman date was recorded.</p> <p>A large sub-oval enclosure is believed to represent the earliest phase of the settlement. Evidence that the settlement moved and expanded to the north and west was also present. Significant artifactual evidence was also recorded.</p> <p>Furrows, clearly visible on the geophysical survey and LiDAR data were present across the field.</p> <p>On the western side of the settlement a series of parallel ditches were found that are thought to represent cultivation trenches of lazy beds.</p>	<p>the understanding of the development of the settlement from the Iron Age through the Roman occupation and into the medieval period.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>this bank on the earliest air photos.</p> <p>AP17 (south of F77) – Cropmarks shown on recent air photos represent a possible group of small irregular enclosures, possible rectilinear enclosures and field boundaries and pits and hollows. Possibly of Iron Age/ Roman date.</p> <p>AP18 (south of F77) – Two post medieval field boundaries are visible as cropmarks on recent air photos.</p>		
78	None.	None.	No features identified.	<p>AP19 – remains of a possible medieval plough headland shown on LiDAR imagery. Early air photos show that a post medieval field boundary ran along most of the headland and that it was abutted from the north by ridge</p>	<p>Thirty-six trenches were excavated in Field 78. Furrows were recorded and were on a north to south, north-west to south-east and east to west orientation. No finds were identified to date the furrows.</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value were identified.</p> <p>Their significance is linked to their relationship to the wider landscape.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				and furrow, now levelled. AP20 – Barn Farm, Toseland is extant on the earliest air photos. It has now been demolished but appears as a soilmark on recent air photos.	A small number of gullies and ditches of unknown date were also recorded. The fields are located in an area which potentially formed the medieval Hundred of Toseland.	
79	None.	None.	Two linear anomalies arranged in a T-shape, representing possible ditches, although another possible interpretation is ridge and furrow.	None.	Twelve trenches were excavated in Field 79. Furrows were recorded and were on a north to south, north-west to south-east and east to west orientation. No finds were identified to date the furrows. A small number of gullies and ditches of unknown date were also recorded. The fields are located in an area which potentially formed the medieval Hundred of Toseland..	Archaeological deposits of low value were identified. Their significance is linked to their relationship to the wider landscape.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
80	None.	None.	<p>A large multi-phase complex of rectilinear enclosures covering an area of 3ha. This complex is thought to connect to the settlement site in Field 84. The identified features do not extend into the area identified for development.</p> <p>Most of the area surveyed now lies outside or the Order Limits due to a change in its extents.</p>	<p>AP24 – Low and well-spread remains of plough headlands recorded on LiDAR imagery. They run parallel and near mid-way between the A428 and Gallow Brook. Possible medieval furrows appear to cut into the headland near North Lodge Plantation.</p> <p>AP25 (south of F80) – A small group of cropmark rectilinear and curvilinear enclosures and ditches in the field to the north-east of White Hall Farm recorded on 2011 air photos. Thought to be Iron Age or Roman in date and overlain by medieval ridge and furrow.</p> <p>AP26 (SW of F80) – Air photos taken in 2011 show a cropmark</p>	<p>Despite no features being identified through geophysical survey evidence of Middle to Late Iron Age date were recorded. This included a pit containing a possible cremation burial. The burnt material was found to include Late Iron Age pottery and three lithics as well as a small quantity of burnt bone.</p> <p>A curvilinear drip gully was also identified which indicated two phases of activity. A post-hole that is likely to be contemporary was found in the western end of the gully terminus.</p> <p>Furrows were recorded on two alignments and are believed to date to the medieval and/or post-medieval period.</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value were identified.</p> <p>Their significance is linked to their relationship with the large multi-phase complex identified in the wider area through geophysical survey and aerial photography analysis.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>complex south of Ingles Spinney. These comprise overlapping and/or sub-divided rectilinear enclosures, field boundaries and a small curvilinear enclosure. These features are likely to date to the Iron Age and Roman period.</p> <p>AP27 (south of F80) – Post medieval field boundaries and ponds are visible as cropmarks on recent air photos.</p>		
81	None.	None.	No features identified.	<p>AP21 – Very low and well-spread remains of plough headlands recorded on LiDAR imagery. It runs north-west to south-east.</p>	<p>Three trenches were excavated in Field 81. Furrows were recorded and were on a north to south, north-west to south-east and east to west orientation. No finds were identified to date the furrows.</p> <p>A small number of gullies and ditches of</p>	<p>The fields are located in an area which potentially formed the medieval Hundred of Toseland. There is potential that the 'ploughlands' referred to in the Domesday Book in 1086 include these fields.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
82	None.	None.	No features identified.	AP21 – Very low and well-spread remains of plough headlands recorded on LiDAR imagery. It runs north-west to south-east.	unknown date were also recorded. Two trenches were excavated in Field 82. Furrows were recorded and were on a north to south. North-west to south-east and east to west orientation. No finds were identified to date the furrows. A small number of gullies and ditches of unknown date were also recorded.	The fields are located in an area which potentially formed the medieval Hundred of Toseland. There is potential that the 'ploughlands' referred to in the Domesday Book in 1086 include these fields.
83	None.	None.	A linear ditch aligned south-east by north-west in the east of the field.	AP28 – An irregular shaped shallow hollow is visible on LiDAR imagery north-west of Ingles Spinney, likely of post-medieval date.	Two Middle to Late Iron Age enclosures, connected by a boundary ditch were identified through geophysical survey. These were identified through evaluation trenching in F83 and 84. The enclosures and ditches seemed to form part of a string system connecting with further	Archaeological deposits of low value were identified in Field 83. Potential archaeological significance when considered in relation to the features extending from Field 84.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					<p>enclosures in the field to the north.</p> <p>A linear ditch in Field 83 identified through geophysical survey may have defined the western edge of the settlement in Field 84.</p> <p>Medieval and post-medieval field systems were also noted in Field 83 and 84.</p>	
84	None.	None.	A small part of a linear settlement, comprising a north-south aligned ditch and part of an enclosure. Survey outside the red line area has shown that this site continues at least 200m to the north and that to the south it links into a large complex of	<p>AP29 – A series of small enclosures, of varied shape and size, strung along a boundary ditch running northward from Ingles Spinney, possibly Iron Age in date. It underlies a possible medieval plough headland.</p> <p>AP32 -Very low and well spread remains of plough headlands recorded on LiDAR imagery.</p>	<p>The southern end of a Middle-Late Iron Age sub-oval enclosure was excavated in the north of Field 84. This feature was found to continue beyond the Order Limits.</p> <p>A long slightly curving sinuous ditch was aligned approximately north-South through the field. It connected to a smaller sub-oval enclosure or roundhouse. It</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified.</p> <p>Geophysical survey allowed the ditched road or track to be traced over 660m forming a string linking several enclosures.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			rectilinear enclosures.		continued south to a rectangular enclosure beyond the Order Limits. Medieval and post-medieval field systems were also noted in Field 83 and 84.	
85	MCB24563 – The site of High Hayden, a former house or farm recorded on the 1 st edition OS map.	None.	A part of a 19 th century farm, called High Hayden, depicted on historic Ordnance Survey maps.	AP30 – The post-medieval farmstead of High Hayden is extant of the earliest air photos. The building has now been demolished, though the pond survives. The site is now marked by an area of hard standing surrounded by trees. AP31 – Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks on historical air photos in the fields to the north and south of High Hayden AP32 – Very low and well-spread remains of plough headlands	Trenches in Field 85 targeted the site of the former High Hayden Farm. Evidence of the farm was found along with evidence that stone had been robbed from the walls of the house and boundary wall. Excavation was limited due to the presence of asbestos. Field 85 also held evidence of post-medieval and early modern farming. Furrows were encountered in most trenches. The ditches identified through geophysical survey	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. Historic mapping shows that High Hayden Farm was a significant house of possible late medieval origin with formal garden, fishponds, a courtyard and a planted woodland. The archaeological deposits hold archaeological significance due to the contribution they make to the understanding of the agricultural landscape.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
86	None.	None.	A small part of an enclosure ditch protruding into the northern part of the survey area.	<p>AP34 (south of F86) – Fragments of possible Iron Age or Roman enclosures recorded on 2011 air photos.</p> <p>AP35 (south of F86) – Enclosures and a boundary ditch, include two broad-ditched enclosures, one containing two possible hut circles, small rectilinear enclosures and a long sinuous boundary ditch that runs south westward from the enclosures. Possibly Iron Age in date.</p> <p>AP36 (south of F86) – Small curvilinear enclosure and short ditches as cropmarks recorded on 2011 air photos. Possibly of Iron Age or Roman date.</p>	<p>recorded on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>contained no datable material.</p> <p>Geophysical survey had indicated the location of an enclosure with a connecting ditch similar to other Iron Age ‘string’ enclosures in adjacent fields. This was tested through evaluation trenching and a section of curvilinear enclosure was identified. The boundary ditch was found to be 2.2m to 3.7m wide and extended outside of the Order Limits. The main ditch cut though by an earlier, narrower ditch. Both ditches contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone.</p> <p>One trench was moved from Field 87 into 86. It targeted the ditch extending from the enclosure. The ditch was found to have been</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified.</p> <p>The southern half on an Iron Age enclosure which continues outside of the Order Limits has been identified though survey and evaluation trenching</p> <p>Archaeological significance is related to the information it contributes to the wider understanding of Iron Age settlements across the landscape.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>AP37 (south of F86) – Three sides of a possible rectilinear enclosure are visible as cropmarks on air photos taken in 2011.</p> <p>This feature, located to the west of Pillar Plantation, may be of Iron Age or Roman date.</p>	<p>recut on several occasions. Iron Age pottery and animal bone was recovered.</p> <p>Another ditch of unknown date was also recorded. It was 0.88m wide by 0.3m deep and had cut through a pit. No datable material was recovered.</p>	
87	None.	None.	No features identified.	None.	No evaluation due to access constraints.	N/A
88	None.	None.	None.	<p>AP38 (south of F88) – complex series of cropmarks between Pillar Plantation and Pivot and Gorse Plantation. These appear to comprise a large outer enclosure or compound measuring c. 2200x150m and with a series of smaller adjoining and overlapping enclosures, some with</p>	<p>Sixteen evaluation trenches were excavated in F88. Trenching identified several ditches and gullies with no datable material. One archaeological feature, a stone-lined pit, was recorded. Three sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered along with charcoal and snail shells identified through</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of negligible value have been identified.</p> <p>The features identified during archaeological trenching likely relate to the more potentially significant sites recorded through aerial photographic analysis to the south of Field 88.</p> <p>The archaeological significance of the features identified relate</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>broad ditches within. Suggests a high-status Roman settlement, but some elements may date to the Iron Age.</p> <p>AP39 – Possible remains of a medieval plough headland recorded as low and well-spread remains of a short bank on LiDAR imagery.</p> <p>AP40 (south of F88) – Faint cropmarks of possible Iron Age/ Roman enclosures to the north west of the Rectory at Eltisbury recorded on 2011 air photos.</p>	<p>environmental sampling.</p> <p>A second pit included burnt stones (pot boilers), charcoal and snail shells. This feature is also considered to be Iron Age in date.</p>	<p>to the contribution they could provide on Iron Age land use.</p>
89	None.	None.	None.	<p>AP41 (south of F89) – Fragments of ridge and furrow and a small pond are visible as earthworks on historical air photos.</p> <p>The ploughing remains may be of medieval</p>	<p>One archaeological feature was identified in the 14 trenches excavated in Field 89, a small, undated, ditch or gully.</p>	<p>The archaeological feature is of limited significance.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
90	<p>MCB24586 – A single enclosure recorded as cropmarks. It measures roughly 37x26m.</p> <p>1163534 – A Grade II listed milestone, 19th century and comprised of a limestone block with a pyramidal cap.</p>	None.	A D-shaped enclosure, a small roundhouse and a linear ditch flanked by a number of pits and other minor features.	<p>date but the pond is likely to be post-medieval.</p> <p>AP43 – Two short curving cropmarks are visible on-air photos taken in 1971, may indicate the presence of buried archaeological features but there is insufficient information to suggest a date for those features.</p> <p>AP44 – A block of medieval ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks on historical air photos.</p> <p>AP45 – The cropmarks described in MCB24586 were not identified on any of the air photos examined for this survey.</p>	<p>Evaluation trenches targeted results indicating an enclosure consistent with others in the area.</p> <p>The enclosure was found to date to the Middle to Late Iron Age. It was located in the north-east corner of the field and was found to extend outside the Order Limits. The enclosure was internally divided by two parallel ditches which were found to contain pottery, animal bone, shell and charcoal. The boundary ditch did not contain any datable material</p> <p>To the south of the main enclosure were three possible</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value, when considered as part of the wider archaeological landscape. have been identified.</p> <p>The deposits in Field 90 are significant due to the potential evidence to be gained as to how Iron Age settlements were laid out and its relationship to other 'string' settlements in the area.</p> <p>Individual features are of limited value.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					unenclosed roundhouses.	
91	MCB24585 – An enclosure complex shown on aerial photography. It records at least four separate enclosures cut by linear features.	None.	None.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	N/A
92	MCB24587 – A single enclosure visible as cropmarks measuring c.65x55m. MCB24588 – An oval enclosure visible as cropmarks, measuring c.40x27m. 05753 – Extensive ridge and furrow.	None.	A shield-shaped enclosure in the southern side of the field, measuring c.60m across with a small rectangular annex to the north-west and possible roundhouse to the south. At the north-eastern side of the field, there are two oval-shaped enclosures, c.40m and 50m across,	AP46 – Soilmarks and earthworks recorded on the early air photos of extensive ridge and furrow and headlands are visible in the fields to the north-east of Eltisbury, on either side of the A428. The ridge and furrow appear to have been levelled. AP47 (south of F92) – Possible Iron Age cropmarks of a double ditched curvilinear enclosure, shown on 2011 air photos.	Evaluation trenches targeted results indicating two enclosures consistent with others in the area. A larger D-shaped enclosure complex was also recorded. To the south of the main enclosure ditches, pits and a circular enclosure were identified that has not been identified through the geophysics. To the west side of the main enclosure a small	Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified Archaeological significance is related to the information it contributes to the wider understanding of string settlements across the landscape.

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			<p>located along a linear ditch.</p>	<p>AP48 – Short ditches of unknown date are visible as cropmarks between St Ives Road and the A428. May be associated with the enclosure described in MCB24587.</p> <p>AP50 – The cropmarks described in MCB24588 were not identified on any of the air photos examined for this survey.</p> <p>AP51 – Remains of a post medieval field system, comprising ridge and furrow, plough headlands and a possible hollow way, are visible as cropmarks and some as low earthworks on historical air photos to the north-east of Eltisle.</p>	<p>subsidiary enclosure was also recorded containing pits/postholes and a shallow gully. This may represent a roundhouse.</p> <p>These features indicate the presence of the Iron Age and early Roman settlement.</p>	

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
93	<p>02541 – A probable windmill mound, consisting of a levelled ditched mound and no surface finds have been found.</p> <p>02463 – The site of a post-medieval windmill, recorded as ‘Mill Hill’ surrounded by a wet moat on early 19th century OS maps.</p> <p>9070 – The site of a demolished 19th century kiln building, shown on the map of 1826.</p>	None.	A ring ditch, measuring c.35m in diameter at the northern edge of the field which surrounds the former windmill mound.	<p>AP49 – A windmill mound visible as an earthwork mound and outer ditch on historical air photos. Mound levelled and the ditch infilled on 2011 air photos.</p> <p>AP51 – Remains of a post medieval field system, comprising ridge and furrow, plough headlands and a possible hollow way, are visible as cropmarks and some as low earthworks on historical air photos to the north-east of Eltisle.</p>	<p>A single ditch related to geophysical anomaly was identified. A trench used to target this anomaly found the base of a medieval windmill. Some finds including medieval pottery and metal objects were recovered.</p> <p>Several undated features were also identified. A small oval pit/possible ditch, two gullies and a larger ditch were all recorded.</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified.</p> <p>The potential location of a windmill recorded through desk-based research was confirmed through aerial photographic analysis, geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.</p> <p>The site holds archaeological significance relating to the information on medieval milling.</p>
94	None.	None.	A group of four small conjoined enclosures recorded in the centre of F94.	AP51 – Remains of a post-medieval field system, comprising ridge and furrow, plough headlands and a	Evaluation trenching identified two Iron Age enclosures in the central and eastern sections of the field. A	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified.</p> <p>The collection of enclosures and fields</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			<p>A small rounded enclosure with indistinct internal features at the eastern end of F94</p>	<p>possible hollow way, are visible as cropmarks and some as low earthworks on historical air photos to the north-east of Eltisley.</p> <p>AP52 – A group of three or four possible Iron Age or Roman small curvilinear and rectilinear enclosures is visible as cropmarks on recent air photos, lying immediately to the south of the A428.</p> <p>AP53 – Three possible Iron Age or Roman enclosures are visible as cropmarks on air photos south of the A428.</p>	<p>field system of at least three rectangular fields or paddocks were found to extend eastwards from the western enclosure. The ditch fills included Late Iron Age pottery, fragments of fired clay and animal bone.</p> <p>A large ditch extended from the southern enclosure formed the boundary of an associated square/rectangular enclosure or possible paddock. The ditch was up to 3.68m wide and 0.97m deep and contained Iron Age pottery and animal bone. A corresponding ditch formed the northern boundary of the paddock.</p> <p>Approximately 280m to the east a second Iron Age enclosure or roundhouse was</p>	<p>between Fields 94, 95, 96 and 97 are of archaeological significance when considered in association as they provide a useful insight into the close-knit relationship between smaller occupation areas, and how these developed through the Iron Age into the Roman period. Current understanding of how smaller Iron Age enclosures were joined to form sprawling settlements over vast areas is more limited and further investigation of these sites would assist interpretation</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					located. The enclosure was defined by a broad V-shaped ditch containing pottery, an iron object, animal bone and burnt stone. Internal divisions were noted within the enclosure. Medieval/post-medieval furrows were recorded across the field.	
95	1162760 – A Grade II listed milepost south of Pembroke Farm. It is 19 th century in date and is cast iron with three angled faces.	None.	A sub-square enclosure c.45m across, intersected with a possible ring ditch at its southern end. Immediately to the west is a possible second enclosure, defined by an L-shaped configuration of linear features.	AP53 – Three possible Iron Age or Roman enclosures are visible as cropmarks on air photos south of the A428. AP54 – The moat of the scheduled site at Pastures Farm is visible as earthworks on historical air photos and on the LiDAR imagery. A short bank observed near the north-west corner of the moat appears to be the	Seven trenches in F95 were found to contain archaeological features. At least two square Roman enclosures were located in F95 with potential related boundaries and fields systems that extended into F96. A large boundary ditch divided the enclosure in half and contained large quantities of pottery. Large quantities of pottery was also recovered from pits and	Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified . The trenching found the geophysical survey results to be accurate and enclosures and associated field systems of Late Iron Age/Roman date identified. The collection of enclosures and fields between Fields 94, 95, 96 and 97 are of archaeological

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
				<p>infilling of a post medieval field ditch.</p>	<p>post-holes within the enclosure, possibly associated with structures, were found.</p> <p>A smaller square enclosure was found in the south-west corner of F95 which was associated with a ditch linking to the main enclosure.</p> <p>The geophysical survey indicated several linear features were recorded. Trenches were targeted on these features and evidence suggested they represented the remains of Roman field systems between the two enclosures and continued in to F96.</p> <p>The former medieval/post-medieval parish boundary between Caxton and Papworth Everard was identified crossing through four trenches.</p>	<p>significance when considered in association as they provide a useful insight into the close-knit relationship between smaller occupation areas, and how these develop through the Iron Age into the Roman period. Current understanding of how smaller Iron Age enclosures were joined to form sprawling settlements over vast areas is more limited and further investigation of these sites would assist interpretation</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
96	<p>1019177 – A scheduled moated site at Pastures Farm. It is roughly square-shaped island measuring 150m wide.</p> <p>11873 – Two early Bronze Age flints found during field walking.</p>	None.	Possible ditches and a pit in the western end of the field, and a former field boundary in the northern end of the field, parallel to the present A428 indicating the line of a parish boundary.	AP54 – The moat of the scheduled site at Pastures Farm is visible as earthworks on historical air photos and on the LiDAR imagery. A short bank observed near the north-west corner of the moat appears to be the infilling of a post medieval field ditch.	Linear features identified in F95 extended into F96. One further possible Iron Age/Roman feature, a small pit, was found in F96. No datable material was found but a burnt stone was recovered from the pit	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value have been identified.</p> <p>The trenching found the geophysical survey results to be accurate and enclosures and associated field systems of Late Iron Age/Roman date identified.</p> <p>The collection of enclosures and fields between Fields 94, 95, 96 and 97 are of archaeological significance when considered in association as they provide a useful insight into the close-knit relationship between smaller occupation areas, and how these develop through the Iron Age into the Roman period. Current understanding of how smaller Iron Age enclosures were joined</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
						to form sprawling settlements over vast areas is more limited and further investigation of these sites would assist interpretation
97	<p>CB15034 – Ermine Street Roman road, visible as a gravel track without agger.</p> <p>02494 – Find of a Neolithic patinated, polished axe.</p>	None.	<p>A complex of irregular enclosures covering at least 2ha at the western side of F97.</p> <p>An irregular, rounded enclosure with internal and external roundhouses at the eastern side of F97.</p> <p>Features defining the parish boundary between Eltisley and Papworth Everard comprising one ditch following the current boundary and other</p>	<p>AP55 – Cropmarks are visible in the field to the east of Pembroke College Farm of a large D-shaped enclosure, smaller rectilinear enclosures, a possible trackway and other ditches, of possible Iron Age/ Roman date.</p> <p>AP56 – A dense cluster of pits at the edge of the field north-west of Caxton</p> <p>Gibbet is recorded on 2006 air photos. The date of these features is not known and it is not certain that they are of archaeological significance.</p>	<p>Five archaeological areas were identified within F97.</p> <p>Area 1 – Middle to Late Iron Age enclosure with internal roundhouses. Pottery, bone and environmental samples were also collected.</p> <p>Area 2 – Middle-Late Iron Age enclosure with a single internal roundhouse. The enclosure ditch contained a Neolithic axe head, Iron Age pottery, animal bone, charcoal, marine shell and land-snails.</p> <p>Area 3 – Late Iron Age – Roman enclosure ditches. It is possible</p>	<p>Archaeological deposits of medium value have been intertied.</p> <p>The trenching found the geophysical survey results to be accurate and enclosures and associated field systems of Late Iron Age/Roman date identified.</p> <p>The collection of enclosures and fields between Fields 94, 95, 96 and 97 are of archaeological significance when considered in association as they provide a useful insight into the close-knit relationship between smaller occupation</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			intermittent flanking ditches.	<p>AP57 – Two possible Iron Age/ Roman enclosures and fragments of ditch are visible as very faint cropmarks on air photos.</p> <p>AP58 – Traces of medieval or post medieval ridge and furrow are visible as cropmarks on recent air photos.</p>	<p>that Area 2 and Area 3 are connected via a system of fields between them.</p> <p>Area 4 – Late Iron Age to Roman rectilinear enclosure containing two possible roundhouses and a parallel ditch leading from the south-eastern corner.</p> <p>Area 5 – A small curvilinear gully, which may be a roundhouse drip gully, based on its shape and size. This feature produced four sherds of Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. Two shallow ditches also contained pottery of similar date. A number of undated linear ditches of various size and alignment were recorded nearby. They may be related to the areas of Iron Age and Roman settlement</p>	<p>areas, and how these develop through the Iron Age into the Roman period. Current understanding of how smaller Iron Age enclosures were joined to form sprawling settlements over vast areas is more limited and further investigation of these sites would assist interpretation</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
					to the east or south, but this is uncertain The former medieval/post-medieval parish boundary between Caxton and Papworth Everard was identified crossing through four trenches.	
98	None.	None.	None.	None.	No evaluation trenching as field was removed from the Order Limits.	None.
99	MCB16333 Ridge and Furrow	None.	Parts of two enclosure ditches detected at the north-eastern edge of the field. The smaller is 18m across with rounded sides and is encompassed by the larger, of irregular form with a maximum dimension of c.55m. These are thought to be Iron	AP59 (south of F99) – Extensive cropmarks south-east of the A428 recorded on air photos. This area was subject to archaeological evaluation by Oxford Archaeology East in 2015. AP60 (south of F99) – Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as cropmarks on early air photos in fields to the	Forty-six trenches were excavated in F99 during phase 1 and a further 36 were excavated in the north side of the field in phase 3. Phase 3 recorded a sub-circular enclosure of Middle-Late Iron Age date. Pottery and a small quantity of animal bone was recovered. Within the main enclosure a smaller enclosure was noted. The ditch showed	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. The features identified during archaeological trenching relate to agricultural activity in the area. The archaeological significance of the features identified relate to the contribution they could potentially make to the wider understanding

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
			<p>Age or Roman date.</p> <p>A ditch to the south-west of these is aligned south-east to north-west with a series of short parallel linear features abutting it to the south-west. These may represent ridge and furrows or strip fields, separate from the surrounding ridge and furrow.</p>	<p>south-east of Caxton Gibbet.</p> <p>AP61 (south of F99) – The previous site of RAF Caxton Gibbet, which comprised grass runways, a few hangars including one at the edge of the Survey Area at TL2980 60277, and other buildings. The airfield has been removed and cropmarks of it survive outside of the survey area.</p> <p>AP62 -Blocks of medieval and/or post medieval ridge and furrow and a pond are visible as earthworks and cropmarks on historical air photos. LiDAR showed only the pond survives as earthworks.</p>	<p>evidence of at least two visible recuts and contained pottery dating to the Middle to Late Iron Age.</p> <p>The majority of features identified in the rest of the field were furrows, gullies and field boundaries associated with medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity. Two large parallel boundary ditches crossed F99 from north-west to south-east. A large ditch/drain separated F99 and F100.</p>	<p>and have little individual value.</p>

Field No	HER sites	Previous archaeological investigations	Geophysics	Aerial photographs	Evaluation excavation	Summary of potential and archaeological significance
100	03515 – Linear cropmarks, excavated revealing a series of ditches thought to be part of an extensive field system. 1 st – 3 rd century Roman pottery was also recovered.	ECB1827; ECB1874; ECB2087; ECB2935 – Evaluation and targeted excavation undertaken ahead of A428 Caxton to Hardwick dual carriageway construction. Archaeological evidence relating to Bronze Age activity was recorded as well as Iron Age enclosures and farmstead and Roman field systems. Also large numbers of medieval field systems and post-medieval boundary ditches were recorded.	Several linear anomalies in the north of the field representing ditches arranged in a rectilinear pattern. Uncertain whether they are archaeological in nature, as they do not follow the alignment of nearby ridge and furrow or modern field boundaries.	AP63 – Possible Iron Age/ Roman field boundaries and an enclosure are visible as indistinct cropmarks on early air photos.	Sixteen trenches were excavated in F100. The medieval/post-medieval agricultural found in F99. Furrows were recorded across the area. Two pits/tree boles were also excavated.	Archaeological deposits of low value have been identified. The features identified during archaeological trenching relate to agricultural activity in the area. The archaeological significance of the features identified relate to the contribution they could potentially make to the wonder understanding and have little individual value.