

A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme

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A12 Chelmsford to A120 widening scheme
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**ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDIX 7.7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRIAL TRENCHING FINAL REPORT - PART 1**

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A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford – A120)

Final Evaluation Report - Volume 1

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Headland Archaeology South & East
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with support from Pre-Construct Archaeology

for Costain
on behalf of National Highways

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PROJECT INFORMATION:

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OASIS REF.	headland1-501874
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PROJECT SUMMARY

During the evaluation stage of the A12 widening scheme (Chelmsford-A120), completed between May and October 2021, a total of 2117 trenches across 52 Land Parcels were evaluated. Forty sites of high archaeological significance were identified, including Prehistoric agrarian and pastoral settlement; Roman industry, settlement, and possible trade-related activity alongside the Roman road; Medieval settlement and possible industry; and post-medieval agricultural activity. The number and variation of these sites along the route of this evaluation are describing multiperiod, moderate to complex archaeological activity.

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A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford to A120)

Final Evaluation Report

Volume 1

1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the summarised results of a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, with support from Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), for Costain on behalf of National Highways along the corridor of the A12 (Chelmsford to A120). **It is one of four volumes that separate the evaluation results, specialist reports and illustrations of the work, see 2.3 Reporting and Archive for further details. All works relating to the Palaeolithic evaluation are addressed in standalone reports.** The investigation comprised archaeological evaluation and palaeolithic evaluation. All works were undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology. The WSI was produced as part of an application on behalf of National Highways for a Development Consent Order (DCO) regarding improvements to the A12 in Essex ('the scheme').

The scheme comprises improvements to a 15-mile-long stretch of the A12 between Junction 19 (Boreham) and Junction 25 (Mark's Tey). In addition to widening the existing dual carriageway to three lanes throughout, the scheme includes safety improvements such as closing off existing accesses and providing alternative routes for walkers, cyclists, and horse riders.

A consultation scoping document (Jacobs 2020a) was produced following discussion with stakeholders relevant to the scheme – representatives of Essex County Council, Colchester Borough Council and Historic England, and Historic England's Regional Advisor on Archaeological Sciences. Costain commissioned Headland Archaeology to produce a WSI for the works which was approved by the stakeholders and conformed to a scope of works produced by Jacobs (Jacobs 2020b). Headland Archaeology was also commissioned to undertake the evaluation, palaeolithic evaluation, post-excavation reporting, and the creation and deposition of an ordered archive.

The purpose of the current stage of the works is to provide information that will determine the necessary mitigation strategies; these strategies would be implemented either in advance or during the construction phase of works and could comprise mitigation through design if feasible or preservation through record and archive. The programme of evaluation and palaeolithic evaluation took place between 7th May and 9th September 2021 and this report presents the results.

1.1. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The scheme boundary runs from Junction 9 of the A12 at Boreham to Junction 25 at Mark's Tey (NGR TL 74145 09410 to TL 91689 23815) and encompasses a total of 1039 hectares of land of which approximately 25 hectares is made up of the existing highway and land which will not be impacted by construction. The route of the scheme runs through a gently rolling landscape that varies between 18m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 55m AOD. At the time of the fieldwork, the majority of the route was used for agricultural purposes – both arable and pastoral farming.

The underlying bedrock geology in the northern half of the scheme comprises clay, silt, and sand of the London Clay Formation - a sedimentary bedrock formed 48-56 million years ago in the Paleogene period. The underlying bedrock geology in the southern half of the scheme comprises clay, silt, sand, and gravel of the Thames Group - a sedimentary bedrock formed 34-56 million years ago in the Paleogene period. These are overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft formation, river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, and glacial sand and gravel formed 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period (NERC 2021).

1.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A Cultural Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (National Highways 2018) was prepared for the scheme which identified 881 cultural heritage assets within the project baseline. In addition, a specialist palaeolithic DBA was prepared (Wenban-Smith 2020) for the scheme. The results of both DBAs will not be repeated here; a summary is provided below.

The Cultural Heritage DBA identified 35 prehistoric archaeological sites from later periods located within the footprint of the Scheme, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age. They comprised the findspots of

individual artefacts, cropmarks, and geophysical anomalies. The site of the late Iron Age Kelvedon Warrior burial also lies near the scheme.

Excepting find spots of individual artefacts, 28 archaeological sites are dating to the Historic period recorded within the footprint of the Scheme, including an early medieval field enclosure at Rivenhall End, a variety of medieval sites including a possible deserted settlement near Hatfield Peverell, and several sites of post-medieval and modern buildings.

1.3. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

In addition to the two DBAs mentioned above previous archaeological work relating to the project comprised two phases of geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2020a and 2020b) and a cropmark analysis (Place Services 2021). These identified anomalies of potential archaeological significance including settlement anomalies and groups of linear and discrete anomalies. Several dipolar anomalies were detected which were consistent with modern activity. In general, the majority of the scheme contained no anomalies of archaeological potential.

1.4. RESEARCH THEMES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The scheme offered opportunities to contribute to the research themes and priorities identified in both the Research Agenda and Strategy for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook 2000), and the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011: ALGAO East of England, 2021). The WSI set out the research priorities for the investigation which were intended to deliver the most appropriate generation of knowledge and the best benefit to the public within the constraints of a construction programme and budget.

In general, these priorities were:

- To better understand the chronology through the use of scientific dating and statistical analysis
- To develop better sampling strategies for paleoenvironmental sampling and analysis
- To assist with the development of a future mitigation strategy for the scheme
- The specific priorities relating to each archaeological period were as follows.

Later Prehistoric and Roman

- To uncover evidence of the distribution, extent, and dating of Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age rural settlements and their associated field patterns.
- To better understand the economy and agriculture of the Iron Age, and the economic and social change during the late Iron Age/Roman transition.
- To uncover evidence of for Roman re-use of earlier field systems, and whether field size and morphology can be matched to specific farming regimes.
- To uncover evidence for 'Romanization,' particularly of the rural landscape
- To better understand the Roman road network

Medieval

- To better understand the distribution of Saxon settlements
- To uncover evidence for land use change, including through the understanding of environmental data
- To uncover evidence for the origins of and dynamics of rural settlement
- To examine the relationship between field size and morphology and agricultural regimes. This will include settlement patterns of the 12th and 13th centuries, as many land divisions in Essex have their origins in this period.
- To better understand the development of transport routes in the region

Post-medieval and modern

- To better understand the impact of the primary communication routes on the region's development and character

- To better understand changes in the production and processing of food and the relationship between the urban and rural landscapes
- To better understand the impact of social change on the landscape including the enclosure of common land

1.5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, depth, character, quality, and date of any archaeological deposits that might be present within areas impacted by the works to establish the impact of the development on the archaeological resource of these areas.

More specifically the aims were to:

- identify, investigate, and record any such archaeological remains to the extent possible by the methods detailed in the WSI.
- attempt to clarify the character and extent of any remains identified.
- determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of the deposits or features identified.
- establish any ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features.
- evaluate geo-archaeological and Palaeolithic archaeological potential identified in the EHER.
- establish the significance of any archaeological remains identified.
- define any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (e.g., areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.)
- disseminate the results through trial trench reports submitted to the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER). As well as production of a well-ordered archive deposited with local repositories.
- inform assessments of the value of archaeological remains in a future Environmental Statement chapter.
- to inform future stages of archaeological works and to aid in the determination of suitable mitigation strategies and programme.

2. METHODOLOGY

All work was undertaken as per the WSI and according to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in their 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation' (ClfA 2014a) and their 'Code of Conduct' (ClfA 2014b). The project adhered to Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2015) and followed all current Health and Safety Legislation.

2.1. SITE WORKS

A total of 2117 trial trenches were excavated across the route of the proposed road equivalent to 4% of the scheme impact area (115,108m²). The development area was divided by landowner and then by field, creating the Land Parcel numbering system (see Results Volume 2). For the purposes of this volume and future works, areas of discrete archaeology have been grouped into sites (Illus. 1).

210 trial trenches were located on geophysical anomalies with the remaining 1907 trenches distributed throughout the accessible parts of the scheme footprint to confirm the lack of remains. A contingency for a further 1% of the scheme impact area was described in the WSI, with 418m² of this was used during the evaluation, to extend existing trenches.

The locations of the trenches were set out using a Differential Global Positioning System (DGPS) programmed with the relevant coordinates and each trench location was scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation commencing. The excavation of the trenches was conducted by a tracked excavator equipped with a 1.8m-2.1m wide toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of the attending archaeologist. The excavator removed topsoil and deposits of modern made ground (if present) in controlled spits and terminated

when either the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon was first encountered. On completion of machine excavation, the stratigraphic sequence of each trench was recorded in full. The resulting spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector.

Sufficient excavation (a 1m wide section as a minimum) was undertaken to determine the depth, profile, and fills of linear features and to recover dating and environmental evidence from their fills. Where discrete features were identified within the trenches, they were half-sectioned to determine and record their form and to recover dating and environmental evidence from their fills. Where groups of features were identified, or where features formed a definite arrangement a representative sample of those features was investigated.

In addition to the trial trenching, a programme of Palaeolithic evaluation across the scheme also took place using Test pitting, Boreholes and further Geophysical Survey. Each method was designed to evaluate the Quaternary landscape by ground truthing the British Geological Survey (BGS) BGS mapping of superficial deposits and assessing their potential to contain important paleoenvironmental sequences or Palaeolithic archaeology. The results of this programme of works can be found in 'A12 Archaeological Evaluation Report (Chelmsford – A120): Fieldwork Phase 1 – Quaternary Landscape Evaluation Report.' Under Costain document No. HE551497-COS-HER-3_S0-RP-X-0009.

2.2. RECORDING

All recording was undertaken on digital context record forms on an iPad Pro running Codifi, an archaeological digital recording programme. This app uses the same context and trench sheets as the standard Headland records, simply in digital form. All contexts, finds, and environmental samples were given unique numbers. All excavated contexts were recorded in plan and section (where appropriate) and included details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, stratigraphic relationships, finds, and samples recovered and were all cross-referenced to other contexts, where relevant.

General photos of the trenches were taken with the camera in the iPad Pro, digital photographs of archaeological features were taken with the same camera and a graduated metric scale was clearly visible. Supplementary photos were taken with a DSLR where required. All photos taken with both the DSLR camera and iPad Pro were at a resolution of at least 12 megapixels. All finds were recorded by context, and all artefacts recovered were retained and removed from the site for specialist assessment. All retrieved artefacts were cleaned, packaged, and stored according to guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998).

Post-excavation plans of each trench, including spot heights of deposits, were recorded digitally on a DGPS, and accurately linked to the National Grid and OS datum. Where necessary detailed recording of features and sections was through hand-drawn sections and plans on permatrace at an appropriate scale.

All environmental sampling was undertaken in accordance with the environmental sampling strategy as set out in the WSI. Where deposits were identified as archaeologically significant, they were sampled for environmental material and other finds (e.g., bone, pottery). Bulk samples (typically of 40 litres) were taken from selected deposits for wet sieving and flotation to recover environmental material and artefacts. Small deposits (such as the fills of small pits and post-holes) which contained less than 10 litres of sediment were fully sampled.

All human remains excavated on site were undertaken in recognition of the ClfA standards and guidelines for recording human remains (Mitchell & Brickley, 2017) and relevant Historic England guidelines (Historic England 2018).

2.3. REPORTING AND ARCHIVES

Due to the size of the works and volume of information, this report has been presented in the following way:

Volume 1 – Introduction, Background, Methodology, Discussion, Phased plans

Volume 2 – Land Parcel evaluation results

Volume 3 – Specialist reporting of Finds and Environmental Sampling

Volume 4 – Trench illustrations

Appendices

The archive comprising finds and records have been retained by Headland Archaeology and will be deposited with Chelmsford Museum (western Land Parcels), Braintree Museum (central Land Parcels), and Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (eastern Land Parcels). All archive preparation was undertaken according to the guidelines published by the ClFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum (ClFA 2014c).

3. DISCUSSION

The overall scheme will be discussed here by site and not Land Parcel. These sites are themselves based on the archaeology that was found during the evaluation process (Illus. 1). All results data can be found in Volume 2 and will be separated by the original Land Parcel numbers.

Table 1 below shows the site number and the associated Land Parcel that was used during the evaluation.

Site number	Land Parcel	Number of Trenches	Trench Number
1	P14.3	2	127, 128
2	P14.3	16	129 - 144
3	P110	11	277 - 287
4	P02.1	2	2799, 2800
5	P51	32	651, 657- 660, 670-678, 682- 699
6	P01	2	700, 701
7	P02.5	19	904- 15, 918-924
8	P02.5	6	916, 917, 925- 928
9	P57.1	10	978- 987
10	P57.3	16	1009- 1024
11	P23.2	18	1130- 1140, 2886- 2888, 2893, 2894, 2897, 2898
12	P23.2	6	1186, 1193, 1194, 1200, 1201, 1207
13	P88	40	1218- 1229, 1248- 1300, 1311, 1321, 1331
14	P12	33	1348- 1380
15	P120.1	6	1381- 1386
16	P120.2	13	1387- 1399
17	P118.1	67	1402- 1416, 2663- 2667, 2935- 2981
18	P173	1	2872
19	P118.2	7	1420- 1426
20	P118.4	143	1491- 1641
21	P118.4	64	1427- 1490
22	P118.4	30	1565, 1575, 1576, 1588, 1599, 1632- 1634, 1642- 1665
23	P118.7	23	1661, 1662, 1666- 1688
24	P118.7	35	1686- 1697, 1726- 1749
25	P118.5	31	2834- 2867
26	P118.6	16	1761- 1763, 1766-1780
27	P118.6	28	1764, 1765, 1774, 1779, 1781- 1792, 1799- 1802, 1807- 1818
28	P145.2	27	1840, 1847- 1888, 1896, 1897
29	P152.1	9	2052, 2054- 2059, 2062, 2063
30	P152.1	29	1985- 2013
31	P152.1	48	2070- 2121, 2826- 2831
32	P152.1	8	2060- 2069
33	P152.1	17	2130- 2152
34	P155.1	3	2681- 2183
35	P152.2	3	2198, 2199, 2679
36	P159.1	28	2410- 2437, 2698
37	P159.2	35	2504 2536- 2570
38	P159.2	10	2471, 2475- 2483
39	P159.2	26	2601, 2607- 2631, 2699, 2700
40	P159.3	6	2632- 2638
41	P14.1	92	1- 92, 2900- 2927
42	P14.3	9	116- 125
43	P14.3	3	145- 147
44	P113.1	5	2704, 2705, 2710, 2717, 2721

45	P104	18	255- 272
46	P104	5	273- 275, 2661, 2662
47	P19	4	288 -291
48	P113.2	251	408- 591, 2728- 2794
49	P112	66	292- 393
50	P02.1	27	382- 407, 2795- 2798
51	P51	72	596- 68
52	P02.2	15	702, 896- 903, 2929- 2934, 2982
53	P02.3	3	929- 931
54	P18	8	950, 957, 958, 968, 972, 975, 977, 2899
55	P57.2	3	2822- 2824
56	P57.3	15	1025- 1045
57	P23.1	26	1075- 1100
58	P57.5	24	1102- 1129
59	P23.2	71	1141- 1217
60	P88	6	1225, 1228, 1230-1233
61	P121	2	1400- 01
63	P118.2	1	1418
64	P118.3	10	1750- 1758, 2668- 2669
65	P118.4	26	1698- 1725
66	P148	2	1819- 20
67	P118.8	11	1821- 1831
68	P149	1	1833
69	P145.2	15	1835- 1852
70	P145.1	3	1891, 1894-1895
71	P145.2	7	1898- 1904
73	P153	60	1905- 1964
74	P154	1	2832
75	P152.1	6	1973- 1978
76	P152.1	13	2018- 2035
77	P152.2	5	2159- 2164
78	P152.2	102	2165- 2259, 2273- 2283, 2680, 2689
79	P152.3	3	2684- 2686
80	P152.3	64	2284- 2348
81	P157	3	2347, 2349- 2350
82	P158	6	2351- 2356
83	P159.1 & P152.4	56	2357- 2409, 2692, 2697
84	P159.1	34	2440- 2474
85	P159.2	37	2571- 2606, 2610, 2617
86	P159.3	1	2635

Table 1: showing the land parcel reference for each site and how many trial trenches were evaluated within.

Each site will now be discussed independently based upon the results of the evaluation. The detailed results data for each site can be found in Volumes 2-4. Phased plans by site are included in this volume.

3.1. SITE 1

Site 1 is defined as the southern edge of Land Parcel P/14.3 (Table 1). Two trenches recorded archaeological activity. Within Trench 127 subsoil (157137) contained animal bones, and ceramic building material, pointing to dumping of material within the layer, which overlay an alluvial deposit. The environmental samples from the organic-rich layer (158258) in Trench 127 deliver a diverse assemblage of Wetland taxa and semi-or true aquatic plants support evidence that these deposits formed in water. The presence of these remains provides compelling evidence that plant material was preserved by waterlogging of these deposits.

The proximity to a site of significance directly to the north, and in consideration of the deposits present within the evaluation of this area, highlights the potential for edge of settlement activity next to a possible watercourse, to be found within this site. There is also the probability to find the extent of the archaeological activity at Site 2.

3.2. SITE 2

Site 2 consists of Trenches 129 to 144 within the area evaluated in Land Parcel P14.3 (Table 1) Within these trenches, a significant amount of archaeology was observed and recorded. Trenches 130, 133, 135, 136, 140, and 141 contained ditches running north to south and east to west in varying sizes and depths. Some of the

shallower ditches, such as that in Trench 130, could represent an irrigation or water management system. In addition to ditches, some pitting was recorded in Trenches 130, 136 and 141.

Prehistoric lithics were recorded in Trench 131, within the ditches, however the two flakes were undiagnostic and may be residual within the landscape.

While the ditch system produced very little dating material the pitting provides a little more. The pit [159272] in Trench 139 comprised two fills with the lower fill (159273) containing charcoal and some pottery sherds derived from the base of a small cup or jar dating from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Illus 258). The sherds appear to have been heat affected and could represent the remains of a small crucible. Due to the similarities in the fills with the nearby ditches, it could be suggested that, especially in the case of natural infilling, the features are likely to be of similar date. However, due to the lack of dateable material from most of the linear features, this cannot be confirmed at this stage.

A series of ditches in trench 130 contained large amounts of medieval-post-medieval CBM and pottery, these would need further analysis to provide further dating.

The majority of the remaining ditches within the field were undated. It is worth noting that in Trench 140 four ditches were recorded; Ditch [160204] was oriented northwest to southeast, it was observed to intersect with the ditch [160206], though the nature of the relationship was unclear (Illus 256). Ditches [160208] and [160210] were oriented northeast to southwest (Illus 257). Both had regular profiles with curving sides and a flat base. Truncation of [160210] suggests that it was re-cut as [160208] following a period of disuse. No artefactual remains were recovered from either ditch to aid dating. However, due to the possible long-term use of the ditch system as illustrated by the recutting the archaeological activity in this trench could represent a more longstanding use of the land.

There was also a feature that was not excavated due to the proximity to the other ditches and the lack of full extent exposed. This looked to be the correct size and shape for a possible Sunken-Featured Building. It was decided to leave the excavation of this until the whole area could be investigated in more detail.

3.3. SITE 3

Site 3 encompassed the trenches within Land Parcel P/110 (Table 1), corresponding to the previous geophysical survey. Further features were identified which did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies, including the recorded features in Trenches 278, 284, and 286 (Illus 261). Most of the features comprised ditches, which probably represented the remains of enclosures or boundary ditches. Dateable finds were only recovered from features in four trenches, 277, 279, 280 and 283 (Illus 259).

The pits recorded in Trench 284 contained dumps of pottery of Roman-British date and included two Roman iron hobnails and some possible industrial waste in the form of iron slag. Probably deriving from domestic activities, this suggests the potential for small-scale settlement within Site 3. Further possible domestic waste deposits were recorded in several of the ditch fills. While the excavated features in this Site were mainly dated to the Roman period, although a significant late Iron Age fired clay oven base from Trench 279 [158051] suggested probable Iron Age activity in the vicinity. Remains of this size and preservation are of regional significance (Illus 260). Objects such as this are associated with Late Iron Age activity at some of the most important sites in southern and eastern England including Danebury. Provisional dating of the Roman pottery spanned the early to mid-Roman period, with some late wares also present. There are also various woodworking nails and tacks which may be of Roman to post-medieval date.

The ditch section excavated in Trench 285 corresponded with the possible corner of an enclosure, although the full extent and form of the feature were unclear. However, the archaeology recorded, and finds are highly suggestive of a domestic enclosure, potentially spanning the Late Iron Age to the late Roman Periods.

3.4. SITE 4

Within Site 4, defined within the eastern corner of Land Parcel P/02.1 (Table 1), the majority of the recorded features relate to Roman activity. A single large Bronze Age pit was excavated, possibly representing a small

pond or watering hole. Trench 2800 shows evidence of dense Roman activity towards the south-eastern end of the area.

The site here is small but it is clear Roman agricultural activity is present. It is worth noting the proximity to the other Roman Site 5 which has possible industrial activity within, this site may represent a continuation of the wider land use during the Roman period.

3.5. SITE 5

The features identified as Site 5 were recorded in Land Parcel P/51 (Table 1) and can mostly be attributed to agricultural ditches and spreads of deposited material, dated between the Bronze age and Roman period, suggesting longevity of land use within this area.

The earliest activity was represented by Trenches 674, 695 and 696, with four struck lithics, dated to the Neolithic – Bronze Age period (Illus 263, 264). While there were no other features containing Neolithic material, it is possible that this represents activity within the wider landscape.

Bronze Age to Iron Age activity was represented in Trenches 608, 673, 674, 676, 678, 683, 684, 693 and 695. With the exception of probable late Bronze Age shouldered jar with fingertip decoration from Trench 684, ditch [167178], the remainder comprised undiagnostic pottery (Illus 262). The majority of which was found with pottery dated to the Roman period.

Activity intensifies during the Roman period, with the majority of features dated to the 1st to 4th centuries.

Disarticulated human remains were recovered, including part of a fragmented human cranium from [167184] Tr 696 and part of a fibula from ditch [177016] Tr 677. CBM including Roman Tegula were found across multiple trenches. In addition to some of the larger assemblages of animal bone.

The spreads that contained the dumps of probable domestic waste material were of significant size therefore it was not possible to uncover the full extent of any of them. Further works will afford the opportunity to fully characterise these deposits. Larger amounts of animal bone were collected from these deposits and the wider ditch system, producing one of the largest assemblages across the project. Cattle, horse, sheep, and goat were represented, along with game animals and part of a red deer antler.

Limited post-medieval and modern activity was found, represented by modern pits in Tr 670 and boundary ditches in Tr 682.

Undated ditches and pits were recorded across the area, comprising undated CBM and magnetised gravels from sample retents. Whilst it is not possible to attribute these to a specific period of activity, it is likely that are related to the agricultural activity identified.

The archaeology of Site 05 (p051/Vellacott) represents the longevity of human activity within the wider landscape. The presence of Bronze Age pottery within the later Roman ditches, suggest that earlier archaeological activity may have been disturbed by the Roman activity, leaving residual finds within the deposits.

The presence of disarticulated human remains also suggests burials within the immediate vicinity, however we cannot exclude the fact that these may be from earlier periods as the remains were found within a ditch fill and spread of material.

While no structural evidence was found, the variety of finds of pottery, animal bone, CMB and metal objects are all suggestive of settlement nearby. Particularly evidenced by the spreads of dark organic material observed in some of the trenches.

The spreads that contained the dumps of possible domestic waste material are of significant size and it was not possible to uncover the full extent of any of them.

3.6. SITE 6

Site 6 is defined by two trenches investigated and recorded within Land Parcel P/01 (Table 1). Prehistoric features were present in both trenches, suggesting the potential for more in the immediate area. The presence of an agricultural ditch suggests land management, and the fire pit could suggest at least a short period of occupation.

3.7. SITE 7

Site 7 was defined within Land Parcel P/02.5 (Table 1) and the features found relate to medieval and later agricultural use of the land. The linear features recorded, including Trenches 908, 911, 913, and 914, correspond with the field boundaries recorded on the 1880 Ordinance Survey Map, making most of the features most likely Victorian in date (Illus 252, 265).

The trackway located at the western end of the site may have served to define the limit of the field unit or function as a north to south access point between fields, making it potentially the predecessor of the modern road that runs to the west of the site.

Looking at the areas of Site 7 and Site 8 the extent of the boundary ditches and trackways continue through both sites and are most likely post-medieval in date. The results of the geophysical survey were not easily seen or have been accounted for by modern furrows or field drains. The linear features within this area are mostly likely to be the field boundaries seen on 1880 OS maps however there are some other substantial linear features that may be of interest that the evaluation trenches were not able to date. It would be of interest to investigate these more fully with further work to identify the extent of them and date them.

3.8. SITE 8

Site 8 was defined within Land Parcel P/02.4 (Table 1). Like Site 7, there was a high potential for archaeology based on the geophysical survey. The evaluation found mostly post-medieval agricultural activity, including, the larger spreads, which are most likely a result of waste dumping during the post-medieval period. Many of the linear features observed by the geophysical survey were either too ephemeral to appear once exposed or can be accounted for by modern furrows and land drains.

However, it is worth mentioning that in Trench 917, where two linear geophysical anomalies were identified on the geophysical survey, no features of archaeological interest were identified at the western end of the trench, but two linear features intersecting one another were investigated at the eastern end (Illus 266). The westernmost ditch [166286] ran northeast to southwest and had a shallow U-shaped profile and the easternmost ditch [167141] ran north to south and had a stepped U-shaped profile, the function of neither of these ditches was determinable, and no finds were found.

3.9. SITE 9

Site 9 is defined within Land Parcel P/57.1 (Table 1) and within the site two types of activity were observed; most of the linear features recorded suggest the presence of at least one furrow system of agricultural origin. However, the possible prehistoric finds in Trench 978 could suggest an earlier phase of occupation.

Trench 978 uncovered two features, ditch [173049] and possible terminus [173050], described in the field as being possibly prehistoric in date, however no dateable material was found.

3.10. SITE 10

Site 10 was defined within the western part of Land Parcel P57.3 (Table 1).

Most trenches within the site recorded numerous ditches and pits. The sequence of evenly spaced ditches may be interpreted as possible irrigation ditches with some Roman pottery recovered from several of the ditches. A Roman road was noted in the DBA (Asset no. 759) to the northeast of this site (Highways England 2018). The ditches may also form part of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape. Several possible boundaries were identified some of which align with those noted on historic mapping. Rooting was noted in

some of the ditches which may indicate that the fields were defined by hedgerows. These occurred in Tr 1010 (Illus 267), Tr 1025 (Illus 268) and Tr 1044 (Illus 269).

The nature of this activity has been understood as agricultural in nature with similar sites found within the area.

3.11. SITE 11

The evaluation trenches within the western part of Land Parcel P/23.2 (Table 1), defined as Site 11, revealed remains of ditches, pits, and occasional post-holes and stake-holes. A ditch and a tile structure were recorded within Trench 2898. Structure [146107] comprised a single course of tiles arranged along a linear northwest to southeast alignment (Illus 272). Very little dateable material was recovered from the features, comprising one small sherd of possible Beaker pottery dating to the early Bronze Age in Trench 2888 and Ceramic Building Material dating from the medieval to post-medieval period recovered from the rest of the site.

Towards the west of this site, five trenches revealed sequences of water-lain strata, interpreted as paleochannel alluvial deposits. Worked wood was retrieved from the lowest deposit recorded in Trench 2886 (Illus 270) and monolith samples taken from selected sequences for geoarchaeological assessment (Illus 271). This Palaeochannel appeared to respect the extant watercourse running next to the site. Although no specific archaeological cuts were found within these trenches, there were two pieces of worked waterlogged wood recovered. The basic and rough working of which, would suggest a temporary use for each item prior to discard.

3.12. SITE 12

Site 12 was defined by trenches recorded in the eastern end of Land Parcel P/23.2 (Table 1). These trenches identified some survival of archaeological remains. Trench 1201 was targeted on an area of sub-circular geophysical anomalies, one of which was positioned within the trench a flint flake from here was dated Mesolithic to early Neolithic in date (Illus 273). Two ditches and a post-hole were recorded within the trench, no corresponding evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded. Additionally, a ditch was recorded in Trench 1207. The presence of these features may be related to the continuation of Site 13 in the field to the east.

3.13. SITE 13

Site 13 was defined during the evaluation of Land Parcel P/88 (Table 1) where archaeological remains of significance were found in 28 of the 40 trenches.

The geophysical survey identified a notably complex landscape, a series of linear, rectilinear, and curvilinear anomalies. Of note was a particularly dense area forming multiple rectilinear enclosures, along with one anomaly which was presumed to be a ring-ditch. Ditches excavated in Trenches 1248, 1249, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1256, and 1259 confirmed the geophysics results (Illus 275).

The earliest activity within this area is represented by a number of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flints found within ditches in Trench 1253, 1254 and a pit in 1311 (Illus 274). Ring ditch [150200] also contained Neolithic flints.

Generally, most of the ditches and pits within the area contained pottery dating to the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Roman pottery, Tegulae and CBM was also found within the ditches in Trenches 1223, 1311, 1253, 1254, 1251 and 1289, suggesting that the occupation of the area continued in the late Roman Period.

The evaluation results confirm the presence of a multi-phase settlement enclosure complex and associated boundary ditches, as detailed in the geophysical survey. As with other areas along the route, this appears to have been in continuous use from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, with previous land use during the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods.

3.14. SITE 14

Site 14 was defined within Land Parcel P/12 (Table 1) and the archaeological activity can be attributed to a likely post-medieval agricultural system of furrows and/or irrigation ditches, generally following a linear east-northeast to west-southwest trend. The few exceptions can be attributed to disused boundary ditches, also likely post-medieval, that can be observed in the pre-excavation surveys.

There were at least two larger features ([162413] in Trench 1365 and [163270] in Trench 1367) that were characterised as possibly quarry pits, although given their width, depth, and flat bases it would be more likely that they represent the formulation of artificial bodies of water in the central area of the site (Illus 277, 278). However, due to the limits of the evaluation it was not possible to characterise them with more accuracy. The few remaining small pits appear to represent brief phases of sparse activity from prehistory to the modern day, but do not appear to suggest any sustained settlement activity for example in Tr1367 pit [161042] (Illus 276).

3.15. SITE 15

Site 15 is located within Land Parcel P/120.1 (Table 1).

The activity recorded across the area comprised a series of intermittent ditches and discrete areas of pitting. The ditches presented no clear alignments, or pattern and did not correspond to any geophysical anomalies. The pottery recovered from the ditches ranged from Bronze Age to Iron Age in date, with Neolithic scrapers found within Ditch [165428] (Illus 280).

It is not possible to fully ascertain the purpose, alignment, or structure of these ditches, however the differing alignments and wide range of finds may represent multi-period activity (Illus 279). However, Site 15 is located close to Sites 16 and 17, both of which contained more focussed occupation activity.

3.16. SITE 16

Site 16 was located within Land Parcel P/ 120.2 (Table 1). Archaeological remains were recorded within 10 of the 13 trenches excavated here.

The earliest activity on site was represented by a small pit, containing six struck lithics, including a possible 'failed' attempt at creating a blade. A single flake was recovered within Trench 1396 (Illus 281), however Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was also recovered, suggesting a later date for the ditch. Further activity from this period was represented by two small pits within Trench 1395.

A small amount of undiagnostic potentially Roman pottery was found within a ditch in Trench 1397 (Illus 282), with a post-medieval to modern ditch excavated in Trench 1398. The remainder of the features contained no dateable material.

Large pits were also recorded across the entirety of the site, with a particularly dense cluster in Trench 1398. There were no recorded finds or environmental ecofacts recovered from these features, so their date and function remain unknown. However, as the underlying geology is gravel and clay, there is a high likelihood that they represent quarrying activity.

Generally, the archaeological activity within this area comprised a number of ditches, on differing alignments, with only one ditch being visible across multiple trenches. The lack of continuity of ditches across the area and varied date range of finds is suggestive of an agricultural landscape, with the ditches likely representing either small enclosures or field boundaries.

3.17. SITE 17

Site 17 was located Land Parcel P/118.1 (Table 1).

Sixty-one of the trenches contained archaeological features. Generally, the archaeological activity within this area comprised ditches, aligned mostly north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east, with a number of pits recorded throughout.

Two features contained single Mesolithic/Neolithic flints, both of which also contained later pottery, so they most likely represent earlier general use of the wider landscape. For example, Ditch [165352] in Trench 1408 contained a small assemblage of late Iron Age-early Roman transitional sandy grog-tempered pottery and Neolithic blade (Illus 285).

Trench 2666 contained a cluster of pits, which contained large amounts of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and CBM (Illus 284). A field boundary with the trench also produced a Half-groat of Edward III (Treaty B Series), minted in London in 1361-9. Wider features in Trenches 2964, 2977 also contained some building material, such as roof tiles, bricks and pegs all dated to the Medieval to Post-Medieval period (Illus 283).

Further modern deposits and ditches were also recorded across the site.

The lack of continuity of ditches across the area and varied date range of finds is suggestive of an agricultural landscape, with the ditches likely representing either small enclosures or field boundaries, however it most likely forms part of the wider occupation use of this area.

The presence of the Medieval building material, ditches and pits are all suggestive of a structure somewhere within the local vicinity. The medieval activity is focussed within the southern half of site 17.

3.18. SITE 18

Site 18 comprised a single Trench (2872) located in the northern part of Land Parcel P/ 173 (Table 1). Two small pits and a ditch were recorded within this trench, pointing to a higher density of archaeological activity across the rest of the area. The single pit contained some evidence of burning, while the single ditch contained no dateable material. Generally representing agricultural activity in the form of drainage or boundary ditches, the small pit may represent more focussed activity.

3.19. SITE 19

Site 19 comprised several archaeological features within two of the seven trenches within Land Parcel P/ 118.2 (Table 1). These archaeological features comprised simple boundary ditches and a probable quarry pit. Trench 1420 recorded two undated ditches that appeared to form the corner of a field or an enclosure (Illus 286).

Roman activity was represented by a ditch and two pits, recorded in Trench 1425.

Due to the location of this site and the proximity to surrounding sites of interest, these features may represent the hinterland of a multi-phased settlement within this area. The surrounding sites all contain settlement and agricultural activity, and this is likely to relate to the same periods of land use.

3.20. SITE 20

Site 20 was located within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1), with some variation in the type and intensity of activity. One area was characterised by discontinuous ditches and occasional pits, most likely representing boundaries on the periphery of denser settlement activity. The pitting may represent clay extraction although they did not have the usual profile of near-vertical sides, with one side not as steep to allow access into the quarry. Some evidence for more formalised land use was represented by a possible enclosure in Trench 1564, which recorded the same potentially continuous boundary ditch, which may have formed the south-western and north-western side of a rectilinear enclosure (Illus 288). Of the numerous ditches recorded, Ditch [154005] in Trench 1575 is worth noting due to its depth which exceeded safety limits and was not reached during the evaluation (Illus 287). It did however have a distinctive V-shaped profile.

Most of the archaeological remains recorded from the site may have been multi-phased as suggested by the linear features being on two different general alignments. The boundary ditches were broadly either northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest or less frequently some of the features were aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. As stated, many of the features were not continuous through more than one trench. The multi-phased nature of the features is also supported by stratigraphic and artefactual dating evidence (Illus 249).

Despite the limited dating evidence from many of the features, spatial analysis has enabled a tentative phasing structure for parts of the site. Three flint flakes have been suggested to date to the Mesolithic to Neolithic period. Two of these flakes originated from the same deposit, which also contained a sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. The third flake was the only dating evidence recovered from post-hole [153066] in Trench 1630 and is considered to be the primary dating evidence, instead of residual, like the other two flakes. This small assemblage of lithics can only hint at activity of Mesolithic/Neolithic date taking place in the general area.

Late Prehistoric activity was recorded within Trenches 1495, 1557, 1566, 1579, 1581, 1591, 1593, 1609, and 1610 and was represented by pits, ditches, and the occasional post-hole. These features exclusively contained late prehistoric dating evidence which comprised small assemblages of predominantly flint tempered pottery, mostly in the form of jars of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. Middle to late Iron Age pottery was also recovered, which again consisted of a small assemblage of hand-made sand or flint tempered fabrics.

Some of the features recorded contained dating evidence that spanned multiple periods. Ditch [162056] in Trench 1508 contained mid- to late Iron Age pottery as well as Roman pottery, which suggests continuity and long-term use through these periods. Probable quarry pit [162062] in Trench 1602 contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, a single fragment of Roman tegula and a ceramic ring-shaped Saxon loom weight (Illus 289). This either illustrates that this feature remained open for some time or that it was backfilled during or after the Saxon (early medieval) period. The presence of a Saxon loom weight, the only artefact recovered of this period, provides a hint at possible Saxon activity in the wider area. Pond feature [154063] in Trench 1573 also recorded middle to late Iron Age pottery along with a single fragment of Roman tegula. Again, this indicates that the feature may have been open across these periods, gradually silting up over time. A second possible pond within Trench 1573 also contained late Iron Age and early Roman pottery. Roman activity was recorded within Trenches 1501, 1509, 1540, 1544 in the form of multiple ditches and a rectangular pit. These features contained exclusively Roman dating evidence comprising moderate to large assemblages of pottery. The pottery has been suggested to show a high fragmentation which may indicate a degree of redeposition. It includes a variety of sand and grog tempered wares of mostly non-diagnostic fragments. They have broadly been interpreted to be early to mid-Roman in date. The site was on the periphery of a known Roman settlement of Canonium at Kelvedon to the northeast.

Noteworthy in Trench 1544 is the rectangular pit [164022] which had dimensions consistent with a grave cut (Illus 291). However, no human remains, or any other evidence of burial, was recorded within the cut and as such, its interpretation as a funerary feature remains inconclusive. Nevertheless, the proximity of Trench 1544 to the renowned Iron Age Kelvedon Warrior burial, approximately 130m to the south, may add weight to its interpretation as a grave.

The rectangular feature [164022] did contain a large assemblage of mid-Roman pottery in various fabrics, and fragments of formless brown fired clay. Additionally, a varied assemblage of animal bone was collected including cattle, sheep, a shrew mandible, and some amphibian bones. The fill of the feature was sampled and found to contain charred cereals comprising emmer, spelt, barley, bread wheat, and oat. The samples also contained chaff, including emmer and spelt glumes and oat awns, which may represent cereal processing waste. Within the trench a ditch on the same alignment, also contained Roman pottery, although it is uncertain how these two features might have been related.

Another significant assemblage of animal remains came from a fill of post-hole [152115] in Trench 1654. This assemblage comprised cattle bones and a concentration of sheep and goat lower limb bones which could represent butchery or skinning waste, the latter potentially indicative of sheep leatherworking. Other than undiagnostic ceramic building material this feature contained no dating evidence and as such the potential 'industrial' activity cannot be attributed to a defined time period. However, such butchery fits well with both Iron Age and Roman activity patterns.

Unfortunately, the trenches (1491, 1492, 1495, 1496, 1501, and 1502) designed to target the general area of the Kelvedon Burial recorded no further evidence of funerary practices. They did however recover an un-urned human cremation burial that was recorded in Trench 1491. It was set within an oversized cut, which contained the fragmented remains of cremated human bone, with only 62.5g of bone measuring bigger than 10mm. This

material comprised the skeletal remains of one immature individual of unknown sex. The presence of early Roman coarse sand-tempered reduced wares and grog-tempered fabrics date the cremation to the early Roman period. A second cremation burial was initially thought to have been located within Trench 1479 due to the presence of burnt bone, though this was identified as animal remains. Also, within this area, a number of discrete features and a series of boundary ditches were also identified. The only dating evidence in this area was recovered from a pit in Trench 1495, which comprised a small assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and two ditches in Trench 1501, which contained small assemblages of Roman pottery of varying fabrics.

Additionally of some significance was a struck flint assemblage from a single feature, Pit [164091] in Trench 1523. This assemblage comprised eighty-six pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of this material can be regarded as knapping debris and the basic technological traits of this assemblage are likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. It is suggested that this material is typical of early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia, but which are relatively rare in Essex, and therefore can be regarded as of regional importance. The condition and typological make-up of the assemblage suggests that it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. It represents generalised domestic debris and deposits of this kind are widely regarded as being deliberately placed in order to make metaphorical statements, possibly relating to the nature of occupation or to the place itself. Such pits are found widely across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits. A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered from a number of other features, which provides further evidence for activity prior to the Bronze Age.

Finally, a modern boundary ditch, identified in the geophysical survey, continued through Trenches 1550, 1558, and 1569 and across to the eastern side of the site.

In summary, although most of features across this site are relatively well dispersed and of probable Iron Age and Roman date, the landscape does show evidence for earlier prehistoric activity of regional importance.

3.21. SITE 21

Site 21 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1) and is situated on the western side of Site 20. This site recorded moderate archaeological remains during the evaluation. It comprised Trenches 1427 to 1490 where the most notable archaeology includes a trackway recorded in Trench 1471. The trackway comprised a linear feature appearing to represent wheel ruts [162105] (Illus 290). The feature was backfilled with a compacted gravel deposit, presumably during original construction and was interpreted as a surface. However, the nearby Site 20 provided some dating material, placing the archaeological activity within the surrounding areas tentatively at Neolithic to Bronze Age. Across the rest of the site a series of undated ditches and pits were recorded.

The activity within site 21 is indicative of a wider agricultural landscape, in use for a long period of time, with lithics from the Mesolithic – Neolithic being the earliest recorded activity.

3.22. SITE 22

Site 22 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.4 (Table 1). It is situated directly east of Site 20 and recorded moderate evidence of archaeological remains, which could possibly be dated to the Neolithic period up until the late Bronze Age. The finds assemblage from this site was small and largely undiagnostic, suggesting a general agricultural use of the ditches and small pits. Small amounts of Medieval – Post Medieval CBM, comprising Peg Tile, Roof tile and Brick, recovered from the ditches in 1658, 1659 and 1660 suggest the presence of a building within the wider area, however the small size of the assemblage indicates that it would be outside of the site.

Interesting remains of some local significance were the potential evidence for industrial land use, which came from the animal bone assemblage recovered from a fill of undated pit [152115] in Trench 1654. This assemblage comprised cattle bones and a concentration of sheep and goat lower limb bones which could suggest butchery or skinning waste, the latter potentially indicative of sheep leatherworking.

Due to its proximity to Site 20 and Site 23 it is likely that some of the activities within those sites may be associated with Site 22, demonstrating the continuance of the prehistoric and historic agricultural landscape use.

3.23. SITE 23

Site 23 was defined within Land Parcel P/118.7 (Table 1). It identified considerable archaeological remains. They comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed pitting, and occasional post-holes. A pond feature was also recorded. However, very little dating evidence was recovered from the features.

A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [153147] in Trench 1674 (Illus 250, 293), and Pit [153151] in Trench 1685. This only represents a small percentage of the archaeological features recorded and as such most of the features are undated. However, it is enough to suggest that some Roman activity within the area is likely.

The recorded archaeological features probably represent agricultural activity on the periphery of settlement.

3.24. SITE 24

During the evaluation of Site 24, defined within Land Parcel P/118.7 (Table 1), archaeological remains comprising ditches, pitting and one large possible pond feature.

Of some interest may be a series of small pits recorded in Trenches 1728, 1737, and 1742 which were filled by a significant amount of charcoal and showed evidence for in-situ burning (Illus 294). These may represent some form of industrial activity. Additionally, a large pond feature was recorded in Trench 1738. Similar features have been recorded in other sites along the project, which have contained dating evidence from a range of periods which in turn suggests they remained open for some time. Lastly, a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from Pit [152190] in Trench 1689, which provides a suggestion of date for the activity within the area (Illus 292).

The proximity to Sites 20, 21, 22, and 23 all suggest the possibility of more than just Roman activity within this site.

3.25. SITE 25

Site 25 was located within Land Parcel P/118.5 (Table 1), directly adjacent to Site 27.

The evaluation revealed significant archaeological remains throughout the area, represented by boundary ditches, pits, and multiple large discrete features. Generally, the archaeology seems to represent a simple agricultural landscape. Dating evidence from the ditches was minimal, with one containing a fragment of Roman brick.

The earliest activity within the site is represented by lithics, spot dated to the Mesolithic-Neolithic periods, with 25 lithics recovered from features across the site. The majority of which were found in features with later materials, suggesting that these were residual within the landscape.

Two large features were investigated within site 25. Their varying size, shape, fill and location have prompted a number of possible, interpretations, including natural ponds, quarry pits and pingo ponds. The fills ranged between charcoal rich layers and naturally occurring sandy layers. The underlying natural geology comprises clays and gravels in this area which may support the interpretation of these features as extraction pits. The same pits have also been seen across the adjacent sites, again demonstrating the wide variety of form. Pit [154351] provided a wide variety of dateable material, covering the Bronze Age through to Roman period.

A denser area of activity was recorded around Trenches 2842, 2843, 2849, 2850 and 2853 and 2864 with ditches corresponding to rectilinear enclosures recorded. The same trenches recorded multiple other ditches and features, which suggests this area of the site saw more complex and dense occupation than the geophysical

survey identified. Material from within these trenches included prehistoric lithics, a large amount of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, with some small amounts of Medieval pottery.

The environmental evidence from within this area found preservation of charred plant remains, hulled wheat, bread wheat, barley, oats, legumes, and hazelnut shells. The wild plant assemblages are suggestive of arable land and grassland, which is supported by the potential small scale crop processing suggested by the presence of grains.

The landscape defined by the archaeological features recorded within this site appears to represent a small settlement as defined by the enclosure ditch, boundary ditches and pitting. Often the ditches recorded were not continuous through multiple trenches and their varying alignment may suggest they represent multiple phases of activity.

The presence of the enclosures within this area are suggestive of a simple agricultural landscape, with some evidence for most focal occupation/activity.

3.26. SITE 26

Site 26 was defined by trenches within Land Parcel P/118.5 (Table 1), which recorded moderate survival of archaeological remains. A geophysical survey of the site identified anomalies, which were targeted during the evaluation. Although a number of the trenches in this area did not record archaeology, there were some larger features that were described as possible quarry pits or ponds within this area. As with those in Site 25 there are many possible interpretations, including natural ponds, quarry pits and pingo ponds. Only one of the ponds, in Trench 1772 (Illus 297), produced any material assemblage, comprising a single piece of Roman CBM and large disaggregated weathered burnt Neidermendig (Rhineland) lavastone quern fragments dating to the Roman, Saxon, or medieval periods (Illus 298).

The archaeological activity within this area most likely represents the continuation of the Iron Age and Roman agricultural activity across the wider landscape.

3.27. SITE 27

Site 27 was located within Land Parcel P/118.6 (Table 1), with trenches recording archaeological activity in an area with no previously known activity.

Trench 1802 was targeted on a network of linear and rectilinear geophysical anomalies (Illus 295), and a ring-ditch in the southwestern area of the site. Two ditches excavated in this area confirmed the geophysics results, with the trench also containing seven pits and a post-hole, a considerably dense area of archaeology within one trench (Illus 296). A complete small whittle tanged knife and a small amount of Roman pottery were found within this trench, along with barley and bread wheat grain. The geophysics had suggested a small enclosure complex, the evaluation demonstrated the presence of the ditches, along with more evidence of domestic occupation.

Trench 1814, also located in the north-east corner of Site 27, recorded archaeological remains comprising a ditch and pit (Illus 251, 299, 300). Trench 1814 contained Imported Rhineland Lava stone quern which was recorded and left in situ. This type of quern in Eastern England is widely used over a long-time frame associated with Roman, Saxon, and medieval rural occupation.

Other finds from within the area dated from the Bronze Age to Medieval period. Generally, the area comprised a series of ditches of varying sizes and alignments, across most of the field. None were evident continuing across trenches, which may suggest an area of small enclosures, suggesting an area of agricultural activity, adjacent to a small occupation area.

3.28. SITE 28

Site 28 was located within Land Parcel P/145.2 (Table 1). The majority of the trenches within this area were archaeologically sterile, however, trenches 1881 (Illus 303), 1882 (Illus 301) and 1884 (Illus 302) were targeted on an area of ditches and pits identified by geophysical survey.

The earliest activity within Site 28 dated to the Bronze Age, with the presence of an almost complete cremation vessel, with sherds of a smaller vessel in the same context. The bone recovered was mostly fully oxidised (white), with occasional black (charred) and grey (incompletely oxidised) fragments. The appearance of black and grey fragments infer that some bone may have potentially fallen from the primary heat source. The assemblage contained burnt skeletal remains of an immature individual (possible infant). The age of this individual was based on the presence of the deciduous crowns and a very small size of phalanges.

The remainder of the archaeological activity was dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, including Tegulae, Brick, CBM and Roof Tile.

In plan, the ditches formed a large open recti-linear enclosure, with a high density of large pits mainly within the ditches, all of which were identified in the trenches. Further ditches and pits were recorded across the area, few finds were recovered therefore the wider landscape remains undated, however it is likely they relate to the same phase of land use.

The dating evidence that was recovered suggests that the main activity occurred during the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The recorded archaeological features represent a possible settlement within the landscape based on the type of features and the recovered material culture.

3.29. SITE 29

Site 29 was defined within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). A small amount of archaeological activity was found in this site, mainly small ditches, most likely a continuation of the water management ditches seen in Site 32 immediately to the east of this site.

Evidence for activity earlier than the late Bronze Age across the landscape was represented by a handful of flints. These flints were dated broadly to the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods and were often chipped and residual within contexts that contained later dating evidence. This material does suggest some earlier prehistoric activity in the site.

Although dating evidence was sparse the nearby settlement in Site 31 has dating evidence suggesting activity from the late Bronze Age into the early Roman period as illustrated by pottery assemblage.

3.30. SITE 30

Site 30 was identified within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1) along with sites 29, 31, 23, and 33. The Geophysical survey identified possible anomalies that led to targeted trenches around a ring ditch. The anomalies were all identified as ditches in Trenches 1993, 1998 and 1999 with medieval pottery recovered from Ditch [158145] in Trench 1998 (Illus 306). Animal bone was also recovered, including cattle bones. While none of the trenches targeted the pitting within the enclosure, it is likely these relate to the ditch.

The archaeological evaluation and geophysical survey identified the curvilinear enclosure, which is likely to represent domestic activity, which may be part of the same landscape as those identified in surrounding areas. Given the limited dating evidence, the site may form part of the wider prehistoric landscape, rather than being medieval in date.

3.31. SITE 31

Site 31 was also identified within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). The trenches confirmed the presence of archaeological remains relating to linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

The archaeological evidence from Site 31 appears to suggest that activity was at its most intense in the location of the rectilinear enclosure and then downslope to the south, where Trenches 2826-2829 recorded multiple features. Further away from the settlement core of the enclosure, particularly towards the west, towards Site 32 and 29, we see the activity lessen in its intensity.

Evidence for activity earlier than the late Bronze Age across the site was only represented by a handful of flints. These flints were dated broadly to the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods and were often chipped and residual

within contexts that contained later dating evidence. This material does suggest some earlier prehistoric activity in the general area.

The rectilinear enclosure has also been confirmed to have been more complex than previously identified by the geophysical survey, with elements of a multi-phase settlement and boundary features of various alignments. The dating evidence also suggests some form of continuity from the late Bronze Age into the Roman period.

Trenches 2115 and 2118 recorded the continuation of the same apparent linear feature, potentially representing the north-eastern boundary of the enclosure. A re-cut of the ditch within Trench 2118 illustrates the boundary may have been in use over a greater period and required reinstatement. In both trenches, the material culture included pottery dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age and a varied assemblage of animal bone.

To the northeast, Trenches, 2115 and 2119 recorded separate sections of the same linear feature just beyond the enclosure complex. The trenches have shown that this linear feature was represented archaeologically by a ditch into which two parallel ditches were later cut. How this linear feature relates to the possible enclosure just to the southwest is currently uncertain.

A small circular feature was located within Trench 2119 which contained frequent charcoal and a small amount of burnt bone within the fill (Illus 304). Trench 2121 in the northern area of the site also confirmed the presence of an isolated linear geophysical anomaly, the nature of which is uncertain but appears to form part of the wider division of the landscape. The trench recorded multiple ditches in the position of the linear anomaly which illustrates a more complex sequence of land use. Pottery from these ditches dated from the Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. A cluster of three possible post-holes was positioned to the north of the linear boundary which formed no notably coherent arrangement.

A possible sunken trackway of late prehistoric date was continuous within Trenches 2089 and 2090 on a general northeast-southwest alignment. A gravel deposit within the base of this feature in both trenches may have represented a surface. How this possible trackway interacted with the settlement within the rectilinear enclosure is uncertain currently as the relationship between them was outside the confines of the evaluation. However, the trackway was clearly heading towards the enclosure and may have been directly associated with it albeit on a marginally different alignment. Dating evidence from the trackway comprised a small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and a single flint flake in good condition of a middle Bronze Age-Iron Age date.

The volume of pottery recovered is suggestive of a domestic settlement. Other finds include a limited assemblage of worked flint and undiagnostic fired clay. Two fragments of fired clay/daub with organic impressions and finger impressions on the surface and formless fragments of fired clay were recovered from the fills of the ring ditch within the enclosure and form direct evidence of the building this feature represents. A single fragment of imbrex provides limited evidence for Roman building within the area.

Additionally, a large but fragmented assemblage of animal bone, mostly, cattle and cattle-sized bones, were recovered from many of these features. Goat and pig bones were also present along with dog and equid bones. It is interesting to note that the largest faunal assemblage from this site was recovered from the fill of the ring ditch in Trench 2114. Environmental samples taken from features in this site indicate cultivation of barley, emmer/spelt wheat, and bread wheat. Evidence for malting being undertaken on the site was represented by large quantities of germinated spelt grain recovered from ditches [148070] and [148074] within Trench 2826, to the south of the rectilinear enclosure. The fragmented grains are interpreted as representing 'grist,' the waste created during the pre-fermentation stage of beer brewing.

The presence of a late Prehistoric agrarian and pastoral settlement, which continued into the early Roman period, fits well with the pattern of activity in the wider area. There is clear evidence of a multi-phased site running continuously through the later Bronze and through to Roman periods with associated enclosures and trackways.

3.32. SITE 32

Site 32 is situated directly to the west of Site 31 within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). It comprised ten trenches, Trenches 2060 to 2069, and identified moderate survival of archaeological remains. The recorded features comprised one pit and five undated ditches (Illus 305). This is enough to suggest that archaeological activity in the site is significant but unfortunately undated. Due to the nature of the ditches, it is likely that they, at least partially, function as a land or water management system. This kind of use of landscape has been observed on other sites along the A12 evaluation and seems to range from prehistoric to post-medieval in date.

3.33. SITE 33

Site 33 is situated directly to the east of Site 31 within Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). It comprised 17 trenches recording low to moderate archaeological remains, enough to suggest that archaeological activity in the site is present but undated. Due to the similarity of the ditches to the ones in Site 32, it is likely that they, function as a land or water management system and possibly range from prehistoric to post-medieval date. Again, the proximity to Site 31 and its Multi-phased settlement suggests a possible continuation of the activity through to this site (Illus 248).

3.34. SITE 34

Site 34 comprised three trial trenches recorded within Land Parcels P/155.1 and P/155.2 (Table 1), Trenches 2681, 2682, 2683. During the evaluation, undated ditches were recorded in Trenches 2682 and 2683; the alignment of the ditches in relation to each other may suggest a previous agricultural field system that was more intensively divided than the modern contemporary field system, which has far fewer field boundaries (Illus 253, 307, 308).

3.35. SITE 35

Three trenches from Land Parcel P/152.2 (Table 1) make up Site 35. Trench 2198 was targeted on two geophysical anomalies which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. The earliest activity comprised a single Pit [144009] which contained a small lithic assemblage dating from Mesolithic to Neolithic periods (Illus 254, 310).

Three ditches, two of which correspond to the targeted geophysical anomalies, a post-hole, and an unknown feature were recorded within the trench, which indicates somewhat more dense archaeological activity within the immediate vicinity of the trench (Illus 309, 311). Both ditches contained larger assemblages of pottery, which varied between the Late Bronze Age to Medieval periods, including jars and bowls dating to the 13th Century.

The evaluation results combined with the geophysical survey is suggestive of a small enclosure, the density of finds and presence of cereal, charred plant remains and charcoal, support the potential for the enclosure containing domestic activity.

3.36. SITE 36

Site 36, defined within Land Parcel P/159.1 (Table 1), recorded moderate survival of archaeological remains. These consisted of a regular layout of 'parallel' shallow, linear ditches, with similar steep-sided profiles and relatively flat bases that have been interpreted as irrigation/bedding trenches in which rows of vines or asparagus might be grown. The sequence of evenly spaced ditches recorded was interpreted as bedding trenches or irrigation ditches with Roman pottery recovered from several of the ditches. However, the ditches could also form part of the medieval and post-medieval agricultural landscape. Additionally, several possible boundaries were identified some of which align with those noted on historic mapping. Rooting was noted in some of the ditches which may indicate that the fields were defined by hedgerows instead of more formal boundaries. The presence of an agricultural field system here has been identified and it is likely that the field system has been in place for a considerable time. As bedding trenches generally do not produce finds it is a rare occurrence that pottery dating to the Roman period was found here.

3.37. SITE 37

The trenches defined as Site 37 were recorded within Land Parcel P/159.2 (Table 1); Several geophysical anomalies were investigated in targeted trenches to the south and southeast of Potts Green, some of which corresponded to previous field boundaries on nineteenth-century OS maps.

Of particular interest in this central area was a figure of eight shaped anomaly that was targeted by trenches 2547 and 2551. Evidence gathered during the excavation of a ditch in Trench 2547, confirmed the presence of a curvilinear enclosure, or partial enclosure of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date (Illus 313). Environmental analysis of samples along with hand-collected fragments of industrial slag, suggests small-scale industrial activity took place at the site. Its elevated location and its apparent relative isolation suggested by the progressive 'thinning out' of archaeological features in the trenches that radiate away from it, would mean that these potentially hazardous activities were conducted on the periphery of any domestic settlement.

Further archaeological features consisting of ditches, spreads or large pits and post-holes, all of an apparently similar date, were noted in trenches 2539, 2540, and 2545 to the northwest of this enclosure. The only exception was in Trench 2563 where Pit [142366] contained one sherd of late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery along with a flint core.

Several other large linear ditches, possibly sections of other, presumably later enclosures (although not always recorded on historic maps) occurred around this enclosure. Nineteenth-century OS mapping identified some of these which were targeted in trenches 2570, 2565, 2549, and 2581.

This site is of high significance due to the presence of this possible Iron Age enclosure and evidence for domestic and industrial activity.

3.38. SITE 38

Site 38 was defined within Land Parcel P/159.2. In this site, most of the features comprise shallow ditches, probably drainage gullies. At several locations, trenches re-traced the positions of old backfilled parish boundary ditches or smaller field divisions that preceded the opening of the modern field system. Within this site, the archaeological remains generally consisted of occasional agricultural/boundary ditches. Several pits, ditches, and a probable clay extraction quarry with multiple cuts were encountered in Trenches 2477 and 2480 fired clay fragments were found along with pottery dating from the Roman to the medieval period (Illus 246, 314). A large sub-circular geophysical anomaly was identified at the southern end of Trench 2480 by pre-excavation survey and historical OS mapping. Fifteen separate cuts were recorded in this trench, including thirteen pits, some of them intercutting. The majority of these were probably associated with clay extraction and were later covered by layers (possibly Victorian) of dumping to level the land for agriculture. In [142361] in Trench 2483 there was found a fragment of a rotary quern dating from Romano British to Saxon periods (Illus 312).

Overall, the archaeological evidence suggests mainly agricultural land use, with later clay extraction being undertaken.

3.39. SITE 39

Site 39 lay to the northeast of Site 37, within Land Parcel P159.3 (Table 1). The trenches revealed a number of archaeological features, almost exclusively of Late Iron Age to Roman date. Trenches 2614 and 2613 produced pottery sherds of Roman date including some large fragments of mortaria recovered from the southern ditch in Trench 2613. Interestingly, just to the south of Trench 2614 the articulated skeleton of a dog was revealed lying over a fragmented pottery vessel within a ditch terminus in Trench 2612. A portion of the dog's skull appeared to have been removed before burial.

Trench 2629 contained Ditch [175106] which identified a significant quantity of medieval pottery (Illus 315). Trench 2699 and 2613 contained material dated to the Bronze Age. These outliers indicate that although the activity here is predominantly Roman there is still evidence that this site was in use for a lot longer.

Roman period activity continued to the northeast where it appeared to be centred around Trenches 2618 and 2620 in Site 40. Geographically, any archaeological activity associated with these remains would have taken place within easy access to the A12's Roman predecessor. At present, the results from the evaluation at this location have not confirmed evidence for dense, domestic settlement, but perhaps trade-related activity that owed its existence to traffic passing along a main Roman road.

3.40. SITE 40

Most of the archaeological features observed and recorded within Land Parcel P/159.3 (Table 1) at the eastern end of the scheme and defined as Site 40, can be attributed to an agricultural field system and boundary ditches. In addition, there is a possibility of a metalled trackway running northwest to southeast across the area. However, the trackway was not observed in any other trenches but that could be a result of truncation due to its relatively shallow depth below the overburden. There is also evidence of landscaping with the presence of a possible pond in Trench 2638. Roman period activity possibly continued from Site 39 to the west as Roman pottery sherds have dated some smaller ditches in this area.

3.41. SITE 41

Site 41 is defined as the Land Parcel P/14.1 (Table 1). There were two archaeologically diagnostic features observed in the 66 excavated trenches.

Trench 2901 contained an un-urned cremation burial [157123] (Illus 316), this produced a high amount of charcoal probably related to the funeral pyre. Undiagnostic sherds of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from the trench. No further evidence of any other cremations was recorded; however it cannot be ruled out that there are further within the area.

A probable post-medieval boundary ditch was recorded in Trench 52 (Illus 317). It is likely that this represents a lower density of agricultural activity within the wider landscape.

3.42. SITE 42

Site 42 recorded little survival of archaeology during the evaluation in the western side of P14.3 (Table 1). The features mostly comprise ditches of undated or post-medieval date and pits. Features present represent post-medieval activity within the landscape. The ditches recorded are likely part of an agricultural field drainage system. Notably, one possible post-hole was recorded but it is unlikely that it represents evidence of larger structural activity on site. No datable finds were recovered from this possible post-hole.

3.43. SITE 43

Site 43 comprises three evaluation trenches also within Land Parcel P/14.3 (Table 1): Trenches 145, 146, 147 in P/14.3. None of these recorded any surviving archaeological remains.

3.44. SITE 44

During the evaluation of Land Parcel P/237 (Table 1), five trenches were opened across the site. The whole plot was determined to have been made ground to a depth of at least 2m probably occurring during the construction phase of the current A12 in the 1960s. No archaeological layers were found in any trench.

3.45. SITE 45

Site 45 recorded little surviving archaeological remains from Land Parcel P/104 (Table 1). Five trenches were targeted due to identified anomalies on the geophysical survey, Trenches 259, 262, 270, 271, and 272, but no substantial archaeological evidence was recorded. Five ditches were recorded with some possible contaminated deposits within them. Three small, abraded sherds of post-roman pottery were recovered from Trench 268, which may suggest an earlier date, however the assemblage is too small to definitively date the ditches. There were also possible alluvial deposits seen towards the east of the site most likely associated with earlier courses of the stream running next to this area.

3.46. SITE 46

The irregular nature of the features excavated in Site 46 recorded within Land Parcel P/113.1 (Table 1), are suggestive of natural tree-throws. Features [156076] and [156071] were interpreted onsite as post-holes, however, the subsequent assessment suggests that they (and Pit [156078]) were the result of root action and tree throws from previous changes to the landscape. No archaeological remains were found within this area.

3.47. SITE 47

Site 47 is defined within Land Parcel P/19 (Table 1) and the features are most likely representative of post-medieval agricultural activity. Ditch [136014] contained post-medieval pottery and evidence of natural infilling, suggesting that this was a short-lived agricultural ditch or boundary. The undated stake hole [136012] is also likely to be from the same phase of farming activity, the lack of any other archaeological features in the area does not support any other interpretation.

3.48. SITE 48

Site 48 comprises 75 trenches recorded within Land Parcel P/113.2 (Table 1), most of which comprise isolated segments of ditches, the majority of which are undated. In two cases, Trenches 471 and 484, the ditches appeared to relate to the post-medieval field boundaries. Additionally, furrows were recorded in several trenches.

In the west of the site in Trench 2791, ditches [158119, 158121] contained the earliest evidence from site with flint flakes dating to the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods (Illus 318). A pit [174001] in Trench 553 provided late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (Illus 320). Late Iron Age to early Roman remains were found in Trenches 440, 2768, and 2787 (Illus 247). These comprised a curvilinear ditch, possibly representing the remains of a small stock enclosure or field boundary. This ditch appears to relate to a larger curvilinear geophysical anomaly that extends to the northeast and southeast of the trench. As observed within the trench this ditch was recut on at least one occasion. Trench 535 contained small Pit [166008] which contained an un-urned cremation (Illus 319).

A sequence of probable late Iron Age to early Roman remains was recorded in Trench 440. This indicates a series of intercutting enclosures, although the precise chronology and function of these are unclear. Additional ditches were recorded in Trench 449 and remain undated. It is uncertain if they are contemporary to the ditches in the vicinity.

It is likely that the activity within this area represents the wider agricultural land use, encountered across the rest of the route.

3.49. SITE 49

Site 49 was recorded within Land Parcel P/112 (Table 1). The 65 trenches excavated in this site showed some very limited evidence for archaeological activity. The majority of the features were likely to be natural features, suggesting changes to the landscape over the years.

3.50. SITE 50

Site 50 was recorded within Land Parcel P/02.1 (Table 1) The recorded features relate to post-medieval agricultural activity across the site This includes several drainage ditches, including the brick-built drain in Trench 398 (Illus 321). Although there is archaeological activity within this area it has been fully characterised.

3.51. SITE 51

Site 51 was recorded as the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/51 (Table 1). There were some features found within this site and more importantly the area to the northeast of this, Site 5, has some considerably significant Roman finds. The features excavated here were undated, however they are most likely to be attributed to post-medieval field systems, with some evidence of furrows and similar alignments to current boundaries. Although the proximity to Site 5 might suggest a possible Watching brief strategy the area is mostly empty of archaeological activity and therefore would require no further work at this stage.

3.52. SITE 52

Site 52 was recorded within Land Parcel P/02.1 (Table 1). There were some features found within this site; one trench was targeted on a geophysical anomaly. The feature excavated here was undated but potentially associated with the possible trackway spoken of in Site 7. The remainder of the site is indicative of a low-density agricultural system.

3.53. SITE 53

The three trenches included in Site 53 were recorded as Land Parcel P/02.3 (Table 1). They were largely devoid of significant archaeology, with both ditches recorded in Trenches 929 and 931 being attributed to modern agricultural activity.

3.54. SITE 54

Site 54 was recorded within Land Parcel P/ 18 (Table 1). No archaeological remains were recorded in these trenches.

3.55. SITE 55

Three evaluation trenches were excavated within Site 55, recorded within Land Parcel P/57.2 (Table 1), none of which contained archaeological features of significance. A natural feature and modern ditch were recorded within Trenches 2823 and 2824, respectively.

3.56. SITE 56

Site 56 was recorded as the eastern side of Land Parcel P/57.3 (Table 1). It contains the continuation of the agricultural activity recorded in Site 10 to the west of this site. Although there were some archaeological features recorded within this site, they are part of the same agricultural post-medieval system.

3.57. SITE 57

The evaluation trenches in Site 57, recorded within Land Parcel P/23.1 (Table 1), showed a high degree of archaeological survival with 17 of the 26 trenches containing archaeological remains. These remains were spread across much of the site and did not seem to be concentrated in any specific locale. They were mostly post-medieval in date and were related to the boundary ditches seen on the 1880s OS map; in addition to this, the remaining ditches were along the same alignment as each other and were identified as furrows in a field system. However, the pottery found in Trench 1087 a pit [155240] (Illus 322) reports an almost exclusively Bronze Age to Iron Age date with a range of diagnostic forms recorded, which highlight activity within the area that is sparse but present. The nature of this landscape has been characterized as a field system of medieval to post-medieval date with ephemeral evidence of prehistoric pitting.

3.58. SITE 58

Site 58 was recorded within Land Parcel P/57.5 (Table 1) and found moderate activity including, boundary ditches, and furrows. The furrows follow the same orientation as in Site 57 to the East. Other archaeological activity comprised a large quarry pit in Trench 1114 (Illus 323), intermittent boundary ditches which were not continuous in multiple trenches, and a possible post-hole structure, that unfortunately remains undated.

The presence of a possible post-hole structure and albeit scant archaeological remains, represented by simple ditches and pits, suggest activity on the periphery of a main settlement within the agricultural hinterland. Several furrows were recorded within the trial trenches across the site, but these are of no archaeological significance.

3.59. SITE 59

Site 59 includes the evaluation trenches recorded as Land Parcel P/23.2 (Table 1). They displayed a moderate degree of archaeological survival with 21 of the 71 trenches containing archaeological remains. These remains were represented by ditches, pits, occasional post-holes, and stake-holes. Most of which have no dating

evidence. However, a single urned cremation burial was also recorded from Trench 1156 on the western edge of the site (Illus 324). Beaker Pottery found with this cremation date to the Early Bronze Age.

3.60. SITE 60

Site 60 consisted of trial trenches excavated in the north-eastern part of Land Parcel P/88 (Table 1) that did not contain any activity of significance, despite archaeological features of Iron Age and Roman date being observed in Site 13 to the south. Three small pits were recorded within this area, containing a few small sherds of pottery dating from the Bronze Age and several very small pieces of undated CBM.

3.61. SITE 61

Two evaluation trenches were defined as Site 61 and recorded within Land Parcel P/121 (Table 1). Both of these were archaeologically sterile.

3.62. SITE 62

Site 62 is defined in the southern part of Land Parcel P/173 (Table 1). During the evaluation, it was noted that this area was made ground that probably dates to the construction of the current A12 in the 1960s. There are no archaeological deposits within this area.

3.63. SITE 63

The southwestern part of Land Parcel P/118.2 (Table 1) is defined as Site 63. During the evaluation, it was noted that this area was also made ground, as Site 62, which probably dates to the construction of the current A12 in the 1960s. There are no archaeological deposits within this area.

3.64. SITE 64

Site 64 is defined as Land Parcel P/118.3 (Table 1). The trenches recorded boundary ditches and the occasional small pit of unknown function (Illus 327). Very little dating evidence was recovered from these features. Ditch [153180] in Trench 1754 contained a single fragment of Roman imbrex (Illus 326). A Mesolithic to early Bronze Age flint was found in Trench 1753 (Illus 255, 325). This suggests that at least some of the recorded archaeological activity is continuous from the prehistoric to Roman periods. A similar date for activity is well documented across nearby sites.

The activity suggests the site is on the periphery of settlement as defined by simple boundaries ditches and intermittent pitting, and a limited artefactual assemblage. A small assemblage of residual flints dated to the Mesolithic to the early Bronze Age recovered from two features hints at the earlier activity of this period in the general area.

3.65. SITE 65

Site 65 is the south-eastern part of Land Parcel P/118.7 (Table 1). During the evaluation, the archaeological remains comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed pitting, and occasional post-holes. No finds were recovered during the excavation.

3.66. SITE 66

Two evaluation trenches recorded within Land Parcel P/148 (Table 1) comprise Site 66. One sterile feature was encountered, recorded as an undated possible post-hole. No other features were identified within these trenches.

3.67. SITE 67

Site 67 was recorded within Land Parcel P/118.8 (Table 1) and showed low to moderate archaeological activity represented by disjointed boundary ditches and pits. The pitting, which may represent quarrying, was denser to the north in Trenches 1829 and 1930, which recorded a cluster in a small area. Dating was limited to some pottery sherds from the boundary ditches of a medieval to post-medieval date.

3.68. SITE 68

A single evaluation trench was excavated within Land Parcel P/149 (Table 1) and defined as Site 68. No archaeological remains were recorded within this trench. Although the sample size is quite small, it is likely that this is representative of the archaeological activity of the area.

3.69. SITE 69

Site 69 is defined as the southern part of Land Parcel P/145.2 (Table 1). The evaluation identified low to moderate archaeological activity in 4 of the 15 trenches, comprising a small possible boundary ditch and some isolated pits with limited dating to postmedieval/ modern periods. However, one feature in Tr1851 had the remains of a vessel, containing a cremation, which was found inverted, the base of the vessel being partially removed during machining. Just below the rim is a band of fingertip impressions, and it probably dates to the late Bronze Age (Illus 328, 329). This vessel contained burnt skeletal remains of an immature individual, a possible infant.

3.70. SITE 70

This site was recorded within Land Parcel P/145.1 (Table 1) and recorded a furrow (Illus 330) and a pit [160260] of late Bronze Age date containing the remains of a probable shouldered jar (Illus 331). No other activity was found, however, given the significance of this small pit.

3.71. SITE 71

Site 71 was recorded as the northern part of Land Parcel P.145.2 (Table 1) and comprised 8 trenches that recorded only ditches. The features that were recorded here represent field systems of post-medieval to modern date and are most likely the continuation from Site 73 to the north.

3.72. SITE 73

Site 73 was recorded within Land Parcel P/153 (Table 1). The archaeological activity comprised boundary ditches, many of which were not continuous through multiple trenches, dispersed occasional pitting, and isolated post-holes that did not form any coherent alignment or structure.

Most of the features recorded within this site were undated as they contained no material culture. The small number of features that did contain finds did not have an assemblage with more than two pottery sherds or two identifiable fragments of building material. The very occasional dating evidence that was recovered included the odd sherd of Roman pottery, a fragment of Roman imbrex, and late Iron Age to early Roman pottery. Occasional flints of a Mesolithic or Neolithic date were also present, but it is unclear if these represent primary dating evidence or were residual in nature. The recorded archaeological features represent the periphery of settlement based on the type of feature and the distinct lack of material culture.

3.73. SITE 74

A single trial trench, Trench 2832 from Land Parcel P/154 (Table 1) was excavated as Site 74. It revealed no archaeological remains. Additionally, no cropmarks nor geophysical anomalies were recorded within the area, suggesting that there is little to no archaeological evidence of previous settlement or land use.

3.74. SITE 75

Site 75 was the southern field of Land Parcel P152.1 (Table 1). There were 6 trenches within this site, and they recorded one ditch terminus aligned northwest to southeast. No dating evidence was found within this feature.

3.75. SITE 76

Land Parcel P/ P152.1 directly to the east of Site 30 was defined as Site 76 (Table 1). The Archaeology present comprised post-medieval field boundaries furrows and drainage ditches, identifiable on the 1880 OS map of the area.

3.76. SITE 77

Site 77 was defined as five trenches recorded within the east end of Land Parcel P/152.1 (Table 1). The archaeology present was limited to the continuation of a possible boundary ditch from Site 33 to the west and some natural features.

3.77. SITE 78

Site 78 comprises 103 trial trenches over a large area recorded within Land Parcel P/ 152.2 (Table 1). There was limited evidence for any significant archaeological survival in the area. A series of ditches and small pits were recorded across the site, with the majority producing very mixed assemblages of finds covering meso lithic flints, to post medieval pottery within the same features. This suggest that the ditches relate to a more recent field system, with some evidence on the 1880 OS map of the area. With the earlier material culture, the result of residual activity within the area, which does not appear to remain.

3.78. SITE 79

Three Trenches in Site 79 recorded within Land Parcel P/152.2 (Table 1) show no archaeological activity.

3.79. SITE 80

Site 80 was recorded within Land Parcel P/152.3 (Table 1). The majority of the archaeological features observed on Site 80 can be attributed to an agricultural field system, including furrows, irrigation ditches, and boundary ditches. However, the archaeological remains recorded within this site can be broadly divided into three groups, late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, Roman, and medieval/ post-medieval.

The late Bronze Age to early Iron Age remains, comprise an isolated post-hole [144052] Trench 2328. Further residual sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recorded from Ditch [143130] in Trench 2274. The Roman activity was also focused on this ditch recorded in Trench 2274, possibly representing part of a Roman field system or boundary. The medieval/ post-medieval ditches are widespread and relate to the later agricultural use of the site, defining a series of field boundaries. Apart from these, no additional features were observed, hinting towards limited use of the area.

3.80. SITE 81

Three trial trenches were excavated within Site 81, recorded within Land Parcel P/157 (Table 1), but no archaeological remains were recorded in any of the trenches. Neither cropmarks nor geophysical anomalies were identified thus suggesting the area is likely to have had limited archaeological activity.

3.81. SITE 82

Some archaeological remains were observed on Site 82, recorded within Land Parcel P/158 (Table 1), including a distribution of shallow gullies, which could indicate attempts at water management of the area. However, due to the lack of finds from the features, the dating of the activity is challenging. The only possible indication of date could be the association of the northeast to southwest running ditch, which correlates with an existing field boundary.

3.82. SITE 83

Site 83 comprises trenches excavated and recorded within Land Parcel P/159.1 and P/ 152.4 (Table 1). Three ditches were recorded within in this area, two on a north-east to south-west alignment and one aligned north south. There were no finds recovered from these ditches, however they are most likely part of the field ditch system seen in Site 36. Roman pottery found within site 36 has raised the possibility that these are bedding trenches, however there are several similar boundaries shown on OS maps.

3.83. SITE 84

The trenches excavated as Site 84 were recorded within Land Parcel P/159.2 (Table 1). They uncovered some archaeological features with limited dating material. Features mostly comprise shallow gullies, pits, and a single

post-hole recorded in Trench 2477. Although, dating material is limited the nature of the remains suggest a possibility of domestic occupation in the area. Given the proximity to Sites 36 and 38, this is likely to be in these areas. The evaluation produced some small evidence for the continuation of the bedding trenches in Site36, a Roman system of agriculture.

3.84. SITE 85

The trenches excavated as Site 85 within Land Parcel P/159.3 (Table 1) uncovered some archaeological features with limited dating material. Features mostly comprise shallow gullies and very few pits. Although, dating material is limited the nature of the remains could suggest a possibility of domestic occupation in the area. Given the proximity to Sites 37 and 39, this possible activity would be there.

3.85. SITE 86

Site 86 comprised one Trench 2635 within Land Parcel P/159.3 (Table 1), which uncovered one wide ditch that contained a small amount of Roman pottery.

4. THEMATIC SUMMARY

Following on from the evaluation works, the scheme has been separated into a total of 86 sites and the archaeological potential for each area was considered. Table 2 illustrates the Land Use for each site.

Site number	Date Range	Land Use
1	Undated	Settlement and wetland deposits
2	LBA - Sax	Agricultural and possible SFB
3	LIA-R	Settlement/Industry
4	BA-RB	Agricultural
5	Neo-RB	Settlement/ Industry
6	PH	Agricultural
7	Med - Mod	Track way and Agricultural
8	PM	Agricultural
9	Undated	Agricultural
10	RB-PM	Agricultural
11	EBA - PM	Settlement and wetland deposits
12	Meso - IA	Settlement/Agriculture
13	Neo-RB	Settlement/Agriculture
14	PM	Agricultural and quarry
15	BA - RB	Agricultural
16	BA - RB	Agricultural
17	BA-Mod	Agricultural
18	Undated	Agricultural
19	R	Agricultural
20	Meso - Mod	Settlement/Agriculture
21	Meso - Mod	Trackway and agricultural
22	Meso - Mod	Industry and Agricultural
23	R	Agricultural
24	R	Agricultural
25	Meso- LIA	Agricultural
26	R-Med	Agricultural
27	BA-Med	Settlement/Agriculture

28	BA-R	Settlement
29	Meso-R	Agricultural
30	Med - Mod	Agricultural
31	Meso-R	Settlement/Agriculture
32	Undated	Agricultural
33	Undated	Agricultural
34	Undated	Agricultural
35	Meso-Mod	Settlement/Industry?
36	R	Agriculture
37	IA - R	Settlement/Industry?
38	R-Med	Agricultural
39	LIA-Med	?Trade
40	R - PM	Trackway and agricultural
41	BA	Small BA cremation
42	Undated	Agricultural
43	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
44	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
45	R-Mod	Agricultural
46	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
47	Med	Agricultural
48	Meso-R	Agricultural
49	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
50	PM	Agricultural
51	PM	Agricultural
52	Undated	Trackway and agricultural
53	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
54	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
55	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
56	Mod	Agricultural
57	BA/IA - Med	Agricultural
58	Med - Mod	Agricultural
59	EBA - PM	EBA Cremation and Agricultural
60	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
61	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
62	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
63	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
64	Meso/Neo & RB	Agricultural
65	Undated	Dispersed pitting
66	Undated	Dispersed pitting
67	PM	Agricultural
68	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
69	LBA	LBA cremation
70	LBA	Agricultural
71	PM	Agricultural
73	Meso-R	Dispersed pitting
74	No Archaeology	No Archaeology

75	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
76	PM	Agricultural
77	PM	Agricultural
78	PM	Agricultural
79	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
80	BA-Med	Agricultural
81	No Archaeology	No Archaeology
82	Undated	Agricultural
83	Undated	Agricultural
84	R	Agricultural
85	Undated	Agricultural
86	R	Agricultural

Table 2 summarising the archaeology and date of each site along the scheme.

The results of the trial trenching undertaken across route, in conjunction with the aerial photography and geophysical survey results, shows that the route is rich in archaeological features dating from earlier prehistory through to the post-medieval period.

In the majority of cases, archaeological features were found to correspond with the transcribed cropmark data and geophysical anomalies. Where no archaeological features corresponded with the non-intrusive data sets it is likely that they had been removed by agricultural activity. The trial trenching has also shown that archaeological features were located across the survey area that had not been previously identified by the non-intrusive surveys.

Table 3 details the sites which relate to each research theme, detailed at the beginning of this document.

Period	Site
Prehistoric and Roman	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To uncover evidence of the distribution, extent, and dating of Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age rural settlements and their associated field patterns. 	2-6, 11-13, 15-17,20-22, 25, 27-29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 48, 57, 59, 64, 69-70, 73, 80
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand the economy and agriculture of the Iron Age, and the economic and social change during the late Iron Age/Roman transition. 	2-6, 11-13, 15-17,20-22, 25, 27-29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 48, 57, 59, 64, 69-70, 73, 80
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To uncover evidence of for Roman re-use of earlier field systems, and whether field size and morphology can be matched to specific farming regimes 	2-6, 11-13, 15-17,20-22, 25, 27-29, 31, 35, 37, 39, 41, 48, 57, 59, 64, 69-70, 73, 80
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To uncover evidence for 'Romanization,' particularly of the rural landscape 	2-6, 10-13, 15-17, 19-25, 27-29, 31, 35-37, 39, 40, 41, 45, 48, 57, 59, 64, 69-70, 73, 80, 84, 86
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand the Roman road network 	No definitive evidence
Medieval	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand the distribution of Saxon settlements 	2, 27
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To uncover evidence for land use change, including through the understanding of environmental data 	2, 7, 10-11, 17, 20-22, 26-27, 30,35, 38-40, 45-47, 57-59, 80
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To uncover evidence for the origins of and dynamics of rural settlement 	No definitive evidence

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To examine the relationship between field size and morphology and agricultural regimes. This will include settlement patterns of the 12th and 13th centuries, as many land divisions in Essex have their origins in this period 	2, 7, 10-11, 17, 20-22, 26-27, 30,35, 38-40, 45-47, 57-59, 80
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand the development of transport routes in the region 	No definitive evidence
Post Med - Modern	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand the impact of the primary communication routes on the region's development and character 	No definitive evidence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand changes in the production and processing of food and the relationship between the urban and rural landscapes 	7, 8, 10, 11, 20-22, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 51, 58, 59, 67, 71, 7-78
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To better understand the impact of social change on the landscape including the enclosure of common land 	7, 8, 10, 11, 20-22, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 51, 58, 59, 67, 71, 7-78

The discussion below summarises the results of the trial trenching work by period. It focuses on the key evidence identified from the trial trenching for settlement, agricultural, burial, industry, and movement across the landscape, from the earlier prehistoric period to the post-medieval period.

Prehistoric

The assemblage of lithics identified across the scheme indicates low level earlier prehistoric activity across the landscape utilising locally sourced materials. While the majority of the assemblage does appear to be residual pieces, with no concentrations identified. The work has identified scattered pieces of Mesolithic flintwork, indicating a well-utilized landscape and a number of pits that containing probable Neolithic flintwork, which mirror a pattern of both scatters and clusters of pits that are usually thought to represent settlement foci during this period. The wetland deposits within site 1 and site 11 also present potential for earlier occupation and land use.

Pit [164090] in Trench 1523 produced one of the largest single struck flint assemblages from the project. This comprises 86 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of what is present can be regarded as knapping waste and debris. The basic technological traits of this assemblage would date it to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods whilst the presence of the two pieces struck from ground implements confirms a Neolithic date. The material is a classic example of early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia, but which are relatively rare in Essex, and it can be regarded as being of regional importance. Its condition and typological make up suggests it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. It represents generalized domestic debris and deposits of this kind are widely regarded as being deliberately placed in order to make metaphorical statements, possibly relating to the nature of occupation or to the place itself. Such pits are found singly across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits.

The Bronze Age is represented by a series of isolated cremation burials and possible agricultural field systems. There is some evidence for LBA beginnings of some of the settlement sites. The prehistoric pottery assemblage for this period was predominately comprised of undiagnostic and abraded body sherds spanning the Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. The earliest pottery comprised three Beaker vessels recorded in Land Parcels P/023.2,

P/088, P/118.1. The vessel from P/023.2 comprised multiple sherds from a large domestic vessel typical of domestic varieties of Beaker pottery in use during the early Bronze Age.

The remainder of the assemblage dates broadly to the late Bronze to early Iron Age. No sherds could be directly attributed to the middle Bronze Age. Among the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age are a number of examples of shouldered jars/ bowls typical of the period (Barrett 1980). These range from coarse examples to finer examples exhibiting evidence for burnishing and limited decoration. Other late Bronze Age vessels include the bucket shaped cremation urn from Land Parcel P/145.2.

Given the multiphase nature of the settlement sites, it is possible that earlier activity has been largely disturbed by the Iron Age and Roman occupation and land use. Despite the lack of definite settlement evidence within the route, the presence of the isolated cremation burials, suggests a nearby foci of occupation.

As the exact location of the Kelvedon Warrior burial is unknown, further geophysical survey was undertaken within Site 20. Unfortunately, the trenches (1491, 1492, 1495, 1496, 1501, and 1502) designed to target the general area of the Kelvedon Burial recorded no further evidence of funerary practices. They did however recover an un-urned human cremation burial that was recorded in Trench 1491. Although no further burials were recorded, there is still potential within this area.

Enclosures located nearby may represent the settlement the Warrior lived in and provide evidence of the wider continuity of land use.

The presence of a late Prehistoric agrarian and pastoral settlement in Site 31, which continued into the early Roman period, provides evidence of a multi-phased site running continuously through the later Bronze and through to Roman periods with associated enclosures and trackways.

An assemblage of middle to late Iron Age pottery was recorded in a number of sites with the forms and decoration show continuity of occupation into the later Iron Age. Similarly, several land parcels show evidence of occupation during the Iron Age to Roman transitional period. Diagnostic forms of this period were recorded across the scheme. Forms of this period were also recorded that include middle Iron Age material therefore spanning both the mid to late Iron Age transition and the late Iron Age to early Roman period.

Continuity of settlement into the Roman period is evident through the Roman pottery assemblage. The largest assemblages of transitional late Iron Age to early Roman material were recorded from several sites. The transitional nature of these assemblages, combined with the known longevity of fabrics in the region provides a potential for further study into the changes of fabrics over time, a refinement of the chronology of the material of this period and an examination of the changes to the ceramic industry wrought by the Roman conquest.

Roman

Twenty sites contained features dated to the Roman period, the majority comprising agricultural ditches. However, eight sites also contained higher densities of finds and features suggestive of settlement activity.

Site 3 is one example of an area with a higher density of pottery, CBM and tile as well as higher quantities of slag. These may represent small scale industrial activity within this area. The pottery from this site is indicative of domestic occupation and included a mix of fabrics such as early grog-tempered wares as well as mid-Roman, black-burnished wares, and potentially late Roman fabrics. The assemblage included Samian wares (with one identified form Dr30) and one sherd with a stamp. Of interest is a fragmented near complete fine grog-tempered jar from Trench 279, which has three post-firing holes in its base suggesting that it was repurposed into a potential strainer/colander.

Site 5 also produced an area of higher density of Roman activity, including ditches and a spread. Of particular interest was an east-west aligned ditch, comprising a steep V-shaped ditch, with a narrow slot at the base. Slag and slagged clay, with associated finds, are suggestive of ironworking in this location, further finds included Roman Tegulae. Larger concentrations of pottery came from Trenches 689 and 696 and sherds from a variety of vessels including jars, flanged bowls, round-rimmed bowls, mortarium, strainer and colour coated beaker. One of the sherds was a base of a vessel with possible intentional alterations. Some of the sherds can be assigned to

local and regional production centres like Colchester, Oxfordshire, Hadham and East Anglian Centre. The assemblages from Trenches 689 and 696 date to the middle and late Roman periods. Disarticulated human remains were also recovered from the spreads within this area, increasing potential for further in situ burials across the site.

Generally, the Roman activity were found within multi-phase sites, indicating the continuation of land use, further analysis if the pottery assemblage and excavation will aid understanding of cultural shifts occurring during this period.

Three sites also produced evidence for Roman bedding trenches, which are commonly found across the East of England during this period, providing further insight into the land use of this area.

The variety of sites within the scheme are highly indicative of a well-developed Roman landscape, comprising small to medium domestic sites, with associated agricultural activity.

Medieval

The dominate evidence for medieval activity across the route was in the form of agricultural field systems, little to no evidence for settlements was recorded during the evaluation.

Over half of the land parcels produced small, fragmentary, and dispersed assemblages of medieval and post-medieval date, a high proportion of which is probably re-deposited. This material has very little or no intrinsic merit, providing little more than background noise to contemporary activity in the areas in which it was found. There are, however, a few larger concentrations of pottery within some land parcels, indicative of more intense activity, probably of a domestic nature, which have the potential to add to our understanding of rural settlement assemblages of Saxon and medieval date in this part of Essex.

Although small, fresh assemblages of early and early to middle Saxon pottery, were identified within P/088, P/118.5, P/120.1 and P/159.1, potentially indicative of contemporary activity or occupation in close proximity. There is also some potential for late Saxon, or possibly early medieval activity within P/118.4. Large, fresh concentrations of medieval pottery, ranging in date from the mid-11th to 13th century date, were identified in P/002.1, P/118.1, P/118.5, P/152.2 and P/159.2 that are also suggestive of contemporary settlement activity adjacent to these locations.

Post-medieval to Modern

Most of the evidence for post-medieval activity across the cable route was in the form of agricultural ditches and field systems, much of which may have been created as part of Enclosure (or Inclosure). This method of enclosing land previously used by commoners to improve the efficiency of agriculture was undertaken in a variety of ways throughout England since the 12th century. A rise in Enclosure from the mid-16th century resulted in commoners losing land and paying more in rent, leading to social unrest and ultimately Kett's Rebellion, a revolt against fencing (or enclosure) of land (Ibid). Enclosure continued into the 20th century and has resulted, in most part, in the divisions of land seen in the present day. The ditches, field systems, hedgerows and trackways that were recorded across the route demonstrate the continuous evolving patterns of enclosure systems and agricultural improvement throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods, ultimately concluding with the large regular squared fields seen today.

5. CONCLUSION

The trial trenching has identified a wide range of archaeological features spanning the earliest prehistoric evidence in the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic to the post-medieval to modern agricultural management and enclosing of field systems. Very few of the sites suggested land use of only one period.

Alongside the non-intrusive surveys this work has allowed for a better understanding of the use of the landscape along the road route from the evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic occupation and land use, to the continuity of settlement from the Iron Age through to the Late Roman period. The presence of a number of domestic settlements across the route suggest occupation use from the Mesolithic to modern periods. These are of

variable distribution; however it is worth noting that while the route is long, the area is relatively narrow and there may well be further settlements outside of the red line boundary. The wide network of agricultural field systems, demonstrate long periods of cultivation, often spanning multiple periods. In particular the more complex settlements, which appear to have Late Iron Age origins but remain occupied and in use until the Late Roman periods.

Less evidence was found for medieval and later occupation or industry, with the majority of the sites producing agricultural ditch systems. Dispersed structural evidence for a medieval building was found, however the building itself has not yet been located. This suggests that the focus of medieval settlement was off the route, moving away from the earlier Roman road.

Finally, the evidence for the post-medieval period is dominated by field boundaries enclosing the land, quarrying and trackways, confirming the changes to field systems and agricultural processes to the modern-day fields.

Further investigation of the key sites identified during the trial trenching will increase the current corpus of knowledge from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. Further work prior to the road construction, will allow greater understanding of the landscape and its uses over time, further answering the Key research themes.

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ATTT21



A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford – A120)

Final Assessment Report - Volume 2

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A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford to A120)

Final Assessment Report

Volume 2

INTRODUCTION

This document is the second of three volumes that combined, set out the complete background, methodology, and results of a programme of archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, with support from Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA). The works were undertaken for Costain on behalf of National Highways along the corridor of the A12 (Chelmsford to A120).

This volume describes and catalogues the results from the 2117 trenches that were excavated in 52 Land Parcels and at 86 sites at locations shown in Illus. 1, Volume 1. Of these, 210 trenches targeted geophysical anomalies in order to ascertain whether they were of archaeological origin. The remaining 1907 trenches were distributed throughout the accessible parts of the scheme footprint to confirm the lack of remains. A contingency for a further 1% of the scheme impact area in order to satisfy the aims and objectives of the project was described in the WSI, of which 418m² was used during the trial trenching. The details of which are also presented in the following pages and fully catalogued in the Trench and Context Register in Appendix 1.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The scheme boundary runs from Junction 19 of the A12 at Boreham to Junction 25 at Mark's Tey (NGR TL 74145 09410 to TL 91689 23815) and encompasses a total of 1039 hectares of land of which approximately 25 hectares is made up of the existing highway and land which will not be impacted by construction. The route of the scheme crosses a gently rolling landscape which varies between 18m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) and 55m AOD. At the time of the fieldwork the majority of the route was used for agricultural purposes – both arable and pastoral farming.

The underlying bedrock geology in the northern half of the scheme comprises clay, silt, and sand of the London Clay Formation - a sedimentary bedrock formed 48-56 million years ago in the Paleogene period. The underlying bedrock geology in the southern half of the scheme comprises clay, silt, sand, and gravel of the Thames Group - a sedimentary bedrock formed 34-56 million years ago in the Paleogene period. These are overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft formation consisting

of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, with glacial sand and gravel deposited 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period (NERC 2021).

LAND PARCELS AND RESULTS

The results below are presented in order of Land Parcel number, each of which contains a brief description of its location within the scheme and an overview of any localized variations of bedrock, drift geology along with summarized top and subsoil depths and characteristics. This is followed by a description of the trenches where archaeology was present; the details of which are fully catalogued in the Trench and Context Register in Appendix 1.

THE LAND PARCELS

LAND PARCEL P/01

Two trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/01 centred on NGR TL 81465 12733, located towards the central section of the scheme.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel head. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a mid-brown loam up to 0.35m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-brown clay up to 0.50m thick.

Trench 700 (Illus. 1)

Trench 700 was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and was the westernmost of the two trenches in Land Parcel P/01. A single pit [172192] situated at the eastern end of the trench, continuing beyond the trench limits. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single, mid-brown silt fill with a lens of black carbonised material, which contained charred wood and plant remains at its base. Flint flakes and prehistoric pottery were recovered from the fill. The surrounding soil and stones beneath it appeared to be heat affected suggesting it was the location of in-situ burning, and subsequently was backfilled or silted up after use. Where visible in the trench, the pit measured 0.60m wide and 0.25m in depth. The function of this feature was likely a fire pit.

Trench 701 (Illus. 1)

Trench 701 was the most easterly of the two trenches in Land Parcel P/01. It was aligned north-west to south-east and contained two ditches at its centre.

The northwesternmost ditch [172196] was orientated north to south and had a sharp square-shaped profile, which cut the subsoil and natural geology. It was backfilled with mid-brown silt and gravel. The ditch measured 0.50m wide and 0.37m in depth (from the top of the subsoil). The function of this ditch was not determined, however it is likely modern in date.

The southeasternmost ditch [172194] was orientated east to west, had a regular U-shaped profile which was 1.00m wide and 0.25m deep and had a single mid-brown clay fill which contained a single

pot sherd. The function of this ditch was likely irrigation based on its shallow depth, though its width presents the possibility that it could have been a boundary ditch.

LAND PARCEL P/02.1

Twenty-nine trenches were dug across Land Parcel P/02.1, centred on NGR TL 80612 12476 and located within the southwestern sector of the scheme. None of the trenches were targeted on any previously identified features.

Trenches 382, 383, 384, 385, 389, 390, 391, 392, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399, 400, 401, 403, 404, 405, 406, 2795, 2796, 2797, 2798 and 2799 contained no archaeological features. Trench 397 contained a single lithic blade; the others contained no archaeological finds.

A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprised bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till. Topsoil comprised a dark brown clay between 0.25-0.33m deep, however in trenches 2798, 2799 and 2800 situated in the south-eastern corner of the Land Parcel, the topsoil was recorded as a mid to dark brown silt up to 0.35m thick. Subsoil comprised a mid-orange or mid-brown clay between 0.05m and 0.12m thick.

Trench 388

Located towards the western edge of the Land Parcel, Trench 388 contained a single east to west linear ditch [170170]. It had a regular U-shaped profile, 2.27m wide and 0.98m deep. It contained a sequence of four fills. The basal fill comprised a mid-grey silt up to 0.25m thick which was overlain by a dark brown silt, 0.23m thick, with stone inclusions. This in turn was overlain by a mid-grey silt layer 0.30m thick, which may have originated from natural erosion of the ditch edges. The final, uppermost fill comprised a light-yellow clay 0.20m thick. Ten roofing tiles of medieval/post-medieval date were recovered from [170172] in this trench.

Trench 398

Positioned roughly at the centre of the Land Parcel, Trench 398 contained two intercutting north to south linear ditches. Both ditches comprised V-shaped cuts and measured between 0.50m and 0.30m deep. Ditch [168141, 168181], contained the remains of a post-medieval brick-built drain. The ditch was truncated by ditch [168143], which also contained evidence of post-medieval agricultural drainage.

Trench 402

Trench 402 located c 25m to the north of Trench 388 contained a single east to west linear ditch. Ditch [168145] had a regular, U-shaped profile 1.6m wide and 1.0m. It contained three fills; a basal fill comprised a mid-grey clay up to 0.33m thick, with moderate stone inclusions. Above this was a layer of light brown clay, 0.42m thick, with frequent angular stones. Twenty four roof tile fragments of medieval/post-medieval date were recorded from this layer. The final fill comprised a layer of

dark brown silt up to 0.32m thick. This ditch did not correspond with any previously identified features.

Trench 407 (Illus. 2)

Located towards the eastern edge of the Land Parcel, Trench 407 contained two ditches. Ditch [170166] was orientated north-east to south-west and had a regular-shaped profile with a rounded base. It was 0.69m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a light brown clay fill with occasional angular stones. To the south-east of this a second ditch [170168] was recorded, which corresponded to a previously identified linear anomaly. Ditch [170168] had a regular U-shaped profile, and was 1.96m long, 1.0m wide and 0.78m deep. The base of the feature had been partially disturbed by a land drain. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular stone inclusions. Finds from the fill constituted five peg tiles of medieval/post-medieval date and two post-medieval/medieval bricks.

Trench 2800 (Illus. 3)

In the south-east corner of the trench two intercutting ditches were recorded. The earliest of these, Ditch [166161] was orientated north-west to south-east. It was 0.43m wide and 0.25m deep with a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid-brown silty fill with occasional rounded stones. Three fragments of knapping debris were recorded from this fill. It was truncated by east to west orientated Ditch [166163] which had a regular U-shaped profile 0.99m wide and 0.30m deep and contained a single mid-grey silt fill with occasional sub angular stones and one fragment of knapping debris.

Approximately 1.5m to the north of the above ditches, a probable ditch terminus [166159] was recorded. Ditch terminus [166159] was aligned north-east to south-west and had a regular V-shaped profile with a slightly rounded base. It was 0.77m long, 0.55m wide and 0.40m deep and contained a dark grey clay fill with moderate angular stones. One lithic flake and two chips of knapping debris were recorded from its fill, possibly deliberate backfill.

Just to the north of this was a single pit [168149]. This was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and was partially truncated by two land drains. It was 0.92m long and 1.23m wide and extended beyond the trench limits with a single dark grey fill. It was excavated to a depth of 0.55m. It was not possible to fully excavate this feature to depth as it extended below the 1m safe excavation level. This pit was deliberately backfilled, its fill contained a single Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blade fragment and a Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flake chip.

Pit [166169] truncated the northern edge of Pit [168149]. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was 0.50m long, 0.24m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill. Towards its eastern edge it was truncated by a land drain. A flint flake of Bronze Age/Iron Age date and flake chip of prehistoric date were recovered from the fill.

To the north-west of this post-medieval pit was a shallow post-hole [167106]. This was 0.30m long, 0.18m wide and 0.12m with a deep, steep sided U-shaped profile. It contained a single light grey fill

with occasional stone inclusions and fragments of marine shell. A possible flake fragment was recorded from this fill.

Pit [166167] was sub-circular in plan and extended beyond the limit of excavation, regular U-shaped profile. It was excavated to a depth of 0.4m but due to health and safety limits was not bottomed. It comprised a single mid grey clay fill with occasional stone inclusions. A Bronze Age/Iron Age flake and a heavily abraded fragment of unidentified CBM were recovered. Just to the east, a north-west to south-east aligned ditch was investigated.

Ditch [166165] had a regular V-shaped profile was 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained a single mid-grey clay fill with moderate stone inclusions. Several prehistoric lithic finds were recovered from its fill, including a blade of Mesolithic/Neolithic date and a flake of Bronze Age/Iron Age date.

LAND PARCEL P/02.2

Land Parcel P/02.2 is centred on NGR TL 81708 12771 and located towards the central portion of the proposed scheme (Illus. 1). Within this Land Parcel 14 trenches were excavated. Trenches 896, 897, 900, 902, 2929, 2934, 2982 contained no archaeological features.

A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

Potential archaeological features previously identified by geophysical survey occurred in the area close to the location where the trenches were opened and consisted of field boundaries and a rectilinear feature to the south-west of the Land Parcel (Illus. 6). Cropmark evidence previously identified two parallel linear features with west to east orientations crossing the centre of the Land Parcel which were specifically targeted by Trench 2933.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/02.2 comprises bedrock of the London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt, and sand deposits of marine origin. The bedrock was overlain by superficial Head deposits of clay and silt, derived from subaerial deposits dating to the Quaternary period (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/112 was arable fields.

Topsoil was recorded as 0.3m thick and comprised of a mid to dark brown silt with a dark brown clay recorded in Trench 2933 and a fine dark brown sand recorded in Trench 2929. The subsoil was recorded as 0.2 to 0.5m thick comprising of mid-brown silt and sands across these trenches. Tree boles were recorded in Trenches 2932 and 2982.

Trench 702 (Illus. 4)

A single ditch [170175] was recorded at the eastern extent of Trench 702, which was located to the south-western corner of the Land Parcel. This ditch was oriented east to west and exhibited a regular profile with a flat base and curving sides. It was investigated via a 1m long excavated slot and was 0.65m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silt which was recorded as natural infilling. The feature has been interpreted as a drainage gully.

Trench 899

Five small post-holes [167112], [167114], [167116], [167118] and [167120] were recorded within Trench 899. They measured between 0.29m and 0.31m in diameter and were between 0.03m and 0.08m deep. Each post-hole contained a single mid orange sandy silt fill.

Ditch [167122] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.85m wide by 0.09m deep. The single fill [167123] comprised the same mid orange sandy silt recorded in other features within this trench.

Trench 901

A single post-hole [170179] was recorded to the eastern extent of the trench. It was 0.17m long, 0.22m wide and 0.09m deep with a regular profile with curved base and sides. It contained a single fill of dark brown compacted silt with rare, rounded stone inclusions. A lack of artefactual finds leaves the feature undated.

Trench 903 (Illus. 5)

Trench 903 was excavated to the north-easterly extent of the Land Parcel. Two features were recorded within Trench 903. Post-hole [170181] was sub-circular in plan and had a regular profile with a curving base and sides. It measured 0.32m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single fill of compacted mid-brown fine sand. No other associated post-holes were recorded within the trench. A ditch terminus [170183] was recorded to the west of post-hole [170181] and oriented north to south. It had a regular profile with curving sides and base, measuring 0.64m long, 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep and has been interpreted as part of an enclosure boundary ditch. It contained a single fill of compact mid-brown sand with no artefacts to provide dating evidence.

Trench 2930

A single pit [167108] was recorded near the centre of Trench 2930. It was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile with curving base and sides and measured 0.45m long, 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-grey fine sand with angular stones and some fired clay noted. A single potential lithic artefact was recovered.

Trench 2931 (Illus. 6)

A total of four features were recorded across Trench 2931, which was situated towards the south-eastern corner of the Land Parcel. A ditch terminus [168151] orientated north to south, was recorded near the centre of the trench. It was 0.60m long, 0.30m wide and 0.14m deep, and had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It contained a single fill of mid-grey sand with moderate stone inclusions. The terminus probably formed part of a field boundary or enclosure, but no dating evidence was recovered.

Post-hole [168153] was recorded immediately to the north of terminus [168151]. It was sub-circular in plan with a curved base and vertical sides and was 0.31m long, 0.16m wide and 0.17m deep. Gravel was recorded at the base of this post-hole and may be remnants of packing material for a post. A second post-hole [168157] was recorded approximately 10m to the west of this. This post-

hole was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.35m long, 0.16m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a curved base. Gravel was again recorded towards the base of the single fill and may have served a similar purpose to that contained in post-hole [168153].

Pit [158155] was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile with curving sides and flat base. It was 0.53m long, 0.36m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single fill of mid-grey sand with occasional stones. No artefacts were recovered to aid interpretation or dating of this feature.

Trench 2932

Trench 2932 was located at the southwestern extent of the Land Parcel and contained a single ditch terminus located near its southern end. The feature was oriented north-west to south-east and had a regular profile with curved sides and base. It was 0.63m long, 0.45m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of mid-orange sand from which some fired clay was recovered.

Trench 2933

Trench 2933 was positioned towards the eastern boundary of the Land Parcel and targeted on parallel linear cropmarks which had been interpreted as a potential trackway. Ditch [168174] was the northernmost of these and measured 1.2m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and flat base and contained a single fill of mid-grey clay with frequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered to provide dating evidence.

LAND PARCEL P/02.3

A total of 3 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/02.3 which was centred on NGR TL 82246 13053 and located within the central section of the scheme. In total two trenches contained archaeological remains. Trenches 929 and 931 contained a possible drainage ditch and a shallow feature deriving from agricultural activity, respectively. No archaeological features were identified in Trench 930. A summary of trenches containing archaeological remains is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of sands and gravels. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a dark brown fine sand up to 0.35m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a thin yellow-orange fine sand up to 0.05m thick.

Trench 929 (Illus. 7)

Aligned east to west, Trench 929 was situated in the southern section of Land Parcel P/02.3. It contained one north to south orientated ditch [170185] which had a shallow, regular U-shaped profile, measuring 0.62 wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single, mottled orange clay fill, with naturally deposited small, angular stones and iron pan. Rare occurrences of CBM were also included in the soil matrix but were too small to be diagnostic. The fill was noticeably waterlogged despite being at a topographically higher elevation than some of its surroundings which may suggest the ditch was cut for drainage purposes.

Trench 931 (Illus. 7)

Trench 931 was orientated east to west and was the most north-easterly trench in Land Parcel P/02.3. One linear feature [168183] was recorded, running west-north-west to east-south-east. It contained topsoil, so was considered to be related to modern farming activity.

LAND PARCEL P/02.4

A total of 6 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/02.4 which was centred on NGR TL 82279 12884 and located within the central section of the scheme. Five of the trenches were targeted on features previously identified by geophysical survey and cropmark evidence and provisionally interpreted as being the remains of various agricultural ditches (probably post-medieval in date). All five of the targeted trenches contained archaeological remains with non-targeted Trench 925 being archaeologically sterile. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a dark brown fine sand up to 0.30m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-brown silt up to 0.35m in thickness.

Trench 917 (Illus. 9)

Trench 917 was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and located at the south-eastern boundary of Land Parcel P/02.4, where it targeted two linear geophysical anomalies at its eastern end. Two ditches were recorded in corresponding locations.

The westernmost ditch [166286] was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a shallow U-shaped profile, was 2.04m wide, 0.35m deep and was naturally infilled with loose, mid-brown fine sand.

The easternmost ditch [167141] was aligned north to south and had a stepped, U-shaped profile. It was 1.77m wide and 0.57m deep and had been naturally infilled with loose, dark-brown fine sand. The function of these ditches is unknown, and no finds were recovered.

Trench 926 (Illus. 9)

Trench 926 was aligned north-east to south-west and located c21m north of Trench 917 (above). This trench was specifically placed to target a number of large anomalies previously identified by geophysics and located in the south-east of Land Parcel P/02.4.

Three features were identified in Trench 926, the westernmost and largest was a spread of mid-brown gravel and silt, which continued beyond the extents of the trench, measuring more than 15m wide. Three 1m by 1m test pits were dug to determine the depth and shape of the spread - one at each end of the context exposed within the trench [169455, 167145] and one in the centre [168187], showing maximum depth within the trench limits, to be 0.45m thick. The fills of these test pits contained fragments of clay tobacco pipes and blue transfer decorated pottery suggesting a post-medieval date for deposition.

Approximately 1.5m east of the above spread, a possible ditch terminus [167139] was excavated. It had a regular U-shaped profile 0.53m wide and 0.36m in deep, and contained a single, probably

naturally deposited fill of mid-brown silt, from which one possibly prehistoric pot sherd was hand-collected.

The easternmost feature was a narrow north to south orientated ditch which had a shallow U-shaped profile 0.52m wide and 0.06m in deep and was naturally filled with mid-brown fine sand.

Trench 927 (Illus. 9)

Trench 927 was aligned east to west and was located at the centre of the southern boundary of Land Parcel P/02.4. This trench was specifically placed to target two parallel linear features previously identified by geophysical survey. However, only a single north-west to south-east orientated ditch [170187] situated near the centre of the trench was found. This ditch had a shallow U-shaped profile and was thought to be a furrow. It contained a single fill of light brown silt. It was 5.42m wide and 0.38m deep and was investigated via a 1m long excavated slot.

Trench 928

Trench 928 was aligned east to west and was located at the centre of the northern boundary of Land Parcel P/02.4. This trench was originally placed to target one of the same linear geophysical anomalies described in Trench 927 above, but a live service necessitated that the trench be moved 20m south-east on its original alignment. A single ditch terminus [167143] located at the end of the trench was investigated, though its alignment could not be accurately determined due to the trench's limit of excavation. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.20m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with evidence of rooting at its base, possibly suggesting a tree throw or hedgerow. It contained a single, light brown silt fill with a mix of medium-sized stones.

LAND PARCEL P/02.5

A total of 20 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/02.5 which was centred on NGR TL 82003 12854 and located within the southwestern section of the scheme. Five of the trenches were targeted on features previously identified from aerial photography and included the remains of various agricultural boundaries (probably post-medieval in date) and a probable trackway with a roughly north to south orientation. To the east of this two north to south aligned cropmarks were recorded and are probably indicative of a further field boundary. Trench 916 was targeted to investigate the easternmost of these linear features. In total, nine of the excavated trenches contained archaeological remains. Trenches 905, 907, 910, 912, 915, 918, 920, 923 and 924 were archaeologically sterile. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group? overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till. Topsoil across the southern half of the Land Parcel comprised a dark brown fine sand up to 0.25m thick, whilst in the northern half it was comprised a mid-brown silt up to 0.30m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel varied and ranged from a mid-grey fine sand to a mid-brown silt and was typically between 0.10m to 0.30m thick.

Trench 904 (Illus. 10)

Aligned east to west, Trench 904 was located towards the western edge of the Land Parcel, and was positioned over two, north to south orientated cropmarks which appeared to indicate the position of a previous trackway. Ditch [166263] corresponded with the most easterly of these north to south cropmarks, was 1.10m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow, regular, U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid-grey fill of loose gravel which contained post-medieval finds. The second ditch [166265] was situated to the east and had an irregular V-shaped profile with a flattish base. It was 0.30m wide and 0.05m deep and contained a single mid-brown, loose gravel fill and contained undated CBM material.

Trench 906

Located 32m to the east of Trench 904, trench 906 contained a single north to south linear ditch [166267] which had a regular, U-shaped profile and measured 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. It contained a single, mid-yellow gravelly fill. This feature did not correspond to any previously identified features.

Trench 908 (Illus. 11)

Trench 908 was located c 53m to the east of Trench 906 and contained a single north to south ditch which corresponded to a previously identified, similarly orientated, linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch [166257] was not fully excavated as sections of it had already been investigated in Trenches 911, 913 and 914 (see below). It was interpreted as a post-medieval field boundary.

Trench 909

Ditch [166241] was recorded in Trench 909, however was not excavated as it continued into Trench 913. A small fragment of medieval/post-medieval tile was recorded from the surface of this ditch.

Trench 911 (Illus. 11)

Five features were recorded within Trench 911 which was positioned c.65m north-west of Trench 908. The first of these, a shallow pit [167135] was situated in the northern half of the trench. It was 0.50m long, 0.20m wide and 0.07m deep, and contained a single mid-grey sandy fill with large stone inclusions, occasional flecks of charcoal and a Mesolithic-early bronze age flint flake.

Approximately 5m to the south of this pit was an east to west orientated ditch [166276]. It had an irregular, U-shaped profile and measured 2.87m wide and 0.60m deep. It contained a sequence of seven fills. These layers ranged from a mid-grey sand to a mid-blue and mid-orange gravel. This feature corresponded with a previously identified post-medieval field boundary. Ditch [166276] truncated gully [166284], with a north to south orientation. It had a regular, U-shaped profile and flattish base and contained a single mid-grey coarse sandy fill with fragments of late-post medieval roof tile. A further section of this gully [166261], 0.34m wide and 0.07m deep excavated to the south and found to have a similar profile. It contained a single, light brown fine sandy fill. Located 2.2m to the south of this feature was another pit [167133]. This was sub-circular in plan, 0.16m wide and 0.12m deep, and had a regular, U-shaped profile. It contained a mid-grey sandy fill with moderate stony inclusions.

Trench 913 (illus. 11)

Trench 913 was located c 35m to the north of Trench 908 and contained a pit and two ditches. Ditch [166269] was a continuation of the ditch previously identified in Trench 908 above, which also appeared in Trench 914. It had steeply sloping sides and a flattish base, was 2.55m wide and 0.54m deep and contained three fills. The basal fill comprised a light brown silty clay with frequent angular and rounded stone inclusions and contained prehistoric lithics. This was overlain by a layer of mid-grey clay, 0.39m thick which contained Roman and late-post medieval roof tile. The final fill comprised a 0.16m thick layer of dark black silt.

Approximately 4m to the east of the ditch was pit [166273] which was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a curved base. It was 1.0m long, 1.95m wide and 0.55m deep and contained a sequence of four fills, with the basal layer comprising a deposit of mid-grey gravel 0.44m thick. Overlying this was a series of thin sand layers, sealed by a final layer of mid-yellow gravel.

Trench 914 (illus. 11)

Located 26m to the north-east of Trench 913, Trench 914 contained a single north to south ditch, corresponding with the north to south linear feature previously identified in Trench 908 and 913. Ditch [166246] had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 1.02m long, 1.35m wide and 0.57m deep. It contained a single dark black sand fill. Prehistoric lithics, and a number of medieval-post medieval roof tiles and brick were recovered. On this basis the ditch, and the linear anomaly as whole can be interpreted as post-medieval field boundary. This boundary recorded in Trench 911 effectively splits the Land Parcel into two halves, with further sub-divisions denoted by the north to south boundary ditch recorded in Trench 913.

Trench 916

Trench 916 was aligned north-west to south-east and was located at the south-western boundary of Land Parcel P/02.5 where it was specifically placed to target a linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch [168185] was located. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and appeared to have a similar orientation to another linear feature [170187] identified as a furrow, that had been investigated in Trench 927 c88m to its east. It was 2.00m wide and 0.45m in deep and contained a single mid-brown silt fill with frequent small stones. No artefacts were recovered.

Trench 919

Trench 919 was positioned c.24m north-west of Trench 911 and contained a single ditch [167137]. This had a north-west to south-east orientation, was 1.74m wide and 0.14m deep and had regular, U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a wide, flat base. It contained a single mid-grey fill with frequent stone inclusions.

Trench 921

Trench 921 was located c.53m east of Trench 919 and contained a single ditch [166288] This had a north to south orientation, was 0.98m wide and 0.31m deep with a U-shaped profile and an irregular base. It contained a single mid-orange gravel fill.

Trench 922

Trench 922 was positioned 26m to the east of Trench 921 and contained a single pit. Pit [166222] was 0.43m long, 0.25m wide and 0.10m deep with a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid-orange fine sandy fill with occasional angular and rounded stones. A Mesolithic-Neolithic flake was recovered from this fill.

LAND PARCEL P/12

A total of 33 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/12 which was centred on NGR TL 85228 17434 and located within the central section of the scheme. Archaeological remains primarily consisted of a series of ditches and pits, with some larger features possibly representing post-medieval ponds. Trenches 1349, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1358, 1359, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1369, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, & 1380 were archaeologically sterile. Twelve of the thirty trenches contained archaeology. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel Head. Topsoil across the Land Parcel was a dark-brown silt up to 0.41m thick over a light-brown silt subsoil up to 0.57m in thickness.

Trench 1348 (Illus. 12)

Trench 1348 was orientated north to south and was the southernmost trench in Land Parcel P/12. Four features were recorded in this trench.

Pit [163261] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had a shallow U-shaped profile containing a single mottled light-grey clay fill, containing no artefacts, and attributed to natural infilling. It had an ovular shape in plan and was 1.17m long, 0.69m wide and 0.21m deep and may have been a tree throw based on its size, shape, and mottled fill. This feature cut into the southern edge of ditch [163259].

Pit [163263] was located towards the centre of the trench and had a shallow, U-shaped profile containing a single mottled mid-brown clay fill, attributed to natural infilling. The feature had a sub-circular shape in plan and was 0.80m wide and 0.26m in deep. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined. It may also have been a tree throw being very similar to pit [163261] above. This feature was cut by the southern edge of ditch [163265].

Ditch [163259] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. It had a regular, U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light-yellow clay. It was investigated via a 1.00m long excavated slot and was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. The function of this ditch was not determined but could be an agricultural furrow based on its shape, depth, and similar orientation to other linear features present in the Land Parcel.

Ditch [163265] was located towards the centre of the trench and had an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. It had a regular, U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light-yellow clay. It was excavated with a 1m long intervention and was 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. Its function was not determined but it may have been an agricultural furrow based on its shape, depth, and its orientation in relation to other linear features already noted above.

Trench 1350 (Illus. 12)

Trench 1350 was orientated north to south and was located towards the southern end of Land Parcel P/12. It contained two ditches [164286] and [165512].

Ditch [164286] located at the northern end of the trench and had an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay containing a prehistoric flake chip and undated CBM. It was 1.00m wide and 0.15m in depth and was investigated via a 1.18m excavated slot. The function of this ditch was not determined but was probably another agricultural furrow, based on its shape, depth, and orientation.

Ditch [165512] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-grey clay. It was 1.00m wide and 0.52m deep. The function of this ditch was not determined but it was probably another agricultural furrow. Fragmented undated CBM was recovered from this ditch. Some post-medieval artefacts noted during excavation suggest a probable date for this feature.

Trench 1357 (Illus. 13)

Trench 1357 was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east and was located towards the south of Land Parcel P/12 at its north-western boundary. This trench was placed specifically in order to target two linear anomalies identified by pre-excavation surveys however, only one of these: ditch [174075] was subsequently identified.

Ditch [174075] was located towards the centre of the trench and had a north to south orientation. It had a regular, U-shaped profile and two fills. The lower was a mid-brown coarse sand, determined to be natural infilling, with the upper being a black, coarse sand with modern CBM inclusions, perhaps derived from refuse dumping. The ditch was 1.80m wide and 0.30m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but it was likely to have been a field boundary based on the results of pre-excavation surveys.

Trench 1360

This trench was orientated east to west and contained two ditches [161032] and [161034].

Ditch [161032] ran north to south and was 1.30m wide and 0.26m deep. The profile was regular and had a flat base with gently sloping sides. It was deliberately backfilled with a light-brown coarse sandy gravel and contained no finds.

Ditch [161034] ran parallel with [161032] in a north to south orientation and had a regular profile with a flat base and gently sloping sides. It measured 1.00m wide and 0.31m deep and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown gravelly silt but contained no finds.

Trench 1364 (Illus. 14)

This trench was positioned to investigate a west-north-west to east-south-east linear anomaly identified by pre-excavation survey. Two features were recorded in this trench: ditches [165530] and [165532].

Ditch [165530] was located at the centre of the trench and had an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey fine sand. It was 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep. Its function was not determined but was probably agricultural; based on its shape, depth, and relative orientation to other similar features identified within the Land Parcel.

Ditch [165532] was located towards the centre of the trench and had an east-north-east to west-south-west orientation. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey fine sand. It was 0.95m wide and 0.24m deep. The function of this ditch was not determined but was again probably agriculture related.

Trench 1365 (Illus. 14)

Trench 1365 was orientated east to west and was located towards the eastern portion of the Land Parcel P/12 at its southern boundary. One large pit [162413] was excavated in this trench; its depth necessitating an increase in the width of the trench at its centre to provide a safe area in which to hand-excavate.

Pit [162413] was located at the centre of the trench and had a shallow U-shaped profile containing four fills. Stratigraphically from the base upwards, these included a mid-orange gravel, a light-brown silt, a mid-brown silt, and another mid-brown silt, all attributed to natural infilling. The feature was only partially exposed by the limits of the trench but was more than 4.88m wide and 1.20m deep. A few small pot sherds and CBM fragments were found in its fills, but these were too infrequent to indicate refuse dumping. The function of this feature was not determined but may have been an artificial pond or body of water based on its size and flat base.

Trench 1366 (Illus. 14)

Trench 1366 was orientated north to south and located towards the south-east of Land Parcel P/12 near its southern boundary. Archaeology within the trench consisted of a single ditch [173092], with an east to west orientation located at the southern end of the trench. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand. The ditch was 1.00m wide and 0.52m in deep. The function of this ditch was not determined but was probably agricultural as noted elsewhere within the parcel.

Trench 1367 (Illus. 15)

Trench 1367 was orientated north to south and located towards the centre of the parcel near its northern boundary. Three pits and a ditch were recorded in this trench.

A large pit [163270] was located towards the northern end of the trench but was not fully exposed and continued beyond the excavated limits of the trench. Consequently, a full profile could not be established. It had gently sloping sides and a single 0.46m thick mid-brown, naturally deposited gravel fill. It may originally have been an extraction pit and/or a pond. No dating evidence was retrieved from its fill.

Pit [163277] was located towards the north of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single, naturally deposited, mid orange, gravel fill. The feature had an ovular shape in plan and was 0.86m long, 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep. No finds were present in its fill and its function was not determined, but it was probably too regular in shape to be a natural feature. It was cut into the northern edge of pit [161042].

Pit [161042] was located towards the north of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single, naturally deposited, mid-brown fine sandy fill, which measured 0.40m deep. Its shape was not ascertained as its full extent continued beyond the edges of the trench. Rare CBM flecks were noted in its fill, however no dating evidence was found. It may have been a ditch terminus, but this, and its original function could not be determined.

Ditch [163272] was located at the centre of the trench and had a west-north-west to east-south-east orientation. It had a regular, U-shaped profile, which measured 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep and was naturally infilled by three deposits. Stratigraphically from the base upwards, these included a dark-brown fine sand, a mid-orange fine sand, and a mid-brown fine sand, all of which produced no dating evidence. The function of this ditch was not determined, but it may have been a field boundary.

Trench 1368

Trench 1368 was aligned north-east to south-west and was located at the centre of the northern boundary of the Land Parcel. Three features were recorded in this trench, ditches [165523] and [165526], and pit [165527].

Ditch [165523] had a north-west to south-east orientation and was located towards the southwestern end of the trench. It had a shallow, angular, U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown gravel containing a metal nail. Its section also revealed a mid-brown coarse sand on its north-eastern edge which may indicate an earlier cut of the ditch. It measured 1.16m wide and 0.45m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but could have been a field boundary based on its alignment.

Ditch [165526] was located towards the southwestern end of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. It had a regular, U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light-brown gravel. It measured 1.44m wide and 0.40m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Pit [165527] was located towards the southwestern end of the trench and had a shallow, U-shaped profile. It contained a naturally deposited, single, mid- grey clay fill. The feature had a sub-circular shape in plan and was 0.70m long, 0.66m wide and 0.32m deep. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined. This feature was cut into the southwestern edge of ditch [165526].

Trench 1370 (Illus. 16)

Trench 1370 was orientated east to west and located in the northern, central area of Land Parcel P/12. A single, north-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch [163281] was recorded at the western end of this trench. It had a regular, U-shaped profile, and was naturally infilled with mid-orange fine sand which produced a lithic flake of Neolithic-Bronze Age date and undated CBM material. It measured 0.88m wide and 0.25m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but was probably agricultural.

Trench 1371 (Illus. 16)

Trench 1371 was aligned north to south and was located in the northern-central area of Land Parcel P/12. Two pits and a ditch were recorded in this trench: [173097], [173101] and [173099] respectively.

Pit [173097] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single, naturally deposited, dark-brown silt fill. The full extent of the feature was obscured by the eastern trench limit, but measured more than 0.38m long, 0.37m wide and 0.17m in depth. No finds were recovered from its fill, and its characterization limited due to its partial exposure within the trench.

Pit [173101] was located towards the centre of the trench and had a shallow, U-shaped profile containing a single, naturally deposited, mid-brown gravelly silt fill. It was 6.20m wide, 2.26m long, and 0.70m in depth. Prehistoric pottery was found in its fill as well as CBM. It was interpreted as a possible extraction pit.

Ditch [173099] was located towards the centre-south of the trench and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It had a regular, U-shaped profile, measuring 1.60m wide and 0.39m deep and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey gravel. Its function was probably agricultural.

Trench 1372 (Illus. 16)

Trench 1372 was orientated north-east to south-west and located in the northern, central area of Land Parcel P/12. Two pits [173087] and [174070] were recorded in this trench.

Pit [173087] was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench and had a shallow, U-shaped profile containing a single dark brown, sandy fill with frequent charcoal inclusions and fragments of modern CBM. Prehistoric lithics were also recovered. The full extent of the feature was obscured by the north-eastern trench limit, and measured more than 1.16m long, 1.10m wide and 0.15m in depth. Its function and form were not determined but appeared to be filled with modern materials.

Pit [174070] was located just north-east of the centre of the trench, and had a shallow, U-shaped profile containing a single, naturally deposited, mid-brown fine sandy fill. The feature had a sub-circular shape in plan, and was 1.03m long, 0.83m wide and 0.15m deep. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined.

LAND PARCEL P/14.1

A total of 92 trenches were excavated within Land Parcel P/14.1 centred on NGR TL 74235 08687 and located at the south-western end of the scheme. Ten of the trenches were targeted on previously identified cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. These primarily comprised the remains of probable post-medieval field boundaries and a small ferrous response towards the northern end of the Land Parcel. Trenches 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 52, 54, 62, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 82, 87, 92, 2903, 2904, 2905, 2907, 2908, 2910, 2911, 2912, 2913, 2914, 2915, 2916, 2917, 2918, 2919, 2920, 2921, 2922, 2923, 2924, 2925, 2926 and 2927 were archaeological sterile. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprised bedrock of the Thames Group comprising clay, silt, sand, and gravel. These were overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted glacial till (NERC 2021). Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a dark to mid-brown clay, a light to dark brown silt and a fine sand, ranging in thickness from 0.12m to 0.41m. Subsoil typically comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.26m thick. At the time of excavation, the field was in use for arable cultivation.

Trench 2

Ditch [159300], located at the northern end of the trench, was 1.74m wide and 0.30m deep. It had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It contained a single dark grey clay fill with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions. Moderate wood fragments were also recovered from the fill.

Trench 3 (Illus. 18)

Ring-ditch [158215] was located towards the south-western end of the trench. It had an internal diameter of c 5.6m, whilst the ditch measured up to 0.90m wide and between 0.40 to 0.60m deep. It had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It contained a single light brown clay fill, with frequent stone inclusions.

Trench 15

Ditch [157125] was orientated north to south and had an irregular profile with curved base and sides. It was 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep and contained a single mid-brown, fine sand fill. Inclusions comprised occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Rare fragments of pottery were recovered from the fill.

Trench 16

Pit [160194] was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile, curved sides, and a flat base. It was 1.20m long, 1.06m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a sequence of four fills. The basal fill, (160198) comprised a deposit of mid-red fine sand up to 0.06m thick. This fill probably represents a layer of heat affected soil, left in-situ after the pit went out of use. This was overlain by a thin band, up to 0.02m thick, of dark black charcoal. This was overlain by two deposits of mid to light grey silt. The presence of in-situ burning suggests this pit was probably employed as a hearth. Undiagnostic fragments of CBM were recovered from the it.

Trench 25 (illus. 19)

A single east to west ditch [158205] was recorded within the trench, corresponding to previously identified geophysical anomaly. It had a regular, V-shaped profile and was 0.83m wide and 0.75m deep. It contained a single brown clay fill which contained modern glass and a metal nail. This ditch was probably associated with post-medieval agriculture.

Trench 40

Ditch [159302] was orientated north-east to south-west and had a regular, U-shaped profile. It was 1.37m wide and 0.36m deep and contained two fills; the basal fill comprised a mid-brown fine sand with occasional rounded stones, up to 0.21m thick. The upper fill comprised a mottled, mid-grey gravel up to 0.15m thick, with frequent angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 48

Ditch [157179] was orientated east to west, had a regular profile with a curved base and sides and measured 0.82m wide and 0.33m deep. It was located on the southeast portion of the trench and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey gravelly silt but contained no finds.

Trench 51

Ditch [159298] was orientated north-east to south-west and had a regular U-shaped profile. The base was quite flat and showed signs of animal burrowing. It was 0.69m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single fill of light brown clay with moderate angular and rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 55 (illus. 20)

Ditch [157177] had a regular U-shaped profile and was 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a light brown silty fill with occasional sub-rounded and rare sub-angular stones. It did not correspond with any previously identified features and probably represents the remains of a post-medieval or modern drainage ditch.

Trench 56

At the north-eastern end of the trench an irregular, pit like feature was recorded [157102]. This had an irregular bowl-shaped profile, however the interface between the feature and the surrounding natural deposits was unclear. The fill comprised a mid-brown sand which contained some charcoal and heat affected stones suggesting this feature is anthropogenic in origin.

Trench 59 (Illus. 20)

Trench 59 contained three pits [157107], [157109], [157113] and [157111]

Pit [157113] at the north-west end of the trench was sub-circular in plan with a regular bowl-shaped cut. It was 1.05m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a mid-grey clay fill with large amounts of poorly sorted, small pebble inclusions. The fill also contained moderate quantities of charcoal and burnt and unburnt flint.

Pit [157107] is located on the southeast end of the trench and has an irregular profile with a shallow V-shape. It measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.11m in depth and contained no finds within its light-brown fine sandy silt fill, though small amounts of stone inclusions and charcoal were present. Purpose and date are unknown.

Pit [157109] has an irregular profile with a shallow V-shape and is located slightly northwest of the middle of the trench. It measures 0.50m in diameter and 0.11m deep and is infilled by a light-grey fine sandy silt which contained a small amount of charcoal. The purpose and date of this feature is unclear.

Pit [157111] measures 0.53 in diameter and 0.16m deep and is located in the middle of trench 59. Its profile is irregular and has a curved base and sides. Its single fill of black fine sandy silt contained some prehistoric unworked burnt stone flint flakes as well as undated fired clay alongside moderate amounts of charcoal. The function of this feature is unclear.

Trench 60 (Illus. 20)

Trench 60 contained a single north-east to south-west orientated ditch. Ditch [157097] had a regular profile with a shallow V-shape. It was 0.52m wide and 0.10m deep and contained a single, light brown silty fill. Inclusions included moderate quantities of manganese. This ditch did not correspond with any previously identified features.

Trench 61

Ditch terminus [158193] was orientated north-west to south-east and had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It measured 0.31m wide and 0.19m deep and was filled with a mid-brown clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions and flecks of manganese. Ditch terminus [160134] also orientated north-east to south-west and had a similar profile to ditch terminus [158193]. It was 1.03m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 66 (Illus. 21)

Trench 66 contained a single north-east to south-west ditch [158218] which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly identified as a former agricultural boundary. It had a regular, U-shaped profile and was 1.0m wide and 0.87m deep and contained a single mottled, black clay fill. A land drain was cut into its north-west edge and some modern glass was recovered from its fill.

Trench 68

Trench 68 contained a single east to west ditch. This ditch did not correspond to any previously identified features. Ditch [158195] had a regular V-shaped profile with a flat base. It was 1.35m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a mottled brown fine sand fill with evidence of rooting. Rare, rounded stones were also recorded within the fill.

Trench 76 (Illus. 17)

Trench 76 contained a north – south aligned ditch [160138], it measured 0.22m wide by 0.30m deep and contained a single mid orange silty clay fill. A small pit [160136] was also excavated within the trench, sub-circular in plan with a 0.18m diameter.

Trench 2900

Trench 2900 contained a single east to west ditch. Ditch [160215] had regular, U-shaped profile and was 1.63m wide and 0.47 deep (although the full depth of this ditch was not excavated). It contained a single dark brown silty fill with sub-angular stones and three heavily abraded fragments of CBM. It is probably a modern field boundary.

Trench 2901

Pit [157123] had a regular, U-shaped profile and was 0.29m long, 0.36m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single, dark black fine sand fill with moderate amounts of charcoal and burnt bone inclusions.

Trench 2902

A single pit was recorded in Trench 2902. Pit [160179] had a regular shallow profile and was 0.84m in diameter and 0.25m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional sub-angular stones.

Trench 2906

Trench 2906 contained a single north to south ditch, which did not correspond to any previously identified features. Ditch [160152] had a regular broad U-shaped profile and was 1.49m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained a single light brown clay fill with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. A shotgun cartridge encountered during excavation suggests the ditch is modern in date.

Trench 2909 (Illus. 19)

Ditch [157115] had a regular, well defined U-shaped profile that was cut into the subsoil. The ditch aligns with a series of vehicle tracks and is probably related to these. It contained a mid-brown clay fill with rare stone inclusions. Land Parcel P/14.3 (Illus. 2)

Within Land Parcel P/14.3, 30 trenches were excavated, twelve of which trenches contained archaeological features. None of the trenches were targeted across previously identified cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. Land Parcel P/14.3 is centred on NGR TL 74632 09756 at the western extent of the proposed scheme, to the north of Land Parcel P/14.1.

Previously identified features close to the excavated trenches include an area of dense cropmarks indicative of potential field systems identified from the geophysical survey (Illus. 2). The geophysics from the western extent of the site comprise a series of linear features whilst in the eastern extent both linear and curvilinear features were noted. These were investigated in Trenches 129-147. Trenches 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 127, 129, 132, 134, 137, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147 contained no archaeology.

A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/14.3 comprised bedrock of the London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt, sand deposits of marine origin. The sedimentary bedrock was overlain by superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravel, with an area of alluvial deposits of riverine origin to the centre of the site (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/14.3 was arable fields. Topsoil was 0.18 to 0.31m thick and comprised a mid to dark brown fine to coarse sand and silt, overlying a light to mid-brown subsoil up to 0.34m thick. Colluvial deposits were identified in Trench 127 (158258), consisting of dark brown clay, undated CBM was recovered with the environmental sample containing with diverse Wetland Taxa providing evidence that plant material was preserved by waterlogging of these deposits. Alluvial deposits of mid-grey clay and silt were also recorded in Trenches 119 and 132.

Trench 119 (Illus. 22)

A single ditch was recorded in Trench 119, which was located in the western half of the Land Parcel. Ditch [160248] was oriented north to south with a regular profile, curved sides, and a flat base. It was 1.15m wide and 0.24m deep and had a single fill of mid-brown silt containing fired clay, CBM and metalwork.

Trench 122 (Illus. 22)

A north to south orientated ditch [156122] measuring 0.89m wide was recorded. It comprised a single mid-brown silty fill. A continuation of this ditch was also recorded in Trench 119 ([160248]). A second feature [156124] oriented north to south was investigated near the centre of the trench. This was 8.96m long and 3.10m wide and contained a single fill of mid-brown silt which included modern glass, nails and CBM suggesting a post-medieval to modern date.

Trench 125

Trench 125 contains a single ditch feature [160252] that runs northwest to southeast and has a regular profile with a curved base and vertical sides. It was naturally infilled by a light-brown sandy silt and did not contain any finds. Its narrow and shallow characteristics suggests it was used for water management. It measured 0.24m wide and 0.11m deep.

Trench 128

Pit [160250] measures 0.72m in diameter and 0.04m deep. Its full extent is not clear as it extends beyond the limit of the trench. The pit has a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was

naturally infilled with light-brown fine sandy silt which contained fragments of Romano-British pottery fragments.

Trench 130 (Illus. 23)

Ditch [157186] was oriented north-west to south-east and located towards the centre of the trench. It had a regular profile with curving sides and base and was 0.82m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a single fill. The narrow, shallow nature of this ditch suggests it was part of a water management system. A single pit [157188] was recorded just south of ditch [157186]. It was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile with curving sides and base and was 0.81m long, 1.73m wide and 0.64m deep. The pit contained three fills, from which glass, pottery and CBM were recovered, the provisional dates of which are post-medieval to modern.

Trench 131 (Illus. 23)

Two parallel ditches were recorded. Ditch [158247] was oriented north to south, it had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base. It was 0.63m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a single fill of light brown loose clay. The second ditch [158249] was located to the east of [158247] and had a similar, north to south orientation. Ditch [158249] cut both the archaeological horizon and the subsoil, suggesting it was modern. It was 1.97m wide and 0.53m deep and contained a single fill of mid-brown sand. The nature of the fills suggested that these were both naturally infilled features, however, the fill of [158249] included prehistoric worked flint, burnt flint and charcoal.

Trench 133

A single north to south oriented ditch [160246] was recorded near the centre of Trench 133. It was 0.79m wide and 0.10m deep, with a regular profile, curved sides, and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light grey sand with occasional sub-angular stones and was interpreted as forming part of a former field drainage system.

Trench 135 (Illus. 24)

Trench 135 contained a single ditch [159275] which was situated towards the northern end of the trench. It was oriented north-east to south-west and had a regular profile with curving sides and base. It was 0.66 wide and 0.20m deep and contained a single fill of light grey sand with frequent rounded stones. The function of the ditch is unclear as is its date.

Trench 136 (Illus. 24)

A single ditch and two pits and a post-hole were recorded in Trench 136.

Ditch [157129] was oriented east to west with a regular symmetrical profile with curved sides and flat base. It was 0.53m wide and 0.09m deep with some degree of truncation noted. It contained a single fill of mid-grey sand with rare, small sub-rounded stones but with no artefactual remains recorded.

Pit [157131] was the most northeast of the three discreet features in trench 136. It measured 0.42m in diameter 0.08m deep. Its profile was regular with a curved base and sides. The pit was naturally infilled with a mid-grey silty fine sand that did not contain any finds.

Pit [158231] measured 0.72m in diameter and 0.14m deep. Its profile is regular with curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled with a dark-grey silty coarse sand which did not contain any finds.

Post-hole [128229] had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measures 0.46m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It was naturally infilled by dark-grey silty coarse sand which contained no finds.

Trench 139 (Illus. 24)

Pit [159272] was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile, curving sides and a flat base. It measured 2.30 long. 0.93m wide and 0.46m deep and contained two fills with the lower fill (159273) containing charcoal and a small assemblage of pottery, which was dated to the Bronze Age/Iron Age period and shows possible signs of being heat affected.

Trench 140 (Illus. 24)

Four ditches were recorded to the centre of Trench 140. Ditch [160204] was oriented north-west to south-east and had a regular profile with curved sides and base. It was 0.87m wide and 0.36m deep and was observed to intersect with ditch [160206], though the nature of the relationship was unclear.

Ditch [160204] contained a single fill of mid-brown silt, interpreted as natural infilling with no artefacts recovered. Ditch [160206] was oriented north-east to south-west and had a regular profile with curving sides and a flat base. It was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep and contained a single fill of light brown silt, again interpreted as natural infilling following its disuse. No artefactual remains were recovered.

Ditches [160208] and [160210] were oriented north-east to south-west. Both had regular profiles with curving sides and a flat base. Truncation of [160210] suggests that it was re-cut as [160208] following a period of disuse. Ditch [160208] contained a single fill of light brown silt containing occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal. No artefactual remains were recovered from either ditch to aid dating.

Trench 141 (Illus. 25)

Ditch [157182] was oriented north to south and situated towards the centre of the trench. The ditch exhibited a regular profile with curving sides and a flat base. It was 0.71m wide and 0.17m deep and contained a single fill of mid-black silt with no artefacts to aid dating. The shallow and narrow nature of the feature suggests it was part of a water management system. Pit [157184] was recorded to the west of ditch [157182]. It was sub-circular in plan and had an irregular profile with curving sides and a flat base. The pit was 0.41m long. 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill of a similar composition as the fill of ditch [157182].

LAND PARCEL P/18

A total of 8 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/18 centred on NGR TL 82619 13417 and located towards the central section of the scheme. No archaeology was found in this Land Parcel. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel is comprised of bedrock of the Thames group overlain by clay and silt river terrace deposits. Topsoil comprised a dark-brown silt up to 0.35m thick. Subsoil was a mid-brown fine sand up to 0.13m in thickness.

Trenches 950, 957, 958, 968, 972, 975, 977, & 2899 contained no archaeological features.

LAND PARCEL P/19

Four trial trenches measuring 30m long by 2m wide were excavated in Land Parcel P/19. Two trenches contained archaeological features, and another (Trench 288 Illus. 26) contained a tree throw, Trench 289 was archaeologically sterile. Geophysical survey and aerial photographic survey undertaken prior to the trial trenching identified no archaeological features.

The underlying geology within the Land Parcel was characterised by bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising silty clay/ mudstone, sandy silts, and sandy clayey silts of marine origin. This was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). The topsoil was a mid-brown silt which varied up to 0.31m thick. The subsoil comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.31m thick in Trenches 288-290, increasing to 0.62m thick in Trench 291 in the east of the area.

Trench 290 (Illus. 27)

A single ditch [136014] was recorded, orientated north-east to south-west. It was 0.50m wide 0.30m deep and continued beyond the extent of the trench. The single fill (136015) comprised of mid brown clay with fragments of post-medieval brick.

Trench 291 (Illus. 27)

A single stake hole [136012] in this trench was overlain by subsoil. It measured 0.12m x 0.09m in plan and had a 0.07m deep cut with a steep V-shaped profile. The single fill comprised mid orange clay, with occasional charcoal flecks but no finds recovered.

LAND PARCEL P/23.1

Twenty-six trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/23.1, seventeen of which contained archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the scheme and centred on NGR TL 84173 16467. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified linear anomalies. Consequently, trenches 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1086, 1090, 1092, 1093 and 1098 were targeted to investigate these.

Trenches 1076, 1080, 1082, 1083, 1085, 1090, 1091, 1095 and 1100 were archaeologically sterile.

A summary of the trench and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

A small number of Assets identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 *A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*) were present within Land Parcel P/23.1. Assets 368 (Iron Age/Roman burial), 369 (medieval findspot), 373 (Roman pottery recovered from fieldwalking, thought to indicate a cemetery), and 375 (ring ditch, enclosure) were located across the area of the Land Parcel.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P23.1 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift geology comprising Head deposits – clay, silt, sand, and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/23.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.2m and 0.35m thick and comprised grass and silt. Subsoil was between 0.1m and 0.2m thick and comprised a light-brown silt. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.4m and 1m below ground level and was predominantly a mid-brown clay-silt deposit. Trenches 1086, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1093, 1097 and 1100 saw a variation in the geological subsoil which comprised a light orange to mid-grey gravel. Trench 1098, located in the eastern area of the Land Parcel recorded a colluvial deposit comprising a mid-orange clay 0.12m thick.

Trench 1075 (Illus. 28)

Trench 1075 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A large feature [172120] was recorded within the trench and encompassed almost its entire length. Two edges of this feature were revealed, but its shape in plan could not be ascertained due to the size of the trench which was subsequently extended to the east to enable safe excavation of a machine dug slot. It had recorded dimensions of 28m by 6m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was at least 1.8m deep. It was filled by a dark brown silt deposit containing small fragments of undated CBM.

Trench 1077 (Illus. 28)

Trench 1077 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark in the same general location. A ditch [152372] was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the targeted anomaly. This was situated in the southwestern end of Trench 1077 and had a north-west to south-east orientation. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 3.7m wide and 0.8m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions and small fragments of medieval-post medieval roof tile (152373), a mid-brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (152374) and a light white chalk deposit containing a late-post medieval brick (152375).

Trench 1078 (Illus. 29)

Trench 1078 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. Two ditches were recorded within the trench which correspond with the two targeted anomalies.

Ditch [152376] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1078 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.34m wide and 0.53m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [154365] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1078, parallel on a north-west to south-east alignment to Ditch [152376], 4.8m away. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.7m wide and 0.32m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1079 (Illus. 29)

Trench 1079 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench which corresponded with the two targeted anomalies.

Ditch [151046] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1079 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.95m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [152370] was orientated parallel, and 7.4m to the north-east of Ditch [151046]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.5m wide and 0.55m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1081 (Illus. 29)

Trench 1081 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154370] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1801 on a north-west to south-east alignment where it was visible for a length of 2.54m. It was 1.14m wide and 0.18m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [154375] was positioned 6.8m south of Ditch [154370] on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 1.5m wide and 0.21m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1084 (Illus. 30)

Trench 1084 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Three ditches were recorded within the trench which was extended to the east to further identify one of the ditches.

Ditch [154381] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1084 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.45m, was 1m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a

regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [154383] was positioned parallel, and 0.32m north-west of Ditch [154381]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.36m, was 0.55m wide and 0.13m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [154396] was positioned 5.7m north of Ditch [154383] on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.85m, was 1.2m wide and 0.47m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1086 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1086 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [153264] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1086 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.27m, was 2.1m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1087 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1087 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [155240] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1087 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.4m by 0.75m but continued south beyond the trench limit and was 0.34m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions, worked lithics dating to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (155241) and a dark-grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (155242). Both deposits contained burnt flint fragments.

Trench 1088 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1088 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172108] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1088 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.83m, was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit.

Trench 1089 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1089 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A possible pond and a ditch were recorded within the trench. The trench was extended to the south to further identify the large possible pond.

Possible pond feature [172113] encompassed the majority of Trench 1089 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 20m by 5m but continued both north and south beyond the trench limit and was at least 1.2m deep. The trench was extended to enable a machine excavated slot within this feature which recorded a single mid-grey silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions filling it.

Ditch [172115] cut pond feature [172113] in the eastern end of Trench 1089, on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.33m and was 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with a curved base and sides and was filled by a mottled grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1092 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1092 was located in the centre of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [154388] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1092 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.8m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mi-brown clay deposit containing two fragments of undated CBM.

Trench 1093 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1093 was located in the centre of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. Three ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [153264] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1093 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m and was 0.88m wide. This ditch was unexcavated and not given a fill number as it was a continuation of a ditch previously recorded in Trench 1086. This ditch corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [174023] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1093 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Ditch [174025] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1093 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.85m, with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 1.11m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1094 (Illus. 31)

Trench 1094 was located in the eastern are of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172103] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1094 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, was 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1096 (Illus. 32)

Trench 1096 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152386] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1096 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a relatively flat base and was filled by a light-yellow clay deposit containing a brick fragment of uncertain date.

Trench 1097 (Illus. 32)

Trench 1097 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [174034] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1097 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.3m, was 1.2m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1098 (Illus. 32)

Trench 1098 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [155247] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1098 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.88m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1099 (Illus. 32)

Trench 1099 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/23.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152381] was positioned in the northeastern half of Trench 1099 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, was 0.91m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-yellow coarse sand deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/23.2

Ninety-five trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/23.2, twenty-four of which contained archaeological features. Five trenches identified a series of probably inter-related paleochannels

with similar alluvial sequences located adjacent to a modern watercourse at the southwestern end of the Land Parcel. The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 84221 17057. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified sub-circular anomalies. Trenches 1193 and 1201 targeted the area of these anomalies.

Trenches 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1137, 1140, 1141, 1143, 1144, 1147, 1149, 1150, 1152, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1189, 1190, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1210, 1211, 1213, 1214, 1217, 2886, 2887, 2888, 2893, 2894 and 2897 were archaeologically sterile.

A summary of the trench and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/23.2 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till, Head deposits and Alluvium. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/23.2 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.22m and 0.41m thick and comprised grass and silt. Subsoil was only present in a small number of trenches and comprised a mid-brown clay deposit 0.17m thick. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 1m below ground level and was predominantly a mid-orange to brown clay deposit. Trenches 1140, 1154 and 1214 saw a variation in the geological subsoil which comprised a mid-brown to orange coarse sand.

Trench 1135 (Illus. 33)

Trench 1135 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench, which corresponded with the anomaly.

Ditch [149034] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1135 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.2m, was 1.81m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1136 (Illus. 33)

Trench 1136 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch, which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly, and a gully were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147256] was positioned in the north-western end of Trench 1136 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 3m wide and 0.66m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit

(147257), a light brown clay deposit (147258), a light brown fine sand deposit (147259) and a mid-brown clay deposit (147260). Medieval-post medieval tile was recovered from the latter deposit.

Gully [175101] was positioned in the south-eastern end of Trench 1136 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.47m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1138 (Illus. 33)

Trench 1138 was located in the south-western area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench but did not correspond to the geophysical anomaly. Ditch [176101] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1138 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.72m wide and 0.78m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light-yellow clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1139 (Illus. 33)

Trench 1139 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench but did not correspond to the geophysical anomaly. Ditch [175104] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1139 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 1.07m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1142 (Illus. 34)

Trench 1142 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A ditch, post-hole and pit were recorded within the trench. Post-hole [148233] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1142 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.22m by 0.19m and was 0.21m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (148234) and a mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148235).

Pit [146085] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1142 and cut earlier post-hole [148233]. It was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 0.98m by 0.74m and was 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark-grey silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions. This pit is interpreted as being excavated to remove the post originally situated within post-hole [148233].

Ditch [148236] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1142 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 0.93m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1145 (Illus. 34)

Trench 1145 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch, which corresponded broadly with the geophysical anomaly, and three stake-holes were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [150224] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1145 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.5m, was 1.62m wide and 0.59m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Stake-holes [150226], [150228] and [150230] were positioned in the southern end of Trench 1145 and were sub-circular in plan. These stake-holes formed a linear, north-east to south-west alignment and were set equidistant 0.04m from one another within this alignment. The three stake-holes had similar dimensions of 0.09m by 0.08m and varied in depth between 0.04m and 0.09m deep. They all had a similar profile and were all filled by a near identical mid-brown fine sand deposit. This linear alignment of stake-holes appeared to form a small linear feature, perhaps a fence line.

Trench 1146 (Illus. 34)

Trench 1146 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmarks. Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [150232] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1146 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 1.03m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [150234] was positioned 0.7m to the east of Ditch [150232] on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 1.06m wide and 0.24m deep. It had an irregular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1148 (Illus. 35)

Trench 1148 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch and two pits were recorded within the trench, no features were recorded which corresponded to the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [147190] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1148 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 1.7m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Pit [147192] cut the centre of Ditch [147190] and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.74m and was 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark-brown silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Pit [147194] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1148 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.94m by 0.5m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1151 (Illus. 36)

Trench 1151 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. A ditch and pit were recorded within the trench, no features were recorded which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly.

Pit [150240] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1151 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.36m by 0.41m, but continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.08m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions which showed evidence for *in situ* burning (150241).

Ditch [150242] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1151 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 2.88m wide and 0.42m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions. Worked flint dating from the Mesolithic-Iron Age was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1154 (Illus. 37)

Trench 1154 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two pits and two furrows (not detailed below) were recorded within the trench.

Pit [148242] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1154 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.81m by 0.38m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.94m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions and burnt stone (148243) and a mid-brown coarse sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148244).

Pit [148245] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1154 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.05m by 0.22m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light black coarse sand deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1156 (Illus. 35)

Trench 1156 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two ditches, a pit, post-hole, and a pit containing an urned cremation vessel were recorded within the trench. A furrow was also recorded which is not discussed below.

Ditch [147173] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1156 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.9m, was 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [147175] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1156 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.55m by 1.18m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Post-hole [147180] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1156 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.24m by 0.12m and was 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [147187] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1156 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 1m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a stepped profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by two mid-brown clay deposits (147188) and (147189).

Pit [147183] was cut into ditch [147187] and was sub-circular in plan. This pit had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.78m and was 0.23m deep. An incomplete urned cremation vessel (147185) was within this cut along with a mottled brown clay packing deposit (147184) and a dark brown clay deposit which backfilled (147186) the feature.

Trench 1168 (Illus. 38)

Trench 1168 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified as passing through the trench. Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench, no features were recorded which correspond with the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [150253] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1168 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.8m, was 1.12m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions containing a late prehistoric flint flake and burnt flint.

Pit [150255] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1168 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.49m by 0.45m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [150257] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1168 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, with a terminus at the northeastern end, was 1.3m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1180 (Illus. 39)

Trench 1180 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two linear geophysical anomalies were identified as passing through the trench. Two ditches, one of which corresponds with the geophysical anomaly, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147206] was positioned at the western end of Trench 1180 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.56m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [147208] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1180 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.51m and was 0.14m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [147210] was positioned in the eastern end of trench 1180 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.61m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1188 (Illus. 39)

Trench 1188 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A post-hole was recorded within the trench.

Post-hole [149293] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1188 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.24m by 0.17m and was 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and

a curved base and had a post-pipe represented by a dark grey fine sand deposit (149294) and post-packing as represented by a mid-brown clay deposit (149295).

Trench 1191 (Illus. 40)

Trench 1191 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A stake-hole was recorded within the trench.

Stake-hole [149279] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1191 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.13m by 0.11m and was 0.08m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1196 (Illus. 40)

Trench 1196 was located in the northeastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two postholes were recorded within the trench.

Postholes [147247] and [147249] were positioned in the centre of Trench 1196 and were both sub-circular in plan. They were positioned 0.92m apart on a general north-west to south-east alignment. They had dimensions of 0.23m by 0.15m by 0.07m deep and 0.25m by 0.2m by 0.11m deep. They were filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit and a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1201 (Illus. 41)

Trench 1201 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was targeted on an area of sub-circular geophysical anomalies, one of which was positioned within the trench. Two ditches and a post-hole were recorded within the trench, no corresponding evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [147234] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1201 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 0.82m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [147236] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1201 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 0.52m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions containing a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic lithic flake.

Post-hole [147238] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1201, just to the south-west of Ditch [147236], and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.21m by 0.14m and was 0.05m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1207 (Illus. 41)

Trench 1207 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [150277] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 1207 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.88m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1208 (Illus. 42)

Trench 1208 was located in the northeastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within the trench. A series of furrows were also recorded within the trench and not discussed below.

Pit [149287] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1208 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.77m by 0.44m and was 0.14m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions which showed evidence for *in situ* burning (149288).

Trench 1209 (Illus. 42)

Trench 1209 was located in the northeastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147254] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1209 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.9m, was 0.52m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit.

Trench 1212 (Illus. 42)

Trench 1212 was located in the northeastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [149283] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1212 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.55m, with a terminus at the western end, was 0.75m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1215 (Illus. 43)

Trench 1215 was located in the northeastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified passing through the trench. Three ditches were recorded within the trench. No evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [149298] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1215 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.9m, was 0.87m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [149306] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1215 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, with a terminus at the southwestern end, was 0.55m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit.

Ditch [149308] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1215, cutting ditch [149306], on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, with a terminus at the southwestern end and was 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (149309) and a mottled grey clay deposit (149310). This ditch appears to be a re-cut of the same boundary, with a terminus in the same location, represented by ditch [149306].

Trench 1216 (Illus. 43)

Trench 1216 was located in the northeastern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Three linear geophysical anomalies were identified to be passing through the trench. Three ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with one of the geophysical anomalies.

Ditch [146104] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1216 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [150262] was positioned in centre of Trench 1216 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was at least 0.9m wide, but truncated by a later ditch, and was 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [150264] cut the western side of Ditch [150262] on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m, was 1.25m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2898 (Illus. 44)

Trench 2898 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/23.2 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and a tile structure were recorded within the trench.

Structure [146107] comprised a single course of tiles arranged along a linear north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible for a length of 1.8m, was 0.28m wide. It contained late medieval/ post-medieval tile.

Ditch [150283] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2898 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.5m, was 0.65m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trenches 2886, 2887, 2888, 2893 and 2897 - Paleochannels

The trenches listed above, which also appear in the list of archaeologically sterile trenches, were all located in the southwestern corner of the Land Parcel that bordered a stream/watercourse and were situated to the south-east of overhead power lines. The ground water levels in this area were relatively high at the time of excavation, and the trenches revealed sequences of water-lain strata, interpreted as paleochannel alluvial deposits. Monolith samples were taken from selected sequences for geoarchaeological assessment. The results recorded from these trenches are summarised below.

Trench 2886

Trench 2886 was the one of the most south-westerly of these five trenches and was orientated WNW to ESE. A sequence of four geological alluvial deposits were recorded in this trench: (148271) (148272) (141273) (141274) which comprised dark grey and dark brown silty clays and light brown fine sand with average thicknesses of between 0.31m and 0.38m. Some waterlogged wood (SF14604) was retrieved from layer (148271) which was the lowest of the alluvial deposits recorded.

Trench 2887

Trench 2887 was orientated north-east to south-west and located c.24m east of Trench 2886. A sequence of five alluvial deposits were recorded in this trench (148301-148305) which again consisted of a series of dark grey and brown clays and light grey sandy deposits with average thicknesses of between 0.11m and 0.28m. No artefactual dating evidence was encountered in any of these deposits.

Trench 2888

Trench 2888 was orientated WNW to ESE and located parallel to the ecological exclusion zone that was placed along the bank of the watercourse to the south-west and was situated c. 11.30m south-east of Trench 2886. A series of seven alluvial deposits was recorded in this trench (148285-148293) with similar colours, compositions, and thicknesses to those mentioned above. No artefactual dating evidence was encountered in any of these layers. A monolith sample was recovered for geoarchaeological analysis.

Trench 2893

Trench 2893 was located c. 9m to the south-east of Trench 2888 and was orientated north-east to south-west. Three alluvial layers were identified in this trench (148296-148298) with similar compositions, colours and depths recorded above which were also monolith sampled for geoarchaeological analysis. No artefactual dating evidence was recovered from anywhere in the sequence.

Trench 2897

Trench 2897 was aligned parallel and to the south-east of the overhead power line exclusion zone, had a north-east to south-west orientation and was situated c.10.23m to the east of Trench 2886. A series of six alluvial deposits were recorded in this trench (148275, 148276, 148277, 148279, 148280, 148281) along with channel cuts [148278, 148282] the latter of which was observed to be a distinct paleochannel that had cut into earlier water-lain deposits. No artefactual dating evidence was observed in any of these layers which were also monolith-sampled for geoarchaeological analysis.

LAND PARCEL P/51

A total of 104 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/51 centred on NGR TL 81075 12693, located at the southern section of the scheme. The archaeology primarily consisted of a series of ditches and pits, with some large spreads. The ditches probably represent the remains of a Roman field system, and the spreads are evidence of Roman occupation. In total 33 of the 104 trenches contained archaeological features. Trenches 596, 597, 598, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 609, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 622, 623, 625, 626, 627, 628, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 639, 640, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 654, 655, 656, 658, 659, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 671, 675, 679, 681, 683, 687, 694, 697 & 698 contained no archaeological features. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the London Clay Formation overlain by superficial deposits of both Brickearth - clay, silt, and sand, and diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a dark or mid-brown silt up to 0.4m thick. Subsoil was recorded in some of the trenches comprising a mid-brown clay between 0.05m and 0.2m thick. The natural geology across the Land Parcel comprised a mid-orange clay.

Trench 599

Two Ditches were recorded in this trench.

Ditch [168267] was located towards the southern end of the trench. It had a shallow rectangular-shaped profile and contained two fills. Fill (168268) was a dumped layer with a mid-grey fine sand fill containing pot and (168269) was deliberately backfilled. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and measured 1m wide and 0.31m in depth. Its overall function was not determined. This feature extended beyond the trench edge and its full extent was not revealed.

Ditch [169507] was located towards the centre of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with dark brown clay overlain by dark grey clay. The intervention measured 1.12m wide and 0.60m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined, but could have been associated with drainage, given its alignment coincides with modern field drains.

Trench 608

Gully [164286] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had an irregular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. The intervention measured 0.94m wide and 0.4m in depth. The function of this gully was not determined but could be associated with drainage based on its size and profile.

Trench 612

Ditch [177007] was located towards the southern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had a regular V-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with light brown clay. The intervention measured 1.34m wide and 0.75m in depth. The ditch contained two land drains with the same orientation - one located at the base of the ditch. It was likely the ditch was dug to contain these drains and is therefore modern.

Trench 621

One feature was recorded in this trench, a post-hole [169505].

Post-hole [169505] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and was oriented east to west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay with charcoal inclusions. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.26m long by 0.14m wide and 0.1m in depth. Its function was to support a post and its date is unknown.

Trench 624

Pit [167160] was located towards the northern end of the trench and was oriented east to west. It had a regular shallow U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with dark brown fine sand clay. The pit measured 0.70m long, 0.66m wide and 0.12m in depth but extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east. Its function and date are unknown.

Trench 629

Ditch [168217] was located towards the northern end of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown gravel. The intervention measured 1.34m wide and 0.29m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as a field boundary and is likely to be post-medieval in date.

Trench 630

Ditch [168279] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand. The

intervention measured 0.35m wide and 0.17m in depth. It is interpreted as a small ditch to drain water and is of unknown date.

Trench 638

Two features were recorded in this trench, a furrow [178125] and a ditch [178127].

Furrow [178125] was located in the centre of the trench and ran north-east to south-west. It had an irregular V-shaped profile with an uneven base and was naturally infilled with mid-grey clay. The intervention measured 0.95m wide and 0.08m in depth. It was interpreted as a furrow due to its shape and profile and is likely to be post-medieval in date.

Ditch [178127] was located 6m south of furrow [178125] and ran north-east to south-west. It had a stepped V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. The intervention measured 1.05m wide and 0.40m in depth. It was interpreted as a ditch to drain water and is of unknown date.

Trench 641

Two features were recorded in this trench, two intercutting ditches [178121] and [178123].

Ditch [178123] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a regular U-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mid-orange clay. The intervention measured 0.63m wide and 0.1m in depth. Its function and date are unknown.

Ditch [178121] cut Ditch [178123] along its western edge and ran parallel to that ditch - north to south. It had a regular V-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mid-orange clay containing small flecks of charcoal. The intervention measured 0.67m wide and 0.15m in depth. Its function and date are unknown.

Trench 653

Pit [167162] had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides and was naturally infilled with mid-orange clay. The intervention measured 0.35m long, 0.15m wide and 0.03m depth. It contained a single fill (167163). Its function and date are unknown.

Trench 657

Two features were recorded in this trench, two ditches [168271] and [168273].

Ditch [168271] was located towards the northwestern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a regular U-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. The intervention measured 1m wide and 0.17m in depth.

Ditch [168273] was located towards the northwestern end of the trench 0.5m west of Ditch [168271] and ran parallel to it. It too had a regular U-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. The intervention measured 0.94m wide and 0.17m in depth. Together with Ditch [168271] it was interpreted as a possible field boundary – the ditches either side of a hedgerow - of unknown date.

Trench 660

A total of seven features were recorded in trench 660. Four ditches [166416], [166418], [166422] and [168275], as well as an additional three features [166420], [168276] and [172227].

Ditch [166416] ran northwest to southeast. It had a regular profile with a steep V-shape and contained a dumped layer of mid-grey silty clay. It contained marine shell and fragments of pottery. The intervention measured 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep and extended beyond the trench limits.

Ditch [166418] was aligned east to west and had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides measuring 0.75m wide, 0.20m maximum depth. It contained a dumped layer consisting of dark-grey silty clay and contained pottery fragments, charcoal, and unworked burnt stone.

Ditch [166422] had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled by mottled orange silty clay. The intervention was 1.00m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.06m in depth.

Ditch [168275] ran northeast to southwest and has a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled by a mid-brown silty fine sand. The ditch measured 0.49m in width, 0.14m in depth and continued beyond the trench limits.

Features [166420], [168276] and [172227] were investigated and found to be irregular in plan and profile, with natural fills, indicating that they were most likely tree throws.

Feature [166420] was irregular in both plan and profile. It had a flat base, curved sides, and contained a dumped layer of dark-black silty clay. The intervention measured 0.42m in length, 0.46m in width and 0.13m in depth.

Feature [168276] was sub-circular in plan and has a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled by a mid-brown silty fine sand. The intervention measured 0.26m in length, 0.41m in width and 0.15m in depth.

Feature [172227] had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was infilled by a light-brown silt containing a moderate amount of charcoal. The intervention measured 0.60m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.04m in depth.

Trench 670

Trench 670 was aligned east to west and was located towards the north-west of the centre of Land Parcel P/51. This trench was aligned to intercept a north-east to south-west linear trend and a magnetic enhancement which might relate to geology identified in the pre-excavation surveys. Two features were recorded in this trench, two pits [178109] and [178105].

Pit [178109] was located towards the western end of the trench and ran east to west. It had a regular V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silt. The pit measured 0.39m long, 0.29m wide and 0.06m in depth but extended beyond the trench edge to the north. Its function and date are unknown.

Pit [178105] was located towards the western end of the trench immediately south-east of Pit [178109]. It was oriented east to west, had an irregular shallow U-shaped profile and contained three fills – a basal fill (178106) of dark brown silt containing fragments of modern glass and a fragment of modern metal cutlery, overlain by two separate, naturally occurring deposits of mid-orange clay.

Trench 672

Ditch [173114] was located towards the northern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had an irregular V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with dark brown fine sand containing one shell fragment. It measured 2.06m wide and 0.94m in depth. It was interpreted as a boundary ditch or a ditch to channel water and is of unknown date.

Trench 673

Two features were recorded in this trench, two intercutting ditches [177004] and [177006].

Ditch [177006] was located towards the western end of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had an irregular U-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay containing fragments of pottery and charcoal. It measured 1.06m wide and 0.24m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as a drainage feature.

Ditch [177004] was located immediately to the east of and was parallel to Ditch [177006], and either cut or was cut by that ditches' eastern edge – the stratigraphic relationship could not be determined. It had an irregular V-shaped cut and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay containing small pottery fragments and charcoal. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.20m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as a drainage feature.

Trench 674

This trench was aligned to intercept an east to west linear trend identified in the pre-excavation surveys. Four features were recorded in this trench, four ditches [166412, 167182], [166414], [172211], and [172213].

Ditch [166412] was located at the southern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with mid-brown clay containing fragments of CBM, bone, pottery, and charcoal. Two interventions were made, one measured 1m long, 0.68m wide and 0.21m in depth, the other measured 1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.31m in depth. The ditch is interpreted as a feature to channel water as it is oriented downhill and is Roman in date based on the identification of the pottery within the fill.

Ditch [172213] was located three metres north of Ditch [166412] and ran east to west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay (172214), overlain by a dumped layer of mid-orange clay (172215) which was itself overlain by a dumped layer of mid-brown clay (172216) containing charcoal, animal bone fragments and a lithic flake. Ditch [172213] was truncated by Ditch [172211] along the former's southern edge.

Ditch [172211] ran east to west parallel to Ditch [172213]. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown clay containing large animal bones. The intervention across both ditches measured 1m long, 2m wide and 0.5m deep. Both ditches were the same depth and Ditch [172211] measured 1.1m wide. Both ditches are interpreted as boundary ditches due to their size with Ditch [172211] being a recut of Ditch [172213]

Ditch [166414] was located towards the northwestern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. It measured, 1.2m wide and 0.40m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as the boundary of an enclosure and is of unknown date.

Trench 676

Spread (177020) was located across 85% of the trench extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north, east and west. It comprised a black silt layer containing small pottery fragments, very small bone fragments, two prehistoric lithic flakes and corroded iron artefacts. The intervention measured 1.10m long, 1.04m wide and 0.18m in depth. The spread was interpreted as an occupation layer.

Trench 677

Three features were recorded in this trench, Three ditches [177010, 177012], [177014], and [177016].

Ditch [177010, 177012] was located across approximately 75% of the length of the trench and ran east to west extending beyond the limit of excavation to the east and south. It had a regular shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid- brown clay containing small fragments of pottery. The ditch measured 1.23m wide and 0.29m in depth. It was interpreted as a drainage ditch.

Ditch [177010, 177012] was truncated at its western end by Ditch [177014] which also truncated Ditch [177016]. Ditch [177016] was located at the western end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a regular U-shaped profile 0.21m wide and 0.16m deep and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey clay containing fragments of charcoal,] and pottery. A disarticulated piece of Human fibula was also recovered from this ditch, It extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north and was truncated to the south by Ditch [177014]. Its function is unknown.

Ditch [177014] was located at the western end of the trench and ran north-east to south-west. It had a regular steeply sided U-shaped profile 1.05m wide and 0.52m deep and was deliberately backfilled with a mottled brown clay containing a very small amount of pottery fragments and a fragment of Roman tegula. At the base of the ditch two field drains were recorded and the ditch is interpreted as a cut for these drains and was likely modern.

Trench 678

Trench 678 contained seven ditches [169519], [169523] and [169525], [166426], [169513], [169517] and [169527].

Ditch [166426] contained a single fill (166427) and was not investigated in section

Ditch [169513] was a linear aligned north to south measuring 4.04m wide, 0.46m deep and extends beyond the limits of the trench. It has a regular profile, a flat base with curved side and contains three fills. It was naturally infilled with a light-brown fine sandy clay (169514) and mid-grey silty clay (169516) and contains a bedding layer of light-grey gravelly clay (169515).

Ditch [169517] was sub-linear with an irregular profile, and curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled by a mid-grey clayey clay. [169517] measured more than 2m in length and continued beyond the edges of the trench. It is 0.28m wide and 0.14m deep.

Ditch [169519] extends east to west beyond the trench limits. Its profile is regular and has a curved base and sides, measuring 6.28m wide and 0.44m deep. [169519] contained multiple fills including a bedding layer (169520) and deliberate backfill (169522).

A bead rim of a barrel shaped jar in a shell tempered fabric, likely dating to the Late Iron Age was recovered alongside flint knapping debris and fragments of pottery. White ware with very abraded decoration from the Romano-British period was also collected alongside fragments of a copy of a samian bowl – most likely a Hadham product dating to the 3-4th century AD. In addition to this, more pottery was recovered likely dating to the Bronze/Iron Age with other examples dating to the Romano-British period - all contained within the backfilled layer (169519).

Ditch [169523] was aligned east to west and continued beyond the limits of the trench. It measured 0.74m wide and 0.20m deep. The ditch had a regular profile with curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled by light-grey silty clay which contained pottery fragments dating to the Romano-British period.

Ditch [169525] extended east to west and has a regular profile with curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled by a light-brown silty clay. It is 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep and was naturally infilled by a light-brown silty clay.

Ditch [169527] was a linear following a north-south orientation which had a regular profile with curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled by a light-grey silty clay and measures 0.37m wide and 0.12m deep.

Trench 680

Trench 680 was aligned east to west and was relocated from its original position at the eastern edge of Land Parcel P/51 to run perpendicular to the eastern edge of Trench 676, in order to determine the extent of the spread identified in that trench. Two features were recorded in Trench 680, a Ditch [177022], and a Spread (177021).

Spread (177021) was located across 95% of the trench extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north, south and west. It comprised a black clay layer and is interpreted as an occupation layer – the same layer as (177020) in Trench 676. Heavily abraded fragments of CBM were recovered from this spread. It was truncated at its eastern edge by Ditch [177022].

Ditch [177022] was located at the eastern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had an irregular V-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with black clay containing small fragments of bone and pottery. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.17m in depth. It was interpreted as the same ditch as [177010, 177012] in Trench 677.

Trench 682

This trench was aligned to intercept a north-east to south-west linear trend identified in the pre-excavation surveys. Two features were recorded in this trench, two ditches [173109] and [173111].

Ditch [173109] was located towards the west of the centre of the trench and ran north to south. It had a shallow regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand containing fragments of charcoal and CBM. The intervention measured 0.55m wide and 0.08m in depth.

Ditch [173111] was located 1.5 metres east of Ditch [173109] and ran north to south. It had a shallow regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand containing fragments of modern pottery and CBM. The intervention measured 0.67m wide and 0.15m in depth. The two ditches are likely to be ditches either side of a hedgerow and are modern in date.

Trench 683

Post-hole [167170] was located towards the centre of the trench. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mottled orange clay. The post-hole measured 0.36m long, 0.2m wide, and 0.03m deep. It was interpreted as a post-hole due to its size and profile.

Trench 684

Trench 684 was aligned east to west and was located towards the north-west of the centre of Land Parcel P/51. This trench was aligned to intercept a north-west to south-east linear trend identified in the pre-excavation surveys. Three features were excavated and recorded in this trench, three ditches [167174], [167178] and [167176]. A fourth ditch observed in this trench was a continuation of a ditch excavated in Trench 673.

Ditch [167174] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a regular V-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay containing fragments of heavily abraded pottery. The intervention measured 0.52m wide and 0.19m in depth. It is interpreted as a drainage ditch.

Ditch [167178] was located 2.5m east of Ditch [167174] towards the western end of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular V-shaped profile with a flat base and was naturally infilled with mottled orange clay containing fragments of heavily abraded pottery. The intervention measured 0.7m wide and 0.18m in depth. It was interpreted as a drainage ditch.

Ditch [167176] was located towards the eastern end of the trench and ran north-east to south-west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mottled orange clay containing

fragments of heavily abraded pottery. The intervention measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m in depth. It was interpreted as a drainage ditch.

Trench 685

Two features were recorded in this trench, two ditches [167180] and [178119].

Ditch [167180] was located towards the northern end of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular shallow U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with mid-brown clay containing fragments of CBM and charcoal. The intervention measured 0.4m wide and 0.05m in depth. It was likely dug to channel water and is of unknown date.

Ditch [178119] was located 2.5m north of Ditch [167180] and ran east to west. It had a regular shallow V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay containing small fragments of animal bone. The intervention measured 1.05m wide and 0.51m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as a possible boundary ditch and may be the same feature as linear [178111] recorded in Trench 693.

Trench 686

Trench 686 was aligned east to west and contained two ditches [173117] and [178129]

Ditch [173117] ran north to south and was situated towards the eastern end of the trench. It had a regular profile with curved based and sides. It was deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown fine sandy clay and contained Romano-British pottery fragments, modern clay pipe fragments and bone. The ditch measured 1.58m wide and is 0.42m deep.

Ditch [178129] ran parallel to [173117] and was located in the middle of trench 686. The ditch had a regular profile, with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. It was naturally infilled by mid-brown silty clay which contained fragments of Romano-British pottery and measures 1.60m wide and 0.56m deep.

Trench 688

Two features were recorded in this trench, two ditches [168286], and [172217].

Ditch [168286] was located towards the western end of the trench and ran northeast to southwest. It had a regular profile with curved base and sides and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay and contained two fragments of Romano-British pottery. The intervention measured 0.78m in width and 0.33m deep.

Ditch [172217] was located towards the centre of the trench and ran north to south. Its profile was regular with a flat base and curved sides and was deliberately backfilled with a mid-grey silt containing modern clay pipe and a single fragment of pottery. The intervention measured 1.00m long and 0.18m deep and continued beyond the trench limits.

Trench 689

Two features were recorded in this trench, a ditch [168282] and a spread [168270, 168295].

Ditch [168282] was located towards the northern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had a regular rectangular-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light brown clay as well as being deliberately backfilled by a mid-brown silty clay (168294) It measured 1m wide and 0.56m deep. The fills of the ditch were overlain by a spread of mid-brown clay containing CBM which extended beyond the limits of the intervention. The date of ditch [168282] is likely Romano-British, as it contained pottery fragments from that period , however, the function is unknown. It was sealed by spread [168270, 168295]

Spread [168270, 168295] covered approximately 80% of the natural geology in Trench 689 extending beyond the limits of excavation to the north, east and west. It comprised a black clay and contained fragments of pottery, bone, metal and Romano-British tegula. It was interpreted as an occupation layer.

Trench 690

Ditch [166424] was located at the eastern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mottled brown clay. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.08m in depth. Its date and function are unknown.

Trench 691

Six features were identified and recorded in this trench, six ditches [168288], [168292], [172223], [172225], [177024], [178131], one post-hole [172219], and one field drain [178136].

Ditch [177024] was located at the southern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a light brown clay containing rare fragments of bone and pot. It measured 1.38m wide and 0.41m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as part of a field system.

Ditch [172225] was located 8m north of Ditch [177024] and ran north-east to south-west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light grey silt containing fragments of charcoal. It is interpreted as part of a field system.

Ditch [172225] was truncated along its northwestern edge by Ditch [172223]. Ditch [172223] also ran north-east to south-west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with mid-grey clay. At its base two ceramic field drains were observed and it is interpreted as a modern ditch.

Post-hole [172219] was located 2m north of Ditch [172223] and was oriented east to west. It measured 0.6m long, 0.35m wide and was 0.2m in depth and had a stepped side to the west. It was deliberately backfilled with mottled grey silt containing small charcoal fragments. It was interpreted as a post-hole due to its size and profile.

Ditch [178131] was located 4m north of post-hole [172219] and ran east to west. It had an irregular V-shaped profile and an undulating base. Its basal fill was a deliberately deposited mid-brown clay which was overlain by three layers of natural infilling comprising mid-orange and mid-grey clays. It

measured 3.75m wide and 0.53m in depth. It was interpreted as a possible field boundary due to its size. The ditch was truncated by field drain [178136] - a modern feature.

Ditch [168292] was located 4m north of ditch [178131] and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown clay containing prehistoric lithic flakes. It was interpreted as a field boundary. It was truncated at its south-eastern end by ditch [168288] and did not continue beyond the latter.

Ditch [168288] was located immediately to the south of ditch [168292] which it truncated. It ran east to west and had a regular U-shaped profile with an uneven base. Its basal fill was a mid-brown clay resulting from natural infilling which contained fragments of Romano-British pottery. This was overlain by a deliberate deposit of dark grey clay containing frequent fragments of charcoal and industrial waste, which was overlain by two layers of natural infilling of mid-grey and light brown clay. The ditch was interpreted as a field boundary.

Trench 692

Ditch [172221] was located at the northwestern end of the trench and ran east to west. It had a regular V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with dark brown clay. It measured 1m wide and 0.5m in depth. It is interpreted as an agricultural boundary ditch. Two other ditches were identified in this trench but were also excavated in Trench 691.

Trench 693

Two features were recorded in this trench, two ditches [178113] and [178111].

Ditch [178113] was located at the southern end of the trench and ran north to south. It had a steeply sided U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-orange clay containing small fragments of pottery. It was interpreted as a field boundary and is likely Roman in date. It was truncated at its northern end by Ditch [178111] and did not continue beyond this ditch.

Ditch [178111] was located immediately to the north of ditch [178113] which it truncated and ran east to west. It had an irregular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-orange clay containing fragments of Roman pottery. The ditch was interpreted as a field boundary and is Roman in date due to the pottery finds recovered from the fill.

Trench 695

This trench was aligned to intercept an east to west linear trend identified in the pre-excavation surveys. Three features were recorded in this trench, two ditches [172204] and [172208], and post-hole [172202].

Post-hole [172202] was located at the southern end of the trench and was one of three post-holes located within two metres of each other. It had a regular U-shaped profile, a diameter of 0.35m and was 0.15m deep. It was deliberately backfilled with a mid-grey silt containing charcoal fragments. The two post-holes to the south were not investigated at this time.

Ditch [172208] was located 8m to the north of post-hole [172202] and ran east to west. and ran north-west to south-east. It had a U-shaped profile with a sudden break of slope to a concave base, and its basal fill was a deliberately deposited mid-brown silt containing fragments of charcoal, pottery, metal, and industrial waste. This was overlain by the natural infilling of a mid-brown clay. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.65m in depth. The ditch was interpreted as a field boundary.

Ditch [172204] was located 7m to the north of Ditch [172208] and ran east to west. It had a U-shaped profile with a narrow channel in the middle of the base, and its basal fill was a deliberate deposit of mid-grey silt containing fragments of charcoal, late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery and tile. This was overlain by a deliberate deposit of mid-brown silt containing charcoal fragments, which was overlain by a natural infilling of mid-brown silt. It measured 1.9m wide and 0.5m deep. The ditch was interpreted as a defensive boundary.

Trench 696

This trench was aligned to intercept magnetic enhancements which might relate to geology identified in the pre-excavation surveys. Five features were recorded in this trench, four spreads (two of which were investigated [167186] and [169529]), one pit [169511] and one small patch of in situ burning [169510].

Pit [169511] was located at the western end of the trench and extended beyond the limits of excavation to the north. Its full extent was not known but it appeared to have a regular shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey clay with manganese inclusions. The intervention measured 1.15m long, 0.36m wide and 0.11m in depth. The function and date of the pit is unknown.

A spread was located 3m east of pit [169511] and was exposed for 6m of the length of the trench, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south. This spread was not investigated. Another spread was located 1m east of this spread and was exposed for 9.5m of the length of the trench extending to the north and south. This comprised a deliberate deposit 0.42m thick of mottled grey clay (167186) containing fragments of charcoal, animal bone, Romano-British pottery, fired clay, industrial waste and CBM. This spread was overlain by a deliberate deposit 0.54m thick of black clay (167185) containing fragments of Romano-British pottery, animal bone, fired clay, industrial waste, an iron nail, and a single worked lithic. The intervention to investigate this spread measured 1m by 1m and was excavated to 1m in depth. The spreads were interpreted as occupation layers.

Layer (167185) also contained a patch of in situ burning 1.56m long, 0.87m wide and 0.06m deep. It was oval shaped in plan and contained frequent charcoal inclusions along with fragments of bone, and pottery.

A spread was located 1m east of Spreads (167186) and (167185) and was exposed for 3.5m of the length of the trench, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the north and south. A fragment of disarticulated Human Crania was recovered from within this fill. Another spread was located 1m to the east of this un-investigated spread and was exposed for 3.5m of the length of the trench extending beyond the limits of excavation to the north, south and east. This comprised a layer 0.3m

thick of mid-grey clay (169529) containing fragments of Romano-British pottery, lithics and industrial waste. This layer was overlain by a layer 0.11m thick of mid-orange clay (169530) which is interpreted as redeposited natural. The intervention to investigate this spread measured 1m by 1m and was 0.41m in depth. The function of Layer (165529) is unknown.

Trench 699

Trench 699 was aligned east to west and was relocated from its planned position to connect to the southern end of Trench 689 north of the centre of Land Parcel P/51. Three features were recorded in this trench, Pits [173115] and [178115], and post-hole [178117].

Pit [173115] was located in the centre of the trench and extended beyond the limit of excavation to the north. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled by a light grey fine sand. It was 1.17m long, 1m wide and 0.06m deep. No finds were present in the fill, and its function was not determined.

Pit [178115] was located towards the western end of the trench. It was circular in plan with a shallow U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with a black clay containing bone and a Roman flanged bowl. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.33m in depth. Its function was unknown.

Post-hole [178117] was located towards the western end of the trench, where it truncated Pit [178115] at the latter's' northeastern edge. It had a regular steeply sided U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey clay. It measured 0.35m long, 0.3m wide and 0.13m in depth. It was interpreted as a post-hole due to its size and profile.

LAND PARCEL P/57.1

A total of 10 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/57.1 centred on NGR TL 83152 15239, located at the central section of the scheme. The archaeology primarily consisted of a series of ditches and pits. In total five of the ten trenches contained archaeological features. Trenches 979, 980, 983, 985, & 987 contained no archaeological features. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial river terrace deposits of clays and silts. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a mid-brown silt up to 0.60m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-orange clay up to 0.70m in thickness.

Trench 978 (Illus. 45)

Two features were recorded in this trench, ditch [173049] and possible terminus [173050].

The ditch [173049] had a regular U-shaped profile and contained two fills, the lower being a mid-brown silt, and the upper being a light grey silt, both attributed to natural infilling. It measured 0.92m wide and 0.20m in depth. No finds were present in the larger lower fill, but the upper fill (173054) contained infrequent animal bone and lithics, possibly suggesting a prehistoric date of

deposition. The function of this ditch was not determined but could have been related to irrigation based on its depth and shape.

The terminus [173050] had a regular, U-shaped profile and contained one fill of mid-brown silt, attributed to natural infilling. No finds were retrieved and consequently no function or dating of this ditch could be determined.

Trench 981

Trench 981 was aligned north to south and was located at the western boundary of Land Parcel P/57.1. It contained one recorded feature situated towards the centre of the trench, a ditch [173058]. This ditch had a north-west to south-east orientation, a regular, U-shaped profile, and was naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand. It measured 1.20m wide and 0.25m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but was probably a furrow based on its shape and width in profile.

Trench 982

Trench 982 was positioned on the alignment of a north-north-west to south-south-east linear trend. However, once stripped only a single small pit [173056] was observed at the geological horizon. This pit [173056] was located at the centre of the trench, had a shallow U-shaped profile, and was naturally infilled with a light-grey fine sand. The feature was overlain on its northern edge by the trench's limit of excavation, it measured 0.40m wide and 0.10m in depth. The function of this pit was not determined due to its shallow depth and lack of finds.

Trench 984

Trench 984 contained two recorded features, a pit [173062] and a terminus [173064]. Both features were located at the western end of the trench, and pit [173062] was cut into the fill of terminus [173064]. The ditch associated with the terminus appeared to be orientated north to south, and had a shallow, U-shaped profile, naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand. It measured 0.47m wide and 0.10m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but was probably agriculture-related based on its shape and depth.

The pit [173062] cut into the terminus' fill had a regular, U-shaped profile and was filled with a dark-grey clay, though the inclusions show no evidence of in-situ burning. In total, the feature measured 0.70m long, 0.54m wide and 0.10m in depth. The function of this pit was not determined.

Trench 986

Ditch [173060] was located towards the southeastern end of the trench and had a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a shallow, U-shaped profile and its fill was naturally infilled with mid-grey fine sand and contained rare small charcoal flecks. The ditch measured 1.40m wide and 0.33m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but was probably a furrow based on its shape and width in profile.

LAND PARCEL P/57.2

Three trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/57.2, none which contained archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the scheme and centred on NGR TL 83231 15405. No geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were identified within the Land Parcel and as such no trenches were targeted. A summary of the trench and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/57.2 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift, and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/57.2 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.29m and 0.31m thick and comprised grass and silt. No subsoil was recorded within the trench. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.29m and 0.31m below ground level and comprised a light to mid, orange-brown fine sand with outcrops of gravel.

Trenches 2822, 2823 and 2824

No archaeology, geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were recorded with Trenches 2822, 2823 and 2824. A natural feature was recorded in Trench 2823 and a modern ditch was recorded in Trench 2824 containing a small amount of modern pottery, glass and CBM. The lack of archaeological remains was unrelated to truncation as almost no such impacts, other than shallow field drains, were recorded throughout these trenches. These trenches therefore appear to have been located in an area with little, or no archaeological activity.

LAND PARCEL P/57.3

A total of 31 trenches were excavated within Land Parcel P/57.3. Archaeological features were identified in 12 of the trenches. None of the trenches targeted previously identified cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. Trenches 1011, 1012, 1016, 1017, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1045 were archaeologically sterile.

Land Parcel P/57.3 is centred on NGR TL 83368_16279 in the central section of the proposed scheme, c 715m to the north-east of Land Parcel 57.1. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

No previously identified features were located within Land Parcel P/57.3. Responses in the geophysical survey were limited to modern ferrous disturbance from the adjacent A12 (Headland Archaeology 2020). The desk-based assessment identified assets comprising Roman and medieval ware found c 360m to the south-west of the site and Grade II listed medieval and post-medieval buildings to the north-east at Rivenhall (Highways England 2018). No assets were identified within the Land Parcel area.

The underlying geology was characterised by bedrock of the London Clay Formation composed of clay, silt, and sand. The bedrock geology was overlain by superficial deposits primarily of the Lowestoft Formation (chalky till) with an area of head (hill wash), composed of clay and silt, along the south-eastern edge of the Land Parcel (NERC 2021).

At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/57.3 was arable fields. Topsoil was 0.25m to 0.35m thick described as dark brown clay, fine sand and mid-brown silt overlying a mid-orange clay and fine sand subsoil

0.03-0.48m thick. Several land drains were recorded within the trenches with an ice wedge noted in Trench 1010. Ice wedges occur when sediment overlying permafrost becomes frozen and subsequently contracts, and cracks under the cold winter conditions. In profile these are typically V-shaped, with a sterile orangey fill.

Trench 1009 (Illus. 46)

Trench 1009 was located at the western edge of the Land Parcel with the location adjusted due to an irrigation pipe. A single ditch north-west to south-east aligned ditch was recorded extending across the northern portion of the trench. Ditch [166308] measured 0.46m in width and 0.07m in depth with a flat base and curved sides. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-grey fine with moderate angular stones. A single lithic and fragment of undated CBM were also recovered from this fill.

Trench 1010 (Illus. 46)

A single ditch was recorded in Trench 1010. The placement of the trench was altered due to an irrigation pipe and hedgerow. Ditch [167155] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.09m in width and 0.24m in depth with a curved base and sides. It contained a single fill of mid-orange clay with occasional angular and rounded stones. Marine shells, a fragment of post-Roman pottery and undated fired clay were also recovered from this fill.

Trench 1013 (Illus. 46)

A single ditch was recorded crossing the northern edge of the trench. Ditch [168197] was 1.36m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay with moderate angular and rounded stones. Marine shell was also recovered from the fill, along with a small assemblage of late prehistoric-Romano British pottery, post-medieval or modern glass fragment and undated industrial waste. The ditch appears to have gradually naturally infilled.

Trench 1014 (Illus. 46)

Trench 1014 was located within the western area of the Land Parcel with a large pit and a ditch terminus recorded at its northern extent. Ditch [166315] was aligned north-east to south-west and extended for 2m from the eastern trench edge before terminating. The ditch measured 0.50m in width with the excavation of the terminus revealing a depth of 0.16m with a flat base and curved sides. The fill was composed of mid-orange clay with moderate angular stone and occasional plant remains. No finds were recovered from the fill.

A large pit was located c 2.5m south of Ditch [166315]. Pit [170236] was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.82 x 1.94m. The pit was 0.42m deep with a curved base and side. It contained a single fill of mid-brown sand moderate animal bone, pottery, and an earlier prehistoric flint blade.

Trench 1015 (Illus. 46)

A single north to south aligned ditch was recorded extending across the trench. Ditch [170238] measured 1.00m in width and 0.46m in depth with a curved base and sides. The cut of the ditch is asymmetrical with the northern edge gradually sloping. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-brown fine sand from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 1018 (Illus. 47)

Ditch [166317] measured 1.20m in width and was on a similar alignment to Ditch [168189] in Trench 1023 located c 50m to the east. This ditch was unexcavated as it was interpreted as the continuation of Ditch [168189] in Trench 1023.

Trench 1019 (Illus. 46)

A large pit or spread and a ditch were recorded in Trench 1019 located within the western area of the Land Parcel. This irregular pit or spread [168195] was located at the eastern extent of the trench measuring c 7.3 x 1.6m. The excavation of a 1m slot revealed a shallow 0.22m deep cut with curved sides and a flat base. The fill comprised mid-brown clay with occasional angular and rounded stones. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from the fill.

To the east of the pit was a single ditch that crossed the centre of the trench. Ditch [168191] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.74m in width and 0.17m in depth with curved sides and a flat base. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-brown clay with moderate angular and rounded stones from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 1021

A single irregular shaped pit was recorded within the trench. Pit [168193] measured 1.07 x 0.31m in diameter and 0.10m in depth with curved sides and a flat base. The pit contained a single fill of mid-brown clay with occasional angular and rounded stones. The irregular nature of the cut and sterile fill potentially indicates that this was a natural feature possibly a tree-throw.

Trench 1023 (Illus. 47)

A single ditch was uncovered crossing the trench on an east to west alignment. Ditch [168189] measured 1.25m wide and 0.38m deep with curved sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay from which no finds were recovered. The ditch was on a similar alignment to that in Trench 1018 and may be a continuation of this feature.

Trench 1025 (Illus. 48)

A single, relatively artefact rich north to south aligned ditch, was revealed within the eastern portion of trench. Ditch [167157] measured 2.30m in width and 0.80m in depth with a curved base and steep sides. The ditch contained two fills with the basal fill composed of mid-orange silt with occasional angular and rounded stone, charcoal, animal bone and Late Iron Age or Roman pottery. This was overlain by an upper fill of similar composition from which animal bone, lithics, pottery and industrial waste were also recovered. The fills indicate that the ditch was backfilled with a series of waste deposits potential from potentially surrounding activity.

Trench 1034 (Illus. 49)

A single pit was recorded in Trench 1034 located within the central area of the Land Parcel. Pit [169459] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.75 x 0.40m in diameter. The pit was 0.23m deep with a curved based and sides. It contained a single fill of dark brown fine sand with moderate charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 1044 (Illus. 50)

Trench 1044 was located within the eastern area of the Land Parcel with a single ditch recorded in the trench. Ditch [169463] was aligned east to west and measured 1.77m in width and 0.60m in depth with a curved base and sides. It contained two fills with the lower fill composed of light-brown clay with occasional angular and rounded stones. Ceramic building material (CBM) and a clay pipe were recovered from the lower fill. The upper fill was comprised dark grey clay with occasional angular and rounded stones, manganese and rare charcoal inclusions.

LAND PARCEL P/57.5

Twenty-four trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/57.5, five of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1102, 1104, 1106, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127 and 1128 were archaeologically sterile.

The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the scheme, centred on NGR TL 84401 16800. No geophysical survey was undertaken in this Land Parcel prior to the trial trenching. A summary of the trench and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/57.5 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of Head – clay, silt, sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/57.5 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.12m and 0.35m and comprised grass and silt. Subsoil was between 0.12m and 0.32m and comprised a mid-yellow clay deposit. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.2m and 1m below ground level and was predominantly a mid-orange clay and a mid-orange fine sand. Trench 1110 recorded a mid-brown gravel deposit. Trenches 1102, 1104, 1106, 1119 and 1124 recorded a colluvial horizon sealing the geological subsoil. This comprised a mid-orange clay to light brown silt which was between 0.2m and 0.3m thick.

Trench 1114 (illus. 51)

Pit [173084] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1114 but its shape in plan was uncertain. It had recorded dimensions of 8m by 2m, but continued north, south and west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.85m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1116 (illus. 52)

Ditch [153293] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1116 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 1.7m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1120 (illus. 51)

Ditch [155264] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1120 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled with a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1121 (Illus. 52)

A ditch and three post-holes were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [155255] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1121 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 0.9m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit. Medieval/post medieval roof tile fragments and a pottery sherd of possible Romano-British date were recovered from this ditch.

Post-holes [155251], [155253] and [155266] were positioned in the northern end of Trench 1121 and formed a general 'L' shaped alignment. The post-holes were sub-circular in plan and ranged in dimensions from 0.25m by 0.20m to 0.28m by 0.35m and in depth between 0.1m and 0.16m. They were filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit (155252), a dark brown fine sand deposit (155254) and a mid-brown silt deposit (155267), respectively. Finds from post-hole [155251] included quern fragments of historic date and burnt stone. [155266] contained fired clay of unknown date.

Trench 1129 (Illus. 53)

Two parallel ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [154410] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1129 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.82m by 0.73m and was 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled black, coarse sand deposit.

Ditch [154415] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1129 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.8m wide and 0.39m deep. It had an irregular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [154420] was positioned parallel and directly adjacent to the east of Ditch [154415]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/88

Forty-five trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/88, twenty-eight of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1219, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1232, 1250, 1260, 1266, 1271, 1273 and 1321 were archaeologically sterile.

The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the scheme, centred on NGR TL 84856 17390. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified a complex network of linear, recti-linear, curvi-linear anomalies which appeared to form a series of enclosures and associated boundaries, within one of which a ring-ditch appeared to be present. The summary of the trench and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/88 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till, Head deposits and

River Terrace Deposits. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/88 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.1m and 0.33m thick and comprised grass and silt. Subsoil was only recorded in a small number of trenches and comprised a mid-brown clay deposit between 0.1m and 0.26m thick. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 0.7m below ground level and varied equally between a mid-brown clay/silt and a mid-brown coarse sand. Trenches 1251, 1252 and 1290 recorded a geological subsoil which consisted of a mid-brown gravel.

Trench 1218 (Illus. 55)

A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench, no evidence for the targeted anomaly was encountered.

Ditch [147160, 147162] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1218 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 10.3m, was 0.4m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (147161, 147163).

Pit [147164] cut Ditch [147160, 147162] in the northwestern end of Trench 1218 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 3.1m by 1.42m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1221 (Illus. 55)

A rectilinear geophysical anomaly was located within the northern end of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [148219] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1221 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.38m wide and 0.61m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit containing two prehistoric pottery fragments (148220), a mid-brown silt deposit (148221) and a mid-brown clay deposit (148222). This ditch corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly albeit in a slightly different location.

Trench 1223 (Illus. 55)

Ditch [147169] was situated in the northern end of Trench 1223 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 2.39m wide and 0.38m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit containing pottery fragments.

Trench 1231 (Illus. 56)

Three pit/post-holes were recorded within the trench.

Three small pits or post-holes were situated in the northern end of Trench 1231, [148225], 148227] and [148229]. These sub-circular pits/post-holes were broadly arranged in a linear north-east to

south-west alignment and ranged in dimensions from 0.2m by 0.39m to 0.27m by 0.66m and varied in depth from 0.15m to 0.28m. They all had a regular profile with curved sides and base and were filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148226), a mid-brown clay deposit (148228), and a dark-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148230). Fill (148228) contained undated CBM and fired clay, while (148230) contained undated fired clay and a small fragment of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 1233 (Illus. 56)

Pit [174019] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1233 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.57m by 0.6m and was 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit.

Trench 1248 (Illus. 57)

Trench 1248 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly which was part of a larger complex of recti-linear, curvi-linear and linear anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded to the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [173068] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1248 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, had a truncated width of 0.77m and was 0.33m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [173070] cut the eastern side of Ditch [173068] on the same alignment and may be a re-cut of the same boundary. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions and fired clay.

Trench 1249 (Illus. 57)

Trench 1249 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted both a linear and a curvilinear geophysical anomaly and a curvilinear cropmark which was part of a larger complex of anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. Three ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded with the targeted curvilinear anomaly and one of which corresponds with the curvilinear cropmark. No evidence for the linear geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [150196] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1249 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.2m wide and 0.58m deep. It had an irregular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey gravel deposit. This ditch corresponds to the targeted cropmark.

Ditch [150198] was situated in the northern half of Trench 1249, 4.7m south of Ditch [150196], on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 2.1m wide

and 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit containing later prehistoric pottery and fired clay.

Ditch [150200] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1249 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.28m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand deposit containing a flint flake of Neolithic/Bronze Age date. This ditch corresponded to the targeted curvilinear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 1251 (Illus. 57)

Trench 1251 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and a sub-circular anomaly which were part of a larger complex of anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. A ditch, which corresponded with the targeted linear anomaly, and a pit, which may have corresponded with the targeted sub-circular anomaly, were recorded within the trench. The ditch was not excavated as it had already been investigated within Trench 1249.

Pit [124009] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1251 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.2m by 2.25m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions and pottery fragment. This pit appears to correspond with the targeted sub-circular geophysical anomaly.

Trench 1252 (Illus. 58)

Trench 1252 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly which was part of a larger complex of linear anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. Two ditches, one of which corresponded to the targeted anomaly, were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [174013] was situated in the centre of Trench 1252 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.21m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit. This ditch corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [174015] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1252 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1253 (Illus. 58)

Trench 1253 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies which were part of a larger complex of anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. Four ditches, two of which corresponded with the targeted anomalies, and three pits were recorded within the trench.

A group of three similarly sized, sub-circular pits were recorded within the eastern end of Trench 1253, Pits [150181], [15083] and [150188]. The pits ranged in dimensions from 0.63m by 0.68m to 0.92m by 0.84m and varied in depth between 0.07m and 0.21m. They all had regular profiles with curved sides and base and were filled with similar, dark brown coarse sand deposits (150182), (150184) and (150189). Pit [150181] contained Romano-British pottery fragments, [150183] contained worked flint, late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery and CBM, and [150188] contained two fragments of prehistoric pottery.

Ditch [150185] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1253 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 2m wide and 0.4m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit containing a single prehistoric pottery fragment (150186) and a light grey coarse sand deposit (150187). This ditch corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [150190] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1253 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.77m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [150192] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1253 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 2m wide and 0.35m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Ditch [150202] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1253 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 3.2m wide and 0.92m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a dark brown fine sand deposit (150203), a mid-brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (150204) and a dark brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (150205). All three deposits contained late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. This ditch corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Trench 1254 (Illus. 58)

Trench 1254 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and a sub-circular anomaly which were part of a larger complex of anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. Two ditches, one of which corresponded with the targeted anomaly, and three post-holes and a pit were recorded within the trench. The ditch which corresponded with the targeted anomaly was not excavated as it had already been investigated within previous trenches.

Ditch [149195] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1254 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.62m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit containing a Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery fragment and early prehistoric flint flake.

Post-hole [149197] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1254 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.45m by 0.46m and was 0.14m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides

and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions and contained a small assemblage of worked flint.

Pit [149203] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1254 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.96m by 0.97m and was 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two light brown silt deposits (149204) and (149205).

Two post-holes, [149206] and [149208], were positioned in the northern end of Trench 1254 and were sub-circular in plan. They similar dimensions of 0.32m by 0.4m and 0.38m by 0.36m and were 0.02m and 0.04m deep. They were both filled by a dark brown silt deposit (149207) and (149209). [149206] contained a prehistoric pottery fragment while [149208] contained undated CBM material.

Trench 1255 (Illus. 58)

Trench 1255 was located in the southwestern area of Trench 1255 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A linear geophysical anomaly was positioned within the location of the trench. Two ditches, which appear to represent a re-cut of the same boundary, were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds within the anomaly.

Ditch [149199] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1255 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m and had a truncated recorded width of 0.53m and was 0.98m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid-grey fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions and finds including lithics, pottery and fired clay.

Ditch [149201] cut the eastern side of Ditch [149199] in the western end of Trench 1255 on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 3.6m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit containing Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery

Trench 1256 (Illus. 59)

Trench 1256 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly which was part of a larger complex of anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded with the targeted anomaly. This ditch was not excavated as it had already been investigated within previous trenches.

Ditch [173074] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1256 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 2.17m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (173075) and a light brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions and burnt stone (173076).

Trench 1258 (Illus. 59)

Ditch [174003] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1258 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit.

Trench 1259 (Illus. 59)

Trench 1259 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly which was part of a larger complex of anomalies and cropmarks which appeared to form a series of enclosures. A ditch, which corresponded with the targeted anomaly, and two pits were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [150173] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1259 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.44m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand with rare charcoal inclusions and prehistoric pottery sherds.

Pit [150175] pit was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1259 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.8m by 0.43m, but continued east beyond the trench limit, and was 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark-brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Pit [150177] pit was positioned next to Pit [150175] in the southwestern end of Trench 1259 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.41m by 0.4m and was 0.05m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1261 (Illus. 60)

Trench 1261 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded to the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [149210] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 1261 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.9m, was 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light-yellow fine sand deposit.

Trench 1265 (Illus. 60)

Trench 1265 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. Two intercutting ditches, one of which broadly corresponded to the targeted anomaly, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148199] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1265 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.74m wide and 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [148197] cut the western side of Ditch [148199] on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length 2.4m, was 0.97m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions, modern glass, slag, burnt stone and CBM.

Pit [148201] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1265 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.03m by 0.81m and was 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark-brown silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions containing pottery and fired clay (148202) and a mid-brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (148203).

Trench 1267 (Illus. 60)

Trench 1267 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. Four ditches, two of which corresponded with the targeted anomalies, were recorded within the trench. However, one of the ditches which appeared to correspond with a targeted anomaly terminated instead of being continuous as the geophysical survey suggested.

Ditch [149189] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1267 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit.

Ditch [149191] cut the western side of Ditch [149189] in the northwestern end of Trench 1267 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.64m wide and 0.17m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Ditch [149193] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1267 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 0.84m, with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 1.96m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions and a small assemblage of late prehistoric pottery fragments. This ditch may have corresponded to the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [173072] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1267 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.58m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit containing two late prehistoric pottery fragments. This position of this ditch corresponded to one of the targeted anomalies.

Trench 1272 (Illus. 60)

Trench 1272 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. A ditch was recorded within the trench which may have corresponded with one of the targeted anomalies.

Ditch [150171] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1272 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m and was 2.5m wide and 0.17m deep. It had

a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit. This position of this ditch may have corresponded to the targeted anomaly but appears to be on a different alignment.

Trench 1274

Trench 1274 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and a sub-circular geophysical anomaly. A pit and ditch which corresponded to the targeted anomaly were recorded within the trench. The ditch was not excavated as it had already been investigated within previous trenches.

Pit [148182] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1274 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.8m by 0.71m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1279

Trench 1279 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded with the targeted anomaly. No evidence for the second anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [148190] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1279 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 3.1m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit containing two flint flakes and a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery. This ditch corresponded with one of the targeted anomalies.

Ditch [148192] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1279 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit.

Trench 1280 (Illus. 61)

Trench 1280 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponded to the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [148188] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1280 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.32m wide and 0.23m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1288

Trench 1288 was positioned in the central area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [148188] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1280 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length 1.8m and was 1.8m wide and 0.23m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1289 (Illus. 62)

Trench 1289 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear cropmark. Four ditches were recorded within the trench, three of which were re-cuts of the same boundary and corresponded with the targeted cropmark.

Ditch [149175] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1289 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, had a truncated width of 0.52m and was 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit.

Ditch [149177] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1289 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.78m wide and 0.13m deep. It had an irregular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [149179] cut Ditch [149175] in the same location and on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length 1.8m, was 1m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions and a fragment of Roman roof tile (149180) and a dark grey clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (149181).

Ditch [149182] cut the centre of Ditch [149179] on the same alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.72m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (149183), a light brown silt deposit (149184) and a light brown silt deposit (149185).

Trench 1290 (Illus. 62)

Trench 1290 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. Three ditches, two of which represented two phases of the same boundary and corresponded to the targeted anomaly above, were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148176] was situated in the western end of Trench 1290 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.7m and was 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit.

Ditch [149171] was situated in the eastern end of Trench 1290 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m and had a truncated width of 0.94m and a depth of 0.14m. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [149173] cut the western side of Ditch [149171] on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m and was 1.15m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions and prehistoric and Roman pottery. This ditch corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Trench 1299 (Illus. 62)

Trench 1299 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/88 and targeted three linear geophysical anomalies. A possible ditch was recorded within the trench. No evidence for the three targeted anomalies was recorded.

Ditch [147136] was situated in the southwestern end of Trench 1299 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 7m, with an apparent terminus at the southwestern end, had a recorded width of 0.76m and was 0.15m deep. The northeastern end of the ditch appeared to be turning towards the south beyond the trench limit. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit containing prehistoric pottery.

Trench 1300 (Illus. 62)

Trench 1300 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/88 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. Three ditches and two pits were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147132] was situated in the southern end of Trench 1300 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.8m, had a truncated width of 0.51m and was 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [147128] cut the eastern side of Ditch [147132] on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.8m, was 0.73m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [147130] was situated in the southern half of Trench 1300 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 8.5m, was 0.76m wide and 0.21m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [147134] was situated in the northern end of Trench 1300 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.49m by 0.31m and was 0.05m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit.

Pit [149168] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1300 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.59m by 0.55m and was 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions and two flint flakes

(149169) and a mid-grey silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions which showed evidence for *in situ* burning and five late prehistoric pottery sherds (149170).

Trench 1331 (Illus. 63)

Trench 1331 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/88 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. Three large quarry pits, two curvilinear features potentially representing plough marks, a linear feature and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Quarry pit [147120] was situated in the northern end of Trench 1331 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 5.3m by 1.8m, but continued east and west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.54m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand (147121), a mid-grey coarse sand deposit (147122) and a mid-brown fine sand deposit (147123).

Quarry Pit [147124] was situated in the southern end of Trench 1331 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.8m by 4.4m, but continued east, west and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown gravel deposit.

Quarry pit [147126] was situated in the northern end of Trench 1331 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.8m by 1m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown fine sand.

Curvilinear feature [147140] was situated in the southern end of Trench 1331 on a general north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.27m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey gravel deposit.

Curvilinear feature [147141] was situated in the southern end of Trench 1331 on a general north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.64m, was 0.25m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown gravel deposit.

Linear cut [147144] was situated in the southern half of Trench 1331 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 8.2m, was 0.3m wide and 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey gravel deposit. This linear feature was interpreted by the excavator as one side of a trackway as evidenced by the compacted gravel backfill.

Pit [147146] cut linear feature [147144] in the southern half of Trench 1331 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.1m by 0.18m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.52m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit containing lithics, a post-Roman pottery fragment, clay pipe, post-medieval CBM and industrial waste.

LAND PARCEL P/104

A total of 18 trenches were excavated across Land Parcel P/104, each measuring 30m long and 2.1m wide. Of these five of the trenches were targeted across previously identified cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. Trenches 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 270, 271, 272 contained no archaeological features.

Parcel P/104 is centred on NGR TL 78307 11296 in the central section of the scheme, to the south of Land Parcel P/113.1 (Illus. 2). A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

Previously identified features close to the excavated trenches consist of field boundaries shown from the geophysical survey (Illus. 2). These were represented in the trenches as summarised below. The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/104 comprises bedrock of the London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt and sand deposits of marine origin. The bedrock was overlain by superficial deposits of alluvium, clay, silt, and sand, derived from fluvial deposits in an environment dominated by rivers in the Quaternary period (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/104 was arable fields.

Topsoil was recorded as being 0.1m to 0.32m thick and comprised a light to mid brown to light grey silt/clay with mid brown coarse sand noted in Trench 263. The subsoil was recorded in Trench 262 as a mid-brown clay. Colluvial deposits were also identified in Trenches 258 and 263 comprising a mid-orange-brown clay. Alluvial deposits were noted across the area characterised as light to mid brown silts or clays with thicknesses varying from 0.23 to 0.45m.

Trench 255 (Illus. 64)

A single ditch was recorded in Trench 255 and corresponded to a north-west to south-east geophysical anomaly. Ditch [160118] was linear in plan and oriented north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile. The ditch measured 1.03m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a single homogeneous light grey fill with no finds recorded from the fill.

Trench 259 (Illus. 64)

Two ditches were recorded in Trench 259 located at either end of the trench. Ditch [156063] corresponded with a north-west to south-east oriented geophysical anomaly and the previously recorded ditch section in Trench 255 which continued into Trench 262 (see below). Ditch [156061] was linear in plan and oriented north to south. It had a regular U-Shaped profile, measuring 3m wide. It contained a single mottled black fill without inclusions.

Trench 262 (Illus. 64)

A single ditch, [160116] corresponded with a north-west to south-east oriented anomaly and was previously recorded in Trenches 255 and 259. Here the ditch was 1m wide and 0.66m deep. It had a regular, U-shaped profile with a single black mottled fill containing occasional medium angular stones and rare small fragments of fired clay. This feature forms a modern field boundary.

Trench 268 (Illus. 65)

A single ditch was recorded in Trench 268 and corresponded with a north to south geophysical anomaly. Ditch [160120] was located to the centre of the trench and oriented north to south. It was linear in plan with a regular, U-shaped profile, measuring 1.17m wide and 0.74m deep. It contained a single homogenous mid-brown silty fill, 0.74m thick, which included occasional small, rounded stones along with rare medium flints. A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the fill.

LAND PARCEL P/110

Nine trial trenches, measuring 30m long by 2.1m wide, were excavated in Land Parcel P110, eight of which contained archaeological features. Land Parcel 110 was centred on NGR TL 79254 12335 and located in the central section of the scheme.

Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified several linear and discrete features. Trench 285 targeted a J-shaped ditch section, possibly representing the remains of an enclosure or boundary ditch. The remaining trenches were positioned over a series of east to west and north to south orientated linears, which probably define further field boundaries or enclosures.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel 110 was characterised by bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising silty clay/ mudstone, sandy silts and sandy clayey silts of marine origin. The bedrock was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel 110 was arable fields, traces of plough scars relating to this phase of use were noted in several trenches. Topsoil was 0.33m thick and comprised mid grey silt with frequent rooting. It overlay a 0.13m thick geological subsoil, comprising a light, brown clay with frequent chalk fragments.

Trench 277 (Illus. 67)

The south-west edge of Trench 277 overlay a 19m long, north-west to south-east aligned anomaly. Three ditches, including a section through this anomaly were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [159028] was the most southerly of the three ditches within Trench 277 and was aligned east to west. The terminal end of the ditch was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.1m wide and 0.07m deep. This terminus did not correspond with any previously known anomalies. The fill of the terminus consisted of a single fill of mid brown sandy clay with sherds of black-burnished ware (BB1) and possible daub fragments. Ditch [157013] just to the north of ditch [159028], corresponded with the previously identified anomaly. It measured 1.38m wide and 0.41m deep. The ditch had steep sides, with a single mid brown clay fill. Moderate quantities of bone and pot were recovered from the fill of the ditch. Ditch [157008], at the north-east end of Trench 277, comprised a 2.1m long section of a ditch terminus measuring 0.7m wide with a shallow profile. This terminus did not correspond with any previously identified features and probably represents a further linear feature orientated roughly north to south.

Trench 278 (Illus. 66)

Trench 277 contained a single ditch [157022], which had not been previously identified on the geophysical survey. The ditch was orientated east to west and measured 1.82m wide and 0.42m

deep, with an irregular profile with a flat base. The ditch contained a single light grey clay fill with moderate chalk inclusions. Fragments of bone and pottery were recovered from the fill.

Trench 279 (Illus. 66)

Trench 279 contained two features, a single ditch and post-hole. Traces of post-medieval cultivation were also recorded. The ditch corresponded to a previously identified linear anomaly. A discrete feature identified previously in the geophysical survey was not located, and it is probable that the geophysical anomaly represents a natural feature.

Ditch [158050] measured 1.2m wide and contained at least two fills, with large sherds of Roman pottery recovered from the upper fill. Among the sherds were fragments of a jar with three perforations in the base. Alongside this a complete late Iron Age fired clay oven base or weight was recovered, along with several fragments of fired clay. The location of the ditch corresponded with a previously identified 24m long east to west linear.

A sub-oval post-hole, [160020] was recorded 4.4m to the north-east of ditch [158050]. Post-hole [160020] measured 0.4m long, 0.3m wide and 0.16m deep. In section the post-hole had a U-shaped profile and contained a single mid brown clay fill. No post-pipe was recorded, and no other post-holes were recorded nearby.

Trench 280 (Illus. 66)

Four features were recorded in trench 280, which corresponded with previously identified geophysical anomalies. Pit [159044] at the north-west end of the trench, was sub-circular in plan with an irregular profile. It measured 2.42m long, 1m wide and 0.45m deep. It contained two fills, the lowest fill, (159058) comprised a natural infill of light brown clay 0.10m thick. This was overlain by a deposit of dark grey clay (159059), which probably represents a deliberate backfill. No finds were recovered from the pit.

Two parallel ditch sections [156014] and [160017] aligned north-east to south-west were recorded to the east of the pit. Ditch [156014] measured 1.32m wide and 0.64m deep. Ditch [160017] 11m to the south-east, measured 1m long, 0.85m wide and 0.36m deep. Both ditches comprised a regular U-shaped profile and a flat base. It contained two fills, the basal fill, (160018), comprised a mid-brown clay 0.07m thick. Quantities of seashells and charcoal along with fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill. This was overlain by a layer of dark grey clay 0.08m thick which may have been a deliberate backfill. Sherds of Roman pottery and oyster shell were recovered from the fill.

In between ditches [156014] and [160017] was a section of a curvilinear ditch, [158056], orientated north to south. It had a shallow, U-shaped cut and measured 1m long, 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single mid brown clay from which several sherds of Roman pottery and a metal plaque were recovered. The latter was probably a modern hinge strap.

Trench 284 (Illus. 67)

Six features were recorded within trench 284. A single pit, [158058] was recorded within the trench with a regular profile, measuring 0.9m long, 0.42m wide and 0.15m deep. The pit was deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown clay with occasional pottery.

In the centre of trench 284 was a sequence of four intercutting north-west to south-east ditches. The earliest of these, ditch [158060] had a concave profile and measured 0.93m long, 0.82m wide

and 0.42m deep. It contained two archaeologically sterile fills. The ditch was cut by ditch [158063], which measured 1.05m wide and 0.4m deep. Ditch [158063] contained a sequence of three fills, with two Roman hobnails recovered from the uppermost fill. A small assemblage (9 sherds in total) of Roman pottery was recovered from the same fill.

Ditch [158063] also cut ditch [158071] to the east. Ditch [158071] followed the same orientation as ditches [158063] and [158060] and measured 0.82m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with a flat base. A small assemblage of post-medieval and modern finds was recovered from the fill of the ditch.

Both ditch [158060] and [158063] were cut by the latest ditch [158069]. Ditch [158069] had a regular U-shaped profile. It measured 0.83m wide and 0.37m deep. Contained two fills from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 285 (Illus. 67)

A single ditch was recorded in Trench 285 which corresponded to a J-shaped feature previously identified on the geophysical survey. Ditch [157011] was aligned east to west, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep and had a regular profile with a curved base. The ditch contained a single fill of light brown clay with moderate angular stones. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 286

The only feature recorded within the trench was a single ditch [159039] aligned north-east to south-west, with regular profile with flat base and curved sides. It measured 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep. The ditch contained a single fill comprising a mid-brown clay. A single nail of probable Roman to post-medieval date was recovered from the fill.

Trench 287 (Illus. 67)

Three linear features were recorded within the trench, overlapping with previously identified geophysical anomalies. Ditch [156006] was aligned north-east to south-west and had a regular profile. The fill comprised a light brown clay with occasional rounded stones and moderate charcoal. Ditch [156004] was cut into the top of ditch [156006] and was 0.96m wide and 0.37m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular and rounded stones alongside occasional charcoal. Fragments of bone and Roman pottery were recovered from the fill. Ditch [156004] was probably a recut of the earlier ditch [156006]. Ditch [156008] was aligned north-east to south-east and measured 0.94m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single mid brown clay fill with occasional angular and rounded stones. Fragments of animal bone and Roman pottery were recovered from the fill.

LAND PARCEL P/112

Within Land Parcel P/112 a total of 52 trenches were excavated, each measuring 30m long and 2.1m wide; of these eleven contained archaeological features, Trenches 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 337, 338, 340, 341, 345, 346, 347, 351, 354, 357, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 366, 367, 368, 369, 372, 373, 374, 375, 378, 386, 387, 393 contained no archaeology.

None of the trenches were targeted over previously identified cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. Land Parcel P/112 is centred on NGR TL 80115 12222 towards the western extent of the proposed

scheme (Illus. 2). A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

Previously identified features close to the excavated trenches consisted of field boundaries shown from the geophysical survey. These are represented in the trenches as summarised below. The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/112 comprises bedrock of the London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt, and sand deposits of marine origin. The bedrock was overlain by superficial Head deposits of clay and silt, derived from subaerial deposits dating to the Quaternary period (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/112 was arable fields.

Topsoil was recorded as 0.1m to 0.60m thick and comprised a light to mid-brown silt with dark orange or brown clays recorded in some trenches. The subsoil was recorded as 0.04 to 0.4m thick comprising of mid-brown clays across the Land Parcel. Geological subsoils were recorded as light-yellow clays, up to 0.2m thick, with colluvial deposits of mid orange or red clays recorded in 28 of the trenches, thickness ranging between 0.29m and 0.7m. Trench 262 as a mid-brown clay. An ice wedge was recorded in Trenches 339. These features occur when sediment overlying permafrost becomes frozen and subsequently contracts, and cracks under the cold winter conditions. In profile these are typically V-shaped, with a sterile fill. A fishing lake was located to the south of the central part of the Land Parcel. It is shown in Trenches 346 and 354.

Trench 295

A single ditch was recorded in Trench 295. The ditch [168120] was located to the north of the trench and oriented north-west to south-east. It had a regular flat-bottomed profile with steeply sloping sides. The ditch measured 0.62m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single grey-mottled fill with rare stone inclusions and has been interpreted as a water drainage ditch or boundary ditch.

Trench 311

A terminus was recorded in Trench 311 [167060], measuring 0.53m wide and 0.20m deep. It was oriented north-west to south-east with a profile exhibiting curved sides and base. The terminus contained a single mid-brown silty fill, with occasional small charcoal inclusions noted. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 339 (Illus. 68)

Two features were recorded in Trench 339. Ditch [168124] was oriented north-east to south-west and had a regular profile with curved base and sides. The feature measured 0.60m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a single fill of mid orange silt which was 0.32m thick, with moderate inclusions of angular and rounded stones. The fill accumulated naturally, likely through the processes of erosion. This feature has been interpreted as a terminus or tree bowl and corresponded directly with a geophysical feature.

The second feature was a ditch [168126] with north-east to south-west orientation located towards the western end of the trench. It had a regular profile with curving sides and base, measuring 1.00m wide and 0.51m deep. This ditch had two fills, a primary fill of mid-grey clay (168132) and a

secondary fill of (168127) mid-brown clay measuring 0.22m, which contained regular, small angular stones inclusions but no finds. This feature was interpreted as a field boundary ditch.

Trench 340

Trench 340 contained a single large feature [169424] located at its south end. A machine slot was used to characterise the shape of the feature which extended beyond the limits of the trench, with only the north edge visible. It presented as sub-circular in plan and had a depth of 1.90m. Based on the size this feature was interpreted as a post-medieval pond.

Trench 343

A pit was recorded in Trench 343 which was located in the central portion of the Land Parcel. The pit [167068] was located towards the northern end of the trench and oriented north to south. It had a regular flat-bottomed profile with curving sides and was 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill of light-orange clay with occasional angular and rounded stones. The function of the pit is undetermined. Ditch [167070] was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It was oriented north-east to south-west, exhibiting an irregular profile with an uneven base and sides. The ditch measured 1.0m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a single fill of light orange clay with moderate stones.

Trench 344 (Illus. 69)

Two ditches were recorded in Trench 344. Ditch [167064] was located towards the centre of the trench and was oriented north-east to south-west. It had an irregular curved profile; a steeply sloping north-western edge and gently sloping south-eastern edge. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-orange clay with a thickness of up to 0.40m. Moderate to frequent angular and rounded stones were noted, but no finds were present to indicate a date.

Ditch [167066] was a north-east to south-west oriented ditch, which was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with flattish base and gently sloping sides. It contained a single, natural fill, of mid-orange clay with moderate angular and rounded stones.

Trench 353 (Illus. 71)

Trench 353 was located near the centre of the Land Parcel. A pit [170134] was recorded towards the eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, with a regular profile exhibiting curving sides and a flat base and was 0.47m long, 0.93m wide and 0.21m deep. Three fills were recorded within the pit. Lower fill (170135) comprised a layer of mid-red, burnt clay with a sharp interface, above which fill (170136) was recorded as in-situ burning; being a layer of dark black clay. The upper fill (170137) was recorded as a mid-brown clay with rare, rounded stones. The feature has been interpreted as a fire pit. The pit had been cut into the top of ditch [170162] which was oriented north-south and had a rounded base and curving sides. The ditch measured 1.54m wide and 0.50m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay in which manganese was noted. A Roman date has been suggested for this ditch, though a lack of artefactual finds make this uncertain.

A second ditch [170164] was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It was oriented north-east to south-west and corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. The ditch was recorded as being 1.0m wide and 1.04m deep, though one edge was disturbed by a land drain. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-brown clay interpreted as natural infilling which included an iron nail and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe. A post-medieval date has been suggested for the feature.

Trench 355

A single pit was recorded in Trench 355 and was located toward the centre of the trench. Pit [167074] exhibited a regular profile with curving sides and a flat base. It was 0.96m wide and 0.17m deep. Two fills were recorded; primary fill (167076) was natural infilling of the base of the pit and consisted of a mid-orange clay. The secondary fill (167075) consisted of a dark black layer which was 0.13m deep. It contained frequent inclusions of charcoal, pottery and fired clay, along with occasional rounded and angular stones. The pottery, dated to the Bronze Age to early Iron Age, comprises two undiagnostic body sherds.

Trench 356 (Illus. 72)

Trench 356 was located approximately 120m east of Trench 353. Two land drains were identified along with several other intercutting features; three ditches and a terminus, which were located at the northern end of the trench. Ditch [167077] was oriented north-east to south-west and had a steep V-shaped profile. It was 0.50m wide and 0.40m deep and was noted to cut ditch [167081] (below). It contained a single fill of mid-orange clay with occasional stones. A second ditch [167079] was oriented north-east to south-west with regular profile with curved base and sides. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep. This contained a single fill of mid-orange clay with no artefacts recovered.

Ditch [167081], also oriented north-east to south-west, was cut by both [167077] and [167079] with a degree of truncation recorded. The original profile was estimated as having a curving base and sides and was 0.60m wide and 0.34m deep. The single fill of mid-grey clay contained occasional stones, charcoal and burnt stone.

A further ditch [167085] oriented north to south and with a curved base and vertical sides was excavated. The ditch was truncated by terminus [167083] (below), but recorded as being 0.60m long, 0.30m wide and 0.04m deep. No inclusions were recorded within the single fill of mid-orange clay. Ditch terminus [167083] which truncated ditch [167085], was oriented north-east to south-west and had a regular, curving profile measuring 0.50m long, 0.40m wide and 0.31m deep. The single mid-grey clay fill was interpreted as naturally deposited.

Trench 359 (Illus. 70)

Two features were investigated in Trench 359. Ditch [167072] was oriented north-east to south-west and exhibited an irregular profile with a flat base, one steep side and one gently sloping side. It was 0.90m wide and 0.36m deep and had a single fill of mid-orange clay, with a maximum thickness of 0.36m, with rounded and angular stone inclusions.

A second ditch [168130] was recorded with a north-west to south-east orientation. It had a regular profile with uneven base and curved sides. It measured 1.50m wide and 0.59 deep. It contained a single mid-orange clay fill with frequent angular and rounded stones.

Trench 379

A single pit [166118] was recorded toward the centre of Trench 379. It is sub-circular in plan with a regular profile, curved sides and a flat base. It was 0.64 long, 0.53m wide and 0.04m deep and contained a single dark black fill which included fragments of charcoal, burnt stone and CBM. The pit was noted to cut through subsoil and therefore may have been modern. Roman pottery worked flint and fired clay was recovered from this pit.

LAND PARCEL 113.1

Three trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/113.1; two of which contained archaeological features. Trench 275 was archaeologically sterile.

The underlying geology within the Land Parcel was characterised by bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising silty clay/ mudstone, sandy silts and sandy clayey silts of marine origin. This was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). The topsoil comprised a mid-brown silty-sand up to 0.31m thick. The subsoil, comprising a light brown silt up to 0.11m thick in Trenches 273 and 274, was not present in the remaining trenches to the south of the Land Parcel.

Trench 273 (illus. 73)

A single sub-circular post-hole [156076] was excavated in Trench 273. It measured 0.25m x 0.35m in plan and was 0.24m deep, with an irregular bowl-shaped profile. Its single fill (156077) comprised light grey silt, with occasional manganese and charcoal inclusions.

Trench 274 (illus. 74)

Post-hole [156071] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.18m by 0.26m in plan and was 0.15m deep with an irregular bowl-shaped profile. The single fill comprised dark brown sandy silt, with occasional small stones and evidence of rooting.

Pit [156078] was sub-oval in plan, was 0.41m by 1.03m in plan and 0.26m deep, with a wide bowl-shaped profile. It was filled by a single light grey clay deposit, which contained no charcoal or finds.

LAND PARCEL P/113.2

Land Parcel P/113.2 is centred on NGR TL 79681 12560 in the central section of the proposed scheme, to the north-east of Land Parcel P/110. Within this parcel, 253 trenches were excavated, 110 of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 281, 408-423, 426-429, 431, 433-435, 437, 441-442, 444, 446, 450, 452-454, 456-463, 465, 467, 469-470, 472, 474-477, 479, 481-483, 485-492, 495-496, 498-500, 502-520, 522-523, 525, 529, 531, 533-534, 536-537, 539-542, 545-552, 554-556, 558-570, 572-586, 588-591, 2728-2745, 2747-2768, 2770-2786, 2789, 2792-2794 were archaeologically sterile. Trenches 414, 443, 453 and 508 contained limited ridge and furrow activity.

None of the trenches were targeted across previously identified cropmarks or geophysical anomalies.

The only previously identified features in the area of these excavated trenches comprised two large sub oval features shown from the geophysical survey. At the western edge of the site a series of linear features were recorded, probably representing a continuation of the features recorded in Land Parcel P/110. These were investigated in Trench 283. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/113.2 comprised bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising clay, silt, sand gravel deposits of marine origin. The sedimentary bedrock was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/113.2 was arable fields. Topsoil was 0.17 to 0.5m thick and comprised a light brown to dark grey clay/ silt, overlying a mid-brown to orange subsoil up to 0.45m thick. Several colluvial deposits were also identified across the area, comprising a mid to dark brown clay (see Scholma-Mason et al 2021 for details). Ice wedges were recorded in Trenches 438, 448 and 440. These features occur when sediment overlying permafrost becomes frozen and subsequently contracts, and cracks under the cold winter conditions. In profile these are typically V-shaped, with a sterile orangey fill.

Trench 283

Three ditches and a pit were recorded in the trench. Pit [157024] was circular in plan and measured 0.67m deep. It contained a mid-brown silty clay (157025) with frequent rounded stone and occasional animal bone inclusions. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from this fill, alongside fired clay, a possible pot boiler stone and modern iron. Ditch [157026] was aligned north-east to south-west and had a regular profile with a flat base. It measured 0.23m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay (157027) with moderate rounded stone and occasional pottery inclusions. A second Ditch [157028] was also aligned north-east to south-west and had a regular profile and a curved base. It measured 0.68m wide, 0.23m deep and contained a mid-brown coarse sandy clay (157029) with occasional angular stone and pottery inclusions. Finally, third ditch [157030] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and flat base. It measured 2.55m wide, 0.73m deep and contained three distinct fills. Naturally infilled basal fill (157031) was a sterile light brown coarse sandy clay. It was overlain by a dumped layer of mid-brown coarse sandy clay (157032) with moderate angular stone, animal bone and Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery and rare charcoal and marine shell inclusions. This was then overlain by another dumped layer of mid-brown coarse sandy clay (157033) with occasional angular and rounded stone, charcoal and animal bone, rare metal and frequent marine shell and pottery inclusions.

Trench 424

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [170077] was subcircular in plan and measured 2.52m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.49m in depth. It contained a mid-brown silty clay (170078) with occasional angular stone inclusions.

Trench 425 (Illus. 82)

Two ditches were present in the trench. Ditch [167040] was aligned east to west and had a curved base and sides. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-brown silty clay (167041) with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions. Ditch [167042] was also aligned east to west and had an irregular profile and a curved base and sides. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.27m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-orange silty clay (167043) with rare angular and rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 429

Two pits were present in the trench. Pit [170088] was circular in plan and measured 1m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It contained a deliberately backfilled mid-brown silty clay (170089) with occasional angular and moderate sub-rounded stone inclusions. Pit [170090] was also circular in plan and measured 1m in diameter and 0.13m deep. It contained a deliberately backfilled mid-brown silty clay (170091) with occasional angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 430

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [168013] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile and flat base. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.44m deep and contained a mid-grey clayey silt (168013) with moderate angular and occasional rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 432

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [167052] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and curved base and sides. It measured 0.56m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a mid-orange silty clay with rare angular and rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 436 (Illus. 83)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [170119] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile and curved base and sides. It measured 0.79m wide and 0.46m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-brown silty clay (170120) with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 438 (Illus. 76)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [168018] was aligned north to south with a steep 'v' shaped profile. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.73m deep and contained a mid-orange clayey silt (168019) with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 439 (Illus. 76)

A single pit was recorded approximately in the centre of the trench. Pit [170086] was circular in plan and measured 0.64m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with angular and sub-angular stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from the feature.

Trench 440 (Illus. 76, 77)

Eight archaeological features were recorded within Trench 440. None of the recorded features corresponded to any previously identified geophysical anomalies. Six of the recorded features were located at the eastern end of the trench.

Among these six features were a series of intercutting ditches. Stratigraphically, the earliest of these was Ditch [170063, 170053, 170071] aligned west to east. The ditch measured 4.7m long, up to 0.58m wide and 0.10m deep. At its terminus [170071] it was 0.25m deep. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay with angular stones and occasional sub-rounded stones. At its western edge the ditch was cut by Ditch [170061, 170059]. This ditch was orientated north to south before curving to the east. It had a stepped profile with a curved base and sides at its western edge, whilst its terminus had a curved base and sides. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-brown loam with occasional angular stones. A fragment of Roman imbrex was recovered from the fill of [170061].

This ditch was succeeded by Ditch [170065] which was curvilinear in plan and broadly aligned north to south with a curved base measuring 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill. Ditch [170067] partially cut the upper fill of [170065] and was orientated east to west. It was 0.18m wide and 0.18m deep with a rounded profile and contained a single fill comprising a mid-brown clay with angular stones.

Ditch [170073], just to the north-east of Ditch [170063, 170053, 170071], was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.79m wide and 0.16m deep. The ditch appears to have been recut at some time. The recut [170069] was aligned north to south and had a curved base and sides. It measured 0.3m and 0.28m deep and contained a single natural infill. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Three features were recorded in the western half of the trench. Pit [170055] was located towards the western edge of the trench. It was circular in plan and had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.62m in diameter and was 0.19m deep. It contained a single fill, probably a deliberate backfill, of mid-brown clay with occasional angular stones and moderate sub-rounded stones. Pit [170075] was circular in plan with a curved base and vertical sides 0.26m deep. It contained a single deliberate backfill of dark brown clay with occasional angular stones and sub-rounded stones and frequent charcoal inclusions. An assemblage of pottery comprising 21 sherds of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of the pit alongside two small lithics.

Trench 443 (Illus. 78, 84)

Three features were recorded within Trench 443, comprising two ditches and a single furrow. These features did not correspond with any cropmarks or geophysical anomalies. Ditch [167035] at the southern end of the trench, was orientated east to west. It was 1.33m wide and 0.11m deep, had an irregular profile and uneven base and contained a single mid-brown clay fill. Ditch [167035] was probably a furrow. Ditch [167033] was located 6m to the north of Ditch [167035] and was aligned north-west to south-east. It had a V-shaped profile and measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular and rounded stones. The ditch was

truncated by Ditch [167031] which was aligned on the same orientation as [167033] and could indicate a recut of the earlier ditch. It had a broad U-shaped profile and measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular and rounded stones. A fragment of undiagnostic CBM was recovered from the fill.

Trench 445 (Illus. 83)

A pit and a ditch were recorded within the trench. Pit [168070] was circular in plan and measured 0.56m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It contained a mid-grey silty clay with frequent angular and moderate rounded stone inclusions. Ditch [168085] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and a curved base and sides. It measured 0.78m wide, 0.2m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-orange silty clay with frequent angular and rounded stone inclusions and a single fragment of prehistoric pottery.

Trench 447 (Illus. 76)

Within the northern half of the trench a single pit was recorded. Pit [170108] was circular in plan and had a broad shallow U-shaped profile. It measured 0.81m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It contained three fills. The basal fill comprised a 0.06m thick layer of heat affected brown clay. Overlying this was a thin black clay layer up to 0.03m thick, with frequent large charcoal inclusions. The upper fill consisted of a 0.12m thick layer of dark brown clay with moderate, small, charcoal inclusions. Given the nature of the fills it is probable that it had been a small fire pit. No finds were recovered.

Trench 448 (Illus. 76)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [170079] was aligned north-east to south-west and had an irregular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.43m deep and contained a light brown clay (170080) with occasional angular stone inclusions.

Trench 449 (Illus. 76)

Three features were recorded within the southern end of Trench 449. Ditch [168026] had a curvilinear shape in plan and was aligned roughly north-east to south-west. It measured 1.17m wide and 0.7m deep. In section, it had steep almost vertical sides with a flattish base. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with moderate angular stones and frequent iron panning. The ditch was truncated by Pit [168022] which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.4m long, 0.26m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained a single fill comprising a mottled red layer of clay with undiagnostic fragments of CBM mixed into the fill. To the south of these features was a single, east to west aligned furrow [168024]. It measured 2.9m wide and 0.2m deep.

Trench 451 (Illus. 79)

Within Trench 451 three features were recorded, comprising a ditch, a pit, and a probable natural spread. These features do not correspond with any previously identified features from the geophysical survey. Towards the southern end of the trench was Ditch [168010] which was orientated north-east to south-west. It was 0.92m wide and 0.3m deep and had a broad shallow U-shaped

profile with a flattish base. It contained a single mid-grey silt with moderate to occasional angular and rounded stones. Approximately 16m to the north of Ditch [168010] was a mid-grey silty spread [168021] up to 0.14m thick. The relationship between this spread and Pit [168011], located on the northern edge of the spread is unclear. Pit [168011] measured 0.13m wide and 0.16m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single dark black silt fill with occasional small angular stones and frequent charcoal flecks. Several small fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill.

Trench 455

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [167029] comprised a steep 'v' shaped profile. It measured 0.16m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay (167030) with occasional angular stone inclusions.

Trench 463

Two ditches were recorded within Trench 463 and did not correspond to any previously identified features. A series of three parallel, north-west to south-east linear features had been identified by geophysical survey, but no trace of these was recorded within the trench. The earliest of the ditches [170115], was aligned north to south. Owing to truncation by Ditch [170113, 170111] the full length of the ditch was not observed. It measured 0.59m wide and 0.21m deep, had a shallow U-shaped profile and contained a single fill.

Two slots were dug across Ditch [170113, 170117], which was orientated roughly south-east before turning to the east where it terminated. It measured c. 5.0m long and up to 1.1m wide and in both excavated slots it was found to have a stepped U-shaped profile. Across its length it contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional chalk inclusions.

Trench 464 (illus. 85)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [170124] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile and steep, 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay (170125) with moderate angular stone inclusions. Ditch [170126] was aligned with a regular profile and a curved base and sides. It contained a mid-brown silty clay (174007) with occasional angular stone and frequent charcoal inclusions.

Trench 466

A total of three ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [167056] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile and a curved base and sides. It measured 0.49m wide and 0.21m deep and contained a sterile dark brown silty loam. Ditch [167058] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and steep 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.43m wide and 0.26m deep and contained a mid-orange silty clay with occasional rounded stone inclusions. Five fragments of Medieval/Post-Medieval roof tile were recovered from this deposit. Finally, Ditch [168109] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile. It measured 0.51m wide and 0.25m deep

and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-grey clayey silt with frequent angular and rounded stone inclusions.

Trench 468

A total of three ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [168113] was aligned east to west with a regular profile and steep 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.65m wide, 0.4m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-grey silty clay (168114) with moderate angular and rounded stone inclusions. Ditch [174003] was aligned east to west with a regular profile and flat base. It measured 0.25m wide, 0.2m deep and contained a dark brown silty clay (174004) with occasional angular stone inclusions. Finally, Ditch [174005] was aligned north to south with a regular profile and vertical sides. It measured 0.25m wide, 0.26m deep and contained a mid-brown fine sandy clay (174006) with occasional angular stone inclusions.

Trench 471 (illus. 80)

A single ditch [170102] was located in the approximate centre of Trench 471, where it corresponded to a north-west to south-east geophysical anomaly, possibly the remains of a medieval or post-medieval field boundary. A single section was dug across this ditch. It had a regular V-shaped profile with a flat base. It measured 0.76m wide and 0.38m deep. It contained three fills. The basal fill comprised a 0.22m thick layer of dark black, loose clay with frequent charcoal inclusions and was probably a deliberate dump of material. Overlying this was a 0.22m thick layer of mottled brown clay. Moderate quantities of charcoal were recorded within the fill suggesting it was also probably a deliberately dumped layer. Above this was a 0.12m thick layer of mid-brown clay with moderate quantities of charcoal. Clay pipe fragments were recovered from the fill suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date for the ditch.

The upper fills of the ditch were truncated by a north-west to south-east land drain [170106]. The cut, 0.12m deep, contained a single mid-brown clay which had infilled the feature following the removal of the land drain. This contained a mixture of lithics, Post-Medieval/Medieval glass and coal.

Trench 473

A single ditch was recorded within the western half of Trench 473. Ditch [170018] was curvilinear in plan and broadly orientated north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile with a flat base. It measured 0.91m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 478 (illus. 86)

A total of four ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [168090] comprised a regular profile and flat base. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a mottled grey silty clay (168091) with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions. Ditch [168092] had a regular profile and flat base. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.21m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mottled brown silty clay (168093) with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions. Ditch [168094] was

comprised a regular profile. It measured 0.32m wide and 0.14m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mottled brown silty clay (168095) with occasional angular and rounded stone inclusions. Finally, Ditch [168096] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and flat base. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.16m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-orange silty clay (168097) with occasional rounded and angular stone inclusions.

Trench 480

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [168115] was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.02m in diameter, 0.31 deep and contained a mid-grey silty clay.

Trench 484 (Illus. 80)

A single north-west to south-east linear was recorded in Trench 484 which corresponded to a north-west to south-east geophysical anomaly (and the previously recorded ditch section in Trench 471 above). Ditch [168065] measured 1.18m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping edges and a flattish base. It contained two fills; the basal fill comprised a 0.5 thick layer of mottled grey clay with moderate angular and rounded stones, along with rare fragments of CBM. The upper fill consisted of a 0.19m thick layer of dark black silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and four sherds of modern pottery. This ditch, as in the case of the ditch recorded in Trench 471, probably represents a medieval or post-medieval field boundary.

Trench 493 (Illus. 78)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [167046] was aligned north-west to south-east and had a curved base and sides. It measured 0.8m wide, 0.22m deep and contained a mid-orange silty clay. Ditch [168111] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and flat base. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled sterile mid-orange silty clay.

Trench 494 (Illus. 86)

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [166068] was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.0m in diameter and 0.7m in depth. It contained a basal light brown silty clay (166069) overlain by a secondary dark brown silty clay (166070).

Trench 497 (Illus. 87)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [167054] was aligned north-west to south-east with steep 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.74m wide, 0.36m deep and contained a dumped layer of mid-orange silty clay with rare metal inclusions.

Trench 501

A single ditch was recorded within the eastern half of the trench. Ditch [170096] was curvilinear in plan and aligned north-east to south-west. It had a regular broad U-shaped profile with a flattish

base. It measured 0.66m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained a single mid-red silt with rare sub-rounded stones and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 509

A total of two pits were recorded in the trench. Pit [167048] was circular in plan with vertical sides, 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m in depth. It contained a mid-orange silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit [167050] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.54m in diameter and 0.19m in depth. It contained a light orange silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 521

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [170121] was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.0m in length, 1.2m in width and 0.59m in depth. It contained a mid-brown clay.

Trench 524 (Illus. 88)

A pit and a ditch were recorded in the trench. Pit [166071] was circular in plan and measured 2.0m in diameter and 0.4m in depth. It contained a mid-brown silty clay. Ditch [168107] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile. It measured 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-grey silty clay.

Trench 526 (Illus. 88)

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [166073] was sub-circular in plan and measured 5m in length, 2m in width and 1.1m in depth. It contained a mid-brown silty clay.

Trench 527 (Illus. 89, 90)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [169330] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 0.9m wide, 0.23m deep and contained a mid-grey fine sandy silt. Ditch [169332] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 1.2m wide, 0.31m deep and contained a mid-brown fine sandy silt.

Trench 528

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [169334] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 0.82m wide, 0.39m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 530

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [168098] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.56m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.16m in depth. It contained a deliberately backfilled black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Trench 532

A single sub-circular pit [170094] was recorded at the western edge of the trench. It had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 0.67m long, 0.56m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single mid-black silt with frequent charcoal suggestive of in-situ burning. A small quantity of magnetised gravels was recorded from the fill, but the nature of this pit was unclear.

The previously identified north-west to south-east linear was not recorded in the trench or in Trench 546 to the north.

Trench 535

A single sub-circular cremation pit was recorded roughly at the centre of the trench along its western edge. Cremation pit [166008] had an irregular U-shaped profile and measured 0.36m long, 0.38m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single, dark black silty fill with frequent bone flecks. It is possible that this pit was the remains of a cremation burial. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Trench 538 (Illus. 90)

A pit and a ditch were recorded in the trench. Pit [168083] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.54m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.16m in depth. It contained a deliberately backfilled mid-orange clayey silt. Ditch [168081] was aligned east to west with a regular profile. It measured 0.54m wide, 0.12m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled dark orange clayey silt.

Trench 543 (Illus. 89)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [168117] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile. It measured 0.65m wide, 0.25m deep and contained a mid-grey silty clay. Ditch [169336] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 0.89m wide, 0.19m deep and contained a light brown silty clay.

Trench 544 (Illus. 89)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [168100] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile. It measured 1.03m wide, 0.39m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mottled grey clayey silt. Ditch [168105] had a regular profile. It measured 0.53m wide, 0.16m deep and contained a dumped layer of dark orange silty fine sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Trench 550 (Illus. 90)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [167044] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and steep 'v' shaped sides. It measured 1.05m wide, 0.9m deep and contained a mid-orange silty clay.

Trench 553

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [174001] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and measured 0.58m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.24m in depth. It contained a dumped layer of mid-orange silt with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 557 (Illus. 89)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [169210] was aligned north-east to south-west with an irregular profile. It measured 0.47m wide, 0.1m deep and contained a mid-grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal and rare bone and pottery inclusions.

Trench 571

At the western end of the trench was a single pit [170092] which had a broad U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides. It measured 1.67m long, 0.78m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill with frequent charcoal inclusions possibly derived from a deliberate dump of material. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 587

A single pit [168028] was recorded within the trench. It had a steep sided, U-shaped profile with a flattish base and measured 0.63m long, 0.23m wide and 0.15m deep. It contained a single dark black clay fill with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional to rare rounded and angular stones. A small quantity of magnetised gravels was recovered from the fill.

Trench 2734

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [158008] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile. It measured 1.1m wide, 0.37m deep and contained a deliberately backfilled mid-brown clay.

Trench 2746

Located roughly in the middle of Trench 2746 was a single north-west to south-east ditch [160027]. It had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single mid-brown silt with occasional chalk inclusions. No finds were noted within the fill.

No evidence of the north-east to south-west geophysical anomaly was recorded in the trench.

Trench 2768

Located approximately in the centre of Trench 2768 was a single circular pit [157001]. This had a shallow U-shaped profile with an uneven base and measured 0.24m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single dark brown silty fill with occasional burnt bone. Unstratified sherds of Roman CBM, including fragments from an imbrex and possible flue tile, were recovered from the trench.

Trench 2769 (Illus. 75)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [160007] was aligned north-west to south-east with an irregular profile. It measured 1.12m wide, 0.29m deep and contained a mid-brown fine sandy clay. Ditch [160009] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 0.54m wide, 0.18m deep and contained a mid-brown coarse sandy clay.

Trench 2787 (Illus. 81)

Two features were recorded within Trench 2787 which corresponded to a previously identified curvilinear feature from the geophysical survey. Other recorded features include a paleochannel spread, (160050), which was cored to a depth of 0.7m. Ditch [160051] was aligned north to south and had a regular U-shaped profile. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.48m deep. It contained two fills; the basal fill comprised a mid-grey silt 0.18m thick, while above this was a deposit of light orange silt 0.3m thick. From this fill 58 sherds of late Iron Age / early Roman pottery were recovered along with six sherds of late Bronze Age/ early iron Age pottery. Included among the late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery sherds were multiple examples of fine grog-tempered jars.

The upper fill of the ditch was truncated by Ditch [160054] which ran on the same alignment as Ditch [160051] and is probably a recut. Ditch [160054] had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 1.35m wide and 0.54m deep. It contained two fills. The basal fill comprised a single mid-brown silty fill with moderate angular and rounded stones, 0.15m thick. Above this was a layer of mid-orange silt 0.24m thick overlain by a 0.28m thick layer of light grey clay. A small assemblage of 36 sherds of late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery was recovered from this layer.

Trench 2788 (Illus. 81)

Two features were recorded at the southern edge of Trench 2788. Neither of the recorded features corresponded to any previously identified features. No evidence for the previously identified north-east to south-west linear anomaly was recorded. The southernmost feature, Ditch [170100], was aligned roughly east to west. It had a regular U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill with moderate angular stones and rare charcoal flecks.

Just to the north of Ditch [170100] was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch [170098]. It had a shallow, irregular profile with an uneven base. It measured 1.04m wide and 0.08m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional small angular stones and rare charcoal inclusions. Two fragments of undiagnostic CBM were recovered from the fill.

Trench 2790 (Illus. 81)

A single feature was recorded within Trench 2790 which corresponded to a previously identified west to east linear anomaly. The curvilinear feature, identified on the geophysical survey, was not found within the trench. Ditch [168036] had a shallow broad U-shaped profile and measured 1.32m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a mid-brown silt with occasional sub-angular stones. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Trench 2791 (Illus. 81)

Four features recorded within Trench 2791. Just to the south of the trench was a north-east to south-west geophysical anomaly, but none of the recorded features appear to relate to this. At the western edge of the trench was Ditch [158119], aligned north to south with a regular profile and flat base, and measuring 1.08m in width and 0.19m in depth. It contained a light brown clayey silt (158120) with rare charcoal and bone and occasional pottery

inclusions. The trench also contained ditch [158121], also aligned north to south with an irregular profile, flat base and curved sides. It measured 2.87m in width and 0.33m in depth and contained a basal brown clay (158122) and a secondary mottled brown clay (158123). Both contained rare sub-angular stone, charcoal and pottery inclusions with (158123) also containing rare animal bone inclusions. A third ditch [168030] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and a curved base and sides. It measured 0.43m in width and 0.1m in depth and contained a mid-brown silt (168031) with rare angular stone, charcoal and pottery inclusions. Finally, ditch [168032] was aligned north-east to south-west, with an irregular profile and a curved base and sides. It measured 0.53m in width and 0.25m in depth and contained a light brown fine sandy silt (168033) with occasional angular stone and rare charcoal inclusions.

LAND PARCEL P/118.1

Sixty-seven trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.1, of these, trenches 1416, 2667, 2859, 2867 and 2957 contained no archaeological features.

The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 86340 17588. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified a series of isolated linear anomalies. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

A small number of Assets identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 *A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*) were present within Land Parcel P/118.1. Assets 493 (medieval findspot), 497 (cropmarks of a ring ditch, pit, linear feature), 513 (early medieval findspot), 514 (post-medieval findspot), 515 (Roman findspot), 516 (Roman findspot), 530 (post-medieval findspot) and 535 (post-medieval findspot) were located in the eastern and central areas of the Land Parcel. These were identified as being of negligible or low value.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/118.1 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till, River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel and Alluvium – clay, sand, sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/118.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.18m and 0.4m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.05m and 0.32m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 0.9m below ground level and ranged from a mid-orange gravel in Trench 1404, a mid-orange clay in trenches 2665, 2935, 2936, 2938, 2941, 2944, 2949, 2950, 2954, 2956, a mid-brown fine sand in trenches 2937, 2939, 2964, 2975, 2978, a mid-brown clay in trenches 2942, 2945, 2948, 2957, 2958, 2963, 2965, 2968, 2969, 2970, 2979, 2981 and mid orange clay & mid grey fine sand in Trench 2943. Almost no modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches except for the occasional field drain.

Trench 1403 (Illus. 91)

Two pits were identified in trench 1403.

Pit [163179] was located in the middle of the trench and measures 0.23m in depth and 1.2m in length, however, its full extent is obscured by the limits of the trench on its the north edge. [163179] presents as sub-circular in plan and was naturally infilled by a mid-brown sandy silt. It had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides. Function and date are not known.

Pit [163177] is sub-circular in plan and contained a single dumped layer (163178) of mid-brown fine sandy silt where a fragment of Early Bronze Age pottery with parallel lines of fingernail decoration on its surface was recovered. The pit was located on the west end of the trench and measured 0.13m deep and 0.50m in length – though its full extent was obscured by the north edge of the trench. Pit [163177] had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides and may have functioned as a waste disposal pit.

Trench 1404 (Illus. 94)

Trench 1404 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch, which corresponds with the targeted anomaly, was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162259] was positioned in the north-eastern half of Trench 1404 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.7m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 2666 (Illus. 93)

Trench 2666 contained multiple archaeological features including four pits [164197], [164198], [164202], [164204], two post holes [165200], [164207] and a ditch [164209]. The pits and post hole were clustered towards the east end of the trench with the ditch being located on the west end.

Pit [164202] had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It also had a diameter of 0.91m and a depth of 0.33m. It was deliberately backfilled mottled grey fine sandy clay which contained moderate amounts of charcoal and a single fragment of pottery.

The full extent of pit [164204] was obscured by the north edge of trench 2666. The pit had an irregular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.84m in diameter and 0.26m deep. It was deliberately backfilled with a mid-grey fine sandy clay which contained a single fragment of pottery.

Pit [164198] had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It was deliberately backfilled with a dark-grey clayey fine sand which contained numerous fragments of pottery. The pit measured 0.81m in diameter and was 0.32m deep.

Pit [164197] had an irregular profile with a curved base and sides. It is sub-circular in plan and was infilled by mottled orange silty clay (161008) and mottled grey coarse sandy clay (164206) which contained Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery sherds and heavily abraded fragments for CBM. This feature likely functioned as a post hole.

Post hole [164200] was sub-circular in plan and had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measures 0.30m in depth and 0.27m in diameter. [164200] was deliberately backfilled with a mottled grey fine sandy clay which contained moderate amounts of charcoal.

Post hole [164207] is the most western of the discreet features identified in trench 2666. It is the third in a line of post holes with [164197] and [164200] on a northeast to southwest alignment. It had a curved base and sides with a regular profile that is obscured by the north edge of the trench. It contained a single fill of mid-grey fine sandy clay and measured 0.23m in depth and 0.40m in length.

Ditch [164209] was aligned north to south had a regular profile with a curved base and sides and functioned as a field boundary. It was naturally infilled with dark brown clayey fine sand which contained Medieval pottery and a silver half-groat coin of Edward III (treaty B series) minted in London in 1361-69 (SF 16403). [164209] measured 1.22m wide and 0.70m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 2935 (Illus. 95)

Ditch [165385] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2935 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4.2m, was 1.95m wide and 0.75m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit.

Trench 2936 (Illus. 95)

A modern ditch and possible paleochannel were recorded within the trench.

Possible Paleochannel [165395] was positioned in the western side of Trench 2936 on a general north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 9.3m wide and 1.13m deep. This channel was augured across its profile to determine its depositional sequence. It was filled by a light-grey clay deposit (165396), a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165397) and a light-grey clay deposit (165398).

Trench 2938 (Illus. 95)

Ditch [162286] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.83m wide and 0.13m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clayey sand fill, with no finds.

Trench 2940 (Illus. 95)

Trench 2940 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench, which broadly corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [165383] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2940 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 2.6m wide and 0.63m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 2942 (Illus. 96)

Ditch [164221] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2942 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.27m, was 1.6m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit.

Trench 2944 (Illus. 97)

Ditch [162268] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2944 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit.

Trench 2945 (Illus. 97)

Ditch [162261] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2945 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1.12m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 2948 (Illus. 98)

Pit [165391] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2948 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.33m by 0.45m and was 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark-grey fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2952 (Illus. 96)

A ditch and a paleochannel were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165406] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2952 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 0.76m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit.

Paleochannel [165408] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2952 on a broad north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was at least 13m wide and was un-excavated. It was filled by a light-grey clay deposit.

Trench 2957 (Illus. 98)

Ditch [163201] was situated in the centre of Trench 2957 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.45m, was 1.45m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light-grey clay deposit.

Trench 2961 (Illus. 99)

Possible ditch [164215] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2961 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.7m, was 1.3m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled orange fine sand deposit.

Trench 2964 (Illus. 100)

Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [163205] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2964 and was sub-circular plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.4m by 1.1m, but continued east and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.37m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid-orange silt deposit. Three fragments of late medieval to post-medieval peg tile were recovered from the fill of this pit.

Ditch [163203] cut Pit [163205] in the eastern end of Trench 2964 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.55m wide and was 0.5m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-yellow silt deposit. Fragments of brick, medieval to post-medieval roofing tile, and a fragment of residual Roman tegula were recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Ditch [163207] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2964 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.4m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 2972 (Illus. 101)

Paleochannel [164231] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2972 on a general north to south alignment. It had recorded dimensions of 2m by 13m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.74m deep. This channel was not excavated by hand, but a number of auger holes were undertaken across its profile which recorded a silty clay and sandy gravel alluvial deposit.

Trench 2975 (Illus. 102)

Ditch [165377] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2975 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.3m, was 0.65m wide and 0.15m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 2977 (Illus. 101)

Pit [164226] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2977 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.88m by 0.53m and was 0.11m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2978 (Illus. 101)

Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162330] was positioned in the western side of Trench 2978 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by light-grey clay deposit.

Pit [162332] was situated in the western half of Trench 2978 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.54m by 0.45m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light-grey clay deposit.

Ditch [164229] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2978 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit.

Trench 2980 (Illus. 102)

Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163191] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 2980 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.8m and was 1m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [163193] was positioned in the western side of Trench 2980 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It visible in the trench for a length of 3.3m, was 1.5m wide and 0.7m deep. It had a stepped profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-yellow silt deposit.

Trench 2981 (Illus. 102)

Trench 2981 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164217] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2981 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 2m wide and 0.6m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled brown clay deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/118.2

Eight trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.2, two of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1418, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424 and 1426 contained no archaeology.

The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 86333 17959. This Land Parcel did not contain any identified geophysical anomalies and as such no trenches were targeted. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/118.2 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel and Alluvium – clay, sand, sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/118.2 was

arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.2m and 0.33m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.05m and 0.32m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.4m and 1m below ground level and comprised a mid to dark brown clay deposit. Almost no modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches except for the occasional field drain.

Trench 1420 (Illus. 103)

Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165446] was situated in the eastern end of Trench 1420 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.3m, was 0.92m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit.

Ditch [165448] was located just to the west of Ditch [165446] on a perpendicular north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1425 (Illus. 104)

Two pits, one of which was modern, and a ditch were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [178114] was situated in the western end of Trench 1425 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 0.68m, was 0.77m wide and 0.25m deep. The full dimensions of this feature were not recorded as it was truncated by later pit [178107]. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit.

Pit [178107] was located in the western end of Trench 1425, cutting Ditch [178114], and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.4m by 2.3m, but continued north and west beyond the trench limit, and was 1m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (178108) and a light brown clay deposit (178113).

LAND PARCEL P/118.3

Ten trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.3, three of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1758, 2668, 2669 contained no archaeological features.

The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR 586926 218664. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified linear anomalies. Only Trench 1754 of the trenches reported targeted one of these, a linear cropmark. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

A small number of Assets identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 *A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*) were

present within Land Parcel P/118.3. Assets 618 (post-medieval findspot), 619 (Roman findspot), 627 (unknown findspot), 628 (Roman to early medieval findspot), 629 (Iron Age stater) and 631 (Roman to early medieval findspot) were located across the Land Parcel and were identified as being of negligible value.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/118.3 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/118.3 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.2m and 0.30m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.15m and 0.23m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.5m and 1.m below ground level and was predominantly a mid-brown clay silt. Trenches 1750, 1754 and 2668 recorded a variation in this geological subsoil which comprised a mid-brown fine sand. Trenches 1763, 1764, 1765 and 1775, located in the western and central areas of the Land Parcel, recorded a colluvial horizon. This consisted of a mid-brown fine sand in Trench 1763, a light grey silt in Trench 1764, a mid-brown clay in Trenches 1765 and 1775, between 0.3 and 0.6m thick. In Trench 1763 the geological subsoil was not reached as it was sealed by an extensive layer of colluvium. Almost no modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches except for the occasional field drain.

Trench 1754 (Illus. 105)

Trench 1754 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.3 and was targeted on a cropmark. Three ditches were recorded within this trench, one of which may have corresponded broadly to the targeted cropmark.

Ditch [152252] was positioned in the southwestern half of Trench 1754 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 9.1m, was 0.93m wide and 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit (1522530).

Ditch [152254] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1754 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.4m wide and 0.26m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit (152255).

Ditch [153180] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1754, cutting the northeastern end of Ditch [152252], on a northwest-southeast alignment. It ran parallel to Ditch [152254] being located approximately 8.6m apart. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.55m wide and 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (153181). A single fragment of Roman imbrex was recovered from this fill. Although the location does not match precisely, this ditch may correspond with the targeted cropmark.

LAND PARCEL P/118.4

Three hundred and twenty one trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.4,

The Land Parcel was located at the eastern central area of the Proposed Scheme, centred on NGR 587244 218215. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified linear anomalies. Trenches 1496 and 1502 were targeted on linear geophysical anomalies and the general area in close proximity to the Kelvedon Warrior burial.

Trenches 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1448, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1459, 1462, 1463, 1466, 1469, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1482, 1483, 1488, 1489, 1490, , 1491, 1492, 1493, 1497, 1498, 1503, 1504, 1510, 1512, 1513, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1527, 1535, 1537, 1546, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1558, 1561, 1567, 1568, 1571, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1591, 1592, 1595, 1600, 1601, 1603, 1606, 1612, 1617, 1618, 1620, 1622, 1623, 1627, 1634, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1640, 1643, 1649, 1650, 1652, 1655, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1667, 1669, 1670, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1693, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1704, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1719, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1739, 1740, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749 contained no archaeology.

A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

A small number of Cultural Heritage Assets identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment) were present within Land Parcel P/118.4. Assets 586 (medieval findspot), 593 (post-medieval findspot), 602 (early medieval findspot), 607 (post-medieval findspot), 616 (post-medieval findspot), and 630 (post-medieval findspot) were located in the western area of the Land Parcel. Assets 638 (early medieval findspot) and 639 (early medieval findspot) were located centrally within the Land Parcel and Assets 659 (post-medieval findspot) and 664 (post-medieval findspot) were located in the eastern area of the Land Parcel. These were all identified as being of negligible significance within the Desk Based Assessment.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/118.4 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till, areas of River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel, and very small areas of Glaciofluvial Deposits, Mid Pleistocene – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/118.4 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.07m and 0.28m thick and comprised grass and silty clay. It overlay a 0.01m to 0.19m thick mid-brown clay subsoil. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.2m and 1m below ground level and predominantly comprised a mid-orange brown, silty clay with occasional to moderate small stones. Trenches 1464, 1467, 1468, 1474, 1484, 1486, 1490, 1503, 1511, 1513, 1514, 1519, 1522, 1524, 1529, 1530, 1536, and 1704 recorded a variation in the geological subsoil with comprised a mid-brown fine and coarse sand. Trench 1465 comprised a gravel geological subsoil. No modern truncation was encountered within these trenches.

Trench 1436 (Illus. 121)

Trench 1436 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A single pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [163137] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1436 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 4m by 3m, but continued north, west and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.77m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light blue clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (163138) and a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (163139). A single sherd of late Iron Age-early Roman grog tempered pottery, a small assemblage of formless fragments of undated fired clay and two flint flakes dating to the late Bronze Age or Iron Age was recovered from fill (163138) along with a single fragment of heavily abraded undiagnostic CBM and two fragments of formless undated fired clay recovered from fill (163139). An assemblage of heavily fragmented cattle-size limb bone and indeterminate pieces was recovered from this pit.

Trench 1437 (Illus. 121)

Trench 1437 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A possible ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164154] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1437 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.62m wide and 0.22m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (164155).

Trench 1438 (Illus. 122)

Trench 1438 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified in the area of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponded to the anomaly.

Ditch [165292] was positioned in the eastern half Trench 1438 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.45m, was 0.63m wide and 0.36m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165295).

Trench 1440 (Illus. 122)

Trench 1440 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A quarry pit and two other pits were recorded within the trench.

Quarry Pit [163154] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1440 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.4m by 3m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.44m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mottled brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (163155).

Possible Pit [163156] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1440 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.2m by 1m but continued both north and south beyond the trench

limit and was 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (163157) and a light-yellow coarse sand deposit (163158). A single fragment of heavily abraded red brick, dated generally to the post-medieval to modern period and a small assemblage of undated, formless fragments of fired clay were recovered from fill (163157).

Possible Pit [163159] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1440 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2m by 2m but continued both north and south beyond the trench limit and was 0.8m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mottled brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (163160).

Trench 1442 (Illus. 121)

Trench 1442 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163102] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1442 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.8m, was 1.24m wide and 0.62m deep. It had a stepped, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (163103). A single sherd of possible Roman flue tile was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1444 (Illus. 121)

Trench 1444 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [163104] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1444 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.5m by 2.3m, but continued east and west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.5m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (163105).

Trench 1446

Trench 1446 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165299] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1446 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.98m wide and 0.32m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165300).

Trench 1449 (Illus. 123)

Trench 1449 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162081] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1449 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.96m, was 1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162082).

Ditch [162083] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1449 on broadly north-west to south-east alignment, but marginally different from Ditch [162081] to the south. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 1.15m wide and 0.43m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (162084).

Trench 1450 (Illus. 123)

Trench 1450 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit and possible ditch were recorded within the trench

Pit [162228] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1450 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1m by 1m continued beyond the trench limit and was 0.4m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (162229).

Possible Ditch [162226] was positioned in the western end of Trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.5m, was 2.8m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162227).

Trench 1454 (Illus. 124)

Trench 1454 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164156] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1454 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.68m, was 0.8m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown gravel deposit (164157).

Trench 1458 (Illus. 125)

Trench 1458 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162124] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1458 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1.54m wide and 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (162125). Two fragments of undated, formless fired clay were recovered was this fill.

Trench 1460 (Illus. 123)

Trench 1460 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A large pond feature was recorded within the trench.

Pond feature [144082] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1460 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 10m by 2m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was at least 0.44m deep. It was filled by a series of mottled brown clay deposits which were water lain in nature (144083).

Trench 1461 (Illus. 123)

Trench 1461 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A probably natural feature was recorded within the trench.

Probable natural feature [163082] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1461 and was irregular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.2m by 0.62m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.29m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (163083).

Trench 1464 (Illus. 126)

Trench 1464 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches and pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164158] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1464 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was between 1.4m and 2.1m wide, and 0.34m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit (164159).

Pit [164162] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1464 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.28m by 0.4m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.16m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit (164163).

Ditch [164164] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1464 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.36m, was 1.5m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit (164165).

Trench 1465 (Illus. 126)

Trench 1465 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch and a possible pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165307] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1465 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.05m, with a terminus at the eastern end, was 0.5m wide and 0.14m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light grey gravel deposit (165308).

Possible large pit [165302] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1465 and appeared to be sub-rectangular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.2m by 2.1m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-orange coarse sand deposit (165303).

Trench 1467 (Illus. 124)

Trench 1467 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [164160] was situated at the southern end of Trench 1467 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.83m by 1.5m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.57m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (164161). Recovered from this fill was a prismatic blade and two blade-like flakes in a good or only slightly chipped condition and which can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic.

Trench 1468 (Illus. 124)

Trench 1468 was in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162219] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1468 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.84m, was 0.45m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162220).

Ditch [162221] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1468 and cut the northwest end of Ditch [162219], on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.88m, was 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162222).

Trench 1470 (Illus. 124)

Trench 1470 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [162129] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1470 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.88m by 1.22m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.33m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162130).

Trench 1471 (Illus. 125)

Trench 1471 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches and a possible trackway were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162103] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1471 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.58m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark clay deposit (162104).

Possible trackway [162105] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1471 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 2.2m wide and was between 0.1m and 0.2m deep. Two deeper linear 'ruts' were recorded within the wider cut, which were set 1.2m apart. The cut had a regular profile with steep sides into the 'ruts' with the base being convex. It was filled by a mid-brown compacted gravel deposit (162106) interpreted as a surface.

Ditch [165257] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1471 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.22m and was 1.51m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (165258), a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (165259) and a dark grey clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (165260). A fragment of heavily abraded, undiagnostic fragments of CBM, and three fragments of roof tile, broadly dated to the post-medieval period, were recovered from fill (165260). A single rabbit bone was also recovered from this ditch.

Trench 1472 (Illus. 125)

Trench 1472 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A large quarry pit or pond was recorded within the trench.

Quarry pit/pond [163152] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1472 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 3.1m by 2.7m, but continued north, west, and south beyond the trench limit, and was at least 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (163153). The feature was hand augured to complete the depositional sequence within, which recorded a series of silty clay deposits.

Trench 1473 (not illustrated)

Trench 1473 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A single pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [163071] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1473 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.48m by 0.7m and was 0.19m deep and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (163072).

Trench 1474 (Illus. 127)

Trench 1474 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A small pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [162079] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1474 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.84m by 0.46m and was 0.08m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (162080).

Trench 1478 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1478 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162202] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1478 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.64m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (162203).

Trench 1479 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1479 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch and possible posthole were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165317] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1479 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.45m, was 1.05m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (165318).

Possible posthole [165319] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1479 and was set within a circular cut. This feature measured 0.59m by 0.88m and was 0.31m deep. It was filled by a dark black silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (165320). During excavation, the feature was initially thought to represent a cremation as it contained burnt bone. However, the morphology of this burnt bone is thought to resemble broken animal bone remains. Also recovered from this fill was tiny, weathered and burnt fragments of lava stone quern, dated broadly to the Roman to medieval period. A minimally worked flint core and a flake, the former possibly being of later Bronze Age or Iron age date, and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint was also recovered from fill (165320).

Trench 1480 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1480 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches and pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165324] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1480 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (165325).

Pit [165326] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1480 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.37m by 0.53m and was 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (165327).

Ditch [165328] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1480 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It visible in the trench for a length of 2.8m, was 0.44m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (165329).

Trench 1481 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1481 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A possible ditch or natural feature was recorded within the trench.

Possible Ditch [162208] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1481 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.99m, was 0.79m wide and 0.11m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162209).

Trench 1484 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1484 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [163143] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1484 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.75m by 1m and was 0.48m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (163144).

Trench 1485 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1485 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165135] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1485 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, was 1.6m wide and 0.47m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-orange coarse sand deposit (165316).

Trench 1486 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1486 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163148] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1486 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.62m, with a terminus at the southern end, was 0.98m wide and 0.25m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (163149).

Trench 1487 (Illus. 128)

Trench 1487 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies and a linear cropmark. A modern ditch, which corresponded to the targeted cropmark, and a pit was recorded within the trench. No evidence for the two linear geophysical anomalies was recorded within the trench.

Modern Ditch [162213] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1487 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.64m wide and unexcavated. It was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (162214).

Pit [162215] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1487 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.49m by 0.73m and was 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid brown clay deposit (162216). Two sherds of undiagnostic grog-tempered late Iron Age-early Roman pottery was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1491 (Illus. 129)

Trench 1491 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. A ditch, which may have corresponded with one of the targeted anomalies, and a cremation were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165284] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1491 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.38m, was 1.47m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (165285).

Un-urned Cremation [165265] was cut into the centre of Ditch [165284] and was set in a sub-circular cut. It had dimensions of 1.21m by 0.41m and was 0.29m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (165266). Recovered from the fill was the fragmented remains of cremated human bone, with only 62.5g of bone larger than 10mm. This material comprised the skeletal remains of one immature individual of unknown sex. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, comprising coarse sand-tempered reduced wares and grog-tempered fabrics, dated to the early Roman period were recovered from this fill. Also recovered were two small but systematically produced blades, both possibly struck from the same core and dateable to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, along with a moderately large collection of unworked burnt flint.

Trench 1494 (Illus. 109)

Trench 1494 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A single ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163064] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1494 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (163065).

Trench 1495 (Illus. 109)

Trench 1495 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on the general location of the Kelvedon Warrior burial. A ditch and pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163060] was located in the eastern end of Trench 1495 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.7m, was 1m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (163061).

Pit [163062] was located in the western end of Trench 1495 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.44m by 0.6m, but the feature continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (163063). An assemblage of flint tempered pottery, probably from the same vessel, was recovered from the fill of this pit and was dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Trench 1496 (Illus. 130)

Trench 1496 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the general area in close proximity to the Kelvedon Warrior Burial. Two ditches were recorded within the trench which may form the continuation of the same boundary or enclosure.

Ditch [162046] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1496 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.77m, was 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162050). A single fragment of heavily abraded and undated, undiagnostic CBM was recovered from the fill.

Ditch [163057] was positioned in the norther end of Trench 1496 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.44m, was 1.3m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with of curved sides and a flat base and was filled by two mid-brown clay deposits with occasional and rare charcoal inclusions (163058 and 163059). Two sherds of sand tempered late Iron Age-early Roman pottery were recovered from fill (163058). Also recovered from the same fill were three fragments of heavily abraded CBM, two of which may have been Roman in date. Fill (163059) contained two sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 1499 (Illus. 130)

Trench 1499 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch and large quarry pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162131] was positioned in the eastern end of trench 1499 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.76m, was 0.41m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162132). The fragmented remains of the proximal half a cattle femur and distal half of a cattle humerus were recovered from the fill of the ditch.

Quarry pit [163133] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1499 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 13m by 2m, but continued north and south beyond the trench limit, and was at least 1m deep. It was filled a mid-brown clay deposit (162134), a two mid orange clay deposits (164175 and 164176).

Trench 1500 (Illus. 109)

Trench 1500 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164059] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1500 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (164060).

Trench 1501 (Illus. 109)

Trench 1501 was located in the southern central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on the general location of the Kelvedon Warrior burial. Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163046] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1501 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.8m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (163047) and

a mid-grey clay deposit (163048). A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Ditch [163043] was also positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1501, approximately 2m west of Ditch [163046], on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 1.6m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-orange silt deposit (163044) and a mid-grey clay deposit (163045). A small assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from fill (163045).

Pit [164054] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1501 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.48m and was 0.12m deep and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164055).

Trench 1502 (Illus. 130)

Trench 1502 was located in the southern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the general area in close proximity to the Kelvedon Warrior Burial. Three ditches and two pits were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163049] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1502 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (163050) and a mid-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (163051). A moderately sized assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered from fill (163051), comprising a variety of fabrics including coarse reduced sand-tempered wares, shell-tempered ware and other unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered fabrics, which suggests an early to mid-Roman date. A single fragment of heavily abraded Roman tegula was also recovered from fill (163051). Fragmented cattle bone, in a poor condition was also recovered from fill (163051).

Pit [164057] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1502 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.56m by 0.26m and was 0.05m deep. It was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (164058).

Ditch [165177] was positioned in the eastern end of trench 1502 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 0.9m, with a terminus at the northeastern end, was 0.51m wide and 0.14m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (165178).

Ditch [165179] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1502, cutting Ditch [165177], on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 0.66m wide and 0.37m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (165180). A small assemblage of Roman pottery, including coarse sand-tempered reduced wares dated to the early to mid-Roman period, were recovered from this fill. Two fragments of heavily abraded, undated and undiagnostic CBM were also recovered from the fill.

Pit [165263] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1502 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.5m by 0.37m and was 0.38m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (165264). A small assemblage of Roman pottery, including coarse sand-tempered reduced wares was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1505 (Illus. 131)

Trench 1505 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies and a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with one the targeted anomalies. No evidence for the other geophysical anomaly or the cropmark were recorded.

Ditch [165253] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1505 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1.51m wide and 0.73m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (165254) and a light orange clay deposit (165255).

Trench 1506

Trench 1506 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two ditches, two pits and a natural feature were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164069] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1506 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.1m, with a terminus at its southeastern end, was 1m wide and 0.43m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164070).

Ditch [164085] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1506 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.71m, with a terminus at its northern end, was 0.87m wide and 0.51m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (164086).

Pit [164071] was the stratigraphically earliest of two intercutting pits positioned the western end of Trench 1506. It was sub-circular in plan with recorded dimensions of 0.3m by 0.9m and was 0.14m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (164072). Cutting the eastern side was a second pit which was also sub-circular in plan [164073]. This pit had dimensions of 0.3m by 0.88m and was 0.19m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (164074).

Natural feature [164083] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1506 and was sub-circular in plan with an irregular profile. It had dimensions of 0.42m by 0.84m and was 0.21m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (164084).

Trench 1507 (Illus. 132)

Trench 1507 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two post-holes and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Post-hole [164063] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1507 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.14m by 0.2m and was 0.14m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (164064).

Pit [164065] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1507 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.9m by 1.2m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164066).

Post-hole [164067] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1507 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.15m by 0.32m and was 0.13m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164068).

Trench 1508 (Illus. 110)

Trench 1508 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/188.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A geophysical anomaly interpreted as a 'linear trend/geological variation' was identified as passing through the eastern end of the trench. A ditch and pit were recorded within this trench.

Ditch [162056] was positioned at the eastern end of Trench 1508 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.95m, was 1.09m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (162057) and a dark brown clay deposit (162058). A small assemblage of pottery dated to the middle to late Iron Age and four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill (162057). A small assemblage of fragmented animal bone was also recovered from this fill which only comprised cattle bone.

Pit [164061] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1508 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.4m by 1.54m and was 0.22m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (146062).

Trench 1509 (Illus. 110)

Trench 1509 was located in the southern central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A cropmark was identified as crossing through the northeastern part of the trench, but no equivalent feature was identified within the trench. Three ditches were recorded within this trench.

Ditches [163055] and [162053] were positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1509 on a northwest-southeast alignment running parallel alongside one another 0.32m apart. Both ditches were visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, Ditch [162053] was 1.13m wide and 0.28m deep, whilst Ditch [163055] was 1.1m wide and 0.21m deep. Ditch [162053] had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two mid brown clay deposits (162054) and (162055).

Ditch [163055] had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (163056). Two sherds of Roman pottery, one of which dated to the early to mid-Roman period, was recovered from fill (162055) of Ditch [162053]. A small assemblage of cattle and dog bone was also recovered from this fill.

Ditch [162051] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1509 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 0.6m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-yellow clay deposit (162052). A moderately sized assemblage of Roman pottery dated to the early to mid-Roman period was recovered from the fill of this ditch. A small assemblage of cattle and dog bone was also recovered from this fill.

Trench 1511 (illus. 133)

Trench 1511 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted a linear cropmark. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded with the targeted cropmark.

Ditch [164134] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1551 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.17m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (164135). This ditch corresponded with the targeted cropmark.

Ditch [164138] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1511 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1m wide and 0.42m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shape profile and was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit (164139).

Trench 1514 (illus. 133)

Trench 1514 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two pits and a ditch were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165243] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1514 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1m, was 2.23m wide and 0.48m deep. It had regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid yellow coarse sand deposit (165244).

Pit [165241] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1514, cutting Ditch [165243], and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.4m by 0.76m, by continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.3m deep. It was filled by a dark brown fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (165242).

Pit [165290] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1514 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.56m by 1.02m, but continued east beyond the trench limit, and was 0.42m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark grey coarse sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (165291). Recovered from this fill was a heavily burnt flint fragment, possibly from a core, a flake and a chip, none of which are diagnostic although the flake is suggested to be dated to the Neolithic.

Trench 1516 (Illus. 131)

Trench 1516 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A large quarry pit was recorded within the trench.

Quarry pit [171000] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1516 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 18m by 2m, but continued east, west and north beyond the trench limit, and was at least 1.35m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (171001). The depositional sequence of the pit was established by hand-auger which recorded a series of silty-clay deposits.

Trench 1517 (Illus. 110, 132)

Trench 1517 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/188.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A curvilinear geophysical anomaly and cropmark have been identified in the eastern end of the trench which appears to form a large circular feature. Three pits were recorded within the trench, one of which appears to represent the geophysical anomaly and cropmark positioned in the eastern end of the trench.

Pits [163066] and [163068] were positioned in the centre of Trench 1517 and were both sub-circular in plan. They had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.48m and 0.49m by 0.82m and were 0.15m and 0.30m deep. Pit [163066] was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (163067) and Pit [163068] was filled by a light brown clay deposit (163069).

Modern refuse Pit [163070] was positioned at the eastern end of Trench 1517 and was subcircular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.35m by 2.5m, but continued north, east and south beyond the trench limit, and was not fully excavated. This feature was not excavated and was not given a fill number.

Trench 1518 (Illus. 132, 133)

Trench 1516 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark were identified within the trench. A large modern pit [165251] was recorded within the trench which appeared to correspond with the geophysical anomaly and cropmark.

Trench 1519 (Illus. 133)

Trench 1519 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted a square cropmark feature. A possible pit was recorded within the trench. No evidence for the targeted cropmark was recorded.

Possible pit [164136] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1519 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.78m by 0.56m and was 0.7m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-yellow clay deposit (164137).

Trench 1521 (Illus. 133)

Trench 1521 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds to the targeted cropmark. No evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [162163] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1521 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep. It was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (162164). This position of this ditch corresponded with the targeted cropmark.

Ditch [162166] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1521 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162167).

Trench 1522 (Illus. 133)

Trench 1522 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the area of a series of linear and circular geophysical anomalies, one of which was positioned within the trench. Three ditches, a pit and a posthole were recorded within the trench. No evidence for the targeted geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [165273] was positioned in the southern half of 1522 on an east-west alignment. It visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.1m wide and 0.18m deep. It had an irregular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165274).

Pit [165275] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1522 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.65m and was 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165276).

Posthole [165277] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1522 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1m by 0.43m and was 0.17m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (165278).

Ditch [165279] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1522 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165280).

Ditch [165281] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1522 and was curvilinear in plan. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165282).

Trench 1523 (Illus. 133)

Trench 1523 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the area of a series of linear and circular geophysical anomalies, one of which was positioned within the trench. A pit was recorded within the trench. No evidence for the targeted anomaly was recorded.

Pit [164090] was positioned in the northeastern half of Trench 1523 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.93m by 0.63m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand with moderate charcoal inclusions (164091). Recovered from this fill was a large assemblage of 86 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Much of this material is knapping waste and debris but included blades and a piecer and is dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods.

Trench 1524 (Illus. 134)

Trench 1524 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch and two pits were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165220] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1524 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1m, with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 1m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (165221).

Pit [165222] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1524 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.6m by 0.45m and was 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (165223).

Pit [165224] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1524 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.8m by 0.5m and was 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (165225).

Trench 1526 (Illus. 134)

Trench 1526 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Three ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164075] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1526 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.64m, was 2.5m wide and 0.75m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (164078), a light-yellow clay deposit (164079), and a light grey silt deposit (164080). Fragments of heavily abraded, undiagnostic CBM and fragments of modern field drain were recovered from fill (164078).

Ditch [164076] cut the centre of Ditch [164075] on the same alignment and represents a re-cut of the same boundary. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, was 0.71m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (164081).

Ditch [164077] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1526 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.48m, was 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (164082).

Trench 1528 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1528 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A post-hole and a large possible quarry pit were recorded within the trench.

Posthole [163120] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1528 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.41m by 0.69m and was 0.34m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (163121).

Large possible pit [158185] positioned in the northern half of Trench 1528 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 11.1m by 2.1m, but continued west, north and east beyond the trench limit, and was at least 0.61m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (158186) and a mid-brown clay deposit (158187). Hand-augering was undertaken on this feature to complete the depositional sequence and recorded a series of silt and clay deposits.

Trench 1529 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1529 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the area of a series of linear and circular geophysical anomalies. Two ditches, one of which corresponds with one of the targeted anomalies, and two pits, one of which appeared to correspond with a targeted circular anomaly, were recorded within the trench.

Pit [163109] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1529 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.2m by 0.46m and was 0.16m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (163110). This pit appeared to correspond with the targeted circular geophysical anomaly.

Pit [163111] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 1529 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.43m by 1.43m and was 0.23m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit (163112).

Ditch [163113] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1529 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.2m wide and unexcavated. It was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (163114). This ditch corresponded with a targeted linear anomaly.

Ditch [163115] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1529 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.54m, was 1.22m wide and 0.31m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (163116).

Trench 1530 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1530 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the area of a series of linear and circular geophysical anomalies. Two ditches, one of which corresponds with a targeted anomaly, three postholes and four pits/post-holes were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164105] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1530 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.53m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (164106).

Ditch [164113] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 1530 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.95m, with a terminus at the northwestern end, was 0.46m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey coarse sand deposit (164114).

A cluster of three post-holes, [164107], [164109], and [164111], were positioned in close proximity in the southeastern half of Trench 1530. They were sub-circular in plan and ranged in dimension from 0.25m by 0.34m to 0.33m by 0.59m and were between 0.08m and 0.12m deep. The post-holes were filled by a similar dark grey coarse sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (164108), (164110) and (164112).

Pits/post-holes [164115], [164117], [164119], [164121] were positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1530 and were all sub-circular in plan. They ranged in dimensions from 0.36m by 0.36m to 0.49m by 0.38m and were between 0.07m and 0.22m deep. The pits/post-holes were filled by a similar mid brown fine sand deposit (164116), (164118), (164120) and (164122).

Trench 1531 (Illus. 134, 135)

Trench 1531 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Six post-holes were recorded within the trench.

Post-holes [162112], [162114], [162116], [162118], [162120] and [162122] were positioned in the centre of Trench 1531 and were all sub-circular in plan. They ranged in dimensions from 0.28m diameter to 0.45m diameter and were between 0.05m and 0.35m deep. They were filled by a similar mid brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (162113), (162115), (162117), (162119), (162121) and (162123). These post-holes were clustered in close proximity but formed no coherent alignment.

Trench 1532 (Illus. 134)

Trench 1532 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A linear cropmark was identified within the northern area of the trench. A ditch was recorded in the trench which corresponded to the linear cropmark.

Ditch [162074] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1532 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 2.54m wide and 0.52m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162075). Heavily abraded fragments of coarse orange brick, broadly dated to the post-medieval to modern period and undiagnostic CBM was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1533 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1533 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A large possible quarry pit was recorded within the trench.

Possible quarry pit [163133] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1533 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 9.7m by 2m, but continued north and south beyond the trench limit, and was at least 0.57m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (158183) and a mid-brown silt deposit (158184). A hand auger was used to complete the depositional sequence which recorded a series of silt and clay deposits.

Trench 1534 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1534 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark were identified to passing through the trench. Two ditches, one of which was modern and corresponded with the linear anomaly, and a natural feature were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164147] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1534 on a north-west to south -east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.77m, with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 0.94m wide and 0.34m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164148).

Natural feature [164152] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1534 and was irregular in plan. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.64m, was 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (164153).

Modern Ditch [164149] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1534 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.39m, was at least 1m wide and remained unexcavated.

Trench 1536 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1536 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted the area of a series of linear geophysical anomalies and cropmarks. Five pits and three ditches, one of which corresponds with the targeted anomaly, were recorded within the trench.

Pit [164099] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1536 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.36m by 0.55m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (164100). A single sherd of Roman pottery, a coarse reduced sand-tempered ware, broadly dated to the Roman period, was recovered from this fill. A rabbit femur and tibia were also recovered from the fill.

Pit [164101] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1536 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.6m by 0.95m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.13m

deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (164102).

Pit [164103] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1536 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.49m by 0.88m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.39m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (164104).

Pit [164126] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1536 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.7m by 2.4m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.4m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-yellow fine sand deposit (164127).

Ditch [164128] was positioned in northeastern end of Trench 1536 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was at least 3.4m wide and 0.93m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown coarse sand deposit (164129).

Ditch [161001] cut Ditch [164128] on the same north-west to south-east alignment and most likely represents a re-cut of the same boundary. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 3.94m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (161002). This ditch most likely corresponds with the targeted linear anomaly.

Pit [164130] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1536 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.65m by 0.66m and was 0.38m deep, it had an irregular profile with curved base and sides and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (164131).

Ditch [164132] was positioned in the southwestern end of trench 1536 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 4.15m wide and 1.2m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by dark brown fine sand deposit (164133).

Trench 1538 (Illus. 135)

Trench 1538 was located in the northwestern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [163125] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1538 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.5m wide and 0.54m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (163126). Two fragments of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1539

Trench 1538 two ditches [162008] [164007] and a pit [163017].

Ditch [162008] was aligned north to south and had a regular profile with flat base and sides. It was naturally infilled by dark-brown silty clay and measured 1.16m wide and 0.23m deep. The ditch extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Ditch [164007] measured 0.42m wide and 0.19m deep and extended beyond the trench limits. It was aligned northwest to southeast and had a regular profile with curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay and did not contain any finds.

Pit [163017] had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It had a diameter of 1.19m and was 0.11m deep. It was deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown silty clay which contained fragments of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age as well as Roman greyware.

Trench 1540 (illus. 110)

Trench contained two ditches [163025] and [163029].

Ditch [163025] was aligned northeast to southwest and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. The ditch was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay which contained fragments of pottery possibly dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It measured 1.30m wide and 0.30m deep.

Ditch [163029] had an east to west alignment and contained three fills. The basal fill (163030) consisted of mid-brown silty clay which naturally infilled the ditch and contained fragments of pottery. This was followed by the deliberate backfill of (163031) which comprised of light-brown silty clay and (163032), a mid-brown silty clay which formed the uppermost fill and contained fragments of pottery which naturally infilled [163029]. The ditch had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 1.50m wide and 0.85m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 1541

Two ditches were recorded in this trench. Ditch [164011] ran east to west and measured 1.12m long and 0.16m in depth. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single mid-brown clay. Ditch [165043] cut Ditch [164011], ran north-east to south-west and measured 0.3m wide and 0.09m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single mid-brown clay fill. ***Trench 1542 (illus. 111)***

Trench 1542 contained four features which were investigated. Two pits [162003] [164001] a ditch [164005] and a Palaeochannel [164003] were identified.

Pit [162003] has a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It measured 1.52m in diameter and 0.17m deep. The pit was naturally infilled by mid-brown fine sandy clay. Function and date are unknown.

Pit [164001] is located at the west end of trench 1542. It had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It did not contain any archaeological material and was naturally infilled by mid-orange

clayey silt. The pit measured 0.74m in diameter and 0.14m in depth. This pit may have been natural in origin.

Palaeochannel [164005] was aligned northeast to southwest. It had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled by mid-orange silty clay and did not contain any archaeological material. The linear measured 0.42m in width and 0.10m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Ditch [164003] had a curved base and sides and was aligned north to south. It was naturally infilled with light-grey silty clay and measured 0.28m wide and 0.10m deep.

Trench 1543

Trench 15430 contained a single pit [163007] which had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.40m in diameter and 0.11m deep and was naturally infilled by a dark-grey silty clay which contained occasional amounts of manganese.

Trench 1544 (Illus. 112)

Two features were recorded in this trench, a ditch and a possible grave. Ditch [164024] ran northeast to southwest and measured 0.78m wide and 0.27m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single mid-grey clay fill containing fragments of bone and pottery. Burial cut [164022] ran northwest to southeast, measured 1.8m long and 0.8m wide and was 0.26m in depth. It had very steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was deliberately backfilled with a dark brown silt containing nails and pottery fragments. No skeleton was present. ***Trench 1545 (Illus. 112)***

Trench 1545 contained two features which were summarised to be of natural origin. A discrete [164020] and a linear were investigated [164018].

[164020] presented as sub-circular in plan and had an irregular profile with a curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay and measured 0.63m in diameter and 0.12m in depth.

Linear [164018] was aligned northwest to southeast and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was naturally infilled by dark-brown coarse sandy clay and measured 1.80m wide and 0.23m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 1547 (Illus. 111).

A single ditch was recorded in this trench. Ditch [163013] ran east to west and measured 0.9m wide and 0.16m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a light brown clay.

Trench 1548 (Illus. 111)

Trench 1548 contained four pit features [162001] [163003] [163005] [165003] and two ditches [165001] [165005].

Ditch [165001] terminated within the trench and seems to run parallel with ditch [165005]. It has a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay and measured 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep. The ditch extended beyond the limits of the trench on the south edge,

Ditch [165005] was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 1.5m wide and 0.40m deep. It was naturally infilled with light-brown silty clay and extended beyond the limits of the trench. The ditch had a stepped profile with a curved base and sides.

Pit [162001] had a regular profile with curved base and sides. It measured 0.52m in diameter and 0.15m deep and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay. The whole extent of this feature is obscured by the limits of the trench.

Pit [163003] had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled with a mid-brown silty clay and measured 0.66m in diameter and 0.12m deep.

Pit [163005] was naturally infilled with a mid-brown silty clay. It had a regular profile with a flat base and sides and measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.07m deep.

Pit [165003] measured 1.5m in diameter and 0.40m deep. It had a regular profile with a curved base and sides and was naturally infilled with a light brown silty clay.

Trench 1549 (Illus. 111)

[162018] and [162024] were features investigated in trench 1549 and are likely natural in origin. [162018] presents as a large and sub-circular at the west end of the trench with [162024] being identified within it. [162018] had an irregular profile with flat base and undercut sides. It measured 0.17m in depth and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was naturally infilled with dark-brown fine sandy clay.

[162024] had a regular profile with a curved base and sides and measured 0.14m in thickness. It was naturally infilled with light-grey silty clay.

Trench 1550 (Illus. 112)

Trench 1550 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a cropmark identified to be running through the centre of the trench. A geophysical anomaly interpreted as a 'linear trend/geological variation' was also identified as passing through this trench. Two ditches, one of which corresponded with the cropmark identified, and pit were recorded within this trench.

Ditch [164026] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1550 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.06m, was 2.8m wide and was 0.77m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164027). This ditch

corresponded broadly with a cropmark, and a geophysical anomaly, which this trench targeted. A single fragment of small mammal bone was recovered from this fill.

Ditch [162022] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1550 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for length of 2.23m, was at least 1.2m wide although its full width was not recorded within the trench and was 0.54m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162023).

Pit [162020] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1550 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.43m by 0.47m, but continued northeast beyond the trench limit, and was 0.22m deep. It was filled by mid brown clay deposit (162021).

Trench 1552 (Illus. 111)

Trench 1552 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two pits were recorded within this trench.

Pits [162010] and [162012] were both positioned in the southern half of Trench 1552 and were sub-circular in plan. They had dimensions of 0.72m by 0.91m and 0.59m by 1.22m and were 0.05m and 0.13m deep. Pit [162010] was filled by a mid-yellow clay deposit (162011) and pit [162012] was filled by mid brown clay deposit (162013).

Trench 1554 (Illus. 111)

Trench 1554 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be crossing through the trench, no evidence of which was recorded. A ditch and two pits were recorded within the trench

Ditch [165078] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1554 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.4m wide and 0.46m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (165082).

Pit [165083] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1554 and partially cut Ditch [165078]. It was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 1.3m by 0.75m and was 0.53m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (165084) and a mid-grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (165085).

Pit [162016] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1554 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.34m by 0.46m and was 0.17m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (162017).

Trench 1556

A single pit was recorded in this trench. Pit [165059] was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.27m by 0.2m and was 0.26m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 1557 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1557 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a curvilinear geophysical anomaly interpreted as being archaeological. A ditch, which may correspond to the geophysical anomaly albeit not in the precise position, and large quarry pit were recorded within the trench.

Quarry pit [164034]/[164036] was positioned in the southern half of trench 1557 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 9.8m by 2m, although it continued east and west beyond the trench limit and was 0.72m deep. It had a regular profile with a steep northern edge and a shallow slope on the southern edge. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (164035) and a dark brown clay deposit (164037). Initially this large pit was recorded as two separate features, but it forms one large quarry pit. A single sherd of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from fill (164037) and a single well struck flint and the distal end of a flint flake of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were recovered from fill (164035).

Ditch [164038] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1557 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.17m, was 0.73m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (164039). This ditch may correspond with the geophysical anomaly the trench was targeting as it respects the alignment but does not lie in the same position, instead being slightly to the north.

Trench 1559 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1559 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A single pit was recorded within this trench.

Pit [163023] was positioned centrally within Trench 1559 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.16m by 0.18m and was 0.06m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (163024).

Trench 1560

Trench 1560 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within this trench.

Ditch [164013] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1560 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.27m, was 0.88m wide and 0.33m. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (164014).

Trench 1563 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1563 contained two ditches [154021] [154023] which were located at the west end of the trench.

Ditch [154021] is the most west of the two ditches in trench 1563. It is aligned northwest to southeast and had an irregular profile and was a steep "v" shape. It measured 0.57m wide and 0.29m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was naturally infilled with a mid-brown silty clay.

Ditch [154023] was aligned northwest to southeast and had a flat base and sides. It measures 0.92m wide and 0.14m deep and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown silty clay. Purpose and date are unknown.

Trench 1564 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1564 contained two ditches [154016] and [154049].

Ditch [154016] is aligned northwest to southeast and is located on the south end of the trench. It has a flat base and curved sides and measures 1.72m wide, 0.47m deep and extends beyond the limits of the trench. The ditch was deliberately backfilled with mid-grey clayey silt and contained Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery including the pedestal foot of a grog-tempered vessel with a flat base potentially belonging to a pedestalled bowl.

Ditch [154049] is aligned northeast to southwest and had an irregular profile with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. It contained three fills with the basal (154052) consisting of mid-brown clayey silt. This was followed by (154041) and (154050) which naturally infilled the ditch with dark-grey clayey loam (154041) and light-grey clayey loam (154050). [154049] measured 1.10m wide and 0.63m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench on its north end.

Trench 1565 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1565 contained two ditches seem to almost run parallel to one another. They are located at the centre of trench 1565.

Ditch [155010] is located to the west of ditch [155008]. It is on a north to south alignment and is 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep. It extends beyond the limits of the trench and was naturally infilled with mid-orange fine sandy clay. The ditch has a regular profile with curved base and sides.

Ditch [155008] is on a northwest to southeast alignment and has a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-orange silty clay and measured 0.6m wide, 0.118m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 1566 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1566 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within this trench.

Pit [165064] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1566 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.5m by 0.82m and was 0.07m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (165065). Two very small undiagnostic sherds of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were recovered from the fill of this pit.

Trench 1569 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1569 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a cropmark identified to be running through the centre of the trench. A geophysical anomaly interpreted as a 'linear trend/geological variation' was also identified as passing through this trench. A ditch was recorded within this trench which corresponds with the identified geophysical anomaly and cropmark.

Ditch [162014] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 1569 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.6m wide and 0.72m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (162015). A single sherd of 19th to early 20th century modern English stoneware and six heavily abraded fragments of CBM were recovered from this fill.

A palaeo test pit was opened at the northeastern end of the trench and will be discussed later in the report.

Trench 1570

A single ditch was recorded in this trench. Ditch [165045] ran northeast to southwest and measured 1m long, 0.6m wide and 0.3m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single light grey silt fill.

Trench 1572 (illus.114)

Trench 1572 contained a pit [152021] and another feature [152023] which after investigation was concluded to be of natural origin.

The full extent of pit [152021] was obscured by the edge of the trench. It had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides and measured 0.80m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay. Function and date are unclear.

Trench 1573 (illus. 114)

Trench 1573 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two pond features were recorded within this trench.

Pond feature [154063] was positioned in northern half of Trench 1573 and was sub-circular in plan. This large feature had recorded dimensions of 13.4m by 2.7m but continued to the east and west beyond the trench limit and was 1.4m deep. It was filled by mid brown silt (154064), and a sequence of alluvial clay deposits (154065), (154066), (154092) and (154093). The alluvial nature of these deposits indicates that the feature represents a pond. Two flint flakes, one of which is broadly dated to the prehistoric period whilst the second is dated to the Bronze Age/Iron Age, and two fragments of moderately abraded Roman tegula were recovered from fill (154066). A very small assemblage of pottery, multiple sherds from the same vessel, dated to the middle to late Iron Age was recovered from fill (154065).

Probable pond feature [154089] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1573 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. Only a small area of this feature was recorded within the trench as the

majority of it lie to the south beyond the trench limit. It had recorded dimensions of 3m by 1.25m and was 1.18m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (154090) and a mid-orange silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (154091). Two fragments of late Iron Age to early Roman pottery was recovered from fill (154091).

Trench 1574 (illus. 107)

Ditch [155015] ran northeast to southwest and measured 0.45m wide and 0.12m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a light brown clay fill overlain by a mid-brown clay fill containing charcoal fragments and fragments of CBM. A naturally occurring paleochannel [155018] was also recorded in this trench.

Trench 1575 (illus. 107)

Ditch [154005] is aligned northwest to southeast and had a regular profile with a steep “v” shape. It measures 1.05m wide – but its fill extent was obscured by the limits of the trench – and 0.68m deep. It contained two fills, both of which naturally infilled the ditch. The uppermost fill (154007) consisted of light-grey silty clay with (154006) consisting of mid-grey silty clay.

Trench 1577 (illus. 115)

Trench 1577 was located in the central northern area of land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Three pits were recorded within this trench.

Pits [162031], [162033] and [162035] were located in the southwestern end of Trench 1577 and were all sub-circular in plan. These pits had dimensions of 0.45m by 0.76m by 0.22m deep, 0.37m by 0.46m by 0.03m deep and 0.29m by 0.2m by 0.09m deep and were all filled by similar dark grey clay deposits which had moderate charcoal inclusions, deposits (162032), (162034) and (162036).

Trench 1578 (illus. 115)

Trench 1578 was located in the central northern area of land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A geophysical anomaly interpreted as a ‘linear trend/geological variation’ and a cropmark were identified to be passing through the northern end of this trench. A ditch was recorded within this trench which corresponded with the identified cropmark.

Ditch [162040] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1578 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.84m, was 2.1m wide and 0.85m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (162041) and a dark grey silt deposit (162044). An assemblage of modern pottery, comprising a Staffordshire-type white earthenware toilet, dated to c.1887 to 1950 and modern brick and mortar fragments, and late post-medieval roofing slate were recovered from this ditch.

A palaeo test pit was opened at the southern end of the trench and will be discussed later in the report.

Trench 1579 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1579 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as forming part of a field boundary or rectilinear enclosure. Two pits were recorded within this trench and no evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Pit [162026] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1579 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.15m by 0.61m and was 0.1m deep and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (162027).

Pit [162028] was positioned at the northern end of Trench 1579 and appeared to be sub-circular plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.3m by 0.54m, but continued east beyond the trench limit, and was 0.15m deep. It was filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (162029). A small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from the fill of this pit.

Trench 1580 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1580 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded in this trench.

Pit [164033] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1580 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.31m by 0.93m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.18m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (164056).

Trench 1581 (Illus. 113)

Trench 1581 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded in this trench.

Ditch [163027] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1581 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.88m, was 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and bases and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand with rare charcoal inclusions (163028). A single sherd of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 1585 (Illus. 114)

Trench 1585 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and a possible pond were recorded in this trench.

Ditch [155029] was located in the centre of trench 1585 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.25m, was 0.99m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (155030).

Possible pond feature [151017] encompassed the northern area of Trench 1585 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 9m by 2m, but continued east, west and north beyond the trench limit. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (151018) which was unexcavated.

Trench 1586 (Illus. 114)

Trench 1586 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pond feature was recorded within this trench.

Pond feature [152056] was positioned centrally with Trench 1586 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 8m by 2m but continued both north and south beyond the trench limit and was 1m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152057) and a mid-orange silt deposit (152065).

Trench 1588

Trench 1588 contained two discrete features which were concluded to be natural. [152005] had a regular profile and measured 0.85m long, 0.76m wide and 0.26m deep. It was infilled by a light-brown clay and had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. The full extent of [152003] was obscured by the limits of the trench. It had a diameter of 2.36m and was 0.43m deep. The feature was naturally infilled by light-brown fine sandy silt and had a regular profile with a flat base and sides.

Trench 1589 (Illus. 115)

Trench 1589 was located in the central northern area of land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly interpreted as a 'linear trend/geological variation' and a cropmark which were identified to be passing through the centre of this trench. A ditch was recorded within this trench which corresponded with the identified cropmark/geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [163033] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1589 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.83m wide and 0.57m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (163034). This ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly/cropmark this trench targeted.

Trench 1590 (Illus. 115)

Trench 1590 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within this trench.

Pit [163041] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1590 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.37m by 0.62m and was 0.14m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (163042).

Trench 1593 (Illus. 116)

Trench 1593 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on an isolated linear geophysical anomaly and a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded in this trench which corresponded generally to the position of the cropmark identified.

Ditch [165175] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 1593 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.08m, was 1.12m wide and 0.50m deep. It had

a regular profile with a steep 'V' shape and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (165176). Three sherds of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were recovered from the fill of this ditch. This ditch corresponded broadly with the linear cropmark this trench targeted.

Trench 1594 (Illus. 116)

Trench 1594 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly interpreted as a 'linear trend/geological variation' was identified as passing through this trench. A ditch was recorded in this trench which corresponded with the positioned of the linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [155039] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1594 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.53m, was 1.42m wide and 0.66m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (155040). Heavily abraded CBM and fragments of late medieval to post-medieval peg tile and a single fragment of sandy-red brick were recovered from this ditch. This ditch corresponded with linear geophysical anomaly located within the trench.

Trench 1596 (Illus. 116)

Trench 1596 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A large quarry was recorded within this trench, with the trench being extended to the south to clarify the nature of this feature.

Pit [155053] was positioned with the centre of Trench 1596 and was irregular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 8m by 9m, but continued beyond the trench limit to the south, and was 1.6m deep. This feature had a regular profile with a steep edge on the southeast side but a more gradual slope on the northwest side. It filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (155054), a dark grey clay deposit (155055) and a mid-brown clay deposit (155056).

Trench 1597 (Illus. 108)

Pit [154033] had a curved base and sides. It measured 2.54m wide and 0.60m deep. It was naturally infilled by light-brown clayey silt.

Feature [154034] was sub-linear in plan and had an irregular profile with a flat base and gently sloping sides. It measured 0.93m wide and 0.20m deep and was naturally infilled by mid-brown silty clay and was interpreted as a naturally occurring feature.

Trench 1602 (Illus. 116)

Trench 1602 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A large quarry pit was recorded within this trench.

Quarry Pit [162062] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1602 and appeared to be irregular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 12m by 2m but continued both east and west beyond the trench

limit and was 1m deep. It had a regular profile with steep sides all around except a more gradual slope on the southern side. It was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit (162063), a mid-grey fine sand deposit (162064), a light brown gravel deposit (162065), a mid-brown clay deposit (162066), a mid-grey clay deposit (162067), a dark grey clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (162068), a mid-grey clay deposit (162068) and a mid-brown clay deposit (162070). A single fragment of flint tempered pottery and undiagnostic crumbs of pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, two fragments of heavily abraded undiagnostic CBM and a single fragment of heavily abraded Roman tegula were recovered from fill (162067). A ceramic ring-shaped Saxon loom weight, the form of which suggests a 6th to 8th century date, was also recovered from the fill of this pit.

Trench 1604 (Illus. 116)

Trench 1604 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within this trench.

Ditch [152073] was positioned in the southern end of trench 1604 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.23m, with a terminus at the southwestern end, was 1.4m wide and 0.7m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152074). Two fragments of formless fired clay in a pink fragment were recovered from this fill.

Trench 1607 (Illus. 108)

Trench 1607 contained two ditches [154040] and [154042].

Ditch [154040] was aligned northeast to southwest and had a curved base and sides. It measured 0.92m wide and 0.28m deep. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Ditch [154042] was aligned north to south and had an irregular profile with a curved base and vertical sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay and measured 0.85m wide and 0.20m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 1608 (Illus.108)

[154061] was investigated in trench 1608. It was curvilinear in plan and had an irregular profile with flat base and sides. The feature was naturally infilled with mid-brown coarse sandy silt and measured 0.83m wide and 0.40m deep.

Trench 1609 (Illus. 117)

Trench 1609 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within this trench.

Pit [162042] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1609 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.6m by 0.94m but continued north beyond the trench limit and was 0.22m deep. It

was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit (162043). A very small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 1610 (Illus. 117)

Trench 1610 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Three pits and a posthole were recorded within this trench.

Pits [165165], [165167] and [165170] were positioned in the southern half of Trench 1610 and were all sub-circular in plan. These three pits were intercutting with similar dimensions of 0.59m by 0.57m, 0.60m by 0.63m and 0.58m by 0.60m and had comparable depths of 0.23m, 0.27m and 0.22m. Pit [165165] was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (165166), Pit [165167] was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit (165168) and a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165169), and Pit [165170] was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit (165171) and a mid-brown fine sand deposit (165172). Fill (165166) contained a small assemblage of pottery dated to middle to late Iron Age and Bronze Age to early Iron Age and a single sherd of pottery of the same date was recovered from fill (165169).

Posthole [165173] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1610 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.38m by 0.36m and was 0.39m deep and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (165174). A single sherd of pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from the fill of this posthole.

Trench 1611 (Illus. 117)

Trench 1611 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a linear cropmark identified within this area. A ditch was recorded which corresponds with the linear cropmark the trench was targeting.

Ditch [164040] was positioned at the northwestern end of Trench 1611 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.02m, was 1.16m wide and 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (164041).

Trench 1613 (Illus. 117)

Trench 1613 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two ditches and pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152082] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1613 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.23m, with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mir-orange silt deposit (152083).

Pit [152079] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1613 and was sub-circular in plan. It had truncated dimensions of 1.6m by 1.03m, as it was cut by Ditch [152075], and was 0.32m deep. It was filled by mid brown coarse sand deposit (152081).

Ditch [152075] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1613 on a northwest-southeast alignment, cutting pit [152079]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.74m, was 0.72m wide and 0.48m deep. It had regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand deposit (152080).

Trench 1616 (illus. 108)

Trench 1616 contained a single pit [152025] and ditch [152058].

Pit [152025] had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.42m deep and was naturally infilled with mid-grey silty clay.

Ditch [152058] was aligned northeast to southwest and had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown coarse sandy clay with moderate amounts of charcoal. The ditch measured 1.45m wide, 0.61m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 1619 (illus. 119)

Trench 1619 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch, three pits and a natural feature were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154072] was positioned in the western side of Trench 1619 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4m, was 1.4m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a regular 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (154073).

Natural feature [154074] was positioned on the eastern side of Trench 1619 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.7m by 1.8m and was 0.15m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (154075).

Pit [154084] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1619 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.21m by 1.23m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.53m deep. It had a stepped profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (154085).

Pit [154080] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1619, cutting Ditch [154082], and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.44m by 0.58m and was 0.07m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark black silt deposit which showed evidence of in situ burning and had frequent charcoal inclusions (154081).

Pit [154082] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1619 and was rectangular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.44m by 1.1m and was 0.24m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154083).

Trench 1625 (illus. 118)

Trench 1625 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be

present within the trench. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded to the position of the linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [152100] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1625 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.92m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (152101). This ditch corresponded to the location of a linear geophysical anomaly within the trench.

Ditch [152104] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1625 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.1m, with a terminus at the northern end, was 1.17m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (152105).

Trench 1626 (Illus. 118)

Trench 1626 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154047] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1626 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 1.06m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154048).

Trench 1628 (Illus. 118, 136)

Trench 1628 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152098] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1628 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 12.66m, was 0.72m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152099). A single heavily abraded undiagnostic small fragment of tile in red fabric was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1629 (Illus. 118)

Trench 1629 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies and a linear cropmark. Two ditches, both of which broadly corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152088] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1629 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.43m wide and 0.8m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid grey clay deposit (152089), a dark black clay deposit (152090) and a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (152091). A small fragment of undiagnostic tile in red fabric was recovered from fill (152090). The position of this ditch corresponds with a cropmark the trench was targeted on.

Ditch [152106] was positioned 1m north of Ditch [152088] on a general east-west alignment but appeared to be curvi-linear. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.4m wide and 0.65m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light-yellow silt deposit (152107). This ditch may correspond with a linear geophysical anomaly the trench targeted although it is not on precisely the same location or position.

Pit [152102] was positioned to the north of Ditch [152106] in the northern half of Trench 1629 and was circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.2m by 0.85m but continued east beyond the trench limit and was 0.32m deep. It was filled by a light yellow silt deposit (152103).

Trench 1630 (Illus. 118)

Trench 1630 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A posthole was recorded within the trench.

Posthole [153066] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 1630 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.4m by 0.21m and was 0.5m deep. It had regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark black fine sand deposit, which showed evidence of in situ burning and had moderate charcoal inclusions (153067). A single well struck flint flake of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1631 (Illus. 118, 136)

Trench 1631 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be present within the trench. A ditch was recorded in the trench which may correspond to the linear geophysical anomaly despite not being positioned in the precise location.

Ditch [155050] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1631 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 6.77m, was 1.26m wide and 0.46m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (155051). This ditch may correspond with the linear geophysical anomaly within the trench as it matches the alignment but is positioned slightly to the south.

Trench 1632 (Illus. 119)

Trench 1632 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded in the trench.

Ditch [152043] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1632 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (152044).

Trench 1633 (Illus. 119)

Trench 1633 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and pit were recorded in the trench.

Ditch [152038] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 1633 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.2m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152039).

Pit [152036] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1633 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.23m by 0.32m and was 0.18m deep and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152037).

Trench 1636 (illus. 137)

Trench 1636 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch, which corresponds with the targeted anomaly, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [154128] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1636 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.5m by 1.77m, but was cut by later Ditch [154121], and was 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (154129) and a mid-orange clay deposit (154130). A fragment of modern drainpipe was recovered from fill (154129).

Ditch [154121] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1636, cutting pit [154128], on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid grey clay deposit (154125), a dark black clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (154126) and a mid-grey clay deposit (154127). A single fragment of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from fill (154126).

Trench 1638

Trench 1638 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154094] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1638 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 1.78m wide and 0.53m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (154095).

Trench 1641

Trench 1641 was located in the central northern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A natural feature was recorded in this trench.

Natural feature [154118] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1641 and was irregular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.2m by 1.4m and was 0.4m deep. It was irregular in profile and was filled by a sterile and homogenous mid brown clay deposit (154119).

Trench 1642

A single ditch was recorded in this trench. Ditch [154134] ran east to west and measured 0.51m wide and 0.21m in depth. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 1644 (Illus. 138)

Trench 1644 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be in the location of the trench. A large possible pond feature was recorded within the trench. No evidence for the linear anomaly was recorded within the trench although the edge of the large pond feature was in a similar location.

Possible pond feature [155071] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1644 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2m by 5.4m, but continued north, east and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.54m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (155072).

Trench 1645 (Illus. 138)

Trench 1645 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be in the location of the trench. A ditch, which corresponded with the position of the linear anomaly, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [154169] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1645 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.28m by 0.6m, but was truncated by Ditch [154167], and was 0.62m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (154170).

Ditch [154167] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1645, cutting Pit [154169], on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4m, was 1m wide and 0.52m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (154168). A rat tibia was recovered from fill (154168). This ditch corresponds with a linear geophysical anomaly.

Trench 1646 (Illus. 138)

Trench 1646 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [152150] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 1646 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.3m wide and 0.43m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-black clay deposit (152151). This ditch corresponded with the linear anomaly.

Ditch [152155] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1646 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.44m wide and 0.6m deep. It had an irregular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (152156).

Trench 1647

Trench 1647 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152127] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1647 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, was 0.64m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (152131).

Trench 1648 (Illus. 139)

Trench 1648 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [153100] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1648 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.27m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by mid brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (153102). Two fragments of heavily abraded, undated and undiagnostic CBM were recovered from this fill.

Pit [153101] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1648 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.4m by 0.73m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (153103).

Trench 1651 (Illus. 139)

Trench 1651 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch and a large pond feature were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152122] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1651 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m, with a terminus at the northwestern end, was 1.2m wide and 0.41m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit (152123).

Pond feature [152132] was positioned in the western side of Trench 1651 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 15m by 2m, but continued north and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.57m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey loam deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (152133), a mid-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (152134) and a mid-grey clay deposit (152135).

Trench 1653 (Illus. 120)

Trench 1653 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154099] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1653 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.69m, was 1.17m wide and 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154100).

Trench 1654 (Illus. 120)

Trench 1654 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A posthole was recorded within the trench.

Posthole [152115] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1654 and was circular in plan. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base with dimensions of 0.3m by 0.35m and was 0.18m deep. It was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (152116). A small fragment of heavily abraded CBM was recovered from the fill of this posthole. The largest hand collected assemblage of animal bone with this land parcel at this stage was recovered from the fill of this posthole and comprised cattle and a concentration of sheep/goat lower limb bones. These are suggested to potentially represent butchery and/or skinning waste, the latter therefore potentially indicative of sheep leather working occurring on site.

Trench 1656 (Illus. 140)

Trench 1656 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [155060] was positioned in the eastern end of trench 1656 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.5m, was 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep. It had an irregular profile with undercut sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (155061). The ditch had an uncertain relationship with Ditch [155064].

Pit [155062] was positioned in the western side of Trench 1656 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.3m by 0.52m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.28m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (155063). The pit had an uncertain relationship with Ditch [155064].

Ditch [155064] was positioned in the western end of Trench of 1656 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 8m, was 0.76m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled with a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (155065). The ditch had an uncertain relationship with Ditch [155060] and Pit [155062].

Trench 1657 (Illus. 140)

Trench 1657 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. Three ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [153084] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1657 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.72m wide and 0.08m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153085).

Ditch [153086] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1657 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (153087).

Ditch [153095] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1657 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 1.58m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1658 (Illus. 140)

Trench 1658 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A curvilinear geophysical anomaly was identified to with in the area of the trench. A large pond feature was recorded within the trench, which possibly corresponded with the geophysical anomaly.

Pond feature [152143]/[154232] was positioned within southern half of Trench 1658 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 13m by 2m, but continued east, west and south beyond the trench limit, and was at least 0.95m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152144), a mid-brown clay deposit (152145), a mottled blue alluvial silt deposit (152146), a mid-brown clay deposit (154233) and a dark blue alluvial clay deposit (154234). Four fragments of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from fill (152144).

Trench 1659 (Illus. 120)

Trench 1659 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A curvi-linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be located in the western end of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench which may correspond to the curvi-linear geophysical anomaly identified albeit not on the precise position.

Ditch [153092] was positioned in the western side of Trench 1659 on a broad northeast-southwest alignment, although it appeared to be curving somewhat to the south. It was visible in the trench for a length 6.67m, was 1.65m wide and was 0.56m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (153093). A single fragment of late medieval to post-medieval peg tile was recovered from the fill

of this ditch. This ditch may correspond to a curvi-linear geophysical anomaly identified just to the northwest and although the position and alignment does not match precisely it is interesting to note the ditch also appears to be curvi-linear.

Trench 1660 (Illus. 120)

Trench 1660 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152120] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1660 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.04m wide and 0.68m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152121). A single fragment of brick in pale cream/yellow fabric dated broadly to the medieval to post-medieval period was recovered from the fill.

Trench 1665 (Illus. 120)

Trench 1665 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [154104] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1665 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.71m by 0.78m and was 0.41m deep and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154105).

Trench 1709 (Illus. 141)

Trench 1709 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152218] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1709 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (152219).

Trench 1710 (Illus. 141)

Trench 1710 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [154239] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1710 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.11m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (154240).

Trench 1718

Trench 1718 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A large possible pond feature was recorded within the trench.

Possible pond feature [152232] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1718 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 6m by 2.1m, but continued north, west and south beyond the trench limit. This feature was unexcavated and so its depth is unknown. It was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit (152233).

Trench 1720 (Illus. 142)

Trench 1720 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154235] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1720 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.92m wide and 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (154236).

Trench 1721 (Illus. 142)

Trench 1721 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and was not targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be in the location of the trench. A modern ditch was recorded within the trench, which broadly corresponded to the geophysical anomaly, but was not excavated.

Trench 1725 (Illus. 142)

Trench 1725 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.4 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [152213] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1725 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.17m wide and 0.47m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (152214).

LAND PARCEL P/118.5

Thirty-one trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.5, nineteen of which contained archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed scheme, centred on NGR TL 87060 18673. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching identified an area of a sub-rectangular and sub-circular geophysical anomalies and an isolated linear cropmark. Trenches 2842, 2843, 2847, 2849, 2850, 2853 and 2864 targeted these anomalies. Trenches 2834, 2835, 2836, 2838, 2840, 2841, 2842, 2844, 2852, 2854, 2859, 2860, 2861, 2862, 2963, 2865, 2866 and 2867 were archaeologically sterile.

A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

A small number of Assets identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 *A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*) were present within Land Parcel P/118.5. Assets 635 (cropmarks of recti-linear enclosures), 641 (post-

medieval boundary post) and 642 (Iron Age findspot) were positioned within the Land Parcel and are identified as being of negligible and low value.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/118.5 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/118.5 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.1m and 0.38m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.05m and 0.2m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 1.1m below ground level and varied between a mid-brown coarse sand in trenches 2834, 2837, 2840 and 2843, a mid-brown gravel in trenches 2838, 2842, 2848, 2850, 2855, 2856, 2858, 2863 and 2867, a mid-brown silt in trenches 2841, 2947, 2852 and 2865, a mid-brown clay in trenches 2849, 2853 and 2861 and a mid-orange fine sand in trenches 2851, 2857, 2854, 2859, 2860, 2862 and 2866. Trenches 2835, 2836, 2837, 2843, 2848, 2851, 2860, 2864, 2865 and 2867, recorded a colluvial horizon. This consisted of mid-brown silt and clay between 0.3m and 0.6m thick. No modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches.

Trench 1761 (Illus. 143)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [154293] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and shallow 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.36m wide, 0.1m deep and contained a sterile mid-brown clayey silt.

Trench 1764 (Illus. 106)

Trench 1764 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.3 and was not targeted on geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A probable natural feature was recorded within the trench.

Feature [154275] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1764 and was irregular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.24m by 0.59m and was 0.28m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light grey silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (154276). A core rejuvenation flint flake, dated broadly to the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age, was recovered from fill (154276).

Trench 1765 (Illus. 106)

Trench 1765 was located in the central area of Land Parcel P/118.3 and was not targeted on geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154267] / [154272] was present throughout the trench on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 30m, had a recorded width of 1.1m but continued southwest beyond the trench limit, and was 0.8m deep. It had a regular steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154268), a mid-brown clay deposit (154269) and a mid-brown coarse sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (154273). A single sherd of late Iron Age-early Roman pottery and a sherd of early Roman grog tempered pottery was recovered from fill (154268) and a small assemblage of late Iron Age-early Roman grog tempered pottery from a storage vessel from also recovered fill (154273). Also recovered from fill (154273) was

a decortication blade possibly of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date, along with a core and three broad flakes that are likely to be later, possibly later Bronze Age or Iron Age and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Pit [154270] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1765 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.36m by 0.33m and was 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base. It was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (154271).

Trench 1766 (Illus. 144)

A single pit was recorded in the trench. Pit [152265] was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.04m in length, 0.87m in width and 0.4m in depth. It contained a mid-brown silty clay.

Trench 1767 (Illus. 143)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [155155] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and a flat base. It measured 0.95m wide, 0.15m deep and contained a mid-brown clayey silt.

Trench 1768 (Illus. 143)

A total of three ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [155142] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 0.8m wide, 0.23m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay. Ditch [155145] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile. It measured 1.1m wide, 0.33m deep and contained a mid-brown clay. Finally, Ditch [155147] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile. It measured 0.5m wide, 0.2m deep and contained a mid-brown fine sandy clay.

Trench 1771 (Illus. 143)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [155163] was aligned north-west to south-east with a regular profile and curved base and sides. It measured 0.52m wide, 0.33m deep and contained a mid-brown silty clay.

Trench 1772 (Illus. 145)

A total of two pits were recorded in the trench. Pit [152322] was circular in plan and measured 1.0m in diameter and 0.68m in depth. It contained a mid-brown clayey silt. Pit [155176] was circular in plan and measured 1m in diameter and 0.67m in depth. It contained a basal mid-brown silty clay (155177) 0.39m thick overlain by a mottled grey silty clay (155178) 0.28m thick.

Trench 1774 (Illus. 143)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [152281] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile and steep 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.44m wide, 0.13m deep and contained a mid-brown coarse sandy clay.

Trench 1782 (Illus. 146)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [155171] with a regular profile and flat base. It measured 1.2m wide, 0.25m deep and contained a mid-brown fine sandy clay with rare bone and occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1783 (Illus. 146)

A total of two ditches were recorded in the trench. Ditch [154279] was aligned north-east to south-west with a regular profile and a curved base and sides. It measured 0.42m wide, 0.15m deep and contained a mid-brown fine sandy clay. Ditch [154281] was aligned north-east to south-west with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.56m wide, 0.19m deep and contained a mid-brown coarse sandy silt with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1786 (Illus. 147)

A total of two pits were recorded in the trench. Pit [152296] was circular in plan and measured 1.0m in diameter and 0.39m in depth. It contained a deliberately backfilled dark brown coarse sandy silt with occasional pottery, moderate bone and frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit [154309] was circular in plan with an irregular profile and measured 0.2m in depth. It contained a deliberately backfilled dark brown silty clay with rare bone, occasional pottery and CTP, and moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1788 (Illus. 146)

The trench contained two large features investigated by auguring and with slots. The western feature was interpreted as a possible pond; the Eastern feature was interpreted as possible large natural feature. No finds were collected/observed from them.

Trench 1789 (Illus. 146)

A single ditch was recorded in the trench. Ditch [154290] was aligned east to west with a regular profile and steep 'v' shaped sides. It measured 0.97m wide, 0.61m deep and contained a light brown silty clay with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2837 (Illus. 148)

Trench 2837 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.3 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmarks. Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172078] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2837 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.15m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a stepped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Ditch [172080] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2837, parallel 1.8m to the south-west of Ditch [172080]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.8m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2843 (Illus. 148)

Trench 2843 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.5 and targeted an area of linear and sub-circular geophysical anomalies, one of which encompassed the southeastern half of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench. No features were recorded which correspond with the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [155232] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2843 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.3m wide and 0.7m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit.

Trench 2847 (Illus. 148)

Trench 2847 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.5 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [154351] was positioned in the southwestern half of Trench 2847 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.1m wide and 0.46m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2848 (Illus. 148)

Trench 2848 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.5 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmarks. A ditch and pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [152365] was positioned in the northwestern end of trench 2848 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.95m by 0.9m and was 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [154359] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2848 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.8m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2849 (Illus. 148)

Trench 2849 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.5 and was targeted on a sub-rectangular linear geophysical anomaly. Five ditches, one of which corresponds with the targeted anomaly, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [152347] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2849 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 1.1m wide and 0.67m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-black clay deposit (152348) and a light grey clay deposit (152349).

Ditch [152350] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2849 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.8m wide and 1m deep. It had a stepped profile

with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (152351), a dark black clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (152352), a light-yellow clay deposit (152353) and a mid-brown clay deposit (152354). This ditch corresponded with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Pit [152355] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2849 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.2m by 0.92m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.47m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides a flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (152356), a mid-grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (152357), a light-yellow clay deposit (152358) and a mid-black clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions which showed evidence for *in situ* burning (152359).

Ditch [152360] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2849 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, had a recorded width of 1.5, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.44m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [152362] was positioned at the northeastern end of Trench 2849 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.42m wide and 0.3m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [152364] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 2849 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m and was 2.9m wide. This ditch was un-excavated as so its profile and depth are unknown.

Trench 2850 (Illus. 148)

Trench 2850 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.5 and was targeted on a sub-rectangular linear geophysical anomaly. Four intercutting ditches, one of which may have corresponded with the targeted anomaly, were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172090] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 2850 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 3m wide and 0.9m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (172094), a mid-grey gravel deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172095), a mid-grey gravel (172096), a mid-brown gravel deposit (172097), a mid-grey coarse sand deposit (172098) and a dark-grey gravel deposit (172099).

Ditch [172075] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 2850 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.6m, was 0.7m wide and 0.4m. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (172076) and a mid-grey coarse sand deposit (172077).

Ditch [172089] cut the centre of Ditch [172090] on the same north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 0.95m wide and 0.37m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey gravel deposit (172091).

Ditch [172092] cut the eastern side of Ditch [172090] on the same north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit.

Trench 2851 (Illus. 149)

Three ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [171112] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 2851 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.38m by 1.26m and was 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [171114] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 2851 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 1.9m wide and 0.44m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [171116] was positioned in northeastern end of Trench 2851 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.52m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [171121] was positioned on the northeastern end of Trench 2851 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 0.96m wide and 0.41m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 2853

Trench 2853 was positioned in the centre of Land Parcel P/118.5 and targeted a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within this trench the position of which corresponded to the targeted feature.

Ditch [152340] was positioned in the northeastern side of Trench 2853 on a north-west to south-east. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1.6m wide and 0.68m deep. It had a regular 'V' shaped profile and was filled by mid-black clay deposit.

Trench 2855 (Illus. 148)

Three ditches, a pit and a possible occupation layer were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [153238] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 2855 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 1.4m wide and 0.47m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown loam deposit (153239), a mid-brown fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153240), a dark blue loam deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (153250) and a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153251).

Ditch [153242] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 2855 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [153244] was positioned 0.5m to the southwest of Ditch [153242] on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.84m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit.

Pit [153246] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 2855 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.8m by 0.8m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown loam deposit (153247), a light grey loam deposit (153248) and a light brown coarse sand deposit (153249).

Sealing all three ditches within the trench on the northwestern side was a thin Occupation layer [153241]. This dark-brown loam deposit measured 1.7m by 0.23m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.1m thick.

Trench 2856 (Illus. 148)

Ditch [154345] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 2856 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.7m, was 2.5m wide and 0.57m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2857 (Illus. 149)

Two intercutting ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [153231] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2857 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 2m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [153233] cut Ditch [153231] on its northeastern side on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.2m, with a terminus at the northwestern end, was 1.02m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2858 (Illus. 149)

Ditch [153225] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2858 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m, was 1.63m wide and 0.4m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153226), a mid-grey gravel deposit (153227) and a light brown fine sand deposit (153228).

Trench 2864 (Illus. 149)

Trench 2864 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/118.5 and was targeted on a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench the position of which corresponded with the targeted feature.

Ditch [154339] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2864 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.3m, was 1.07m wide and 0.54m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/118.6

Forty-four trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.6, 17 of which contained archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located at the northeastern area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 87395 18844. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified a series of linear anomalies in the southwestern area of the Land Parcel. Trench 1802 targeted this area of anomalies. Trenches 1762, 1769, 17770, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1784, 1785, 1787, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1799, 1800, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1812, 1816, 1817 and 1818 contained no archaeology.

A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

A single Asset was identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 *A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*) as being present within Land Parcel P/118.6. Asset 661 (post-medieval findspot) was located within the Land Parcel and was identified as being of negligible value.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/118.6 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/118.6 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.15m and 0.48m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.09m and 0.15m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.5m and 1.1m below ground level and was predominantly a light to mid brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones. Trenches 1802 and 1809 recorded a variation in the geological subsoil, a light orange fine sand deposit and a mid-brown coarse sand deposit respectively. Trenches 1809, 1816 and 1817 recorded a colluvial horizon. This comprised a mid-orange clay between 0.2m and 0.45m thick. No modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches.

Trench 1802 (Illus. 151)

Trench 1802 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.6 and targeted two linear geophysical anomalies. Two ditches, both of which corresponded to the two targeted anomalies, seven pits and a post-hole were recorded within the trench.

Pit [152301] was positioned in the north-eastern end of Trench 1802 and was circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.16m by 1.03m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark black fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [152303] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1802 and was oval in plan. It had dimensions of 2.05m by 1.02m and was 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark black silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [152305] was positioned in the northeastern side of Trench 1802 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 1.28m wide and 0.39m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit.

Pit [152307] was positioned adjacent to the west of Ditch [152306] and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.46m by 0.44m and was 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand deposit.

Ditch [152310] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1802 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.5m wide and 0.37m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey silt deposit.

Pit [152314] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1802 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.67m by 0.5m and was 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey coarse sand deposit (152315) and a mid-black coarse sand deposit (152316).

Pit [152318] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1802 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.28m by 0.96m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-black coarse sand deposit.

Post-hole [152320] cut the western edge of Pit [152314] in the southwestern end of Trench 1802. It was oval in plan with dimensions of 0.12m by 0.22m and was 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark black silt deposit.

Pit [152345] was positioned to the west Ditch [152310] in the southwestern side of Trench 1802 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.62m by 0.9m and was 0.28m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-black coarse sand deposit.

Pit [152312] cut the eastern side of Pit [152345] in the southwestern side of Trench 1802. It was circular in plan with dimensions of 0.67m by 0.9m and was 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-black coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1811 (Illus. 150)

Ditch [153199] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1811 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.6m, was 1.6m wide and 0.8m deep. It had a

regular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153200). A single fragment of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1814 (Illus. 152)

A ditch and pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [155188] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1814 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.38m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Pit [155190] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 1814 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.75m by 0.8m and was 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (155191) and a mottled brown clay deposit (155192).

Trench 1816

Trench 1816 contained a single pit [153208] and a ditch [153214].

Pit [153208] was circular in plan and had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It was naturally infilled by a dark-brown silty clay which contained fragments of a tegula (153209) and a dark-grey silty clay (153210). It measured 1.73m in diameter and 0.68m deep.

Ditch [153214] was aligned northwest to southeast and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It had a regular profile with a flat base and steeply sloping sides. The ditch measured 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay.

LAND PARCEL P/118.7

Trench 1666 (Illus. 153)

Trench 1666 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.7 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be passing through this trench for which no evidence was recorded. A single ditch was recorded in the trench.

Ditch [155083] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1666 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m, was 1.45m wide and 0.43m deep. It had a regular, steep V-shaped profile and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1668 (Illus. 153)

Trench 1668 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.7 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponded with the targeted geophysical anomaly. No evidence for the cropmark was recorded.

Ditch [152165] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1668 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.75m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit.

Trench 1671 (Illus. 153)

A pit and a post-hole were recorded within the trench.

Post-hole [154162] was positioned in centre of Trench 1671 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.2m by 0.35m and was 0.12m deep. It was filled by a dark black fine sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Pit [154175] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1671 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.53m by 0.47m and was 0.1m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit.

Trench 1672 (Illus. 153)

Ditch [154154] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1672 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 11.3m, with a terminus at the southwestern end, was 1.3m wide and 0.43m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit (154157) and a light grey fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154158).

Trench 1673 (Illus. 153)

Trench 1673 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/118.7 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly targeted. No evidence for the cropmark was recorded.

Ditch [153131] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1673 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.53m wide and 0.47m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153132). The ditch corresponded with the geophysical anomaly targeted.

Trench 1674 (Illus. 153)

Pit [153147] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1674 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 3.1m by 3.4, but continued north, south and west beyond the trench limit, and was 1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark black fine sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (153148), a mid-grey fine deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153149), a mottled grey fine sand deposit (153150), a light grey clay deposit (155113), a light grey fine sand deposit (155114) and a light grey clay deposit (155115). A small assemblage of Roman pottery, including a range of fabrics such as coarse sand-tempered reduced ware and unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered fabrics, was recovered from fills (153148) and (153149). Four fragments of heavily abraded, undiagnostic and undated CBM were also recovered from fill (153149).

Trench 1679 (Illus. 154)

A linear geophysical anomaly and a cropmark, in the same position, were identified as passing through the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly and cropmark.

Ditch [153139] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1679 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.24m and was 1.25m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (153140). This ditch corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly and cropmark identified across the trench.

Trench 1683 (Illus. 154)

Trench 1683 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/118.7 and was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies and a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with one of the targeted geophysical anomalies. No evidence for the cropmark or the second geophysical anomaly was recorded.

Ditch [154155] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1683 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m and was 1.07m wide and 0.52m deep. It had a regular profile with a curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (154156). This ditch corresponded with one of the targeted geophysical anomalies.

Trench 1685 (Illus. 154)

Trench 1685 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/118.7 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and a linear cropmark. A pit was recorded within the trench. A modern land drain was positioned near the centre of the trench which corresponded with the targeted geophysical anomaly and cropmark.

Pit [153151] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1685 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 3m by 2.7m, but continued north, west and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.54m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (153152), a dark-grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (153153), and a mid-orange silt deposit (153154). A small assemblage unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered ware was recovered from fill (153153) which is dated broadly to the Roman period. An undated flint flake fragment and chip were also recovered from this fill.

Trench 1689 (Illus. 155)

Pit [152190] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1689 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.5m by 2m, but continued west, south and east beyond the trench limit, and was 1.43m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (152191), a mid-grey clay deposit (152192), a dark black silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (152193) and a mid-grey clay deposit (152194). A single sherd of Roman

coarse sand-tempered reduced ware pottery was recovered from fill (152193). A cattle tooth, pig skull and tooth fragment, an amphibian vertebra and chicken bone and two further, probably chicken bone fragments were recovered from fill (152193) and a cattle humerus and part of a pig scapula were recovered from fill (152194).

Trenches 1690 and 1694

Trenches 1690 and 1694 were targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly and a cropmark in the same position through both trenches. A modern feature recorded within both trenches corresponds with the targeted anomalies.

Trench 1695 (Illus. 156)

A pit and a probable ditch were recorded within the trench.

Pit [152188] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1695 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.7m by 4.3m, but continued north and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.78m deep. It had a stepped profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (152189).

Ditch [152209] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1695 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, had a recorded width of 1.75m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.45m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit (152210).

Trench 1696 (Illus. 156)

A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to crossing the southern end of the trench. A modern service trench [152167] was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly.

Trench 1728

Pit [154184] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1728 but was only recorded in section and so its shape in plan is unknown. It had recorded dimensions in section of 1m and was 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark black deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (154184) which showed evidence of *in situ* burning, and a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (154185).

Trench 1732 (Illus. 157)

Pit [152238] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1732 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.3m diameter and was 0.07m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mottled black clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (152239).

Trench 1733 (Illus. 158)

A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be within the trench. A modern linear [151031] was recorded in the trench which corresponded with the geophysical anomaly.

Trench 1737 (Illus. 157)

Pit [154186] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1737 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.81m by 0.1m but continued north beyond the trench limit and was 0.21m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark black clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (154187) which showed evidence of *in situ* burning, and a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (154188).

Trench 1738 (Illus. 158)

A large pond feature was recorded in this trench. To further investigate this, the trench was widened at the features' location.

Pond [153171] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1738 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 6.1m by 2.7m, but continued west, south and east beyond the trench limit, and was 1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light grey clay deposit (153172), a mid-brown fine sand deposit (153173), a mid-grey fine sand deposit (153174), and a light brown fine sand deposit (153175).

Trench 1741 (Illus. 159)

Pit [155119] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1741 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.6m by 1.1m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.73m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light orange silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (155120).

Trench 1742 (Illus. 158)

Trench 1742 was located in eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.7 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. Two pits were recorded within the trench along with a modern land drain, which corresponds with the targeted linear anomaly.

Pit [152226] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1742 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.02m by 0.51m but continued east beyond the trench limit and was 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark black clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (152227), which displayed evidence for *in situ* burning, and a mid-orange clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (152228).

Pit [153167] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1742 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.23m by 0.73m, but continued northwest beyond the trench limit, and was 0.12m deep. It was had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-red clay deposit (153168), and a dark black deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (152169), both of which displayed evidence for *in situ* burning, and a light brown clay deposit (153170).

LAND PARCEL P/118.8

Eleven trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/118.8, nine of which contained archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located at the northeastern area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 87825 19021. A single linear cropmark was identified within the eastern side of the Land Parcel. Trenches 1827 and 1831 targeted this cropmark. Trenches 1823 and 1826 contained no archaeological features.

A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

Two Assets were identified within the Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment (Highways England 2018 *A12 Chelmsford to A120 Scheme: Cultural Heritage Desk Based Assessment*) as being present within Land Parcel P/118.8. Asset 679 (post-medieval findspot) and 685 (post-medieval findspot) were located within the eastern side of the Land Parcel and were identified as being of negligible value.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/118.8 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till, River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel and Alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/118.8 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.15m and 0.29m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.1m and 0.15m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 1m below ground level and predominantly comprised a light to mid-brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones. Trench 1827 and 1829 recorded a mid-orange fine sand geological subsoil and Trench 1830 recorded a mid-orange silt. No modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches.

Trench 1821 (Illus. 160)

Ditch [165476] was positioned in the northeastern side of Trench 1821 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.41m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1822 (Illus. 160)

A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164268] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1822 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.59m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Pit [164270] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1822 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2m by 3.4m, but continued north, east and south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.09m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1824 (Illus. 160)

Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162388] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1824 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.24m, 1.58m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [162390] was positioned just to the southwest of Ditch [162388] on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.9m, was 0.49m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Trench 1825 (Illus. 160)

Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165470] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1825 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 6.4m, was 1.24m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [165472] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1825 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length 2m, was 1.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1827 (Illus. 162)

Trench 1827 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/118.8 and targeted a linear cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponds with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [162384] was positioned in the western side of Trench 1827 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 1.7m wide and 0.54m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a light-grey fine sand deposit (162385) and a mid-brown coarse sand deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (162395). This ditch broadly corresponds with the targeted cropmark albeit slightly to the side of the predicted alignment.

Trench 1828 (Illus. 161)

Pit [165495] was positioned in northwestern end of Trench 1828 and was rectangular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.09m by 2.26m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.4m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (165498) and a dark grey clay deposit with frequent slag inclusions (165499).

Trench 1829 (Illus. 161)

Two ditches and three pits were recorded within the trench along with two modern linear features.

Pit [174042] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1829 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.8m by 1.35m and was 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (174043) and a mid-brown silt deposit (174044).

Pit [174045] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1829 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.6m by 1.6m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [174047, 174059] was positioned in the western side of Trench 1829 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 10.7m, was 0.9m wide and 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit (174048) and a mid-grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (174060).

Pit [174056] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1829, cutting Ditch [174059]. It had recorded dimensions of 2.1m by 2m, but continued north, south and west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark red clay deposit (174057) and a mid-grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal flecks (174058).

Ditch [174039] cut Ditch [174047] in the western end of Trench 1829 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 0.81m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mottled brown fine sand deposit (174040) and a light brown fine sand deposit (174041).

Trench 1830 (Illus. 161)

Trench 1830 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/118.8 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomaly or cropmark. A ditch and five pits were recorded within the trench.

Pit [161015] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1830 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.8m by 1.35m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.16m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [161017] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1830 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.5m by 1.1m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.3m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Pit [161019] was positioned adjacent to the west of Pit [161017] in the southern end of Trench 1830 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.9m by 0.65m and was 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [165480] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1830 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.75m, was 0.76m wide and 0.09m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit.

Pit [165482] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1830 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.1m by 0.8m and was 0.09m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid-grey fine sand deposit.

Pit [165484] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1830 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.4m by 2.2m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit.

Trench 1831 (illus. 162)

Trench 1831 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/118.8 and targeted a linear cropmark. A ditch, which broadly corresponded with the targeted anomaly, and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165459] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1831 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, was 2.2m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a stepped profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions. This ditch corresponded with the targeted linear cropmark albeit on a slightly different alignment.

Pit [165461] was positioned west of Ditch [165459] in the western end of Trench 1831 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.23m by 0.48m and was 0.04m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/120.1

Six trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/120.1, five of which contained archaeological features. Trench 1383 was archaeologically sterile.

The Land Parcel was located at the northeastern area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 85823 17613. No geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were identified within the Land Parcel and as such no trenches were targeted. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/120.1 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/120.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.15m and 0.38m

thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a light brown silt subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.09m and 0.15m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.4m and 0.9m below ground level and comprised a light orange gravel in Trenches 1381 and 1384, a mid-brown clay in Trenches 1382 and 1386, and a mid-orange fine sand in Trenches 1383 and 1385. No modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches.

Trench 1381 (Illus. 163)

Two pits, a ditch and a natural feature were recorded within the trench.

Pit [163236] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1381 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.52m by 0.98m and was 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Ditch [163238] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1381 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in trench for a length of 1.74m, was 0.9m wide and 0.36m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a light brown fine sand deposit.

Pit [165432] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1381 and was sub-rectangular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.46m by 0.72m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.61m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1382 (Illus. 163)

Three ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164254] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1382 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for length of 1.9m, was 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Ditch [164264] was positioned 1.8m to the east of Ditch [164254] in the eastern end of Trench 1382 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length 1.9m, was 1.41m wide and 0.35m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Ditch [164261] was positioned 0.4m east of Ditch [164264] on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.52m wide and was 0.11m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1384 (Illus. 164)

Two pits were recorded within the trench.

Pit [162368] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1384 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2m by 1.1m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey coarse sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Pit [162370] was positioned directly to the west of Pit [162368] in the centre of Trench 1384. It was sub-circular in plan with recorded dimensions of 1.3m by 1.4m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.35m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1385 (Illus. 164)

Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [165424] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1385 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.4m, was 1m wide and 0.42m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Pit [165426] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1385 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.62m by 0.65m. but continued west beyond the trench limit and was 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Ditch [165428] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1385 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2m wide and 0.49m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1386 (Illus. 164)

Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [164252] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1386 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.98m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown gravel deposit.

Ditch [164256] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1386 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.19m, with a terminus at the northwestern end, was 0.93m wide and 0.36m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/120.2

Thirteen trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/120.2, ten of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1389, 1391 and 1393 contained no archaeology.

The Land Parcel was located at the northeastern area of the proposed scheme, centred on NGR TL 85949 17801. A series of cropmarks have been identified within the southern area of this Land Parcel. No geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were located within the Land Parcel and as such no trenches are targeted. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/120.2 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift horizon of River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/120.2 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.15m and 0.48m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a light-brown silt subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.23m and 0.54m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 1m below ground level and comprised a mid-brown clay in Trenches 1387, 1394 and 1397, a mid-brown coarse sand in Trenches 1388, 1390, 1391 and 1392, a light-orange gravel in Trenches 1389, 1393, 1395 and 1396, and a mottled red fine sand in Trench 1399. No modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches.

Trench 1387 (Illus. 165)

A ditch and a possible pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163220] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1387 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.8m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Possible pit [163222] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1387 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 2.6m by 0.88m, but continued east beyond the trench limit, and was 0.33m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1388 (Illus. 165)

Ditch [162344] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1388 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.3m, was 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey fine sand deposit.

Trench 1390 (Illus. 165)

Ditch [165430] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1390 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.75m, was 0.94m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1392 (Illus. 166)

Ditch [162336] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1392 on a northwest to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.96m, was 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1394 (Illus. 166)

Three ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [163228] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1394 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.74m by 0.91m and was 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Ditch [163230] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1394 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m, was 1.02m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [163232] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 1394 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.47m, was 0.91m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Ditch [163234] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1394 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.7m, was 0.88m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit.

Trench 1395 (Illus. 166)

Three pits were recorded within the trench.

Pit [163212] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1395 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.62m by 0.78m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.42m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown gravel deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [165415] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1395 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.62m by 1.4m and was 0.7m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-orange silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions.

Pit [165417] cut the centre of Pit [165415] in the centre of Trench 1395 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.7m by 0.66m and was 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions.

Trench 1396 (Illus. 167)

A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [163216] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1396 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown coarse sand deposit.

Pit [163224] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1396 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.66m by 1.26m, but continued beyond the trench limit, and was 0.22m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1397 (Illus. 167)

Ditch [164234] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 1397 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.5m, was 2.56m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light-brown gravel deposit (164235) and a light-brown fine sand deposit (164236).

Trench 1398 (Illus. 168)

Two pits were recorded within the trench. A modern feature, unexcavated, and two natural features were also recorded within this trench.

Pit [162349] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1398 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 1.08m by 1.4m and was 0.31 deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit.

Pit [162351] was positioned in the southwestern end of Trench 1398 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.5m by 0.44m, but continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark brown fine sand deposit.

Trench 1399 (Illus. 166)

Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [162358] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1399 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.23m, was 1.03m wide and 0.15m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Ditch [162360] cut the northern end of Ditch [162358] in the northern half of Trench 1399 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 9.8m, was 0.65m wide and

0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit

Pit [165240] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1399 and was sub-rectangular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.5m by 1.9m, but continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.22m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-yellow silt deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/121

Two trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/121, neither of which contained archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 85853 17512. No geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were identified within the Land Parcel. Trench 1400 was targeted however, due to the proximity of linear geophysical anomalies in an adjacent field.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/121 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/121 was arable field. Topsoil was 0.4m thick and comprised grass and silt. Subsoil was between 0.2m and 0.22m thick and comprised a mid-orange fine to coarse sand. Geological subsoil was encountered at 0.5m below ground level and was a mid to dark orange coarse sand deposit with gravel outcrops.

LAND PARCEL P/145.1

Three trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/145.1, two of which contained archaeological features. Trench 1891 was archaeologically sterile. Land Parcel P/145.1, centred on NGR TL 79254 12335, was located in the northeastern section of the Proposed Scheme.

Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching did not identify anything of particular note. The trenches were placed in a general array pattern to assess the potential of the area.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/145.1 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/145.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.25m and 0.30m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.09m and 0.15m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.4m and 0.6m below ground level and was predominantly a light to mid brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.

Trench 1894 (illus. 205)

Trench 1894 contained a single furrow, [157191], which had not been previously identified on the geophysical survey. The furrow was oriented NE/SW and measured 1.15m wide and 0.17m deep,

with a regular profile and flat base. The furrow has a natural infilling of light brownish grey silty sand with rare sub rounded stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Trench 1895 (Illus. 205)

Trench 1895 contained a single small pit, [160260], circular in plan with a diameter of 0.29m and depth 0.28m. It contained one fill of light brown fine sand with frequent sub angular stone inclusions

LAND PARCEL P/145.2

Forty-nine trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P145.2, fourteen of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1835, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1860, 1864, 1865, 1870, 1871, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1883, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1896, 1898, 1899, 1901, and 1904 contained no archaeological features.

Land Parcel P/145.2, centred on NGR TL 79254 12335, was located in the northeastern section of the Proposed Scheme.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/145.1 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till and River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/145.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.25m and 0.30m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.09m and 0.15m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.4m and 0.6m below ground level and was predominantly a light to mid brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.

Trench 1836 (Illus. 206)

A single Post-hole [158287] was recorded, measuring 0.29m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The single fill comprised a dark grey fine sand deposit with occasional sub rounded stones included and some charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench 1837 (Illus. 206)

Ditch [158291] was aligned east – west, measuring 1.23m wide and 0.24m deep. It comprised a regular profile of even sides and a curved base. The single fill comprised dark grey clay deposit with moderate sub angular stone and occasional charcoal fleck included within the fill.

Trench 1839 (Illus. 207)

Ditch [160310] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.34m wide and 0.33m deep. Two fills were recorded, both comprised mid brown silty sand. Charcoal flecks were noted in the primary fill, as they were occasional, they may have been naturally occurring. Pottery and animal bone were recovered from both deposits.

Trench 1851 (Illus. 209)

Pit [160304] was recorded within Trench 1851 measuring 0.74m in diameter and 0.28m deep. The single fill comprised a mid-brown silty clay with occasional sub rounded stone inclusions. A large complete vessel was excavated from this pit, during post-excavation this was found to be a Bronze Age cremation vessel. No other finds were within the pit, suggesting its primary purpose was burial of the cremation.

Trench 1859

Ditch [158281] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.51m wide and 0.53m deep with an irregular profile with a steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single natural infilling event of mid brown fine sand with moderate sub angular stone inclusions and occasional rounded stone and charcoal flecks was recorded.

A further Pit, [178101], was excavated within this trench, sub-oval in plan and measuring 1.60m long, 1.17m wide and 0.74m deep. This feature contained two fills, (178103) comprised dark brown silty sand, overlain by a mid-brown silty sand (178102). Both deposits appeared to have been the result of natural processes.

Trench 1866 (Illus. 210)

Two ditches were identified in this trench.

Ditch [158283] was aligned east-west and measured 1.23m wide and 0.24m. It comprised regular profile of a gently sloping sides and curved base and a mid-brown fine sand fill.

Ditch [158285] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.25m deep with regular profile of gently sloping sides with a concave base. A single mid brown silty sand, with pottery was recorded.

Trench 1869 (Illus. 211)

Ditch [160306] aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.79m wide and 0.4m deep with an irregular shape in plan and irregular curved sides and base. A single mottled brown clayey sand fill was recorded. No finds were recovered from this ditch.

Trench 1875 (Illus. 212)

Ditch [158293] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.53m wide and 0.55m deep. A single mid-grey clay deposit with no finds was recorded.

Trench 1881 (Illus. 212)

This trench was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Furrow [159338] was investigated in this trench, aligned north-east to south-west. It comprised an irregular 1.3m wide cut and 0.12m of light brown silt fill, which was very similar to the subsoil within this trench.

Trench 1882 (Illus. 212)

Trench 1882 was located to investigate linear geophysical anomalies. Two ditches recorded within the trench.

Ditch [157197] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.12m wide and 0.17m deep with an irregular profile of moderately sloping sides and concave base. It contained a single mid grey silt deposit, with 4 sherds of Romano-British tegulae.

Ditch [157199] was also aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.03m wide and 0.45m deep, with a regular V-shaped profile. It contained one fill of light brown silt with occasional sub rounded stones and manganese flecks included. This ditch contained Romano-British pottery, CBM, Tegulae and an undiagnostic nail.

Trench 1884 (Illus. 212)

Two ditches and a furrow were recorded in Trench 1884.

Ditch terminus [158275] extended for 0.8m into the trench, aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.32m wide and 0.22m deep and contained one dark brown clay fill. A single undiagnostic, modern iron object was found within the ditch, along with Romano-British pottery. .

Ditch [158277] was aligned east – west, measuring 0.82m wide and 0.25m deep. of the single fill comprised mid brown clay which included Romano-British pottery.

Furrow [158278] cut Ditch [158277].

Trench 1897 (Illus. 213)

Ditch [158270] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.52m wide and 0.28m deep. It comprised a wide bowl shaped cut, filled by light grey sand, suggesting that was part of the furrow system within the area.

Trench 1900

Ditch [159335] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.90m wide and 0.61m deep. It contained a single mid brown clay fill and no finds.

Trench 1902 (Illus. 213)

Ditch [158265] was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.90m wide and 0.61m deep. The regular profile and mid brown clay fill, suggesting that this was part of the wider Ridge and Furrow system identified in this field.

Trench 1903 (Illus. 213)

Ditch [157195] was aligned east- west and measured 1.41m wide and 0.40m deep. The shallow V-shaped profile contained a single light brown clay fill.

LAND PARCEL P/148

Two trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/148, one of which contained an archaeological feature. Trench 1819 contained no archaeological features.

The Land Parcel was located in the northeastern area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 82229 19006. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified a large sub-rectangular anomaly. A summary of the trench and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/148 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/148 was arable fields. Topsoil was 0.2m thick and comprised grass and silt. Subsoil comprised a mid-grey clay deposit up to 0.25m thick. Geological subsoil was encountered at 0.7m below ground level and was a mid-brown clay and mid-brown silt deposit.

Trench 1820 (Illus. 169)

Trench 1820 was located over a large sub-rectangular geophysical anomaly. No features representing the large geophysical anomaly were recorded. A post-hole was recorded within the trench.

Post-hole [165493] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1820 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.23m by 0.25m and was 0.21m deep. It had an irregular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mottled black silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions.

LAND PARCEL P/149

One trial trench, Trench 1833, was excavated in Land Parcel P/149, which contained no archaeological features. The Land Parcel was located in the central area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR TL 87847 19091. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified sub-circular anomalies.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/149 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of Alluvium – clay, silt, sand, and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/149 was arable fields. Topsoil was 0.3m thick and -0.23m thick and comprised grass and clay. Subsoil was 0.3m thick and comprised a light-yellow clay. Geological subsoil was encountered at 0.6m below ground level and was a light grey clay deposit.

LAND PARCEL P/152.1

One hundred and thirty trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/152.1, 3 of which contained archaeological features. Trench. Trenches 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2010, 2011, 2013, 2019, 2022, 2923, 2024, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2033, 2052, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2063, 2064, 2066, 2067, 2069, 2070, 2075, 2076, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2088, 2086, 2087, 2097, 2095, 2096, 2103, 2104, 2120, 2131, 2136, 2137, 2143, 2145, 2149, 2150, 2151 2162, 2163, 2164, 2830 were archaeologically sterile.

The Land Parcel was located at the northeastern area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR 588814 220786. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified linear anomalies. Trenches 1993, 1998 and 1999 targeted a series of northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast aligned linear, and curvilinear anomalies interpreted by the geophysical survey as forming a curvilinear enclosure and associated features. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/152.1 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/152.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.18m and 0.4m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a mid-brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.05m and 0.32m. Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.5m and 0.7m below ground level and was a light to mid brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones. Almost no modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches except for the occasional field drain.

Trench 1976 (Illus. 171)

Trench 1976 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded in the trench.

Ditch [158143] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 1976 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It visible in the trench for a length of 2.28m with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 1.5m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (158144).

Trench 1988 (Illus. 172)

Trench 1988 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded in the trench.

Ditch [172067] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1988 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.66m, was 0.71m wide and 0.4m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled brown coarse sand deposit (172068).

Trench 1990 (Illus. 172)

Trench 1990 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified to be crossing the trench. A ditch was recorded in the ditch which broadly corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly if not precisely on the same position.

Ditch [156034] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1990 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.9m, was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (156035).

Trench 1992 (Illus. 172)

Trench 1992 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two linear geophysical anomalies were identified in the eastern and western areas of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench which did not correspond to either geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [158141] was positioned in the western half of Trench 1992 on a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 1.44m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (158142).

Trench 1993 (Illus. 184)

Trench 1993 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [172069] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1993 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 4m wide and 0.5m deep. It had an irregular profile with a steep and shallow sides and an undulating base. It is interpreted that this linear feature may instead represent multiple intercutting ditches on the same alignment and in the same location. It was filled by mottled brown clay deposit (172070).

Trench 1998 (Illus. 184)

Trench 1998 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponded with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [158145] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1998 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (158146). A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from this fill which comprised a cattle bone and a sheep/goat mandible.

Trench 1999 (Illus. 184)

Trench 1999 was located in the southwestern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. A ditch, which corresponded with the targeted anomaly, and a gully were recorded within the trench.

Gully [160109] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 1999 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.2m, was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (160110).

Ditch [160111] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1999 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.13m wide and 0.56m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (160112), a dark brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (160113) and a mid-brown clay deposit (160114).

Trench 2002 (Illus. 173)

Trench 2002 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified within the southern half of the trench. A single ditch was recorded within the trench which may correspond to the geophysical anomaly but not in the precise location.

Ditch [159196] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2002 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.51m, with a terminus at the eastern end, was 1.14m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark black clay deposit (159197). This ditch may correspond to the geophysical anomaly identified within this location but was somewhat to the south of it.

Trench 2007 (Illus. 173)

Trench 2007 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [160107] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2007 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.47m, was 1m wide and 0.33m deep. It had an irregular shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (160108).

Pit [160086] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2007 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.45m by 0.4m, but continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.10m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (160087).

Trench 2008 (Illus. 173)

Trench 2008 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch, pit and posthole were recorded within the trench.

Truncated Pit [157068] was positioned on the eastern side of Trench 2008 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.53m by 0.65m and was 0.27m deep and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (157069).

Ditch [157066] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 2008 on a northeast-southwest alignment and cut Pit [157068]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.09m, was 1.38m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (157067).

Posthole [157070] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2008, 2.5m west of Ditch [15706] and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.3m by 0.21m and was 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark black silt deposit (157071).

Trench 2009 (Illus. 173)

Trench 2009 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [157072] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2009 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.39m, was 1.75m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (157073).

Trench 2012 (Illus. 173)

Trench 2012 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [158135] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2012 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.61m by 0.8m, but continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.12m deep. It was filled by a light brown clay deposit (158136).

Trench 2018 (Illus. 174)

Trench 2018 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified with the southeastern end of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench which broadly corresponded with the linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [158139] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 2018 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.25m, was 1.32m wide. It was filled by a mottled brown coarse sand deposit (158139). It broadly corresponds with the linear geophysical anomaly located in this position within the trench.

Trench 2034 (Illus. 175)

Trench 2034 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified with the southern end of the trench no evidence of which was recorded. A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [160091] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2034 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1.39m wide and 1.26m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (160092), a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (160093), a light grey fine sand deposit (160094), a mid-

brown coarse sand deposit (160095), a light brown clay deposit (160096), a mid-brown clay deposit (160097), a light grey fine sand deposit (160098), a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (160099), a light yellow clay deposit (160100), a mottled brown clay deposit (160101), a light grey fine sand deposit (160102), three distinct mid brown clay deposits (160103-160105) and a light brown clay deposit (160106).

Pit [160082] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2034 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.23m by 0.99m, but continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.19m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (160083).

Trench 2035 (Illus. 175)

Trench 2035 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A series of sub-circular geophysical anomalies were identified within the area of the trench, one of which was positioned within the eastern end of the trench. No corresponding feature was recorded; however, a ditch was recorded just to the west of the anomaly. Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [158133] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2035 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (158134).

Ditch [158137] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2035 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.87m, was 0.78m wide and 0.2m wide. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (158138).

Trench 2059 (Illus. 176)

Trench 2059 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified with the eastern end of the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench that may correspond with the linear geophysical anomaly although it was approximately 3m to the west and on a slightly different alignment.

Ditch (160089) was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2059 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.12m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown fine sand with occasional charcoal inclusions (160090).

Trench 2060 (Illus. 176)

Trench 2060 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A pit was recorded within the trench.

Pit [157038] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2060 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.66m by 0.31m and was 0.43m deep and was filled by a dark brown fine sand deposit (157039).

Trench 2061 (Illus. 176)

Trench 2061 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [157040] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 2061 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.9m, was 0.38m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by light brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (157041).

Trench 2062 (Illus. 176)

Trench 2062 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two linear geophysical anomalies were identified within the trench, one at the southern end and one at the northern end, no evidence for either was recorded within the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [157064] was positioned in centre of Trench 2062 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.58m, was 0.58m wide.

Trench 2065 (Illus. 176)

Trench 2065 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified in the eastern end of the trench. Two intercutting ditches were recorded in the trench, one of which corresponds to the geophysical anomaly identified.

Ditch [158131] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2065 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.4m wide and 0.07m deep. It was truncated at its southern end by Ditch [158129]. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid brown silt deposit (158132).

Ditch [158129] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2065, cutting Ditch [158131], on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m, was 0.75m wide and 0.10m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown silt deposit (158130). This ditch broadly corresponds with a linear geophysical anomaly identified within this area of the trench.

Trench 2068 (Illus. 177)

Trench 2068 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [160084] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2068 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.39m, was 1.27m wide and 0.07m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (160085).

Trench 2071 (Illus. 177)

Trench 2071 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified in the centre of the trench, no evidence for which was recorded. A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Pit [149072] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2071 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.7m by 0.6m and was 0.2m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey fine sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (149073).

Ditch [149074] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2071 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (149075).

Trench 2073 (Illus. 177)

Trench 2073 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within this trench.

Ditch [171032] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 2073 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.18m wide and 0.37m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (171033) and a mid-brown clay deposit (171034).

Trench 2074 (Illus. 177)

Trench 2074 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified in the northern end of the trench, no evidence for which was recorded. A ditch was recorded in the trench.

Ditch [147065] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2074 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.3m, with a terminus at the western end, was 1.1m wide and 0.28m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mottled brown silt deposit (147066). A flint flake of middle Bronze Age – Iron Age date and the proximal end of flint blade of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 2079 (Illus. 177)

Trench 2079 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified in the southern half of the trench, no evidence for which was recorded. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [171029] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2079 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 7.1m, had a recorded width of 0.89m, the full width was not exposed as it continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.32m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (171030) and a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (171031).

Trench 2084 (illus. 178)

Trench 2084 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. Five ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the linear geophysical anomaly the trench was targeted on.

Ditch [149092] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2084 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 0.9m wide and 0.17m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (149093).

Ditch [149087] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2084 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.28m, was 1.86m wide and 0.52m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (149088).

Ditch [149094] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2084 on a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 1.85m wide and 0.72m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two mid brown clay deposits (149095) and (149096). A single, slightly chipped well struck flint flake of Mesolithic/Neolithic date was recovered from fill (149095). This ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly targeted.

Ditch [149097] was positioned in the western half of Trench 2084 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.58m, was 0.48m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (149098).

Ditch [149089] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2084, the area of which was extended to further understand this feature, on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 6m, was 2.72m wide and 0.69m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by mid brown clay deposits (149090), (149091) and (149099).

Trench 2085 (illus. 178)

Trench 2085 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on the area south of a series of geophysical anomalies interpreted as forming part of a recti-linear enclosure. No geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were identified within the position of the trench. Two intercutting ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148060] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2085 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, had a recorded width of 0.45m, but was heavily truncated by Ditch [148048]. A full profile was not recorded for this ditch due to truncation and it was filled by deposit (148061).

Ditch [148048] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2085 on a north-south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.8m wide and 0.23m deep. It had regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148049).

Trench 2089 (illus. 179)

Trench 2089 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A linear geophysical anomaly was identified in the eastern half of the trench, but corresponding features was recorded. Features....

Possible trackway [172024] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2089, which was extended to the south to further identify the feature, on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4.46m, was 5.1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (172065) and a mid-grey gravel deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172066) interpreted as forming a surface.

Ditch [172020] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2089 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5m, was 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (172021).

Ditch [172022] was positioned just to the east of Ditch [172020] on northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible for a length of 2.5m, was 1m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mottled brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172023).

Ditch [172025] was positioned at the western end of Trench 2089 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 0.7m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mottle brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172026).

Trench 2090 (illus. 179)

Trench 2090 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly forming part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Four ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [172004] was positioned centrally within Trench 2090 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 2.5m wide and 0.88m deep. It had a stepped, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172005), a mid-grey silt deposit (172006), a mid-grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172007) and a mid-brown clay deposit (172008). Fill (172005) contained three sherds of pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. A single flint flake in good condition of middle Bronze Age-Iron Age date was recovered from fill (172006). An assemblage of pottery was also recovered from fill (172006) which was predominantly grog tempered and dated to the middle – late Iron Age and late Iron Age – early Roman and included rim and body sherds of a fine grog tempered jar. Fill (172007) also contained pottery of a similar type with multiple rim and body sherds of a grog tempered jar with everted rim dated to the late Iron Age – early Roman. More pertinently both fills (172006) and (172007) contained large assemblages of Roman pottery which predominantly dated to the early Roman period but with some fabrics dated to the early to mid-Roman period.

Ditch [172011] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2090 on a west northwest-southeast south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.39m, was 0.94m wide and 0.35m deep. Its eastern end was truncated by Ditch [172009]. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (172012).

Ditch [172009] was positioned in the northeastern end of Trench 2090, cutting Ditch [172011], on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.08m, was 0.68m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by mid brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172010) and a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal incisions (172013). A single sherd of pottery dated to the middle – late Iron Age was recovered from fill (172013).

Possible trackway [172014] was positioned at the southwestern end of Trench 2090 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.1m, was 5m wide. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (172015) and a gravel deposit (172016) interpreted as forming a surface. A small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and a single flint flake in good condition of a middle Bronze Age-Iron Age date was recovered from fill (172015).

Trench 2091 (Illus. 179)

Trench 2091 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on two geophysical anomalies which formed parts of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Three ditches were recorded within the trench, two of corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomalies.

Ditch [147070] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 2091 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.57m wide and 0.58m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147071). A small assemblage of undiagnostic formless fragments of fired clay, a single flint flake of Mesolithic/Neolithic date and three sherds of a middle to late Iron Age storage jar were recovered from the fill. However, the fill also contained a large assemblage of Roman pottery in a variety of fabrics, the majority of which are dated to the early Roman period. This ditch corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [147072] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 2091 on a westnorthwest-east-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3m, was 1.29m wide and 0.57m deep. It had a stepped profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (147073) and a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147074). A small assemblage of flint and sand tempered pottery was recovered from fill (147073) which dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. This ditch appears to correspond with the targeted geophysical anomaly albeit not in the same precise location, instead being slightly to the south.

Ditch [147075] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 2091 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.11m, was 1m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (147076).

Trench 2092 (Illus. 179)

Trench 2092 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on the area in close proximity to a series of geophysical anomalies which appeared to form a rectilinear enclosure. No geophysical anomalies or cropmarks were identified as being within the trench. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [171004] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2092 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 2.64m wide and 0.63m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown fine sand deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (171005). A very small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 2093 (Illus. 179)

Trench 2093 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly forming part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [148045] was positioned at the northeastern end of Trench 2093 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.67m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148046).

Ditch [148047] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2093 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 2.25m wide. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148050). This ditch corresponds broadly with the targeted geophysical anomaly albeit not in the same precise position.

Trench 2094 (Illus. 178)

Trench 2094 was located centrally in Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [171009] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2094 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.94m, was 1m wide and 0.29m deep. It was truncated by Ditch [171011]. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (171010).

Ditch [171011] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2094, cutting earlier Ditch [171009], on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.87m, was 0.74m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (171012).

Pit [171013] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2094 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.61m by 0.82m and was 0.22m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit (171014).

Trench 2098 (Illus. 179)

Trench 2098 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on two geophysical anomalies which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Three ditches, two of which correspond to the targeted geophysical anomalies, a posthole and an unknown feature were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147053] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2098 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.14m, was 1.72m wide and 0.71m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147054). A moderately sized assemblage of undiagnostic flint tempered pottery was recovered from the fill of this ditch and is dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. A small assemblage of undiagnostic formless fragments of fired clay was also recovered from the fill. The ditch corresponds to the southern of two geophysical anomalies the trench was targeted on.

Ditch [147051] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2098 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.83m, being truncated at the northwestern end by [149056], was 0.59m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (147052). A single sherd of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age flint tempered pottery along with pottery dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Ditch [149054] was positioned at the northeastern end of Trench 2098 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.8m, being truncated at the northwestern end by [149056], was 0.85m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (149055). This ditch corresponds to the northern of two geophysical anomalies targeted by the trench.

Posthole [147058] was positioned in the northeastern half of Trench 2098 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.12m by 0.2m and was 0.03m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (147059). A single sherd of early-Roman pottery was recovered from the fill of this posthole.

Feature [149056] was positioned within the northeastern half of Trench 2098 on an apparent northeast-southwest alignment, cutting ditches [147051] and [149054]. It was visible in the trench for a length of 12.6m, was 0.3m wide. This feature continued west beyond the trench limit. It was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (146012).

Trench 2099 (Illus. 179)

Trench 2099 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Three ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [149060] was positioned in the eastern half of Trench 2099 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.33m, was 0.62m wide and 0.38m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (149061).

Ditch [149062] was positioned in the eastern half of trench 2099 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.13m, was 2.04m wide and 0.90m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by mid orange clay deposit (149063) and a mid-grey clay deposit (149064). A small assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and a moderately sized assemblage of predominantly grog tempered pottery dated to the middle to late Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman period was recovered from fill (149064). A moderately size assemblage of undiagnostic fragments of formless fired clay and a flint scraper of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, an undiagnostic flint flake and flint flake chip were also recovered from fill (149064). This ditch broadly corresponds with the geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench.

Ditch [149065] was positioned adjacent to the west of Ditch [149062] on the same northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 0.61m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (149066), a mid-orange clay deposit (149067) and a mid-grey clay deposit (146068).

Trench 2100 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2100 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Two ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly

Ditch [148031] was positioned in the southeastern half of Trench 2100 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.27m, was 0.91m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (148032).

Ditch [148035] was positioned in the north-western half of Trench 2100 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.26m, was 2.53m wide. It filled by a dark brown silt deposit (146011). This ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly targeted in the trench.

Trench 2105 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2105 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Two intercutting ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [148036] was positioned within the southeastern half of Trench 2105 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 3.3m wide and 0.86m deep. It had a stepped profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit (148040), a dark grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148041) and a mid-grey clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148062). This ditch corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly. A small assemblage of Roman pottery, including a variety of fabrics, was recovered from fills (148040) and (148041) of the ditch, the majority of which is dated to the early Roman period.

Ditch [148069] cut Ditch [148036] on the same alignment and represents re-cut and continuation of the same boundary. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with

rare charcoal inclusions (148073). A single fragment of undiagnostic formless fired clay was recovered from this fill along with a small assemblage of early Roman pottery.

Trench 2106 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2106 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly which formed part of the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Two ditches, one of which is a re-cut of the same boundary and corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly, and two postholes were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147045] was positioned at the northern end of Trench 2106 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.64m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled orange clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147046). This ditch corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly

Ditch [147035] was a re-cut of Ditch [147045] on the same alignment but narrower. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.28m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147036) and a dark grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (147037). A large assemblage of pottery dated to middle to late Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman was recovered from both fills of this ditch. An assemblage comprising undiagnostic formless fired clay in different fabrics and a single fragment of Roman imbrex was also recovered from these ditches along with a residual sherd of undiagnostic late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.

Postholes [147047] and [147049] were positioned in the southern half of Trench 2106 and were circular in plan. They were set 1m apart on a generalised northeast-southwest alignment with dimensions of 0.22m by 0.44m by 0.13m deep and 0.28m by 0.44m by 0.18m deep. The postholes were both filled by a similar mottled orange clay deposit with occasional, and moderate, charcoal inclusions (147048) and (147050). A very small assemblage, including small crumbs, of pottery dated to the late Bronze to early Iron Age was recovered from fill (14705). A small assemblage of undiagnostic formless fired clay in different fabrics was also recovered from the fills of both postholes.

Trench 2107 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2107 was located centrally in Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148016] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2107 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m, was 0.35m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148017).

Pit [148014] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2107 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 1.82m by 1.03, but continued west beyond the trench limit, and was 0.2m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148015).

Trench 2108 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2108 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly which formed part of the southern boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. Two ditches were recorded within the trench which correspond with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [147043] was recorded within the centre of Trench 2108 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 2.15m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (147044). This ditch corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [147041] cut Ditch [147043] on the same alignment and represents re-cut and continuation of the same boundary. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (147042). A moderately sized assemblage of pottery, predominantly grog tempered, dated to the middle to late Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman was recovered from the fill of this ditch. A moderate assemblage of undiagnostic formless fired clay in orange and brown fabrics and a heavily abraded undiagnostic fragment of CBM was also recovered from this fill. A moderate assemblage of Roman pottery was also recovered from the fill of this ditch, which included a range of fabrics much of which suggested an early Roman date.

Trench 2109 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2109 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two linear geophysical anomalies were identified within the trench, one of which formed part of the boundary of a recti-linear enclosure. Four ditches were recorded within the trench, two of which correspond with the geophysical anomalies.

Ditch [148033] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2109 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.66m, being truncated at the northwestern end by Ditch [148025], was 0.68m wide and 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148034).

Ditch [148025] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2109, cutting Ditch (148033), on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.76m, was 1.82m wide and 0.64m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two mid grey clay deposits (148026) and (148027). A single large flat fragment of fired clay with organic impressions to both surfaces was recovered from fill (148027) along with a small assemblage of Roman pottery. This ditch corresponds with the geophysical anomaly forming the boundary for a recti-linear enclosure.

Ditch [147028] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2109 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.6m, was 0.58m wide and 0.29m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by dark brown clay deposit (147029). This ditch may correspond with a linear geophysical anomaly located in this area of the trench.

Ditch [147030] was positioned in the western end of Trench2109, approximately 2.8m to the southwest of Ditch [147028], on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.17m, with a terminus at the northwestern end, was 0.87m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mottled brown silt deposit (147031).

Trench 2113 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2113 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Two postholes were recorded within the trench.

Postholes [147060] and [149049] were positioned in the western half of trench 2113 and were circular in plan. They were located 5.8m apart from each other on a generalised east-west alignment and had dimensions of 0.13m by 0.14m by 0.08m deep and 0.34m by 0.3m by 0.08m deep. Posthole [147060] was filled by a mottled grey clay deposit (147061) and Posthole [149049] was filled by a light grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions (149050).

Trench 2114 (Illus. 180)

Trench 2114 for located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on two curvilinear geophysical anomalies within a recti-linear enclosure. Five ditches were recorded within the trench, two of which correspond with the curvilinear geophysical anomalies targeted.

Ditch [147021] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2114 on an eastnortheast-westsouthwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.16m, was 0.83m wide and 0.42m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (147022), a mottled brown clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (147023) and a mid-grey clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (147024). A moderately sized assemblage of pottery dated to the middle to late Iron Age was recovered from fills (147022) and (147023). Two fragments of fired clay/daub with organic impressions and finger impressions on surface and formless fragments of fired clay were recovered from the fills of this ditch. A possible flint core fragment and a chipped flint flake of Neolithic/Bronze Age date were also recovered from fill (147023) along with an assemblage of heavily burnt flint cobbles from fill (147024). The largest assemblage of animal within Land Parcel P/152.2 was recovered from this ditch and comprised fragments of cattle and cattle size, sheep/goat and pig, and dog bones. This ditch most likely corresponds with the curvilinear geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench albeit it just to the south.

Ditch [149022] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2114, cutting the southern side of Ditch [149025], on an eastnortheast-westsouthwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 1.18m wide and 0.57m deep. It had an irregular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two mid grey clay deposits (149023) and (149024), and a dark grey clay deposit (149027). A very small assemblage of pottery dated to the middle to late Iron Age was recovered from fills (149023) and (149024). A small assemblage of undiagnostic formless fired clay was recovered from fill (149027).

Ditch [149020] was a re-cut of ditch [149022] on the same alignment. It was visible for a length of 2m, was 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was

filled by a dark grey clay deposit (149021). A small assemblage of late Iron Age pottery and an undiagnostic formless fired clay was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Ditch [148022] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2114, cutting Ditch (149025), on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4.29m, was 0.72m wide and 0.32m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (148023) and a mid-grey clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (148024). A single sherd of post-medieval red earthenware broadly dated to AD 1550 to 1900 was recovered from fill (148024).

Ditch [149025]/ [148019] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2114 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.94m wide and 0.27m deep. It was truncated by later Ditches [148022] and [149022]. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light grey clay deposit (149026), a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148020) and a mid-grey clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148021). A small assemblage of flint and sand tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from fills (148020) and (148021). A small assemblage of formless fired clay/daub and fired clay were recovered from fill (148020). This ditch corresponds with the curvilinear geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench.

Trench 2115 (Illus. 170)

Trench 2115 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly forming the eastern boundary of a rectilinear enclosure and another near parallel linear anomaly east of that. The trench record five ditches, four of which correspond with the targeted geophysical anomalies and a possible pit. The fifth ditch was not identified during the geophysical survey.

Ditch [147010] was located at the western end of Trench 2115 on a northwest-southeast alignment and was visible for a length of 2.2m, was 1.8m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a curved base and was filled by three deposits, a dark grey clay [147011], a dark black clay [147012] and a mid-brown clay [147013] which had moderate to frequent charcoal inclusions and contained a single sherd of transitional pottery dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period (Finds appendix). Fill [147011] contained a small assemblage of pottery dated to the middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age along with transitional pottery dated to the late Iron Age to Roman period (ibid) The same fill also contained a small assemblage of formless and undiagnostic fired clay (ibid). An environmental sample <14701> taken from fill [147012] of the ditch produced a moderate quantity of cereal grains including wheat, oat, spelt wheat and barley, along with seeds of predominantly arable and grassland weeds (finds appendix). This ditch did not entirely match the linear geophysical anomaly the trench targeted, instead it was positioned just the west, and matched the alignment of the anomaly just to the southeast.

Ditch [147014] was located at the eastern end of Trench 2115 on northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible for a length of 1m, was 0.71m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit [147015]. Recovered from this fill was a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery predominantly comprised by a flint tempered fabric

which is dated broadly to the Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Finds appendix). Much of this material was undiagnostic but three sherds represented the bases of jars.

Ditch [149016] was located in the eastern end of the trench on a north-northeast-south-southwest alignment. As it was truncated by later ditches [149014] and [149018] only a small area of the centre of the ditch survives. It had a recorded length of 2m, was 0.40m wide and 0.21m deep. It was filled by a light brown clay deposit [149017].

Parallel ditches [149018] and [149014] were located at the eastern end of the trench on a slightly different alignment to Ditch [147010] at the opposite end, being more north-northeast-south-southwest. These parallel ditches correspond with a linear geophysical anomaly which the trench targeted, although the recorded ditches appear to deviate slightly from the alignment of the anomaly. The presence of two ditches also illustrates that this linear anomaly was not simply a single linear.

Ditch [149018] was visible for a length of 2m, was 1.16m wide and 0.38m deep. It had a regular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit [149019]. Ditch [149014] ran parallel to [149018] and was positioned 0.33m to the east of it. This ditch was visible for a length of 2m across the trench, was 0.88m wide and 0.19m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled with a light grey clay deposit [149015]. A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from this fill.

Cutting the western side of Ditch [149018] was a sub-circular possible pit [147016]. This pit measured 1m by 0.4m by 0.21m deep and was filled by a light brown clay deposit [147017].

Trench 2118 (illus. 170)

Trench 2118 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a geophysical anomaly forming the boundary of a rectilinear enclosure. The trench recorded two intercutting ditches on the same alignment with the stratigraphically later of the two representing a re-cut of the same boundary feature. The ditches did not correspond precisely with the geophysical anomaly, their general alignment matched but their position was just to the south of the anomaly. A similar pattern of recorded feature just to the side of a geophysical anomaly was seen in Trench 2115 which targeted the same linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [148007] was located at the southern end of Trench 2118 on a northwest-southeast alignment and was visible for a length of 2.1m, had a truncated width of 0.72m and a depth of 0.55m. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled with a mottled grey clay deposit [148008] with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Cutting the southern side of Ditch [148007] was a re-cut of the same boundary, Ditch [148005]. This ditch was visible for the same length through the trench, was 1m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit [148006]. Recovered from this fill was an assemblage of pottery dated to the middle Iron Age to late Iron Age along with transitional pottery dated to the Iron Age to early Roman period (Finds appendix). The same fill also contained two fragments of formless and undiagnostic fired clay and a single fragment of fired clay/daub which are undated (ibid).

Trench 2119 (Illus. 170)

Trench 2119 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench recorded two intercutting ditches and two probable pits. The two intercutting ditches correspond to the targeted geophysical anomaly although the presence of two ditches in this position illustrates a more complex picture than a single linear feature. The two other features recorded within this trench were not present on the geophysical survey.

Ditch [149008] was located at the southern end of Trench 2119 on a northwest-southeast alignment and was visible for a length of 2.1m, had a truncated width of 0.53m and was 0.08m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled with a light grey clay deposit [149009]. Recovered from this fill was a single sherd of very abraded late Iron Age pottery (finds appendix).

Cutting the southern side of Ditch [149008] was a re-cut of the same boundary, Ditch [149006]. This ditch was visible for the same length through the trench, was 0.78m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled with a mid-grey clay deposit [149007]. Recovered from this fill were two sherds of very abraded pottery dated to the late Iron Age to early Roman period (finds appendix).

Located 0.5m to the southwest of Ditch [149006] was a sub-circular pit, [149010]. The pit measured 0.7m by 0.4m by 0.17m deep and continued northwest beyond the trench limit. It was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit [149011]. A single sherd of prehistoric flint tempered pottery was recovered from this fill which is broadly dated to the Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Finds appendix).

Located in the southwestern end of Trench 2119 was small circular feature [149012]. This feature measured 0.34m by 0.32m by 0.16m deep. It was filled by a dark black clay deposit [149013] which had very frequent charcoal inclusions along with occasional fragments of burnt bone which is still to be assessed. An environmental sample from the fill of this feature <14901> produced a large quantity of charcoal but seeds and grains were absent (finds appendix).

Trench 2121 (Illus. 170)

Trench 2121 was located at the northern end of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench recorded two parallel ditches and a gully, and three possible postholes. The position of the parallel ditches corresponds broadly with the linear geophysical anomaly the trench targeted but illustrates it not to be a single boundary feature. The three possible postholes were not identified by the geophysical survey.

Gully [147001] was located at the southern end of Trench 2121 on a northeast-southwest alignment and visible for a length of 1.38m before terminating at its northeastern end, was 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit [147002].

Cutting the western side of Gully [147001] was a ditch on the same northeast-southwest alignment [147003]. This ditch was visible for a length of 3.9m, was 0.68m and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit [147004]. A small assemblage of undiagnostic Prehistoric flint tempered pottery was recovered from this fill which is dated broadly to the Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Finds appendix). The fill also contained two

struck flint flakes, neither of which can be definitively dated, but are interpreted as being of a possible later Neolithic and early Bronze Age date (ibid). Both flint flakes are heavily chipped and may be residual in this instance.

Ditch [149001] ran parallel and adjacent to the northwest of Ditch [147003], being continuous through the trench for 3.6m in length, was 0.94m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit [149002]. Two sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery, one flint tempered, and one sand tempered, were recovered from this fill which is dated broadly to the Bronze Age to early Iron Age along with a single sherd of pottery of possible middle Iron Age date (Finds appendix).

Located to the north of Ditch [149001] in Trench 2115 were three possible postholes which did not appear to form any noticeably coherent arrangement although they were positioned a similar distance of 1.9m apart. Possible posthole [147005] was circular in plan and measured 0.35m by 0.39m and was 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit [147006]. Possible posthole [148001] was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 0.5m by 0.37m but continued east beyond the trench limit and was 0.08m deep. This feature had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled with a mid-grey clay deposit [148002]. Possible posthole [148003] was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 0.75m by 0.45m but continued west beyond the trench limit and was 0.10m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled with mid-grey clay deposit [148004].

Trench 2130 (Illus. 181)

Trench 2130 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on a large sub-circular geophysical anomaly and cropmark positioned in the eastern end of the trench. A pit was recorded within the trench which corresponds with the targeted geophysical anomaly and cropmark.

Pit [172053] was positioned within the eastern end of Trench 2130 and was irregular in plan. It had dimensions of 9m by 2.1m and was 2m deep. It had an irregular profile and was filled by a mid-orange clay deposit (172054), a dark grey silt deposit (172055), a mid-brown clay deposit (172056), a dark grey clay deposit (172057) and a dark black clay deposit (172058). This large pit corresponds with the geophysical anomaly and cropmark targeted by the trench.

Trench 2135 (Illus. 181)

Trench 2135 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A posthole was recorded within the trench.

Posthole [172045] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 2135 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.2m in diameter and was 0.08m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (172046).

Trench 2138 (Illus. 181)

Trench 2138 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [173005] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2138 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.61m, with a terminus at the western end, was 0.73m wide and 0.31m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown silt deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (173006). A small assemblage, including small crumbs, of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age along with a small assemblage of undiagnostic formless fired clay was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 2141 (Illus. 181)

Trench 2141 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was targeted on two linear geophysical anomalies and a linear cropmark identified to be within this location. A ditch was recorded within the trench which corresponds with one of the geophysical anomalies, no evidence for the other targeted geophysical anomaly or cropmark was recorded.

Ditch [173022] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2141 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.13m, was 1.43m wide and 0.5m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (173023).

Trench 2146 (Illus. 182)

Trench 2146 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172037] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2146 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (172038).

Trench 2148 (Illus. 183)

Trench 2148 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172062] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2148 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.75m wide and 0.24m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mottled brown silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (172063). A small assemblage of flint tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 2159 (Illus. 182)

Trench 2159 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmark. Three ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [172027] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 2159 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.62m, was 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep. It had an irregular profile and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (172028).

Ditch [172029] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2159 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.47m, was 1m wide by 0.5m deep. It had an irregular profile and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (172030).

Ditch [173003] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 2159 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 1.54m, was 0.76m wide and 0.21m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (173004).

Trench 2161 (Illus. 182)

Trench 2161 was located in the eastern area of Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmark. A ditch was recorded within the trench.

Ditch (173001) was positioned in the northern end of Trench 2161 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 8.37m, was 0.44m wide and 0.4m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (173002).

Trench 2826 (Illus. 178)

Trench 2826 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Four ditches and two pits were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148083] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2826 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4.86m, being truncated at the north-eastern end by Ditch [148078], was 0.57m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by (148084).

Pit [148080] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2826, cutting ditch [148083], and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.7m by 0.8m and was 0.4m deep. It was filled by (148082). A single sherd of late Iron Age pottery and small crumbs of fired clay and burnt stone were recovered from this fill.

Ditch [148078] was located at the western end of trench 2826, cutting Ditch (148083), on a northnorthwest-southsoutheast alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.4m wide and 0.35m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148079).

Pit [148085] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2826 and was irregular in shape. It had dimensions of 3m by 2m, with the trench being extended in the location of this feature and was 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by deposits (148086) and (148087). A single sherd of late Iron Age pottery and a small assemblage of undiagnostic formless fired clay was recovered from fill (148087).

Ditch [148074] was positioned in the eastern side of Trench 2826 on a northwest-southeast alignment. It was visible for a length of 2.26m, being partially cut by Ditch [148070] at its northern end, was 0.8m wide. It was filled by deposits (148075) and (148076). A large collection of very small crumbs of fired clay, burnt stone and a chipped flint flake of Bronze Age-Iron Age date were recovered from fill (148076). An environmental sample <14804> taken from fill (148076) contained

a large quantity of germinated spelt grain may represent 'grist', the waste created during the pre-fermentation stage of beer-brewing.

Ditch [148070] was positioned adjacent to the east of Ditch [148074], partially truncating its northern end, on general northwest-southeast alignment but was marginally angled more to the northwest. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 0.97m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (148071) and a dark grey clay deposit (148072). A small assemblage of pottery dated to the middle to late Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman was recovered from fill (148072). A chipped flint blade of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date, undiagnostic flint flakes, burnt stone and two flint flakes of Bronze Age-Iron Age date and Neolithic-Bronze date were recovered from both fills of this ditch. An environmental sample <14803> taken from fill (148071) again contained a large quantity of germinated spelt grain may represent 'grist', the waste created during the pre-fermentation stage of beer-brewing.

Trench 2827 (Illus. 178)

Trench 2827 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and a linear feature were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148057] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2827 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.52m, was 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit (148058) and a mid-brown clay deposit (148059).

Linear feature [148063] was positioned in the northern half of Trench 2827 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.27m, was 3.41m wide and 0.67m deep. It had an irregular profile and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (148064), a mid-brown clay deposit (148065) and a mid-grey silt deposit (148066). A small assemblage of flint and sand tempered pottery dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and late Iron Age to early Roman period was recovered from fills (148065) and (148066). A small assemblage of Roman pottery was also recovered from fill (148066).

Trench 2828 (Illus. 178)

Trench 2828 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. Three ditches and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [150101] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2828 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 9.6m, was 0.85m wide and 0.22m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (150102).

Ditch [150103]/ [150107] was positioned in the centre of Trench 2828 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 7.15m, was 0.75m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (150104) and a light white clay deposit (150108).

Ditch [150111] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2828 on an east-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.15m, was 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (150112).

Pit [150105]/ [150109] was positioned in western end of Trench 2828 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 5m by 2m but continued north and south beyond the trench limit. It was filled by light brown clay deposits (150113) and (150110).

Trench 2829 (illus. 178)

Trench 2829 was located centrally within Land Parcel P/152.1 and was not targeted on any geophysical anomalies or cropmarks. A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [149079] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2829 on a northeast-southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 5.56m, with a terminus at the northeastern end, was 1.35m wide and 0.65m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit (149080) and a mid-brown clay deposit (149081).

Pit [149082] was positioned in the western end of Trench 2829 and was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 4m by 1.1m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.16m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (149083).

LAND PARCEL P/152.2

Ninety-eight trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/152.2; twenty of which contained archaeological features. Twelve of the trenches were targeted on previously identified geophysical anomalies.

Geophysical survey and aerial photographic survey undertaken prior to the trial trenching identified several linear and discrete features. Trenches 2223, 2228 and 2230 were targeted on an L-shaped linear, probably relating to a post-medieval field boundary. Further trenches were positioned across other probable post-medieval field boundaries, including trenches 2204, 2195 and 2208. Trench 2198 was targeted over a possible rectilinear enclosure in the south-east corner of the Land Parcel.

Trenches 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2174, 2176, 2177, 2179, 2180, 2182, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2222, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2679, 2680, 2684, 2685, and 2686 contained no archaeological remains.

The underlying geology of Land Parcel P/152.2 is composed of bedrock of the London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt, and sand. This was overlain by superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation. The topsoil comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.27m thick. The subsoil, comprising a mid-brown clay up to 0.4 m thick, was largely indistinguishable from the topsoil. In Trench 2177 a

deep paleochannel [144038] was aligned roughly north to south, probably the remnant of an active stream.

Trench 2169

Within trench 2169 two post-holes were recorded. Post-hole [1435055] was circular in plan with a regular profile with flat base and curved sides. It measured 0.34m long, 0.29m wide and 0.06m deep. It contained a single mid brown clay fill with angular stone inclusions.

Post-hole [143057] was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It measured 0.78mx0.29m and 0.04m deep. It contained a single mid brown clay fill with angular stones.

Trench 2172 (Illus. 185)

A single circular pit was recorded in trench 2172. [145045] had a regular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 1.27m in diameter and 0.28m deep. It was naturally infilled with dark-brown silty clay and did not contain any archaeological material. Function and date are unclear.

Trench 2173 (Illus. 185)

Two features were recorded within Trench 2173, which corresponded to a series of north-west to south-east aligned cropmarks.

At the north-east end of the trench Ditch [145043] was aligned south-east to north-west. It had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 3.57m wide and 0.61m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay with occasional angular stones. Small quantities of charcoal, marine shell and bone were recovered from the fill. From the fill 102g of Roman pottery was recovered suggesting a Roman date for the ditch.

Ditch [145041] 12m to the south had a similar profile and measured 3.05m wide and 0.54m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional sub-angular stones. A ribbed land drain was exposed in the southern part of Ditch [145041] packed with a layer of slag. No construction cut was observed for the land drain, but it is possible that this post-dates the original use of the feature. From the fill of the ditch a small assemblage (24g) of Roman pottery was also recovered, suggesting this ditch may be contemporary with Ditch [145043]. At present though the overall relationships and date of this feature are uncertain.

Trench 2175

A single sub-circular pit was recorded at the north-west end of the trench. Pit [1430643] had a U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a single mid-orange clay fill with rare angular stones and occasional charcoal. No finds were recovered from the fill of the pit.

Trench 2177 (Illus. 185)

A post-hole [144030], a pit [142219] and a Palaeochannel [144038] were investigated in trench 2177.

Post-hole [144030] measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.08m deep was naturally infilled by a light-grey fine sandy clay. It was sub-circular in plan and had a regular profile with curved base and sides.

Pit [142219] had an irregular profile with a curved base and sides. It measured 0.85m in diameter and 0.29m deep and was deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown clay.

Palaeochannel [144038] was irregular in plan and had a regular profile with a steep V-shape. It was infilled with light-orange silt.

Trench 2178 (Illus. 185)

Five features were recorded within Trench 2178, one of which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly aligned north-west to south-east. This feature relates to a modern field boundary visible on late 19th century OS maps.

A single section was dug across Ditch [144017] which in section had a stepped profile. It measured 1.72m wide and 1.03m deep and contained a single dark brown clay fill with occasional angular stones. Finds from the ditch include a small assemblage of CBM (10g in total).

Ditch [144019] was aligned north-east to south-west. It had a regular shallow profile with gently sloping edges and a flat base. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single mid-grey clay fill with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. A single piece of medieval pottery was recovered from the fill. Ditch [144028] ran on a similar alignment and had a U-shaped profile with a slight concave base. Both features could represent the remains of furrows associated with post-medieval agriculture.

Ditch [144019] truncated two shallow pit features, [144023] and [144020]. Pit [144020] had an abrupt break of slope at the top, concave sides, and a concave base. It contained a single mid-orange clay fill. Pit [144023] had a U-shaped profile with an abrupt break of slope at the top, concave sides, and base. It measured 0.43m long, 0.76m wide and 0.39m deep and contained a single mid-orange clay fill. No finds were recovered from either pit.

Trench 2181

A single oval shaped pit was recorded within Trench 2181. Pit [145033] had steep straight sided edges and a flat base. It measured 0.8m long and 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained two fills, the basal fill comprised a single mid-orange clay fill with rare angular stones, up to 0.15m thick. Above this was a 0.05m thick layer of dark black clay with frequent charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 2183 (Illus. 186)

A single ditch was recorded within Trench 2183. Ditch [144025] was aligned north to south and had an irregular profile. The position of the ditch corresponds with a parish/field boundary visible on OS maps. The ditch has been disturbed by land drains and the bottom of the ditch was not reached due to flooding. It measured 2.4m wide and 0.7m deep. It contained two fills; the lower fill comprised

a mid-brown clay 0.2m thick. Above this was a layer of mid-brown clay, similar in composition to the lower fill, but contained rare, rounded stones. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 2188

A single sub-circular pit was recorded in this trench. Pit [142150] measured 0.76m by 0.53m and was 0.15m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile with a rounded base and contained two fills, the basal fill was a packing layer 0.06m thick which was overlain by a dumped layer of dark grey clay with charcoal inclusions 0.09m thick.

Trench 2189 (Illus. 187)

Three north-east to south-west orientated ditches were recorded within the trench. None of these corresponded to any previously identified features. The western most of the ditches, Ditch [143078] was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep. It had a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid-orange clay with occasional angular stones.

Ditches [143072] and [143076] were similar in size and profile. Both contained a mid-brown or orange clay fill. Ditch [143072] truncated Pit [143074].

Pit [143074] was circular in plan with a regular U-shaped profile. It measured 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single mottled mid-brown clay fill. No finds were recovered from any of the features.

Trench 2193 (Illus. 186)

A single ditch was recorded at the southwestern end of Trench 2193. Ditch [143065] was aligned north-west to south-east. It had stepped sides and a flat base. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.41m deep. It contained two fills. The basal fill comprised a mid-brown silt up to 0.41m thick. A second layer, possibly a deliberate dump or backfill, was recorded comprising a light grey silt up to 0.22m thick. No finds were recorded from either of the fills.

Trench 2198 (Illus. 188)

Six features were recorded within Trench 2198 comprising five pits and two ditches. The ditch features corresponded with previously identified geophysical anomalies, defining a possible rectilinear enclosure.

Ditch [145025] corresponded with the westernmost cropmark. It was aligned north-west to south-east and had a U-shaped profile with a step on the north side. It measured 1.78m wide and 0.55m deep. It contained a single dark black clay fill. The fill contained moderate angular and rounded stones, with occasional charcoal and marine shell. A mixed assemblage of pottery, comprising 34 sherds of medieval pottery and 12 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill.

Ditch [144006] corresponded with the northern edge of the enclosure and was aligned east to west. It measured 1.5m wide and 0.49m deep. The ditch had a similar profile to Ditch [145025], with a slight step on its northern side. It contained two fills; the primary fill comprised a light brown clay up to 0.49m thick. The fill contained occasional angular and rounded stones. The upper fill was

identified as a small lens of dark brown clay 0.22m thick towards the north of the cut. A small assemblage, totalling seven sherds of medieval pottery, was recovered from the feature.

Within the interior five pit features were dug, partly corresponding to features identified on the geophysical survey. To the immediate west of Ditch [145025] was Pit [144003]. Only half of the pit was excavated with the remainder of the pit extending beyond the trench edge. Pit [144003] measured 3.7m wide and 1.16m deep. It had a U-shaped profile with steep sides and a concave base. The primary fill comprised a mid-orange clay up to 0.57m thick. The fill contained occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Above this was a layer of dark grey clay up to 0.75m thick, with frequent charcoal and domestic waste. This layer probably represents a deliberate dump. The pit could have originally functioned as a waterhole before becoming the focus for waste deposition. An assemblage of 17 sherds of medieval pottery was recovered from the fills of the ditch.

Approximately 1.6m to the north-west of Pit [144003], were two smaller pit features. Pit [145031] measured 0.62m long, 1.04m wide and 0.15m deep. It had a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a single dark black clay fill with rare angular and rounded stones along with seven sherds of medieval pottery. Pit [145027] had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 0.54m wide and 0.1m deep. It contained a single dark black clay fill with occasional rounded and angular stones. A small assemblage of medieval pottery (six sherds in total) was recovered from the fill.

Pit [144009] was sub-circular in plan with a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It measured 2.81m long, 0.71m wide and 0.35m deep. It contained a sequence of five fills; the primary fill comprised a dark brown clay with sub-angular, angular, and rounded stones up to 0.1m thick. Above this was a layer of dark black clay up to 0.05m thick, which contained frequent fired clay/ CBM. The fill probably represents a deliberate tip which was sealed by a sequence of further dark red dumps of fired clay, including a dark red layer up to 0.15m thick overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of mid red fired clay/ CBM. The composition of these fills is suggestive of waste from either a hearth or oven/ kiln. Four sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from the pit fills. Pit [145029] was 0.61m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular and rounded stones. Six sherds of late Iron Age/ early Roman pottery were recovered from the fill, but could be residual

On balance the rectilinear enclosure appears to date to the medieval period and may represent the remains of a small stock enclosure.

Trench 2208

A single north-west to south-east ditch, [142153], was recorded within trench 2208 and corresponds with a post-medieval/ modern field boundary. A 1m long slot was dug through the ditch, which had an irregular profile, due to rooting. It measured 3.5m long and 0.9m deep. It contained a sequence of four fills. The basal fill, (142163), comprised a mid-orange clay 0.2m thick. This was overlain by a series of mid brown clay deposits, which could represent episodes of deliberate backfill.

Trench 2209 (Illus. 189)

Four features were recorded within Trench 2209. Ditch [142214] which was aligned north-east to south-west. It had regular U-shaped profile and measured 4.2m wide and 1.16m deep. The ditch corresponds with an old field boundary recorded on 19 century OS maps. It contained a single mid brown clay fill, with occasional stones. Rare fragments of bone, charcoal, three sherds of medieval pottery and a single sherd of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery was recovered from the fill. Ditch [142214] was cut by Ditch [142216] which was on the same alignment. It had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 1.5m wide and 0.8m deep. It contained a single mid grey clay fill. Ditch [142216] probably represents a recut or reinstatement of Ditch [142214]. No finds were recorded from Ditch [142216].

Ditch [143068] was orientated north-east to south-west and had a regular U-shaped profile with a concave base. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. The ditch contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular stones. Ditch [143070], 4.2m to the south-east of ditch [143068], was orientated north-east to south-west. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep. The sides of the ditch are vertical suggesting a deliberate cut but the fill and natural have a gradual interface suggesting the feature may have been created by compression rather than being a manmade cut.

Trench 2210

Two features were recorded in this trench, a post-hole, and a ditch. Post-hole [143059] measured 0.35m by 0.19m and was 0.11m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile and contained a hard mid-brown clay. Ditch [143061] was oriented north – south and measured 0.5m wide and 0.17m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile with a flat base and contained a single mottled grey clay fill.

Trench 2221

Two post-holes were recorded in this trench. Post-hole [143030] measured 0.27m by 0.22m and was 0.04m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and contained a single mid-brown clay fill. Post-hole [143032] measured 0.2m diameter and 0.07m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile and contained a single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 2223 (Illus. 190)

A single ditch was recorded within Trench 2223, corresponding with a modern field boundary identified on the geophysical survey. Aligned north-east to south-west, Ditch [145036] had a regular U-shaped profile with a concave base. It measured 2.95m wide and 0.98m deep. It contained two fills; the primary fill comprised a light brown clay, up to 0.49m thick. It contained rare angular stones. Above this was a layer of dark black clay with a land drain located at the interface between this and the primary fill. Modern pottery and CBM were recovered from the fill.

Trench 2228 (Illus. 190)

Trench 2228 contained a single ditch corresponding with a modern field boundary, located at the centre of the trench. At the south-west end of the trench were two shallow furrows, [143021, 143025]. Field boundary [143026] was aligned north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile

and measured 1.7m wide and 0.6m deep. In the base of the ditch was a land drain. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill which was truncated by the recut [143025]. This recut ran along the same alignment as the earlier ditch and a regular U-shaped profile. It measured 1.0m wide and 0.39m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular stones. Within the fill evidence of rooting was noted and could derive from a hedgerow.

Trench 2230 (Illus. 190)

A single ditch was recorded corresponding with the same field boundary previously recorded in Trench 2228. Ditch [144015] was orientated north-west to south-east and had a regular profile with steep sides, a gradual break of slope and a flat base. It measured 1.77m wide and 0.75m deep. A land drain had been set into the base of the ditch. The ditch contained a single mid-grey clay fill with rare chalk fragments. A piece of modern iron was recovered from the fill.

Trench 2234 (Illus. 191)

The cut of a modern ditch was recorded within Trench 2234. This ditch corresponds with a previously identified field boundary. Ditch [142229] was aligned north-east to south-west and had an irregular profile. It measured 2.5m wide and 0.58m deep. It contained a mid-brown clay fill. Fragments of land drain were recovered from the fill alongside a piece of iron.

Trench 2237 (Illus. 191)

A single ditch was recorded in trench 2237. [145056] was aligned east to west and had an irregular profile with curved base and sides. It was 1.44m wide and 0.33m deep and was infilled with dark-brown fine sandy clay.

Trench 2242

A possible pit was excavated in trench [144044]. It had an irregular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It measured 0.68m in diameter and 0.12m deep and was infilled with mid-orange silty clay with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Charcoal was also present. This feature is likely natural in nature.

Trench 2245

A single post-hole was recorded within Trench 2245. Post-hole [144040] had a U-shaped profile with an abrupt break of slope at the top with steep almost vertical sides and a pointed base. It measured 0.22m in length, 0.39m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single dark brown clay fill which contained several small flint flakes that had possibly been worked. Charcoal deposits were recorded near the top of the fill. The only other feature comprised the cut of a hedgerow, [144042], which was shallow and irregular and contained a single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 2254

A single ditch was recorded within the trench and corresponded with a post-medieval boundary ditch. Aligned north-east to south-west, it had a stepped profile. It measured 4.3m wide and 0.9m

deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional angular stones. A field drain had been placed at the bottom of the ditch. No finds were recovered from the fill of the ditch.

LAND PARCEL P/152.3

Within Land Parcel P/152.3 eighty-seven trenches were excavated, each measuring 30m long and 1.8m wide; sixteen trenches contained archaeological remains. Land Parcel P/152.3 was centred on NGR TL 90002 21922 and was located to the north-east of Land Parcel P/152.2. The only previously known features on the site comprised a series of field boundaries identified through the geophysical and cropmark surveys. These features probably relate to the medieval/ post-medieval use of the field. Trenches 2325 and 2331 were targeted over these linear features.

Trenches 2273, 2275, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2327, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348 contained no archaeological remains.

The underlying geology within Land Parcel P/152.3 comprised bedrock of the Thames Group, consisting of clays, silts sand and gravel. The sedimentary bedrock was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/152.3 was arable fields. The topsoil comprised a dark brown clay, on average c. 0.25m thick. Frequent angular, sub-angular and rounded stones were recorded within this layer. Subsoil comprised a layer of dark brown clay, on average 0.25m thick.

Trench 2274 (Illus. 192)

A single ditch was recorded at the southern end of Trench 2274 which corresponded with a north-east to south-west orientated geophysical anomaly. Ditch [143130] had a stepped U-shaped profile with an uneven base. It measured 3.5m wide and 0.4m deep. It contained two fills; the basal fill comprised a single light grey clay fill up to 0.2m thick, which was overlain by a layer of dark grey clay with occasional angular stones. The darker nature of the fill and presence of finds suggests this fill could represent a deliberate backfill or dump. Finds included five sherds of early Roman grog-tempered pottery.

Trench 2276 (Illus. 192)

A single ditch was recorded with the eastern half of Trench 2276, and possibly corresponded to a previously identified curvilinear feature running in a roughly north-west to south-east direction. Ditch [141063] was aligned north-west to south-east. It had a regular profile with gently sloped edges and a concave base. A 1m long section was dug through the ditch, which was 1.38m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a mottled brownish grey silty clay with flecks of charcoal. The fill had been heavily disturbed by rooting. A small assemblage of Roman pottery (six sherds in total) was recovered from the fill.

Trench 2277 (Illus. 192)

A shallow pit and probable ditch terminus were recorded within Trench 2277. Neither of these corresponded to any previously identified features. Pit [144046] had regular U-shaped profile with concave sides and base. It measured 0.8m long, 0.54m wide and 0.23m deep. It contained a single mid-orange clay fill. The inclusions comprising rare angular, rounded, and sub-rounded stones were well sorted. No finds were recorded from the fill of the feature. Ditch terminus [145081] was aligned north-west to south-east and had a regular shallow profile. It measured 1.4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.14m deep. It contained a single mid-grey clay fill with no visible inclusions. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Trench 2287

Two post-holes were excavated in trench 2287. [143126] and [143128] were both regular in plan with a curved base and sides. Post-hole [143126] measured 0.36m in diameter and 0.60m deep and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silt. [143128] measured 0.20m in diameter and 0.03m deep and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silt and contained occasional angular stones.

Trench 2307 (Illus. 194)

Trench 2307 contained two ditches, two pits and a natural feature. These did not correspond with a previously identified curvilinear feature. No evidence for this feature was recorded within the trench. Ditch [143151], at the western end of the trench was aligned north-east to south-west. It had an irregular profile and a flat base, measuring 0.70m wide by 0.13m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional stone inclusions and rare fragments of fired clay/ CBM.

Pit [143153] comprised a 0.55m long and 0.90m wide irregular cut with a naturally occurring manganese rich fill. Pit [143156] was 0.055m long and 0.40m wide, with an irregular shape and profile. It contained a dark grey clay fill with rare angular stones.

Feature [144066] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.60m wide. It had an irregular uneven 0.17m deep profile and contained naturally occurring mid brown clay. Following excavation of the feature it was interpreted to be a natural uneven dip in the underling geology.

Ditch [144068] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.90m wide. It comprised a 0.47m deep cut with a regular profile of curved sides and base. The mid-brown clay fill contained evidence of charcoal and occasional pot.

Trench 2318 (Illus. 16)

Located within the north-west corner of the Land Parcel, Trench 2318 contained a single post-hole. No further features were recorded. Post-hole [144084] had steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.23m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 2322

A single ditch was recorded in this trench. Ditch [144059] was oriented northeast – south-west and measured 2.2m wide and 0.69m in depth. It had a V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single light brown clay fill with modern pottery inclusions.

Trench 2323

Single pit located at the southern end of the trench. It had a regular shallow U-shaped profile and measured 1.0m in diameter and 0.10m deep. It contained a light white clay with occasional charcoal and moderate manganese inclusions

Trench 2324 (Illus. 195)

Trench 2324 contained two linear features. Ditch [144075] was aligned east to west and had a regular V-shaped profile. It measured 0.97m long, 0.77m wide and 0.33m deep. It contained a dark black clay fill with frequent stone inclusions. Ditch [144073], 7.9m to the south-east was aligned east to west and measured 0.77m wide. It comprised a regular V-shaped profile, filled by mid-brown clay, with charcoal and pottery fragments. Neither of the recorded features corresponded with any previously identified features.

Trench 2325 (Illus. 193)

Two ditches were recorded within Trench 2325, one of which corresponded with a north-west to south-east linear feature identified on the geophysical survey. This feature probably represents a post-medieval field boundary. A 1m long section was dug through this feature which ran through the centre of the trench. Ditch [144064] had a stepped profile and measured 2.87m wide and 0.79m deep. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill. Inclusions comprised moderate angular and rounded stones. A fragment of modern glass and medieval/ post-medieval peg tile were recorded from the fill. A possible fragment of Roman imbrex tile was also recovered, but this could be residual considering the overall date of the feature.

Trench 2326 (Illus. 16)

Two post-holes and a pit were recorded within Trench 2326. Post-hole [143165] had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 0.36m long, 0.32m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained a mottled brown clay fill with occasional manganese and charcoal inclusions. Post-hole [143167], 7m to the south, had a similar profile and measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.14m deep. Pit [143169], 1.7m south of post-hole [143167], was 0.45m in diameter and 0.14m deep. It contained a mid-brown clay fill with moderate manganese and rare angular stones.

Trench 2328

At the southern end of the trench a single post-hole was recorded, close to a tree bowl, [144054]. Post-hole [144052] was circular in plan and had a regular U-shaped profile with steep, near vertical sides. It measured 0.13m long, 0.25m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single mottled brown

clay fill. Seven sherds of undiagnostic late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of the feature, along with five fragments of fired clay in a brown fragment.

Trench 2329 (Illus. 196)

Trench 2329 contained a single ditch. Ditch [143163] was aligned north-east to south-west, it measured 1m wide by 0.25m deep with a regular profile. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill with rare angular stones and occasional pottery sherds.

Trench 2330 (Illus. 196)

Trench 2330 contained a single ditch aligned north to south. It had an irregular U-shaped profile and measured 1.0m long, 5.44m wide and 1.0m deep. It contained a single mid-brown silty fill and occasional stone inclusions. Modern finds recovered from the fill of the feature suggest the ditch is probably a modern field boundary or drainage ditch.

Trench 2331 (Illus. 197)

Two ditches were recorded in Trench 2331. Ditch [143158] was orientated north to south and steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.93m long, 2.56m wide and 0.85m deep. It contained a single dark brown clay fill with a modern land drain running through the centre. Ditch [144071] had a regular U-shaped profile and contained a modern land drain.

Trench 2689

Two ditches were recorded in this trench. Ditch [144048] ran north to south and measured 0.92m wide and 0.28m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a single mid-grey clay. Ditch [144050] cut Ditch [144048], ran northeast to southwest and measured 1.63m wide and 0.31m in depth. It had a U-shaped profile and was deliberately backfilled with a single mid-grey clay fill.

LAND PARCEL P/152.4

Trenches 2357, 1358, 2408, 2409, 2691, 2697 and 2698 were all archaeologically sterile. Only trench 2692 contained archaeological features.

Trench 2692 (Illus. 198)

Trench 2692 was aligned north-east to south-west and was located at the southern boundary of the eastern section of Land Parcel P/152.4. Three features were investigated and recorded, most prominently a large, rounded feature [135120, 135125] spanning 12m across the centre of the trench. This feature was investigated by two interventions, and had a shallow, stepped U-shaped profile and contained three fills. The upper and lower fills were comprised of a mid-brown clay, consistent with natural infilling, but the central fill was black in appearance, containing a high occurrence of carbonised material, though no finds were present in any of the fills. The overall function of this feature was unclear, partially due to its size and lack of exposure due to the trench size constraints but could resemble ponds or other artificial water sources observed in other areas across the scheme. The exposed element of this feature measured 12.00m long, 1.30m wide (from the trench edge) and 0.50m in depth.

The second feature was a small ditch [135118] running north to south from the southeastern trench edge to the large, rounded feature [135120, 135125]. This ditch had a regular U-shaped profile and was filled with a single mid-brown loam with no finds, consistent with natural infilling. The intervention measured 0.47m in width, and 0.16m in depth, its shallow and narrow shape could suggest an irrigation function.

The final feature in Trench 2692 was a shallow linear [143191] running north-east to south-west across the trench, and from the surface, appears to cut the large, rounded feature [135120, 135125]. This ditch had a shallow U-shaped profile and was filled with a single mid-brown clay with no finds, consistent with natural infilling. The ditch measured 0.84m in width, and 0.29m in depth, as with ditch [135118], its shallow and narrow shape could suggest an irrigation function.

LAND PARCEL P/153

Sixty trial trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/153, twenty-one of which contained archaeological features. Trenches 1905, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1933, 1935, 1941, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1963, and 1964 were found to be archaeologically sterile.

The Land Parcel was located at the northeastern area of the proposed Scheme, centred on NGR 587926 219907. Geophysical survey and aerial photography undertaken prior to the trial trenching, identified a linear anomaly. Trenches 1932, 1941 and 1960 targeted a single linear geophysical anomaly. The remainder of the trenches were general array. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology with Land Parcel P/153 was characterised by bedrock deposits of the London Clay Formation overlain by drift deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – glacial till, with outcrops of River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel and Head Deposits – clay, silt, sand, and gravel. At the time of the trial trenching, Land Parcel P/152.1 was arable fields. Topsoil was between 0.15m and 0.32m thick and comprised grass and silt. It overlay a light to mid brown clay subsoil which varied in thickness between 0.06m and 0.3m Geological subsoil was encountered between 0.3m and 0.8m and was predominantly a mid-orangish-brown clay with occasional sub-rounded stones. Only Trench 1939 recorded a variation in the geological subsoil, a mid-orange coarse sand. Trenches 1922 and 1938, located in the southeastern area of the Land Parcel, recorded a colluvial horizon. This consisted of a mid-brown clay deposit. Almost no modern truncation was encountered throughout these trenches except for the occasional field drain.

Trench 1908 (Illus. 199)

Gully [150169] was positioned in southern end of Trench 1908 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.42m, was 0.35m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (150170). Four fragments of undiagnostic and undated CBM were recovered from this fill. The

dimensions and profile of this feature was reminiscent of the cut for modern land drain, although no such drain was encountered within.

Trench 1914

Two ditches were recorded within the trench

Ditch [148145] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1914 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 0.8m, with a terminus at the southeastern end, was 0.59m wide and 0.16m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148146).

Ditch [148147] was positioned just to the south of Ditch [148145] in Trench 1914 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.2m, was 1m wide and 0.2m deep. It had regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148148).

Trench 1927 (Illus. 200)

Ditch [147077] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1927 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.28m, was 0.75m wide and 0.3m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (147078). Two undiagnostic flint flakes were recovered from this fill.

Trench 1928 (Illus. 200)

Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench

Ditch [150156] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1928 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m and was 1.52m wide and 0.48m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (150157). A single fragment of undiagnostic and undated CBM was recovered from this fill.

Ditch [150161] was positioned 1.5m northwest of Ditch [150156] on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.3m and was 1.15m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (150162). Two fragments of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods were recovered from this fill.

Trench 1929 (Illus. 200)

Trench 1929 was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Two parallel ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which corresponded to the position of the geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [148107] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1929 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.7m, was 1.64m wide and 0.37m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148108). The position of this ditch corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that passed through the trench.

Ditch [150150] was positioned 1.2m to the east of Ditch [148107] in Trench 1929 on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.6m and was 0.83m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (150151).

Trench 1931 (Illus. 201)

Trench 1931 was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Four ditches were recorded within the trench, one of which appeared to broadly correspond with the linear geophysical anomaly.

Ditch [148158] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1931 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m and was 0.62m wide and 0.13m deep. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (148159).

Ditch [147105] was positioned in the southern half of Trench 1931 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.27m, was 1.14m wide and 0.37m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by mid brown silt deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147106). This ditch appeared to broadly correspond with a geophysical anomaly running through the trench, albeit not on the precise alignment.

Ditch [148149] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1931 on north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.99m wide and 0.3m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (148150). A single fragment of undiagnostic and undated CBM was recovered from this fill.

[148151] were positioned in the southern end of Trench 1931, cutting Ditch [148149], on an apparent north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m and was 1.58m wide and 0.55m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark-grey silt deposit (148152), a mid-yellow fine sand deposit (148153), and a mid-brown silt deposit (148154). A single fragment of Roman tegula was recovered from fill (148152).

Trench 1932 (Illus. 201)

Trench 1932 was located in the western area of Land Parcel P/153 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. Two ditches and a possible pit were recorded within the trench, one of the ditches may have corresponded broadly with the targeted anomaly.

Ditch [148150] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1932 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m and was 3.1m wide and 0.89m deep. It had an irregular profile with gently sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (149151) and a mid-brown clay deposit (149152).

Ditch [149153] cut the centre of Ditch [148150] on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m and was 1.25m wide and 0.53m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a dark-grey clay deposit (149154). A single sherd

of Roman unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered pottery and a single heavily abraded sherd of sand tempered late Iron Age - early Roman pottery was recovered from this fill along with a single fragment of flat roof tile, broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods.

Pit [149155] cut Ditch [148150] in Trench 1932 and was sub-circular in plan. It had an irregular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (149156). A single fragment of undiagnostic and undated CBM was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1934 (Illus. 201)

Ditch [146044] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1934 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.7m, was 1.66m wide and 0.74m deep. It had a regular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (146045). A single sherd of heavily abraded late Iron Age - early Roman grog and sand-tempered pottery and a single fragment of undiagnostic and undated CBM was recovered from this fill.

Trench 1936 (Illus. 200)

Ditch [148097] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1936 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m and was 0.68m wide and 0.09m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148098).

Trench 1937 (Illus. 200)

Four ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [148099] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1937 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.7m, was 0.82m wide and 0.23m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-grey clay deposit (148100).

Ditch [148103] cut Ditch [148099] in the centre of Trench 1937 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.4m, was 0.30m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a regular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (148104).

Ditch [148101] was positioned in the southern end of Trench 1937 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.6m and was 0.49m wide and 0.27m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (148102).

Ditch [148105] was positioned 0.3m north of Ditch [148101] and ran parallel on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.4m, was 0.74m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a stepped profile curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (148106).

Trench 1938 (Illus. 200)

Two ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147079] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1938 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m and was 1.22m wide and 0.34m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (147080). A single sherd of heavily abraded grog-tempered late Iron Age-early Roman pottery was recovered from this fill.

Ditch [147083] was positioned in western end of Trench 1938 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 3.1m, was 2.47m wide and 0.81m deep. It had an irregular profile with steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by two mid brown clay deposits (147084 and 147085). Four fragments of undiagnostic and undated CBM were recovered from fill (147084).

Trench 1939 (Illus. 201)

A ditch and a pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147092] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1939 on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 4.1m, was 0.69m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a dark brown coarse sand deposit (147093).

Pit [147094] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1939 was sub-circular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.91m by 0.18m, but continued north beyond the trench limit, and was 0.16m deep. It had a regular, shallow 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand deposit with occasional charcoal inclusions (147095). A flint blade-like flake, dated to the Mesolithic to early Neolithic, and burnt flint were recovered from the fill of the pit.

Trench 1940 (Illus. 201)

Post-hole [148129] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1940 and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.42m by 0.31m and was 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with vertical sides and a curved base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with moderate charcoal inclusions (148130).

Trench 1943 (Illus. 202)

Two post-holes were recorded within the trench.

Two intercutting post-holes were positioned in the eastern end of trench 1943. Post-hole [150142] was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 0.34m by 0.14 and was 0.29m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey silt deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (150143).

Post-hole [150144] cut the eastern side of post-hole [150142] and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.41m by 0.38m and was 0.25m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (150145).

Trench 1948 (Illus. 202)

Posthole [147081] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1948 and was circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.20m in diameter and was 0.12m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown silt deposit (147082).

Trench 1952 (Illus. 200, 203)

Pit [150163] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1952 and was irregular in plan. It had recorded dimensions of 0.84m by 0.86m, but continued east beyond the trench limit, and was 0.17m deep. It had an irregular profile and was filled by a dark grey clay deposit with frequent charcoal inclusions (150164), which showed evidence for *in situ* burning, and a dark grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions (150165). Recovered from fill (150164) was a single flint decortication blade, most likely of a Mesolithic or Neolithic date, and a small quantity of burnt flint.

Trench 1955 (Illus. 203)

Three ditches were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [147088] was positioned in the centre of Trench 1955 on an east to west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 18m, with apparent termini at both ends, was 0.38m wide at the western end, widening to 0.9m to the east where the feature continued south beyond the trench limit, and was 0.19m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (147089).

Ditch [147090] cut Ditch [147088] in the eastern half of Trench 1955 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, with an apparent terminus at the southern end which continued partially beyond the trench limit, was 1.3m wide and 0.33m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (147091).

Ditch [150154] was positioned in the western end of Trench 1955 on a north to south alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.82m wide and 0.25m deep. It had an irregular profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (150155).

Trench 1959 (Illus. 203)

Four ditches and a post-hole were recorded within the trench.

Three parallel ditches, equally spaced from each other and of similar dimensions, were recorded in the southeastern half of Trench 1959. Ditch [146042] was positioned in the southeastern end of Trench 1959 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.53m wide and 0.1m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (146043).

Ditch [148111] was positioned 3.7m northwest of Ditch [146042] on the same north-east to southwest alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.75m wide and 0.16m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148112).

Ditch [148113] was positioned 3.5m north-west of Ditch [148111] on the same north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.57m wide and 0.13m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148114).

Ditch [148109] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1959 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m, was 0.55m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit.

Post-hole [148115] was positioned in the northwestern end of Trench 1959, 2.7m south-east of Ditch [148109], and was sub-circular in plan. It had dimensions of 0.31m by 0.22m and was 0.07m deep. It was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (148116).

Trench 1960 (Illus. 203)

Trench 1960 was located in the northern area of Land Parcel P/153 and targeted a linear geophysical anomaly. No evidence for the geophysical anomaly was recorded within the trench. A gully was recorded within the trench.

Gully [150152] was positioned in the northwestern half of Trench 1960 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2m and was 0.23m wide and 0.15m deep. It had an irregular, steep 'V' shaped profile and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit with rare charcoal inclusions (150153).

Trench 1961 (Illus. 204)

Ditch [149101] was positioned in the northern end of Trench 1961 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.5m and was 0.6m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a light brown clay deposit (149102). Two sherds of Roman unsourced coarse and fine sand tempered ware were recovered from this fill.

Trench 1962 (Illus. 204)

Ditch [147086] was positioned in the eastern end of Trench 1962 on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was visible in the trench for a length of 2.1m, was 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. It had a regular profile with curved sides and base and was filled by a mid-brown clay deposit (147087).

LAND PARCEL P/154

Land Parcel P/154 is located within the central section of the proposed development, just to the south-east of Land Parcel P/152.2. A single trial trench, Trench 2832, 30m long and 1.7m wide, was excavated within the Land Parcel. No archaeological remains were recorded within Trench 2832. No cropmarks or geophysical anomalies were recorded within the Land Parcel.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel is similar to Land Parcel P/152.2, with the bedrock being composed of the London Clay Formation, comprising clay, silt, and sand. This was overlain by

superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation. Topsoil comprised a dark grey silt up to 0.30m thick with rare sub-rounded stones. Subsoil comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.41m thick.

LAND PARCEL P/155.1

A single trench was excavated in Land Parcel P/155.1 centred on NGR TL 89121 21456 and located within the northern section of the scheme. No archaeology was found in this Land Parcel.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel is comprised of bedrock of the Thames group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft formation. Topsoil comprised a light-brown clay up to 0.30m thick. Subsoil was a mid-brown clay up to 0.22m in thickness.

LAND PARCEL P/155.2

A total of 2 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/155.2 centred on NGR TL 89193 21514 and located towards the northern section of the scheme. Both excavated trenches contained ditches, all aligned roughly north-west to south-east. No datable material was recovered. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel is comprised of bedrock of the Thames group overlain by diamicton of the Lowestoft formation. Topsoil comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.26m thick. Subsoil was a mid-brown clay up to 0.22m in thickness.

Trench 2682 (Illus. 214)

Aligned north-east to south-west, Trench 2682 was the southwestern trench in Land Parcel P/155.2. Two linear features were found in this trench, however only one [144128] orientated WNW to ESE at the eastern end of the trench was excavated. Ditch [144128] comprised a regular U-shaped profile measuring 1.15m wide and 0.60m deep. It contained two fills, a primary deposit composed of sterile mid-brown silt, likely the result of natural infilling while in use, and a secondary deposit composed of mid-brown clay, likely the result of deliberate backfilling when the ditch fell out of use. No finds or artificial inclusions were recovered from either fill. The ditch itself was likely demarcating a land-use boundary due to its sharp profile.

Trench 2683 (Illus. 214)

Aligned north-east to south-west, Trench 2683 was the northeastern trench in Land Parcel P/155.2. One linear feature [144124] at the centre of the trench was recorded, running north-west to south-east from the eastern end of the trench to the centre. Ditch [144124] had a regular U-shaped profile measuring 0.60m wide and 0.32m deep. The ditch contained a single mid-brown clay fill, which was cut by a later linear feature [144126] on its southwestern edge.

This second cut was recorded as a recut of the older ditch, due to its proximity and alignment to the original cut, suggesting at least two phases of activity for this feature. This recut measured 1.10m in width and 0.32m in depth, and was filled with a single mid-brown clay, very similar in appearance to the subsoil. The feature overall could have been a boundary ditch, due to its similar alignment to ditch [144128] in Trench 2683.

LAND PARCEL P/157

Land Parcel P/157 is centred on NGR TL 90151 22082, located within the centre of the proposed development. Three trial trenches were excavated, no archaeological remains were recorded in any of the trenches. No cropmarks or geophysical anomalies were recorded within the Land Parcel.

The underlying bedrock within the Land Parcel was characterised by bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising silty clay/ mudstone, sandy silts, and sandy clayey silts of marine origin. This was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). Topsoil comprised a mid-brown friable clay up to 0.12m thick. Subsoil comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.33m thick.

LAND PARCEL P/158

A total of 6 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/158 centred on NGR TL 90221 22124, located towards the northern section of the scheme. The archaeology primarily consisted of small ditches, possibly for irrigation. Three of the six trenches contained archaeological features. Trenches 2353, 2355, & 2356 were archaeologically sterile.

A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a mid-brown loam up to 0.35m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-brown clay up to 0.50m in thickness.

Trench 2351

Ditch [144101] was orientated north-east to south-west at the centre of the trench. It comprised a deep, irregular V-shaped profile and contained a single mid-brown clay fill, similar in appearance to the subsoil, possibly suggesting it was infilled naturally. It measured 0.67m wide and 0.56m in depth, and no finds were present within its fill. The function of this ditch was not determined but could have been related to irrigation.

Trench 2352 (Illus. 215)

Ditch [141167] was aligned north-east to south-west and had a regular U-shaped profile, naturally infilled with mid-brown fine sand. It measured 0.83m wide and 0.40m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determinable, some CBM was found in its fill, but was too small to be diagnostic.

Trench 2354

Ditch [144099] was orientated north-east to south-west and had straight, near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.30m in depth and contained a single mid-brown clay, which contained rare, small charcoal flecks. The function of this ditch was not determined but could have been related to irrigation.

LAND PARCEL P159.1

Ninety-six trenches were excavated within Land Parcel P/159.1. Archaeological features were identified in 28 of the trenches. None of the trenches targeted previously identified cropmarks or features in the geophysical survey. Trenches 2382, 2390, 2391, 2410, 2423, 2424, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2436, 2441, 2442, 2446, 2450, 2451, 2453, 2460, 2461, 2463, 2466 and 2467 contained no archaeology. Several naturally occurring ponds were identified, matching the locations marked on the ecological reports.

Land Parcel P/159.1 is centred on NGR TL 90634 22356 in the northern section of the proposed scheme, immediately north-east of P/158 and south-west of P/159.2. A summary of the trenches and archaeological features identified is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology was characterised by bedrock of the London Clay Formation composed of clay, silt, and sand. The bedrock geology was overlain by superficial deposits primarily of the Lowestoft Formation composed of chalky till (NERC 2021). At the time of the trial trenching Land Parcel P/159.1 was arable fields. The topsoil was 0.20–0.30m thick described as dark to mid-brown clay overlying a mid to light-brown clay subsoil 0.09–0.26m thick. Several land drains were recorded within the trenches with ice wedges or glacial scar noted in Trench 2382, 2419. Ice wedges occur when sediment overlying permafrost becomes frozen and subsequently contracts, and cracks under the cold winter conditions. In profile these are typically V-shaped. Three ponds were identified in trenches 2384, 2391 and 2463. Archaeological material was recovered from the pond in Trench 2384 and is described in detail below. The others were considered to be natural features.

Trench 2359 (Illus. 216)

Trench 2359 contained a single ditch [143187] which was aligned northwest to southeast and had a regular profile with a flat base and curved sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay which contained occasional sub-angular stones. The ditch measured 0.93m wide and 0.21m deep.

Trench 2365 (Illus. 217)

Ditch [135090] was located at the south end of trench 2365. It was aligned east to west and measured 0.40m wide and 0.16m deep. It was naturally infilled by mottled-yellow silty clay and contained occasional angular stones, moderate rounded stones, and pottery. The profile of the ditch was irregular with a steep V-shape.

Trench 2368 (Illus. 222, 217)

Trench 2368 was located in the southern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel with a spread of material, two groups of linear features and a ditch identified within the trench. A 0.15m thick spread dark brown burnt material (135124) was identified within the topsoil at the eastern edge of the trench. The spread is likely of modern origin with a brick found in the associated spoil.

The two groups of linear features identified in Trench 2368 may be natural paleochannels or drainage ditches. Ditch [144104], aligned north-west to south-east, measured 0.5m in width and 0.50m in depth with curved sides and a flat base. The ditch was cut into the paleochannel [144105].

To the west of this, c 1.5m, was a similar group of ditches also cut into a paleochannel. Ditches [135126] and [135128], aligned north-east to south-west, each measured 0.60-0.78m in width and 0.19-0.24m in depth with curved sides and base. The ditches contained a sterile fill of mid-orange clay with moderate manganese inclusions. The ditches were cut into the upper portion of paleochannel [135130] with the total width of the feature measuring 1.60m. The paleochannel had an irregular profile with undercut sides and was filled with mid-grey clay. No finds were recovered from this group of features, and it is unclear if they represent archaeological or natural features.

Ditch [135132] was located in the eastern portion of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.90m in width and 0.50m in depth with a curved base and vertical sides. It contained a mid-brown clay fill from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2372 (Illus. 218)

Trench 2372 contained a ditch [145104] aligned north to south which had a regular profile with a flat base and gently sloping sides. It was deliberately backfilled with dark-brown silty clay which contained occasional angular, sub-rounded and rounded stones. [145104] measured 3.50m wide and 0.94m deep.

Trench 2376

Trench contained a single ditch [145127] which measured 2.50m wide and 0.93m deep and is likely a modern field boundary. It was aligned northwest to southeast and contained three fills. The basal fill (145128) naturally infilled the ditch and comprised of light-brown silty clay, this was followed by a mid-brown silty clay (145129). The uppermost fill was deliberately backfilled into the ditch and consisted of dark-brown clayey silt which contained modern metal objects. The profile of the ditch was regular and had a curved base and sides.

Trench 2377 (Illus. 222)

Trench 2377 was also located in the southern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel. A total of six linear features were identified; three of which were found to be archaeological features, ditches [135110, 144091, 144096], and three natural features including two paleochannels [144093, 145108] and rooting [144089].

Ditch [144096] was located at the eastern edge of the trench and measured 1.21m in width and 0.61m in depth with two fills. The basal fill (144097) comprised mid-brown loam with rare stones, rare plant remains and occasional manganese. The upper fill (144098) was light-brown clay with rare stones and occasional manganese. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Ditch [144091] was located c.25m west of ditch [144096] and was aligned north to south. The ditch measured 1.42m in width and 0.27m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained a single fill of light-brown clay with angular and rounded stones and plant remains. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch [135110] was located at the western extent of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.75m in width and 0,33m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of light-grey silt from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2380 (Illus. 218)

Trench 2380 contained two ditches [145135] and [145132]. They merge at the south edge of the trench and continue beyond its limits. [145132] predates [145138] as it is cut by it.

Ditch [145132] was aligned northwest to southeast and had an irregular profile with a curved base and steep sides. It measured 0.20m wide and 0.35m deep, contained two fills and was truncated by ditch [145138]. The basal fill (145133) comprised of mid-brown silty clay naturally infilled the ditch. (145034), the upper fill naturally infilled [145132] with mid-brown silty clay.

Ditch [145135] had a regular profile with curved base and sides and was aligned northeast to southwest. It contained two fills which both naturally infilled the linear. The basal fill (145136) consisted of dark-brown silty clay and had occasional rounded stones within it, (145137) comprised of mid-brown fine sandy silt. The ditch measured 0.67m wide and 0.35m deep.

[145135] was recut by [145138] and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 0.16m wide and 0.28m deep and had a regular profile with curved base and sides. [145138] was naturally infilled with light-brown sandy silt.

Trench 2383 (Illus. 219)

Trench 2383 contained a single ditch [145141] which was aligned east to west and had an irregular profile with a flat base and steep sides. It was naturally infilled with mid-grey fine sandy clay and measured 1.20m wide and 0.32m deep. The ditch continued beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 2384 (Illus. 223, 219)

A possible pond was identified in Trench 2384 from which a range of artefacts were recovered. Trench 2384 was located within the central area of the Land Parcel to the north-east of trenches 2377 and 2368 in which paleochannels were uncovered.

The pond was located across the eastern extend of the trench with the excavation of a slot revealing sloping sides and base with auguring indicating a depth of 1.66m. The lowest fill (145183), primarily characterized through auguring, was composed of light-brown clay. This was overlain by a secondary fill (145181) characterized as mottled blue silt, 0.76m thick, with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stone. Pottery and CBM were recovered from the mid-brown clay, 0.78m thick, upper fill (145182).

Trench 2391

Trench 2391 contained a sub-circular feature [142339] which was indistinct in plan. The trench was extended in order to reveal the full extent of it. The profile of the feature was irregular with a flat

base and curved sides. It measured 6.50m in diameter and was 0.60m deep. [142339] was naturally infilled with mid-brown silty clay. Function and date are unknown.

Trench 2392 (Illus. 223, 219)

Trench 2392 was located within the central area of the Land Parcel with a single large pit identified within the trench. Pit [145165] was circular in plan and measured 1.90 x 2.80m in width and 0.90m in depth with curved sides and base. The pit contained 12 fills of gradually infilled material with basal fills (145166, 145167, 145168, 145169, 145170, 145171) composed of mid-brown clay from which pottery, charcoal and animal bone were recovered. These were overlain by a sequence of light-grey silt and clay (145172, 145173) and dark grey clay (145174) layers from which charcoal, animal bone and pottery were also recovered. The upper fills of mottled grey clay (145176) also contained charcoal, animal bone and pottery. Two final fills were located at the northern edge of the pit with fill (145175) described as mid-orangish brown clay and fill (145177) as light-grey clay from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2400 (Illus. 220)

Trench 2400 contained ditch [142300] which likely served as a field boundary and was truncated by a modern land drain. It was aligned north to south and had an irregular profile with curved base and sides. The ditch contained six fills. The basal fill naturally infilled the feature with light-yellow silty clay. This was then followed by a series of backfilling events of mid-brown clayey silt (142302 and 142303), dark brown clayey silt (142304) and mottled yellow clay (142305). It extended beyond the limits of the trench but measured 3.00m wide and 0.90m deep.

Trench 2404 (Illus. 221)

Pit [145131] was the only feature recorded in trench 2404. It was sub-circular in plan and had a regular profile with flat base and sides. It measured 0.90m in diameter and 0.15m deep. The pit was deliberately backfilled with mid-grey silty clay which contained frequent charcoal inclusions.

Trench 2411 (Illus. 224)

Trench 2411 was located within the southernmost portion of the central area of the Land Parcel. Three north-west to south-east aligned roughly equally spaced ditches were identified within the trench. The easternmost ditch, ditch [143193] measured 0.70m in width and 0.29m in depth extending across the width of the trench. The ditch had vertical sides and a flat base with a single fill of mid-brown clay from which pottery was recovered. The central ditch, ditch [145178], was located c7.5m to the west and was of similar dimensions with a single fill of mid-grey clay from which pottery was also recovered. Ditch [143198] was the westernmost ditch located 8.5m west of ditch [145178]. This ditch was again similar in form and dimensions although no finds were recovered from the single mid-brown clay fill.

Trench 2412 (Illus. 224)

A series of five archaeological features including three ditches, a pit and a posthole were identified in Trench 2412. To the eastern extent of the trench was ditch terminus [145163]. The ditch measured 0.90m in length, 0.60 in width and 0.17m in depth with a flat base and curved sides. It contained a single fill of mid-grey clay comparable to that within the ditches to the west.

Two ditches were located to the west, ditches [145161] and [144131], that extended across the trench. Ditch [145161] measured 0.67m in width and 0.20m in depth with a flat base and gently sloping sides. It contained a mid-grey clay fill from which no finds were recovered. Ditch [144131] measured 2.5m in width and 0.6m in depth with a flat base and gently sloping sides. The ditch contained two mid-brown clay fills from which no finds were recovered.

To the west of the ditches and adjacent to ditch [145157] was pit [145149]. The pit was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.78 x 0.60 x 0.20m with curved base and sides. The pit contained a single fill of mid-brown clay. Ditch [145157] extended across the trench and measured 0.63m in width and 0.20m in depth with a single fill of mid-brown clay. It was similar in dimension to the ditches to the east with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The ditches in this trench are comparable to those uncovered in Trench 2411 and may date to the same period.

Trench 2413 (Illus. 224)

Trench 2413 was located at the southernmost edge of the central area of the Land Parcel. A single ditch terminus was identified within the trench. Ditch [143204] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.70m in length, 0.48m in width and 0.21m in depth with a curved base and sides. It contained a single light-brown clay fill from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2414 (Illus. 225)

Trench 2414 was located in the southern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel and had a WSW to ENE orientation. Three ditches and a single pit were recorded within the trench.

Ditch [135112] was located at the western end of the trench c 12m from the field boundary and aligned north-east to south-west. It was 0.67m wide and 0.29m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It contained a single fill mid-brown clay fill with manganese inclusions. This was cut by ditch [135114] which was 0.88m wide and 0.33m deep and had a curved base and steep sides. It contained a comparable fill of mid-brown silt from which no finds were recovered. A pit [135116] was located adjacent to ditch which was 0.48m x 0.37m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a single fill of mid-brown silt.

To the east was north-east to south-west orientated ditch [145147], which measured 0.70m wide, 0.37m deep, with steep sides and a relatively flat base. It contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch [145149] was similar in profile and size to [145147] and was situated 1.90m to the south-east of it, however it spanned the width of the trench on a north to south alignment and its profile had

been disturbed by bioturbation. It contained a slightly greyer fill from which no dating evidence was obtained.

Trench 2415 (Illus. 225)

A single ditch was recorded within Trench 2415 located in the southern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel. The shallow ditch, ditch [143189], measured 0.92m in width and 0.13m in depth with curved sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay with evidence of burrowing.

Trench 2417 (Illus. 224)

Trench 2417 was located in the southern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel with three north-west to south-east aligned ditches identified within the trench. Ditches [145151] and [145153] ran parallel c10m apart and were similar in form and dimensions. The ditches measured 0.67-0.90m in width and 0.16-0.20m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. They both contained a single fill of mid to light-grey clay with occasional manganese from which no finds were recovered. Ditch [145155] was on a slightly different alignment and had a curved based and sides. The ditch also contained a single fill of mid-brown clay from which no finds were recovered. The ditches are comparable to those in trenches 2412 and 2411.

Trench 2419 (Illus. 224)

Two ditches and a pit were identified within Trench 2419 located at the southeastern edge of the central area of the Land Parcel. The three ditches, ditches [144107, 144111 and 144134] were comparable in form and dimensions to those in the surrounding trenches but on a north to south alignment. The ditches measured 0.73-1m in width and 0.21-0.30m in depth with steep sides and flat bases. They each contained a single fill of mid-grey clay with occasional manganese inclusions from which no finds were recovered. A possible pit was also recorded at the eastern end of the trench. Pit [144109] was circular in plan measuring 0.50m in diameter and 0.30m in depth. It contained a single fill of mid-brown silt from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2420 (Illus. 224)

A single heavily truncated ditch was identified in Trench 2420 located to the east of the hedgerow that divides the two fields. The ENE-WSW aligned ditch extended across the trench and measured 1.03m in width and 0.19m in depth with a single fill of mottled brown clay. The sides and base of the ditch were truncated by rooting. The sterile fill and rooting may indicate that the linear feature may be an earlier hedgerow defining a smaller field or a natural feature.

Trench 2420

Ditch [143200] was aligned northwest to southeast and had a curved base and sides. It measured 2.45m wide, 0.73m deep and extended beyond the limits of the trench. It was deliberately backfilled with mid-grey silty clay (143201), mottled grey silty clay (143202) and light-brown silty clay (143203).

Trench 2426 (Illus. 226)

Trench 2426 was located in the central area of the Land Parcel with a single east to west aligned ditch identified in the trench. Ditch [143206] measured 1.80m in width and 0.64m in depth with a curved base and sides. It contained a single fill of mid-grey clay from which rare bone and a fragment of modern CBM were recovered from the upper portion of the fill. Decayed root fragments were identified at the base of the fill. The ditch is likely the field boundary noted on the OS Six-Inch map (Essex XXVI.SE) 1898 running east to west dividing the now larger field.

Trench 2428 (Illus. 226)

Ditch [145184] measured 1.52m in width and 0.37m in depth with a single fill of mid-brown clay with a fragment of bone recovered from the upper portion. This was cut by ditch [145186] on the same alignment. Ditch [145186] measured 1.17m in width and 0.40m in depth with curved base and sides and contained a single fill of light-brown clay. This ditch is likely a recut of the boundary identified in Trench 2426.

Trench 2430 (Illus. 226)

A ditch and a pit were recorded in Trench 2430 located at the eastern edge of the central area of the Land Parcel. Ditch [142340] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.43m in width and 0.28m in depth with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay with rare bone and pottery. A small sub-circular pit was located to the north of the ditch. Pit [142343] measured 0.31 x 0.64m in diameter and 0.18m in depth with single fill of mid-brown silt from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2432 (Illus. 226)

Trench 2432 was located in the northern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel. Two large north-east to south-west aligned intercutting ditches were identified extending across the trench. Ditch [143211] measured 2.26m in width and 0.39m in depth with curved sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay. This was cut by ditch [143213] which measured 2.65m in width and 0.94m in depth with curved sides and base. The ditch contained three fills of mid to dark brown clay with the lower fill resulting from the natural silting of the ditch while the middle fills appeared to be deliberate backfill with tip marks noted in section. The upper fill contained charcoal and fired clay / CBM. The ditch is potentially an earlier field boundary and that was also uncovered in Trench 2437.

Trench 2437 (Illus. 226)

Two ditches, possibly continuations of the ditch uncovered in Trench 2432, and a single pit were uncovered in Trench 2437 which was located in the northern portion of the central area of the Land Parcel.

Ditch [145188] was located at the western end of the trench and was aligned north to south. The ditch measured 2.28m in width and 0.79m in depth with three fills of light to dark-brown clay. A

fragment of a glass bottle neck was recovered from the basal fill. This ditch is potentially the same as that identified in Trench 2432 as it is on the same alignment and similar in form and dimensions.

Ditch [145192] was located to the east and was aligned north-east to south-west with curved base and sides. The ditch measured 0.77m in width and 0.43m in depth with two fills of mottled brown and grey clay from which no finds were recovered.

Pit [145195], located to the east of the ditches, measured 0.20 x 0.62m in diameter and 0.17m in depth. It contained two fills of light to mid-brown clay from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2440 (Illus. 227)

Two ditches and a post-hole were identified within the trench.

Ditch [143221] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.16m in width and 0.31m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch contained a single fill of mid-orange clay from which a single sherd of pottery and CBM was recovered.

To the east of the ditch was an isolated post-hole. Post-hole [143219] measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.09m in depth with a single fill of mid-brown clay from which CBM was recovered.

Ditch [143217] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.62m in width and 0.17m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained a single fill of mottled grey clay with manganese inclusions from which no finds were recovered.

Linear feature [143223] was excavated and determined to be a paleochannel.

Trench 2443 (Illus. 227)

Two ditches and a large pit were identified in Trench 2443.

Ditch [143208] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.25m in width and 0.50m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained two fills of mid to light-grey clay from which no finds were recovered.

Pit [144140] was also identified within the trench that measured 0.48 x 0.89m in diameter and 0.81m in depth. The pit has a bell-shaped profile and contained a single fill of light-grey compact fine sand from which pottery was recovered. A shallow modern ditch, Ditch [144138] was also identified from which a fragment of a modern brick was recovered.

Trench 2444 (Illus. 227)

Ditch [142346] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.74m in width and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. A sherd of pottery was recovered from the single fill of mid-brown silt.

Trench 2445 (Illus. 227)

Four ditches recorded within the trench.

Ditch [145206] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.75m in width and 0.30m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay from which pottery was recovered.

Ditch [145207] ran parallel to ditch [145206] and measured 1.06m in width and 0.37m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch [145210] was to the west of Ditch [145207], aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.60m in width and 0.25m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained a single mid-brown clay fill from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch [145212] measured 0.60m in width and 0.10m in depth the curved sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from the fill of mid-grey sit.

Trench 2447 (Illus. 227)

Two north-east to south-west aligned ditches were recorded in Trench 2447. Ditches [145202] and [145203], were similar in form with curved sides and bases. The ditches measured 0.46- 0.70m in width and 0.18m in depth with mid-brown clay fills from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 2449 (Illus. 228)

Ditch [144136] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.48m in width and 0.14m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained a single fill of mottled grey clay from which pottery and metal were recovered.

Trench 2458 (Illus. 228)

Ditch [145200] was aligned north-east to south-west measured 0.60m in width and 0.15m in depth with a shallow V-shape in profile. It contained a single fill of light-grey clay from which charcoal and pottery were recovered.

Trench 2459 (Illus. 228)

A single ditch was identified at the southern end of Trench 2459 located in the northern portion of the eastern area of the Land Parcel. Ditch [142348] measured 0.80m in width and 0.35m in depth with curved sides and base. It contained a single fill of mid-brown clay from which charcoal and pottery were recovered.

Trenches 2418, 2421 and 2452

Trenches 2418, 2421 and 2452 contained features which were identified as archaeological but not excavated as they were fully investigated in the surrounding trenches. Trench 2418 was located to the east of Trench 2417 with four possible ditches identified within the trench. The ditches were not excavated due to sufficient investigation in the surrounding trenches including trenches 2417, 2411, 2412 and 2419. Two further ditches were identified in Trench 2421 which were also not excavated

due to sufficient investigation in the surrounding trenches including trenches 2417, 2411, 2412 and 2419.

The ditch identified in Trench 2452 was not excavated as it was believed to be the same ditch investigated in Trench 2443 as it was on the same alignment.

LAND PARCEL P/159.2

One hundred and twenty-two trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/159.2 which was centred on NGR TL 91278 22873 and located in the northeastern end of the scheme.

In total 37 of the 85 trenches contained archaeological features. Trenches 2448, 2454, 2456, 2457, 2462, 2464, 2465, 2469, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2479, 2482, 2504, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2545, 2546, 2548, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2557, 2558, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2564, 2566, 2568, 2569, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2583, 2584, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2611, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2623, 2624, 2625, and 2627 recorded no archaeological features. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a dark-brown clay up to 0.25m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-brown silt up to 0.55m thick. At the time of excavation, the field was in use for arable cultivation.

Trench 2455 (Illus. 230)

Three features were recorded in this trench, ditches [143236] and [143239], and unknown feature [143238].

Ditch [143236] was the most southerly of two ditches that crossed trench from east to west near its northern end. It was 0.47m wide and 0.22m deep with a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light-brown clay (143237). The function of this ditch was probably related to drainage and agriculture.

Ditch [143239] was orientated east to west, was 2.50m wide and 0.58m deep and crossed the trench at its northern end. It had a squared U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-grey clay (143240). It may have been associated with water management associated with a lower-lying, potentially ponding area, situated nearby in the next field to the west.

Orientated from north to south and situated between the two ditches mentioned above, this potential feature was only noticed after weathering and appeared to be the faint remains of a linear ditch within which an iron object, shaped roughly like a large knife (Small Find A001) was partially visible. Consequently, a sondage [143238] was carefully excavated across it but failed to identify any convincing evidence for it being an archaeological feature. It was 3m long, 0.50m wide and 0.25m deep (with a couple of potential 'offshoots' which were also originally postulated) and was filled with

a mid-brown clay (142359). It was later concluded that this, and its 'offshoots,' were the result of bioturbation, and that the iron object was probably derived from another context nearby. However, the ditches described above only became visible during machine excavation at a depth of c. 0.80m below ground level, with no evidence of them cutting up through the subsoil, suggesting that Small Find A001 may be of some age.

Trench 2468

Ditch [142355] was orientated north-east to south-west and had a regular U-shaped profile. It was 0.50m wide and 0.07m deep and contained a single, mid-brown clay fill with rare angular and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.

Trench 2470 (Illus. 231)

This trench was aligned to target a north-north-east to south-south-west linear anomaly identified by pre-excavation surveys. Three linears were recorded, [145222], [145224] and [145225] which were all related to episodes of wheel-rutting along a trackway recorded on nineteenth century OS mapping. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. Each measured between 0.97m and 1.26m wide and all were 0.39m in depth. There were no finds associated with the linears.

Trench 2477 (Illus. 229)

Ditch [144146] located at the south-west end of the trench and orientated north-west to south-east. It had a regular profile with curved base and sides and was excavated via a 1.0m long slot. It was 0.91m wide and 0.36m deep and contained a single fill of dark brown clay with inclusions comprising rare sub-rounded stones and moderate charcoal.

Ditch [144151], which was located 3.5m to the north of Ditch [144146] was aligned north-east to south-west. It had a regular profile with a curved, uneven base and sides. It measured 1.2m long, 0.43m wide and 0.18m deep. It is possible given the irregularity of the base of the feature that this is a natural feature. It contained a single, mid-orange clay, similar in composition to the natural. Rare charcoal inclusions and occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions were recorded.

Ditch [144151] was truncated by Ditch [144153] which was orientated roughly east to west. It measured 0.30m wide, 0.15m deep, with a regular U-shaped profile. It contained a dark brown clay fill with occasional sub-angular stones and frequent charcoal inclusions.

Immediately to the north of this ditch a second east to west ditch was recorded. Ditch [144144] had an irregular U-shaped profile. The base was uneven and may suggest that this feature, like Ditch [144151], was formed naturally. It measured 0.56m wide and 0.15m deep and contained a single, mid-brown clay fill which contained fragments of pottery and animal bone. To the north-east of the ditch was a cluster of pit/post-hole-like features. These included a cluster of three discrete features [143230, 143232, 143233].

Pit [143230] was sub-circular in plan and had a regular, shallow U-shaped profile. It measured 0.60m long, 0.51m wide and 0.09m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional charcoal and fired clay inclusions.

Pit [143232] was similar in plan and profile to Pit [143230] and measured 0.44m long, 0.34m wide and 0.04m deep. It contained a single mid-orange clay fill with rare angular stone inclusions. Occasional inclusions of charcoal and CBM were recorded within the fill.

Post-hole [143233] was circular in plan and had a regular near vertical profile. It measured 0.24m long, 0.23m wide and 0.13m deep and contained a single, mid-brown clay fill with rare charcoal and angular stone inclusions.

North of these features two further pits were recorded. Pit [143226] was sub-circular in plan and had an irregular base. It measured 1.04m long, 0.98m wide and 0.25m deep and contained a single dark brown clay fill with occasional angular stone inclusions and fragments of pottery and fired clay/CBM.

Pit [144142] had an irregular U-shaped profile and measured 0.50m long, 1.02m wide and 0.51m deep. It contained a sequence of four fills. The basal fill comprised a layer of light-yellow clay up to 0.13m thick. This was overlain by a layer of mid-orange clay that was quite mixed with the layers above and below it and contained occasional flecks of charcoal. Above this was a mottled yellow clay layer, 0.20m thick with occasional charcoal inclusions. The final fill comprised a 0.17m thick layer of dark brown clay with rare sub-angular stone inclusions.

None of the recorded features corresponded to any previously identified features, including the north-east to south-west linear anomaly just to the east of the trench.

Trench 2478

Ditch [142357] had a regular U-shaped profile and measured 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single, mid-brown silty clay, with moderate sub-angular stone inclusions.

Trench 2480 (Illus. 232)

Trench 2480 was aligned north to south and was located to the south-west of Potts Green, near the centre of Land Parcel P/159.2. A large sub-circular geophysical anomaly was identified at the trench's southern end by pre-excavation surveys and recorded on historical OS mapping. Fifteen separate cuts were recorded in this trench, including thirteen pits, some of them intercutting [144155], [144158], [144160], [144161], [144162], [144164], [144165], [144167], [144168], [144169], [144198], [144209], and [144210]. The majority of these were probably associated with clay extraction and later covered by episodes (possibly Victorian) of soil-dumping in order to level the land for agriculture. Two ditches [144163] and [144208] were also investigated.

Pit [144155] was located towards the centre-north end of the trench, and had a shallow U-shaped profile containing two fills, the basal a mid-brown chalky clay, and the upper a dark brown clay, likely both natural infilling. The feature had a sub-circular shape in plan and measured 0.62m long,

0.48m wide and 0.15m in depth, though its eastern edge was obscured by the trench limits. CBM was found in its upper fill.

Pit [144158] was located towards the northern end of the trench and had a shallow U-shaped profile containing a single, light-brown clay fill possibly the result of dumping based on the presence of charcoal. It had a sub-circular shape in plan and was 0.45m long, 0.40m wide and 0.04m deep, though its western edge was obscured by the trench limits. Its function was not determined.

Pit [144160] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had a shallow U-shaped profile containing five fills, all a mix of mid-yellow to mid-brown clays attributed to natural infilling or redeposited natural. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 1.92m wide and 0.44m in depth. No finds were present in any of its fills, and its function recorded as a possibly clay quarry pit.

Pit [144161] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was also part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had an irregular U-shaped profile containing eight fills, all a mix of mid-yellow to mid-brown clays attributed to natural infilling, apart from (144205), the origin of which was not determined. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 1.64m wide and 0.82m in depth. No finds were present in any of its fills, and its function recorded as a possibly clay quarry pit.

Pit [144162] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was also part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had a regular U-shaped profile containing two fills, both a mix of mid-yellow to mid-brown clays attributed to natural infilling or redeposited natural. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.58m wide and 0.23m in depth. No finds were present in any of its fills, and its function recorded as a possibly clay quarry pit.

Pit [144164] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was part of the same sondage containing multiple features. It had a regular U-shaped profile containing three fills, all a mix of mid-yellow to mid-brown clays attributed to natural infilling or redeposited natural. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.90m wide and 0.76m in depth. No finds were present in any of its fills, and its function recorded as a possibly clay quarry pit.

Pit [144165] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was also part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had a regular U-shaped profile containing five fills, all a mix of mid-yellow to mid-brown clays attributed to natural infilling or redeposited natural. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 1.47m wide and 0.43m in depth. No finds were present in any of its fills, and its function recorded as a possibly clay quarry pit.

Pit [144167] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was also part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had an irregular shaped profile containing a single fill, a dark-brown silt, likely natural infilling. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.26m wide and 0.21m in depth. No finds were present in any of its fills, and its function was not determined.

Pit [144168] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was also part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had a regular U-shaped profile containing a single fill, a dark-brown silt with post-medieval CBM inclusions. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.60m wide and 0.32m in depth. This feature was interpreted as a post-medieval rubbish pit.

Pit [144169] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had a regular U-shaped profile, truncation on its northern edge, containing a single fill, a dark-brown silt. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.32m wide and 0.20m in depth. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined.

Pit [144198] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was part of a sondage containing multiple features. It had a regular U-shaped profile, truncation on its northern edge, containing a single fill, a mid-brown silt. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.30m wide and 0.24m in depth. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined.

Pit [144209] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had an irregular shallow U-shaped profile containing two fills: a primary fill of light-yellow clay, and a secondary fill of mid-brown silt. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.33m long, 0.85m wide and 0.13m in depth. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined.

Pit [144210] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had an irregular shallow U-shaped profile containing a single fill, a primary fill of mid-brown silt. The feature had an irregular shape in plan and the intervention measured 0.34m long, 0.72m wide and 0.11m in depth. Its fill included marine shells; its function was recorded as a possible refuse pit.

Ditch [144163] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was part of the sondage containing multiple features. It had a squared U-shaped profile, and contained mid-grey silt, attributed to natural infilling. The intervention measured 0.73m long, 0.42m wide and 0.23m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Ditch [144208] was located towards the southern end of the trench and was immediately adjacent to a sondage containing multiple features (to its west). It had an irregular U-shaped profile, and contained three fills, all mid- to dark-brown clays attributed to natural infilling. The intervention measured 0.84m long, 2.66m wide and 0.32m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Trench 2481

Ditch [142350] was aligned south-west to north-east and had a regular U-shaped profile. It measured 0.40m wide and 0.11m deep and contained a single mid-brown clay fill with occasional sub-angular stones.

Trench 2483 (illus. 233)

Five pits [142361], [142364], [145218] and [145220], and ditch [145216] were recorded in this trench.

Pit [142361] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had a regular U-shaped profile containing a single mid-brown clay fill, attributed to refuse dumping, due to the presence of CBM, pot, charcoal, and heat affected stone (though unlikely to be in-situ burning). The feature had a circular shape in plan and measured 1.10m long, 0.96m wide and 0.21m in depth. Its function was likely a refuse pit. Based on its profile in section, its fill was then overlain with a spread (142363) of mid-brown clay, attributed to natural infilling.

Pit [142364] was located towards the southern of the trench, cut into the above spread (142363) covering pit [142361]. It had a regular U-shaped profile containing a single, mid-brown chalky clay fill, likely natural infilling. The feature had a circular shape in plan and measured 0.62m long, 0.60m wide and 0.18m in depth. The pit has been recorded as a recut of pit [142361] but could be a post-hole based on its significantly smaller relative size in width and depth.

Pit [145218] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single mid-brown clay fill, likely natural infilling but contained a single heat affected stone. The feature had a circular shape in plan and measured 0.42m long, 0.31m wide and 0.11m in depth. It was interpreted as a post-hole.

Pit [145220] was located towards the southern end of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single mid-brown clay fill, likely natural. The feature had a circular shape in plan and measured 0.41m long, 0.26m wide and 0.20m in depth. It was probably a post-hole.

Ditch [145216] was located towards the centre of the trench and had a west-north-west to east-south-east orientation. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. It measured 1.02m wide and 0.42m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined, but is likely to be an agricultural ditch, either a former field boundary and/or for irrigation purposes.

Trench 2547

Ditch [143241] was aligned east to west and measured 2.08m wide and 0.65m deep with a regular, concave profile and rounded base. It had three fills; Fill (143242) consisted of a naturally deposited, mid-brown silty clay 0.26m thick, which in addition to occasional angular stones, manganese, and small amounts of charcoal, also contained a moderate amount of animal bone, sherds of pottery and notably some industrial slag. This was overlain by deposit (143243) consisting of a mid-brown silty clay 0.21m thick which contained less animal bone, but more charcoal than the previous fill, along with a similar count of pottery sherds. This was in turn overlain by a dark grey, silty clay (143244), a 0.25m thick deposit, with frequent charcoal inclusions and moderate amounts of animal bone and pottery sherds.

The features identified within the second trench (TR2551) targeted on this anomaly remained unexcavated following consultation with Colchester's Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood concerning potential plans for subsequent mitigation.

Trench 2549 (Illus. 234)

Trench 2549 was located to target a north-east to south-west linear identified in pre-excavation surveys.

Ditch [144223] was located towards the southeastern end of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a regular V-shaped profile and contained four fills. These fills were composed of light- to mid-brown silt with some CBM inclusions, and all were attributed to natural infilling apart from the upper fill (144227), which was recorded as a refuse layer due to its rare CBM and animal bone inclusions. It measured 2.70m wide and 0.78m in depth. The function of this ditch was likely an agricultural boundary ditch and matched the linear identified during the pre-excavation works.

Trench 2550 (Illus. 235)

Three features were identified in this trench, two ditches and a pit. However, only pit [144218] was investigated under instruction from Colchester's Archaeological Advisor.

Pit [144218] was located at the south-west of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single mid-brown clay fill, attributed to natural infilling. The feature had a sub-circular shape in plan and measured 0.55m long, 0.24m wide and 0.43m in depth. No finds were present in its fill, and its function was not determined.

Trench 2556 (Illus. 234)

Post-hole [145235] was located towards the western end of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing a single light-grey clay fill with moderate charcoal inclusions. The feature had a circular shape in plan and measured 0.46m long, 0.34m wide and 0.08m in depth. It was determined to be a post-hole, with the possibility of in-situ burning after use, but the charcoal could have been introduced through dumping.

Trench 2559 (Illus. 235)

Three features were recorded in this trench, ditches [145228], [145230] and [145232].

Ditch [145228] was located towards the centre of the trench and had a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a regular U-shaped profile, and was naturally infilled with mid-brown silt, with one iron nail inclusion. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.57m in depth and is most likely a modern boundary ditch.

Ditch [145230] was located towards the centre of the trench and had a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.32m in depth. This ditch was interpreted as being related to an episode of widening along boundary ditch [145228], as it recut its southeastern edge and followed on the same alignment.

Ditch [145232] was located at the eastern end of the trench and had a north-east to south-west orientation. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. It measured 1.45m wide and 0.58m in depth. It was recorded as a boundary ditch, possibly Roman in date based on pot sherds found in its fill.

Trench 2563 (Illus. 234)

Three features were recorded in this trench, post-hole [144221], pit [142366], and terminus and [143245].

Post-hole [144221] was located at the eastern end of the trench and had a steep U-shaped profile containing a single light-brown fine sand fill with charcoal inclusions. It had a sub-circular shape in plan and measured 0.33 long, 0.25m wide and 0.17m in depth. No finds were recovered, and it was interpreted as a post-hole.

Pit [142366] was located towards the centre-west of the trench and had a regular, U-shaped profile containing three mid-to-light brown silt fills. The lower two contained evidence of refuse dumping, and the upper was recorded as a capping deposit. The feature had a sub-circular shape in plan and measured 0.93m long, 0.91m wide and 0.51m in depth. Its fills contained occasional pot sherds and animal bones and was recorded as a likely refuse pit.

Terminus [143245] was located towards the centre of the trench and was roughly north-east to south-west orientated with a curvilinear shape in plan. It had a shallow U-shaped profile, and was filled with a possibly dumped, mid-grey fine sand. It measured 0.56m wide and 0.13m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Trench 2565 (Illus. 234)

Ditch [172141] was located towards at the eastern end of the trench and had a north-west to south-east orientation, which curved slightly to the west at its northern end. It had a regular U-shaped profile, and three fills of mid-grey silt with moderate charcoal inclusions, likely from refuse dumping. It measured 1.90m wide and 0.70m in depth. The function of this ditch was recorded as a field boundary.

Trench 2567 (Illus. 235)

Ditch [144216] was located towards the northern end of the trench and had a north-west to south-east orientation. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-brown clay. It measured 0.95m wide and 0.48m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Trench 2570 (Illus. 236)

Trench 2570 was aligned east to west and was located in the central area in Land Parcel 159.2. It was targeted on an NNE to SSW orientated linear feature previously identified from geophysical survey and recorded as a field boundary on nineteenth century OS mapping. A single ditch [174085] was recorded in this trench.

Ditch [174085] was located a little east of the centre of Trench 2570 where it crossed the full width of the trench. It had an irregular U-shaped profile, was 2.62m wide and 0.76m deep and contained two fills. The lowest fill (174087) was composed of a dark-grey, silty clay with occasional, small, rounded stones, and flecks of charcoal. A single sherd of white-glaze pottery was noted suggesting a relatively modern date for this deposit. This was overlain by a slightly lighter grey, silty clay (174086) containing rare, small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. The effects of rooting and animal burrowing were present throughout, but no further dating evidence was encountered.

Trench 2581 (Illus. 236)

Two ditches were recorded in this trench.

The larger of the two ditches had a north to south orientation and crossed the width of the trench a few metres west of its centre. It contained evidence of recutting on at least three occasions. Its original cut [145237] had a regular U-shaped profile and was 2.82m wide and 0.94m deep. This had been naturally filled with a compact, mid-brown, fine sandy deposit (145238) 0.56m thick, which contained occasional sub-rounded stones, and some rare fragments of animal bone.

Recut [145239] had an irregular, rounded, concave profile, which was more steeply cut on its eastern side. It was 1.78m wide and 0.80m deep and situated towards the eastern side of its parent context [145237]. It had been naturally infilled with a dark brown clay (145240) 0.24m thick from which some semi-articulated animal bones (probably rabbit) were recorded *in situ* and retrieved. Some CBM and modern ceramic was also collected.

Recut [145241] had a rounded, regular, concave profile and was 1.28m wide and 0.58m deep. At this location it was centrally positioned above previous recut [145239]. It had been naturally infilled with a mid-brown fine sand (145242) 0.58m thick which contained occasional sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks. No datable artefactual material was recovered from this context.

Ditch [145245] had a north-east to south-west orientation and crossed the western end of the trench. It was 0.88m wide and 0.18m deep and had a shallow, U-shaped profile with a fairly flat base. It was filled with a mid-brown fine sand (145246) which contained rare, angular stones and occasional flecks of natural iron and manganese. One small sherd of pottery was retrieved. This ditch may have been associated with boundaries and/or drainage associated with a small enclosure located c.150m to the west.

Trench 2582 (Illus. 237)

A pit and a ditch were recorded in this trench.

Pit [143253] was situated at the western end of the trench to the west of ditch [143251]. It was sub-circular in plan with a regular U-shaped profile with steep sides and a flattish base. It was 0.33m long, 0.30m wide and 0.40m deep. It was filled with a dark brown silt (143254) 0.40m thick, which contained large amounts of charcoal and burnt stones suggesting it had been a fire pit. No artefacts to aid dating were found.

Ditch [143251] was situated a little to the east of pit [143253] where a 2.81m long stretch of it crossed the trench obliquely from north-east to south-west. It was 1.1m wide and 0.50m deep with a regular, gradually sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mottled brown silt 0.50m thick which contained occasional inclusions of charcoal. Its use was probably agricultural, but no artefacts to suggest a date were recovered.

Trench 2585

Ditch [143247] was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.60m wide, 0.16m deep with a regular profile of gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown clay with orange mottling, which contained rare amounts of sub-angular stones, charcoal, and manganese. No datable artefactual material was recovered to suggest an age for this ditch and its upslope - downslope, south-east to north-west orientation has broadly been one used for drainage in this area up to recent times. Ditch [143247] matched the general trend of linear alignments (especially in this area), previously identified by geophysical survey.

Trench 2603 (Illus. 238)

Ditch [176104] was aligned north-west to south-east and was visible for 4m within the trench. It had a regular, U-shaped profile measuring 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep, and filled by a naturally deposited, mid-brown loam (176105). The orientation of this ditch was similar to those in trenches 2585 and 2610 and conformed to the general directional trend of linear alignments (especially in this area), previously identified by geophysical survey. No datable artefactual material was recovered to suggest an age for this ditch, but its upslope - downslope, south-east to north-west orientation has broadly been one used for drainage in this area up to recent times.

Trench 2610 (Illus. 239)

Ditch [143262] was aligned north-west to south-east approximately 10m from its southwestern end. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.19m deep with a regular, profile with rounded sides and base. It was filled by a naturally deposited mid-brown clay (143263). The orientation of this ditch was similar to those in trenches 2585 and 2603 which followed the general directional trend of linear alignments (especially in this area), previously identified by geophysical survey. No artefactual material was recovered to suggest a date for this ditch, but its function was probably associated with agricultural drainage and/or division.

Trench 2612 (Illus. 239)

Ditch terminus [143264] was aligned north-east to south-west and situated at the centre of the trench. It terminated 0.93m from the southern trench edge. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.29m deep with a regular, rounded concave profile. It contained two fills, the primary, (143265), comprised of greyish-brown sandy clay 0.15m thick. This deposit contained the partially articulated skeleton of a dog (SF006) which lay over what appeared to be a fragmented pot (SF007), along with charcoal, Roman pottery and CBM. This was overlain, mainly at its terminus, by a mid-brown silty clay (143266) which appeared to be redeposited natural geology.

Trench 2613 (Illus. 240)

Three ditch cuts were recorded in this trench which comprised single ditch [145243] and [145247] which was possibly recut by [145250].

Ditch [145243] was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep with a regular profile with steep sides and a fairly flat base. It appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with a light-brown silty clay (145244) which contained fragments of pottery which included some sherds of Roman Samian Ware.

Ditch [145247] was aligned north-east to south-west, truncated by a further ditch [145250] which shared a similar alignment. It was 0.89m wide and 0.48m deep and had a stepped profile with a rounded base and contained a basal fill of naturally deposited mid-grey clay (145048) 0.18m thick, with occasional inclusions of manganese, charcoal, and fragments of Roman mortaria. This was overlain by a probable dumped deposit of a light grey clay (145249) 0.30m thick which contained moderate amounts of charcoal, and occasional sherds of Roman pottery. Ditch [145247] may represent a recut of the original ditch.

Trench 2614 (Illus. 239)

Four ditches were recorded in this trench: [143249], [143255], [143257], and [143259].

Ditch [143249] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. It comprised an irregular profile with moderately sloping sides and a fairly flat base. It had appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with a dark grey clay (143250) which was 0.20m thick and contained some rare sherds of Roman pottery.

Curvilinear ditch [143255] was situated at the southeastern end of the trench where it cut ditch [143257]. It was visible for c. 3.06m and appeared to curve slightly to the west as it continued both north and south beyond the trench limits. It was 0.60m wide and 0.37m deep with an irregular, steep sided profile with a flattish base. It had a single dumped dark greenish silty clay fill (143256) 0.37m thick which contained moderate amounts of charcoal and occasional sherds of Roman pottery.

Ditch [143257] was cut at its southwestern extent by curvilinear ditch [143255] and crossed the trench for 4.76m on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 0.50m wide and 0.07m deep and had a V-shaped profile with a flat base. It contained a naturally deposited, single, mid grey silty clay fill (143258) which produced no finds.

Ditch [143259] was aligned south-east to north-west near its centre. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.25m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile, cut more steeply on its southwestern side. It contained a single, mid-grey silty clay fill (1432560) which contained rare sherds of Roman pottery.

A fifth ditch [143261] which was cut by Ditch [143257] was not excavated.

Trench 2618 (Illus. 240)

Six features were uncovered in this trench, pits [145270], [145273], [145275], and [145277], and ditches [145266] and [145268]. However, these features were not excavated after consultation with Colchester's Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood and only assigned numbers to provide a context for retrieved finds visible on their surfaces.

Trench 2619 (Illus. 240)

Two features were recorded in this trench, ditches [145279] and [145281]. However, these features were not excavated after consultation with Colchester's Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood and only assigned numbers to provide a context for retrieved finds visible on their surfaces.

Trench 2620 (Illus. 240)

Several features were identified within this trench, but only Ditch [171128] and its recut [141622] were excavated after consultation with county archaeologist Simon Wood.

Ditch [171128] was situated approximately 4m from the southern end of the trench where it was visible for 2.68m as it crossed the trench on a south-east to north-west orientation. It measured 1.95m wide and 0.77m deep with a regular, U-shaped profile, of gently sloped sides and rounded base. It contained four fills: primary fill (171130) consisted of a 0.08m thick, naturally deposited, mid-orange silty clay that contained no artefactual dating material. Above this lay a dark brown to black, dump of silty clay (171132) 0.08m thick, which contained frequent charcoal inclusions and Roman pottery sherds. This was overlain by fill (171129) which was a mid-grey silty clay 0.10m thick, that appeared to have been deliberately dumped (the tip-line of which was visible in section), and which contained moderate amounts of fragmented Roman pottery including one vessel that was almost complete. Above this was a 0.23m thick, mid brown silty clay with orange mottling (142372) which contained frequent charcoal inclusions and was also shown in section to have been deliberately dumped. After this, there seems to have been a period of disuse with natural infilling evidenced by a layer of light grey silty clay (171131) into which Ditch [141622] was cut. This ditch had a regular, rounded concave profile 0.42m deep and 1m wide, and was only recognised in section. It contained two fills: the primary of which (141623) was a light orange silty clay 0.22m thick that produced no finds, which was overlain by a mid-grey silty clay (141624) 0.21m thick that appeared to have been deliberately infilled and similarly produced no finds.

Trench 2621 (Illus. 241)

Two features were recorded in this trench: Pit [144232] and tree-throw [144234].

Pit [144232] was located at the eastern end of the trench and appeared to have been cut into a pre-existing tree bowl. It was 0.77m long, 0.39m wide and 0.12m deep with an irregular steep-sided profile with a flattish base with a rounded break of slope. It was filled with a mid-brown silty clay (144232) which contained moderate amounts of charcoal but no finds.

Possible pit [144234] which was situated just to the south of tree-bowl/pit [144232] and was investigated but found to be a natural feature.

Trench 2622 (Illus. 240)

Trench 2622 contained two ditches, however only one [174088] was excavated after consultation with Colchester's Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood. The second unexcavated ditch was orientated north-west to south-east and was located a further 9.50m or so to the north.

A south-west to north-east aligned stretch of Ditch [174088] was recorded in the southern half of the trench. It measured 0.54m wide and 0.46m deep with a regular, V-shaped profile. It had a single, naturally deposited mid-brown silty clay fill (174089) which contained occasional manganese and charcoal inclusions, along with some rare Roman pottery sherds.

Trench 2626 (Illus. 242)

Two ditches were identified in this trench, however only Ditch [176106] was excavated after consultation with Colchester's Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood.

Ditch [176106] was aligned north-east to south-west and located approximately 6.40m south of the northern end of the trench. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.37m deep and had a steep-sided profile with a flattish base. It had a single, naturally deposited, light brown fine sandy fill which contained no artefactual material to provide a date for the feature.

Trench 2628

Two ditches were excavated in this trench [145255] and [145257].

Ditch [145255] was the more northerly of the two south-east to north-west aligned ditches. It measured 1.1m wide and 0.56m deep. It comprised an irregular profile with very steep sides and a flattish base, filled with a single, naturally deposited, mid-brown silty clay (145256) which contained some Roman pottery sherds.

Ditch [145257] crossed the trench immediately to the south of [145255] on the same orientation. Ditch [145257] measured 0.66m wide and 0.30m deep, and also had an irregular, steep-sided profile with a flattish base. It was filled with a naturally deposited, light brown silty clay (145258) which contained moderate amounts of charcoal, but no artefacts to suggest a possible date.

Trench 2629 (Illus. 242)

Trench 2629 contained two ditches: [175106] and [175108]. Both ditches shared an almost identical, north-west to south-east orientation and were situated c. 2.64m apart in the eastern half of the trench.

Ditch [175106] was the more westerly of the two and was visible for c. 2.96m as it crossed the trench. It was 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, had a regular, steep-sided profile with a flattish base and appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with a mid-brown silty clay (175107) which contained

rare quantities of charcoal and animal bone along with a moderate amount of Roman pottery sherds.

Ditch [175108] was located c. 2.64m to the east of the above ditch and was 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep and had a regular profile with steep sides and a flattish base. Similarly, it appeared to have been deliberately backfilled with a single, mid-brown silty clay fill (175109) which contained occasional, assorted stones with rare charcoal and animal bone inclusions but no pottery.

Trench 2630 (Illus. 242)

Two ditches were uncovered in this trench, but only ditch [145253] was investigated after discussions with Colchester's Archaeological Advisor Simon Wood regarding potential mitigation requirements.

Ditch [145253] was the more easterly of the two ditches. Both this ditch, and its unexcavated western neighbour (situated 10.50m away) were orientated from north-east to south-west. It measured 0.94m wide and 0.39m deep. It had a regular, rounded concave profile and appeared to have been naturally infilled with a compact, mid-brown fine sand (145254) which contained occasional charcoal inclusions, but no artefactual evidence to aid dating.

Trench 2699 (Illus. 241)

Ditch [171124] was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.02m wide, 0.18m deep and had a regular profile with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. The single fill comprised a deliberately deposited mid-grey silty clay (171125) which contained frequent, Roman pottery sherds.

Trench 2700 (Illus. 241)

Ditch [142370] was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.82m wide and 0.21m deep. It comprised an irregular, rounded U-shaped profile, filled with a deliberately deposited mid-brown silty clay (142371) which contained rare charcoal inclusions and occasional sherds of Roman pottery.

LAND PARCEL P/159.3

A total of 7 trenches were excavated in Land Parcel P/12 centred on NGR TL 91558 23433, located at the northern section of the scheme. Archaeological remains primarily consisted of a series of ditches, with one probable metalled surface in Trench 2634, and a possible pond in 2638. In total 6 of the 7 trenches contained archaeological features. Trench 2637 was archaeologically sterile.

A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by superficial deposits of diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation. Topsoil across the Land Parcel comprised a mid-brown clay up to 0.35m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-brown clay up to 0.50m in thickness.

Trench 2632 (Illus. 243)

Ditch [141613] was located towards the southwestern end of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a regular V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mottled mid-brown clay. It measured 0.44 wide and 0.24m in depth. The function of this ditch was determined to have been for irrigation purposes.

Trench 2633 (Illus. 243)

Three features were recorded in this trench, ditches [144236], [159340], and [159342].

Ditch [144236] was located at the western end of the trench and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It had a shallow V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mottled mid-brown clay. It measured 0.89m wide and 0.11m in depth. The function of this ditch was determined to be an irrigation ditch but could have been an agricultural furrow.

Ditch [159340] was located at the eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light-grey fine sand. It measured 0.33m wide and 0.20m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but was likely to have been an irrigation ditch due to its narrowness and shallow depth.

Ditch [159342] was located at the eastern end of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with light-grey clay. It measured 1.00m wide and 0.25m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined, but could have been either be an agricultural furrow, or a truncated boundary ditch given its wide width and shallow depth. It cut ditch [159340].

Trench 2634 (Illus. 244)

Three features were recorded in this trench, ditches [145262] and [171134], and possible surface [145264].

Ditch [145262] was located at the northeastern end of the trench and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown fine sand, similar in appearance to the natural geology. It measured 0.73m wide and 0.07m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but was likely to have been an irrigation ditch due to its narrowness and shallow depth.

Ditch [171134] was located towards the centre to southwestern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. It had a shallow V-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey clay. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.30m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined, but could have been either be an agricultural furrow, or a truncated boundary ditch given its wide width and shallow depth.

Possible surface [145264] was located at the southwestern end of the trench, although the full extent of the feature was obscured by the trench limits on its northwestern, southwestern, and southeastern edges. It had a shallow profile with straight edges and a sharp break of slope at the base and was

filled with a mid-grey clay with frequent packed stones. It measured more than 1.00m wide and 0.25m in depth, extending beyond the trench limits. It was determined to have been a metalled surface, possibly a road or trackway running north-west to south-east. However, further investigation would be needed to confirm this hypothesis with any degree of confidence.

Trench 2635 (Illus. 243)

Ditch [141620] was located at the centre of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-orange clay containing a single Roman pot sherd. It measured 1.70m wide and 0.25m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but might have been an agricultural furrow due to its wide width and shallow depth.

Trench 2636 (Illus. 244)

Four features were recorded in this trench, ditches [141618], [143267], [143269], and [171136].

Ditch [141618] was located towards the central-western end of the trench and had a north-west to south-east orientation. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown clay. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.09m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined, but it could have been an agricultural furrow due to its wide width and shallow depth.

Ditch [143267] was located towards the central-eastern end of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown fine sand. It measured 0.74m wide and 0.21m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Ditch [143269] was located towards the central-eastern end of the trench and was orientated north-east to south-west. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown fine sand. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.18m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined but it could have been a recut of ditch [143267] as it cuts its southeastern edge and runs directly parallel to it.

Ditch [171136] was located at the eastern end of the trench and ran north-east to south-west. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-brown fine sand. It measured 0.86m wide and 0.12m in depth. The function of this ditch was not determined.

Trench 2638 (Illus. 244)

Three features were recorded in this trench, ditches [144240] and [144242], and pit [144238].

Pit [144238] was located towards the northern end of the trench, its northern and southern edges were visible but its eastern and western edges were obscured by the trench edge. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a dark-grey clay. The feature measured 2.10m long (within the trench limits), 5.20m wide and 0.86m in depth. The function of this pit was determined to have been a possible pond, but further investigation would be required to determine its true shape.

Ditch [144240] was located towards the centre-north of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with mid-grey clay. It measured 0.89m wide and 0.42m in depth. The function of this feature was determined to have been a boundary ditch.

Ditch [144242] was located towards the northern end of the trench and was orientated north-west to south-east. It had a regular U-shaped profile and was naturally infilled with a mid-grey clay. It measured 1.18m wide and 0.32m in depth and cut through pit [144238]. The function of this ditch was not determined but might have been related to ditch [144240], as they had similar fills and alignments, though no relationship was visible in plan.

LAND PARCEL P/159.4

Trench 2631 (Illus. 242)

Three potential, linear archaeological features were originally identified in this trench: [144228], [144230] and [141616]. However, investigation showed that they were natural features and were therefore not recorded further.

LAND PARCEL P/173

A single trench was excavated in Land Parcel P/173, centred on NGR TL 86069 17955, at the northern section of the scheme. No potential for archaeology was highlighted by the pre-excavation surveys, however the excavated trench contained a small pit containing evidence of refuse dumping, a possible subsoil spread, a small, north-east to south-west orientated ditch, and a probable furrow running north-west to south-east. A summary of the excavated trenches is presented in Appendix 1.

The underlying geology of the Land Parcel comprises bedrock of the Thames group overlain by clay and silt river terrace deposits. Topsoil in the excavated trench comprised a light-brown clay up to 0.30m thick. Subsoil across the Land Parcel was a mid-brown clay up to 0.54m in thickness.

Trench 2872 (Illus. 245)

Four features were investigated, three were recorded, as the easternmost feature was determined to be a modern furrow. These features were, from south to north, a small pit [159347], a possible spread (159351), and ditch [159349].

Pit [159347] comprised a regular U-shaped profile with evidence of rooting at its eastern end and contained a single dark grey fill. This fill contained two prehistoric pot sherds, as well as occasional small flecks of charcoal. This could suggest that this pit was filled with a small amount of dumped refuse, possibly from proximate burning activity. The feature measured 0.83m long (probably elongated by later rooting), was 0.52m wide, and 0.19m in depth.

The second feature was a shallow spread of subsoil-like material (159351) partially exposed from the western trench section towards the southern end of the trench. This spread had a regular U-shaped profile and consisted of a mid-grey fine sand with no finds, consistent with natural infilling. The feature measured 1.47m in length (from the trench edge), 1.30m in wide, and 0.09m in deep. The function of this spread was not determined, it may have been a buried subsoil, but its close proximity to definitive archaeological features could suggest an association.

Ditch [159349] was aligned north-east to south-west across the trench. This linear had a regular V-shaped profile and was filled with a dark-brown fine sand with no finds. It measured 0.79m wide and 0.28m deep, its narrow shape and natural infilling could suggest an irrigation function.

LAND PARCEL P/237

Land Parcel P/237 is centred on NGR TL 77967 11468, located within the centre of the proposed development. Trenches 2704, 2705, 2710, 2717 and 2721 contained no archaeological remains. No cropmarks or geophysical anomalies were recorded within the Land Parcel. At the time of excavation, the field was in use for arable cultivation. The underlying bedrock within the Land Parcel was characterised by bedrock of the Thames Group, comprising silty clay/ mudstone, sandy silts, and sandy clayey silts of marine origin. This was overlain by superficial deposits of poorly sorted till (NERC 2021). Topsoil comprised a mid-grey silt up to 0.31m thick. Subsoil comprised a mid-brown clay. Layers of made ground were also noted in each of the excavated trenches.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological features detailed above provide an overview of a rich palimpsest landscape, with evidence of wide-ranging occupation and activity from the Mesolithic through to modern agricultural land use.

This has demonstrated a need for a detailed programme of future works. Discussion of the results of the trenches can be found in Volume 1, where an overview of the interpretation of the sites and their significance has been included. Recommendations for future works have been made and the discussion structured accordingly.

To reference the land parcels above to the proposed mitigation sites, please see the table in Volume 1.

ATTT21



A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford – A120)

Final Evaluation Report - Volume 3

CLIENT REF. HE551497-COS-HER-3_SO-RP-X-0008

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with support from Pre-Construct Archaeology

for Costain
on behalf of National Highways

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A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford to A120)

Final Evaluation Report

Volume 3

1. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the specialist findings from a programme of archaeological evaluation undertaken by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd, with support from Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA), for Costain on behalf of National Highways along the corridor of the A12 (Chelmsford to A120). It is one of four volumes that separate the discussion and proposed further work, evaluation results, specialist reports and illustrations of the work. The investigation comprised archaeological evaluation and palaeolithic evaluation. All works were undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Headland Archaeology. The WSI was produced as part of an application on behalf of National Highways for a Development Consent Order (DCO) regarding improvements to the A12 in Essex ('the scheme').

Due to the size of the works and volume of information, this report has been presented in the following way:

Volume 1 - Introduction, Background, Methodology, Discussion by proposed archaeological mitigation area

Volume 2 – Land Parcel evaluation results

Volume 3 – Specialist reporting of Finds and Environmental sampling

Volume 4 – Illustrations

Appendices

The following volume is separated by Find and Environmental reports and by material type and then within each material by Land Parcel number.

2. FINDS REPORTING

This report presents an overview of the whole trial trenching assemblage. It includes a number of finds which did not appear in the interim reports due to processing logistics. It presents a brief overview of the material recovered from each of the land parcels, by material type and presents an outline of its significance. The

interim finds statement for the last trenches is given as an appendix. The complete set of finds data for all material types is recorded in an Excel spreadsheet. The data table is shown as an appendix.

2.1. PREHISTORIC POTTERY

Owain Scholma-Mason

Introduction and quantification

A total of 1862 sherds (15,550g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from across the A12. The assemblage spans the early Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The majority of the pottery has been provisionally assigned to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/001	1	2	-
P/002.1	101	301	Probable LBA-EIA shouldered jar
P/002.4	1	1	-
P/014.1	16	120	-
P/014.3	12	61	Possible crucible or small cup
P/023.1	20	204	LBA types – range of diagnostic forms recorded
P/023.2	138	1330	Single domestic Beaker vessel, undiagnostic late Bronze Age to early Iron Age sherds
P/051	79	330	Probable LBA shouldered jar
P/057.3	80	667	Probable LBA shouldered jar
P/088	56	207	Single possible Beaker sherd, remainder of assemblage undiagnostic
P/112	148	469	Probable LBA-EIA shouldered jar/bowl
P/113.2	44	204	-
P/118.1	1	34	Possible domestic Beaker sherd
P/118.2	2	2	-
P/118.4	375	2001	LBA types – range of diagnostic forms recorded
P/118.5	14	52	-
P/118.6	11	13	-
P/120.1	14	149	Probable LBA-EIA shouldered jar/bowl
P/120.2	7	31	-
P/145.1	87	609	Decorated shouldered jar (LBA)
P/145.2	43	5221	Two vessels – one associated with cremation burial. Second from same context but relationship to cremation is unclear
P/152.1	234	997	LBA types – range of diagnostic forms recorded, probable bowl/ cup
P/152.2	20	46	-
P/152.3	23	77	Bucket shaped vessel
P/153	99	397	-
P/159.1	223	1913	LBA types – range of diagnostic forms recorded
P/159.2	189	27	-
P/159.3	7	98	-
Total	1865	15563	

Table X.01 Quantification of prehistoric pottery by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/001

A single undiagnostic crumb of pottery was recovered from Trench 700 and is provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/002.1

A total of 101 sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (301g) was recovered from Trenches 2797 and 2800. The bulk of the assemblage comprised small undiagnostic sherds. From the fill of pit [167104] in Trench 2797 a minimum of two vessels was identifiable, including fragments from a shouldered jar datable to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/002.4

A single rim sherd (1g) was recovered from the fill of ditch [167139] in Trench 926. The sherd is heavily abraded and is probably residual.

Land Parcel P/014.1

A total of 16 sherds of undiagnostic late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered from Trenches 15, 59 and 2901.

Land Parcel P/014.3

A small assemblage of 12 sherds (61g) was recorded from the fill of pit [159272] in Trench 139. The sherds derived from the base of a small cup or jar dating to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The sherds appear to have been heat affected and could represent the remains of a small crucible.

Land Parcel P/023.1

A total of 20 sherds (204g) of pottery was recorded from Trenches 1079, 1084, 1087 and 1089. In Trench 1084, a sherd of a shouldered jar was recovered from ditch [154396]. A second fragment of a shouldered jar was recovered from pit [155240] in Trench 1087, alongside four sherds from a grass tempered jar. All of the sherds are provisionally assigned to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/023.2

In total, 138 sherds of pottery were recorded from P/023.2, the majority deriving from the fill of pit [147183], Trench 1156. A total of 84 sherds, deriving from a single vessel, were recovered from this pit. The vessel has an estimated rim diameter of c 220mm. The exterior of the vessel is split into four decorative zones. The upper zone below the rim comprises five incised grooves. Below this was a c 100mm wide band of herringbone decoration split into four alternating rows. Beneath this zone is a further band of grooves with fingernail impressions below. A small fragment of the base was also present and had a slight spur. The vessel is provisionally interpreted as a domestic Beaker dating to the early Bronze Age (2200-1800BC). The remaining sherds from the Land Parcel were on the whole undiagnostic and probably date to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/051

An assemblage of 79 sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ten trenches within P/051. Nearly half (47%) of the assemblage was recovered from three features in Trench 684. From ditch [167178], 26 sherds of pottery were recovered including eight sherds from a probable shouldered jar with fingertip decoration. The remainder of the assemblage from the Land Parcel comprised undiagnostic body sherds.

Land Parcel P/057.3

A total of 80 sherds of pottery was recovered from Trenches 1014 and 1013. From Trench 1014, 78 sherds of pottery (505g) were recovered from pit [170236]. Among the sherds were three fragments of high-shouldered short-necked jars datable to the late Bronze Age. The rims of two of the vessels were decorated with shallow fingertip impressions. The shoulder of the third vessel was decorated with a series of fingertip impressions. Recorded rim diameters of the three vessels ranged from 200-240mm. The remainder of the assemblage comprised undiagnostic body sherds.

Land Parcel P/088

A total of 56 sherds (207g) of pottery were recorded from 14 trenches across P/088. The majority of the pottery comprised undiagnostic body sherds in quartz or flint tempered fabrics. A single sherd from pit [148229] is decorated with incised herringbone motifs, comparable to the probable domestic Beaker from P/023.2 and may also date to the early Bronze Age. The remainder of the assemblage from P/088 is probably of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date.

Land Parcel P/112

In total, 148 sherds of pottery were recovered from P/112, all from pit [167074] in Trench 335. At least 28 sherds derive from a late Bronze Age shouldered jar or bowl with an ERD of 220mm. The exterior surfaces of the sherds were burnished but otherwise undecorated. The remainder of the assemblage comprised undiagnostic flint tempered sherds.

Land Parcel P/113.2

A total of 44 sherds (204g) of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from four trenches within P/113.2. The majority of the pottery, 34 sherds in total, was recovered from pit [174001]. Most of the pottery was heavily abraded comprising small body sherds up to 5cm in size. No diagnostic forms were recorded.

Land Parcel P/118.1

From pit [163177] in Trench 1403 a single sherd of Beaker pottery was recorded. The exterior of the sherd is decorated with two horizontal rows of fingernail impressions, with a slightly raised cordon between the two.

Land Parcel P/118.2

Two small undiagnostic sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered from Trench 1425.

Land Parcel P/118.4

An assemblage of 375 sherds of pottery (2001g) was recovered from 26 trenches across P/118.4. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from pit [164090] in Trench 1523. Among the sherds were fragments from a probable shouldered jar with a rounded rim and an ERD of 180mm. Sherds from the rim and body of a bowl were recorded from pit [162028] in Trench 1579. The rim had a rounded edge and internal bevel. Other diagnostic vessels include four sherds from a large storage jar found in tree throw [162042], Trench 1609. The vessel was c.0.9cm thick with a flattened rim, with a slight internal and external projection. In ditch [163025], Trench 1540, a single rim fragment in a sandy fabric (SAND) was recorded. The rim is uneven but has a slight internal bevel. Below the rim is a shallow groove measuring approximately 0.8cm wide. All four vessels can be dated to the late Bronze Age. From Trench 1695, 22 sherds of grass tempered pottery were recovered from pit [152209]. The vessel had a vesicular appearance and an ERD of 140mm. This vessel is assigned a broad Bronze to Iron Age date.

Land Parcel P/118.5

A total of 14 sherds (52g) of pottery was recovered from two trenches in P/118.5. Eight sherds from a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age vessel were recovered from ditch [172090] in Trench 2850. From ditch [153238] in Trench 2855, five sherds from a single vessel were recorded. These sherds were generally quite fine and may post-date the late Bronze Age.

Land Parcel P/118.6

A small assemblage, comprising 11 sherds was recovered from Trenches 1802 and 1814. The pottery on the whole was undiagnostic and is provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/120.1

A total of 14 sherds (149g) of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered from two trenches in P/120.1. Pit [162368] in Trench 1384 contained six sherds representing a minimum of two vessels, including four sherds from a grass tempered fabric (ORGAN) shouldered jar with an everted rim and an ERD of 280mm.

From ditch [165428] in Trench 1385, eight sherds from a minimum of two vessels were recorded. One vessel had an everted rim and a slightly burnished exterior. It is possible that this sherd post-dates the early Iron Age. The second vessel comprised undiagnostic body sherds provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/120.2

A total of 7 sherds (31g) of pottery was recovered from Trench 1395. They are undiagnostic of provisional late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date.

Land Parcel P/145.1

A total of 87 sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit [160260] in Trench 1895. The majority of the assemblage, 72 sherds in total, derived from a probable shouldered jar dating to the late Bronze Age. The edge of the rim was decorated with a series of fingertip impressions, whilst the exterior showed signs of wiping marks. The vessel had an ERD of 220mm. The remaining sherds were undiagnostic.

Land Parcel P/145.2

In total, 43 sherds, deriving from two vessels, were recorded from cremation burial [160304] in Trench 1851. The majority of the sherds (41 in total) derived from a single cremation vessel. The vessel was found inverted, the base of the vessel being partially removed during machining. The vessel had a narrow bucket shape with most of the sherds relating to the upper portion of the vessels. The vessel has a square flat rim with an ERD of 220mm. Just below the rim is a band of fingertip impressions. There are some further fingernail impressions on a single body sherd, but these appear to be accidental rather than forming part of a larger decorative scheme.

From the same context, two sherds from a thick-walled vessel with an ERD of 220mm, were recorded. The rim of the vessel is flattened with a 1cm wide groove below. Below the groove is a band of fingertip impressions spaced 0.8 to 1.0cm apart, with a second band of evenly spaced impressions below. Further random fingertip impressions occur across the lower half of the vessel. Both vessels probably date to the late Bronze Age.

Land Parcel P/152.1

A total of 234 sherds (997g) of late Bronze Age to early iron Age pottery was recovered from 18 trenches. The majority of the recovered pottery comprised undiagnostic body sherds in a range of flint or quartz tempered fabrics. From Trenches 2086, 2090 and 2148 fragments of shouldered jars datable to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were recorded. A single sherd from a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age storage jar was recorded from ditch [171004] in Trench 2092. Three sherds from the base of a small jar were recovered from ditch [147014] in Trench 2115. Four very thin (0.2cm thick) sherds from a fine cup or bowl were recorded from [148063] in Trench 2827. One of the sherds is decorated with a single incision.

Land Parcel P/152.2

A small assemblage of pottery, comprising 20 sherds, was recovered from features in three trenches. The majority of the sherds were undiagnostic and provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. A jar rim was found in Trench 2249 but of simple undiagnostic form.

Land Parcel P/152.3

Twenty-three sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered from features across six trenches. The majority of the assemblage was composed of undiagnostic and abraded body sherds. From

Trench 2274 a probable rim sherd with an internal bevel from a possible bucket-shaped vessel was recovered from ditch [143130].

Land Parcel P/153

In total, 99 sherds, weighing 397g, were recovered from Trenches 1928, 1929, 1941 and 1948. The assemblage comprised coarse flint tempered sherds, with no diagnostic elements present. Based on the fabric, the assemblage is assigned a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date.

Land Parcel P/159.1

A total of 223 sherds (1913g) of pottery was recorded from Trenches 2392, 2411, 2419 and 2443. The majority of the sherds were recovered from pit [145165] in Trench 2392. Among these sherds were several diagnostic elements including two vessels with fingertip-decorated rims. One of these appeared to belong to a large jar, which had a raised cordon at the shoulder, decorated with multiple finger impressions. Other diagnostic elements included the rim of a shouldered jar or bowl. A second very small rim fragment, probably from a bowl, was also recorded. Three small rim sherds in a finer quartz fabric could also belong to small fine bowls. Based on these diagnostic forms the assemblage is dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The remaining pottery comprised undiagnostic body sherds.

Land Parcel P/159.2

Nine sherds of undiagnostic late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recorded from Trenches 2477, 2547, 2563, 2613 and 2699. All of the sherds were small and heavily abraded with no diagnostic elements present.

Land Parcel P/159.3

Seven sherds of undiagnostic late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recorded from Trenches 2632 and 2638. The pottery comprised undiagnostic flint tempered sherds.

Statement of potential

The prehistoric pottery assemblage was predominately comprised of undiagnostic and abraded body sherds spanning the Bronze Age to the early Iron Age. The earliest pottery comprised three Beaker vessels recorded in Land Parcels P/023.2, P/088, P/118.1. The vessel from P/023.2 comprised multiple sherds from a large domestic vessel typical of domestic varieties of Beaker pottery in use during the early Bronze Age (Gibson 1982, Bamford 1982).

The remainder of the assemblage dates broadly to the late Bronze to early Iron Age. No sherds could be directly attributed to the middle Bronze Age. Among the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age are a number of examples of shouldered jars/ bowls typical of the period (Barrett 1980). These range from coarse examples to finer examples exhibiting evidence for burnishing and limited decoration. Other late Bronze Age vessels include the bucket shaped cremation urn from Land Parcel P/145.2.

The overall significance of the pottery (with the exception of the diagnostic forms outlined above) is fairly low. Any future work should be targeted towards those assemblages where diagnostic forms are present. Future work should include the following:

- Illustration of key sherds
- Further refinement of the date and associations of key sherds
- Wider comparative work examining the regional context of the material

2.2. IRON AGE TO EARLY ROMAN POTTERY

Sara Machin & Anna Rebisz-Niziolek

Introduction and quantification

A total of 1521 sherds of Iron Age to early Roman pottery were recovered from across 21 land parcels. The assemblage had a total weight of 16,556g and represented a minimum of 324 vessels. The material is dominated by grog-tempered fabrics representing 78% of the assemblage by count and 74.5% by weight. The nomenclature of the fabrics is based on that used in the region (Parmenter et al. 2019; Biddulph et al. 2015).

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/012	15	56	-
P/023.1	17	71	-
P/023.2	2	13	-
P/051	16	124	Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional forms present
P/057.3	58	561	Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional forms present
P/088	215	1606	Iron Age vessels forms include fine butt-beaker and storage jars; late Iron Age to early Roman transitional forms also present.
P/110	81	1598	Predominantly Late Iron Age with some transitional forms present
P/113.2	189	2936	Middle to late Iron Age forms alongside late Iron Age to early Roman transitional material
P/118.1	82	441	Late Iron Age to early Roman assemblage
P/118.2	1	10	-
P/118.4	28	290	Middle to late Iron Age handmade forms present
P/118.5	17	111	-
P/118.6	28	505	-
P/120.2	25	234	Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional forms present
P/145.2	1	20	-
P/152.1	646	6969	Middle to late Iron Age forms alongside late Iron Age to early Roman transitional material
P/152.2	14	80	Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional forms present
P/152.3	27	218	Middle to late Iron Age forms alongside late Iron Age to early Roman transitional material
P/153	3	70	-
P/159.1	3	4	-
P/159.2	72	328	Late Iron Age to early Roman transitional forms present
Unlocated	9	452	-
	1549	16838	

Table X.02 Quantification of Iron Age to early Roman pottery by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/012

A total of 15 undiagnostic body sherds (56g) of coarse grog- and grog-and-sand tempered fabrics were recovered from Trenches 1370 and 1371.

Land Parcel P/023.1

A total of 17 undiagnostic body sherds, with a total weight of 71g, were recorded from Trench 1087. This comprised 13 sherds (16g) of grog-tempered fabric and four sherds (55g) of shell-tempered fabric.

Land Parcel P/023.2

Two sherds with a weight of 13g were recorded from two trenches across P/023.2. Both were undiagnostic and heavily abraded.

Land Parcel P/051

Grog-tempered fabrics dominate the assemblage from P/051 which comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 124g. These include examples of jars with upright rims, akin to Elms Farm type 230.3, dated to the mid to late Iron Age transition, 50-30BC (Biddulph *et al.* 2015, Fig.230.3). A single sherd of shell-tempered bead rim with a weight of 20g was also recorded from Trench 678.

Land Parcel P/057.3

A total of 58 sherds (561g) of grog-tempered pottery was recovered, all from Tr.1025. The assemblage included beaded everted rims along with body sherds with cordons present suggesting a late Iron Age to early Roman transitional date for the assemblage.

Land Parcel P/088

The assemblage numbered 215 sherds (1606g). Of this, 176 sherds (1153g) were recovered from ditch [150202]. This assemblage included two examples of grog-tempered Gallo-Belgic jars with cordon to shoulder (Thompson B1-3, 1982, 100). There were seven sherds of a small jar with everted rim, an example of a Thompson C7-1 (Thompson 1982, 272). Four sherds (47g) were recorded to have faint scoring or combing to the surface suggesting a potential middle Iron Age date for these. An assemblage of 30 sherds (151g) derived from a single fine grog-tempered beaker, with oxidised surfaces and reduced core. The vessel was barrel shaped with everted rim and impressed decoration to the shoulder and body, it is an example of a Thompson 5-2 (1982, 511). The remainder of the assemblage comprised grog- and grog-and-sand tempered fabrics, largely undiagnostic in form with examples of storage jars and cordoned jars identified.

Land Parcel P/110

A total of 81 sherds weighing 1598g, were recovered from five trenches across P/110. Most of the material was derived from storage vessels in grog-tempered fabrics. The assemblage from Tr.284 included a range of fabrics including grog-tempered, grog-and-sand tempered and shell-and-sand tempered fabrics. Decoration includes examples of rilling and scoring. All material from P/110 dates to the late Iron Age with some potential early Roman transitional material in Tr.284.

Land Parcel P/113.2

A total of 189 sherds weighing 2936g was recovered from P/113.2. The largest part of this, 61 sherds (1465g) came from Trench 283. These comprised mostly grog-tempered fabrics with some examples of grog-and-sand and grog-and-calcareous fabrics present. Vessels include both handmade and wheel made forms. There is an example of a barrel-shaped jar and a Thompson type C7-1 storage jar (Thompson 1982, 275) with shallow rilling to the external surfaces. One sherd exhibits stabbed decoration, potentially dating to the middle Iron Age with the remainder of the material dating to the late Iron Age. Mid to late Iron Age forms were also identified in the assemblage from Tr.2787, from which a total of 94 sherds (775g) were recovered. This material included an example of a butt-beaker with rouletted decoration and cordoned vessels including an example of an Elms Farm form 140-141 (Biddulph *et al.* 2015). The material also included handmade, and wheel thrown examples and scored surfaces.

Land Parcel P/118.1

A total of 82 sherds representing two vessels, with a total weight of 441g, were recovered from three trenches across Land Parcel P/118.1. The assemblage from Trench 1408 comprised 21 sherds of a late Iron Age-early Roman transitional vessel in a sandy grog-tempered fabric, Thompson B1. The sherds from Tr.2666, were undiagnostic in a sand tempered fabric. The remaining 35 sherds (236g) were recorded from Tr.2972. They represent at least two vessels in grog-tempered fabric. All the pottery from P/118.1 is of late Iron Age to early Roman transitional date.

Land Parcel P/118.2

A single undiagnostic sherd (10g) in grog-tempered fabric was recovered from Trench 1425.

Land Parcel P/118.4

A total of 28 sherds (290g) of late prehistoric to early Roman pottery was recovered from ten trenches across the land parcel. Of these, 12 sherds (173g) are hand-made vessels of mid-late Iron Age date in sand or flint tempered fabrics. The remainder of the assemblage is largely undiagnostic body sherds in grog-tempered and sandy fabrics.

Land Parcel P/118.5

The assemblage of 17 sherds (111g) were recovered from Trenches 2843, 2849 and 2855. They were undiagnostic sherds of coarse and grog-tempered fabrics.

Land Parcel P/118.6

This assemblage comprised 28 sherds (505g) representing a minimum of eight vessels recovered from Trenches 1765, 1786 and 1802. Of these nine sherds (313g) derive from a large storage vessel with evidence of faint combing to the surface. The assemblage is dominated by grog-tempered fabrics with a single sherd of sand tempered material.

Land Parcel P/120.2

A total of 25 sherds (234g) were recovered across two trenches in P120.2. The assemblage from Tr.1396 comprised 19 sherds of a late Iron Age-early Roman transitional vessel Thompson B1 (Thompson 1982, 87) in a grog-tempered fabric. The sherds from Tr.1395, were undiagnostic coarse wares with at least two vessels represented.

Land Parcel P/145.2

A single undiagnostic sherd (20g) of grog-tempered fabric was recorded from Trench 1839.

Land Parcel P/152.1

This was by far the largest of the land parcel assemblages. It numbered 646 sherds with a total weight of 6969g was recovered from 15 trenches across the land parcel. Within this the mid-late Iron Age material accounts for 152 sherds (1901g) and is represented by mainly undiagnostic sherds of hand-made vessels. This material included seven sherds of a jar with upright rim and distinctive shoulder shape, as found at Stanway (Parmenter et al. 2019, Fig.32/7). Most of the middle Iron Age material was classified as sand-tempered, sometimes with added flint, with grog-tempered fabrics being more dominant in the later Iron Age. One of the sherds was of possible Mucking-Crayford style, with free-flowing scroll decoration typically dated to mid to late Iron Age, although difficult to date precisely it has been shown to pre-date wheel-thrown vessels (Cunliffe 2005). The later Iron Age and early Roman material was dominated by grog-tempered fabrics with vessels including large, storage jars including examples of rolled out rims, potentially Thompson C6 forms (Thompson 1982, 256). Surface treatments include scoring and combing. The late Iron Age vessels included Gallo-Belgic forms, Thompson types B1 and D1 (Thompson 1982, 87, 299). Other well-dated forms include examples of jars with upright rims and shallow cordons to the neck, one example with fingertip decoration present. These are comparable to similar vessels identified at Elms Farm (Biddulph et al. 2015, Fig230.5) dated to c.50-25BC. Surface treatments include scoring and combing.

Land Parcel P/152.2

A total of 14 sherds, weighing 80g, was recovered from three trenches in this land parcel. All of the pottery has been dated to the late Iron-Age to early Roman period and mostly comprises undiagnostic body sherds in sandy fabrics. The assemblage includes one sherd of grog-tempered fabric with rilled decoration, potentially a fragment of Thomson C7-1 type jar (Thompson 1982, 273), typically dated to the first half of the 1st century AD.

Land Parcel P/152.3

A total of 27 sherds, weighing 218g was recovered from a single trench in this land parcel. The assemblage includes one sherd of middle Iron Age sand-tempered ware with scored decoration. The remaining material is grog-tempered fabrics included sherds of large storage vessels, with forms of late Iron Age to early Roman types.

Land Parcel P/153

A total of 70g, three sherds, were recovered from three trenches across P/153. All were small undiagnostic body sherds in late Iron Age to early Roman fabrics.

Land Parcel P/159.1

A single vessel was represented by three small sherds (4g) of grog-tempered pottery, recovered from Trench 2430

Land Parcel P/159.2

A total of 72 sherds of pottery (328g), representing 11 vessels, was recorded from three trenches in P/159.2. The assemblage from Trench 2547 was all recovered from ditch [143241], this included grog and grog-and-sand tempered fabrics, with examples of cordoned jars and everted rim jars in the Late Iron Age to early Roman tradition.

Unlocated

Nine sherds (452g) were recorded from unstratified deposits and were unlocated by trench or land parcel. These included eight sherds representing at least four grog-tempered vessels.

Statement of potential

The Iron Age and early Roman assemblage is large and for the most part well stratified. It's relationship to earlier prehistoric and later Roman assemblages is also of note and further refinement of the chronology of these wares will be possible following further pottery and stratigraphic analysis.

The assemblage is dominated by grog-tempered fabrics. Locally at Elms Farm it was noted that grog-tempered fabrics continue to be present well into the early Roman period. Here the proportion of grog-tempered wares was shown to reduce around c.70 AD when it is overtaken by sand-tempered fabrics (Biddulph et.al. 2015). It is the forms and decorative traditions that allow the A12 material to be more closely dated.

An assemblage of middle to late Iron Age pottery was recorded in a number of land parcels, P/113.2, P/118.4, P/152.1 and P/152.3, with the forms and decoration show continuity of occupation into the later Iron Age. Similarly, several land parcels show evidence of occupation during the Iron Age to Roman transitional period. Diagnostic forms of this period were recorded in P/051, P/057.3, P/110, P/118.1, P/120.2, and P/152.2. Forms of this period were also recorded in P/152.1 and P/152.3 whose assemblages include middle Iron Age material therefore spanning both the mid to late Iron Age transition and the late Iron Age to early Roman period.

Continuity of settlement into the Roman period is evident through the Roman pottery assemblage, see below. The largest assemblages of transitional late Iron Age to early Roman material were recorded from Land Parcels P/051, P/118.4, P/152.1 and P/159.2. The transitional nature of these assemblages, combined with the known longevity of fabrics in the region provides a potential for further study into the changes of fabrics over time, a refinement of the chronology of the material of this period and an examination of the changes to the ceramic industry wrought by the Roman conquest.

2.3. ROMANO-BRITISH POTTERY

Eniko Hudak, Alex Beeby, Anna Rebisz-Niziolek

Introduction and quantification

A total of 3844 sherds weighing 42,086g was retrieved from 27 land parcels. The concentration of the Roman activity was noted within P/159.2, P/051, P/118.4, P/152.1, P/118.5 and P/110.

Overall, the assemblage is rather mixed with fabrics and forms encompassing the entire Roman period including early grog-tempered wares as well as mid-Roman black burnished wares, and potentially late Roman fabrics. The fragments are in moderate condition with a mean sherd weight of 10.9g. The majority of the fabrics were of coarse, usually sand-tempered fabrics, followed by fine table wares and specialised wares. Some were of the Continental origin in the form of amphora and Samian wares. Diagnostic sherds comprised of a variety of jar forms, bowls/dishes and less common mortaria, beakers, flagons, Samian imitation bowls and colanders. Some sherds can be assigned to the sourced local and regional Romano-British pottery production centres, including Colchester, Dorset BB1, Hadham, Oxfordshire, London, Lower Nene Valley and East Anglia.

The assemblage is likely to represent activities of a domestic nature but where there was a larger variety of forms including more sophisticated vessels accompanied by ceramic building material there is a potential for higher status settlement.

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/002.1	59	240	-
P/002.5	1	1	-
P/012	7	10	-
P/014.1	1	52	-
P/014.3	6	44	-
P/051	727	9239	Most pottery from Tr.689 and Tr.696 Forms including mortaria, bowls, simple shallow dish, jars, Samian imitation bowl, beakers including Colchester roughcast beaker (c.AD120-200). Colchester, Oxfordshire, Hadham and Nene Valley wares identified. 2 nd -4 th century.
P/057.3	11	30	-
P/057.5	1	2	-
P/088	56	312	Tr.1290, ER date
P/110	241	3106	Tr.279, Tr.280 Includes decorated Samian (Dr30) and stamped Samian, COL WW mortarium, large near-complete jar repurposed into a colander. Some grog-tempered pottery, most likely of LIA-ER date but also few M-LR forms present in BB and Hadham fabrics.
P/112	2	13	-
P/113.2	118	2208	Tr.283 Coarse sandy wares, forms including jars, bowls, and dishes, also some Samian wares (Dr18/31, Dr33) and beakers. Some can be dated to E-MR.
P/118.1	96	93	-
P/118.2	26	74	-
P/118.4	621	6652	Tr.1491, Tr.1502, Tr.1509, Tr.1539 CSGW forms including necked jars, beaker, and bowls (4M1 and 4H) probably M-LR. Some early Roman forms eg. jar (2N), COLWW vessel and Samian ware (Dr27?). Large storage jar in grog-tempered fabric.
P/118.5	310	3205	Tr.2849, Tr.2850, Tr.2855 Coarse sandy and grog/grit wares (CSGW, CSOX, GROG, GRIT, BSW and BB1) including jars, bowls and dishes dated M-LR. Colchester beaker, Samian copy bowl (Dr29 form), ring-necked flagon. Some ER.
P/118.6	46	219	-
P/118.8	1	28	-

P/120.2	4	12	-
P/145.2	48	620	Tr.1881 Coarse sandy fabrics (CSGW,CSOX,BSW, CSGW/GROG), jar, flange bowl. Mortarium, amphora and fine possible Hadham wares. M-LR
P/152.1	453	4623	Tr.2090, Tr.2091, Tr.2108 Coarse sandy fabrics (CSGW,CSOX,BSW,BUFF, GROG), jars. Fine grog fabric, cordoned jars. ER date
P/152.2	41	157	Tr.2173 Coarse fabrics with one CC sherd (NVCC). Not closely datable.
P/152.3	45	683	Tr.2274 Coarse sandy and grog fabrics (CSGW,GROG,CSOX, BSW) jars, most likely of E- MR date. CLWW mortarium and Samian ware (Dr45, Dr13/31).
P/153	3	30	-
P/159.1	19	237	-
P/159.2	916	10299	Tr.2613, Tr.2620, Tr.2699 Including Samian ware (Dr27, Dr18/31, Dr35 and Dr37), mortarium (most likely COL product), amphora vessel. Jars, bowls. Products of Colchester, Hadham and London. Broad Roman dating. Tr.2547, 2613, 2690 transitional LIA-ER pottery
P/159.3	4	5	-
Total	3863	421944 2086	

Table X.03 Quantification of Romano-British pottery by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

A total of 59 sherds were recovered from Tr.2800, with the majority in coarse sandy fabrics (CSGW, CSOX and BSW). All sherds were undiagnostic and not closely datable.

Land Parcel P/002.5

Only one small, probably residual sherd of possibly Roman date was retrieved from Tr.913.

Land Parcel P/012

Seven fragments of possible Roman pottery weighing 10g were recovered from Tr.1372. The sherds are of coarse sandy grey ware (CSGW) fabric with one sherd with blackened surface (BSW). The pottery cannot be closely dated.

Land Parcel P/014.1

One undiagnostic and probably residual fragment of amphora was recovered from Tr.16.

Land Parcel P/014.3

Only six sherds were recovered from Tr.128 with one being possible Hadham or Oxfordshire product.

Land Parcel P/051

A total of 727 sherds weighing 9239g was recovered from 18 trenches. The largest concentration was from Trenches 689 and 696. The assemblage comprised a variety of fabrics with coarse sandy grey wares (CSGW) and black surfaced wares (BSW) predominating. Amongst recognised forms were jars with everted rounded rim (2D), lid seated jars (2X), hooked rim jars (2W), BB-type jar with flattened rim (2F) and large type of storage jar with rolled out rim (2V). Other forms comprised flanged bowls (4M), round-rimmed bowls (4H), mortarium (7), strainer (9H) and colour coated beaker (3). One of the sherds was a base of a vessel with possible intentional alterations. Some of the sherds can be assigned to local and regional production centres like Colchester, Oxfordshire, Hadham and East Anglian Centre. The assemblages from Trenches 689 and 696 date to the middle and late Roman periods.

Land Parcel P/057.3

A small amount of Roman pottery sherd was retrieved from three trenches. A few sherds are from a possible beaker. The assemblage cannot be closely dated.

Land Parcel P/057.5

Only one, possibly Roman undiagnostic and probably residual sherd was uncovered from Tr.1121.

Land Parcel P/088

Five trenches within P/088 yielded 56 sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 312g. Fabrics included coarse sandy grey ware (CSGW), coarse sandy oxidised ware (CSOX) and black surface ware (BSW). There was one sherd of note due to its possible re-use. The whole assemblage can be broadly dated to the Roman period with some sherds potentially being of early Roman date.

Land Parcel P/110

A total of 241 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 3106g was recovered from seven trenches. The majority of the pottery came from Trenches 280 and 279. Overall, the assemblage is rather mixed with fabrics and forms encompassing the entire Roman period including early grog-tempered wares as well as mid-Roman, black-burnished wares, and potentially late Roman fabrics. The assemblage included Samian wares (with one identified form Dr30) and one sherd with a stamp. The fragments are in poor/moderate condition. Of interest is a fragmented near complete fine grog-tempered jar from Trench 279, which has three post-firing holes in its base suggesting that it was repurposed into a potential strainer/colander.

Land Parcel P/112

Only two sherds of possibly Roman date were found in Tr.379. The pottery cannot be closely dated.

Land Parcel P/113.2

A total of 118 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 2208g was retrieved from four trenches, predominantly from Tr.283. The assemblage is somewhat mixed with a variety of sand and grog-tempered wares and a small quantity of fine wares including Samian vessels. The bulk of the pottery appears to be of early to mid-Roman date. The condition of the fragments is fair. Of the remaining pottery, the small assemblage from Tr.2791 included a dish with an external moulding (5B) of possible early Roman date.

Land Parcel P/118.1

Two trenches (2666, 2980) within P/118.1 yielded 96 Roman pottery sherds weighing in total 93g. There was only one identified vessel in form of a jar. Most of the material is undiagnostic and can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Land Parcel P/118.2

Small amount of Roman pottery was uncovered in Tr.1425. One identified form (4M) can be dated to the 3rd-4th century.

Land Parcel P/118.4

The Roman pottery was recovered from 16 trenches. It amounted to 621 sherds, weighing 6652g. The bulk of the material came from Trenches 1491, 1502, 1509 and 1539. Multiple forms in reduced and oxidised sand-tempered fabrics included necked jars, beaker, and bowls (4M1 and 4H) most likely dated to the mid to late Roman period. There were also, some early Roman forms such as jar 2N, Colchester white ware vessel (COLWW) and Samian ware (Dr27?). Other forms included large storage jar in grog-tempered fabric and lid-seated shell-tempered jar. There was also a vessel (4H) that could be assigned to Black burnished ware production centre in Dorset (BB1) dated to AD120-300. Overall, the features in P/118.4 are likely of early to mid-Roman in date with some possible late Roman activity in Trenches 1539 and 1544.

Land Parcel P/118.5

There were 310 fragments of pottery with a total weight of 3205g recovered from eight trenches. The majority of the pottery derived from Trenches 2849, 2850 and 2855. Multiple forms in coarse sandy and grog/grit wares (CSGW, CSOX, GROG, GRIT, BSW and BB1) included jars (2V,2T,2F,2R,2X), bowls and dishes (4M,4H,5J) dated to the mid to late Roman period were noted. Fine wares were represented by Colchester beaker (3N), Samian copy bowl (Dr29 form) and ring-necked flagon (1B). Some of these forms can be dated to the early Roman period. Diagnostically early Roman dated pottery was recovered from Trench 2850.

Land Parcel P/118.6

The assemblage numbered 46 sherds, 219g, almost all of which was from Tr.1802. The assemblage comprised mostly undiagnostic bodysherds in coarse sandy (CSGW, BSW, CSOX, WW) and fine sandy (FSGW, FGROG, FSOX) fabrics. The pottery most likely dated to the early Roman period with some late Iron Age transitional wares also present.

Land Parcel P/118.8

Only one sherd weighing 28g of possible Roman date was recovered from Tr.1822. It was a fragment of lid seated jar in CSGW fabric.

Land Parcel P/120.2

Two trenches yielded four undiagnostic bodysherds weighing 12g. The pottery was in coarse and fine sandy fabrics (CSGW, CSOX and FSGW) and is of possible Roman date.

Land Parcel P/145.2

A total of 48 sherds weighing 620g was recovered from four trenches. The assemblage comprised few identifiable forms including mortarium, jars with everted rounded rims, large storage type of jar, flanged bowl, and amphora vessel. Two of the sherds were possibly of Hadham production. The whole assemblage can be broadly dated to the 3rd-4th century.

Land Parcel P/152.1

A total of 453 sherds of pottery weighing 4623g was retrieved from nine trenches. Most of the material derived from Trenches 2090, 2091 and 2108. The condition of the pottery is mixed including heavily fragmented freshly broken fragments to abraded larger sherds.

Coarse and fine grog-tempered wares dominate the assemblage including diagnostic sherds of storage jars, bead-rim jars, early Roman necked jars, and body sherds of transitional Late Iron Age/early Roman corrugated and cordoned jar forms, suggesting a relatively early Roman date to the assemblage. There was one body sherd with a post-firing hole, but no other post-firing modifications are present.

Land Parcel P/152.2

A small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from three trenches, amounting to 41 fragments weighing 157g. The condition of the assemblage is very poor and highly fragmented and a low mean sherd weight. Fabrics identified in this group are predominantly sand-tempered, one fragment bearing a post-firing hole. There is one fragment in a colour-coated fabric that may be from the Lower Nene Valley production centre and could date after AD150, but the fragment is too small to be certain. No diagnostic sherds are present; thus, the assemblage can only be broadly dated to the Roman period.

Land Parcel P/152.3

A total of 45 sherds weighing 683g were recovered from five trenches. The majority of the material derived from Trench 2274. The condition of this assemblage is fair. While the assemblage comprises mostly unsourced sand-tempered and grog-tempered sherds (CSGW and BSW) with rare diagnostic fragments of necked jars (2D,2C), it also includes fragments of two Colchester white ware mortaria (AD50-250), a Samian Dr45 type

mortarium dated to after AD150, and a Samian Dr18/31 type dish. The majority of the pottery can be dated to the early to mid-Roman period.

Land Parcel P/153

There were three sherds of pottery weighing 30g recovered from two trenches. The assemblage comprised fine sandy oxidised bowl fragments.

Land Parcel P/159.1

There were 19 sherds weighing 237g from nine trenches. The majority of the sherds were undiagnostic but two were identified as large storage jar (2M) and Samian form CU15. Pottery sherds from a vessel in fine grog-tempered fabric (FGROG), which came from ditch [142346], Tr.2444, are most likely of 1st century date. The remainder of the material is not closely datable.

Land Parcel P/159.2

There were 916 sherds weighing 10,299g retrieved from 16 trenches. The pottery was concentrated in Trenches 2613, 2620 and 2699. The assemblage comprises a variety of locally/regionally produced sand-tempered wares (CSGW, BSW, CSOX, FSGW, FSOX) and a small amount of other wares like colour coated vessels (CC), shell-tempered wares (SHEL), imported Samian ware (SAM), mortarium (MORT) and amphora (AMPH). Some of the fabrics can be assigned to a regional production centre like Colchester, Hadham and London. Amongst identified forms there were jars with rounded everted rims (2D), BB-type jars with everted, flattened rim (2F) and large types of jar with rolled out rims and decorated shoulder (2M). The other forms comprised bowls (flanged type), bead/round rimmed bowl (4H) and flange and bead mortarium (7). One of the base sherds was possibly modified. The Roman pottery from P/159.2 at present can be broadly dated to 1st-4th century with the middle Roman period being most likely. Trenches 2547, 2613 and 2690 contained pottery that could be of a possible transitional late Iron Age to early Roman date.

Land Parcel P/159.3

A small amount of possible Roman pottery was recovered from two trenches, amounting to four sherds weighing 5g. The sherds were very fragmented and undiagnostic and can't be closely dated.

Statement of potential

The Roman pottery presents a significant and substantial group. Much of it is well stratified and it is likely that further Romano-British archaeological remains and pottery will be uncovered during further fieldwork. Additional research would provide opportunity to consider site formation process and taphonomy. Further fabric analysis on the pottery and comparison to larger Roman assemblages excavated at nearby sites would add to the overall knowledge of pottery production and trade within the region. The range of fabrics and forms found in the assemblage is primarily utilitarian but some, such as flagons, amphora, mortaria and the Samian ware, hint at higher status. It would be of interest to see if this is associated with any settlement or nearby town.

Further work on the pottery should be focused on the contexts with significant amount of pottery sherds but also on the groups of special importance. Should further work be undertaken on the assemblage, there are a number of vessels recommended for illustration.

2.4. POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Berni Seddon

Introduction and quantification

A total of 585 sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from trial trenching across the project, weighing 8088g, representing an estimated 238 vessels and with an estimated vessel equivalent of 3.71 by percentage rim present (REVE).

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/002.1	89	1730	Concentration of fresh medieval pottery from linear and discrete features in Trench 2800, dating to the mid-12 th to 13 th century (including two semi-complete vessels).
P/002.4	7	146	-
P/002.5	3	69	-
P/014.3	7	97	-
P/019	1	29	-
P/023.2	2	29	-
P/051	2	3	-
P/057.2	2	2	-
P/057.3	2	11	-
P/088	3	12	Early middle Saxon presence in vicinity.
P/104	3	63	-
P/113.2	4	42	-
P/118.1	186	2269	Large concentration of medieval pottery from linear and discrete features in Trench 2666 (175 sherds). Ranging in date from the 11 th to 14 th century, but predominantly of mid-12 th to mid-13 th century date. The majority of the pottery was recovered from pit [164198] including two semi-complete (fragmented) Early medieval sandy ware jars (Fabric 13/13T).
P/118.4	43	523	Sherds from the same Late Saxon Ipswich-Thetford type ware spouted storage jar from curvilinear feature [153151], Tr.1685, probably deposited directly from contemporary activity nearby.
P/118.5	51	738	Mid-12 th to 14 th century assemblage from ditch [152362] Tr.2849, including multiple body sherds from the same jar Medieval sandy greyware jar (Fabric 20).
P/118.6	9	83	Nine fresh sherds of 5 th to 7 th century pottery, probably from the same vessel, from pit/pond [152296] in Tr.1786.
P/118.8	8	167	-
P/120.1	15	23	Fifteen sherds of 5 th to 7 th century pottery, probably from the same vessel, from pit [162368] in Trench 1384.
P/145.2	1	19	-
P/152.1	3	27	-
P/152.2	81	1261	Larger concentration of medieval pottery from linear and discrete features in Trench 2198. Ranging in date from the 11 th to 14 th century, but predominantly of late 12 th to 13 th century date. Semi-complete (fragmented) Medieval sandy greyware jar from linear [145025].
P/152.3	14	141	-
P/153	2	19	-
P/159.1	9	100	Early middle Saxon presence in vicinity.
P/159.2	26	299	Small early medieval assemblage, with the majority of sherds originating from the same Early medieval sandy ware jar with thumbled rim.
P/159.3	12	186	Small assemblage of 13 th century pottery.
Total	585	8088	

Table X.04 Quantification of post-Roman by land parcel

The pottery ranges in date from the early Saxon period to the 20th century, although the largest proportion dates from the mid-11th to 13th or 14th century. A total of 46 sherds of Saxon date were identified, 441 of medieval date and 98 of post-medieval to modern date. The assemblage has an average sherd weight of just under 14g, but this varies greatly across the project area. Many of the land parcels produced fragmentary assemblages with low average sherd weights, but better preserved assemblages with high average sherd weights were recovered from features within Land Parcels P/002.1, P/152.2, P/118.1 and P/118.5.

Fabric code	Fabric name
1	Anglo-Saxon vegetable-tempered ware
1A	Early Anglo-Saxon vegetable-tempered fabric
2	Saxon plain brickearth fabric
3	Saxon sand-tempered brickearth fabric
9	Thetford-type ware
12A	Early medieval shelly ware
12B	Slightly sandy shelly ware
12C	Early medieval sandy shelly ware
13	Early medieval sandy ware
13S	Early medieval shell-dusted sandy ware
13T	Early medieval sandy ware transitional
20	Medieval sandy greyware
21	Medieval sandy orange wares
22	Hedingham ware
40	Post medieval red earthenware
40B	Black-glazed red earthenware
42	Surrey/ Hampshire Border ware
45	English stoneware
45G	Nottingham/ Derbyshire stoneware
45M	Modern English stoneware
46	Tin-glazed earthenware
47	Staffordshire-type white stoneware
48A	Chinese porcelain
48C	Creamware
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares
48E	Yellow ware
48P	Pearlware
49	Basalt ware
50	Staffordshire-type slipware
50A	Staffordshire-type iron-streaked earthenware
51A	Late slipped kitchenware
51B	Flowerpot
98	Miscellaneous/ unidentified

Table X.05 Essex fabric codes

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

Five trenches produced post-Roman pottery P/002.1, with the majority (78 sherds) being recovered from Trench 2800. A medium sized assemblage of pottery was collected from sub-linear feature [166159], dated to the mid-12th to early 13th century. This group includes early medieval sandy shelly ware (12), early medieval sandy wares (13/13T) and a small number of later medieval sandy greywares and orange wares (20 and 21). Twenty-five sherds came from the same semi-complete (fragmented) slightly rounded wide-mouthed early medieval/transitional sandy ware jar. The latter has a handmade body and wheel-finished type B4 rim (thickened, pointed top, hollowed internally). The vessel has external incised horizontal lines and is sooted externally.

Discrete feature [168149] also produced a fresh group of pottery including a semi-complete (fragmented) large shouldered medieval sandy greyware jar dating to the 13th century. The latter has an upright neck with thickened, flat-topped (H1-type) rim and sagging base. The feature also produced other medieval sandy greyware and orange ware vessels that cross-join with sherds from discrete feature [166167] and linear feature [166165]. Both of these features produced smaller assemblages, with no datable forms, but given a similar

fabric composition and the sherd links identified, may be of similar date. Linear feature [166162] also produced a small assemblage of medieval sandy greywares, but including a jar with H1-type rim, again datable to the 13th century.

The remaining pottery from P/002.1 was recovered from Trenches 398, 402, 407 and 2796, represented by small feature assemblages of post-medieval and residual or re-deposited medieval pottery. The range of pottery types recovered from P/002.1 can be well-paralleled in the immediate vicinity and broader region, but the concentration and condition of the pottery recovered from Trench 2800 is suggestive of contemporary medieval settlement on site, or in very close proximity.

Land Parcel P/002.4

One trench within P/002.4, Tr.926, produced a small assemblage of post-medieval and modern date from three features. The sherds are all small, fragmentary, and likely to be re-deposited. They are also of well-paralleled types and have no intrinsic merit.

Land Parcel P/002.5

Trenches 904 and 914 in P/002.5 produced small assemblages of post-medieval and modern date. An abraded medieval Hedingham Ware jug handle was also recovered as an unstratified find from Trench 916. The sherds are all small, fragmentary, and likely to be re-deposited. They are also of well-paralleled types and have no intrinsic merit.

Land Parcel P/014.3

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from Tr.130. Small assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery, of well-paralleled types, were recorded within linear feature [157186] and discrete feature [157188]. The sherds are all small, fragmentary, and probably re-deposited.

Land Parcel P/019

A single sherd of post-Roman pottery was recovered from P/019, comprising a single thickened base sherd from a post-medieval red earthenware vessel (Fabric 40). The sherd was recovered from linear feature [136014] in Trench 290 but demonstrates some abrasion and may be re-deposited. Post-medieval red earthenware of this type is common across the region, and as potentially re-deposited, provides little more than evidence for activity of late 16th to 19th century date in the general area.

Land Parcel P/023.2

Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from P/023.2, both re-deposited within the topsoil and unlocated by trench. They include an abraded post-medieval red earthenware rim sherd (Fabric 40), and a late 18th or 19th century Black Basalt ware teapot base.

Land Parcel P/051

Just two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/051, both from ditch [173111] in Trench 682. They comprise two very small sherds of 19th century English stoneware (Fabric 45M) and refined white earthenware (Fabric 48D), both of which are likely to be re-deposited.

Land Parcel P/057.2

Within P/057.2, linear feature [163254] in Trench 2824, produced two very small sherds of modern mass-produced creamware and transfer-printed ware (Fabrics 48C & D), dating to the late 18th to early 19th century. Both sherds are considered to be re-deposited.

Land Parcel P/057.3

Two sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/057.3, a small early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13) base or body sherd from linear [167155] in Trench 1010 and a small and abraded post-medieval/modern sherd from linear [169463] in Trench 1044.

Land Parcel P/088

Land Parcel 088 produced three sherds of post-Roman pottery. A single small re-deposited sherd of post-medieval red earthenware was recovered from feature [147146] in Trench 1331. Of more significance was the recovery of two sherds of Saxon pottery from the topsoil in Trench 1288. Both occur in brickearth-type fabrics common to the region (Fabrics 2 & 3) and include a simple, upright rim. Although re-deposited, these sherds attest to the presence activity of 5th to 9th century date in the general vicinity.

Land Parcel P/104

Three sherds of early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13/13T) were recovered from linear [160120] in Trench 268, representing the only sherds of post-Roman pottery from P/104. No diagnostic sherds were present but one of the body sherds is high-fired and may be a transitional product (13T), dating the to the late 12th to early 13th century. The sherds are in good condition and provide dating for the feature and activity in the immediate area, but little can be determined about the nature this may have taken from so few sherds. The sherds are of well-paralleled types and have no intrinsic interest.

Land Parcel P/113.2

Four sherds from the same pearlware plate (Fabric 48P), dating to the late 18th to early 19th century, were recovered from linear feature [168065] in Trench 484. Other than providing dating evidence for the feature, the vessel is of a well-paralleled type and has no intrinsic interest.

Land Parcel P/118.1

A total of 186 sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/118.1, weighing 2269g, representing the largest concentration from any land parcel across the project area. Of these the majority (175 sherds) were from Trench 2666. Most of these were recovered from pit [164198], comprising 157 sherds from 35 vessels, with an average sherd weight of 12g. The pottery from the pit is in very good condition with multiple sherds from the same vessels, including two semi-complete jars. The pottery ranges in date from the 11th to 14th century, but combination of fabric and form is suggestive of a mid-12th to mid-13th century date for the group, comprised primarily of early medieval sandy wares (Fabrics 13/13T) and medieval sandy greyware industry (Fabric 20). Fifteen sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from pit [164204], dating to the second half of the 12th century and linear feature [164209] produced two residual medieval sherds (Fabric 13 and 20) and a Chinese porcelain bowl with a blue painted trellis border, dating to the late 17th to late 18th century.

A small group of medieval and late-medieval pottery was retrieved from alluvial layer (165414) in Trench 2972. With the exception of a body sherd from a small drinking vessel, bottle or perhaps money box of late medieval or early post-medieval date, the pottery is abraded. Finally, trenches 1404, 2980 and 2981 produced small, insignificant assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery from linear features [162259], [163191] and [164217].

The range of pottery types recovered from P/118.1 can be well-paralleled in the immediate vicinity and broader region. The post-medieval pottery is suggestive of low-level 18th and 19th century activity in the vicinity, but the concentration and condition of the pottery recovered from Trench 2666 is suggestive of contemporary medieval settlement on site, or in close very close proximity. The range of forms, wear patterns and presence of residue and soot deposits would be consistent with domestic habitation, and in particular food preparation and cooking.

Land Parcel P/118.4

A total of 43 sherds of post-Roman pottery was recovered from P/118.4, weighing 523g. Nearly half of these (18 sherds, weighing 231g), were recovered from the fill of discrete feature [153151] in Trench 1685, deriving from the same Late Saxon Ipswich-Thetford-type ware (Fabric 9) spouted storage jar, dated to the 9th or 10th century. The vessel has an everted, slightly hollowed rim, a D-shaped rim mounted spout and is strengthened with applied vertical thumbed strips, including one extending down from the middle of the spout. The sherds

demonstrate some abrasion, but many conjoin and there are few fresh breaks, indicating the vessel was probably deposited directly from contemporary activity nearby.

Also found were three early medieval sandy ware sherds from curvilinear feature [153147] in Trench 1674, including a jar with a simple out-swept rim. Later pottery included a post-medieval Staffordshire-type iron-streaked earthenware base sherd from deposit (152158) in Trench 1683 and a 19th to early 20th century Modern English stoneware cylindrical food jar (Fabric 45M), retrieved from linear [162014] in Trench 1569.

Nineteen sherds from the same Staffordshire-type white earthenware toilet (Fabric 48D) were collected from ditch [162040] in Trench 1578. The bowl has an Excelsior makers stamp, dating the fitting to c.1887 to 1950.

Although the range of pottery types recovered from P/118.7 can be well-paralleled in the region, the suggested presence of late Saxon activity from Trench 1685 is of local and regional significance. The early medieval and post-medieval pottery provide dating evidence for the features from which they were recovered, and consequently activity in the vicinity, but little can be determined about the nature this may have taken from so few sherds.

Land Parcel P/118.5

Land Parcel 118.5 produced 51 sherds of pottery, weighing 738g, all from ditch [152362] in Trench 2849. Of these, 48 sherds are from the same medieval sandy greyware jar with an incised groove to top of shoulder with horizontal row of notches directly below. The sherds are in very good condition and are likely to have been deposited or dumped directly from contemporary late 12th to 14th century activity in close proximity. The ditch also produced an unsourced thick-walled sherd from a large storage vessel. The sherd has a fine brickearthy matrix with clay/grog and sparse organic inclusions but is high-fired and hard, with a partially vesiculated outer surface and a single horizontal shallow finger groove. The vessel could be of Roman, or perhaps early/middle Saxon date, but further identification and research is required.

Land Parcel P/118.6

Nine body and base sherds from pit/pond [152296] in Trench 1786 were from the same early Anglo-Saxon vegetable-tempered vessel (Fabric 1A), likely dating from the 5th to 7th century. The sherds are in good condition and were probably deposited directly from activity in close proximity.

Land Parcel P/118.8

Eight sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/118.8, from two trenches. Linear feature [162384] in Trench 1827 and rectangular feature [161015] in Trench 1830, produced small quantities of modern pottery dating to the 19th century and a single residual sherd of late Saxon Thetford-type ware (Fabric 9). The pottery recovered can be well-paralleled in the region, and aside from providing dating evidence for the features, and low-level activity in the vicinity, have no intrinsic merit.

Land Parcel P/120.1

Within P/120.1, post-Roman pottery was recovered from a single pit feature [162368] in Trench 1384, comprising 15 body sherds from the same early Anglo-Saxon vegetable-tempered vessel (Fabric 1A). The sherds are small but in good condition and are indicative of 5th to 7th century presence in the immediate area.

Land Parcel P/145.2

One trench within P/145.2, Tr.1900, produced a single abraded, re-deposited sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40), from linear feature [159335].

Land Parcel P/152.1

Just three sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/152.1. Two sherds of mid-11th to early 13th century pottery, comprising an early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13) and an early medieval shell-dusted sandy ware (Fabric 13S), were recovered from linear [158145] in Trench 1998. The sherds are in good condition and

provide dating for the feature but little further can be concluded from such a small assemblage, other than the presence of contemporary activity in the immediate area. A single sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (Essex Fabric 40), dating from c.AD 1550 to 1900, was recovered from linear feature [148022] in Trench 2114.

Land Parcel P/152.2

A total of 81 sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/152.2, weighing 1261g. The majority was concentrated within Trench 2198 (68 sherds), recovered from linear features [144006] and [145025] and discrete features [144003], [144009] and [145027]. The pottery ranges in date from the 11th to 14th century, but dates predominantly to the late 12th to 13th century. It principally comprised medieval sandy greywares and orange wares (Fabrics 20 and 21), including jars, bowls, and jugs. Linear feature [144025] produced a medium sized assemblage of pottery in very good condition with multiple sherds from the same semi-complete 13th century medieval sandy greyware jar (Fabric 20).

Other small medieval assemblages were recovered from Trenches 2178 and 2209. Two small Medieval sandy greyware sherds were recovered from Trench 2178, from linear feature [144019], broadly dated to the mid-12th to 14th century. Ditch [142214] in Trench 2209 also produced a small group of medieval pottery dating from the mid-11th to 14th century but including a medieval sandy greyware bowl (Fabric 20) with a flanged, flat-topped rim dating to the 13th or possibly 14th century.

Four sherds from the same post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40) vessel, possibly a pipkin, were retrieved from linear feature [142153] in Trench 2208, dating from the late 16th to 18th century and small quantities of modern pottery from Trench 2173, ditch [145041] and Trench 2223, ditch [145036]. The latter include small sherds of creamware (Fabric 48C), pearlware (Fabric 48P) and Staffordshire-type white earthenware (Fabric 48D), dating from the mid or late 18th to 19th century.

The range of pottery types recovered from P/152.2 can be well-paralleled in the immediate vicinity and broader region, but the concentration and condition of the pottery recovered from Trench 2198 is suggestive of contemporary settlement on site, or in close proximity.

Land Parcel P/152.3

A small assemblage of 14 sherds of post-Roman pottery were recovered from P/152.3, spread across four trenches. A small assemblage of six medieval sherds were recovered from ditch (144068) in Trench 2307, including early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13), medieval sandy greyware (Fabric 20) and a possible Hedingham ware vessel (Fabric 22). The combination of fabrics is suggestive of a late 12th or 13th century date, but the sherds are fairly small and in mixed condition, with some potentially re-deposited. Two small, residual sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered from linear [144064] in Trench 2325, alongside a small late 18th to early 19th century creamware sherd (Fabric 48C). Small assemblages of post-medieval and modern pottery were recovered from layer (143150) in Trench 2306 and feature [144059] in Trench 2322. The assemblage demonstrates the presence of low-level medieval and post-medieval activity in the vicinity.

Land Parcel P/153

Two sherds of post-Roman pottery were collected from P/153, both from linear feature [148103] in Trench 1937. The first is a small sherd of medieval sandy greyware (Fabric 20) and the second a post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40) sherd from a handled vessel. Both are abraded and probably re-deposited.

Land Parcel P/159.1

A handful of post-Roman pottery was recovered from P/159.1. A single thickened base sherd of post-medieval red earthenware (Fabric 40) was collected from layer (155042) in Trench 2372 and can be broadly dated from the late 16th to 19th century. The condition of the sherd may suggest it is re-deposited. Two further sherds were recovered from ditch [145206] in Trench 2445. These comprise a small sherd of London stoneware

(Fabric 45) post-dating the late 17th century and a Saxon sand-tempered brickearth ware (Fabric 3) simple, slightly everted rim. The latter is residual but attests to activity in the broader vicinity of 5th to 9th century date.

Land Parcel P/159.2

Within P/159.2 five trenches produced post-Roman pottery, totalling 26 sherds, weighing 299g. Trenches 2549 and 2581 each produced small, redeposited sherds of modern pottery, comprising a 19th or 20th century English stoneware (45M) food jar from linear [144223] and a 19th century refined white earthenware (48D) from linear [145239].

The remaining pottery from was recovered from Trenches 2477, 2480 and 2629, represented by small feature assemblages of medieval date. Features [143226] and [144142] in Trench 2477 produced small body sherds of early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13), whilst in Trench 2480, feature [144208] contained three small sherds of early medieval sandy and shelly pottery (Fabrics 12B; 13), dating to the mid-late 11th or 12th century. The sherds are small and may be re-deposited. Linear feature [144164] within the same trench produced a single sherd of medieval sandy greyware (Fabric 20), in better condition, dating from the mid-12th to 14th century. Within Trench 2629, linear feature [175106] produced a small assemblage of early medieval pottery, including 16 fresh sherds from the same early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13) jar with an upright neck and thumbled rim.

The pottery recovered from Trench 2629 is likely to have been deposited directly from mid/late 11th to 12th century activity in the immediate area, or in close proximity. The remaining assemblage represents little more than background noise to medieval and post-medieval activity in the broader vicinity.

Land Parcel P/159.3

Post-Roman pottery was recovered from two trenches within P/159.3. Two sherds of early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13/13T) were collected from linear feature [143267] in Trench 2634, dating to the 12th, or perhaps early 13th century. Within Trench 2638, pit feature [144238] contained a small but fresh assemblage of medieval pottery of probable 13th century date., including a Medieval sandy greyware jar (Fabric 20) and a Hedingham ware jug (Fabric 22). This pottery is likely to have been deposited from contemporary activity in fairly close proximity. A post-medieval red earthenware flanged dish and two sherds of modern flowerpot were collected as unstratified finds from the land parcel, bringing the total to just 12 sherds, weighing 186g.

Statement of potential

Given the large size of the area under investigation during the trial trenching, a fairly modest assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered. The range and composition of the pottery, of all dates, can be paralleled in the immediate area and broader region.

Over half of the land parcels produced small, fragmentary, and dispersed assemblages of medieval and post-medieval date, a high proportion of which is probably re-deposited. This material has very little or no intrinsic merit, providing little more than background noise to contemporary activity in the areas in which it was found. There are, however, a few larger concentrations of pottery within some land parcels, indicative of more intense activity, probably of a domestic nature, which have the potential to add to our understanding of rural settlement assemblages of Saxon and medieval date in this part of Essex.

Although small, fresh assemblages of early and early to middle Saxon pottery, were identified within P/088, P/118.5, P/120.1 and P/159.1, potentially indicative of contemporary activity or occupation in close proximity. There is also some potential for late Saxon, or possibly early medieval activity within P/118.4. Large, fresh concentrations of medieval pottery, ranging in date from the mid-11th to 13th century date, were identified in P/002.1, P/118.1, P/118.5, P/152.2 and P/159.2 that are also suggestive of contemporary settlement activity in these locations. In each of these areas the potential for the discovery of further assemblages of similar date is considered high.

2.5. METALWORK

Julie Franklin

Introduction and quantification

A total of 353 finds (7706g) of metalwork was recovered. The majority of the finds were of iron, with some of copper alloy, three finds of lead and one of silver. Finds included four Roman coins and one medieval coin. Few of the iron finds can be dated. Dating from associated finds is noted where available at the time of writing.

Land Parcel	Silver		Copper alloy		Lead		Iron		Significant finds or assemblages
	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	
P/002.1			1	5			24	214	-
P/002.4							4	66	-
P/002.5					1	1	35	480	-
P/012							2	46	-
P/014.1			1	3			1	4	-
P/014.3							2	77	-
P/023.1							3	181	-
P/023.2			1	4			2	17	-
P/051			2	25			26	239	Roman coin and hobnail
P/110							11	287	Roman hobnails
P/112							16	83	-
P/113.2			1	34			11	159	Roman hobnails
P/118.1	1	2	1	2			9	177	Medieval silver coin (1361-9)
P/118.2							1	122	-
P/118.4			1	4			59	3059	L medi/E post-med horseshoe
P/118.5			4	5			25	173	All potentially Roman including three coins, part of a finger ring and hobnails
P/118.6							3	22	Two possibly Roman knives, Roman hobnail
P/118.8							6	85	-
P/120.1							1	8	-
P/145.2			1	0			4	125	-
P/152.1			5	8			8	280	-
P/152.2			1	18	2	76	25	526	-
P/152.3							22	321	-
P/153							2	20	-
P/159.1							8	45	-
P/159.2							19	679	Roman hobnail
Unlocated							1	24	-
Total	1	2	19	108	3	77	330	7519	

Table X.06 Quantification of metalwork by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

A large copper alloy eyelet of a type used for tent canvas, or a tarpaulin was the most distinctive of the metal finds. It was found in Trench 388 and is clearly modern. There were also four iron nails (Trenches 398, 402 and 407) and various sherds of iron sheeting (Trench 388). Most of the ironwork is associated with modern finds. A single nail found along in cut [168143], Trench 398 is potentially older.

Land Parcel P/002.4

And iron strip and two nails were recovered from Trench 926. All are associated with post-medieval and modern find and are likely to be contemporary.

Land Parcel P/002.5

A fragment of possible knife blade was found in Trench 904, associated with post-medieval finds. Modern nails were recovered from Trench 913 and 914. A small length of lead from modern ditch [166246], Tr.914 might be a distorted window came. There were also several sherds of an iron strap found in ditch [166276]. There were no associated finds to aid dating and it is obscured by corrosion products.

Land Parcel P/012

Two iron finds were recovered. A wrought iron nail from ditch [165523], Tr.1368, is likely to be of Roman to post-medieval date. A chain link from ditch [165512], Tr.1350 is probably modern.

Land Parcel P/014.1

A strip of copper alloy from field boundary [160215], Trench 2900, may be part of a pair of tweezers. It is associated with an iron nail and a sherd of undated ceramic building material.

Land Parcel P/014.3

An iron nail from Trench 136 was associated with modern finds. A single iron find was a strap, possibly from a hinge, found in ditch [160248], Tr.119. It cannot be dated.

Land Parcel P/023.1

Three iron finds, a nail, a plate, and a ring were all recovered from the same ditch [152372] in Trench 1077. Two of the finds are clearly modern and the finds are associated with post-medieval ceramic building materials.

Land Parcel P/023.2

A single copper alloy button of 19th-century or later date was recovered from Tr.1145. An oval chain link from Tr.1136 is also of probable modern date.

Land Parcel P/051

There were 26 iron finds and two of copper alloy from P/051. Two were of demonstrable Roman date, from Trenches 673 and 674. The first was a coin, a sestertius. It can be dated to the period AD 100-260 but it is possible this range could be narrowed after conservation work. It was, unfortunately poorly stratified, recovered from subsoil. An iron hobnail is also of probably Roman date and was found in ditch [172211].

The only other find which can be dated is the handle of a small spoon of 18th-century or later date, from tree throw [178105], Tr.670. Most of the remaining finds are nails, which might be of any date from Roman onwards. A circular ring from ditch [177012] might be part of a buckle or may simply be chain fitting. It is also of uncertain date.

Land Parcel P/110

There were 11 iron finds were found in three trenches in P/110. The most notable were two Roman hobnails (ditch [158063], Tr.284). There are also various woodworking nails and tacks which may be of Roman to post-medieval date. The only other finds were a plate and part of an enamelled vessel, both of modern date.

Land Parcel P/112

A nail and a fragment of sheet, possibly part of a container, were recovered from Trench 353. They were associated with a sherd of modern clay tobacco pipe

Land Parcel P/113.2

Eleven iron finds and one of copper alloy were recovered. Most were found in Roman dumped layer (157033), Tr.283. The most notable of these were two hobnails. There were also various woodworking nails and a plate. The quality and form of the latter suggests this may be of modern origin.

Other iron finds include an iron hook of possible modern date from Tr.484. The copper alloy find was a post-medieval crotal bell, probably an animal bell.

Land Parcel P/118.1

A silver half groat of Edward III (SF16403) dated 1361-9 was found in field boundary ditch [164209], Tr.2666, where it was associated with medieval pottery.

A copper alloy button (SF16302) recovered from Trench 2980 was of a type that can be dated to the 18th century. A horseshoe, from Trench 2938 is of probable 19th-century or later date. The only other finds of note were a buckle frame and a possible buckle pin, both of iron, from Trenches 2981 and 2935, respectively. Other finds were iron nails and are either undated or associated with modern finds.

Land Parcel P/118.2

A single iron find was a U-shaped handle from a large container, found in Tr.1425. It is of probable modern date.

Land Parcel P/118.4

This was the largest collection of metalwork from any land parcel. It numbered 60 finds (3063g), though most was modern. A large proportion of the ironwork was made up of fragments of sheeting and two heavy shoe-blades from a plough, all of modern date, from Trenches 1530, 1636 and 1685. The copper alloy find was the base of an Eley Nobel gun cartridge, Tr.1569, which can be dated to the 1920s or later.

The only demonstrably earlier find was a horseshoe of late medieval or early post-medieval type, found in subsoil in Tr.1738. It may be possible to narrow the date range of this find after x-radiography. Other finds include nails which may be of Roman to post-medieval date.

Land Parcel P/118.5

This was one of the most significant land parcel metalwork assemblages. There were three late Roman copper alloy coins from ditch [152348], Tr.2849 and ditch [153238], Tr.2855. Associated with the latter was part of a decorative finger ring which may be contemporary. An iron hobnail, also of Roman date, was found in ditch [171114], Tr.2851. Other finds are less diagnostic, mostly nails, but may be contemporary.

Land Parcel P/118.6

Only three iron finds were recovered but all are potentially Roman. A complete small whittle tanged knife was found in ditch [152310], Tr.1802 and another knife fragment was found in pit [153208], Tr.1816. They are undated but were associated with Roman material. A Roman hobnail was found in Tr.1816.

Land Parcel P/118.8

The only finds were some fragments of modern fence wire from Tr.1829 and two undated nails from Trenches 1828 and 1830.

Land Parcel P/120.1

A fragment of possible iron buckle frame was recovered from pit [162368] in Trench 1384. It was associated with fragments of Bronze Age or Iron Age pottery but is unlikely to be contemporary.

Land Parcel P/145.2

There were four iron finds and an unidentified fragment of copper alloy. The iron finds included three nails, from ditch [157199], Tr.1882 and part of a fitting or tool found in ditch [158275], Tr.1884. None of the finds can be dated.

Land Parcel P/152.1

The 13 metal finds were either modern or undated. A George II halfpenny (1729-54) was found in topsoil, unlocated by trench. There were also various iron nails and fittings found in a number of trenches, though none can be dated typologically.

Land Parcel P/152.2

There were 25 finds of iron, two of lead and one of copper alloy, found in eight trenches in P/152.2. The ironwork included the end of a modern spanner from field boundary ditch [142153], Tr.2208. Other iron finds were either nails or unidentifiable strips and rods. Some appear to be of modern origin, one or two (e.g., from ditch 145036, Tr.2223) may potentially be of Roman to post-medieval date.

The lead finds were both unstratified. The most distinctive is a tubular weight, possibly for use on a fishing line found in Tr.2223. The other find is not identifiable. Both are likely to be modern.

Lastly, a copper alloy crotal bell was found unstratified in Tr.2223. It is large and probably functioned as an animal bell. These are reasonably common finds on rural sites. It is post-medieval or modern in date.

Land Parcel P/152.3

There were 22 iron finds recovered from P/152.3. The most distinctive were from modern ditch [144059], Tr.2322 which included a knife, a fragment of curry comb or rake, a fragment of buckle frame and several nails. The finds are all likely to be modern. Finds from Trenches 2274, 2325 and 2330 are mostly nails with sheet and strap fragments and cannot be dated.

Land Parcel P/153

A fragmented iron nail shank was found in Tr.1939. It is of uncertain date.

Land Parcel P/159.1

An iron fragment was associated with Bronze Age or Iron Age material in pit [145165], Tr.2392. A fragmented strip, Tr.2376 appears to be modern, while two further nails are undated.

Land Parcel P/159.2

There were 19 iron finds recovered from P/159.2. They included a Roman hobnail and associated nail from ditch [171124], Tr.2699. Several nails from other trenches might be of any date from Roman onwards. Part of a strap hinge was found in cut [143238], Tr.2455. Again, this is of uncertain date.

Unlocated

One unidentified and undated iron bar was recovered but was unlocated by either trench or land parcel.

Statement of potential

The potential of the metal finds will be more fully realised following x-radiography of the assemblage and by conservation of selected finds. Corrosion products are currently obscuring diagnostic detail on a number of finds, particularly noted on the Roman coins and the horseshoe. It is possible that some identifications will change during analysis of the x-rays. Further stratigraphic analysis also has the potential to identify more finds of Roman and medieval metalwork, as well as some potentially Iron Age material. The most significant of the land parcel assemblages in terms of potential for further analysis are those from P.051, P/118.1, P/118.5 and P/118.6 which include identifiable and apparently well-stratified metal finds of Roman and medieval date.

2.6. GLASS

Julie Franklin

Introduction and quantification

A total of 89 sherds (1565g) of glass was recovered. A number of fragments were recovered from sample retents and are typically too small to provide either diagnostic typological detail or reliable dating for the features in which they were found.

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/002.1	9	327	-
P/002.4	1	3	-
P/002.5	7	256	Includes mid 17 th -century wine bottle base
P/012	3	45	-
P/014.1	2	51	-
P/014.3	13	154	-
P/023.1	4	43	-
P/023.2	1	27	Late 17 th -early 18 th century wine bottle base
P/051	1	3	-
P/057.2	1	18	-
P/057.3	6	2	-
P/088	2	12	-
P/113.2	9	1	-
P/118.1	1	75	-
P/118.2	2	10	Roman bottle glass
P/118.4	12	216	-
P/118.5	5	3	-
P/118.8	1	1	-
P/120.2	1	7	-
P/152.2	1	0	-
P/152.3	1	0	-
P/153	2	11	-
P/159.1	2	45	-
P/159.2	2	255	-
Total	89	1565	

Table X.07 Quantification of glass by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

Sherds from two green beer bottles of 19th-century or later date were recovered from Trenches 388 and 407. A sherd of modern window glass was found in Trench 402. Some very small undated fragments were recovered from Trench 398.

Land Parcel P/002.4

A sherd of modern window glass was recovered from Trench 926.

Land Parcel P/002.5

The complete base of a shaft and globe type wine bottle was recovered from ditch [167137], Tr.919. It can be dated typologically to c.1660-80. Very small undated fragments were recovered from Trenches 913 and 914.

Land Parcel P/012

Sherds from a brown bottle and a window fragment were found in Trenches 1350 and 1378, respectively. Both are of modern date.

Land Parcel P/014.1

Sherds from a mould-made green wine bottle were found in Tr.2900. It is of 19th-century or later date.

Land Parcel P/014.3

Twelve sherds deriving from a minimum of four bottles were found in cut [157188], Trench 130, associated with various finds of other 18th and 19th-century midden material. One of the bottles is of mallet type and can be dated c.1725-60, another is more fragmentary but of probable later 17th or 18th century date. A small fragment of undated glass was also recovered from Tr.119.

Land Parcel P/023.1

Four sherds from a green polygonal bottle were recovered from Tr.1086. They may be of 18th or 19th century date.

Land Parcel P/023.2

A single base sherd from a green wine bottle was recovered from topsoil in Land Parcel P/023.2, though is unlocated by trench. Its form and thickness imply a date of c.1680-1730.

Land Parcel P/051

A single sherd from a green wine bottle was recovered from Tr.670. Its poor condition suggests a possible 17th or 18th-century date.

Land Parcel P/057.2

A single sherd from a late 18th or early 19th-century cylindrical wine bottle was recovered from Tr.2824.

Land Parcel P/057.3

Small fragments of glass were recovered from Trenches 1013 and 1044. They are of probable post-medieval or modern date.

Land Parcel P/088

A sherd from a modern milk bottle and a small undated fragment were recovered from ditch [148197], Tr.1265.

Land Parcel P/113.2

Fragments of fine vessel glass of probable recent date were recovered from Tr.471. A further undated fragment was found in Tr.484.

Land Parcel P/118.1

A large sherd recovered from Trench 2940 is part of the lower wall of a green cylindrical wine bottle. Its shape indicates a mid-18th to early 19th century date.

Land Parcel P/118.2

A sherd from the neck and shoulder of small bottle was found in pit [178107], Tr.1425. A further fragment was found in pit [178116], in the same trench. Both are of potential Roman date.

Land Parcel P/118.4

A total of 12 sherds of modern glass were recovered from ditches in Trenches 1471, 1578 and 1636. These included remains of a Tizer bottle (first marketed 1924) from ditch [165257] and a modern wine bottle of mid-19th-century or later date from ditch [154121]. There were also two sherds of window glass from ditch [162040], Tr.1578, associated with dumping of building materials and refuse.

Land Parcel P/118.5

A small natural-coloured bottle sherd of 19th-century or later date was recovered from Trench 2849. Some small undated fragments of vessel glass were recovered from Tr.2855.

Land Parcel P/118.8

A small sherd of modern window glass was found in Tr.1830.

Land Parcel P/120.2

A natural-coloured bottle sherd of 19th-century or later date was recovered from Trench 1398.

Land Parcel P/152.2

A single fragment of colourless glass was recovered from ditch [144017], Tr.2178, during sample processing. It is undiagnostic of date or function.

Land Parcel P/152.3

A single fragment of green bottle glass was recovered from modern ditch [144064], Tr.2325, during sample processing. It is probably of post-medieval or modern date.

Land Parcel P/153

A sherd of green wine bottle was recovered from field boundary [147083], Tr.1938. Its form suggests it is of mid-18th to early-19th century date. A tiny fragment of undated colourless glass was recovered from pit [147094], Tr.1939.

Land Parcel P/159.1

Part of the neck and rim or a green cylindrical wine bottle was recovered from Tr.2437. Its form indicates a date c.1780-1820. It was associated with a small body sherd from a different bottle.

Land Parcel P/159.2

The base of a hand-finished cylindrical wine bottle was recovered from Tr.2565. It can be dated to the late 18th or early 19th century. A modern window sherd was also found in Tr.2581.

Statement of potential

The assemblage is of limited further potential. Most of the glass is either of post-medieval/modern date or is too small to be diagnostic of date. It is possible that some of undated pieces are of Roman date, and further stratigraphic analysis and reference to associated finds might identify these however, most are too small to provide any details of vessel form.

The largest potentially Roman sherd was recovered from Tr.1425, P/118.2. It represents the neck and shoulder of a bottle. Further examination of this sherd has a little potential to identify it to Roman glass typologies.

2.7. CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Julie Franklin

Introduction and quantification

There were 27 sherds (67g) of clay pipe recovered from 17 land parcels, with between one and five recovered from each. All were stems, none were decorated or bore maker's marks. Broad dating was possible based on

the width of the stem bores to either the post-medieval period (late 16th to early 18th century) or modern period (late 18th to early 20th century).

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/002.1	3	13	-
P/002.4	2	5	-
P/002.5	5	17	-
P/014.3	1	1	-
P/051	1	2	-
P/057.3	2	3	-
P/088	1	3	-
P/112	1	2	-
P/113.2	1	1	-
P/118.1	1	2	-
P/118.8	2	6	-
P/145.2	1	2	-
P/152.1	1	3	-
P/152.2	1	1	-
P/152.3	1	2	-
P/153	2	5	-
P/159.1	1	1	-
Total	27	69	

Table X.08 Quantification of clay pipe by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

Three pipe stems were found in Trenches 388, 402 and 407. Bore width indicated post-medieval to modern dating.

Land Parcel P/002.4

Two pipe stems were found in Trench 926. Bore width indicated post-medieval to modern dating. The later of the two had been fashioned into a secondary mouthpiece and had deep tooth wear marks.

Land Parcel P/002.5

Five pipe stems were found in Trenches 904 and 914. Bore width indicated post-medieval dating. Sherds were found in two ditches, [166263], Tr.904 and [166246], Tr.914.

Land Parcel P/014.3

One pipe stem was found in Trench 130. Bore width indicated post-medieval dating.

Land Parcel P/051

One pipe stem was found in Trench 688. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/057.3

Two pipe stems were found in Trench 1044. Bore width indicated post-medieval to modern dating.

Land Parcel P/088

One pipe stem was found in Trench 1331. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/112

One pipe stem was found in Trench 353. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/113.2

One pipe stem was found in Trench 474. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/118.1

One pipe stem was found in Trench 2980. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/118.8

Two pipe stems were found in Trenches 1828 and 1830. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/145.2

One pipe stem was found in Trench 1900. Bore width indicated post-medieval dating.

Land Parcel P/152.1

One pipe stem was found in Trench 1986. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/152.2

One pipe stem was found in Trench 2223. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/152.3

One pipe stem was found in Trench 2330. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/153

Two pipe stems were found in Trenches 1932 and 1938. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Land Parcel P/159.1

One pipe stem was found in Trench 2432. Bore width indicated modern dating.

Statement of potential

The assemblage provides general indication of post-medieval to modern activity across the scheme. Most was probably introduced during agricultural activity. The assemblage has no further archaeological value or significance.

2.8. MISCELLANEOUS FINDS

Julie Franklin

Introduction and quantification

This section covers occasional finds of materials not covered elsewhere. This includes objects of ceramic (not covered under fired clay, clay pipe etc) and single finds leather and wax.

Land Parcel	Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/012	7	23	Leather child's shoe, 19 th century or later
P/088	7	1	Wax fragments
P/118.4	21	703	Ceramic finds representing two Saxon loomweights and a spindle whorl

Table X.09 Quantification of miscellaneous by land parcel

Overview by land parcel**Land Parcel P/012**

Part of a leather shoe were recovered from cut [174066], Tr.1378. They included parts of the upper, including two pieces with lace holes and part of the sole. The small size of the latter indicates this was a shoe for a small child. It is unlikely to be earlier than 19^h or 20th century. It was associated with modern finds.

Land Parcel P/088

A few small fragments of a blue waxy substance were recovered unstratified from Trench 1231. There was some evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of this trench, but the wax is likely to be of modern origin.

Land Parcel P/118.4

Fragments representing three ceramic objects were all recovered from P/118.4. All are related to textile production but were found some distance apart and are by no means contemporaneous.

A spindle whorl (SF15301) found in pit [153147], Tr.1674 was of a plain disc type. It appears to have been purpose-made rather than fashioned from a pot sherd. Its narrow spindle hole (6mm) implies a Roman or Saxon date (Rogers 2007, 24) and it was associated with Romano-British pottery implying it is contemporary with them.

Two finds were loomweights, found in Trenches 1465 and 1602 are Saxon in date. The earliest is of intermediate type (SF16201), where the central hole is the same width as the ring itself and can be broadly dated to the middle Saxon period (6th-8th century) (Rogers 2007, 30). It was found in a possible clay extraction pit [162062], Tr.1602 associated with mixed finds of apparent prehistoric and Roman date. The second weight (SF16501) was a fragmented bun-shaped weight, found isolated in feature [165302], Tr.1465. Its form indicates a later Saxon date (8th-11th century) (*ibid*).

Statement of potential

The ceramic finds from P/118.4 are the only significant finds. The loomweights provide dating evidence. All indicate textile production on site, in both Roman and Saxon periods. All three could be illustrated.

2.9. LITHICS

Barry Bishop

Introduction and quantification

This section covers struck flint and burnt unworked flint. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan *et al* (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Retouched tools were classified following standard British works such as Healy (1988) and Bamford (1985). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980). A total of 652 struck flints and 1290 fragments (4810g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered. They were found in 31 land parcels.

Land Parcel	Worked		Burnt unworked		Total		Significant finds or assemblages
	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	Count	Weight (g)	
P/001	13	2	36	6	49	8	-
P/002.1	40	290	37	46	77	336	Struck flint of Mesolithic through to Bronze Age / Iron Age date
P/002.5	10	62	-	-	10	62	Struck flint, mostly Mesolithic / Neolithic
P/012	6	11	-	-	6	11	Struck flint, mostly Mesolithic / Neolithic
P/014.1	2	2	9	17	11	19	-
P/014.3	1	1	1	1	2	2	-
P/023.1	3	36	15	15	18	51	-
P/023.2	40	256	73	502	113	758	Multi-period struck flints
P/051	25	35	3	23	28	58	Multi-period struck flints
P/057.3	4	9	-	-	4	9	Mesolithic / Neolithic struck flint
P/057.5	-	-	2	4	2	4	-

P/088	25	129	480	1352	505	1481	Multi-period struck flint and unworked burnt flint, most of the latter coming from pit [148201]
P/110	23	29	3	6	26	35	Multi-period struck flint
P/112	6	23	4	37	10	60	Multi-period struck flint
P/113.2	33	97	7	14	40	111	Multi-period struck flint
P/118.1	2	11	7	33	9	44	Two Mesolithic /Neolithic struck flints
P/118.2	14	32	-	-	14	32	-
P/118.3	2	8	8	15	10	23	-
P/118.4	115	331	285	734	400	1065	Struck flint and unworked burnt flint, mostly coming from a series of artefact-rich pits of probable early Neolithic date
P/118.5	29	93	75	322	104	415	Multi-period struck flint
P/118.6	42	184	60	163	102	347	Predominantly Mesolithic / Neolithic struck flint
P/120.1	2	67	-	-	2	67	Neolithic knife and scraper
P/120.2	7	23	1	62	8	85	Mesolithic / early Neolithic flintwork, mostly from a tree-throw hollow
P/145.1	10	14	-	-	10	14	Mesolithic / Neolithic struck flint
P/152.1	45	215	106	957	151	1172	Multi-period struck flint
P/152.2	48	236	6	9	54	245	Multi-period struck flint
P/152.3	20	128	1	20	21	148	Multi-period struck flint
P/152.4	-	-	3	1	3	1	-
P/153	6	16	36	128	42	144	Multi-period struck flint
P/159.1	37	79	10	226	47	305	Multi-period struck flint
P/159.2	43	1062	22	117	65	1179	Multi-period struck flint
Total	653	3481	1290	4810	1943	8291	

Table X.10 Quantification of struck flint and unworked burnt flint by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/001

Pit [172192] in Trench 700 produced a small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments and 13 small flakes and pieces of knapping debris. This cannot be closely dated although it does indicate that prehistoric activity involving core reduction was occurring in the vicinity.

Land Parcel P/002.1

Cut [168141] in Trench 398 produced a core with a single flake removed, possibly an abandoned 'testing' piece, along with some small fragments of knapping debris and unworked burnt flint. None of the pieces are closely dateable although the 'core' is perhaps most reminiscent of later Bronze Age or Iron Age examples. Deposit (169443) in Trench 402 produced a narrow, almost blade-like, flake that has been blunted along one edge, possibly to aid handling, and which is likely to date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods.

A relatively large assemblage of 35 struck pieces were recovered from eight separate features within Trench 2800. Ditch [166165] produced the largest quantity, amount to 19 pieces, and includes flakes, blades, and knapping debris. Pit [166167] produced two thick, wide 'squat' flakes, a decortication flake and a nodular fragment with a single flake removed, this possibly representing a 'testing' piece. The other features all contained small numbers of flakes and blades and knapping shatter. The material from this trench is chronologically variable; the presence of blades, including prismatic types, suggests that flintworking in this location had started by the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods, but much of the material, including a number of 'squat' flakes, is most typical of flintwork produced during the second half of the Bronze Age and into the Iron Age. The material is in a variable condition and some pieces have recorticated, meaning the assemblage

as a whole is likely to have been residually deposited. Nevertheless, the quantity of flintwork recovered does indicate persistent and relatively intense prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

Land Parcel P/002.5

Pit [167135] in Trench 911 contained a small reasonably well struck flake, ditch [166269] in Trench 913 a small flake and two small chips of similar date, and ditch [166246] in Trench 914 produced five pieces, including a prismatic blade as well as flakes and core fragments. Pit [166222] in Trench 922 produced a large core-realignment flake that had been struck from a blade core. Much of this material is in a good or only slightly chipped condition and most probably dates to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. Although at least some of it is likely to have been residually deposited it does demonstrate fairly widespread activity in the vicinity of the trenches in the area during this period.

Land Parcel P/012

Three of the trenches in P/012 produced struck flint; a chip was recovered from Trench 1350, a flake came from Trench 1370 and Pit [173084] in Trench 1372 produced two flakes, a blade-like flake and a prismatic blade that has light retouch or use-wear and which can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Land Parcel P/014.1

Pit [157111] in Trench 59 produced a small chip and a 'squat' flake that is most typical of later Bronze Age and Iron Age industries, along with a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Unworked burnt flint fragments were also recovered from Trench 56.

Land Parcel P/014.3

Ditch [158249] in Trench 131 contained an undiagnostic small flake and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint.

Land Parcel P/023.1

Pit [155240] in Trench 1087 contained three struck flints, comprising two thick but narrow flakes and a small thin flake. None is closely diagnostic but, taking accounts of their traits together, they would be most typical of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age pieces. The pit also contained a small quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Land Parcel P/023.2

Ditch [150242] in Trench 1151 contained five flakes, one of which is retouched along its distal end to form a shallow notch or sturdy piercing implement. The flakes are variable in their use of raw materials and technology, and they were probably made over a long period with the most recent possibly dating to the later Bronze or Iron Age. Their condition would also suggest that they have been residually deposited.

Furrow [147178] in Trench 1156 produced a heavily burnt side scraper of possible later Neolithic or Bronze Age date along with a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint. Cremation pit [147183] in the same trench contained two small flakes and at least eight flake fragments, all of which had been burnt, along with a single small unburnt flake. It also contained a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint. Given that all but one of the struck flints are burnt, they may have been associated with the cremation, possibly accompanying the body in the cremation process or placed as offerings into the pyre.

Small quantities of unworked burnt flint were also recovered from Trenches 1154, 1162 and 1168, the latter also producing a small, most probably later prehistoric, struck flint flake. Trench 1201 produced a well struck, almost blade-like flake that is most typical of Mesolithic or early Neolithic examples.

Topsoil deposits (146084) produced a relatively high struck flint assemblage amounting to 21 pieces as well as relatively high quantities of unworked burnt flint amounting to 176g. The struck pieces include a rather irregular scraper of Bronze Age type along with a variety of flakes that probably reflect flintworking during a

number of periods, although most are relatively small, quite thick and short which are most likely to belong to the Bronze or even Iron Ages

Land Parcel P/051

Six of the Trenches in Land Parcel P/051 produced struck flint, amounting to 25 pieces in total, and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint was additionally recovered from Trench 660. Nearly all of the struck pieces were recovered singly or in very small quantities and from a variety of features. Ditch [172208] in Trench 695 contained the largest quantities, amounting to eight flakes and pieces of knapping debris that can only be broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, along with a single fragment of unworked burnt flint. The remaining pieces comprise various flakes which can also only be broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age; although the material indicates widespread flintworking activities occurring, the quantities recovered so far provide little indications as to the precise chronology of occupation or its nature.

Land Parcel P/057.3

P/057.3 produced four struck flints; Trench 1009 produced a reasonably well struck flake of Neolithic or Bronze Age characteristics, Trench 1014 a prismatic blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic derivation, whilst ditch [167157] in Trench 1025 contained a Mesolithic or Neolithic decortication blade and a fragment of knapping waste.

Land Parcel P/057.5

A small quantity of unworked burnt flint was recovered from Trench 1121.

Land Parcel P/088

A decortication flake was recovered from [150200] in Trench 1249 whilst pit [150183] in Trench 1253 a flake and two pieces of knapping shatter, none of which is chronologically diagnostic.

In ditch [149195] in Trench 1254 there was an almost blade-like flake that is likely to date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic, whilst posthole [149197] in the same trench contained an undiagnostic decortication flake and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Three struck flakes and a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint came from ditch [149199] in Trench 1255, including a small and very worn blade-like flake of possible Mesolithic or early Neolithic derivation.

The sub-soil [147150] in Trench 1256 produced three flakes, one of which may have been used as a cutting implement, along with a struck fragment that exhibits invasive bifacial retouch. This later piece is problematic; bifacial thinning is most commonly associated with the production of core-tools and arrowheads during the Neolithic, but the original form of this piece remains unknown as it has fractured along thermal faults, possibly during manufacture. The other flakes are quite thick but are narrow and reasonably well struck, which may tentatively point to a Neolithic or early Bronze Age date, although there is no reason to assume they are related. Sub-soil (147150) also produced a small quantity of unworked burnt flint and further unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from ditch [173074] in the same trench.

Ditch [148199] in Trench 1265 produced a small flake and a rather irregularly worked circular scraper of later Neolithic or Bronze Age affinities. Pit [148201] produced a large quantity of unworked burnt flint amounting to nearly 1.2kg. It has all been burnt to an intense degree and is likely to represent the discarded residues from cooking or craft-working activities. A small quantity of unworked burnt flint was also recovered from ditch [148197] in the same trench.

Two struck flint flakes were recovered from furrow [148190] in Trench 1279, one of these being 'squat' and reminiscent of later Bronze or Iron Age industries and the other being more skilfully produced and possibly earlier in date. Trench 1300 contained two undiagnostic flint flakes whilst Trench 1288 produced a small quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Pit [147173] in Trench 1311 produced four struck flakes, all of which are well produced and likely to date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. Trench 1331 contained a reasonably well struck flake and a minimally worked core, neither of which is closely dateable.

Land Parcel P/110

Trench 279 provided two flakes and quantities of knapping shatter, demonstrating that flint was being worked in the vicinity, but this activity is not closely dateable.

Trench 280 produced 13 pieces of worked flint including two Neolithic or Bronze Age flakes, knapping debris and a small fragment of burnt flint from [158067], and a fragmented core, knapping debris and two small fragments of unworked burnt flint from [159044], none of which is closely dateable. The largest quantity of struck flint from this trench came from ditch [160017] which produced five struck flakes comprising three flake fragments, a small platform edge trimming flake and a decortication flake. None are closely dateable although the platform trimming flake indicates a concern with core maintenance and platform edge adjustment which is most characteristic of Mesolithic and early Neolithic industries. The condition of the pieces would be most consistent with residual deposition.

Trench 284 produced a core-shaping flake and a small flake fragment, neither of which is closely dateable.

Land Parcel P/112

Four of the Trenches, 355, 359, 379 and 397 produced struck flint but in small quantities with only six pieces being recovered in total, none of which is closely dateable although they probably represent flintworking over a long period. Two further Trenches, 353 and 356 also produced small quantities of unworked burnt flint.

Land Parcel P/113.2

Trench 283 produced two flakes and an unworked burnt flint fragment, the flakes being most reminiscent of latter Bronze Age or Iron Age types.

A flake and a blade-like flake, both in good condition and most probably of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date were recovered from Trench 440, a platform trimming chip and small fragments of unworked burnt flint came from Trench 447, an undiagnostic primary flake came from Trench 451 and a flake characteristic of Mesolithic or Neolithic industries along with ten small flake fragments and pieces of knapping debris, came from Trench 471. Trench 484 produced a decortication flake of possible later Bronze or Iron Age date along with two small flakes, Trench 509 a small well struck flake of Mesolithic or Neolithic characteristics. Trench 528 contained a flake fragment and two pieces of knapping debris, none of which is diagnostic, whilst Trench 544 produced a flake fragment and a fragment of unworked burnt flint, again, neither of which is diagnostic. Trench 2878 produced a small flake fragment.

Trench 2791 produced seven struck flints, comprising five flakes, a blade and a conchoidal chunk, all of which have started to recorticate. They are all are technologically homogeneous and result from a considered blade-based reduction strategy dateable to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. They are also in a good or only slightly chipped condition, suggesting that whilst they may have been residually incorporated into the features from which they were recovered, they had not moved far from where originally discarded.

Land Parcel P/118.1

Trench 2666 produced an undiagnostic thick flake and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments, whilst Trench 1408 provided a systematically produced but non-prismatic blade, probably of Neolithic date.

Land Parcel P/118.2

Trench 1425 produced a burnt core fragment and 13 small flakes and pieces of knapping debris, indicating that core working was occurring in the vicinity although this cannot be closely dated.

Land Parcel P/118.3

Trench 1753 produced a reasonably well struck flake of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date whilst Trench 2849 contained a small undiagnostic flake and small fragments of unworked burnt flint.

Land Parcel P/118.4

This Land Parcel produced high quantities of both struck flint and unworked burnt flint.

Trench 1436 produced two flakes, both probably dating to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age, along with three small and undiagnostic chips. Pit [164160] in Trench 1467 contained a prismatic blade and two blade-like flakes in a good or only slightly chipped condition and which can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Trench 1479 produced a minimally worked core and a flake, the former possibly being of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date, along with small quantities of unworked burnt flint. Trench 1491 contained two small but systematically produced blades, both possibly struck from the same core and dateable to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic, along with a moderately large collection of unworked burnt flint. Trench 1514 produced a heavily burnt fragment, possibly from a core, a flake and a chip, none of which are diagnostic although the flake is perhaps most reminiscent of Neolithic pieces. It also produced a moderately large quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Pit [164090] in Trench 1523 produced one of the largest single struck flint assemblages from the project. This comprises 86 pieces of struck flint and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. The struck flint is in a slightly variable but predominantly good condition, although nine pieces have been burnt. The raw materials used are very similar and it is likely that the bulk of the assemblage derives from a small number of cores: perhaps only two or three. It is also technologically homogeneous, being the product of a carefully controlled, blade-based reduction strategy that has resulted in the production of a high proportion of standardized blades, blade-like flakes and thin, narrow flakes. Nevertheless, much of what is present can be regarded as knapping waste and debris; only one retouched implement is present, comprising a possible awl-like piercer. Two of the blades, both made of a similar but not identical opaque grey flint, were struck from a ground (polished) implement, possibly an axehead, and one of these may have also been retouched although more recent damage cannot be excluded. Only one core is present, this comprising a heavily burnt fragment of a blade core, and a conchoidally scarred fragment may also have come from a disintegrated core. The basic technological traits of this assemblage would date it to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods whilst the presence of the two pieces struck from ground implements confirms a Neolithic date. The material is a classic example of early Neolithic pit assemblages as seen throughout East Anglia, but which are relatively rare in Essex, and it can be regarded as being of regional importance. Its condition and typological make up suggests it had been gathered from a larger accumulation of knapping debris and selected for inclusion in the pit. It represents generalized domestic debris and deposits of this kind are widely regarded as being deliberately placed in order to make metaphorical statements, possibly relating to the nature of occupation or to the place itself. Such pits are found singly across the landscape but very often come in clusters, sometimes amounting to hundreds of pits.

Trench 1544 produced only a small quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments, the quantities being consistent with the use of ground-set hearths in the vicinity, but these are undatable. Trench 1557 produced a flake and a flake fragment, both of which are narrow and well struck, suggesting a Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Ditch [154049] in Trench 1564 produced a small quantity of unworked burnt flint and ditch [165045] in Trench 1570 produced seven pieces of struck flint, comprising two blade cores, a core tablet, two core adjustment flakes and two well struck flakes. These are all were made from similar raw materials and are in a good condition suggesting that they are either broadly contemporary with the ditch or that it has cut through an earlier hitherto undisturbed knapping scatter. The assemblage is blade-based and can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. Trench 1573 produced two flakes, one of which has light edge-retouch. This is

also quite 'squat' and most reminiscent of middle Bronze Age through to Iron Age industries. Trench 1630 also produced a well struck flake with almost parallel dorsal scars, suggesting a possible Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. Trench 1674 produced a small quantity of unworked burnt flint and Trench 1685 produced a flake fragment and a platform trimming flake that cannot be closely dated, along with further small quantities of unworked burnt flint. Two separate features in Trench 1742 also contained small quantities of unworked burnt flint.

Land Parcel P/118.5

Ditch [155232] in Trench 2843 produced ten struck flakes, some or all of which are likely to date to the later Bronze Age or Iron Ages. Trench 2847 produced small fragments of unworked burnt flint. Three features in Trench 2849 produced struck flint although only as single pieces or in small quantities, and two of these also contained unworked burnt flint. Most of the struck flint is undiagnostic although the presence of two blades suggests Mesolithic or Neolithic activity. Pit [152355] contained a relatively high quantity of unworked burnt flint, amounting to 202g, which would suggest that it was used dump hearth waste. Ditch [172090] in Trench 2850 contained a natural thermal spall that appears to have been retouched to form an asymmetrically curved piercer, of uncertain date but reminiscent of examples made on blades during the Mesolithic, along with an undiagnostic decortication flake and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Ditch [171121] in Trench 2851 produced a well struck narrow flake of Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date in a chipped condition whilst ditch [171114] in the same trench contained a poorly detached flake, possibly of a later date. Ditch [153238] in Trench 2855 produced small quantities of knapping debris and a small prismatic blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date along with a small quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Ditch [153231] in Trench 2857 produced a 'blocky' or lobular multiplatformed flake core which is most comparable to later Neolithic and early Bronze Age examples, whilst ditch [153233] contained a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Ditch [154339] in Trench 2864 produced two blades and a flake, all in a good or only slightly chipped condition, which can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Land Parcel P/118.6

Ditch [154272] in Trench 1765 contained a decortication blade possibly of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, a core and three broad flakes that are likely to be later, possibly later Bronze Age or Iron Age, along with a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. A systematically produced prismatic blade of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date was found in layer [154257] in the same trench. Trench 1764 produced a core rejuvenation flake and a narrow partially cortical flakes of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date, whilst Trench 1774 produced two small and undiagnostic flakes.

Trench 1786 produced two narrow flakes, both chipped but most probably of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, along with small quantities of knapping debris and unworked burnt flint.

Five pits and ditches in Trench 1802 produced struck flakes, blades and knapping debris as well as unworked burnt flint. The condition of the struck flint would suggest that much if not is residually deposited although it does indicate fairly intensive activity, with the presence of lades suggesting that this had occurred at least by the Mesolithic or early Neolithic.

Land Parcel P/120.1

Ditch [165428] in Trench 1385 produced a large bifacially worked blunted-back knife of probable Neolithic date. It also contained a thermal spall that had been retouch along one edge, comparable to that seen on scrapers. Similar 'core-tools' are found in all Holocene lithic assemblages but are much more commonly encountered in later prehistoric industries, particularly those dating to the Bronze and Iron Ages. However, this example is large and well produced and, tentatively, could be of a similar age to the blunted back knife.

Both have experience slight 'sand glossing', however, suggesting they may well have been residually introduced into the ditch.

Land Parcel P/120.2

Pit or tree-throw hollow [163222] in Trench 1387 contained six struck flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. The struck flint assemblage is technologically homogeneous and comprises a blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. The pieces are in a good condition and made from similar raw materials and, although no pieces could be refitted, is likely to have been generated during a single or closely-related set of knapping episodes. The assemblage contains elements from the entire reduction sequence, including decoration flakes and utilized blades, although only a very small proportion of the material that would have been generated is present. The unworked burnt flint had been heated to a high degree and most likely represents ground-set hearth residues. Ditch [163216] in Trench 1396 contained an undiagnostic decortication flake.

Land Parcel P/145.1

Pit [160260] in Trench 1895 produced ten struck flints, half of which comprises knapping debris. Also present is a shattered core or possibly a core-tool, along with a number of well struck flakes that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. The material is in a good or only slightly chipped condition and therefore potentially contemporary with the infilling of the pit.

Land Parcel P/152.1

Trenches 2034, 2098, 2106, 2108, 2114, 2115, 2138, 2826 and 2827 in Land Parcel 152.1 all contained quantities of unworked burnt flint, the most notable comprising over 0.5kg of heavily and uniformly burnt flint from Trench 2114 that is most likely to have been deliberately heated, perhaps in conjunction with cooking or for craft activities. Unworked burnt flint is not inherently dateable but is most commonly recovered from prehistoric contexts.

Trench 2114 also produced two struck pieces, a thermally (frost) fractured core fragment and the distal end of a flake, neither of which is chronologically diagnostic beyond a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Trench 2074 produced two flakes, one of which is quite 'squat' and most reminiscent of Bronze Age or Iron Age industries, whilst the other is a fragment of a possible prismatic blade and more likely to belong to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic. Trench 2084 produced a well struck flake probably of Neolithic or Mesolithic origin.

Trench 2090 produced two similar, quite thick flakes that are tentatively of Bronze Age date but possibly earlier. Trench 2091 contained a narrow, almost blade-like flake of probable Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. Trench 2099 produced a flake, a small chip and a scraper. The latter is rather roughly made and perhaps more similar to Bronze Age types than those made during earlier periods. Trench 2121 contained two struck flakes that can be broadly dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

Trench 2826 produced eleven struck pieces which include flakes, a blade, small pieces of knapping chips and a notched flake. Whilst the blade is likely date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods, the remaining pieces including the notched flake are more characteristic of Bronze Age or Iron Age flintwork. The pond or depression in Trench 2827 also produced a collection of variably shaped and sized flakes, often in a chipped condition. They include well struck blades and flakes along with thicker, poorly detached flakes which suggests the assemblage was made over a long period, perhaps from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze or Iron Age.

Land Parcel P/152.2

Land Parcel 152.2 produced 55 pieces of struck flint, a high proportion of which comprises small flakes (mostly chips and flake fragments measuring less than 15mm in maximum dimension). It can be regarded as knapping

debris and demonstrates that flintworking activities were occurring in the vicinity of at least Trenches 2178 and 2198 from which most it was recovered, although it is not closely dateable.

Much of the remainder comprises thin, well-struck flakes, often with parallel dorsal scars, along with prismatic blades a core-tablet rejuvenation flake. These are the product of a skilfully undertaken blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods. The material generally comprises the waste from primary core reduction and no retouched pieces or cores belonging to these periods are present. Its distribution across a number of features and evaluation trenches suggests widespread and relatively intensive activity during this period. Pit [144040] has produced the greatest concentration of this material from any particular feature, comprising ten pieces, but no obviously in-situ knapping scatters or deliberate acts of deposition have been noted.

Three cores were also recovered, one each from Trench 2173, 2178 and 2198, all of which comprised small minimally worked examples made from local alluvial flint. These are perhaps most typical of later prehistoric examples, particularly those from the later second and first millennia BC, but, given the dominance of earlier flintwork across this area, they could alternatively represent 'testing' nodules; pieces selected for reduction but abandoned due to deficiencies within the flint, and potentially contemporary with the bulk of the flintwork.

Land Parcel P/152.3

Trench 2274 contained four pieces of struck flint comprising a flake a chip and two flake fragments. None are readily dateable. Trench 2276 produced eight pieces of struck flint, all from ditch [141063]. These are technologically rather disparate and include blades and well struck flakes that are most reminiscent of Mesolithic or early Neolithic industries, along with a 'squat' flake and a thermal spall that appears to have been converted into a denticulated tool, both of which are more like Bronze Age examples.

Trench 2307 produced a chip, a thick flake and a core fragment, none of which is closely dateable although the flake is most characteristic of Bronze or Iron Age industries. Trench 2318 contained an undiagnostic flake and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint, whilst Trench 2325 also contained a flake and a chip, the former possibly being of Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Land Parcel P/152.4

Three small fragments of unworked burnt flint were recovered from Trench 2408.

Land Parcel P/153

Trench 1927 produced two undiagnostic flakes, Trench 1933 a further two flakes, one of which is quite 'squat' and possibly of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date. Trench 1939 contained a blade-like flake and Trench 1952 a decortication blade, both of which are most likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. Unworked burnt flint was recovered from Trenches 1939, 1943 and 1952, the largest quantity, amounting to 122g, coming from the latter.

Land Parcel P/159.1

Ditch [144096] in Trench 2377 contained a single, systematically produced prismatic blade of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date whilst cut [145180] in Trench 2384 contained an undiagnostic small flake or piece of knapping shatter.

Pit [145165] in Trench 2392 produced a large assemblage amounting to 24 struck pieces and nine fragments of unworked burnt flint. Most of the former comprises chips (small flakes measuring <15mm), flake fragments and pieces of knapping shatter. These indicate that core reduction was occurring in the vicinity although they are not easily dateable. The remaining two flakes are both thick and rather poorly detached, traits most often seen in later Bronze Age or Iron Age industries, and their good condition suggests they may have entered the pit shortly after manufacture. The unworked burnt flint is most suggestive of the use of ground-set hearths.

Trench 2404 produced a small, Neolithic or Bronze Age type flake, Trench 2419 a further, similarly dated flake and a chip whilst Trench 2432 contained a small, undiagnostic flake. Pit [144140] in Trench 2443 contained a small quantity of knapping debris and a flake with a battered platform that may have been struck from a pounder or hammerstone. Such implements were used throughout the prehistoric period but are perhaps most commonly encountered in later Bronze Age or Iron Age contexts. The pit also produced a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint.

Land Parcel P/159.2

Pit [142361] in Trench 2468 contained a large thermally (frost) affected nodule that had been 'quartered' into two large fragments, both of which had a small number of broad flakes removed. A thick flake refitted to one of these 'cores' and a small quantity of knapping debris, possibly also emanating from the core, are present. This material clearly reflects the initial working of raw materials, but it appears that the two potential cores were not developed to any great extent and, consequently, they are difficult to date.

Trench 2477 produced two flakes, a fragment of a core and three chips, none of which is diagnostic, along with a small quantity of unworked burnt flint. Trench 2547 produced further chips and fragments of knapping debris as well as two pieces of unworked burnt flint fragments, again none of which is diagnostic. Trench 2563 produced a minimally worked core, possibly of later Bronze or Iron Age date, four chips and two fragments of unworked burnt flint. Another minimally worked core of possible later Bronze or Iron Age date was recovered from Trench 2581.

Trench 2582 produced a heavily burnt fragment of a prismatic blade that can be dated to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic along with a flake of similar date and three chips. Trench 2612 an undiagnostic flake fragment and a small unworked burnt flint fragment. Trench 2613 produced a wide but well struck flake of probable Mesolithic or Neolithic date and small quantities of unworked burnt flint, Trench 2620 four undiagnostic chips and three small fragments of unworked burnt flint, Trench 2629 contained two undiagnostic flakes whilst Trench 2699 produced a 'squat' flake of probable later Bronze or Iron Age date.

Statement of potential

Perhaps the most notable and significant aspect of the lithic assemblage is its ubiquity and widespread distribution, with lithic material having been recovered from 147 trenches located in 31 land parcels, demonstrating prehistoric activity occurring across large sections along the routeway.

The material is the product of traditions spanning the Mesolithic through to the Iron Age and has the potential to elucidate the nature and changes to prehistoric occupation throughout the Holocene and across a variety of landscape zones. Despite the inherent limitations of archaeological evaluations, the work has identified scattered pieces of Mesolithic flintwork, indicating a well-utilized landscape and a number of pits that containing probable Neolithic flintwork, which mirror a pattern of both scatters and clusters of pits that are usually thought to represent settlement foci during this period.

Bronze Age and Iron Age flintwork was frequently recovered from a variety of contemporary pits, ditches and postholes, reflecting the widespread use of flint technologies within settlements and associated agricultural systems during the later prehistoric period. Much of the material was recovered from later features where it had been residually introduced and, although contextually divorced, it still has the potential to demonstrate settlement locales and activity areas where other prehistoric evidence is either absent or has been destroyed by later activity.

The assemblages recovered have the ability to inform on a diverse range of interests, including but not limited to: settlement organization and landscape exploitation throughout the Holocene; mobility and raw material procurement practices; the nature and development of flintworking technological strategies; the nature and

range of activities conducted, both at specific locations and across the broader landscape, and the use of specific depositional practices, themes that further work can only enhance.

2.10. STONE

Kevin Hayward & Julie Franklin

Introduction and quantification

This section covers worked stone finds other than flint and other chipped stone (see Lithics above). Also included is a piece of concrete collected as a potential puddingstone quern. Finds which, on specialist examination were found to be natural have not been included in this report or quantifications. Finds were reviewed in hand specimen to determine their geological character, source, probable function. and date. The assemblage numbered 348 fragments (13,293g), from a minimum of 20 finds. Finds were most commonly of lava querns and pot boilers.

Lava querns, were rotary querns made from imported Neidermendig (Rhineland) lavastone. These querns were brought over and used from the Roman through to medieval periods and are common finds in eastern England. The friable nature of the stone means that they are frequently found in archaeological contexts in states of advanced fragmentation.

Pot boilers were typically natural stones, heated and placed in water to raise the temperature. They were used in cooking from the **late Bronze Age to Roman date and are common on rural sites of these periods throughout Britain. They are typically heat-affected and fragmented.**

Land Parcel	Fragmen t Count	Minimu m Count	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/002.1	25	1	151	Lava quern
P/023.2	3	1	2091	-
P/057.5	25	1	12	Lava quern
P/088	15	1	1211	Pot boilers
P/113.2	6	1	1487	Pot boilers
P/118.4	72	3	724	Lava quern, roof slates
P/118.5	7	3	2571	Lava quern, MSG quern, pot boiler
P/118.6	112	2	981	Lava querns
P/152.2	61	2	1180	Lava quern, pot boiler
P/159.1	9	1	272	Lava quern
P/159.2	8	3	871	Lava quern and slate
Total	348	22	13293	

Table X.11 Quantification of stone finds by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

There were 25 small fragments (151g) of lava quern, all lacking evidence of form. They were found in ditch [166165], Tr.2800, associated with medieval pottery.

Land Parcel P/023.2

Three large pieces (2091g) of concrete were found in topsoil in Land Parcel P/023.2. They are unlocated by trench. They were collected as potential puddingstone quern fragments but inclusions within clearly indicate they are of similar-looking modern hydraulic (water resistant) pebble concrete. They post-date 1875.

Land Parcel P/057.5

There were 25 small fragments (12g) of lava quern, all lacking evidence of form. They were found in post-hole [155251], Tr.1121.

Land Parcel P/088

A fragmented pot boiler (1211g) of locally available sarsen stone was found in pit [148201], Tr.1265.

Land Parcel P/113.2

A fragmented pot boiler (1487g) of sandstone was found in pit [157024], Tr.283. It was associated with Romano-British pottery.

Land Parcel P/118.4

Several tiny weathered, burnt fragments (1g) were recovered of possible lava quern. They were found in possible cremation [165319], Tr.1479, associated with prehistoric pottery. In view of the context, these fragments merit closer examination to confirm their identification. Given their small size and heat damage it is possible they represent fuel ash slag or other similar material.

Also found were 65 fragments (723g) of dark grey North Wales and purple Cornish roofing slate. These materials brought in from western England and North Wales were widely used to roof later post medieval (c.1700-present) structures, especially after the industrial revolution and the advent of the railway system made it economically feasible to bring these materials into eastern England. They were found in modern ditch [162040], Tr.1578.

Land Parcel P/118.5

Pieces representing three stone finds were recovered from three Roman ditches. Lava quern fragments (561g) were recovered from ditch [172089], Tr.2850. One sherd survives to its full thickness of 41mm, but there is otherwise no evidence for form. Another rotary quern fragment was found in ditch [154351], Tr.2847. It is unique among the present stone assemblage in that it is not of lava stone. It is of a hard coarse grey stone, potentially millstone grit, though this remains to be confirmed. It has incised parallel lines carved into its grinding surface but is too fragmentary to note any other typological detail. The remaining find is a pot boiler, from ditch [152347], Tr.2849, of locally available sarsen stone.

Land Parcel P/118.6

There were 112 fragments (981g) representing two lava querns, found in pits [152322], Tr.1772 and [155190], Tr.1814. The former was associated with a sherd of Roman brick.

Land Parcel P/152.2

Two stone finds were recovered both from ditch [145025], Tr.2198, associated with Roman and medieval pottery. The first appears to represent highly fragmented lava quern (60 fragments, 430g). The other is a pot boiler (750g), of a local erratic sandstone.

Land Parcel P/159.1

There were nine small fragments (272g) of lava quern, all lacking evidence of form. They were found in ditch [135090], Tr.2365.

Land Parcel P/159.2

There were eight fragments (854g) of lava quern. Some sherds retained their grinding surface and one bore an apparent handle hole. Of these five were found in pit [142361], Tr.2483, associated with Roman pottery. A single fragment of slate was also recorded from Trench 2480.

Statement of potential

The assemblage is dominated by German lava quern fragments and stone pot boilers. The lava quern material, is in a highly disaggregated weathered state with little definable form. They are an extremely common type for eastern England, used over a wide time-frame from Roman to medieval rural occupation. They merely serve to indicate the presence of low status Roman to medieval rural activity/occupation somewhere in the vicinity. The possible millstone grit quern is of slightly greater potential. It could be examined lithologically to

confirm its source as a potential regional import from Derbyshire. Incised patterning on quern grinding surfaces is known elsewhere but unfortunately the piece is too fragmentary and abraded to provide much further information.

The pot boilers have little, or no importance attached to them. Heated local stones used to raise the temperature of water in food or craft production are very common at rural sites throughout Britain and are a feature of sites from the late Bronze Age to Roman. They merely serve to indicate the presence of low status prehistoric to Roman activity somewhere in the vicinity.

The roof slates are highly fragmentary and of recent date and have little or no further significance. They indicate the proximity of late post medieval (1700-1950) buildings in the immediate vicinity.

2.11. CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY

Sara Machin

Introduction and quantification

The ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage totalled 1010 fragments with a total weight of 78.051kg, including material of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern date. A further 19.295kg of fired clay was also recorded along with 483g of mortar and plaster are also included in this section. The material was spread across 35 land parcels.

Land Parcel	CBM		Fired clay	Mortar	Plaster	Significant finds or assemblages
	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (g)	Weight (g)	Weight (g)	
-						-
P/002.1	49	5032	2860	62	-	Medieval to post-medieval roofing; large, fired clay assemblage;
P/002.4	30	1180	-	-	-	-
P/002.5	27	1092	2	-	-	Medieval to post-medieval roofing
P/012	21	139	202	-	-	-
P/014.1	4	44	121	-	-	-
P/014.3	26	1739	32	-	-	Medieval to post-medieval roofing and brick
P/019	1	88	-	-	-	-
P/023.1	23	1801	35	-	-	Medieval to post-medieval roofing and brick
P/023.2	26	5288	40	-	-	Malting tile
P/051	17	1661	6789	17	-	Roman roofing (Tr689); large, fired clay assemblage.
P/057.2	8	692	-	-	-	Post-medieval roofing;
P/057.3	16	658	9	-	-	-
P/057.5	8	283	4	-	-	-
P/088	18	261	373	-	-	Fired clay includes wattle impression
P/110	2	1204	3162	-	-	Late Iron Age oven base or weight
P/112	-	-	53	-	-	-
P/113.2	22	680	480	-	-	All Roman including flue tile
P/118.1	82	7740	-	-	-	Roman roofing; medieval and post-medieval roofing and brick;
P/118.2	2	320	-	-	-	-
P/118.3	1	187	-	-	-	Roman imbrex
P/118.4	219	22647	223	-	-	Roman including flue tile; medieval, post-medieval and modern roofing and brick;
P/118.5	134	8935	885	-	279	Roman roofing, brick and flue tile and wall plaster
P/118.6	34	817	209	-	-	Roman roofing

P/118.8	22	1174	52	-	-	-
P/120.2	15	5049	-	255	-	-
P/145.1	2	9	65	-	-	-
P/145.2	20	1392	-	-	-	Roman roofing and brick
P/152.1	4	164	2631	-	-	Concentrations of fired clay;
P/152.2	38	1610	230	-	-	Roman roofing and brick
P/152.3	23	485	56	-	-	Medieval and post-medieval roofing
P/153	23	1608	-	-	-	-
P/157.2	4	634	-	-	-	-
P/159.1	17	827	48	-	-	-
P/159.2	64	2883	823	149	-	Roman roofing; medieval and post-medieval roofing;
P/159.3	21	632	48	-	-	-
Total	1019	78321	19432	483	279	-

Table X.12 Quantification of ceramic building material, fired clay, mortar and plaster by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

A total of 49 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 5032g, was recovered from five trenches across Land Parcel P/002.1. This included medieval and post-medieval roofing and brick from Trenches 388, 398 and 407. Roman roofing in the form of imbrex was recorded from Trench 398.

A total of 2860g of fired clay was recorded from three trenches. Of this, 2647g was recovered from Trench 398, along with 62g of mortar, potentially evidencing large scale clay preparation or the remains of a building or structure.

Land Parcel P/002.4

All the ceramic building material from P/002.4, totalling 30 fragments, 1180g, was recovered from Trench 926. This material comprised medieval to post-medieval roofing material and bricks.

Land Parcel P/002.5

A total of 27 fragments of ceramic building material, with a total weight of 1092g, was recovered from six trenches across P/002.5. With the exception of a fragment of Roman *tegula* from Trench 913, the remaining material comprised medieval to post-medieval roofing tile.

Land Parcel P/012

A total of 21 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 139g, was recovered from four trenches across P/012, along with 202g of fired clay. The majority of the ceramic building material was small, abraded fragments. There were four fragments of flat roof tile, but with no peg holes or nibs present to aid with dating.

Land Parcel P/014.1

Four fragments of ceramic building material, with a total weight of 44g, were recovered from two trenches in P/014.1. A further 121g of fired clay was also recorded from Trench 59. None of the material was diagnostic in form.

Land Parcel P/014.3

The ceramic building material from P/014.3 comprised 26 fragments of medieval to post-medieval roofing and brick, with a total weight of 1739g. This was recovered from three trenches, along with 32g of fired clay.

Land Parcel P/019

A single fragment (88g) of heavily abraded undiagnostic brick was recorded from Trench 290.

Land Parcel P/023.1

A total of 23 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1801g was recorded from Trenches 1006, 1075, 1077 and 1092. This assemblage comprised late medieval to post-medieval bricks and roofing tiles. Fired clay with a weight of 35g was also recovered from Trench 1087.

Land Parcel P/023.2

A total of 26 fragments, 5288g, of ceramic building material was recovered from three trenches in P/023.2. This includes five complete peg tiles, recovered from Trench 2898, two of which were intact. All have two circular peg holes. There were also two fragments of malting tile in a pale cream fabric, from Trench 1145. The tile exhibited an arrangement of alternate circular cells with four perforations to each cell and would have been used on the floor of a malting house to allow warm air to circulate during malt-making. Fired clay fragments (40g) were also recovered from Trenches 1148, 1156 and 1201.

Land Parcel P/051

A total of 17 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 1661g was recovered from seven trenches. Ten of these were fragments of Roman *tegulae*, including six fragments from Trench 689. A large assemblage, 6796g, of fired clay was also recorded. Most of this, 5698g was recovered from Trench 696, comprising small fragments of fired clay. This may be evidence of intensive clay preparation or the remains of a structure.

Land Parcel P/057.2

A total of eight fragments (692g) of post-medieval peg tile were recovered from Trench 2824.

Land Parcel P/057.3

An assemblage of 16 fragments (658g) of ceramic building material along with 9g of fired clay were recorded from four trenches in P/057.3. This included two fragments of flat medieval to post-medieval roofing tile from Trench 1044.

Land Parcel P/057.5

A total of eight fragments (283g) of medieval to modern ceramic building material was recovered from two trenches, along with 4g of fired clay.

Land Parcel P/088

An assemblage of 373g of fired clay was recovered from six trenches across the Land Parcel. The majority were formless fragments of fired clay. One fragment from ditch [149199], Trench 1255, was noted to have a possible wattle impression to the surface.

The ceramic building material assemblage comprised 18 fragments with a total weight of 261g. The majority of the material was heavily abraded and undiagnostic, it includes two fragments of Roman *tegula* found in Trenches 1251 and 1289.

Land Parcel P/110

The fired clay from Land Parcel P/110 included a complete late Iron Age fired clay oven base or weight (1949g). It was found in ditch [158050], Tr.279, associated with late Iron Age and Roman pottery. These objects are associated with late Iron Age activity at some of the most important sites in southern and eastern England including Danebury. Further fragments of fired clay (1213g) were found in this and other trenches.

There were also two sherds (1204g) of CBM, comprising a Roman *tegula* and a post-medieval brick.

Land Parcel P/112

A total of 53g of fired clay fragments was recovered from two trenches.

Land Parcel P/113.2

A total of 22 sherds (680g) of CBM and a further 480g of fired clay were recovered from seven trenches in P/113.2. All the ceramic building material is of Roman date and includes fragments of imbrex and potential flue tile.

Land Parcel P/118.1

A total of 82 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 7740g was recovered from 11 trenches in P/118.1. The assemblage included material of Roman date, tegulae and imbrex, from Trenches 2435, 2964, and 2972. The remainder of the diagnostic material comprised medieval and post-medieval roofing materials and bricks.

Land Parcel P/118.2

The ceramic building material from P/118.2 comprised two fragments (320g) of peg tile, of late medieval to post-medieval date.

Land Parcel P/118.3

A single fragment of Roman imbrex (187g) was recovered from Tr.1754 in P/118.3.

Land Parcel P/118.4

The largest assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from P/118.4, a total of 219 fragments (22,647g). This included 19 fragments (6147g) of Roman ceramic building material from nine trenches, mostly comprising roofing material, tegulae, along with a small, heavily abraded sherd of potential combed flue tile from Tr.1442. The remainder of the ceramic building material comprised fragments of medieval to post-medieval roof tile and brick along with fragment of field drain and drainpipe. Fired clay with a total weight of 223g was also recorded.

Land Parcel P/118.5

A total of 134 fragments (8935g) of ceramic building material were recovered from this land parcel, along with 885g of fired clay and 279g of plaster. These were found across seven trenches. The majority of the ceramic building material was Roman in date, including examples of roofing material, *tegulae* and *imbrices*, along with a single fragment of combed flue-tile from Tr.2851. The wall plaster was found in ditch [153238], Tr.2855. It was pale cream/white in colour with small, rounded stone inclusions along with fragments of crushed ceramic building material, though not in sufficient quantity to be classed as Opus Signinum. All fragments have one smooth surface with no evidence of paint noted. The presence of flue-tile and wall plaster suggest a high-status Roman building in the vicinity.

Land Parcel P/118.6

A total of 34 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 817g, was recovered from seven trenches across the Land Parcel. This including Roman roofing *tegulae*, and fragments of Roman brick. A total of 209g of fired clay was also recovered.

Land Parcel P/118.8

The ceramic building material from P/118.8 comprised 22 fragments (1174g) of undiagnostic fragments along with 52g of fired clay.

Land Parcel P/120.2

A total of 15 fragments (5049g) of ceramic building material was recovered from Trenches 1395 and 1398. This consists of fragments of brick of medieval to modern date along with 255g of mortar.

Land Parcel P/145.1

The ceramic building material from Land Parcel P/145.1 comprised two fragments (9g) of ceramic building material and 65g of fired clay, all of which was undiagnostic and not closely dateable.

Land Parcel P/145.2

An assemblage of 20 fragments, with a total weight of 1392g, of ceramic building material was recovered from four trenches across the land parcel. The majority of the material can be dated to the Roman period with examples of *tegulae* and brick identified.

Land Parcel P/152.1

The ceramic building material from this land parcel comprised four fragments (164g). These were recovered from three trenches and included a potential fragment of Roman imbrex from Trench 2106. It is small and heavily abraded its identification cannot be certain. Fired clay amounted to 2631g and included concentrations of over 200g in ditches [148076], Tr.2826, [147021], Tr.2114 and [148025], Tr.2109.

Land Parcel P/152.2

There were 38 sherds (1,610g) of ceramic building material and 230g of fired clay from nine trenches. This material comprised mostly Roman forms including imbrex, brick and potential flue tile. Late medieval peg tile was also recorded along with a fragment of modern land drain.

Land Parcel P/152.3

A total of 23 fragments (485g) of ceramic building material and 56g of fired clay were recovered from six trenches. The assemblage comprises roofing material of medieval to post-medieval date with a potential fragment of Roman imbrex from Trench 2325.

Land Parcel P/153

A total of 23 fragments (1608g) of ceramic building material were recovered from P/153. The material is mostly undiagnostic in terms of form but includes a small fragment of Roman *tegula*. There were also sherds of flat roofing tile but with no peg holes or nibs present to aid with dating.

Land Parcel P/157.2

Four fragments of ceramic building material with a weight of 634g were recorded from Trench 2459 in P/157.2. This consisted of a fragment of brick and roofing tile, largely undiagnostic, but broadly dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods.

Land Parcel P/159.1

A total of 17 fragments (827g) of ceramic building material and a further 48g of fired clay from seven trenches in P/159.1. The CBM included a piece of probably post-medieval brick and tile from Trenches 2459 and 2372. Other finds were heavily abraded and undiagnostic.

Land Parcel P/159.2

A total of 64 fragments (2883g) of ceramic building material was recovered from P/159.2, along with 823g of fired clay and 149g of lime mortar. The assemblage included 1240g of Roman material comprised of roofing, *tegulae*, and brick from recorded in Trenches 2480, 2612, 2618, 2620, and 2622. Medieval to post-medieval roofing and bricks were found in Trenches 2480, 2549 and 2620.

Land Parcel P/159.3

A total of 21 fragments of ceramic building material, 632g, was recovered from Trench 2634. This assemblage included fragments of flat roofing of post-medieval to modern date along with two fragments of Roman *tegulae*. Fired clay with a total weight of 48g was recovered from a single context in Trench 2638.

Statement of potential

Within the ceramic building material assemblage, there is a background of post-medieval and modern material recorded across the scheme. Roman material is also well represented.

The oven base from Land Parcel P/110, is rare in being a complete example of its type. Objects such as this are associated with late Iron Age activity at some of the most important sites in southern and eastern England including Danebury. Further research into comparanda for this find will reveal more details about its probable function. It would also be worth illustrating,

Roman ceramic building material was dominated by roofing material. The largest assemblages were recorded in P/118.4, P/118.5, P/145.2, P/152.2, and P/159.2. Examples of Roman flue tile were noted in P113.2, P/118.4 and P/118.5, this suggests that there was a building with hypocaust system located in the vicinity and indicates the potential for high status Roman settlements in these areas. This is supported by the large Roman pottery assemblages from the same areas.

There is a medieval material recorded across the scheme and similarly the concentrations of this material would indicate the location of settlement activity and should be considered alongside the pottery assemblage to target potential areas for further investigation for activity in this period.

Also, of interest are the fragments of a malting brick from P/023.2. The environmental evidence from this area may provide further information regarding the post-medieval activities taking place in this area.

2.12. INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Julie Franklin

Introduction and quantification

The assemblage amounted to 6368g of material spread through 24 land parcels. The largest part of this was made up of fragments of iron slag though these were typically thinly scattered, only in three instances were there well stratified assemblages of iron slag over 100g, each of different periods. Other finds included fuel ash slag which is created during burning in the presence of siliceous material such as clay and may be created in domestic hearths or ovens or during other high temperature processes. Fragments of coal were also recovered and quantified. Magnetic residues were recovered from 103 sample retents though in no case did these amount to more than 8g and frequently less than 1g. These are mostly made up of magnetised gravels, and indicative of no more than burning, whether anthropogenic or natural. In a few cases fragments of microslags and hammerscale might be present within the residues but a detailed microscopic examination was not undertaken during this assessment process.

Land Parcel	Weight (g)	Significant finds or assemblages
P/002.1	52	-
P/002.2	0	-
P/002.5	22	-
P/012	1	-
P/014.3	3	-
P/051	1236	Roman ironworking waste
P/057.3	42	-
P/088	69	-
P/110	2	-
P/112	32	-
P/113.2	42	-
P/118.1	287	-
P/118.2	0	-
P/118.4	12	-
P/118.5	37	-
P/118.6	7	-
P/118.8	11	-

P/152.1	4	-
P/152.2	4073	Modern ironworking waste
P/152.3	76	-
P/153	16	-
P/159.1	7	-
P/159.2	147	-
P/159.3	190	Medieval ironworking waste
Total	6368	

Table X.13 Quantification of Industrial waste by land parcel

Overview by land parcel

Land Parcel P/002.1

The assemblage of 52g was recovered from four trenches. It was made up of a few small pieces of iron slag and undiagnostic slag. Magnetic residues (4g) were also recovered from three samples. The iron slag is too little to indicate ironworking in the immediate vicinity. The remaining finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/002.2

Very small fragments of fuels ash slag and magnetic residues were recovered from two samples from Trench 899. The entire assemblage weights less than 1g. The finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process and may be natural or anthropogenic.

Land Parcel P/002.5

A total of 22g of material was recovered from samples from three trenches. Finds include fuel ash slag, undiagnostic slag and magnetic residues. The finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/012

A small amount (1g) of material was recovered from samples from two trenches. These finds are a small fragment of fuel ash slag and some magnetised gravels. The finds suggest burning but may be either anthropogenic or natural.

Land Parcel P/014.3

A small amount of material (3g) was recovered from Trenches 119, 131 and 137. This included some small fragments of coal, some undiagnostic slag and magnetic residues. The finds suggest burning but may be either anthropogenic or natural.

Land Parcel P/051

This was the second largest of the land parcel assemblages. The assemblage amounted to 1236g of material, the majority of which (1187g) was split between Trenches 696 and 691. The bulk of the assemblage from these two trenches was made up of fragments of slag from cut [167184] and burnt layer (168510), both in Tr.696 (302g, 369g respectively) and slag and slagged clay from ditch [168288], Tr.691 (511g). Most of this material can be identified as relating to ironworking, though are undiagnostic of any particular process within this. Associated finds indicate a Romano-British date for these features.

Other material was in the form of thinly scattered fuel ash slag, undiagnostic slag and magnetic residues. They suggest burning but may be either anthropogenic or natural.

Land Parcel P/057.3

An assemblage of 42g was recovered from three trenches. It was made up of a dense piece of iron slag with fragments of fuel ash slag, coal and magnetic residues, all recovered from samples. The iron slag is too little

to indicate ironworking in the immediate vicinity. The remaining finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/088

An assemblage of 69g was recovered from two trenches. It included piece of fuel ash slag and undiagnostic slag. The finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/110

A small quantity (2g) of fuel ash slag and magnetic residues were retrieved from samples from three trenches. They are indicative of burning but may be either anthropogenic or natural.

Land Parcel P/112

Two small fragments (32g) was recovered from seven trenches. These include possible iron slag, recovered from a post-medieval pond [169424], fuel ash slag and magnetic residues. The iron slag is too little to indicate ironworking in the immediate vicinity. The remaining finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/113.2

An assemblage of (42g) was recovered from samples from 11 trenches. It was made up of various slag fragments, coal and magnetic residues. The finds are undiagnostic of any particular process but indicate burning.

Land Parcel P/118.1

The assemblage of 287 was all derived from ditch [163191], Tr.2980. The assemblage was mostly made up of a piece of iron slag, with a few fragments of coal. Associated finds indicate an 18th or 19th century date for this feature.

Land Parcel P/118.2

Magnetic residues (<1g) were recovered from one sample. The material indicates burning but may be either anthropogenic or natural.

Land Parcel P/118.4

A small assemblage of 12g was recovered from four trenches. It includes fragments of undiagnostic slag, fuel ash slag, coal and magnetic residues. The finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/118.5

A single lump (36g) of dense iron slag was recovered from Trench 2850. It is undiagnostic of any particular process. A small fragment of coal was also recovered from Tr.2864.

Land Parcel P/118.6

Two fragments (7g) of fuel ash slag were recovered from Tr.1802. The finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/118.8

A small assemblage (11g) of coal was recovered from Tr.1825. It is unburnt.

Land Parcel P/152.1

A total of 4g of industrial waste from ditch [147021] comprises small fragments of highly vitrified clay exhibiting bloating pores. This could be indicative of various high-temperature processes, either industrial or domestic.

Land Parcel P/152.2

This area provided the largest concentration of industrial waste recovered from the whole project area. A total of 4073g was recovered, 99% of which (4046g) was recovered from modern ditch [145041], Trench 2173. This

consists predominantly of iron slag though it is not clear what particular process it relates to and cannot be closely dated. The finds may suggest ironworking was undertaken in the vicinity. Fragments of microslags and slag spheres were recovered from samples from this and nearby trenches, Trench 2178, Trench 2181, Trenches 2198 and 2209. Fragments of fuel ash slag were also recovered from tree bole [144044], Trench 2242. These may derive from industrial processes or domestic hearths or ovens.

Land Parcel P/152.3

A total of 76g of industrial waste was recovered from nine trenches. The majority of this was fuel ash slag recovered from ditch [143130], Trench 2274 and ditch [144064], Trench 2325. A small piece of iron slag was also found in the latter feature. The fuel ash slag might relate to domestic hearth or ovens or industrial processes.

Land Parcel P/153

A few fragments (16g) of coal were recovered from two trenches. They are unburnt.

Land Parcel P/159.1

A small amount (7g) of material was recovered from five trenches. These finds include a small fragment of undiagnostic slag, some fuel ash slag and magnetic residues. The finds suggest burning but are undiagnostic of any particular process.

Land Parcel P/159.2

A total of 147g of material was recovered from 12 trenches. Most of this was in the form of two pieces (56g) of iron slag from Roman ditch [145232], Tr.2559. Other material was in the form of thinly scattered fuel ash slag, undiagnostic slag and magnetic residues. They suggest burning but may be either anthropogenic or natural.

Land Parcel P/159.3

There was 190g of material recovered from P/159.3. Most of this (189g) was in the form of iron slag from ditch [143267] Tr.2634. Some of the pieces are possible tap slag, implying a late Iron Age to post-medieval date. They are associated with medieval pottery.

Statement of potential

The potential of the industrial waste is low. There were no in situ metalworking hearths. Material was typically sparsely scattered and fragmentary and undiagnostic of any particular processes. The largest concentration in P/152.2 is of apparent modern date. The Roman assemblage of P/051 is of some interest and implies ironworking was undertaken in the vicinity during this period. The remains from P/159.3 suggest the same during the medieval period, though the latter assemblage is considerably smaller.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING

3.1. ANIMAL BONE

Kevin Rielly,

Introduction [H3]

Animal bones were recovered by hand and/or from bulk samples from each of the Land Parcels described below (see Summary Table), thus within 29 out of a total of 57 land parcels (here summing the divided areas, thus for example P/102 equals 5 and P/118 equals 7), covering those land parcels from the south-west (P/14.1) to the furthest north-east (P/159.3). The dating evidence is indicative of land usage from the Neolithic through to the Modern era with clear concentrations in some land parcels dating to individual eras including the Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/early Roman, Roman and Medieval periods.

Methodology

All the bone documented here was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class (generally cattle- and sheep-size) in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and most vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. Each context collection was weighed, while the numbers of bones (under Total number of fragments, see table below) are divided into actual total (hand collected)/ total following refitting (hand collected)/ total number from sample residue. The quantity identifiable (to species) refers to the refitted hand collected and sample totals. Preservation refers to surface condition while taphonomy is essentially limited to fragmentation. Any other modifications, if deemed useful to the interpretation of the bones, will be mentioned in the land parcel summaries.

Quantification and Condition

The various land parcels provided a total number of 2,541 hand collected bones, this total reducing to 1,302 fragments following refitting. There was, in addition a total of 4,742 fragments sorted out of the sample residues, reducing to 4,601 after refitting. Amongst these totals, there is a majority of indeterminate pieces (cattle- and sheep-size as well as small mammal bones). If this part of the assemblage is removed, the identifiable bones (here including those identified to species and those assigned to chicken-size, small rodent and fish) amount to 571 from the hand collected portion and 372 from the samples. The quantities of bones recovered from most areas is rather small, although there are some notable exceptions (see Summary table).

The condition of the animal bones across these areas was somewhat variable throughout the land parcel collections. Preservation was generally moderate to good, while most collections mainly showed a moderate degree of fragmentation, here referring in the main to the hand collected portion. It should be said that most of the sieved assemblages featured a wealth of very small cattle- and/or sheep-sized pieces, clearly well fragmented but not noticeably in a worse state of preservation. Some poorly preserved (heavy root etching and/or abrasion/lamination) and heavily fragmented hand collected assemblages were observed, however, these were clearly not the norm and poorly preserved pieces tended to be mixed in with better preserved fragments rather than forming a majority of any one collection. This obviously introduces a degree of redeposition into the equation, but not to a worrying extent.

Table X.X Summary Table - Quantification by Land parcel

Area	Trench	Weight (kg)	Total number of fragments	Quantity Identifiable	Species Present	Preservation	Taphonomy
1	700		0/0/1	0/0		Good	Moderate fragmented
2.1	388,2800	0.090	9/5/50	3/8	Cattle, Sheep,Pig, Equid,Rabbit,Chick,Rodent,Pas s	Good	Moderate fragmented

2.5	913,914		0/0/28	0/18	Pig, Equid, Red deer, hare, Dog, Chick, Mallard, Dove, Mouse, Pass, Amphib	Good	Moderate fragmented
12	1380	0.010	1/1/0	1/0	Cattle,	Good	Moderate fragmented
14.1	2900	0.010	1/1/0	1/0	Cattle,	Good	Moderate fragmented
23.1	1075, 1077, 1079, 1086, 1087	0.067	61/9/99	6/2	Cattle, Pig, Equid	Good	Well fragmented
23.2	291, 1138, 1180	0.015	36/2/291	0/6	Cattle, Hare, Wood mouse	Moderate and poor	Moderate fragmented
51	621, 660, 673, 674, 676, 677, 678, 680, 684, 685, 686, 688, 689, 691, 692, 695, 696	9.240	305/227/1168	138/55	Cattle, Sheep, Pig, Equid, Red deer, Dog, Rabbit, Chick, Mole, Mouse, S.R odent, Pass, Amphib, Fish	Good and poor	Moderate fragmented
57.3	1013, 1014, 1025, 1044	0.405	36/11/66	9/5	Cattle, Sheep, Equid, Pass	Good, Moderate and poor	Moderate fragmented
88	1221, 1253, 1255, 1259, 1265, 1300	0.041	6/2/78	2/2	Cattle, Hare	Good	Moderate fragmented
110	277, 278, 279, 280, 284, 287	5.062	348/270/249	95/21	Cattle, Equid, Sheep, Pig, Roe deer,	Moderate and Good	Moderate fragmented

					Rabbit, Mallard, Small rodent, amph		
112	355	0.001	2/2/0	1	Sheep	Moderate	Well fragmented
113.2	283, 440, 471, 497, 509, 528, 553, 557, 2274,2276, 2787,2788, 2791	1.953	186/101/136	72/17	Cattle, Equid, Sheep, Pig, Dog Small mammal, Amphib	Good, moderate and poor	Moderate fragmented
118.1	2940,1964, 2980	0.319	76/5/1	4/0	Cattle,	Good	Well fragmented
118.3	1425,1765, 2837,2843, 2847,2849, 2850,2851, 2855,2856	4.390	290/147/690	57/93	Cattle, Sheep,Pig, Equid,Red deer,hare, Dog,Chick, Mallard,D ove,Mous e,Pass,Am phib	Good and moderate	Moderate and well fragmented
118.4	1436,1440, 1471,1499,1 502,1508,1 509,1523,1 536,1539,1 540,1544,1 550,1619,1 564,1645,1 654,1721,1 723	2.15	315/135/267	63/28	Cattle, Equid,She ep,Pig,Do g,Rabbit, Rat, Small mammal, Shrew, S.Rodent, Amphib	Good,Mode rate and poor	Moderate and well fragmented
118.5	1786	0.134	18/18/115	3/5	Cattle,Equ id, Pig	Good and Moderate	Moderate and Well fragmented
118.6	1802,1814,1 816	0.100	3/3/201	2/6	Cattle, Pig,Shrew, Pass,Amp hib	Good	Moderate fragmented

118.7	1674,1689, 1695	0.260	10/5/125	4/6	Cattle,Pig, Chicken, Amphib	Moderate	Well fragmented
120.1	1384	0.002	2/1/3	1/0	Cattle	Good	Moderate fragmented
120.2	1394,13961 399	0.004	11/8/2	1/0		Good	Moderate fragmented
145.2	1839, 1866, 1882	0.140	14/4/0	3/0	Cattle	Good and poor	Moderate fragmented
152.1	1998,2068, 2084,2090, 2091,2098, 2099,2105, 2106,2108, 2114,2115,2 119,2138,21 41,2148,28 26-8	2.967	745/328/150	72/6	Cattle, Equid, Sheep, Pig, Dog, S.rodent,A mphib	Good, Moderate and poor	Moderate and well fragmented
152.2	2173,2178, 2189,2198, 2223,2242, 2249	0.142	49/39/130	17/20	Cattle, Sheep, Pig, Red deer, Dog, Small mammal, Small rodent	Good, Moderate and poor	Moderate fragmented
152.3	2274,2307, 2322, 2326, 2689	0.580	11/9/95	8/5	Cattle, Sheep,Pig, Equid,Dog	Good	Moderate fragmented
152.4	2408		0/0/26	0/0		Good	Moderate fragmented
153	1939,1952		0/0/3	0/1	Fish	Good and poor	Moderate fragmented

159.1	2365,2392, 2428,2430 2432	0.093	72/14/66	9/17	Cattle, Sheep,Pig, Rabbit,Vol e,Chick,A mphib	Good, moderate and poor	Moderate and well fragmented
159.2	2477,2480, 2547,2563, 2565,2581, 2612,2613, 2614,2620, 2622, 2699	0.301	42/30/299	30/18	Cattle, Sheep,Pig, Equid,har e,Rabbit, Dog,Chick, S.Rodent, Amphib	Good and poor	Moderate fragmented
159.3	2638		0/0/3	0/0		Good	Moderate fragmented

Description by land parcel

Land Parcel 1

A single sheep-size indeterminate fragment was recovered from a sample taken from pit (172912) in Trench 700.

Land Parcel 2.1

A small quantity of bones was retrieved by hand and from 5 samples taken from 3 pits, 4 ditches and a posthole located within Trench 2800 and then from a single ditch in Trench 388. The great majority of the bones from the former trench were unidentifiable, however at least six species were recognised, these from a variety of skeletal parts. A single passer coracoid from ditch (166161) is sufficiently complete to allow a more refined identification. The single bone from Tr 388 is a near complete rabbit humerus. Trench 2800 provided a wealth of dating evidence with notable concentrations of Bronze Age and, especially, medieval finds, the latter from deposits providing most of the animal bones.

Land Parcel 2.5

The sample contents taken from two ditches (166246) Tr 914 and (166249) Tr 913 provided a range of small mammal, bird and amphibian remains. As well as rabbit and rat (identified from tooth remains), there was a small concentration of small rodents represented by a wide range of limb bones as well as mandibles, thus allowing the identification of a small vole (possibly field vole) and wood mouse. The passerines, part of a beak and two limb bones, may all derive from the same small thrush-sized bird. The finds from the Tr914 deposit indicate a post-medieval date of deposition.

Land Parcel 12

A proximal end of a cattle metatarsus was hand recovered from layer (161029) Tr 1380.

Land Parcel 14.1

A small number of bones were hand recovered from the fill of field boundary (162015) trench 2900, these including a single cattle mandibular adult molar.

Land Parcel 23.1

A few bones were hand recovered from three separate ditches within Trenches 1075, 1077 and 1079, these providing 4 cattle tooth fragments. The cattle teeth from Trench 1079, ditch (152370) was particularly well

fragmented, possibly deriving from the same maxilla. Further cattle as well as pig teeth were provided (hand collected and sieved) by pit (155240) Trench 1087, these amongst a large number of very small indeterminate fragments (from the sample). In addition, a part of an equid scapula was found within the fill of ditch (153264) Trench 1086.

Land Parcel 23.2

The great majority of the bones from this area were taken from the sampled contents of the cremation pit (147183) Tr1156, this containing an early Bronze Age beaker. Most of the faunal contents comprised very small sheep size indeterminate, all burnt white, although with some blackened areas. None of these bones were identifiable to species, thus with no obvious distinction regarding whether these bones represent a human, animal or combined cremation. However, there were some identifiable bones amongst the lesser burnt and unburnt remains, both providing small rodent fragments as well as the remains of at least two hares (one adult and one juvenile), the burnt examples in these cases being blackened rather than white. The former component included the maxilla of a wood mouse (unburnt). Otherwise, the same trench also provided a cattle tooth fragment, this taken from a sample taken from the fill of a furrow (147178). In addition, a few bones were hand recovered from ditches (176101) Tr 1138 and (147210) Tr 1180, featuring a sheep-size and a cattle-size rib respectively, the latter well fragmented.

Land Parcel 51

This area, alongside P/118.3, provided a major part of the project assemblage. Concentrations of hand collected animal bones were found, in particular, from Trenches 678, 689 and 696, with large sample assemblages from each of the latter trenches as well as from Trench 660, 676 and 686. The larger assemblages were taken from ditch (169519) Tr 678 with 142 hand collected and 89 sieved bones. Several individual samples provided large collections including dump (177020) Tr 676 with 189 bones, plus the fill of cut (167184) and the contents of a layer with in situ burning (169510) with 268 and 117 bones respectively both from Tr 696. It is assumed that most of the cut features in this area date to the Roman period. A large proportion of the hand collected bones from the well represented features and indeed from the land parcel in general could be identified to species, while the samples were almost entirely composed of small unidentifiable cattle- and sheep-size fragments.

Cattle and equid appear to be the best represented species, followed by pig and then sheep (these with a notable proportion of ageable fragments). However, there are several other species including game animals as deer (part of a red deer antler and thus possibly antler working rather than food waste) and rabbit plus a few specimens of poultry (chicken) and a general distribution of dog bones alongside several incidentals including mole, various small rodents and amphibians. While cattle is represented by a general mix of skeletal parts, most of the equid collection comprises maxillary and mandibular fragments, including for example several teeth from at least two adult individuals from ditch (169519) and the greater part of a pair of maxillary and mandibular tooththrows from ditch (172211) Tr 674.

There were also a few disarticulated human remains, with part of a fragmented human crania from the fill (167186) of cut (167184) Tr 696 and part of a fibula from the fill (177017) of ditch (177016) Tr 677.

Land Parcel 57.3

A moderate collection was taken from a pit and three ditches, the majority taken from pit (170236) Tr1014 (hand collected) and ditch (167157) Tr 1025 (hand collected and sieved). The former, potentially dated to the Late Bronze Age, provided the fragmented remains of a cattle mandible (clearly adult), humerus and a pelvis as well as part of an equid tibia. While generally in moderate condition, the cattle humerus is well abraded, thus suggesting a degree of redeposition. The ditch produced minor quantities of cattle, sheep and small passerine bones.

Land Parcel 88

Minor groupings of hand collected and somewhat larger sieved assemblages were taken from several ditch and pit fills, the latter in particular from ditches (148197) Tr1265 and (149199) Tr1255 with 11 and 15 bones respectively. The quantity of identifiable bones is notably small, the only collections of note including the aforementioned ditch fill from Trench 1265, this providing 3 hare bones, a skull and axis fragment as well as a near complete hare tibia from a juvenile/sub-adult individual.

Land Parcel 110

Hand collected bones were recovered from Trenches 278, 279, 280, 284 and 287, with a notable concentration from Trench 280, which also provided the sample collection, this from the fill (160018) of ditch [160017] and from deposit (158067). The dating evidence would suggest a predominantly Roman period of deposition for the bones from each of these trenches. All three major domesticates, cattle, sheep/goat and pig are represented, with cattle predominant. There is no obvious indication of skeletal part biases, as for example deposits of butchery waste, or indeed any suggestion of partial or the remains of complete articulations. Butchery marks, age and size data are well represented amongst these domesticated collections. Of interest was the recovery of two near complete cattle scapulae, one heavily butchered, perhaps representing imported or locally produced cured shoulder joints, items which do tend to appear with some frequency on Roman rural sites (see for example Higbee 2013, 123). Other species include equid, including a femur from a rather small (possibly pony) femur from fill (157023) Trench 278 plus roe deer, represented by a metacarpus from the fill (158066) of ditch (158063) Trench 284. A rabbit metapodial from the sample taken from the fill (160018) of ditch [160017] Trench 280 may well be residual, the sieved assemblage also including a few incidental small rodent and amphibian bones.

Land Parcel 112

A small number of hand collected bones were recovered from Trench 355, these from pit (167074) Tr355, dated between the Bronze Age and early Iron Ages, the identifiable component consisting of a single sheep/goat tooth fragment.

Land Parcel 113.2

Animal bones were taken from several trenches incorporating hand collected and sample assemblages. The great majority of the bones were derived from Trenches 283 and 2787 and the dating would appear to indicate late Iron Age to Roman deposition. There is again a majority of cattle bones, here including two partial articulations (both hand collected) comprising 31 cattle fragments taken from pit (157024) Tr 283 representing the partial remains of a sub-adult skeleton largely composed of vertebrae and ribs but also with part of the skull; and then a partial adult skeleton with the left astragalus, navicular-cuboid, metatarsus and 2 1st phalanges from the fill (160053) of ditch (160051) Tr 2787. Otherwise, there was a mix of skeletal parts amongst the cattle and indeed the sheep/goat and pig collections, each species with a notable proportion of ageable bones (mandibles and limb bones) although few measurable and even fewer visibly butchered. Dog and equid continue to be present, while the sample from Trench 2325 provided some amphibian bones. Otherwise, the samples generally provided very few bones, the majority unidentifiable to species.

Land Parcel 118.1

A few bones were distributed between three ditches and a pit within three trenches, no feature providing more than three fragments. However, these bones do include a major part of a highly fragmented adult cattle mandible, taken from Ditch (163193) Tr2980.

Land Parcel 118.3

A major part of the large collection from this area (hand and sieved fragments) was retrieved from Tr2855, these bones almost entirely from ditch (153238). Otherwise, reasonably large hand collected and/or sample collections were recovered from ditch (152347) Tr 2849 and pit (178116) Tr 1425. The large collection (77 hand

collected and 252 sieved bones) from (153238) featured a sizeable identifiable component, mainly comprising cattle bones but also with a diverse list of other food and incidental species. Of interest regarding food species was the recovery of an equid pelvis from ditch (152347) Tr2849, this with knife marks at the junction of the ilial shaft/blade, clearly representing defleshing marks. The same ditch also provided a red deer metatarsus, one of the few examples of large game recovered from deposits in the various land parcels making up this project. Of notable interest, again within the same ditch, was the recovery of a potentially near complete cattle skull, the significance of which may be highlighted by the finding of another such skull within ditch (152350), also in Tr2849. While most probably representing butchers waste, they could conceivably be interpreted as 'placed' deposits, although in this case knowledge concerning the location of the skulls within these ditches is paramount. Such 'placed' deposits or ABGs (Animal Bone Groups following Morris 2008) tend to be located at the base of pits or ditches, while the association of other finds (including bones) are also important concerning a ritual or mundane interpretation. The example from (152347) is better preserved, here including near complete horncores and nuchal ridge, the size and shape of these skull parts potentially offering information concerning the sex and 'type' of cattle used at this site at this time. The same ditch also provided the partial skeleton, comprising 48 bones of a small adult dog. Much of the sample collections, as elsewhere, apart from the previously described dog skeleton, were composed of indeterminate cattle-and sheep-size fragments. Each of the major features described above provided Roman pot collections.

Land Parcel 118.4

Animal bones were recovered from 19 trenches in this area, quantities tending to be rather small (both by hand collection and samples) apart from the bones from Trenches 1436 and 1654, both taken from individual features, that is pit (163137) and posthole (152115) respectively. The former (sample) collection was entirely composed of cattle-size limb bone and indeterminate pieces, heavily fragmented and in poor condition; while the latter, hand collected, comprised a concentration of sheep/goat lower limb bones. These include 15 metapodials, 19 phalanges, 2 carpals and one tarsal (navicular-cuboid), representing at least 4 adult individuals. These could be interpreted as butchery and/or skinning waste, the latter potentially indicative of some on-site sheep leather working. Apart from this concentration of sheep foot bones, the various trench collections were clearly dominated by cattle bones. Dog and equid form much of the remaining bones, although there was also some small mammal (including a few rabbit bones), common shrew (represented by a mandible) as well as a scattering (amongst three different trenches) of rat tibias, all from juvenile animals. The latter bone may well derive from a brown rat, however, there is undoubtedly an overlap in the size of the brown and black rat, an identification problem further confounded by the age of the respective individual.

Land Parcel 118.5

Animal bones were found in just two trenches, a moderate quantity largely taken from a sample derived from pit (154309) Tr 1786, this almost entirely composed of indeterminate pieces although with a few identifiable cattle and pig bones representing a variety of skeletal parts. A small number of bones, with just one identifiable fragment (a cattle skull piece) was found in pit (152296) within the same trench. In addition, two equid teeth, potentially part of the same individual, were recovered from the fill (152324) of linear cut (152322) Trench 1772. They are both third adult mandibular molars, the left with a slight degree of wear while the right example is unworn. The wear state would suggest an age between about 3.5 and 4 years (after Schmidt 1972, 77). This parcel, if not these features, appears to have provided a notable quantity of post Roman pottery, essentially dating to the medieval period.

Land Parcel 118.6

Most of the bones were taken from the sieved contents of five pits, the major part from pit (153208) Tr1816. Largely composed of very small indeterminate sheep-sized bones, this feature also provided some cattle and pig bones (here also including the hand collected component) as well as a thrush-sized humerus, a common shrew mandible, a single amphibian long bone and a small concentration of fish vertebrae.

Land Parcel 118.7

A reasonable quantity of bones was recovered, principally from the samples, from three trenches. 1674, 1689 and 1695, the first two with Roman dated features. While mainly providing indeterminate pieces, both by hand collection and from the samples, there were a small number of cattle and pig fragments, as well as single items identified as chicken and amphibian. The former domesticates include a cattle maxillary molar from the sampled contents of ditch (153147) Trench 1674; a major part of a cattle humerus from the fill (152194) of linear cut (152190) Trench 1689, this extensively dog gnawed at the distal end as well as part of a pig scapula; and two pig maxillary molars, possibly from the same fully adult individual, taken from the fill (155114) of linear cut (153147) Trench 1674. Finally, the contents of the sample derived from (152193), another fill within the linear cut (152190) Trench 1689 provided a cattle tooth, a pig skull and tooth fragment (a deciduous incisor and thus probably a 1st year animal) as well as an amphibian vertebra and chicken furcula. Two chicken-sized fragments were also found in this deposit.

Land Parcel 120.1

A rather small collection (hand recovered and sample) was taken from pit (162368) Tr 1384, comprising sheep-size indeterminate pieces (from the sample) and a single hand recovered cattle loose maxillary tooth. These are likely to date to the Roman era.

Land Parcel 120.2

A few bones were recovered from a pit and two ditches in Trench 1394, each providing some indeterminate pieces (hand recovered and sample), with a single identifiable bone, a cattle loose maxillary tooth taken from the hand collected component of ditch (163230).

Land Parcel 145.2

This rather small hand collected assemblage provided a reasonable proportion of identifiable bones, all cattle, comprising a humerus, tibia and a loose maxillary tooth, these taken from ditches (157199) Tr 1882 and (160310) Tr 1839. This last deposit, fill (160311) also provided a large part of a human fibula.

Land Parcel 152.1

Animal bones were recovered from 17 trenches, these producing the largest hand collected assemblage from any area in this project and also a substantial sample collection. While clearly widespread, bones were mainly taken from a selection of Trenches and principally from Trench 2114 and especially from ditch (147021). It should be noted that unlike the bones from most of the other land parcels, the hand collected assemblage was notably more fragmented although the level of preservation was something similar. Cattle is again the dominant species with a mix of skeletal parts (also seen amongst the sheep/goat and pig collections), featuring a moderate proportion of age and size data plus several butchered specimens. Otherwise, there were small numbers of dog and equid bones. Samples were taken from deposits in 8 trenches, generally rather small quantities, apart from the contents of ditch (172004) Tr 2090. Most of the sample bones, as in other areas, were indeterminate, however the latter sample did provide a small number of cattle bones as well as a single sheep/goat pelvis and a small rodent humerus. In addition, another sample provided a few amphibian bones. The Trench 2114 collections may well date to the Late Iron Age period while those from Trench 2090 are probably Roman.

Land Parcel 152.2

In this land parcel, bones were recovered from 7 trenches, with sample collections from four of these. Much of this assemblage, both hand collected and from the samples was derived from Trench 2198, the same features (pits and ditches) providing notable quantities of medieval pottery. Relatively few of the bones from this area were identifiable to species, with the usual domesticates, as well as dog and red deer. The latter is represented by an antler piece, the point of a tine thoroughly smoothed perhaps indicative more of natural rather than working/use polish, this from the fill (144005) of pit (144003) Trench 2198. In addition, a sample

from the fill (145032) of pit (145031) Trench 2198 provided a few small rodent fragments as well as a chicken coracoid and a chicken-size phalange.

Land Parcel 152.3

A major part of this collection was taken from samples and in particular from ditch (143130) Tr2274 and postholes (143165) and (143167) both in Tr2326. Much of the identifiable bones are taken from the former feature (hand collected and sieved) featuring mainly cattle bones (various parts) but also with sheep, pig and equid. Otherwise, single dog bones occurred in posthole (143167) and ditch (144059) Tr2322.

Land Parcel 152.4

A small sample collection of sheep-size indeterminate pieces was recovered from subsoil layer (142327).

Land Parcel 153

Two pits (147094) Tr1939 and (150163) Tr1952 provided small sample collections comprising mainly cattle and sheep-size indeterminate pieces apart from a single fish bone (from the former feature). This is unlikely to be identifiable to species.

Land Parcel 159.1

Animal bones were recovered from 5 trenches, the great majority from Trench 2392, this providing a reasonable hand collected as well as sample assemblage from pit (145165). The former component of this feature comprised a notably fragmented minor concentration of bones largely composed of several cattle-size limb bone pieces, possibly part of a single bone. Otherwise, there was also three maxillary molars, maybe from the same adult animal, and a complete sheep metacarpus (with a fused distal end) respectively. An approximate greatest length of 121mm places gives the metacarpus an extrapolated shoulder height of 590mm (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974). The sample collection from the same feature consisted of the usual indeterminate pieces alongside an unusually high proportion of identifiable small fragments. These included major domesticated limb bones, part of a rabbit skull, a vole tooth (amongst various other small rodent bones) and a minor concentration of amphibian long bones. In addition, the hand collected contents of ditch (142340) Tr2430 provided a few chicken bones, comprising a radius and a metatarsus. A major proportion of the bones from this area are likely to date to the Late Bronze Age, as pit (145165) provided a major quantity of pottery dated to this period. It can perhaps be supposed that the rabbit skull from this pit is residual (possibly within a burrow) or redeposited.

Land Parcel 159.2

This relatively large assemblage was taken from several ditches and two pits scattered across 12 trenches. Notable collections, limited to the sieved component, include in particular the contents of ditch (143241) Tr2547 but also of ditches (144163) and (144208) in Tr2480 as well as ditches (145240) Tr2613 and (171128) Tr2620. Otherwise, there is the hand collected bones from ditch (143264) Tr2612 which didn't provide as many bones as these other examples but is represented by a notable quantity of identifiable bones. 8 out of the 12 identifiable bones from this feature are all part of a single adult dog skeleton. The other identifiable bones from this and other trench features, are mainly composed of cattle and sheep bones (a mix of skeletal parts), however, there is also a good proportion of hare, largely taken from ditch (145329) Tr2581. This comprises the partial remains of an adult skeleton (9 bones from hand collection and a further three from the sample). Another partial skeleton was hand collected from the fill (144143) of pit [144142] Tr2477, this including the right femur, left tibia and both pelves of an adult rabbit.

Land Parcel 159.3

A few sheep-size indeterminate pieces were taken from sample from cut feature (144238) Tr2638.

Conclusion – Statement of potential

The animal bones taken from these 29 land parcels tend towards a good/moderate state of preservation, the level of breakage good to moderate, although there are some cases of bones in much poorer condition as well as notably more fragmented. This is notably shown by the contents of P.152.1, in particular from Trench 2114 which are well fragmented. It can be postulated that this may relate to the age of the deposits, likely to be Late Iron Age. However, bones were found within other older deposits with no obviously greater level of fragmentation or indeed a poorer level of preservation. With the noted general condition of the bones throughout these areas, there will undoubtedly be a bias towards the survival/recovery of cattle (and equid) relative to the smaller domesticates, this shown in particular within those area collections exhibiting greater fragmentation as P/152.1. The rather sparse distribution of animal bones throughout these areas may well relate to the less than perfect soil conditions or else perhaps to the rural nature of these collections with a large proportion perhaps representing detritus from manuring rather than faunal waste deposition.

Yet there are clearly a number of animal bone concentrations, these occurring in particular within P/51 and P/118.3, and with lesser but significant collections from P/110, P/113.2, P/118.4, P/152.2 and possibly also including P/159.2 (concerning the sample assemblage). Each of these collections provided notable quantities of identifiable bones, especially amongst the hand collected bones, largely including the major domesticates with cattle best represented. Adding the data from the numerous samples, there is also a general, though far less well represented presence of other food species as large and small game (deer, hare and small birds), poultry (some chicken and duck, though this last bird may also be game) and fish. In addition, both equid and dog appear to be relatively well represented throughout. Of interest, in respect of the equid remains is the evidence for a likely defleshing cut on a pelvis from P/118.3 ditch (152347) Tr2849 (P/118.3). Hippophagy is undoubtedly a rarity on Roman sites but appears to be a more frequent occurrence from sites dated to the Iron Age (Hambleton 2008, 71). The significance of these species' traits will inevitably depend on the dating of the relevant deposits, and here it would appear that most of the larger collections date from the Late Iron Age through to Roman period, here with the exception of those from P/152.1 which are likely to be medieval. Earlier prehistoric collections are undoubtedly present as are further medieval and post-medieval assemblages but the final reckoning on this eventuality must await further work on the stratigraphic and dating evidence. Of some importance, however, is the generally good representation of age and size evidence as shown by the major domesticate bones (especially cattle) within some of these larger collections, in particular from P/51, P/110, P/113.2 and P/118.2. This is indicative of a good potential for domesticate exploitation studies, thus determining the major economic uses of these domesticates as well as observing, to a certain extent, any changes in size/stature through time or within the contemporary landscape. The presence of near complete cattle horncores and/or the nuchal area of the skull will also add to this comparison, here looking at the possible 'type' of cattle exploited. These larger collections tend to feature a general array of skeletal parts, suggestive of mixed refuse. However, there is one notable exception, this from P/118.4, featuring a concentration of sheep foot bones, which may well represent butchers waste or possibly the detritus from a local leather working establishment. Unfortunately, the date of this collection is yet to be assigned. Of further interest also is the occurrence of butchered near complete cattle scapulae, these occurring in particular within P/110 Tr 280, which may be indicative, especially concerning the likely date, of the Roman trade in 'cured' meats (see Johnstone and Albarella 2002)

The incidence of the smaller mammals, as rats, smaller rodents (voles and mice), insectivores (moles and shrews) as well as amphibians (some of which maybe identifiable to species) may well provide evidence concerning local environmental conditions. The presence of rat may also demonstrate zoological importance, where, depending on the date of the deposits, they may provide evidence for the distribution of black rat following the early Roman introduction (Rielly 2010). In this respect, it is worth mentioning the occasional presence of rabbit bones. Clearly in a rural setting, any rabbit bones may well be intrusive due to their burrowing habit. Yet it may be worthwhile examining the associated stratigraphy of those deposits with rabbit

bones, particularly if they date to the Roman period or else represent early medieval finds and thus can be interpreted as a high-status comestible (see Sykes and Curl 2010).

Of some import, especially within those sites which are likely to be prehistoric or Roman in date, is the use of animals as 'placed' deposits or else as 'gravegoods', all related or potentially related to pervasive ritual behaviour. A small number of animal bones were included within an Early Bronze Age cremation within pit (147183) Tr1156 in P/23.2 these noticeably less well burnt than the certain and probable human remains. Nonetheless it would seem, due to their location and condition, that they can be identified with this burial event. They include the partial remains of two hares. Partial or relatively complete animal skeletons were also found within an assortment of features, including a young and partial cattle skeleton from pit (157024) Tr 283 as well as another partial but adult cattle skeleton from ditch (160051) Tr 2787, both from P/113.2; the greater part as well as a partial dog skeleton from ditches (152347) Tr2849 and (143264) Tr 2612 respectively from P/159.2; and the partial remains of two adult hares from ditch (145329) Tr2581 and pit (144142) Tr2477 respectively, again from P/159.2. In addition, two individual cattle skulls were found within ditches (152347) Tr2849 and (152350), both in Trench 2849 in P/118.3. It doesn't necessarily follow that any of these heads, partial or complete skeletons can be interpreted as 'ritual deposits', here following the evidence for Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) dated to the Iron Age and Roman periods (as described in Morris 2008). Further work will need to be carried out to confirm their inclusion in the nationwide list of ABGs, depending firstly on date, and then on their position and degree of exclusivity (with or without additional bones) within their respective features.

Finally, human bones were recovered from P/145.2 (160310) Tr 1839 (fibula) and P/51 from the fill (167186) of cut (167184) Tr 696 (fragmented human crania) and part of a fibula from the fill (177017) of ditch (177016) Tr 677. All of these are presumably redeposited, thus suggesting a burial or burials in the vicinity of these deposits. The first example is at present undated, while the P/51 examples may well be Roman.

Recommendations for further work

The collection so far recovered is certainly of a size (concerning the identifiable remains) to ascertain the principal food species and how these were exploited, in so far as the greater proportion of these collections appear to be Late Iron Age through to Roman in date. However, it would certainly be beneficial to increase the quantity of bones available concerning these analyses. It follows that further excavation should proceed in those areas where the greatest concentration of bones occurred, especially associated with the specified trenches within areas P/51 and P/118.3, with the option of also proceeding in P/110, P/113.2, P/118.4, P/152.2 and P/159.2. Apart from gaining further general knowledge on animal exploitation, it would certainly be useful to recover any more evidence for leather working activities in P/118.4 as well as an expansion of the area within P/23.2 looking for further early Bronze Age cremations. In a similar vein, it is clearly important to gain further knowledge concerning the disarticulated human remains, expanding the trenches in P/110 and P/51 with the aim to determine where these bones came from, a possible cemetery or other scattered remains perhaps suggestive of exhumation.

Identification is obviously a paramount concern with archaeozoology, and it will of course be necessary to carry out further work on the fish, small bird and amphibian bones described in this report and hopefully from any future excavations.

3.2. HUMAN BONE

Petra Ivanova and Sue McGalliard

Introduction

Human bone was identified in five contexts across four Land Parcels during archaeological trial trenching, undertaken across the A12. All human bone within the assemblage appeared to have been cremated.

Cremation burial [160304] in Land Parcel P/145.2 comprised an inverted Middle to Late Bronze Age vessel and [165265] (P/118.4) was un-urned but located within a pit which also contained an inverted vessel. Burials [157123] (P/14.1) and [166008] (P/113.2) were un-urned pits containing cremation deposits and [165319] (P/118.4) was a posthole which had a small deposit of possible human bone. With the exception of the bone recovered from the posthole, each context contained a single individual, all of which were non-adult. No minimum number of individuals (MNI) or age range could be determined from the bone in posthole [165319].

The following report outlines the methodology and results from the assessment of the bone, by Land Parcel. A statement of significance and recommendations are also presented at the end of this section.

Methodology

Cremation burial [157123] was 100% bulk sampled and excavated in spits in the field. The pit was half sectioned and sampled in spits of 5cm. The resulting samples were processed using a Siraf-style water floatation system. The sediment was carefully agitated, and material (flot) was collected using 1mm and 250µm mesh. The dried residue was then passed through a stack of 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves and human bone bigger than 2mm was sorted and assessed. The ≤2mm residue was examined (and retained) for identifiable bone and any artefacts, which were extracted if found. The cremated human remains were recorded following IFA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 2004).

Cremation burial [166008] was collected as a bulk sample and wet sieved through 10mm and 1mm sieves, using the same wet sieving process outlined above. The dried residue was passed through a stack of 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves. Cremation [165265] and cremated bone from pit [165319] were processed in much the same way, but wet sieved through 300µm mesh before the dry residue was passed through the 10mm, 5mm and 2mm sieves.

Cremation urn SF16012 from burial [160304] was block lifted in the field and the contents of the urn was subsequently micro-excavated in quadrants and spits following standard guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). The vessel was emptied in spits of no less than 30mm, and recorded using scale plans, section drawings and photographs. Due to the fragility of the remains, the soil from each subdivision was then gently dry-sieved at 1mm with a 300µm sieve to catch all bone fragments. Bone >2mm was sorted from the sieved residue and assessed.

Identifiable bone fragments (axial skeleton, upper limb, lower limb, and unidentified long bone) were recorded along with the level of fragmentation and oxidisation illustrated by variations in colour from unburnt colour to fully oxidised, white colour. Methods used in the osteological evaluation of the skeletal material (sex, age, pathology) are those of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).

Quantification

Five contexts containing human bone were recovered during the trial trench evaluation, from four Land Parcels. Three of the cremation burials were un-urned and one was identified within an inverted Middle-Late Bronze Age urn. One context contained a small deposit of cremated human bone within a posthole. A summary of the assemblage is presented in Table 1.

Land Parcel	Trench	Cut Number	Burial Type	Minimum Number of Individuals	Completeness	Age	Sex
P/14.1	TR. 2901	157123	Cremation (un-urned)	MNI 1	Fragmented	Immature	Indeterminate
P/113.2	TR. 535	166008	Cremation (un-urned)	MNI 1	Fragmented	Adolescent / Young adult	Indeterminate
P/118.4	TR.1491	165265	Cremation (un-urned)	MNI 1	Fragmented	Immature	Indeterminate

P/118.4	TR.1479	165319	Cremated bone (un-urned)	N/A	Fragmented	N/A	N/A
P/145.2	TR. 1851	160304	Cremation (urned)	MNI 1	Fragmented	Possible infant	Indeterminate

Table 1. Quantification of cremated remains

Description of assemblage

Land Parcel P/14.1

An un-urned cremation was excavated from pit [157123] in trench 2901 and represented an immature individual of indeterminate sex. The recovered human bone was very fragmented, and only 8g of bone larger than 10mm was retrieved (Table 2). The largest bone fragment found in this assemblage was a limb bone, measuring 1.9cm. Only skull fragments and long bones were represented in the assemblage. The summary of the identifiable bone elements is represented in Table 3.

The bone was fully oxidised, white colour, indicating that the pyre temperature was consistent and kept above 600°C (Murray et al., 1993).

The age of the individual in pit [157123] was estimated from the size of the skull diploe, general limb bone size, and the overall weight of the cremation (41.5g). Based on the results of this assessment, it is suggested that the skeletal remains belonged to an immature person. The individual was non-adult and therefore had no sexually dimorphic bone characteristics. No pathological lesions were observed on the recovered human remains from this context.

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	≥10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight of cremation without ≥2mm fraction (g/%)
157124	E	<15710>	5g (12.1%)	3.5g (8.4%)	15g (36.2%)	41.5g (100%)
157124	W	<15710>	3g (7.2%)	1.5g (3.6%)	13.5g (32.5%)	
			Total ≥10mm 8g (19.3%)	Total ≥5mm 5g (12%)	Total ≥2mm 28.5g (68.7%)	

Table 2. Bone weight [157123]

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	Fraction	Identifiable bone fragments
157124	157123	<15710>	≥2mm	E: 10x skull; 10+ long bone; W: 6x skull; 10+ long bone
157124	157123	<15710>	≥5mm	E: 34x long bone; 4x skull; W: 24x long bone; 11x skull
157124	157123	<15710>	≥10mm	E: 20x long bone; 4x skull ; W: 16x long bone; 4x skull; 1x tooth fragment

Table 3. Identifiable bone fragments [157123]

Land Parcel P/113.2

One un-urned cremation burial was unearthed in the centre of Trench 535, at the western baulk. The burial contained the cremated human remains of one adolescent or young adult of unknown sex. In addition to the human cremated remains, the assemblage from [166008] included 1g of animal bone (a small mammal), burnt clay and charcoal.

The recovered human bone was very fragmented, and only 69g of bone larger than 10mm was retrieved (Table 4). The largest bone fragment found in this assemblage was a distal part of the humeral shaft, measuring 3cm. Overall, bone from various parts of the skeleton were recovered. The summary of the identifiable bone elements is represented in Table 5.

The bone was fully oxidised, white in colour, with infrequent blue-white (incompletely oxidised) fragments. The degree of oxidation indicates that the pyre temperature was mostly kept above 600°C with fluctuations between 300°C and 600°C possible (Murray et al., 1993).

The age of this individual was estimated from the cortical thickness of long bone fragments, width of the skull diploe and presence of the permanent tooth root. Based on the results of this assessment, it is suggested that the skeletal remains belonged to an adolescent/young adult. It was not possible to ascertain the sex of the individual. No pathological lesions were observed on the recovered human remains.

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	≥10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight of cremation without ≥2mm fraction (g/%)
166009	166008	<16601>	69g (16.7%)	158g (38.1%)	187g (45.2%)	414g (100%)

Table 4. Bone weight [166008]

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	Fraction	Identifiable bone fragments
166009	166008	<16601>	≥2mm	10+ unidentifiable long bone fragments; 10+ unidentifiable skull fragments; 1x tooth root fragment; 1x humeral or femoral head
166009	166008	<16601>	≥5mm	3x rib; 3x tooth root fragment; 1x permanent tooth root fragment; 10+ skull fragments; 10+ long bone fragments (2x femoral shaft, 4x humeral shaft, 1x radial or ulnar shaft); 2x glenoid fossa cf.; 1x irregular bone (vertebra?); 1x navicular?
166009	166008	<16601>	≥10mm	10+ long bone fragments (2x distal humeral shaft, 2x tibial shaft, 3x femoral shaft; 5x skull fragments; 1x vertebral body fragment with inferior costal facet; 1x vertebral body fragment

Table 5. Identifiable bone fragments [166008]

Land Parcel P/118.4

A single un-urned cremation burial [165265] and a small deposit of cremated bone in posthole [165319] were discovered on land parcel P/118.4. Burial [165265] was unearthed in the eastern part of Trench 1491 and contained the cremated remains of one immature individual of indeterminate sex. An inverted vessel was also present within the pit. Posthole [165319], found in the northern part of Trench 1479, also contained 12.41g of potential burnt animal remains.

Cremation burial [165265]

The recovered human bone was quite fragmented, and only 62.5g of bone larger than 10mm was retrieved (Table 6). The largest bone fragment found in this assemblage was a limb bone, measuring 3.2cm. Overall elements from various parts of the skeleton were represented in the assemblage. The summary of the identifiable bone elements is represented in Table 7.

The bone was fully oxidised, white colour, indicating that the pyre temperature was kept above 600°C (Murray et al., 1993). Turquoise staining, observed on some of the bone fragments indicates, that a metal artefact or faience glass beads were placed in this burial.

The age of the individual was estimated from the presence of the deciduous tooth roots and the overall weight of the cremation (620.51g). Based on the results of this assessment, it is suggested that the skeletal remains belonged to an immature individual. As with previous skeletal material, no sexually dimorphic characteristic have developed in non-adults, therefore the sex of the individual could not be ascertained. No pathological lesions were observed on the recovered human remains.

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	≥10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight of cremation without ≥2mm fraction
165266	165265	<16502>	62.5g (10.1%)	277g (44.6%)	281g (45.3%)	620.51g (100%)
165266	165265	<16503>	0g (0%)	0g (0%)	0.01g (0.002%)	
			Total ≥10mm 62.5g (10.1%)	Total ≥5mm 277g (44.6%)	Total ≥2mm 281.01g (45.3%)	

Table 6. Bone weight [165265]

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	Fraction	Identifiable bone fragments
165266	165265	<16502>	≥2mm	4x deciduous tooth root fragment (1x incisor, 1x molar)
165266	165265	<16502>	≥5mm	2x distal end of phalanx; 4x rib; 10+ long bone; 2x vertebral facet; 1x vertebra; 10+ skull fragments
165266	165265	<16502>	≥10mm	1x patella; 5x skull; 10+ long bone; 1x humeral or femoral head

Table 7. Identifiable bone fragments [165265]

Cremated bone [165319]

Posthole [165319] contained a small deposit of possibly human, burnt bone comprised of black (charred), grey (incompletely oxidised) and white (completely oxidised) fragments (Table 8). No age, sex or minimum number of individuals could be ascertained from the assemblage due to the condition. The bone was very fragmented, and its morphology resembled broken animal bone remains. As a result, it is advised that the contents of this assemblage be inspected by an animal bone specialist for further investigation.

Context no.	Cut no.	Sample no.	≥10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight of cremation without ≥2mm fraction (g/%)
165320	165319	<16203>	0g (%)	2.5g (20.2%)	8.5g (68.5%)	12.41g (100%)
165320	165319	<16204>	0g (0%)	0.01g (0.08%)	1.4g (11.3%)	
			Total ≥10mm 0g (0%)	Total ≥5mm 2.51g (20.3%)	Total ≥2mm 9.9g (79.8%)	

Table 8. Bone weight [165319]

Land Parcel P/145.2

Human bone from P/145.2 was recovered from an inverted Middle-Late Bronze age cremation urn. The bone was very fragmented and contained only 5.82g of fragments larger than 10mm (Tables 9 and 10). The largest fragment was a long bone, measuring 2.5cm. Due to the fragmentation and fragility of bone, it was difficult to identify majority of fragments, however it was possible to ascertain some bone elements (Table 10), most of which were long bone or skull fragments. The bone was mostly fully oxidised (white), with occasional black (charred) and grey (incompletely oxidised) fragments, indicating that the temperature of the pyre was kept above 600°C (Murray et al., 1993). The appearance of black and grey fragments infer that some bone may have potentially fallen from the primary heat source. The assemblage contained burnt skeletal remains of an immature individual (possible infant). The age of this individual was based on the presence of the deciduous crowns and a very small size of phalanges. As no sexually dimorphic characteristics are present on non-adult skeletons. No pathological lesions were detected on the recovered bone.

Context no.	Cut no.	Quadrant	Spit no.	Sample no.	≥10mm fraction (g/%)	≥5mm fraction (g/%)	≥2mm fraction (g/%)	Total weight of cremation without ≥2mm fraction (g/%)
160305	160304		1	<16012>	0.1g (0.43%)	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	23.22g (100%)
160305	160304		1	<16012>	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	0g (0%)	
160305	160304	A	2	<16012>	1.5g (6.5%)	0.1g (0.43%)	0.5g (2.2%)	
160305	160304	B	2	<16012>	0g (0%)	0.5g (2.2%)	1g (4.3%)	
160305	160304	C	2	<16012>	1.5g (6.5%)	0.1g (0.43%)	2.5g (10.8%)	
160305	160304	D	2	<16012>	0.1g (0.43%)	0g (0%)	2g (8.6%)	
160305	160304	A	3	<16012>	0.5g (2.2%)	1g (4.3%)	1.5g (6.5%)	
160305	160304	B	3	<16012>	0.5g (2.2%)	0g (0%)	1g (4.3%)	
160305	160304	C	3	<16012>	0g (0%)	0.5g (2.2%)	2g (8.6%)	
160305	160304	D	3	<16012>	1.5g (6.5%)	0g (0%)	2g (8.6%)	
160305	160304	A	4	<16012>	0g (0%)	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	
160305	160304	B	4	<16012>	0g (0%)	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	
160305	160304	C	4	<16012>	0g (0%)	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	
160305	160304	D	4	<16012>	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	0.5g (2.2%)	
160305	160304	A	5	<16012>	0.01g (0.04%)	0g (0%)	0.1g (0.43%)	
160305	160304	B	5	<16012>	0.1g (0.43%)	0g (0%)	0.5g (2.2%)	
160305	160304	C	5	<16012>	0g (0%)	0g (0%)	0.5g (2.2%)	
160305	160304	D	5	<16012>	0.01g (0.04%)	0g (0%)	0.5g (2.2%)	
160305	160304			<16012>	Total ≥10mm 5.82g (25.1%)	Total ≥5mm 2.4g (10.3%)	Total ≥2mm 15g (64.6%)	

Table 9. Bone weight [160304]

Context no.	Cut no.	Spit no.	Quadrant	Sample no.	Fraction	Identifiable bone fragments
160305	160304	1	-	<16012>	≥10mm	1x long bone
160305	160304	2	A	<16012>	≥10mm	1x temporal bone (petrous portion)
160305	160304	2	A	<16012>	≥2mm	10+ long bone
160305	160304	2	B	<16012>	≥2mm	10+ long bone
160305	160304	2	C	<16012>	≥10mm	11x long bone; 2x skull

160305	160304	2	C	<16012>	≥5mm	7x long bone
160305	160304	2	D	<16012>	≥2mm	10+ long bone
160305	160304	3	A	<16012>	≥10mm	1x deciduous crown; 2x long bone
160305	160304	3	A	<16012>	≥2mm	5x long bone
160305	160304	3	B	<16012>	≥10mm	3x long bone
160305	160304	3	B	<16012>	≥2mm	1x phalanx
160305	160304	3	C	<16012>	≥5mm	2x long bone
160305	160304	3	C	<16012>	≥2mm	1x distal phalanx; 2x long bone
160305	160304	3	D	<16012>	≥10mm	1x temporal bone (petrous portion); 3x long bone
160305	160304	4	D	<16012>	≥5mm	1x rib?; 2x skull
160305	160304	5	A	<16012>	≥10mm	1x skull
160305	160304	5	B	<16012>	≥10mm	2x long bone; 1x skull
160305	160304	5	B	<16012>	≥2mm	1x deciduous crown
160305	160304	5	D	<16012>	≥10mm	1x skull

Table 10. Identifiable fragments [160304]

Summary and statement of significance

The assemblage of cremated human bone from the five contexts represented at least four sub-adults including a possible adolescent and infant. Context [165319] also contained possible human bone, however, this could not be determined with confidence, and further assessment is required. Two of the burials were associated with inverted urns. Bone from burial [160304] was contained within a Mid-Late Bronze Age vessel and [165265] contained bone which was within the same feature as an almost complete, inverted vessel, which indicated that the two were deposited at the same time. Cremations [157123] and [166008] were un-urned, with the bone recovered from dark, silty deposits which also contained charcoal, likely from the pyre or fuel.

The colour and condition of the bone recovered indicated that the bone had been subjected to temperatures exceeding 600°C. Some fragments had grey and black patches, indicating incomplete oxidation possibly due to the bones having fallen from the pyre before full oxidation.

Skeletal elements were broadly represented in [166008] and [165265], which included long bones, skull fragments, vertebrae, ribs and phalanges. Elements of dentition were also recovered in the form of roots. Burials [157123] and [160304] were mainly represented by long bones and skull fragments, which may suggest selective hand collection of skeletal elements for inclusion in the urn or the pit. However, it is also possible that these were the best surviving elements with the remainder of the bone reduced to ashes and collected and disposed of as part of the pyre or fuel refuse.

Despite the small quantity of bone recovered and the small percentage of fragments greater than 10mm, the assemblage is significant in terms of highlighting the potential for further cremation burials in Land Parcels P/14.1, P/113.2, P/118.4 and P/145.2. Additionally, further assessment and analysis of the bone, their context and any associated finds will enhance the local and regional research potential and knowledge of cremation practices.

Recommendations

- Full analysis of the cremated bone deposits and their contexts is recommended to fully quantify human bone present and to determine the presence of animal bone or pyre material.
- Bone from [165319] should be sent to an animal bone specialist to confirm its identification.
- In the absence of artefactual or environmental date-able material within the contexts with cremated bone, it is recommended that independent dating, (AMS radiocarbon) be undertaken to confirm the chronology of the skeletal material.
- Multi-disciplinary analysis of the cremation burials should be undertaken to understand their wider context at a local and regional level in terms of funerary landscapes and rituals.

3.3. BULK SAMPLES

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report details the assessment of three-hundred and four bulk environmental samples, ranging in volume from one to one-hundred and thirty-nine litres, recovered during trial trenching on land along the route of the A12 between Chelmsford and the A120. Sample quantification is summarised in Table 1, comprising samples taken from trenches in Land Parcels P/01 (1 sample), P/02.1 (10 samples), P/02.2 (5 samples), P/02.5 (3 samples), P/12 (3 samples), P/14.1 (9 samples), P/14.3 (4 samples), P/23.1 (2 samples), P/23.2 (27 samples), P/51 (23 samples), P/57.3 (6 samples), P/57.5 (4 samples), P/88 (9 samples), P/110 (4 samples), P/112 (8 samples), P/113.2 (22 samples), P/118.1 (3 samples), P/118.2 (1 sample), P/118.3 (5 samples), P/118.4 (23 samples), P/118.5 (11 samples), P/118.6 (8 samples), P/118.7 (7 samples), P/120.1 (1 sample), P/145.1 (1 sample), P/152.1 (18 samples), P/152.2 (17 samples), P/152.3 (12 samples), P/152.4 (2 sample), P/153 (5 sample), P/159.1 (14 samples), P/159.2 (35 sample) and P/159.3 (1 sample).

The aims of this assessment are to determine the presence and preservation of any environmental remains, and to evaluate their significance and potential for enhancing the environmental and economic interpretation of the site.

Methodology

Samples were processed using a Siraf-style water floatation system. The floating material (flot) was collected using a 250µm mesh and the residue (retent) a 1 mm mesh. Both fractions were air-dried, and the heavy residue was sieved at 10 mm, 5 mm and 1 mm and then sorted for the recovery of finds and environmental remains. Once dried, the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and the contents recorded using a non-linear scale (Appendix 2). Samples composed of clay-rich soils were soaked in a solution of warm water and sodium bicarbonate for 12 hours prior to processing, in order to disaggregate the sediment.

Cremation burial [166008] was processed by wet sieving. Material was gently washed through stacked 10mm and 1mm sieves and, once dried, was sieved at 10 mm, 5 mm and 2 mm for the recovery of human skeletal remains and ecofacts.

Macro-botanical identifications were carried out with reference to standard catalogues (Jones, Taylor and Ash, 2004; Jacomet, 2006; Cappers, Bekker and Jans, 2012) and using modern reference material. Nomenclature for economic plants follows Van Zeist (1984), and for other plant taxa follows Stace (1991). Molluscs were identified with reference to (Kerney, 1999), with habitat information obtained from Evans (1972).

Sample Quantification

An outline of the samples processed from the excavated land parcels is given in Table 1. A total of three-hundred and four bulk samples, with a combined volume of seven-thousand and fifty-seven, litres, were taken from one-hundred and eighty-two trenches across thirty-three land parcels.

Preservation of plant remains in these samples is by carbonisation and waterlogging. Charred plant macrofossils were present in one-hundred and forty-six samples, with the highest density being recovered from fills (166272) of ditch [166269] in P/02.5, (148087) of structure [148085], (148071) of ditch [14807] and (148076) of ditch [14807] in P/152.1, and (143227) of pit [143226] in P/159.2. Layers (158258) and (159306), P/14.3, also contained an abundance of waterlogged plant remains. Charcoal was common, with a small number of contexts in P/02.5, P/23.1, P113.2, P/118.4, P118.7 and P153.2 producing larger assemblages of material. Roots and untransformed seeds, were observed in the majority of the assessed samples. Due to the lack of evidence for preservation by waterlogging in any of the sampled contexts outside of P/14.3 these specimens are presumed to be recent contaminants of the archaeological assemblage.

Results of the assessment are presented in Tables 1.1 – 1.33 (Archaeobotanical and malacological results).

Area	No. Trenches	Total volume of soil processed (litres)	Samples assessed	Preservation potential	Remains with the greatest potential for recovery based on assessment data
P/01	1	40	1	Poor	Charcoal
P/02.1	3	300	10	Moderate	Charcoal, charred plant remains, mollusc shell
P/02.2	2	18	5	Poor	Charcoal
P/02.5	3	81	3	High	Charred plant remains (very high), charcoal
P/12	3	83	3	Moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal
P/14.1	3	94	9	Poor	Charcoal
P/14.3	4	168	4	Moderate to high	Waterlogged plant remains (high), charcoal, charred cereals, molluscs (moderate)
P/23.1	1	54	2	High	Charred plant remains, charcoal
P/23.2	9	296	27	Moderate to high	Shell-rich tufa deposits (high), charred plant remains (moderate)
P/51	11	738	23	Moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/57.3	5	210	6	Moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/57.5	2	33	4	Poor to moderate	Charcoal, charred plant remains
P/88	7	168	9	Poor to moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/110	3	179	4	Moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/112	8	155	8	Poor	Charred plant remains, charcoal
P/113.2	17	593	22	Moderate to high	Charcoal (high), charred plant remains, mollusc shell (moderate)
P/118.1	2	61	3	Poor to moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/118.2	1	36	1	Poor	Charred plant remains, charcoal
P/118.3	17	161	5	Moderate	Charred plant remains
P/118.4	2	644	23	Moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/118.5	7	302	11	Moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal
P/118.6	3	204	8	Poor	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/118.7	6	172	7	Moderate	Wood charcoal, charred plant remains
P/120.1	1	32	1	Poor	Charred plant remains, wood charcoal
P/145.1	1	27	1	Poor	Charred plant remains, wood charcoal
P/152.1	9	330	18	High	Charred plant remains
P/152.2	8	465	17	Poor to moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/152.3	10	240	12	Poor to moderate	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/152.4	1	72	2	Poor	Charcoal
P/153	3	52	5	Poor	Charcoal
P/159.1	9	370	14	Poor	Charred plant remains, charcoal, mollusc shell
P/159.2	19	659	35	Moderate to high	Charred plant remains, charcoal

P/159.3	1	20	1	Poor	Charred plant remains, charcoal
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Table 1. Summary of environmental potential by land parcel

Results by Land Parcel

Land Parcel 01

One sample was taken from P/01: from the fill of a pit, [172192]. Wood charcoal fragments were noted at a moderate density in this sample, including several pieces of a suitable size for species identification. Charred plant remains were otherwise absent. The flot contained an abundance of unburnt root material, which provides evidence for disturbance to the sampled context.

Land Parcel 02.1

Ten samples were assessed from P/02.1, from the fills of four pits, [167104], [166167], [166169] and [168149], three ditches, [166161], [166163] and [166165], a terminus, [166159] and a land drain, [168141]. Charred cereals were present in six samples. Grains consisted of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum/durum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Indeterminate specimens, which were noticeably distorted and 'clinkered' in appearance, were common. Poor preservation is most probably the result of prolonged or high temperature charring. Chaff was absent from these samples.

Carbonised pulses (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) in fill (166162) of ditch [166161] may be the remains of cultivated plants which have been grown for food or animal fodder. Weeds were rare, with less than thirty specimens recovered in total, including a small quantity of dock (*Rumex* spp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* spp.). Seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) provide evidence for the cultivation of heavy clay soils.

Charcoal was recorded throughout, with the highest density of material found in fill (167105) of pit [167104]. Five samples produced fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Nine of the assessed samples contained terrestrial mollusc shell, with fill (168142) of land drain [168141] producing the largest quantity of specimens. The assemblage was composed predominantly of woodland/shade-loving species, including *Carychium tridentatum* and *Discus rotundatus*. Occasional shells of open-country molluscs, such as *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Vallonia excentrica*, were also recorded. Black tarry concretions were frequent in these samples, and probably derive from the combustion of cereals and other plant material at very high temperatures. Roots and modern seeds were encountered throughout.

Land Parcel 02.2

Five samples were assessed from P/02.2, from the fills of four postholes, [167112], [167114], [167118] and [167120], and a terminus, [167110]. These samples contained only occasional fragments of wood charcoal, too small to be suitable for radiocarbon dating, and frequent modern roots.

Land Parcel 02.5

Three samples were taken from P/02.5, from the fills of two ditches, [166269] and [166246], and pit [167135]. Fill (166272) of ditch [166269] produced a rich deposit of charred plant remains, dominated by fruits and seeds of beet (*Beta vulgaris*), as well as grains and chaff of oat (*Avena* sp.). Grains of bread wheat and barley were also identified. Intact oat florets were present in this sample and confirm the presence of common oat (*Avena sativa*). Whilst it is difficult to distinguish between cultivated (*Beta vulgaris* subsp. *vulgaris*) and wild beet (*Beta vulgaris* subsp. *maritima*) from the seeds alone, it is likely that these specimens represent the former. Wild beet is unlikely to have occurred naturally in the vicinity of the site as its ecological distribution is usually in coastal areas. Cultivation of beet was introduced into Britain during the Roman period (van der Veen, Livarda and Hill 2008, 32) and it may have been grown locally as a garden vegetable. This sample also contained an abundance of arable and ruderal weeds, including wild grasses (Poaceae), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* spp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), stinking chamomile, poppy (*Papaver*

sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), and bedstraw (*Galium* spp.). These are likely to be present as contaminants of the cereal crop. Several seeds of the archaeophyte corn marigold (*Glebeonis segetum*) were recovered, a species probably introduced into Britain during the Iron Age (Preston, Pearman and Hall, 2004).

Cereals and weeds were largely absent from the fills of ditch [166246] and pit [167135]. Wood charcoal was, however, present throughout, with ditch [166246] containing a particularly large assemblage of fully and partially charred fragments. All of the assessed samples contained specimens which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Snail shells were rare, with only a small number of terrestrial gastropod shells (*Vallonia excentrica*, Zonitidae, *Trochulus* sp.) recovered from ditches [166246] and [166269]. Other remains found in these samples included coal, unburnt insects, which are thought to be intrusive, and roots.

Land Parcel 12

Three samples were taken from P/12, from the fills of two ditches, [164286] and [163281] and a pit, [173087]. Features [163281] and [173087] contained cereal remains, including grains of barley, bread wheat, rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat. Several carbonised pulses were also present and may be the remains of cultivated plants. Weeds were rare, with infrequent seeds of common corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), daisy (Apiaceae) and bedstraw noted in this assemblage. Sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*) is indicative of cultivation on sandy soils. Wood charcoal was encountered throughout, including a number of fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating in fills (164287) of ditch [164286] and (173088) of pit [173087]. Occasional mollusc shells, of the shade-loving taxa *Discus rotundatus* and *Carychium tridentatum*, were identified, in addition to juveniles of the freshwater genus Planorbidae.

Land Parcel 14.1

Nine samples were assessed from contexts in P/14.1, six from spits of an unurned cremation burial, [157123], and three from the fills of pits, [157102], [157111], and [157113]. The cremation samples produced small amounts of wood charcoal, which is likely to represent residual debris from the funeral pyre. One sample contained a small number of fragments >4mm, which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Pits [157111] and [157113] also produced identifiable specimens. Roots were common, often constituting over 70% of the flots volume.

Land Parcel 14.3

Four samples were assessed from P/14.3, from two ditches, [160248] and [158249], and two organic-rich layers, (158258) and (159306). A diverse assemblage of untransformed seeds was recovered from the sampled layers. Wetland taxa were predominant in these contexts, including club rush (*Bolboschoenus maritimus*), branched bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subsp. *batrachium*), marshwort (*Apium* sp.), gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), bogbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and sedge (*Carex* spp.). The presence of semi-or true aquatic plants such as water plantain (*Alisma* sp.), green algae (*Chara* sp.), water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum* sp.), pondweed (*Potamogeton* spp.) and rigid hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*), provides evidence that these deposits formed in water. Occasional ruderal and grassland plants were also identified, including goosefoot and thistle (*Cirsium* sp.), along with shrub/woodland taxa (*Rubus* spp., *Sambucus* sp.). Of particular interest are statoblasts of the bryozoa *Cristatella mucedo* in layer (158258), which indicate that this deposit is likely to have been completely submerged in water for extended periods. The presence of these remains provides compelling evidence that plant material was preserved by waterlogging of these deposits.

Charred grains of bread wheat and seeds of pea (*Pisum sativum*) and bedstraw were present in layer (158258) and ditch [160248]. The latter also contained a small assemblage of terrestrial molluscs, predominantly composed of shells of *Discus rotundatus* and *Vallonia excentrica*, both shade-loving taxa. Other remains

recovered from these samples included fragmented wood charcoal, small mammal/amphibian bone, and modern seeds and roots.

Land Parcel 23.1

Two bulk samples were assessed from P23.1, from fills (155241) and (155242) of pit [155240]. A large quantity of wood charcoal was recovered from both samples, including at least fifty fragments of a suitable size for species identification. Grains of barley, spelt wheat and bread wheat were also recorded, with bread wheat being the most frequent. Apart from a small quantity of wild grasses (*Poa/Phleum* sp.) in context (155242) chaff and weeds were absent. A predominance of clean grains could be an indication that specimens may have become accidentally charred during preparation. Uncharred wild taxa were identified, however, due to the lack of clear evidence for waterlogging in this context these specimens are interpreted to be modern intrusions. Roots were common, making up around 60% of the flot volume.

Land Parcel 23.2

A total of twenty-seven samples were assessed from P/23.2. Nineteen of these samples were taken from deposits characterised as 'geological subsoil'; (148277), (148278), (148280), (148281), (148283), (148286), (148287), (148288), (148289), (148290), (148291), (148293), (148297), (148298), (148301), (148302), (148303) and (148305). The composition of these samples was relatively uniform, containing large quantities of terrestrial and freshwater mollusc shell and few other remains. Charred plant material was poorly preserved, with only a single grain of bread wheat recovered. Charcoal was similarly rare and none of the assessed samples contained fragments of a suitable size for identification. Shade-loving taxa, including *Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Acicula fusca*, *Acanthinula aculeata*, *Euconulus fulvus*, *Vitrea crystallina* and Zonitidae, were dominant throughout the mollusc assemblage, with open-country snails, such as *Vallonia excentrica*, occurring comparatively infrequently. Several samples contained shells of the aquatic snail *Anisus* sp. and the freshwater/slum species *Lymnaea truncatula*, *Pisidium*, and *Aplexa hypnorum*. Broadly this assemblage represents an environment of open woodland, which may have experienced episodic flooding. Tufa deposits, which often contain well preserved faunal remains, were observed in some of these samples. Where possible, selected subsamples have been retained, to allow for further investigation of these contexts at the next stage of reporting.

Eight additional features were sampled in this land parcel: two ditches, [147187], and [147206], two pits, [147192] and [150240], a post-pipe, [149293], a furrow, [147178], and a suspected cremation, [147183]. Aside from a small quantity of charred hazelnut shell and a single fruit stone (*Prunus* sp.) charred plant remains were not recovered from these samples. All of the assessed samples contained wood charcoal, though only pits [147192] and [150240] produced fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Molluscs were present in several samples, but the diversity and abundance of this assemblage were both low.

Land Parcel 51

Twenty-three samples were taken from contexts in land parcel P/51, from the fills of thirteen ditches, [166416], [166418], [168282], [168288], [168292], [169519], [169523], [172204], [172208], [172213], [177004], [177006] and [177016], four anthropogenic layers, (177020), (169510), (169529) and (16827), a posthole, [169505], a treebole, [166420], and an unclassified feature, [167184]. Cereal grains were present at low densities in fourteen samples. Barley, bread wheat and oat grains were recovered, along with a small amount of spelt processing waste from feature [167184] in the form of glume bases and fragmented spikelets. A single oat awn was also identified in layer (177020).

Several pieces of hazelnut shell were noted in ditch [168282] and may provide evidence for the consumption of gathered wild resources. Seeds were of common arable weeds, including stinking chamomile, goosefoot, grasses, buttercups (*Ranunculus acris/bulbosus/repens*), docks, and scentless mayweed. Wood charcoal was

reported in all but one of the assessed samples. This assemblage was poorly preserved and remains are largely considered to be residual.

Nine samples contained specimens which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Terrestrial mollusc shells were scarce, and the range of species limited. Shells were predominantly of *Cecilioides acicula*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus* and *Vallonia excentrica*. Ditch [166416] also contained an abundance of the freshwater species *Anisus* sp. Modern roots made up between 10% and 95% of the overall flots volume and are likely to be evidence for bioturbation.

Land Parcel 57.3

Six samples were assessed from P/57.3, from the fills of three ditches, [168197], [167157] and [169463], and two pits, [170236] and [169459]. These samples produced a minimal assemblage of carbonised cereals and weeds, including grains of barley, spelt (*Triticum spelta*), bread wheat and oat, and seeds of wild grasses, scentless mayweed, black bindweed and vetch (*Vicia* spp.). Charcoal was present in five samples, with only the fills of pit [169459] and ditch [169463] producing any sizeable fragments.

Terrestrial mollusc shells were frequent. Woodland/shade-loving taxa (*Clausilia bidentata*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Ena montana*, *Vitrea crystallina*) and open-country species (*Vallonia excentrica*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea*) were predominant. Catholic snails (*Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Cepaea hortensis/nemoralis*) and marsh/slum species (*Lymnaea truncatula*) were occasionally noted. Other remains recovered from these samples included roots, modern seeds, and fungal sclerotia.

Land Parcel 57.5

Four samples were assessed from P/57.5, from the fills of postholes [155251], [155253] and [155266], and pit [154410]. Apart from a single fruit stone (*Prunus* sp.) and several fragments of hazelnut shell, charred plant remains were absent in these samples. Charcoal was poorly preserved, and few larger specimens were recovered. Fragments which may be suitable for dating purposes were present in three samples. Shells of *Carychium tridentatum*, a species which thrives in leaf litter, were abundant in posthole [155253].

Land Parcel 88

Nine samples were taken from P/88, from the fills of three pits, [150183], [150175] and [148201], three ditches, [149199], [148197] and [149193], a posthole, [149197], and a 'geological' layer, (148212). Charred cereals were present in pit [150183] and ditch [149199]. Spelt wheat grains were recorded, in addition to several grains which were too damaged to be identified. Chaff was absent, which could be of significance were it not for the small size of the cereal assemblage. Infrequent weeds were noted in the fill of ditch [148197], which contained seeds of petty spurge (*Euphorbia peplus*), wild grasses, and dock. Charcoal was observed in all of the assessed samples, with five producing specimens which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Terrestrial mollusc shells were concentrated in layer (148212) and ditch [148197]. The principal taxa were *Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Vertigo pygmaea* and *Vitrea crystallina*, which are suggestive of open, wooded habitats. Roots, fungal sclerotia, untransformed seeds and modern insect remains were relatively common and may represent post-depositional disturbance to these contexts.

Land Parcel 110

Four samples were assessed from contexts in P/110, from features [158050], [158067], [160017] and [158063]. Charred cereals were reported in all of the assessed samples. Crops present were spelt, barley, bread wheat and oat. Many of the recovered grains were broken and severely abraded, which rendered identification to species difficult. Due to the lack of diagnostic elements, it is not possible to say whether the oats are of the wild or cultivated varieties. Chaff, in the form of hulled wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) glume bases, was

recovered from fill (158066) of ditch [158063]. This material probably represents cereal processing waste which has been burnt as fuel.

Other possible food remains included fragments of charred hazelnut shell and carbonised legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). The weed assemblage was dominated by seeds of brome (*Bromus* spp.) and other wild grasses, which are likely to have been brought onto site with the cereal crop. Charcoal was identified throughout, with all apart from feature [158067] producing specimens which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating,

The mollusc assemblage contained shells of open-country (*Vallonia excentrica/costata*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea*) and shade-loving (*Carychium tridentatum*, *Discus rotundatus*, *Acanthinula aculeata*, *Punctum pygmaeum*) molluscs. A small number of marsh (*Lymnaea truncatula*) and freshwater aquatic (*Anisus* sp.) snails were also present. Black tarry concretions were common and are evidence for the combustion of organic remains at high temperatures

Land Parcel 112

Eight samples were assessed from P/112, from the fills of four pits, [170132], [170134], [167074] and [166118], a ditch, [167060], a treebole, [168122] and an unclassified feature, [170130]. Only the sample from pit [167074] contained any charred plant remains, producing occasional grains of bread wheat. Ditch [167081] additionally produced several fragments of nutshell (*Corylus avellana*).

Charcoal was present in each of the flots, however, only pits [170134], [167074] and [166118] contained any fragments >4 mm. Molluscs were scarce, with infrequent shells of *Vallonia excentrica* and the subterranean mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* identified in four samples. These shells are all in excellent condition and are thought to be non-contemporary with the archaeological assemblage. Roots, modern seeds, and modern plant remains were common and are likely to be evidence for bioturbation.

Land Parcel 113.2

Twenty-two samples were assessed from P/113.2. Samples were taken from the fills of ten pits, [167048], [167050], [168011], [168022], [168028], [168070], [168098], [170092], and [170108], seven ditches, [157030], [160051], [167054], [168065], [168100], [168105] and [170102], a furrow, [174001], a linear, [157030], a posthole, [170106], and a suspected cremation, [166008]. Ten samples produced carbonised plant material. The cereal assemblage contained grains of emmer (*Triticum dicocum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and bread wheat. Fill (174002) of furrow [174001] additionally yielded several emmer glume bases which may constitute cereal processing waste. Occasional rounded pulses were also noted.

Weeds were comparatively rare and are likely to be present as contaminants of the cereal crop. Bedstraw, grasses, knotweed (*Polygonum* spp.), dock and nettle (*Utrica dioica*) were identified. Fill (170103) of ditch [170102] is of particular interest, as it contains the charred remains of woody scrub and hedgerow vegetation, including seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and probable rose (*Rosa* spp.). This could be evidence that such material was being used as a fuel source on site.

Charcoal was common, present in all of the assessed samples. The greatest quantity of material was found in fills (170110) of pit [170108], (170095) of pit [170094] and (170103) of ditch [170102], which each produced enough identifiable charcoal to warrant further study. Ten additional samples contained fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Molluscs extracted from these deposits included open country snails, namely *Vallonia excentrica*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Truncatellina cylindrica* and *Pupilla muscorum*, and shade-tolerant taxa (*Discus rotundatus*, *acanthinula aculeata*, *Zonitidae*, *Carychium tridentatum*). Freshwater snails were less frequent, only identified in the sample from linear [157030]. Shells of the non-native subterranean mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* were

common and are likely to be an indication of burrowing activity. Modern roots and intrusive seeds were observed in twenty-one samples, often constituting between 80 and 95% of the overall flot volume. Clinker and coal, present in five samples, could be associated with industrial activities being undertaken in the vicinity.

Land Parcel 118.1

Three samples were taken from P/118.1, from the fills of a posthole, [164200], a pit, [164198], and a subsoil layer, (165355). Preservation of plant remains was relatively poor in these samples. Charred cereals were present in one sample, taken from fill (164199) of pit [164198]. Bread wheat and oat grains were recorded, along with several caryopses which were too damaged to be identified. This sample also produced a small assemblage of carbonised weeds, including seeds of wild grasses (Poaceae) and legumes (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum*), which may be the remains of cultivated plants. Hazelnut shell was also present, providing evidence in favour of the consumption of gathered foods.

Charcoal was reported in the samples from posthole [164200] and pit [164198], with each producing a small number of specimens which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating, Terrestrial mollusc shells were found in abundance in layer (165335). This sample contained predominantly woodland and shade-loving taxa, such as *Carychium tridentatum*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, and *Vitrea crystallina*, with occasional open-country (*Vallonia excentrica*) species also observed. Roots and modern seeds were encountered throughout.

Land Parcel 118.2

One sample was assessed from P/118.2, from fill (178117) of pit [178116]. This sample contained infrequent grains of barley and spelt, in addition to spelt glumes and indeterminate chaff fragments. Weeds were of common arable taxa, notably docks, cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.) and wild grasses. Stinking chamomile represents cultivation on heavy clay soils, with common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) indicative of waterlogged ground. This assemblage is interpreted to represent a secondary scatter of occupational refuse, including cereal processing waste.

Charcoal was infrequently recorded, and none of the recovered fragments are suitable for radiocarbon dating. The small mollusc assemblage contained shells of *Candidula intersecta.*, *Trochulus* spp. and *Vallonia excentrica*. 95% of the overall flot volume consisted of unburnt roots, which signify disturbance to this context.

Land Parcel 118.3

A total of five samples were assessed from P/118.3: <15414> (fill 154352 of ditch [154351]), <15211> (fill 152361 of ditch [152360]), <15503> (fill 155233 of ditch [155232]), <15412> (fill 154273 of ditch [154272]), and <17112> (fill 171113 of pit [171112]). Charred cereals were present in three samples, with the largest density of remains recovered from pit [171112]. Grains of barley, hulled wheats, and bread wheat were identified. Several of the barley grains were asymmetric in form, indicating the presence of six-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *hexasticum*).

Chaff, including spelt glume bases, was found in ditches [152360] and [154351] and may constitute the waste from cereal processing. The small seed assemblage was composed of arable and grassland weeds, including grasses, docks and bedstraw. Seeds of stinking chamomile provide evidence for the cultivation of cereals on clay-rich soils. Wood charcoal was common throughout, however, only ditch [152360] and pit [171112] produced any fragments >4mm. Other remains recovered from these samples included coal, burnt bone fragments <3mm, modern seeds and fungal sclerotia.

Land Parcel 118.4

Twenty-three samples were assessed from P/118.4. Samples were taken from the fills of seven pits [154080], [163137], [164090], [165265], [165290], [163154] and [163017], five ditches, [154047], [15406], [154049], [154072]

and [155015], two postholes, [152115] and [153066], a burial cut, [164022], and four unclassified features, [162228], [165319], [154063] and [162062]. Five of the assessed samples contained charred cereals. Grains of hulled wheats, barley, bread wheat and oat were recorded, with hulled wheats, notably spelt, being the most frequent.

An abundance of chaff, including emmer and spelt glume bases and oat awns, was found in fill (164023) of cut [164022], and probably constitutes the waste from the processing of wheat crops. This sample also produced a moderate number of seeds, of arable weeds such as flax (*Linum* sp.), wild grasses, stinking chamomile, docks and scentless mayweed, further indicating the disposal of crop processing waste.

Two samples contained small quantities of charred hazelnut shell. Wood charcoal was well preserved, reported in all of the assessed samples. The largest abundance was recovered from pits [145080] and pits [163154], which each produced at least fifty identifiable specimens.

Terrestrial mollusc shells were found in abundance in ditch [154072], with a mix of catholic (*Cochlicopa lubrica*, *Cepaea* sp.), open-country (*Vallonia excentrica*, *Truncatellina cylindrica*, *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vertigo pygmaea*) and shade-loving species (Zonitidae) observed. Otherwise, the mollusc assemblage was dominated by shells of *Cecilioides acicula*, which are likely to be intrusive. Modern roots were common in the flots and may be evidence for disturbance.

Land Parcel 118.5

Eleven samples were assessed from deposits excavated in P/118.5, from the fills of seven ditches, [152347], [152350], [172090], [171114], [153238], [153233] and [154339] and three pits, [154309], [153246] and [152355]. Preservation of charred plant remains varies in these samples. Cereals and weeds were present throughout, however none apart from fill (152359) of pit [152355] produced more than a moderate number of specimens. Cereals were, in order of dominance, hulled wheats, bread wheat, barley and oat. Very little chaff was found, which may be the result of hostile charring conditions. Hulled wheat glume bases were identified in four samples, several of which were of spelt. The condition of these remains was very poor, which may be the result of prolonged or high temperature charring.

Other potential food remains included fragments of hazelnut shell, found in two samples, and a small quantity of legumes in three samples. The wild plant assemblage was composed predominantly of species associated with arable ground and grassland. These are likely to be present as weeds of the cereal crop or could be the remnants of plants used on site as kindling or fuel. Seeds of wild grasses (Poaceae) were the most frequent, notably bromes. Other crop weeds included dock, black bindweed, knapweed (*Centaurea* sp.) and medick/clover (*Medicago/Trifolium*). Of note in this assemblage were seeds of stinking chamomile and sedge, which may provide diagnostic ecological information on cultivation conditions. Several fragmented tubers of onion couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) were also observed.

Charcoal fragments were observed throughout. Fragmentation with this assemblage were significant, with specimens >4mm comparatively rare. Eight samples produced material which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. All of the assessed samples contained roots, subterranean snails, untransformed seeds and/or modern insect remains, which are likely to represent bioturbation.

Land Parcel 118.6

Eight samples were assessed from features in P/118.6, from the fills of six pits, [155190], [152301], [152303], [152318], [155190] and [153208], and two ditches, [152305] and [152310]. Cereals were recovered from five samples. Barley and bread wheat grains were recorded, along with occasional broken specimens which could not be identified. Chaff was absent. Weeds were limited to a small quantity of vetch and wild grasses, found in fill (152311) of ditch [152310].

All of the samples contained wood charcoal, however, only four produced fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Black tarry concretions were common and are evidence for the combustion of organic remains at high temperatures. The mollusc assemblage was un-diverse, composed predominantly of shells of the subterranean snail *Cecilioides acicula*. Roots and modern plant material were encountered throughout.

Land Parcel 118.7

Of the seven samples taken from P/118.7, three produced charred plant remains. The cereal assemblage contained grains of barley, bread wheat and oat. Weeds were rare. Grasses, corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.) were identified, in addition to rounded pulses and infrequent hazelnut shell. The relative scarcity of weeds and chaff in these samples could indicate the presence of late-stage cereal processing waste, or perhaps grains which have been accidentally charred during preparation.

All of the samples contained wood charcoal, with fills (152193 and (152227)) of pits [152190] and [152226], respectively, both producing enough identifiable charcoal to warrant further investigation. Molluscs were present in three samples, with open-country (*Vallonia excentrica*, *Vertigo pygmaea*), catholic (*Cochlicopa lubrica*), shade-tolerant (*Discus rotundatus*) and marsh/slum (*Lymnaea truncatula*) species identified.

Land Parcel 120.1

One sample was assessed from the fill of a pit, [162368], in area P/120.1. This sample produced a minimal flot, containing only a small quantity of charred bread wheat grains and infrequent wood charcoal, some of which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Several shells of *Carychium tridentatum* were also noted, in addition to roots and modern plant remains.

Land Parcel 145.1

One sample was assessed from land parcel P/145.1 from the fill of pit [160260]. This sample contained a small assemblage of charred cereals, including grains of barley and wheat. Chaff and carbonised weeds were not recovered. Charcoal was present in the flot, including several specimens which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Roots, burrowing molluscs, modern plant material and modern seeds were common, and are likely to represent bioturbation.

Land Parcel 152.1

Of the eighteen samples taken from P/152.1, eleven produced charred plant remains. Crops present were, in order of dominance, spelt wheat, bread wheat, barley and oat. Barley and oat were present in very small quantities and may be residual in these contexts or be present as contaminants of the wheat crop.

The material recovered from fills (148071) of ditch [148070], (148087) of structure [148085] and (148076) of feature [148074] is of particular interest. These deposits produced large quantities of spelt grain and glume bases. A substantial proportion of the recovered caryopses showed signs of germination. This included the presence of intact coleoptiles, a visible groove on the dorsal surface of the grain created by the emerging sprout and collapsed/damaged embryo ends where a proportion of the grain has been denuded by the sprouting embryo. This material is likely to represent malting waste. Structure [148085] has been proposed as a collapsed corn dryer, suggesting that this assemblage could contain cereals which were charred accidentally during the drying process, or waste created during the malting process which has been used as fuel. Fragmented and laterally compressed grains may represent 'grist'; the waste created during the pre-fermentation stage of beer-brewing. Detached coleoptiles were relatively rare. This may be the result of differential preservation caused by high combustion temperatures, but could also reflect a stage of crop cleaning after the grain has dried and prior to fermentation (Helm and Carruthers, 2011). Dried grains were

often rubbed or crushed to remove the glume bases and sprouts (Lodwick and Brindle 2017, 62) so as not to 'taint' the beer with tannins.

Weeds were scarce and are likely to be present as contaminants of the cereal crop. Seeds were predominantly of arable and grassland weeds, including eyebright/bartsia (*Euphrasia/Odontites* sp.), small-seeded legumes, buttercups, dock and knotweed. Stinking chamomile is typical of heavy soils, with wetland species such as rush (*Juncus* sp.) perhaps reflecting the cultivation of waterlogged ground. The relative scarcity of weeds suggests that this assemblage represents the waste from the final stages of cereal cleaning.

All of the assessed samples contained wood charcoal, however only seven produced fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating. Molluscs were scarce, with open-country (*Vallonia excentrica*), shade-tolerant (*Discus rotundatus*) and freshwater/marsh (*Lymnaea* sp.) species identified. Black tarry concretions in the flots probably derive from the combustion of cereals and other plant material at very high temperatures. All of the assessed samples contained roots, untransformed seeds and modern insect remains.

Land Parcel 152.2

Seventeen samples were assessed from P/152.2, from the fills of seven pits, [144003], [144009], [144023], [145027], [145029], [145031] and [145033], six ditches, [144214], [144017], [144019], [144028], [145025] and [145041], a beam slot, [144040], a treebole, [144044] and a rooting feature, [143121]. Twelve samples contained charred cereals, including grains of barley and bread wheat. The condition of these remains was poor, with all of the grains noticeably clinkered and pitted, probably as a result of being burnt at high temperatures. Chaff was absent.

In addition to cereal crops, several samples contained carbonised pulses. These may be the remains of cultivated plants which have been grown for food or fodder. Fragments of hazelnut shell could provide evidence for the exploitation of wild food resources. Seeds were present in seven samples and were predominantly of arable and grassland weeds (dock, scentless mayweed, grasses, small-seeded legumes).

Charcoal was recorded in all but two samples, with the greatest abundance found in fill (143122) of feature [143121]. Nine additional samples contained fragments which may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The mollusc assemblage was composed largely of open-country and shade-loving taxa, with a small marshland/freshwater component. As with samples from the other land parcels, roots and other modern contaminants were frequently identified in these samples. Fill (144045) of feature [144044] contained a large quantity of slag and clinker/coke, which may be associated with industrial activities being undertaken in the vicinity.

Land Parcel 152.3

Twelve samples were assessed from P/152.3, from the fills of four ditches, [144059], [1421063], [143130] and [144064], four pits, [143153], [143156], [143160], and [144046], and four postholes, [144084], [144052], [143165] and [143167]. Poorly preserved cereal grains, including several grains of spelt wheat, were noted in ditches [143130] and [141063] and posthole [143167]. Four samples contained weeds, including seeds of bedstraw, scentless mayweed, goosefoot and ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). Pit [143153] and posthole [144084] produced hazelnut shell, which could be evidence for the consumption of gathered wild resources in this land block.

Whilst charcoal was present throughout the assemblage, fragments of a suitable size for identification were comparatively rare. Only pit [143153] contained enough identifiable charcoal to warrant further study. Molluscs were concentrated in fill (144065) of ditch [144064], which produced a moderate quantity of shade-loving taxa, and infrequent open-country snails. Roots were ubiquitous, comprising between 85 and 95% of the flot volume, suggesting the likelihood of post-depositional disturbance to these contexts.

Land Parcel 152.4

Two samples were assessed from P/152.4, from the fills of a pit, [13512], and a possible pond, [135125]. Carbonised plant remains were not recovered from these samples. Charcoal was poorly preserved, and only one sample, from the fill of pit [135120], contained fragments which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating. The flots were principally composed of modern root remains, which constituted upwards of 70% of the overall flot volume.

Land Parcel 153

Five samples were assessed from P/153, from the fills of two pits, [150163] and [147094], and two postholes, [150142] and [150144]. Except for a single charred tuber fragment in fill (147095) of pit [147094], charred plant remains were not present. Charcoal was, again, rare, and only one sample contained fragments which would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Land Parcel 159.1

Of the fourteen samples assessed from P/159.1, only four produced charred plant remains. The cereal assemblage contained grains of bread wheat, emmer/spelt wheat and barley. A number of the extracted grains were clinkered and pitted, probably a result of being burnt at high temperatures. Apart from a small quantity of goosefoot and wild grasses in feature [145180], chaff and weeds were not present. Charcoal was reported in thirteen of the assessed samples, with six producing specimens of identifiable size.

Molluscs were identified in eight samples. Shade-tolerant species (*Carychium tridentatum*, *Clausilia bidentata*, *Vitrea crystallina*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Discus rotundatus*) were dominant, with open-country taxa (*Vallonia excentrica*, *Vertigo pygmaea*, *Pupilla muscorum*) making up a relatively minor component of the assemblage. Fill (145174) of pit [145165], contained evidence for waterlogging in the form of a large concentration of aquatic molluscs (*Anisus vortex/leucostoma*), oospores of green algae (*Chara* sp.), and ostracods. These are indicators of standing water within this feature. All of the assessed samples contained roots and modern plant material.

Land Parcel 159.2

Thirty-five samples were assessed from features in P/159.2, from the fills of seventeen ditches, ten pits, two postholes and a linear. Charred cereals were recorded in seventeen samples, with the greatest abundance recovered from fill (143227) of pit [143226]. Grain taxa present were, in order of frequency, bread wheat, spelt, barley and oat. It was not possible to determine if the oats were of the wild or cultivated varieties due to the lack of floret bases. Chaff, predominantly wheat glume bases and spikelet fragments, was found in ditch [143255], ditch [143241] and linear [171124], and may constitute the waste from cereal processing. Ditch [171128] also produced occasional whole spikelets of spelt. This could suggest that wheat was being stored on site as partially processed ears. Occasional grass stems in ditch [171128] may represent straw which could have been used as fuel or tinder.

Wild seeds were predominantly of arable/grassland weeds, including eyebright/bartsia, wild grasses, poppy (*Papaver* sp.), knotweed, scentless mayweed and dock. Stinking chamomile provides further evidence for the cultivation of heavy soils, with spike-rush and sedge representing wet ground. Seeds of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) and pulses may be the remains of economic plants. Very little wood charcoal was present in these samples. Material of a suitable size for radiocarbon dating was present in sixteen samples, with none producing more than fifteen identifiable pieces.

The mollusc assemblage was small and un-diverse, composed largely of intrusive specimens. Modern roots, insects, and plant tissues were relatively common and may be indicative of stratigraphic movement within the soil profile.

Land Parcel 159.3

One bulk sample was taken from P/159.3, from the fill of feature [144238]. Poorly preserved cereals were noted in this sample, including several grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Charcoal was rare, and none of the recovered fragments are suitable for radiocarbon dating. Roots and modern seeds were noted in the flot, in addition to well-preserved bones of small mammals/amphibians, the condition of which would suggest are modern.

Summary and statement of potential

Assessment of environmental samples from across the scheme demonstrates that there are productive land parcels in regard to charred or waterlogged plant remains. Plant remains, including cereals and weeds, were recovered from contexts in twenty-eight land parcels: P/02.1, P/02.5, P/12, P/14.3, P/23.1, P/23.2, P/51, P/57.3, P/57.5, P/88, P/110, P/112, P/113.2, P/118.1, P/118.2, P/118.3, P/118.4, P/118.5, P/118.6, P/118.7, P/120.1, P/145.1, P/152.1, P/152.2, P/152.3, P.159.1, P/159.2 and P/159.3. This provides clear indication that there is potential from across the scheme for the retrieval of environmental evidence. The deposits with the richest archaeobotanical evidence were confined to five key land parcels: P/02.5, P/114.3, P/118.4, P/152.1 and P/159.2. These produced environmental assemblages of a sufficient abundance and diversity to recommend further quantification.

Fill (166272) of ditch [166269], P/02.5, produced an abundance of charred plant remains, including cultivated oats (*Avena sativa*) and beet (*Beta vulgaris*). This deposit could constitute agricultural and horticultural waste and provides evidence to support the handling and processing of crops, including oats, barley and bread wheat, and root vegetables, in some parts of the site. Malting and cereal processing activities are also indicated by the frequency of germinated grains, chaff and detached sprouts of spelt in samples from P/152.1, activities perhaps related to the nearby corn drier. Moderate quantities of grain, chaff, and arable weeds in samples from P/118.4 and P/159.2 is likely to represent small-scale crop processing and other domestic activities. Seeds of stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotuala*) were common in these deposits and are an indicator for the cultivation of cereals on clay-rich soils. The recovery of rounded pulses from the fills of several features provides possible evidence that legumes were being grown for food or fodder, and fragments of hazelnut shell represent the exploitation of wild resources to some degree.

The low abundance of material in the majority of the examined contexts suggests that these assemblages represent secondary scatters of waste from domestic hearths or fires, incidentally incorporated into the sampled features. The occurrence of hostile charring conditions may have contributed to the poor survival of cereal remains in particular. Many of the grains recovered from these samples were too damaged to be identified, and fragments of tarry and vitrified material, which are likely to be the remains of thermally destroyed organic matter, were common. Experimental studies on the survival rates of cereals during charring (Boardman and Jones, 1990; Hubbard and Azm, 1990) indicates that cereal grains and chaff can survive poorly when burnt at higher temperatures. Poor recovery of material could also be related to the clay-rich nature of the soils in these land parcels. Charred plant remains are fragile, by virtue of the process in which they are created, and the expansion and contraction of the surrounding soils may have caused the destruction of such remains. It should also be noted that the effort required to process heavy-clay soils using standard floatation techniques could inadvertently contributed to damage or loss of some material.

Samples taken from organic layers in P/14.3 have suggested the likelihood that well-preserved sequences of waterlogged remains may be present in this area. Deposits in P/23.2 have the potential to produce mollusc-rich tufa deposits, which are worthy of further investigation.

Scientific dating potential of the remains

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. One-hundred and eighty-six of the assessed samples contained carbonised plant remains suitable for AMS

(Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating. The most appropriate component for dating would be short-lived plant remains, such as charred cereal grains or large-seeded grasses. If charcoal is selected it is suggested that species be established prior to dating, in order to mitigate the potential of the 'old-wood' effect. Caution should be taken when selecting material; the abundance of roots and non-contemporary seeds recovered from these deposits suggests that there is a significant possibility that smaller botanical specimens may no longer be in-situ.

Recommendations for further environmental research

This assessment has indicated the potential for the recovery of charred and waterlogged plant remains, including cereals and wood charcoal, and molluscs from across the scheme with several land parcels having already produced informative assemblages. Should mitigation work be undertaken, the information produced here should be considered during the design of location specific sampling strategies. Mitigation sampling strategies should be question-driven and provide sufficient flexibility to account for the range of features encountered during trial trenching as well as any presently unknown features that may lay within scheme.

Historic England (2011) guidance should be followed in any future sampling. Industry-standard sample sizes of 40 litres is recommended to produce representative samples, though it should be noted that pre-Iron Age features were encountered during trial trenching, which may necessitate larger sample sizes. For molluscs and waterlogged plant remains, contiguous bulk samples should be taken every 10 cm in section to allow for a refined chronological resolution of these deposits. Monolith sampling should also be considered from organic layers for the recovery of pollen, diatoms, and other environmental proxies. Other techniques may be deemed appropriate during preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation as well as during fieldwork or post-excavation stages.

Recommendations for the existing assemblage are outlined below:

- Full analysis of the charcoal deposits from ditch [166246], P/02.5, pits [15408] and [163154], P/118.4, Pit [155240], P/23.1, ditch [170102] and pits [170094] and [170108], P/113.2, pits, [15219] and [153167], P/118.7, and pit [143153], P/153.2, is recommended to identify the species present and to provide information on fuel availability and local resource exploitation in these land parcels.
- Full analysis of the charred plant deposits from ditch [166269], P/02.5, feature [164044] (2 samples), P/118.4, structure [148085] and ditches [148070], [148074] and [148080], P/152.1 and ditch [171128] and pit [143226], P/159.2. These remains could provide information on the purpose of the sampled features, the nature and extent of arable and horticultural activity in these land parcels, and the exploitation of gathered wild resources by local populations.
- Full analysis of the waterlogged plant material from layers (158258) and (159306), P/14.3. This material is available only as dried flots, which may affect the results of this analysis. No sub-samples were retained and samples were not identified as being waterlogged during processing.
- Full analysis of existing material and processing of any remaining bulk samples from shell rich deposits in P/23.2. This covers contexts (148277), (148278), (148280), (148281), (148282), (148283), (148286), (148287), (148288), (148289), (148290), (148291), (148293), (148297), (148298), (148301), (148302), (148303), (148304) and (148305). Analysis of mollusc remains from other land parcels is not suggested at this stage as bulk samples lack chronological resolution, and there is the possibility of contiguous samples being obtained in future mitigation work.
- Phosphate analysis on spot samples obtained from context (164023), P/118.4. These samples were taken to identify the presence of decayed human remains.
- Monolith samples were taken from layers (148277), (148301), (148296) and (148288), P23.2, and feature [154063], P/118.4. These should be subject to a standard assessment to determine the presence of pollen, diatoms and other environmental proxies. Columns should be described using standard

sediment recording techniques and samples taken for bulk density analysis. Sub-samples should be taken at intervals of no more than 40 centimetres and assessed for the recovery of pollen, diatoms, and plant microfossils. Particle size analysis should also be undertaken where appropriate.

3.4. WATERLOGGED WOOD

Laura James

Introduction

This report has been compiled by Laura James on behalf of Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd (HA). It forms part of the archaeological evaluation works conducted by HA between May 2021 and October 2021 on the A12 to A120 widening scheme (ATTT21), Essex, for Costain Group plc on behalf of National Highways.

The aim of this report is to assess the preservation and character of the waterlogged wood assemblage and evaluate its significance and potential for enhancing archaeological interpretation. The report considers the wood assemblage in terms of woodworking technology, woodland reconstruction, decay analysis, species identification, dendrochronology and conservation and retention.

Two waterlogged wood specimens were recovered during trial trenching. Both were situated in a waterlogged deposit, which created the anaerobic conditions necessary for organic preservation. The context assigned to the Palaeochannel was deposit [148271] in Land Parcel P/23.1. The Small Finds numbers SF14603 and SF14604 were attributed to the specimens.

Methodology

Assessment and reporting were conducted in accordance with Historic England guidelines for the treatment of waterlogged wood (Brunning 2010) and Society of Museum Archaeologists recommendations for the retention of waterlogged wood (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993). Every effort was made to refit broken or fragmented items. However, this was not always possible. The pieces were recorded in situ and photographs from site. Each discrete item was then recorded individually using a tailored 'wood recording sheet' as part of the final archive of the site. Measurements were made with hand tools including rulers and tapes.

Taxonomic identification was attempted using morphological traits visible with a hand lens. Sub-samples were taken for further analysis if species could not be determined by eye. The system of categorisation and interrogation developed by Taylor (1998, 2001) has been adopted within this report. Joints and fixings are described in accordance with the Museum of London archaeological site manual (Spence 1994). The condition scale developed by the Humber Wetlands Project (Van de Noort et al. 1995: Table 15.1) will be used throughout this report (Table 1). The condition scale is based primarily on the clarity of surface data. Material is allocated a score dependent on the types of analyses that can be carried out, given the state of preservation. The condition score reflects the possibility of a given type of analysis but does not consider the suitability of the item for a given process.

CONDITION SCORE	MUSEUM CONSERVATION	TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	WOODLAND MANAGMENT	DENDRO-CRONOLOGY	SPECIES IDENTIFICATION
5 Excellent	+	+	+	+	+
4 Good	-	+	+	+	+
3 Moderate	-	+ / -	+	+	+
2 Poor	-	+ / -	+ / -	+ / -	+
1 Very Poor	-	-	-	-	+ / -
0 Non-Viable	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Condition Scale

If preservation varies within a discreet item, the section that is best preserved is considered when assigning the item a condition score. Items that were set vertically in the ground often display relatively better preservation lower down and relatively poorer preservation higher up. Using the above condition scale (Table 1) the material all scores 4 describing an assemblage in good condition (Table 2).

Results

Results are summarised in Table 2.

SF14603 and SF14604 are unidentified roundwood. Although most likely of oak (*Quercus* sp.) or ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), these were not identified. In the surrounding area of both pieces of roundwood, lay fragments of unworked wood (not recovered).

The recovered wood pieces were in good condition, scoring 4 on the condition scale (Table 1).

Both items show evidence of trimmed ends and cut roundwood. Where visible, the tool signatures are straight marks as would be expected from iron saws and knives typical of Iron Age or Roman period.

SF14603 was a length of straight grained wood approximately 1.2m long with a cut and split to one end that suggests a rough working. There were very rare small knots in the length. The unsplit end has branches to two points, both showing the same rough working.

SF14604 appears to be an offcut piece that has no visible signs of working except for one end. The tool marks have very straight facets suggesting iron tools were used. The rest of the wood had a bend in the branch approximately halfway along the length. It also contained multiple knots and branches not visibly trimmed, as well as a natural branching and reconnecting approximately 12cm in length.

Context Number	Small Find Number	Species	Type	Notes	Bark/Sapwood/Heartwood	Condition Score	Wood Working	Conversion	Function	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Original Diameter (mm)
148271	14603	-	R/W	Location near other item and many unworked pieces of wood suggest it laid at the bottom of a flooded area. Roughly worked at both ends.	B/S/H	4	trimmed ends	-	stake? Pron	1221	79	-	46
148271	14604	-	R/W	Appears to be an offcut with one end showing working. This piece is not straight and has some considerable knots. The bend in the wood at 391mm away from the worked end continued into the section of the evaluation trench and was cut by excavators in order to remove the item.	B/S/H	4	trimmed end	-	offcut	673	39	-	54

Table 2: Material by Context

Discussion

Both wood pieces show some working to a point at one end, with a small number of facets on the worked ends. SF14603 also exhibits a forked end with the two points on either point both of which were roughly worked. During field recovery it was proposed that SF14603 was a fish spear; upon further consideration, however, the opposite pointed end is suggestive of the pole having been used as a stand.

Where tool signatures have survived, they are straight and parallel, as would be expected of the iron saws and knives typical of Iron Age or Roman period.

Although both pieces are in good condition, there is some small evidence of wet rot and water wear on both items. This is probably due to the waterlogged depositional context.

The evaluation in Land Parcel P/23.2 appears to be consistent with activity on the periphery of main settlement as defined by boundary ditches and dispersed pitting. Similar activity in the wider area has been dated to the

late Iron Age to early Roman period. Within the western part of this land parcel was a Palaeochannel very near to a current watercourse and may have been a previous channel of the same course. It was within these deposits that the 2 items were found.

Statement of Potential

As would generally be expected, this roundwood assemblage is dominated by unidentified diffuse porous woods, identifying these items to species would help to form a more complete picture of the presumed local woodland environment being exploited in the area. The condition of the samples might make this possible.

Unless the burial environment which has preserved the material is thought to be under threat, it does not seem necessary to carry out a programme of decay analysis on the assemblage to secure baseline data for the preservation of the waterlogged wood. It would be valuable to characterise the extent of the Palaeochannel that these waterlogged deposits appear in and to expose perhaps more waterlogged wooden artifacts.

Dendrochronological dating usually requires large samples of oak, with bark edge or sapwood present with >50 years of growth present. Even if a sample provides a dating match, it is not possible to estimate the year of felling. With this in mind, it is advised that the lack of the ability to estimate a felling year means it may not be desirable. Other methods of dating, including Radiocarbon dating, may be more successful. It would be recommended to Radiocarbon date these items.

Considering the condition of the assemblage, preservation by record is, in this case, sufficient. The condition of the assemblage might suggest that further analysis could identify the species and possible date the items. The material recovered is of good quality, with one straight grained branch and a knottier and more flawed offcut. Although there were only two items (SF14603 and SF14604) with evidence of working that warranted recording, it should be other waterlogged wood surviving in the vicinity. The Palaeochannel [148271] in Land Parcel 23.2 within which the concentration of wood was found ran adjacent to the extant watercourse. The two assessed items were roughly worked from one direction to points with multiple facets. One item looked to be an offcut where the purpose of the cut presumably would be to get at the other end. The other item was a long straight item most likely used as a stand where the 'base' was pushed into the ground.

With the exception of species identification of retained sub-samples, it is considered that no additional information that presented here can be derived from the specimens. Preservation by record in this case adequate.

3.5. MARINE SHELL

Kate Turner

Introduction

This report details the assessment of 5.72 kg of whole and fragmented marine shell extracted from twenty-seven trenches in Land Parcels P/02.1, P/14.1, P/23.1, P/23.2, P/51, P/57.3, P/110, P/113.2, P/118.1, P/118.2, P/118.4, P/118.5, P/118.6, P/152.1, P/152.3 and P/159.2. This assemblage was predominantly composed of shells of native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), with occasional cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), winkle (*Littorina littorea*), whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), slipper limpet (*Crepidula fornicata*) and mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) shells also present

The aims of this assessment are to quantify and describe the marine shell assemblage and to evaluate its significance and potential for enhancing the environmental and economic interpretation of the site.

Methodology

Shells were recovered by hand and from bulk sampled residues. Hand-collected specimens were carefully brushed with a soft toothbrush soaked in warm water to remove any residual soil. Fragile shells were dry brushed, in order to reduce the likelihood of additional damage. Bulk samples were processed using a Siraf-style water floatation system. The floating material (flot) was collected using a 250 µm mesh and the residue (retent) a 1 mm mesh. Both fractions were air-dried, and the heavy residue was sieved at 10 mm, 5 mm and 1 mm and then sorted to extract whole and fragmented shell.

The oyster assemblage was recorded using standard procedures set out by Winder (2011). Left and right valves were weighed and separated, and then sub-grouped into measurable (MV) and non-measurable (UMV) specimens. Measurable shells being those where the umbo/ligament scar, the adductor muscle scar and at least two-thirds of the shell body is present. Each group was then counted and recorded, and the minimum number of individuals (MNI) per context was calculated. MNI is defined as whichever value is greater out of the total number of left valves and the total number of right valves. The percentage of unmeasurable shells (% UMLV/RV) was also determined. For the non-oyster assemblage, whole shells and quantifiable broken shells, i.e. those with a complete umbone for bivalves and complete aperture for gastropods, were weighed and quantified. Shell condition, preservation, and pathology was recorded for all of the examined individuals.

Sample Quantification

A total of 5.72kg of marine shell was recovered from the sampled trenches (Table 1). Native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) made up the bulk of the assemblage, with a small quantity of cockle, mussel, whelk, winkle, limpet and surf clam (*Spisula elliptica*) also present. Preservation of the oyster assemblage was moderate to good; 53% of the left valves, and 47% of the right valves were deemed unmeasurable. Heavily fragmented shells were common in most of the sampled contexts. Shell-breakage may occur as a consequence of compaction due to the weight of the over-burden, or as a result of other natural and anthropogenic factors, for example weathering and trampling. Shells in contexts from P/118.4, P/152.1 and P/118.5 were fragile and had a worn, chalky texture, probably the result of the environment in which the oysters matured or conditions within the burial environment. The whelk, winkle, cockle and slipper limpet shells were relatively well-preserved, perhaps due to the robust shell architecture of these species. Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix x.

Area	Trench	Weight (grams)	Total number of left and right valves	MNI	Other Present	Species	Preservation	Taphonomy
2.1	2800	576	33	24		<i>Littorina littorea</i>	Moderate	Some unmeasurable shells and fragments
14.1	2900	13	2	2			Good	
23.1	1075	16	1	1			Moderate	
23.2	1136, 1168	46	2	2			moderate	Some unmeasurable shells and fragments
51	696, 688, 672	655	23	16		<i>Cerastoderma edule</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	Moderate	Some worn and unmeasurable shells and fragments
57.3	1010	47	2	2			Moderate	some unmeasurable shells

110	280, 284	87	8	6		Moderate	Some unmeasurable shells and fragments
113.2	283	1940	79	50	<i>Spisula elliptica</i>	moderate	Some unmeasurable shells and fragments
118.1	2980	6	0	0		Poor	fragments
118.2	1425	11	1	1		moderate	broken valve
118.4	1544, 1557, 1578	22	0	0	<i>Crepidula fornicata</i>	Poor	Fragmentary assemblage
118.5	2855	1423	75	55		very poor	worn and fragmented
118.6	1816	145	9	6		Poor	moderate fragmentation
152.1	1998, 1999, 2090, 2826	280	17	11		Poor to moderate	some fragments
152.2	2178, 2198	65	2	2	<i>Buccinum undatum</i>	Poor to moderate	
152.3	2329	27	2	1		Moderate	measurable/unmeasurable
159.2	2480	208	12	11		Good	Low level of fragmentation

Table 1. Quantification of shell by land parcel

Description

In total, two-hundred-and-sixty-eight oyster shells, three winkles, three whelks, four cockles, five surf clams and one slipper limpet were recovered from the sampled deposits. The oyster assemblage represents an MNI (minimum number of individuals) of 190, with the largest number of shells recovered from fills (153239) and (153250) of ditch [153238] in P/118.5, and fill (157033) of ditch [157030] in P/113.2.

Land Parcel 02.1

576g of oyster shell was recovered from seven contexts in P/118.4. Thirty-three complete and semi-complete valves were recovered, with an MNI of 24. Fill (168150) of pit [168419] produced the largest density of specimens, containing seven left valves and four right valves. The condition of the shells was moderate to good, with around 50% of the assemblage deemed unmeasurable. Misshapen shells were noted in four contexts, and are evidence that the specimens were sourced from natural oyster beds in which there was a struggle for space, rather than a managed population (Wyles, 2011). Evidence for infestation was present in the form of worm burrows (*Polydora ciliata*) on shells from pit [166167] and sponge boreholes (*Cliona celata*) on specimens from pit [168149]. Opening marks were noted on left and right valves from three contexts. Three winkle shells (*Littorina littorea*) were additionally found in ditch [166165]. None of the contexts in this land parcel produced enough shells to constitute more than a single meal.

Land Parcel 23.1

A single right valve of oyster weighing 16 grams was recovered from fill (172121) of feature [172120] in land parcel P/23.1. No other remains were encountered.

Land Parcel 23.2

46g of oyster shell, representing an MNI of 2, was extracted from two contexts in P/23.2. Fill (147260) of ditch [147256] contained a single unmeasurable right valve, and fill (150255) a measurable specimen. No evidence for parasitic infestation or human modification was noted.

Land Parcel 51

A total of 655g of oyster shell was recovered from three contexts in P/152.2. Fifteen left valves and eight right valves were reported, giving an MNI of 16. Fill (167186) of pit [167184] produced the largest assemblage, containing fifteen specimens in total. The material from these contexts was in relatively good condition, with thirteen measurable specimens counted. Evidence of predation by the polychaete worm *Polydora ciliata* was observed on shell from pit [167184], along with boreholes of predatory gastropods and infrequent barnacles. Opening marks were also noted on several shells. Specimens from ditch [173113] and pit [167184] were noticeably thick and heavy, suggesting the oysters were relatively old when harvested. 26g of cockle shell was also recovered from one context, in addition to infrequent fragments of common mussel. None of the contexts in this land parcel produced enough shells to constitute more than a single meal.

Land Parcel 57.3

Two right valves of oyster (MNI 2) and a small quantity of shell fragments were found in fill (167156) of ditch [167155]. This assemblage is too small to be considered of interpretive value.

Land Parcel 110

Oyster shell weighing 87g was recovered from the fills of two ditches, [158063] and [160017], in area P/110. Three unmeasurable left valves of native oyster were recorded, along with five right valves and a small number of unsideable fragments (MNI 6). Shell-breakage may occur as a consequence of compaction due to the weight of the over-burden. Shell size was variable, with the smallest example measuring less than 33 mm in diameter, and the largest over 60 mm. Shells from ditch [158063] were distorted, and one shell had a small spat attached, suggesting that these were sourced from an unmanaged population. Human modification was present in the form of opening marks.

Land Parcel 113.2

1.94kg of oyster shell was extracted from ditch [157030] in land parcel P/113.2. Seventy-nine valves were recovered in total, fifty left and twenty-nine right, giving an MNI of 50 for this assemblage. The material from this context was in good condition, with no substantial signs of wear or damage. Around 44% of the recorded valves were deemed to be unmeasurable, i.e. without an intact hinge, and fragmented shells were relatively rare. Several thick shells were present, representing oysters that were relatively old when harvested. Evidence of parasitic infestation was observed in the form of burrows of the marine polychaete worm *Polydora ciliata*, boreholes of the sea sponge *Cliona celata*, barnacles, and gastropod boreholes. One shell showed signs of severe sponge predation, which may have affected the growth of the oyster. Mishappen shells and those with juveniles attached were relatively common. Shuck marks were present as 'V' and 'L' shaped notches to the ventral edge of the valve, which would have been created when the shell was opened. Left valves were predominant: as the oyster is usually consumed from the 'cup' shaped left valve, this could indicate that the deposit primarily represents the waste from the consumption, rather than preparation, of oysters.

Land Parcel 118.1

Five fragments of oyster shell with a combined weight of six grams were extracted from fill (163192) of ditch [163191] in P/118.1. Aside from suggesting that shellfish was probably being handled or consumed in this land parcel there is no diagnostic information be gleaned from this deposit.

Land Parcel 118.2

A single unmeasurable left valve of oyster was recovered from pit [178116] in P/118.2. This assemblage is too small to be of any significant interpretive value.

Land Parcel 118.4

22g of marine shell was recovered from four contexts in P/118.4. Fills (164023) of burial [164022] and (164035) of ditch [164034] each produced a single fragment of native oyster, and fill (162041) of ditch [162040] contained an incomplete slipper limper shell. None of the oyster fragments from this context were considered sideable or measurable due to the degree of fragmentation. Evidence of parasitic infestation was found on the slipper limper shell, in the form of burrows of the marine polychaete worm *Polydora ciliata*.

Land Parcel 118.5

Marine shell weighing 1.42kg was recovered from fills (153239) and (153250) of ditch [153238] in area P/118.5. Native oyster was the sole species observed, with a total of seventy-five valves, fifty-five left and twenty right, recorded in total, producing an MNI of 55. The condition of this assemblage was very poor, with specimens noted were to be worn, flaky, and fragmented. This may be the result of the environment in which the oysters matured or conditions within the burial environment. The average shell size varies between 35 mm and 72 mm. Many of the shells in this assemblage were mishappen, and several had attached spat (juvenile oysters) indicating growth in a crowded environment. Damage was evident on several specimens, and is likely to be the result of human modification. Of particular note is a circular punch hole to one valve from context (153250), which is an indication that a variety of different opening methods were being employed. Burrows of *Polydora ciliata* were noted on several specimens, with one shell showing signs of a severe infestation.

Land Parcel 118.6

A small quantity of fragmented oyster shell (145g) was extracted from fill (153210) of pit [153208] in P/118. Six left valves and three right valves were counted, with an MNI of 6. Preservation of this assemblage was poor, and none of the specimens were considered measurable. Two of the left valves were very thick, suggesting a greater age for these specimens. Evidence of parasitic infestation was observed in the form of boreholes of *Cliona celata*.

Land Parcel 152.1

Oyster shell (280g) representing an MNI of 11 was extracted from four ditches [158145], [160111], [148074] and [172004] in this land parcel. The assemblage was in good condition: only around 30% of the sideable valves were considered unmeasurable. A small number of shells were flaky and worn and a moderate number of fragments were recovered. This may reflect hostile conditions in the depositional environment. Several specimens from (2090) were noticeably thick in comparison to the rest of the assemblage, suggesting the oysters were relatively old when harvested. This assemblage is too small to be of any significant interpretive value aside from indicating the potential for marine shell to be preserved in this land parcel.

Land Parcel 152.2

A total of 65g of marine shell was extracted from contexts in P/152.2. Fill (144021) of ditch [144019] contained a single unsideable fragment of oyster, and fill (145026) of ditch [145025] two right valves of oyster and three complete whelks. The material from (145026) was in relatively good condition, and no evidence of parasitic infestation was observed. The oyster assemble represents an MNI of 2.

Land Parcel 152.3

27g of marine shell was hand-collected from ditch [143163] in P/152.3. One left valve and one right valve of native oyster were recovered.

Land Parcel 159.2

A total of 208g of oyster shell was recovered from eight contexts in land parcel P/159.2. Six left and six right valves were counted, along with eight unsideable fragments (MNI 11). This assemblage was in poor condition, and the remains fragmentary. Shells from fill (144211) of pit [144210] had attached spat, with several also exhibiting 'V' shaped shuck marks. No feature contained enough shell to represent more than one meal.

Summary and statement of potential

The assemblage recovered from these land parcels indicates that, should further work take place, there is a good chance that shell may be found. The highest levels of shell deposition are likely to be in land parcels P/51, P/113.2 and P/118.5. These produced assemblages with a moderate abundance.

This assemblage probably represent discarded food waste, and provides evidence that shellfish, including oyster, mussel and cockle, were been consumed along the length of the scheme. Most of the sampled contexts produced very few specimens, unlikely to constitute more than a small number of meals. These shells are an indication that marine resources were being transported into the region, suggesting that the occupants of these sites may have sourced food from a wide area.

Shuck marks, in the form of 'v'-shaped notches and linear cuts to the ventral edge of the shell, and circular punch holes, were present on oyster valves from six land parcels. These marks were probably created when the oyster was opened to extract the meat. The diversity in form of these modifications suggests that various methods of opening were being applied.

Several of the sampled contexts contained thick shells or those of large size. These represent mature oysters which have been harvested later in the growth cycle. Some contexts additionally contained much smaller specimens. The presence of both mature and young individuals indicates that there may have been different selection methods applied during harvesting.

Misshapen shells and those with juvenile oysters attached were extremely common in this assemblage. This could suggest that specimens were sourced from natural oyster beds in which there was a struggle for space, rather than farmed populations (Wyles, 2011), Oysters sourced from natural beds tend to exhibit a wide range of ages and sizes as the density of the bed is not being managed. In farmed populations the attached spat would be separated off and relocated to allow specimens to reach their full growth potential.

Evidence of parasitic infection was observed on shells from ten contexts. Burrows of the annelid worm *Polydora ciliata* and boreholes of the sponge *Cliona celata* were noted, along with boreholes of predatory gastropods such as sting wrinkle. These types of infestation can be used to speculate on the possible source of the oyster. *Polydora ciliata*, for example, is commonly found in hard sand or clay environments, particularly in warmer, shallow water (Winder, 1985).

The fact that both left valves and right valves are present in several contexts indicates that oysters were being prepared and consumed in the same area. Oysters are generally consumed out of the left valve, due to its 'cup' like shape. The presence of very worn and degraded shells in land parcels P/51, P/118.5 and P152.1 suggests that shells may not have been disposed of immediately after consumption.

Recommendations for further environmental research

The current assemblage is relatively small and has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives further that providing evidence for the exploitation/utilisation of shellfish along the length of the scheme. Remains have been fully quantified and described and no further work is suggested. A summary of this report should be include in any future site publications.

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ATTT21



A12 Archaeological Evaluation (Chelmsford – A120)

Final Assessment Report - Volume 4

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ILLUS 37 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1154

ILLUS 38 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1168

ILLUS 39 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1180, 1188

ILLUS 40 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1191, 1196

ILLUS 41 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1201, 1207

ILLUS 42 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1208, 1209, 1212

ILLUS 43 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1215, 1216

ILLUS 44 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2898

ILLUS 45 DETAIL OF TRENCH 978

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ILLUS 48 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1025

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ILLUS 56 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1231, 1233

ILLUS 57 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1248, 1249, 1251

ILLUS 58 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255

ILLUS 59 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1256, 1258, 1259

ILLUS 60 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1261, 1265, 1267, 1272

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ILLUS 63 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1331

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ILLUS 70 DETAIL OF TRENCH 359

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ILLUS 104 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1425, 1426

ILLUS 105 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1754

ILLUS 106 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1764, 1765

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ILLUS 110 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1508, 1509, 1517, 1540

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ILLUS 112 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1544, 1545, 1549, 1550

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ILLUS 144 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1766

ILLUS 145 DETAIL OF TRENCH 1772

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ILLUS 157 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1732, 1737

ILLUS 158 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1733, 1738 AND 1742

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ILLUS 162 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1827, 1831

ILLUS 163 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1381, 1382

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ILLUS 182 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2146, 2159, 2161

ILLUS 183 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2148

ILLUS 184 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1993, 1998, 1999

ILLUS 185 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2172, 2173, 2177, 2178

ILLUS 186 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2183 AND 2193

ILLUS 187 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2189

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ILLUS 189 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2209

ILLUS 190 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2323, 2228 AND 2230

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ILLUS 200 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1927, 1928, 1929, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1952

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ILLUS 212 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 1875, 1881, 1882, AND 1884

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ILLUS 215 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2352

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ILLUS 217 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2368, 2376

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ILLUS 229 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2477

ILLUS 230 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2455

ILLUS 231 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2470

ILLUS 232 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2480

ILLUS 233 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2483

ILLUS 234 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2549, 2556, 2563, AND 2565

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ILLUS 237 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2582

ILLUS 238 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2603

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ILLUS 242 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2626, 2629, 2630, AND 2631

ILLUS 243 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2632, 2633, AND 2635

ILLUS 244 DETAIL OF TRENCHES 2634, 2636, AND 2638

ILLUS 245 DETAIL OF TRENCH 2872

ILLUS 246 SECTION THROUGH MULTIPLE FEATURES IN TRENCH 2480

ILLUS 247 SOUTH FACING SECTION THROUGH DITCHES [160051 & 160054] IN TRENCH 2787

ILLUS 248 WRAP SECTION OF DITCH [160091] IN TRENCH 2034

ILLUS 249 NORTH FACING SECTION OF WATER FEATURE [155053] IN TRENCH 1596

ILLUS 250 SOUTH-EAST FACING SECTION OF DITCH [153147] IN TRENCH 1674

ILLUS 251 NORTH FACING SECTION OF BURNT PIT SHOWING THE QUERN STONE [155190] IN TRENCH 1814

ILLUS 252 SECTION OF DITCH [166276] IN TRENCH 911

ILLUS 253 SECTION OF DITCH [144124] SLOT THROUGH SUBSOIL IN TRENCH 2683

ILLUS 254 SECTION OF PIT [144009] IN TRENCH 2198

ILLUS 255 REPRESENTATIVE SECTION DRAWING OF TRENCH 1753

ILLUS 256 SECTION OF [160204] IN TRENCH 140

ILLUS 257 PLAN SHOT OF [160208] IN TRENCH 140

ILLUS 258 SECTION OF [159272] IN TRENCH 139

ILLUS 259 SECTION OF [156014] IN TRENCH 280

ILLUS 260 SECTION OF [158051] IRON AGE CLAY FRIED OVEN BASE IN TRENCH 279

ILLUS 261 ROMAN PIT [158060] IN TRENCH 284

ILLUS 262 DITCH [167178] IN TRENCH 684

ILLUS 263 DITCHES [172211] & [172213] IN TRENCH 674

ILLUS 264 DITCHES [172211] & [172213] IN TRENCH 674

ILLUS 265 FEATURE [166276] IN TRENCH 911

ILLUS 266 SECTION OF DITCHES [166286] & [167141] IN TRENCH 917

ILLUS 267 SECTION OF DITCH [167155] IN TRENCH 1010

ILLUS 268 SECTION OF DITCH [167157] IN TRENCH 1025

ILLUS 269 DITCH [169463] IN TRENCH 1044

ILLUS 270 PALAEOCHANNEL DEPOSIT IN TRENCH 2886

ILLUS 271 SAMPLING STRATEGY THROUGH PALAEOCHANNEL DEPOSITS IN TRENCH 2887

ILLUS 272 COURSING OF BRICKS WITHIN STRUCTURE [146107] IN TRENCH 2898

ILLUS 273 DITCH [147236] IN TRENCH 1201

ILLUS 274 DITCH [148171] IN TRENCH 1311

ILLUS 275 PLAN OF TRENCH 1249 WITH CUTS [150196], [150198] & [150200]

ILLUS 276 CUT [161042] IN TRENCH 1367

ILLUS 277 CUT [162413] IN TRENCH 1365

ILLUS 278 CUT [163270] IN TRENCH 1367

ILLUS 279 CUT [164254] IN TRENCH 1382

ILLUS 280 CUT [165428] IN TRENCH 1385

ILLUS 281 TRENCH 1396

ILLUS 282 CUT [164234] IN TRENCH 1397

ILLUS 283 DITCH[163207] IN TRENCH 2964

ILLUS 284 OVERVIEW SHOT OF THREE PITS IN TRENCH 2666, IN THE FOREGROUND IS PIT [164198]

ILLUS 285 DITCH [165352] IN TRENCH 1408

ILLUS 286 DITCH [165446] IN TRENCH 1420

ILLUS 287 SECTION OF [154005] IN TRENCH 1575. THIS DID NOT REACH THE BASE OF THE FEATURE

ILLUS 288 FEATURE [154049] IN TRENCH 1564

ILLUS 289 FEATURE [162062] IN TRENCH1602

ILLUS 290 PHOTO SHOWING POSSIBLE CART RUTS IN CUT [162105]

ILLUS 291 PHOTO SHOWING POSSIBLE GRAVE CUT [164022]

ILLUS 292 FEATURE [152190] IN TRENCH 1689

ILLUS 293 SECTION THROUGH DITCH [153147] IN TRENCH 1674

ILLUS 294 SECTION SHOWING CUT [153167] IN TRENCH 1742

ILLUS 295 TRENCH 1802 PRE-EXCAVATION

ILLUS 296 SECTION OF PIT [152265] IN TRENCH 1766

ILLUS 297 TEST PIT INTO [152322] QUARRY PITTING OR POND FEATURE IN TRENCH 1772

ILLUS 298 SLOT IN DITCH [154291] IN TRENCH 1789

ILLUS 299 FEATURE [155190] IN TRENCH 1814 WITH QUERN STONE

ILLUS 300 WORKING SHOT OF EXCAVATION OF QUERN STONE IN [155190]

ILLUS 301 SLOT IN DITCH [157199] IN TRENCH 1882

ILLUS 302 SLOT THROUGH MULTIPLE FEATURES IN TRENCH 1884

ILLUS 303 PHOTO IN PLAN OF SHALLOW DITCH FEATURE [159338] IN TRENCH 1881

ILLUS 304 CHARCOAL RICH FILL OF [149012] IN TRENCH 2119

ILLUS 305 PLAN SHOT OF MULTIPLE DITCHES [158129] IN TRENCH 2065

ILLUS 306 SECTION OF DITCH [158145] IN TRENCH 1998

ILLUS 307 TRENCH SECTION SHOWING CUT [144124] IN TRENCH 2683

ILLUS 308 SECTION OF DITCH SECTION [144128] IN TRENCH 2682

ILLUS 309 FEATURE [144003] NOT FULLY EXCAVATED IN TRENCH 2198

ILLUS 310 PHOTO SHOWING INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN PIT [144009] IN TRENCH 2198

ILLUS 311 DITCH [145025] IN TRENCH 2198

ILLUS 312 POSSIBLE PARTIAL QUERN IN [142361] IN TRENCH 2483

ILLUS 313 SLOT THROUGH DITCH [143241] IN TRENCH 2547

ILLUS 314 DITCH [144146] IN TRENCH 2477

ILLUS 315 GULLY [175106] IN TRENCH 2629

ILLUS 316 PHOTO OF CREMATION [157123] IN TRENCH 2901

ILLUS 317 PRE-EXCAVATION PHOTO OF TRENCH 52

ILLUS 318 PARALLEL DITCH [158119] & [158121] IN TRENCH 2791

ILLUS 319 CREMATION [166008] IN TRENCH 535

ILLUS 320 PIT [174001] IN TRENCH 553

ILLUS 321 BRICKWORK IN DITCH[160141] IN TRENCH 398

ILLUS 322 PIT [155240] IN TRENCH 1087

ILLUS 323 CUT [173084] IN TRENCH 1114

ILLUS 324 POTTERY FOUND IN [147183] IN TRENCH 1156

ILLUS 325 REPRESENTATIVE SECTION OF TRENCH 1753

ILLUS 326 TRENCH 1754 AND THE EXCAVATED SLOT OF [155180]

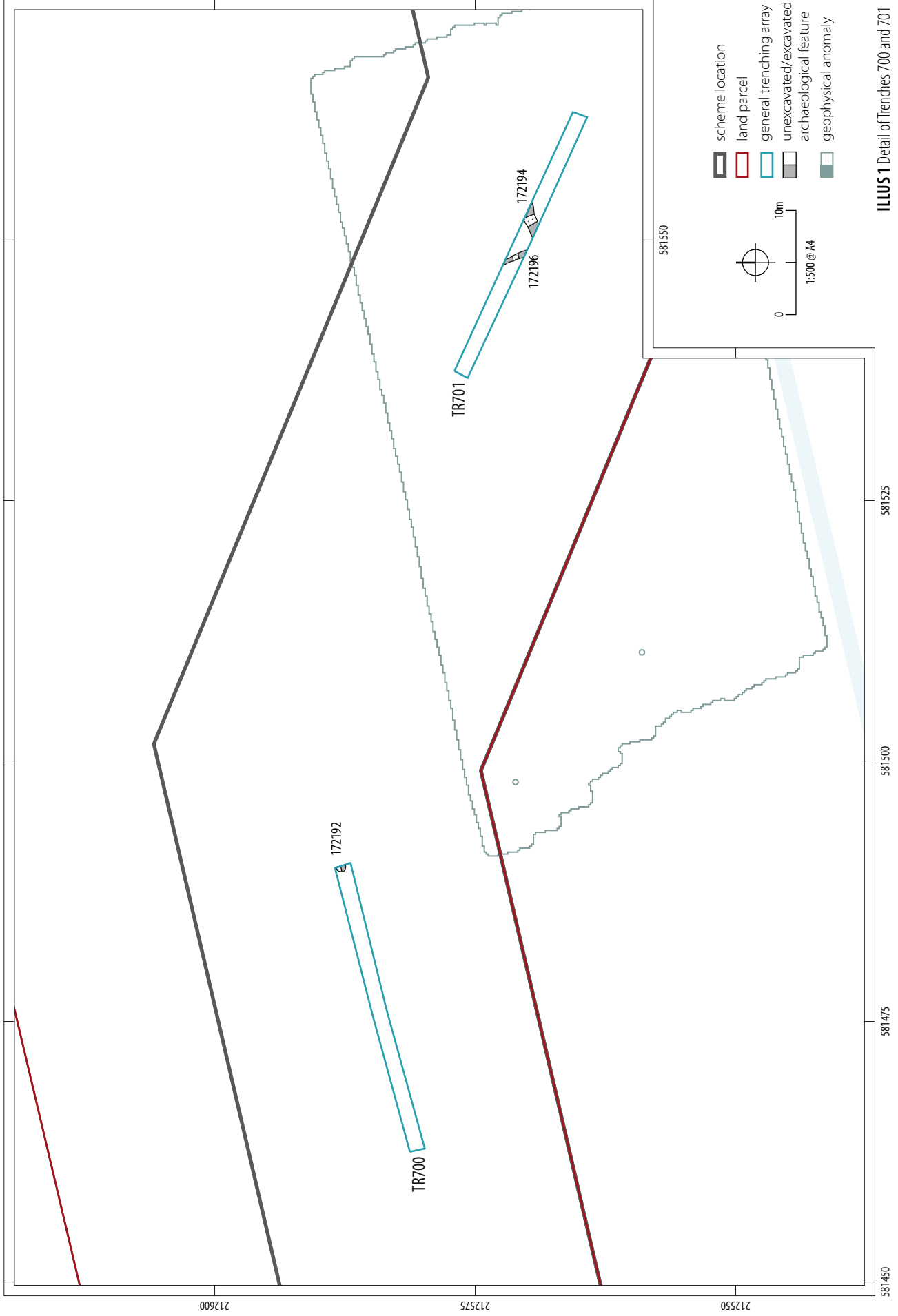
ILLUS 327 DITCH SLOT [152254] IN TRENCH 1754

ILLUS 328 WORKING SHOT OF LIFTING OF POT IN TRENCH 1851

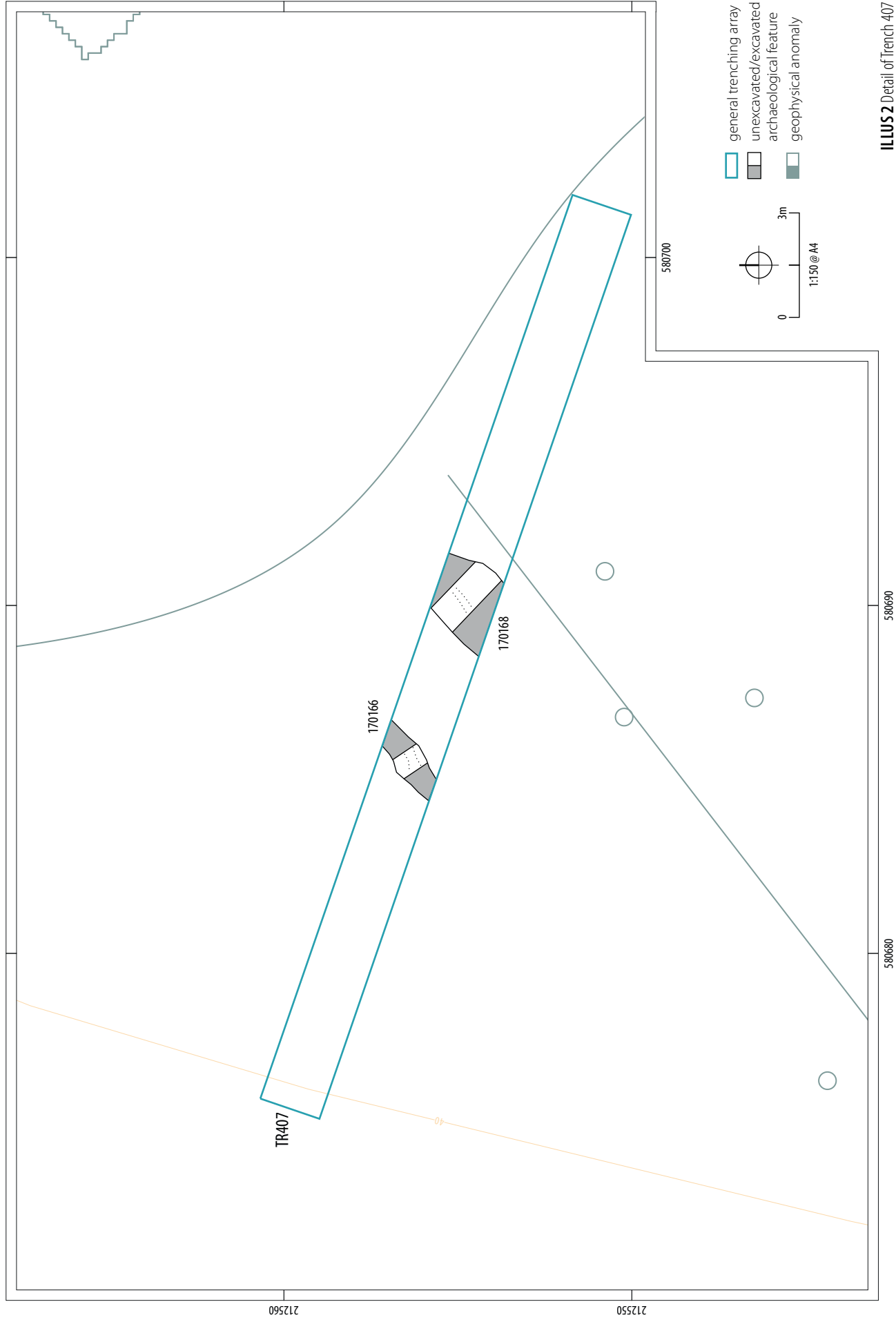
ILLUS 329 POTTERY PARTIALLY EXCAVATED IN TRENCH 1851

ILLUS 330 PLAN VIEW OF SHALLOW LINEAR [157191] IN TRENCH 1894

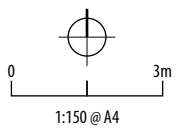
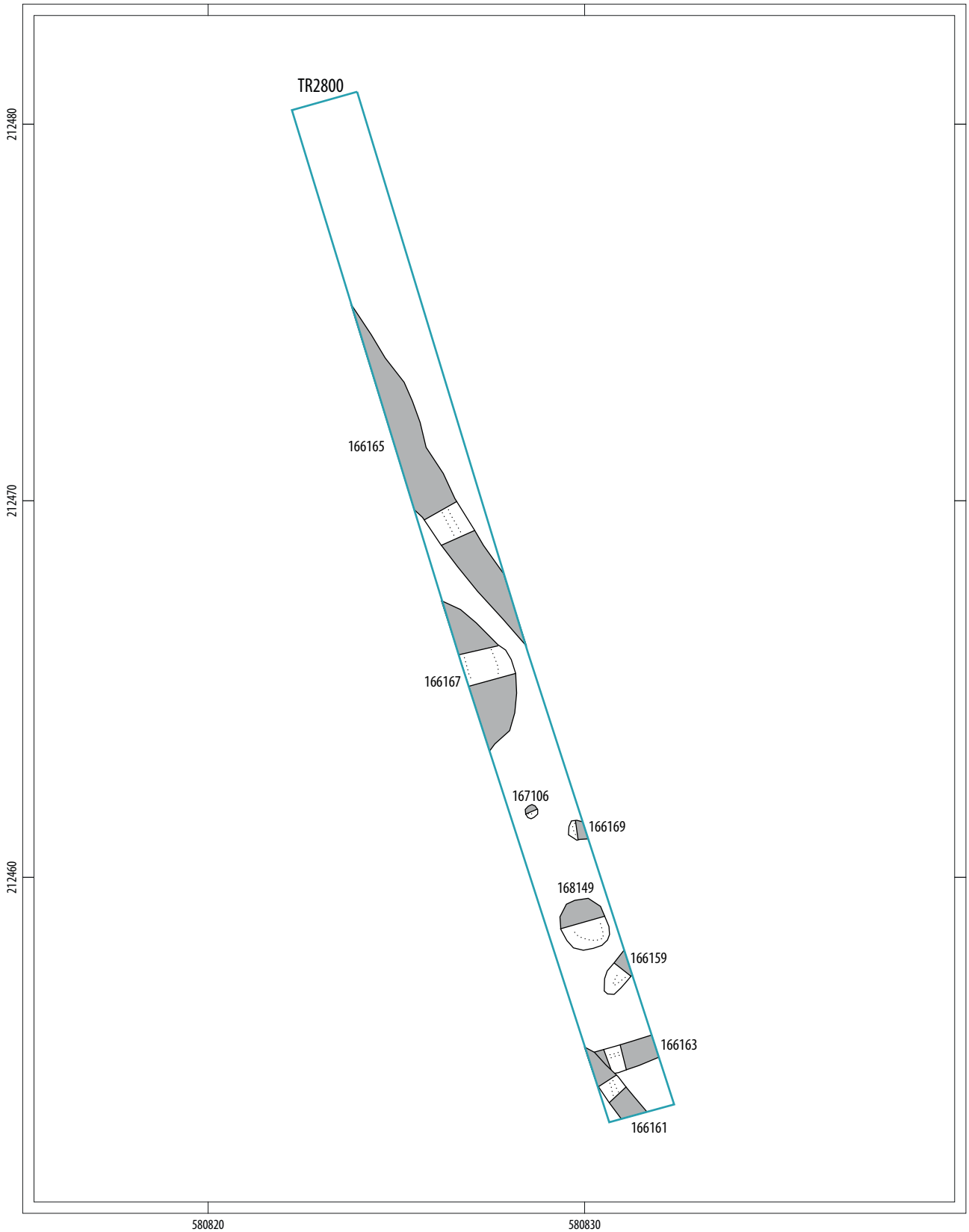
ILLUS 331 PIT [160260] IN TRENCH 1895



ILLUS 1 Detail of Trenches 700 and 701

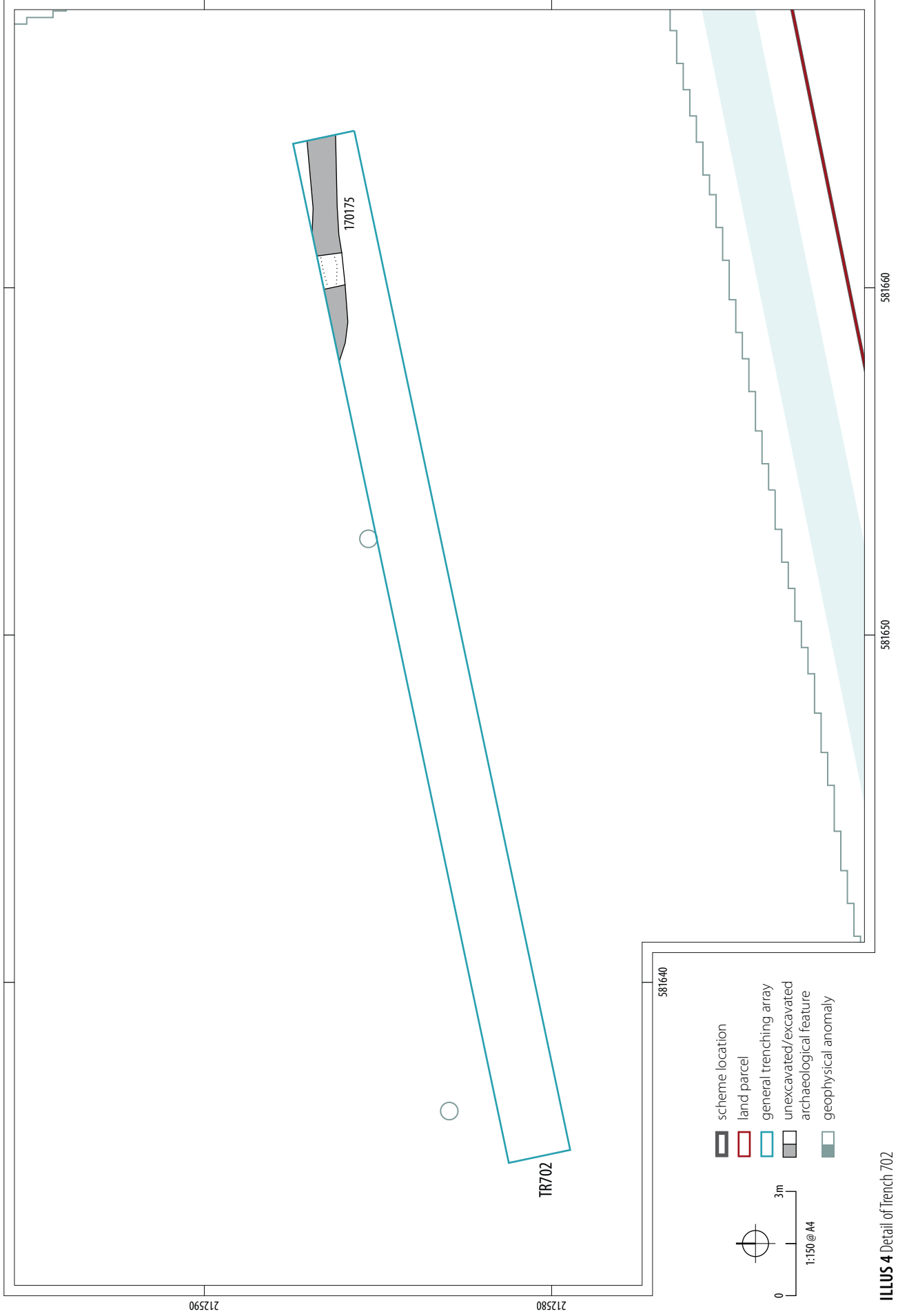


ILLUS 2 Detail of Trench 407

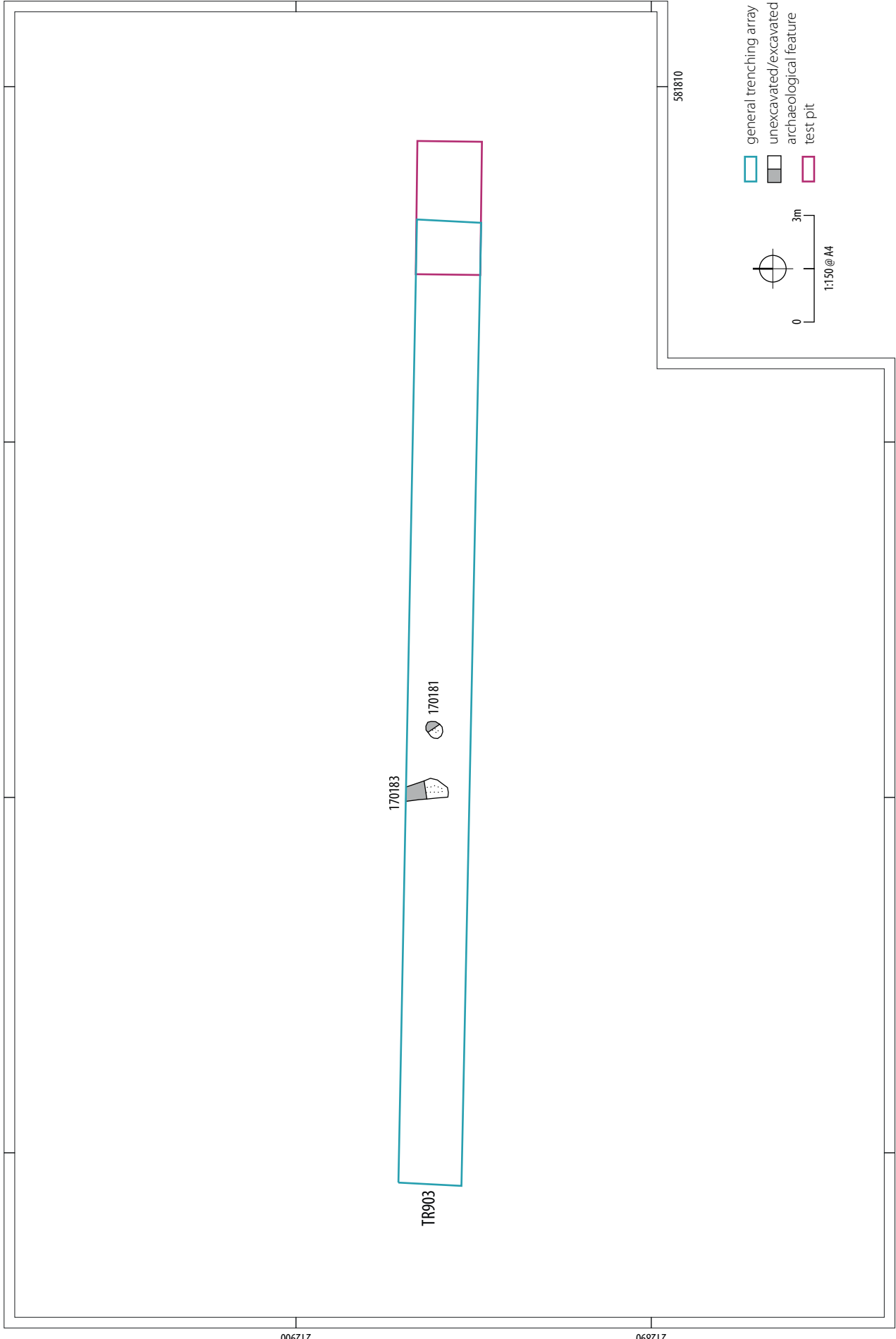


general trenching array
 unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 3 Detail of Trench 2800



ILLUS 4 Detail of Trench 702



ILLUS 5 Detail of Trench 903

212900

212890

581800

581790

581780

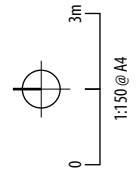
581810

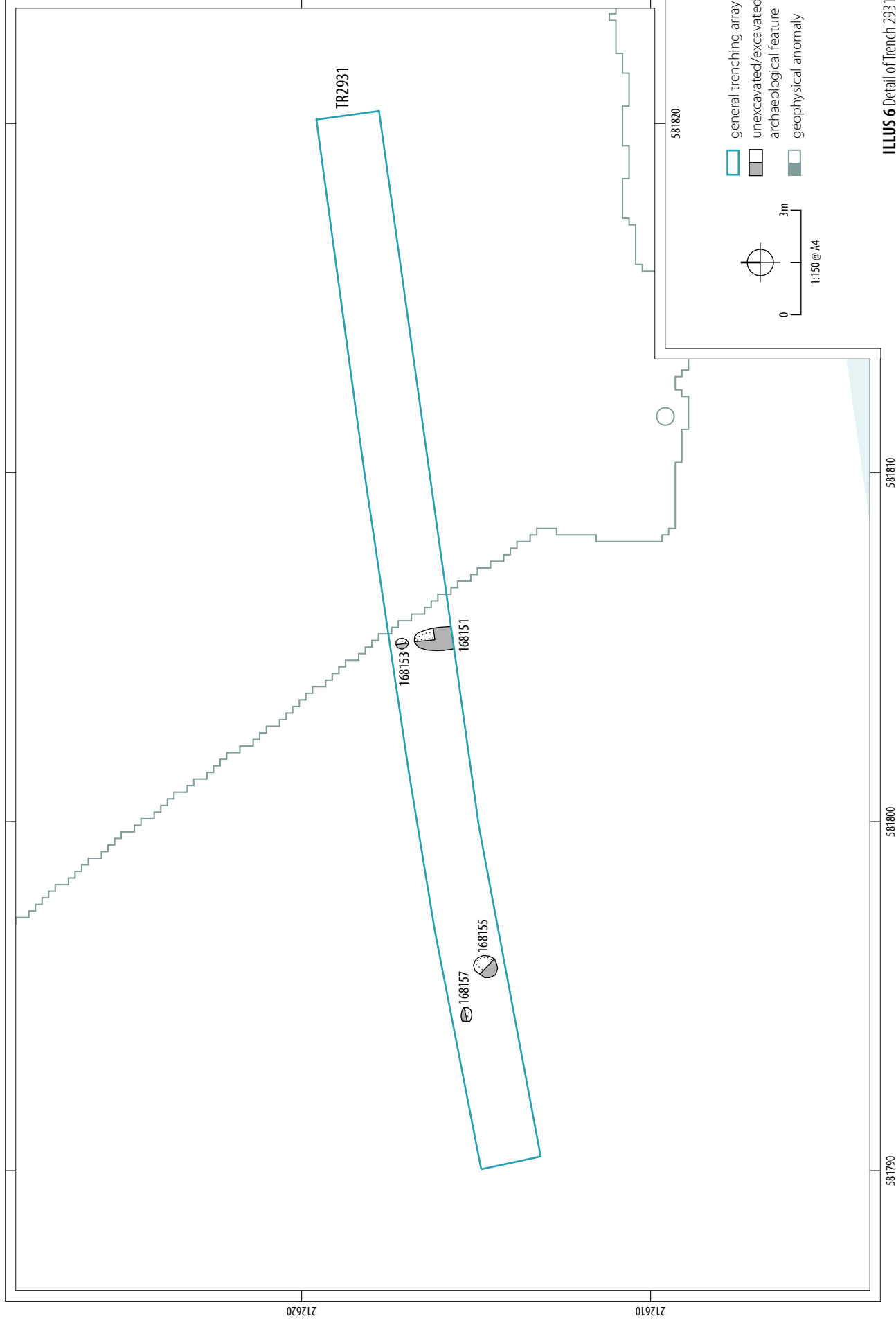
TR903

170183

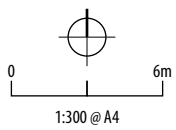
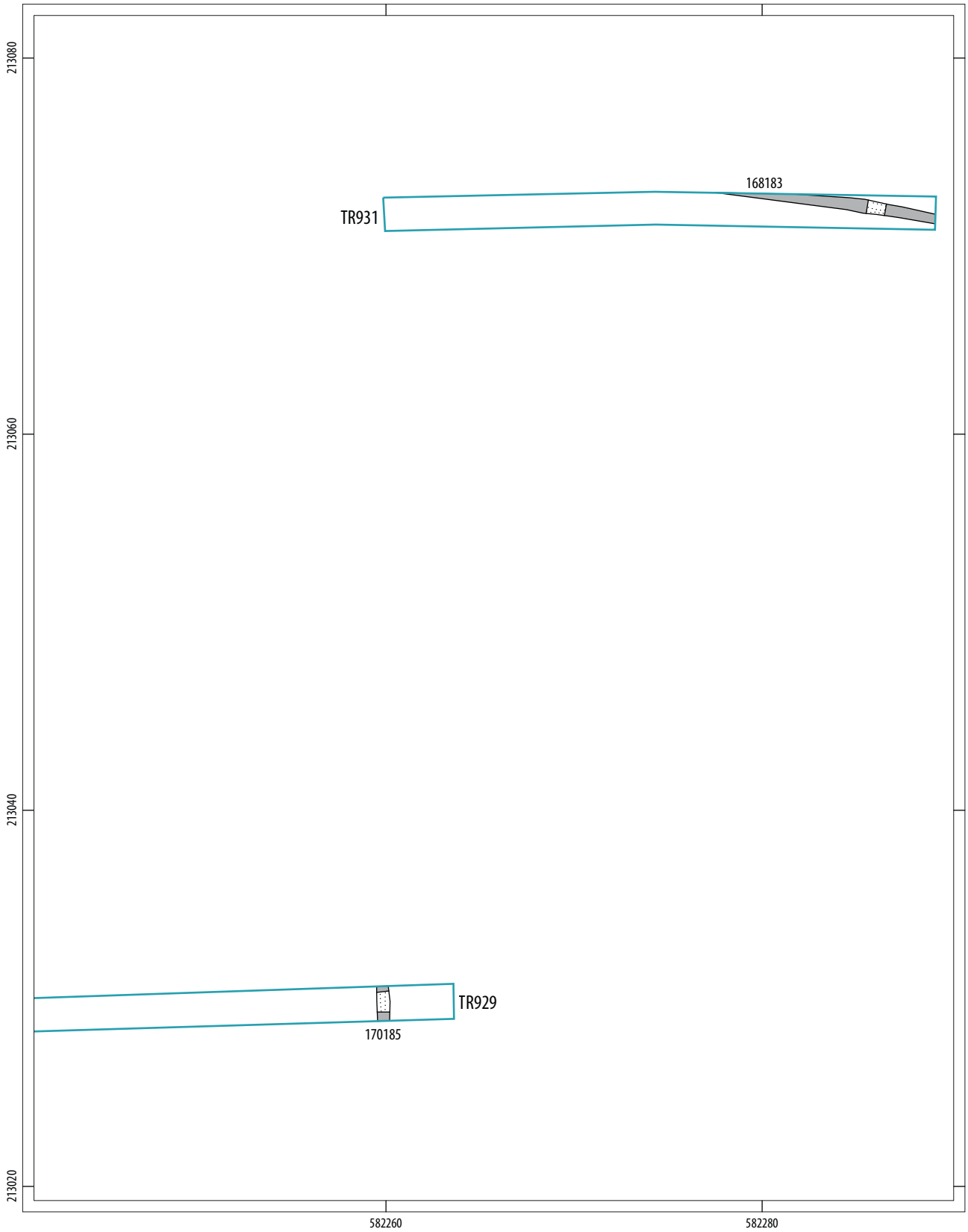
170181

-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated
-  archaeological feature
-  test pit



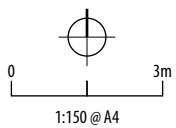
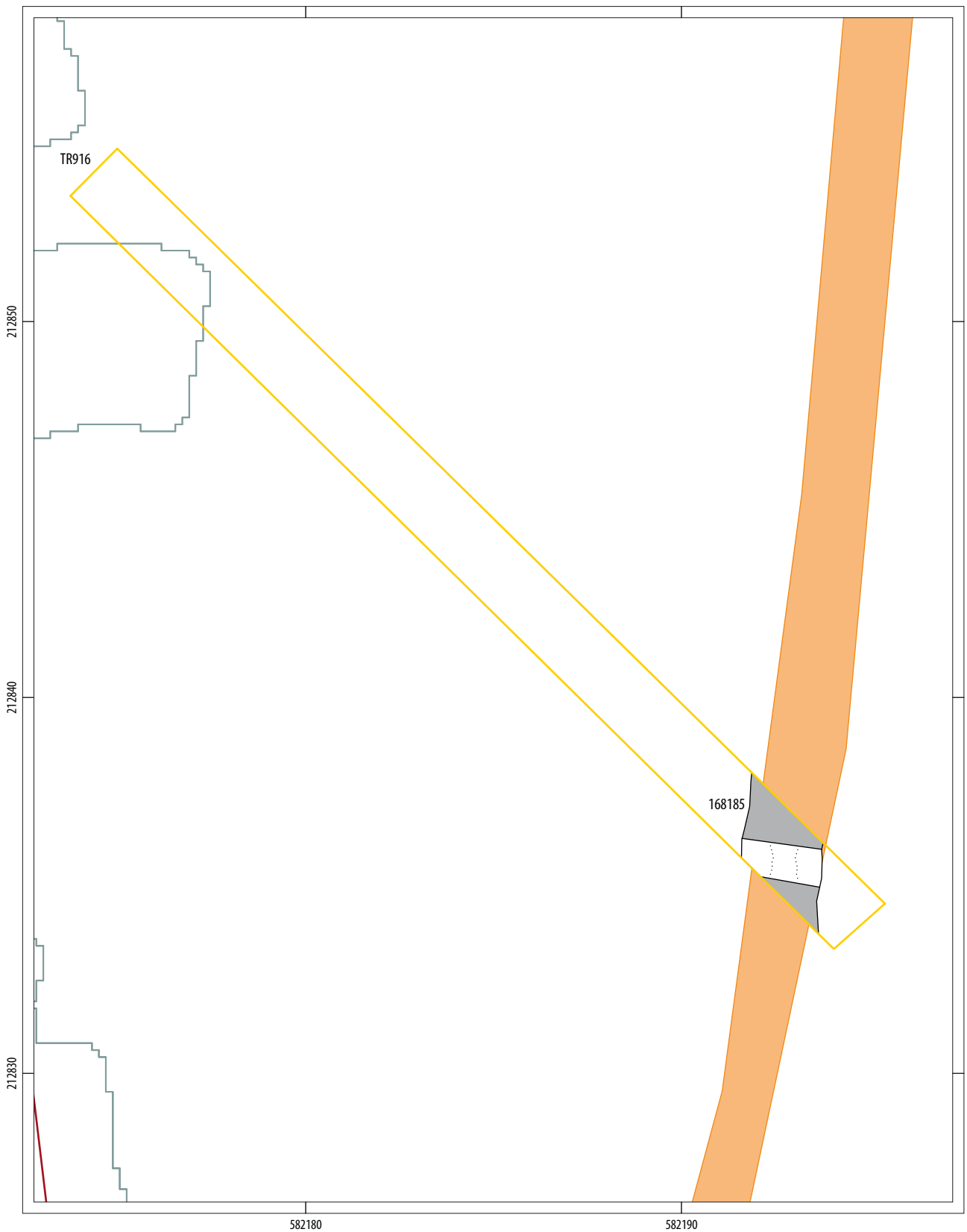


ILLUS 6 Detail of Trench 2931

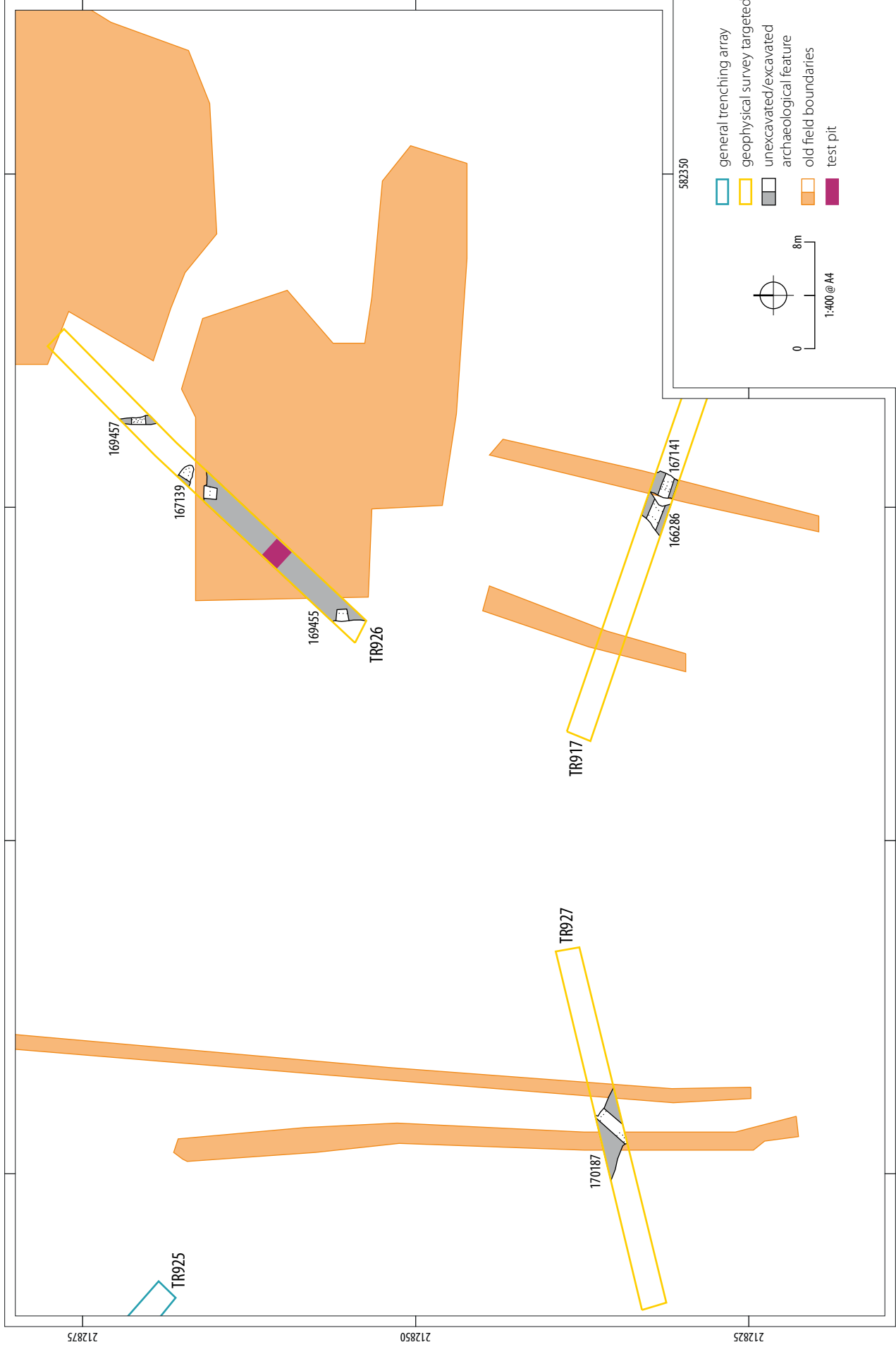


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

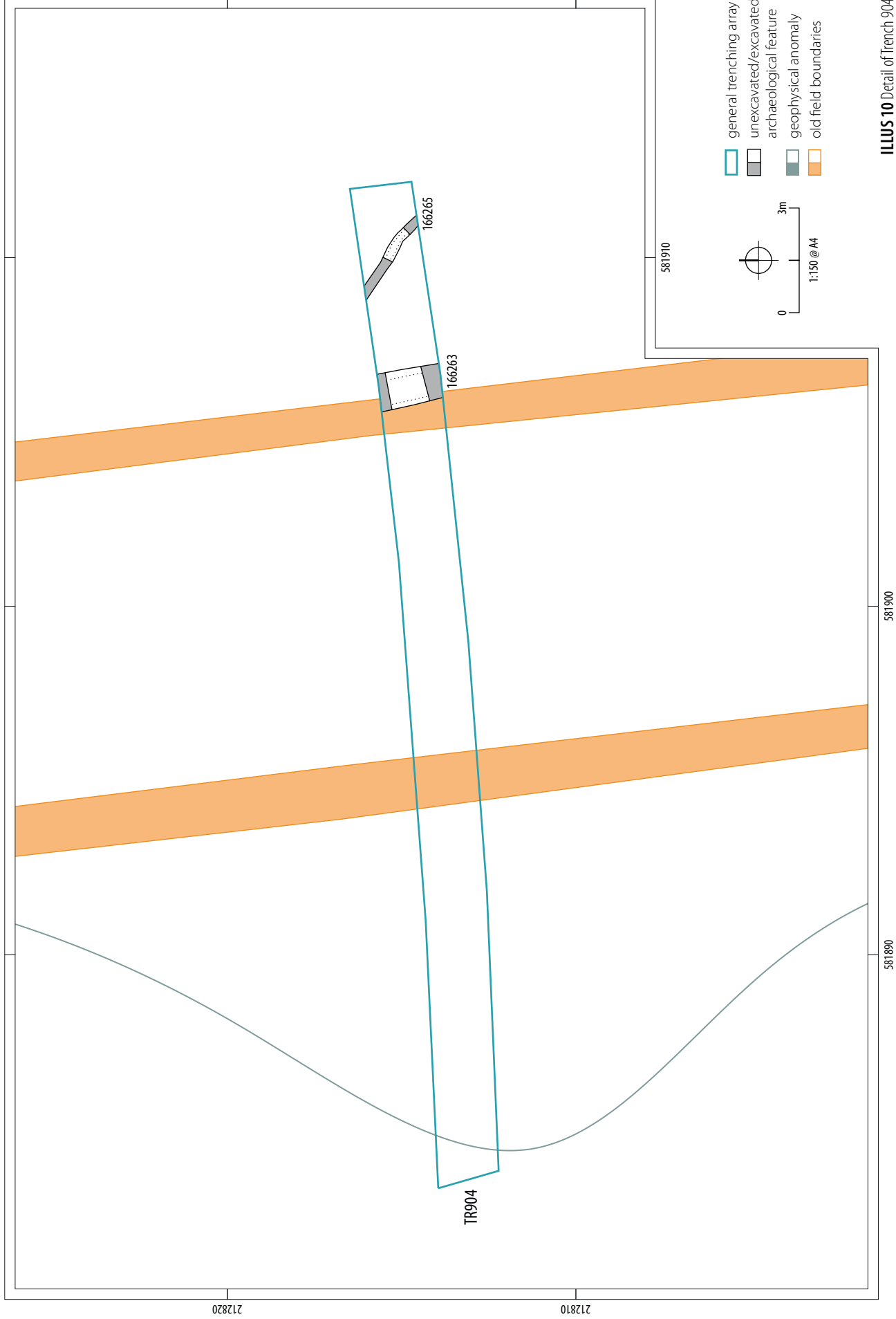
ILLUS 7 Details of Trenches 929, 931



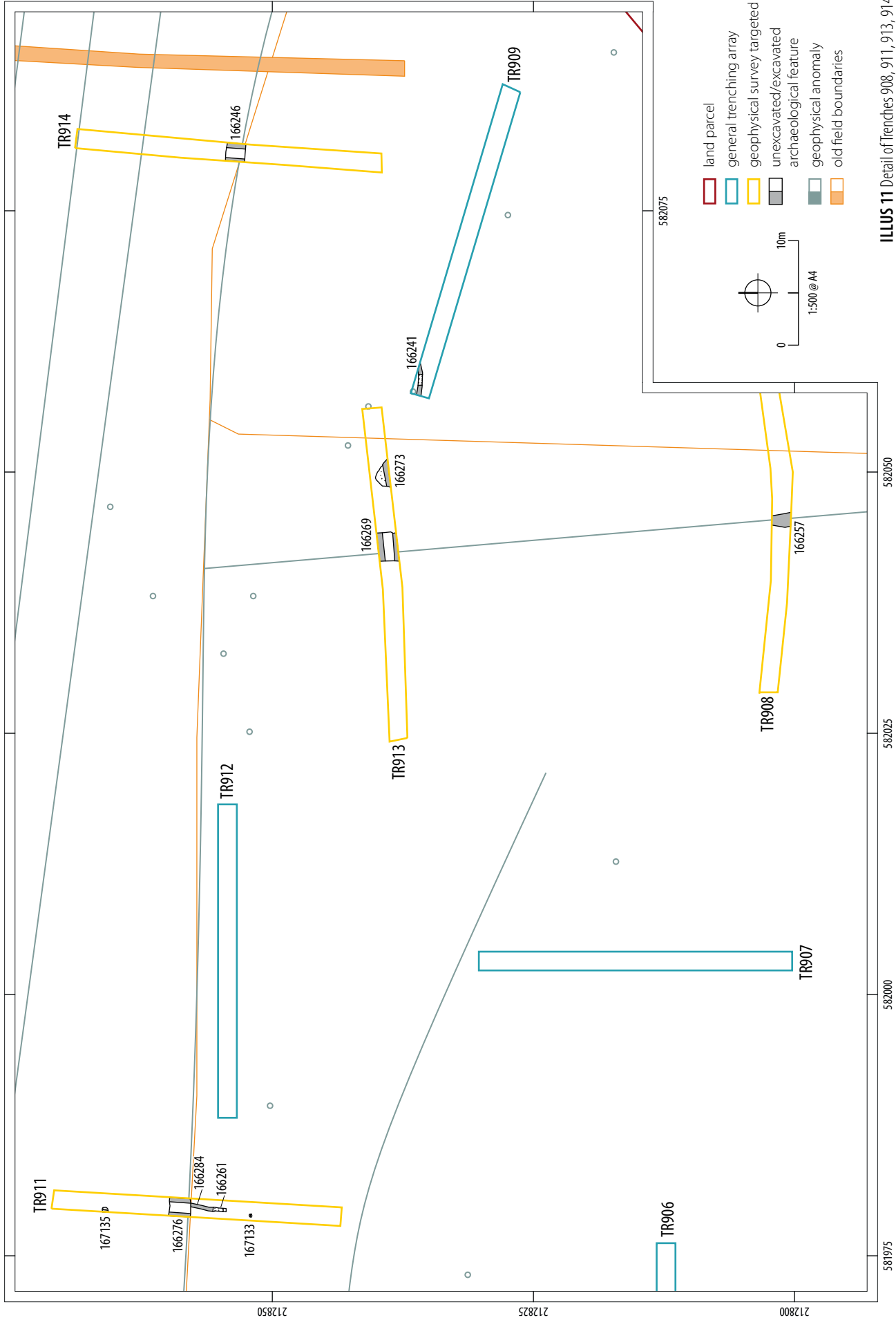
- land parcel
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundaries



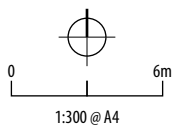
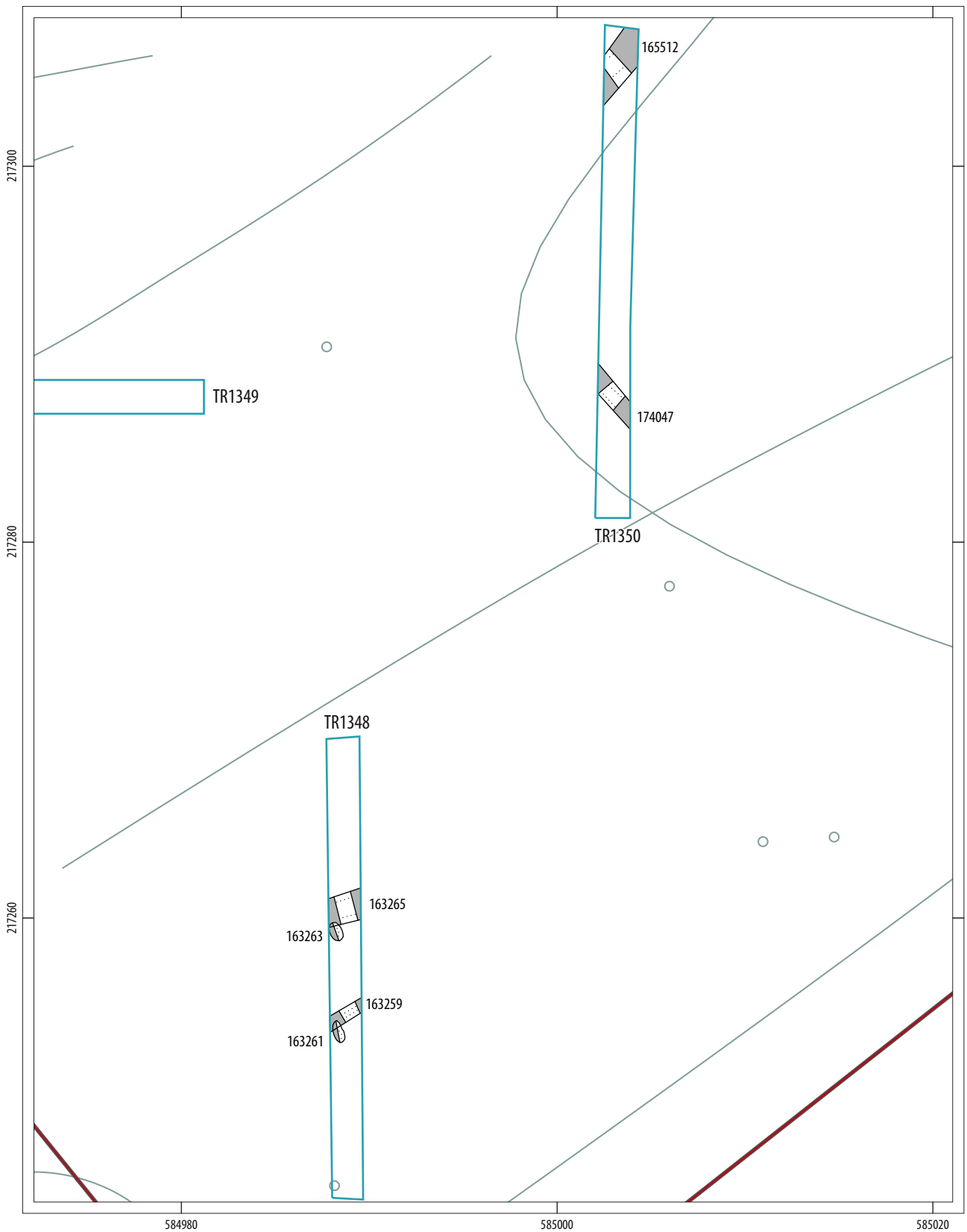
ILLUS 9 Detail of Trenches 917, 926, 927



ILLUS 10 Detail of Trench 904

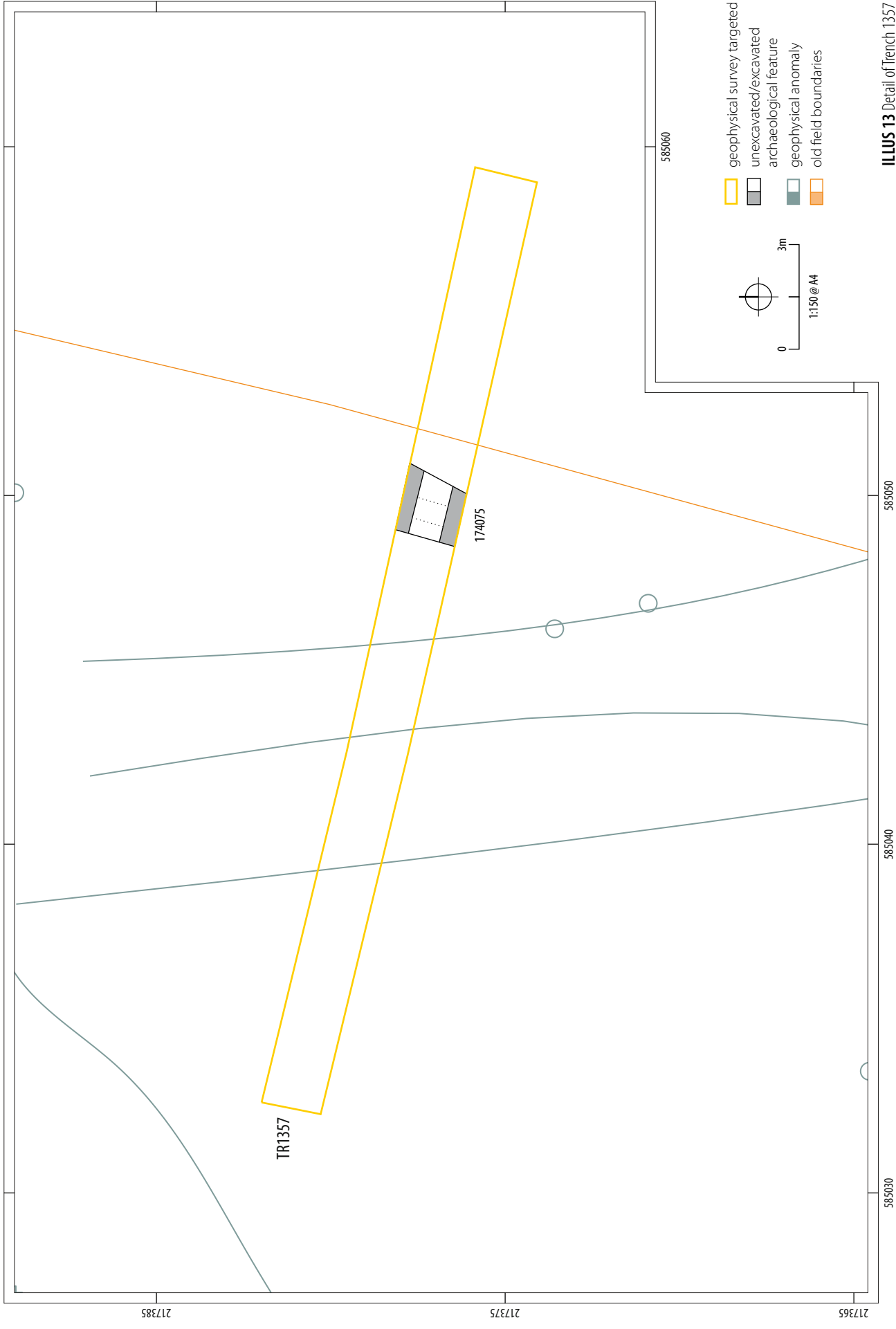


ILLUS 11 Detail of Trenches 908, 911, 913, 914

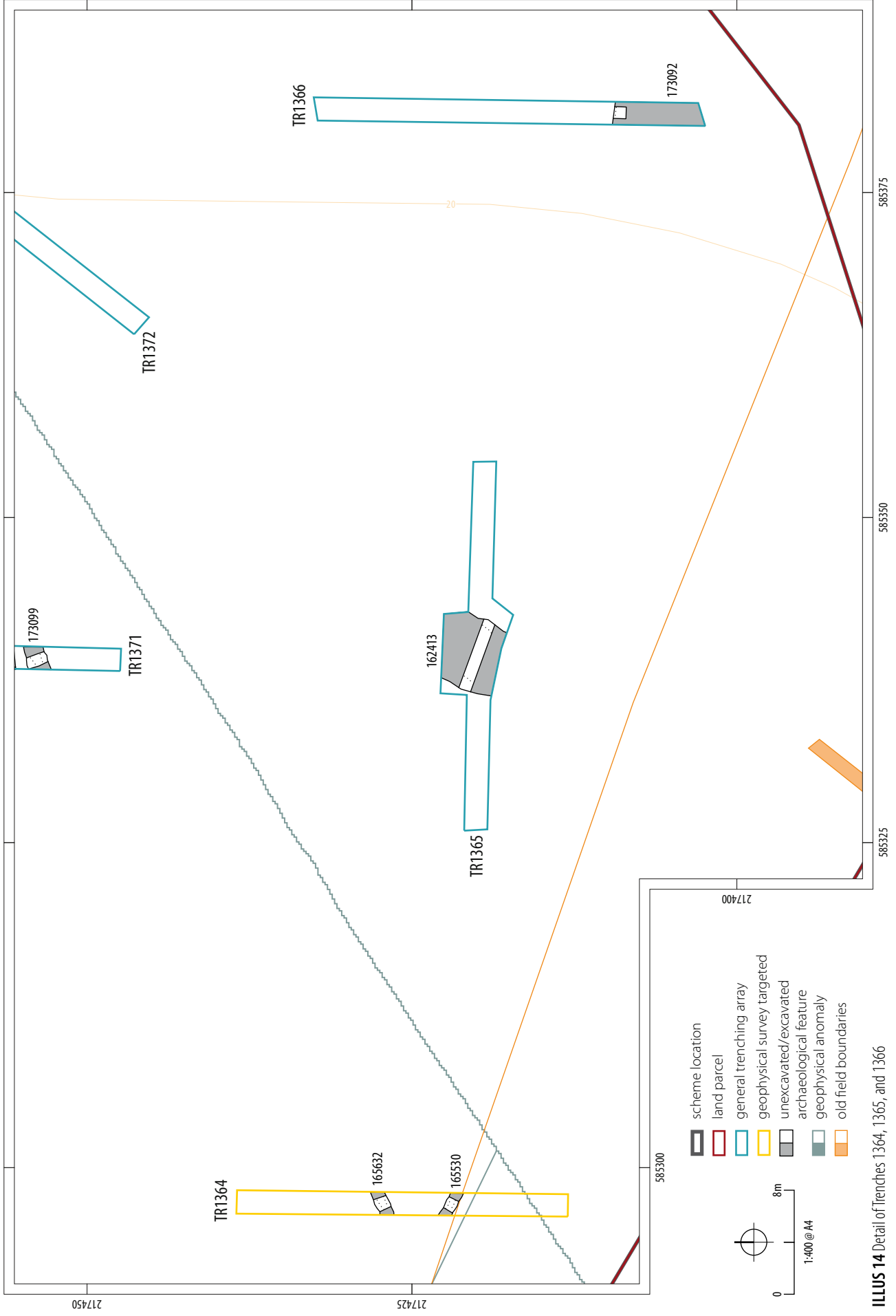


- scheme location
- land parcel
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

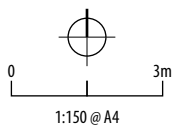
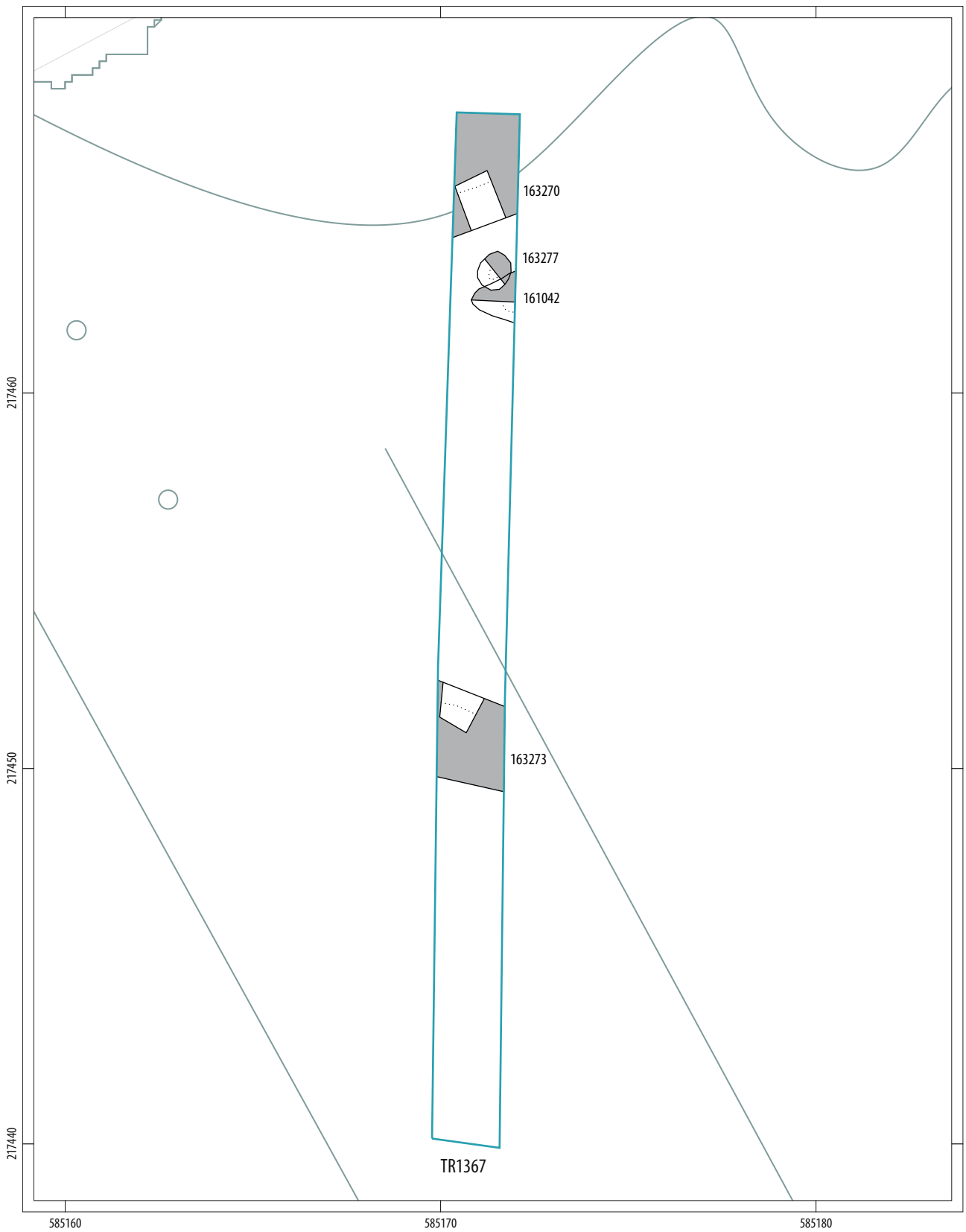
ILLUS 12 Detail of Trenches 1348 and 1350



ILLUS 13 Detail of Trench 1357

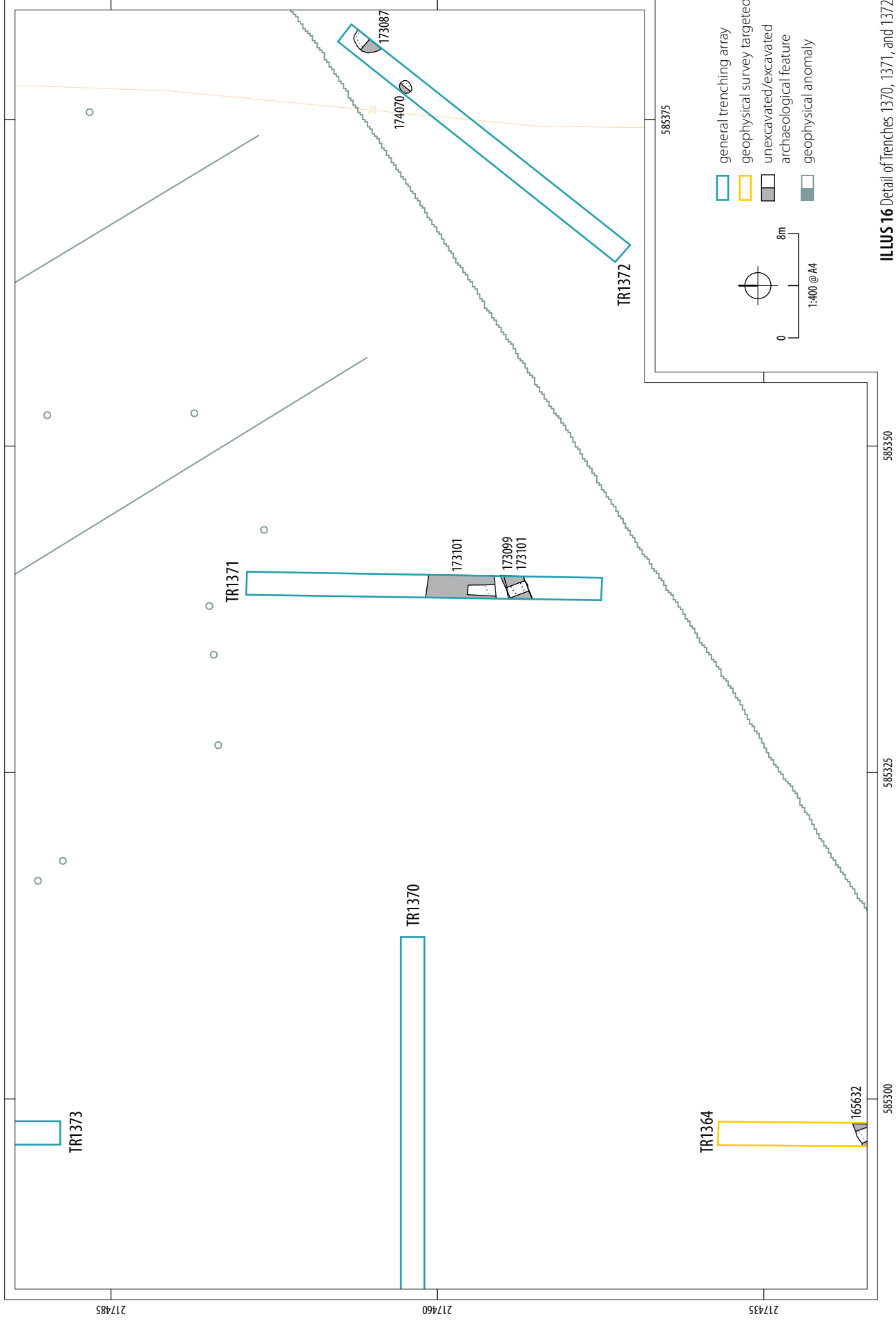


ILLUS 14 Detail of Trenches 1364, 1365, and 1366

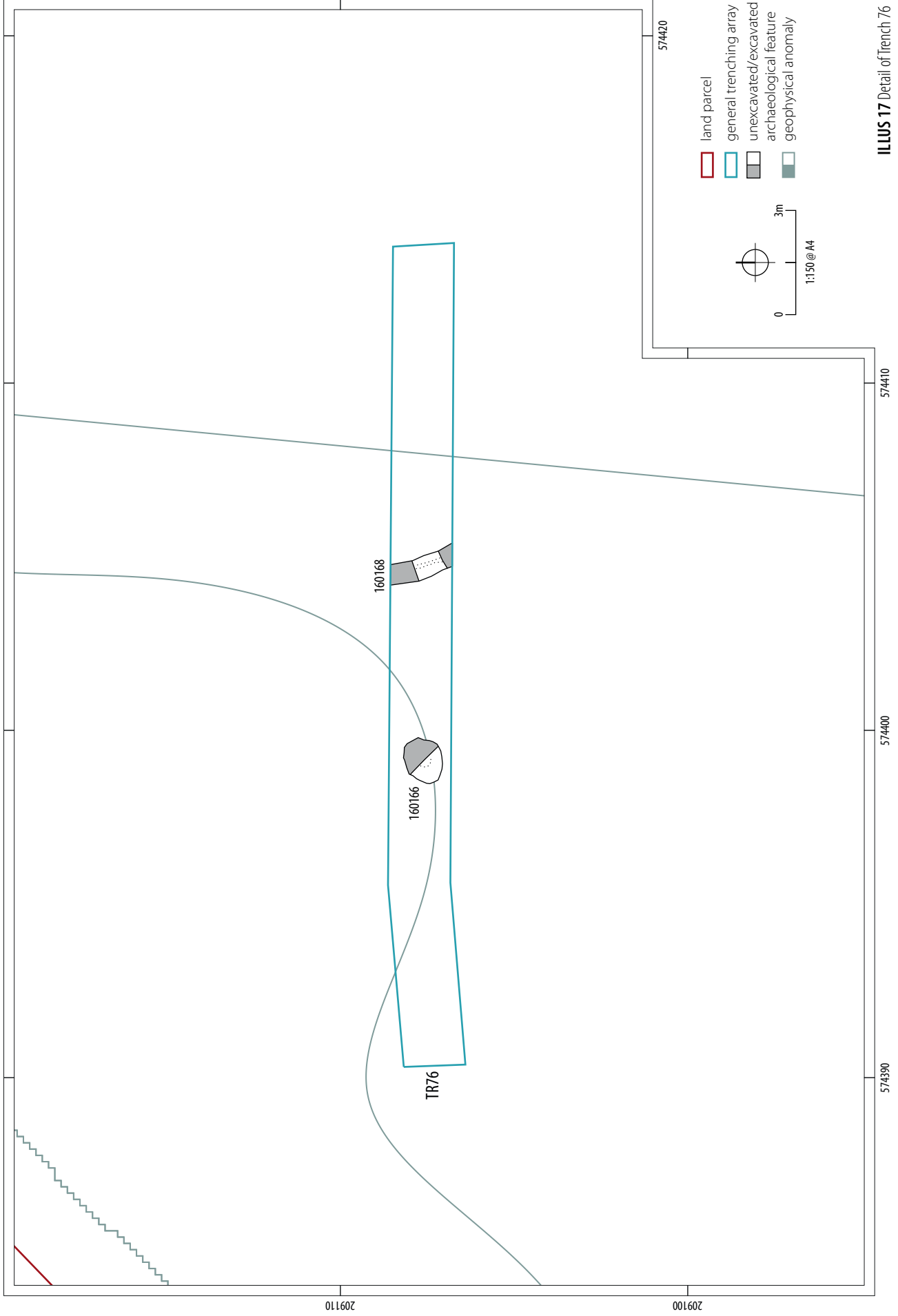


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

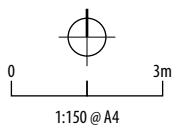
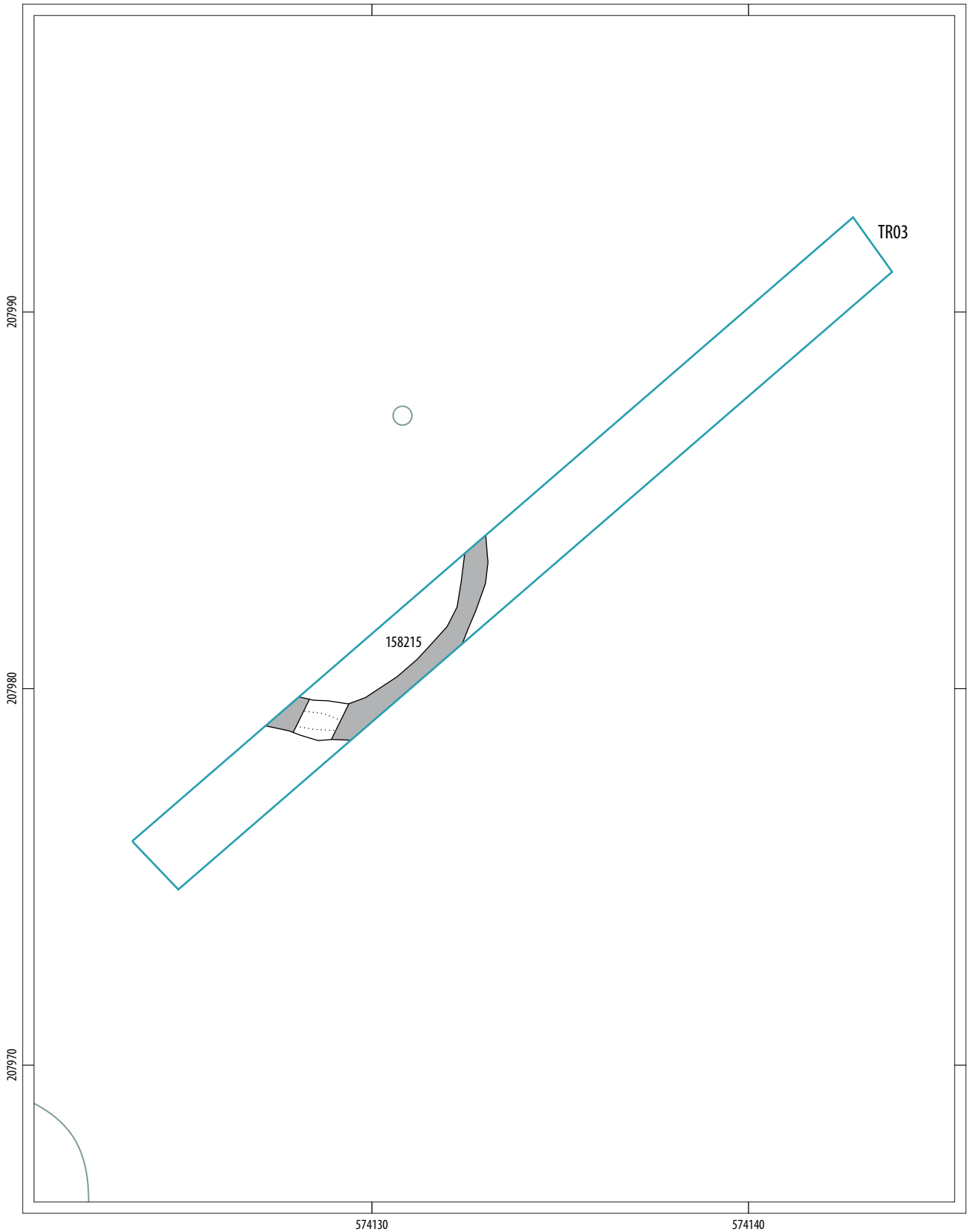
ILLUS 15 Detail of Trench 1367



ILLUS 16 Detail of Trenches 1370, 1371, and 1372

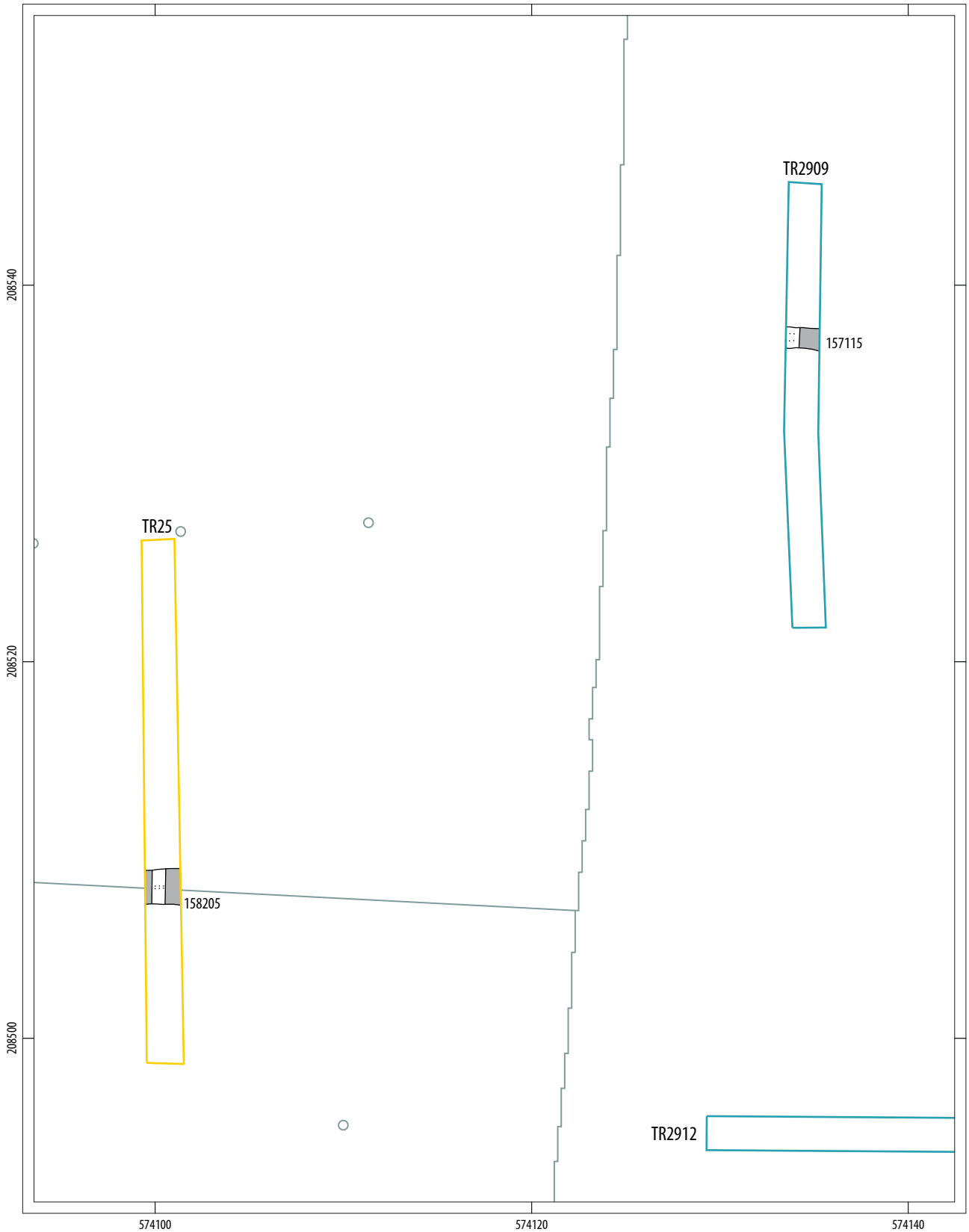


ILLUS 17 Detail of Trench 76

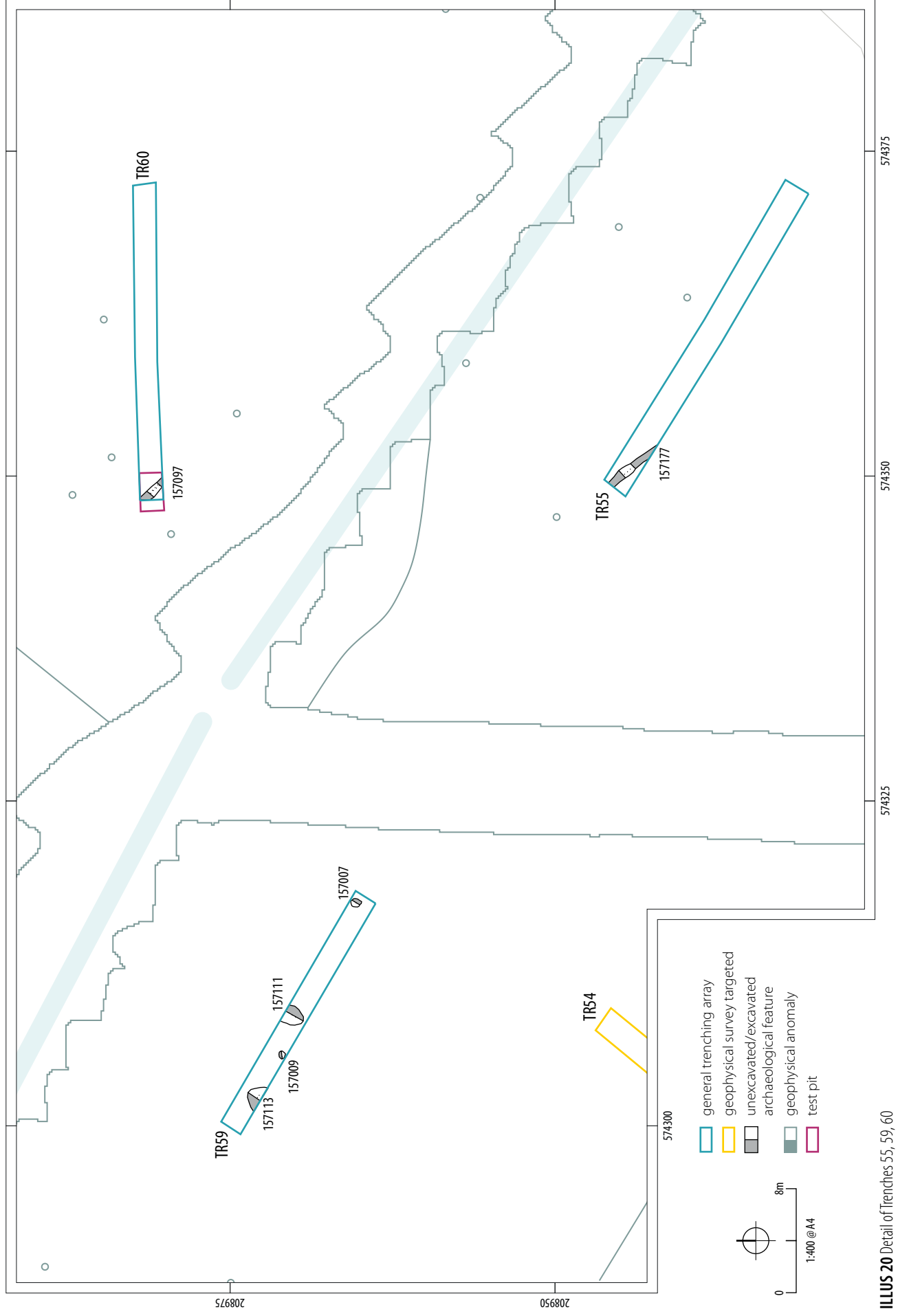


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

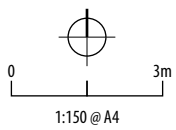
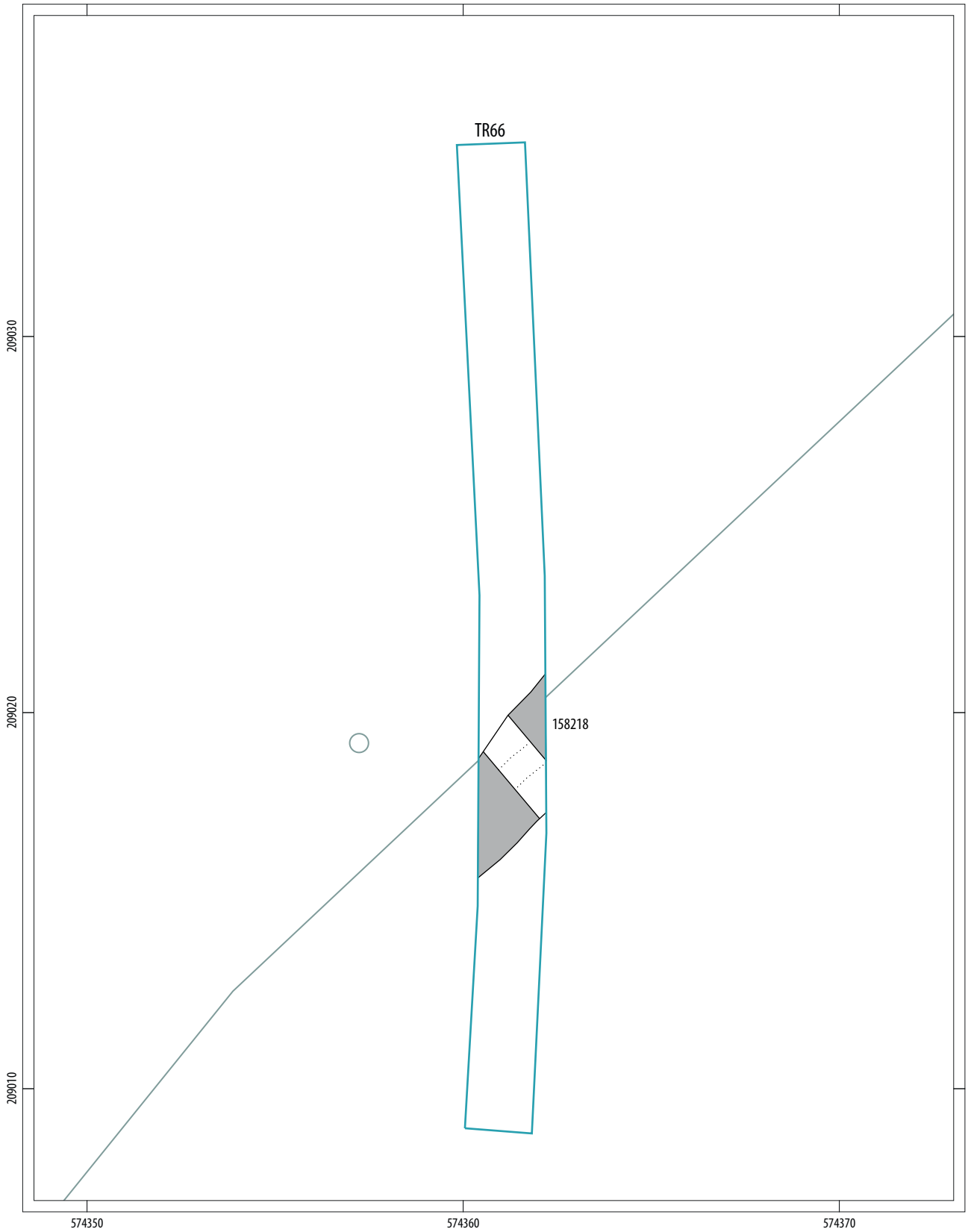
ILLUS 18 Detail of Trench 03



ILLUS 19 Detail of Trenches 25, 2909

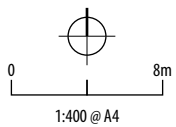
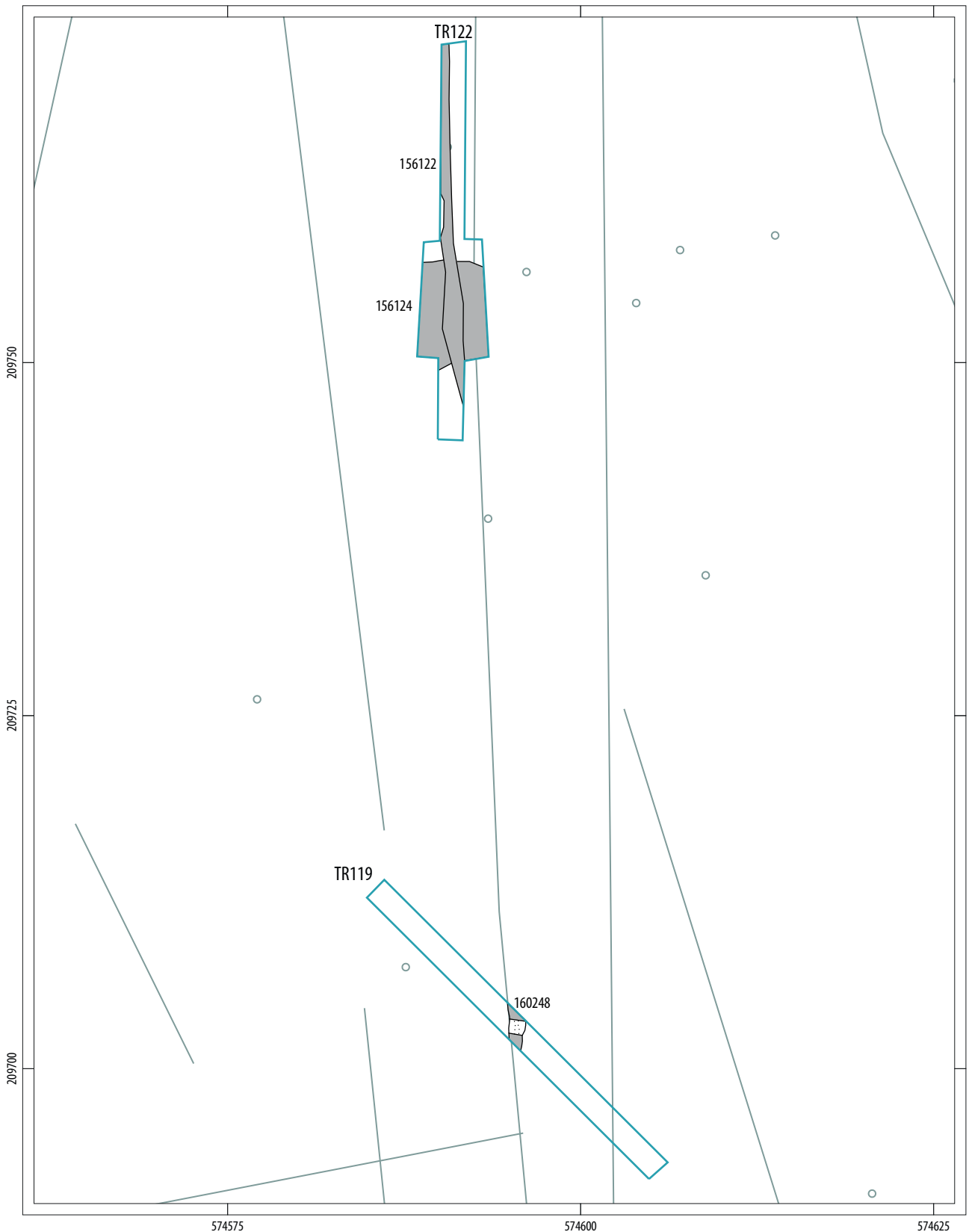


ILLUS 20 Detail of Trenches 55, 59, 60



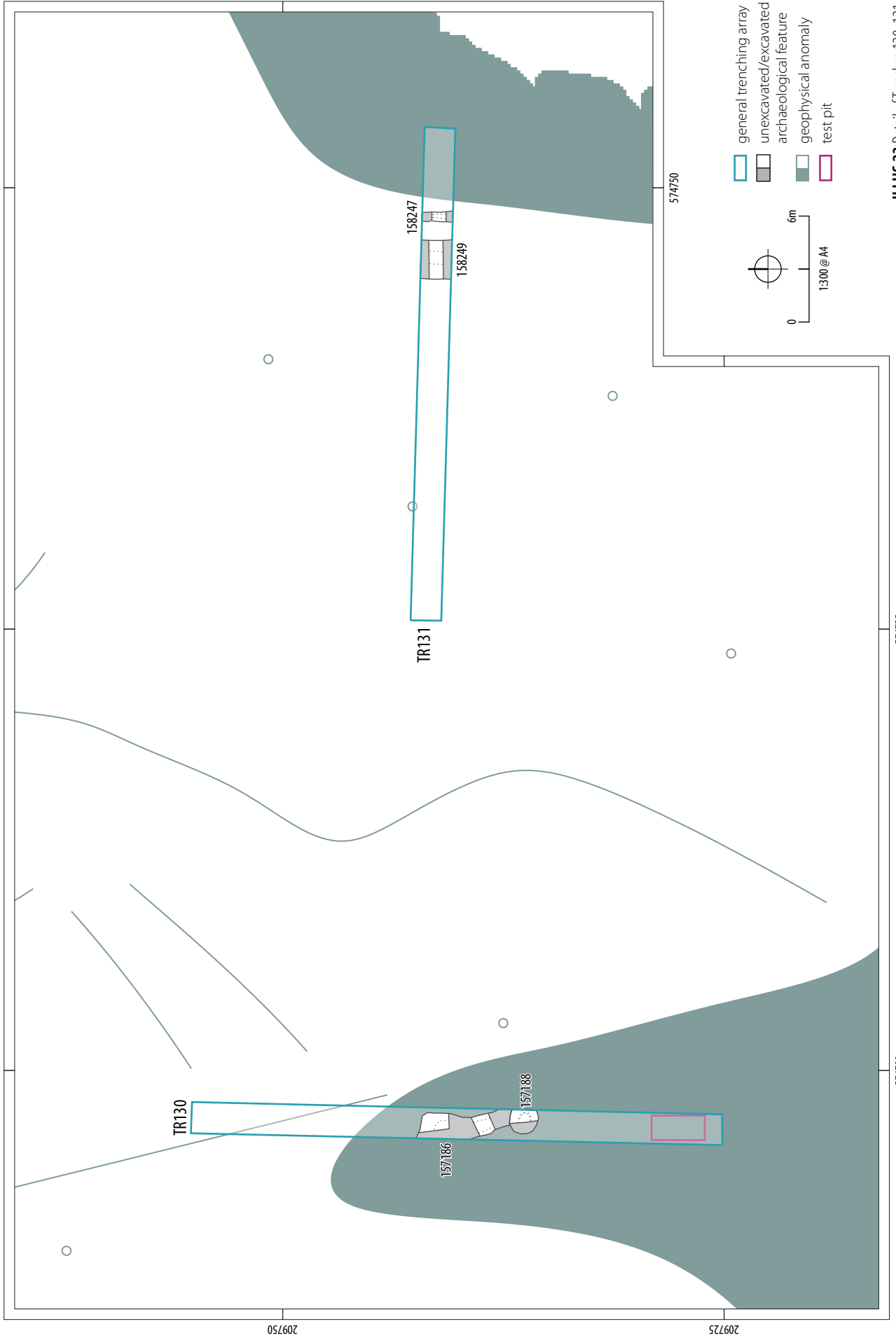
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 21 Detail of Trench 66

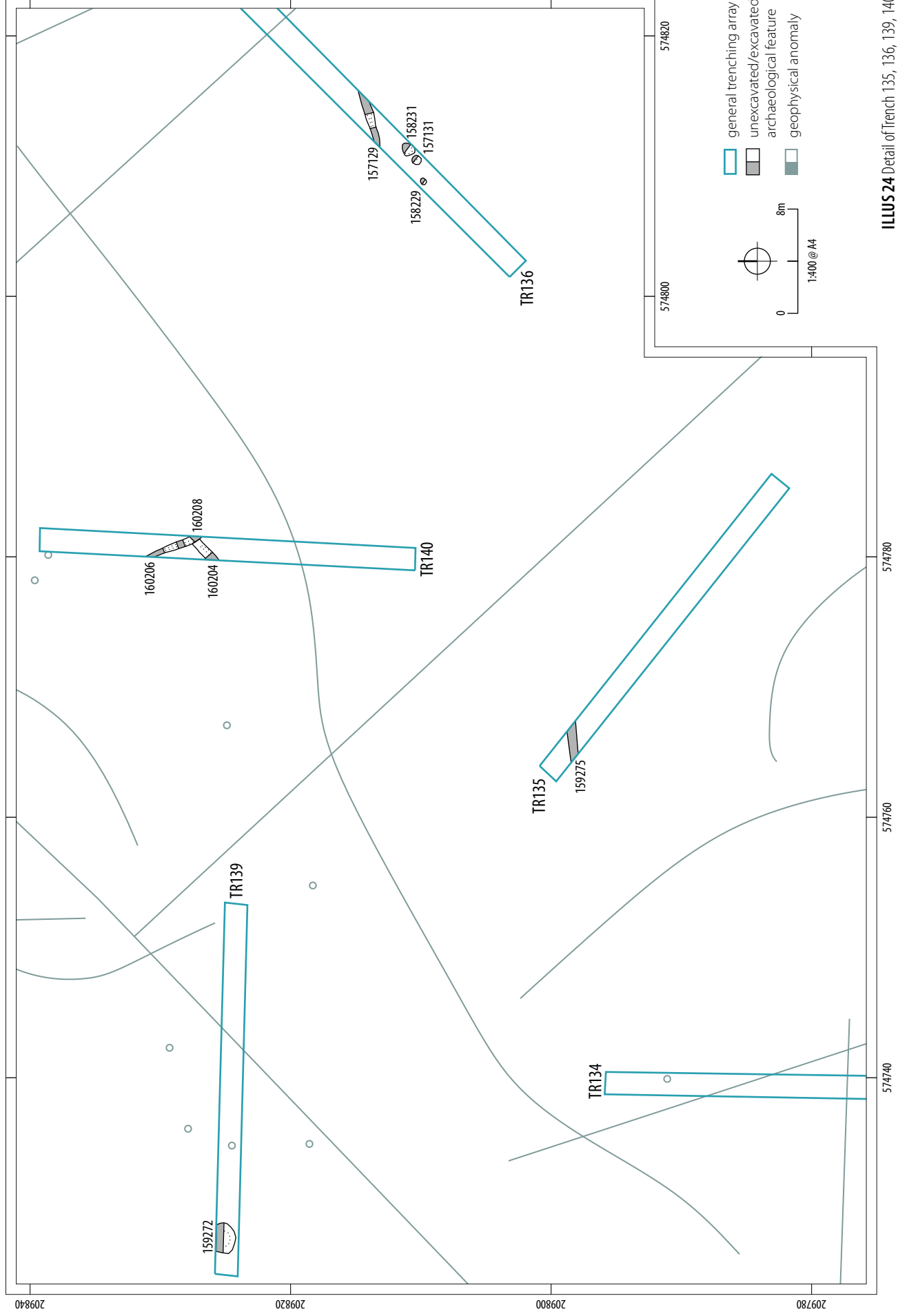


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

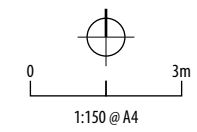
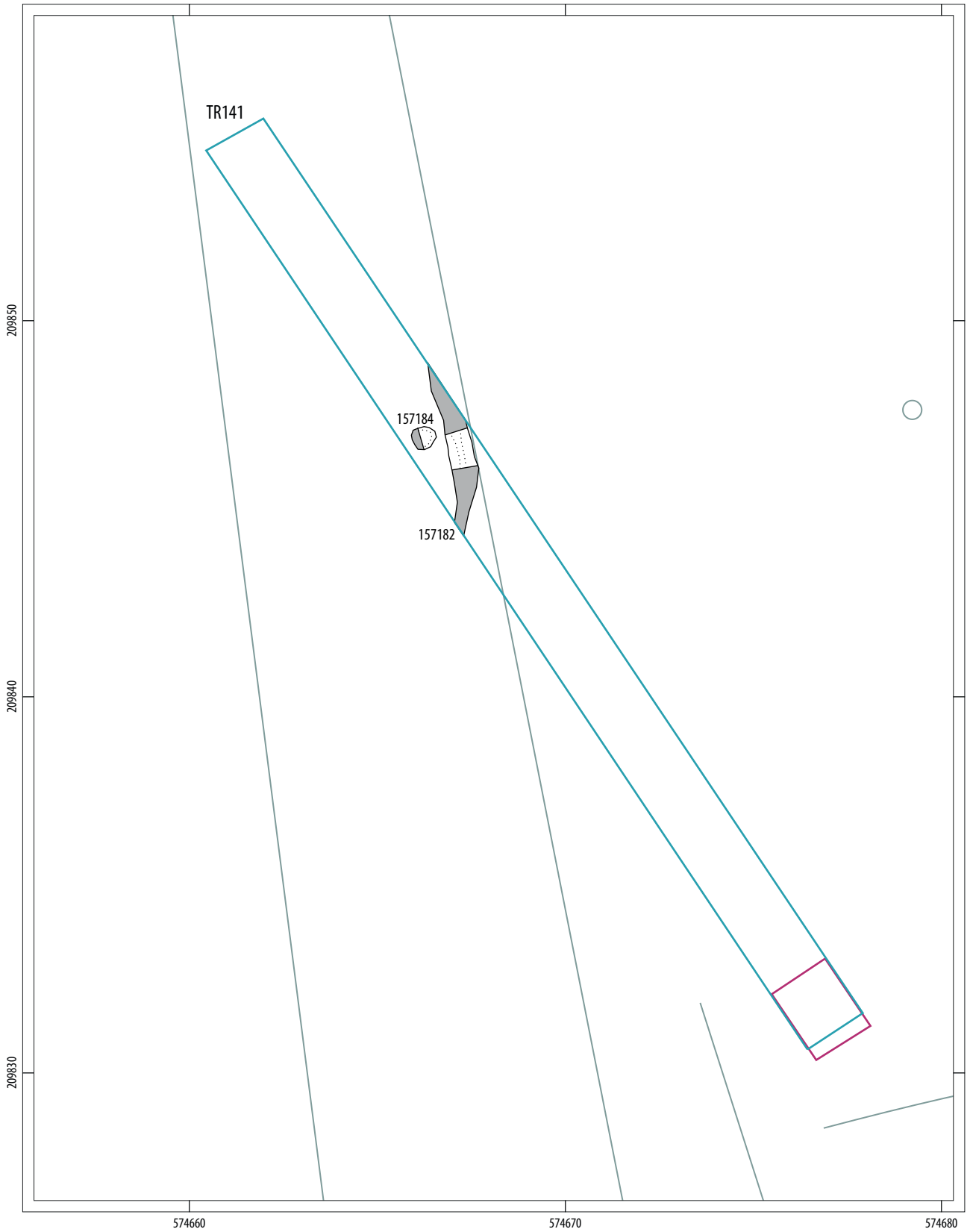
ILLUS 22 Detail of Trenches 119, 122



ILLUS 23 Detail of Trenches 130, 131

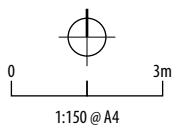
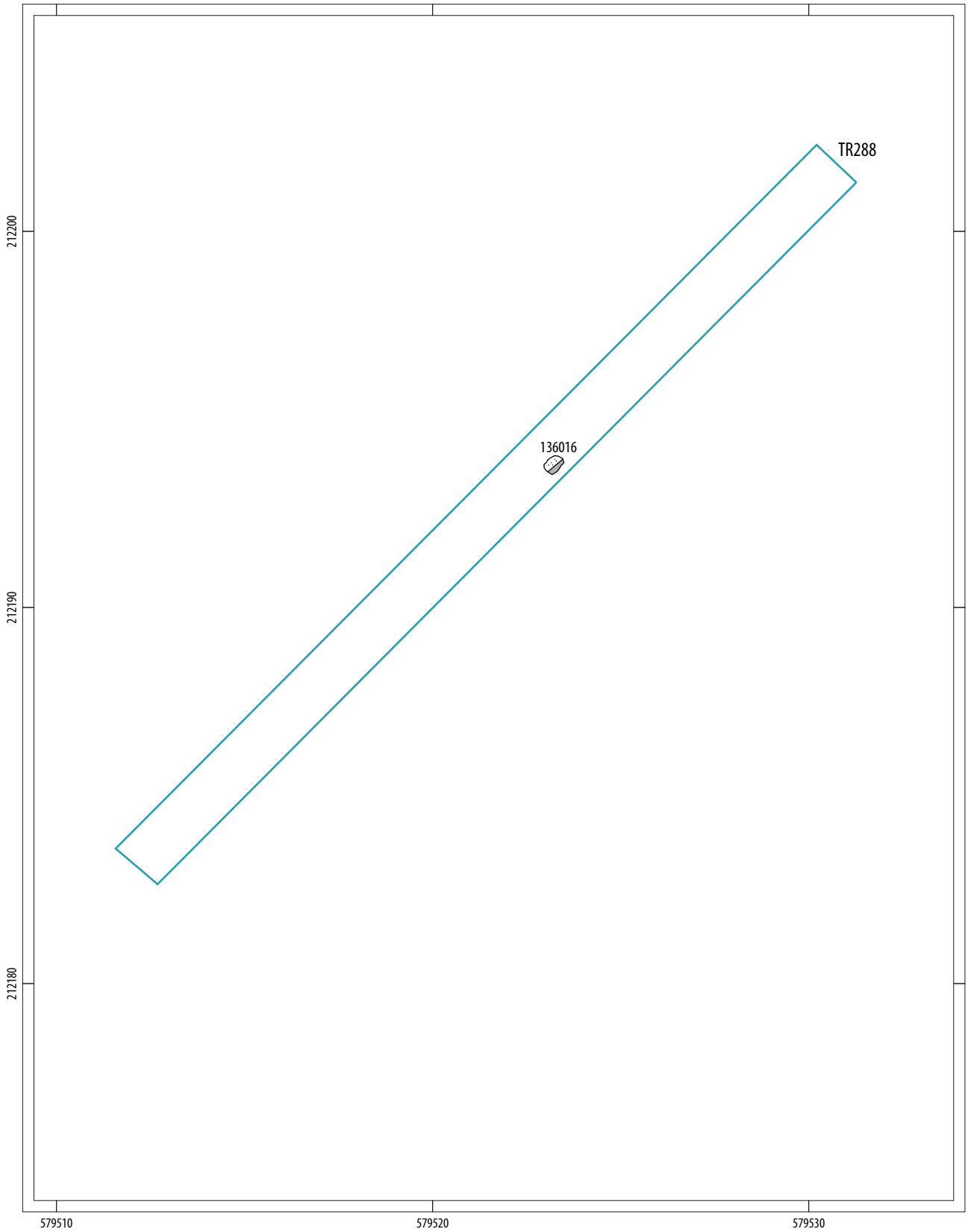




ILLUS 24 Detail of Trench 135, 136, 139, 140



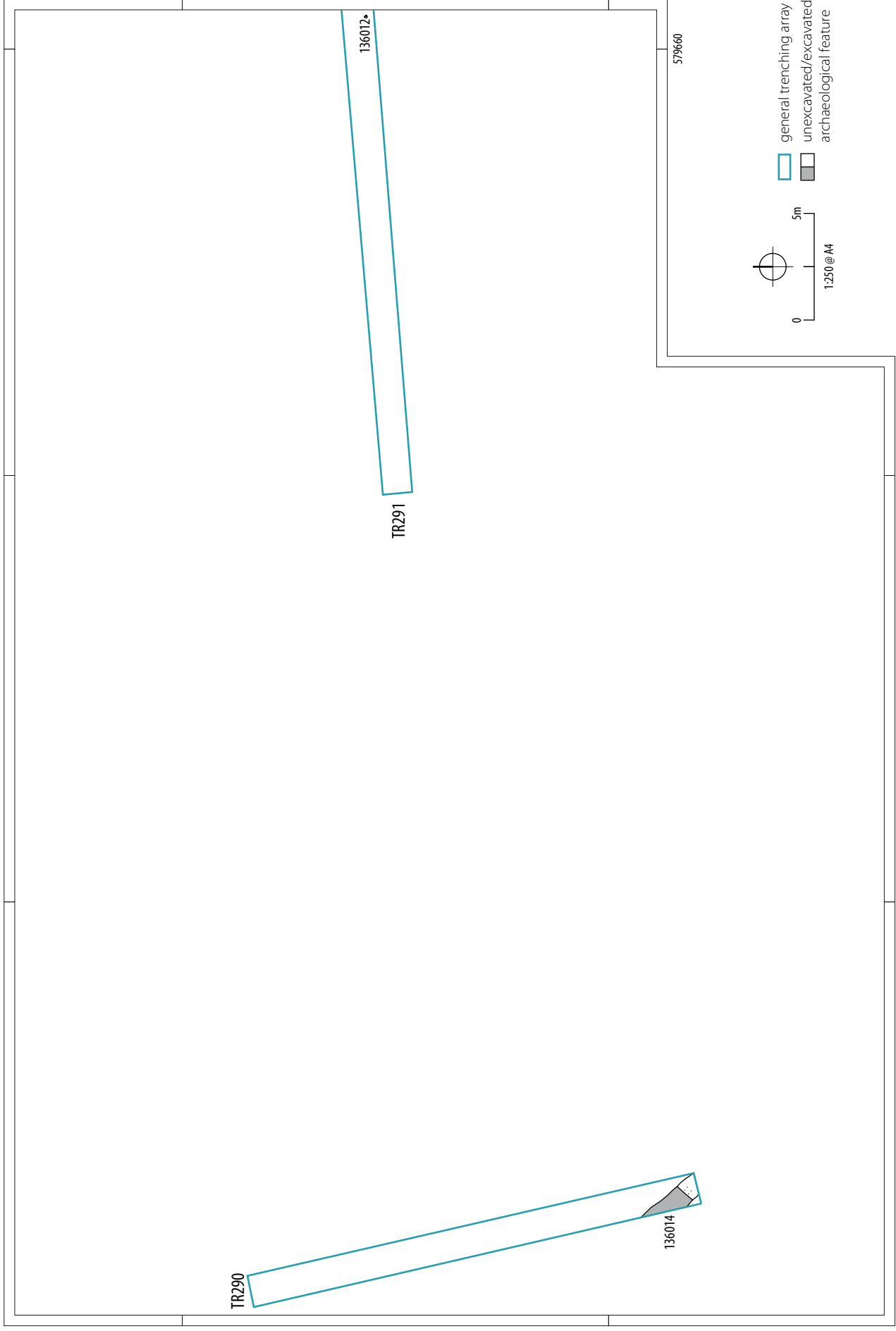
- general trenching array
- test pit
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 25 Detail of Trench 141

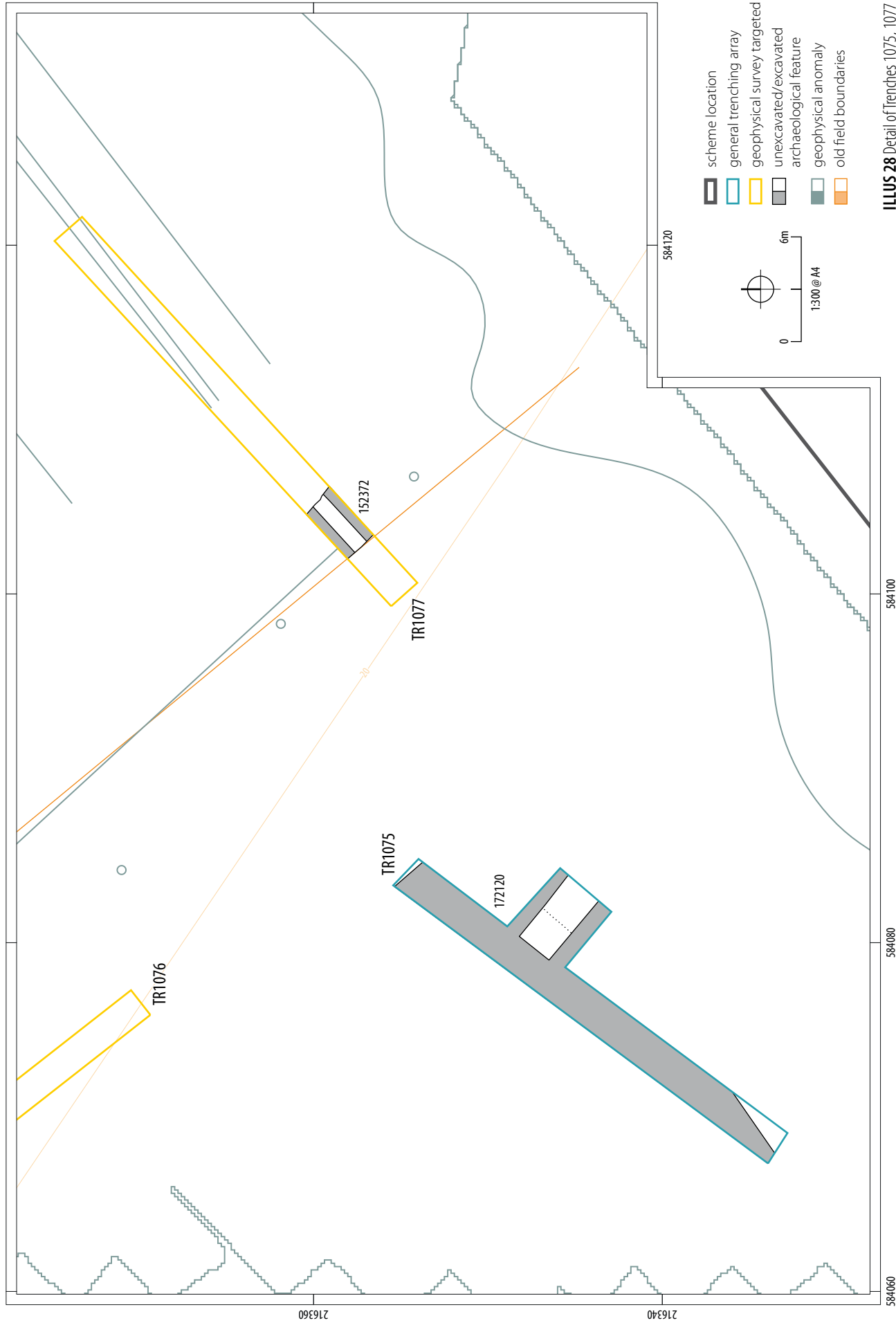


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

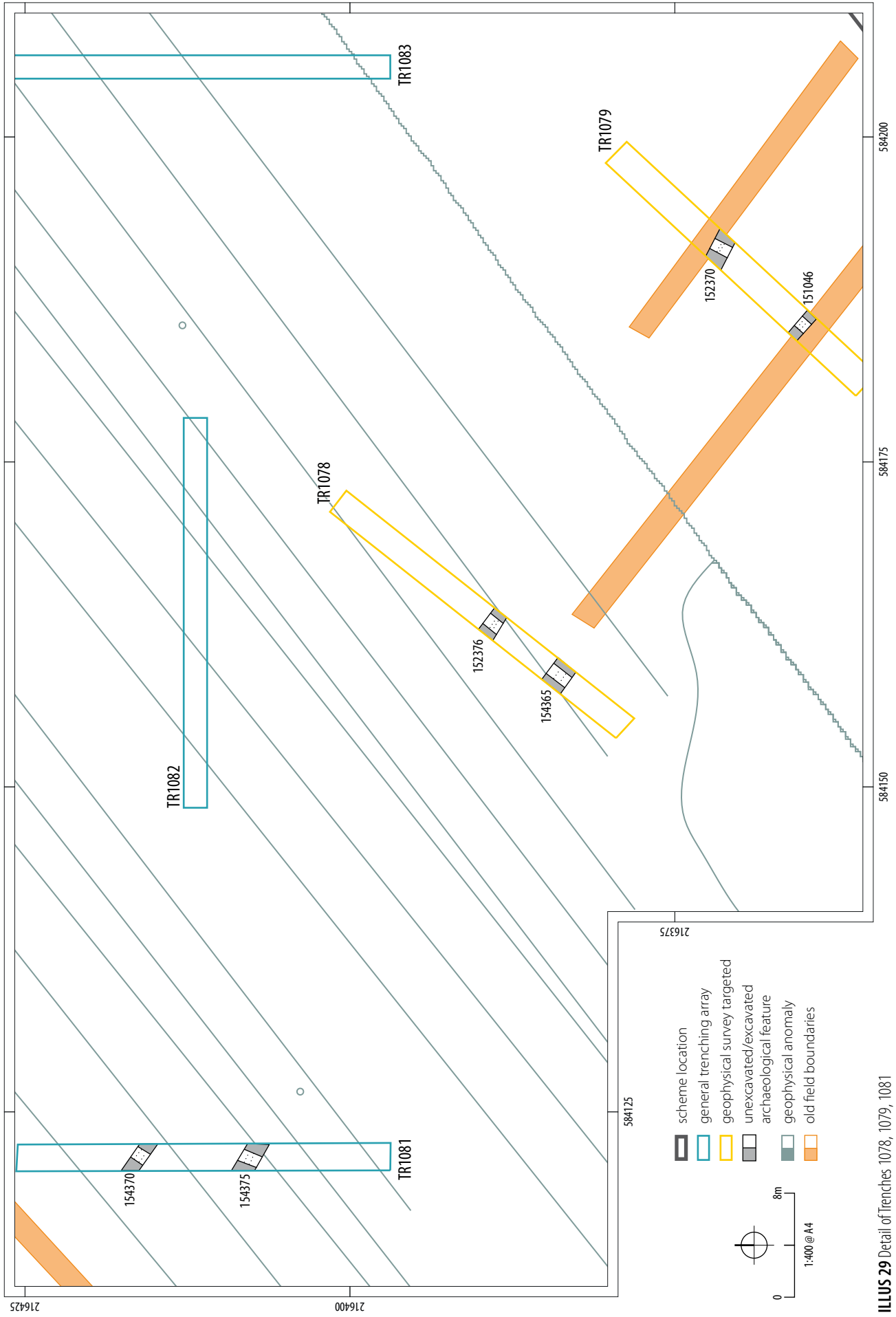
ILLUS 26 Detail of Trench 288



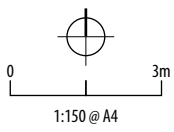
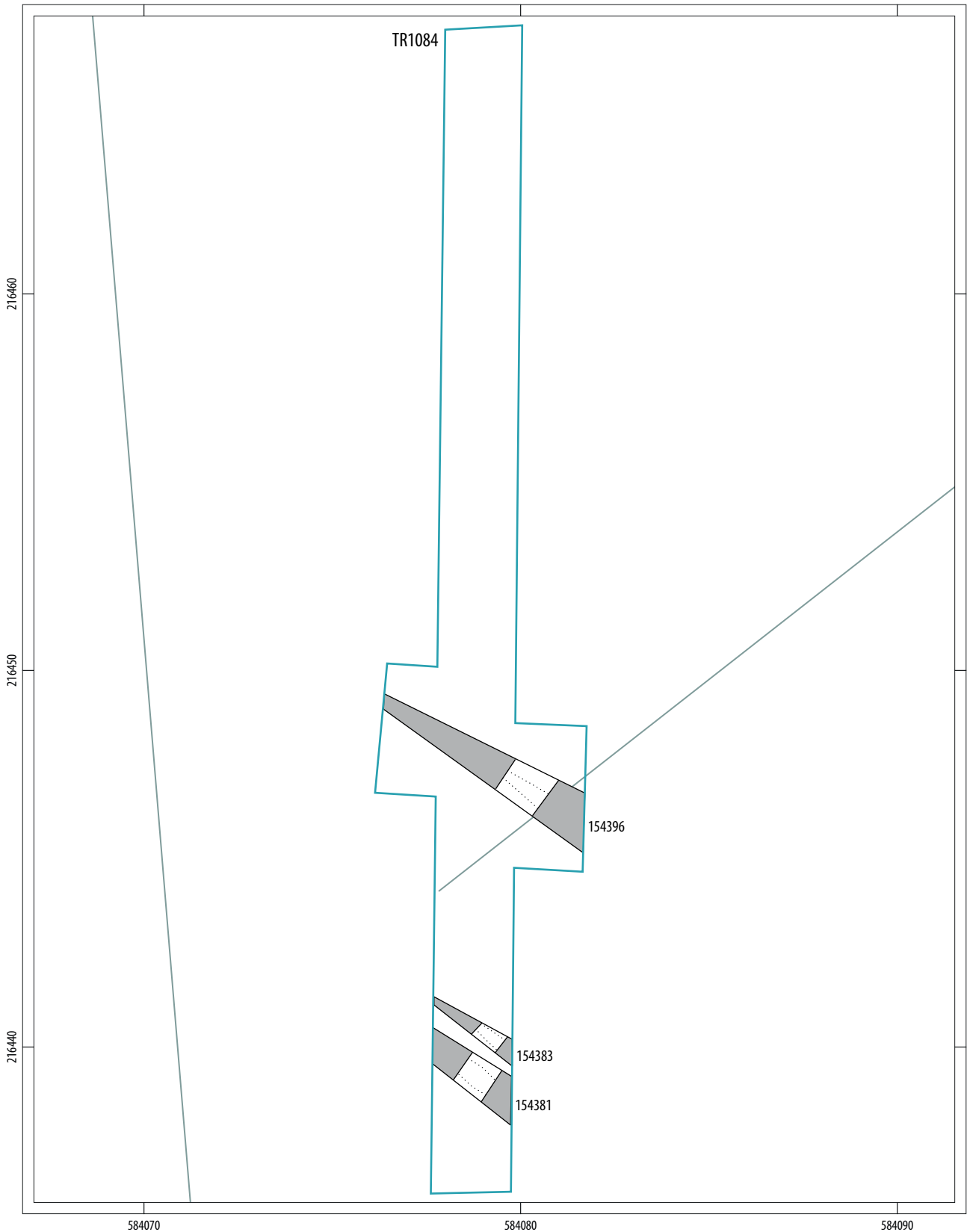
ILLUS 27 Detail of trench 290, 291



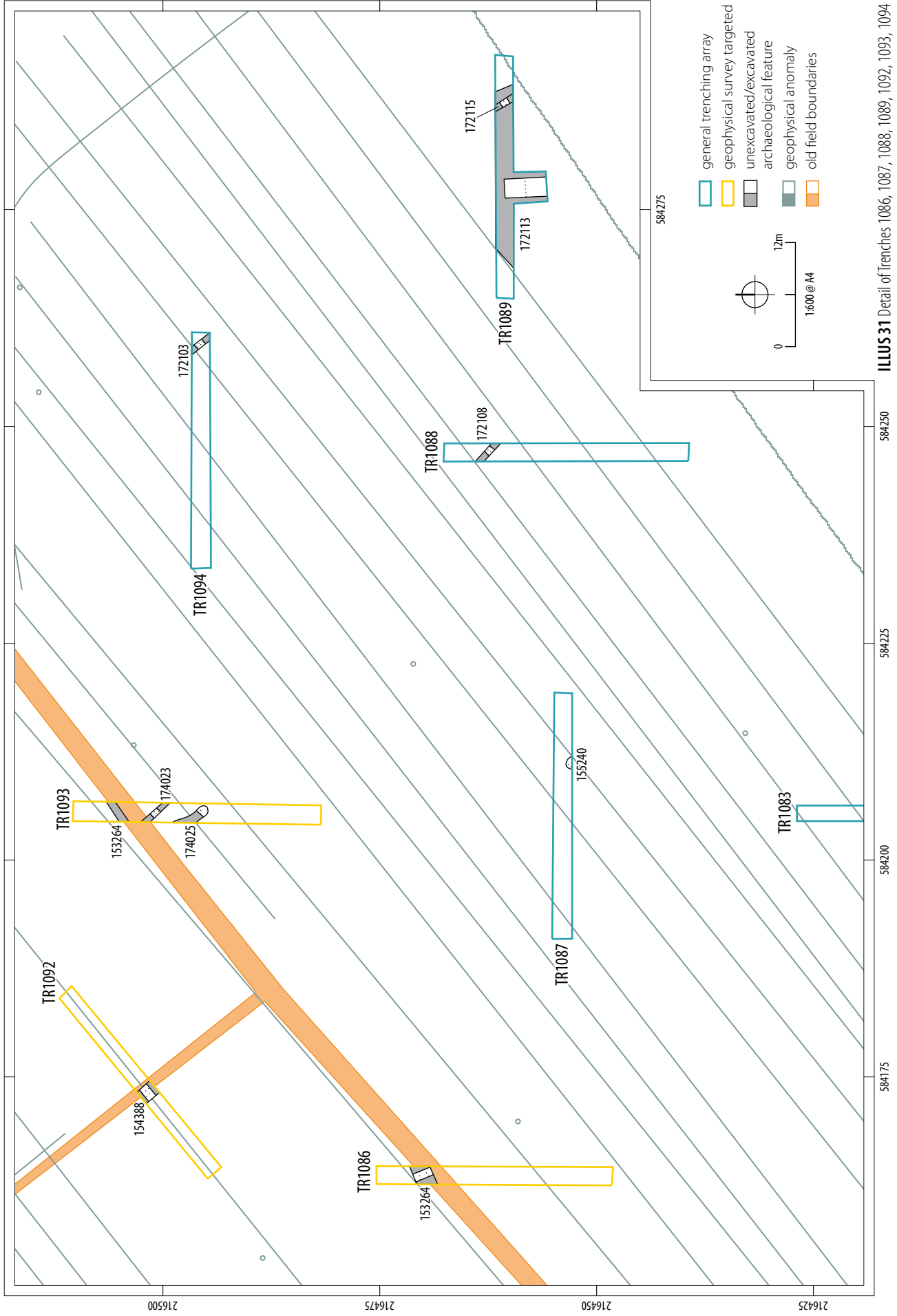
ILLUS 28 Detail of Trenches 1075, 1077



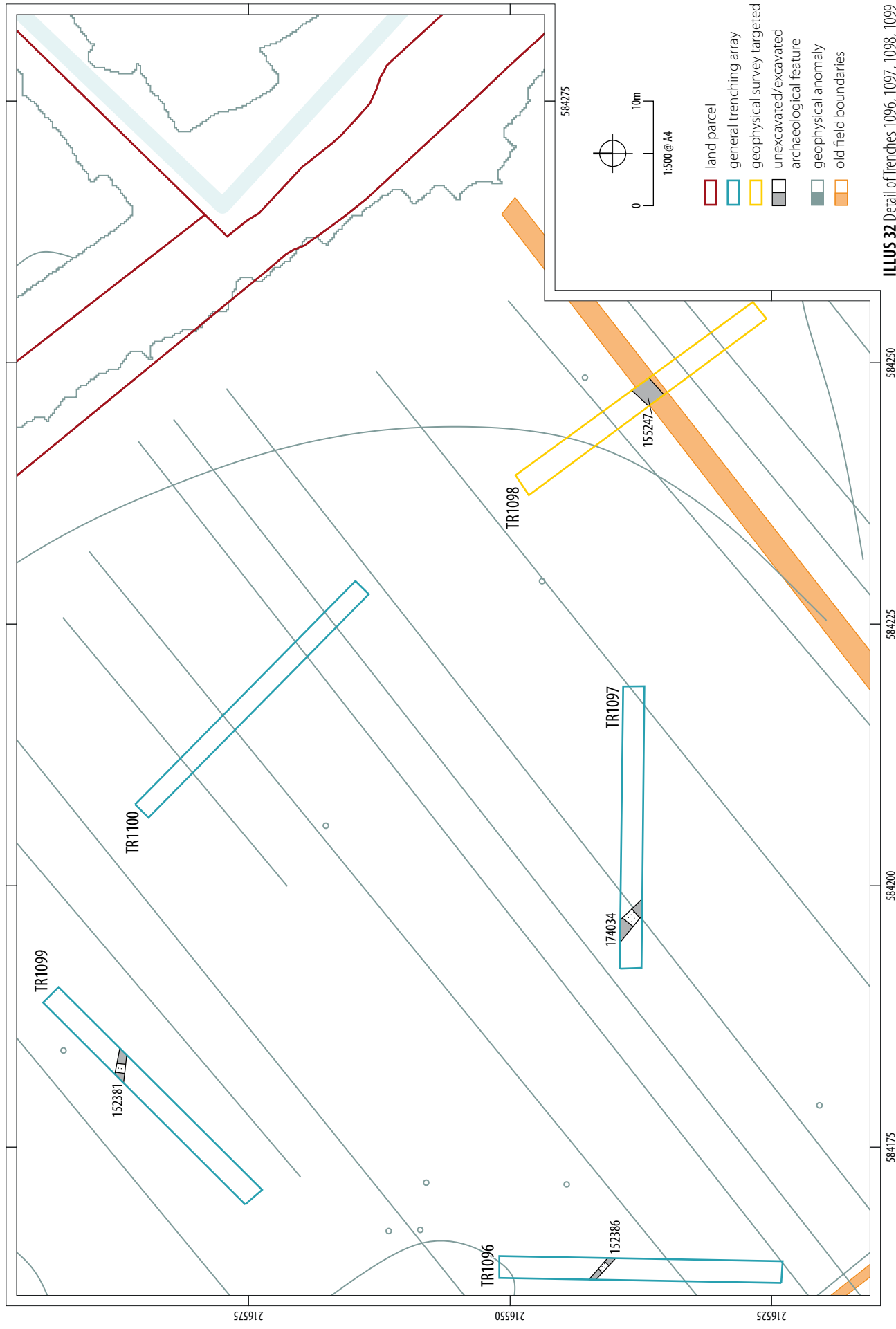
ILLUS 29 Detail of Trenches 1078, 1079, 1081



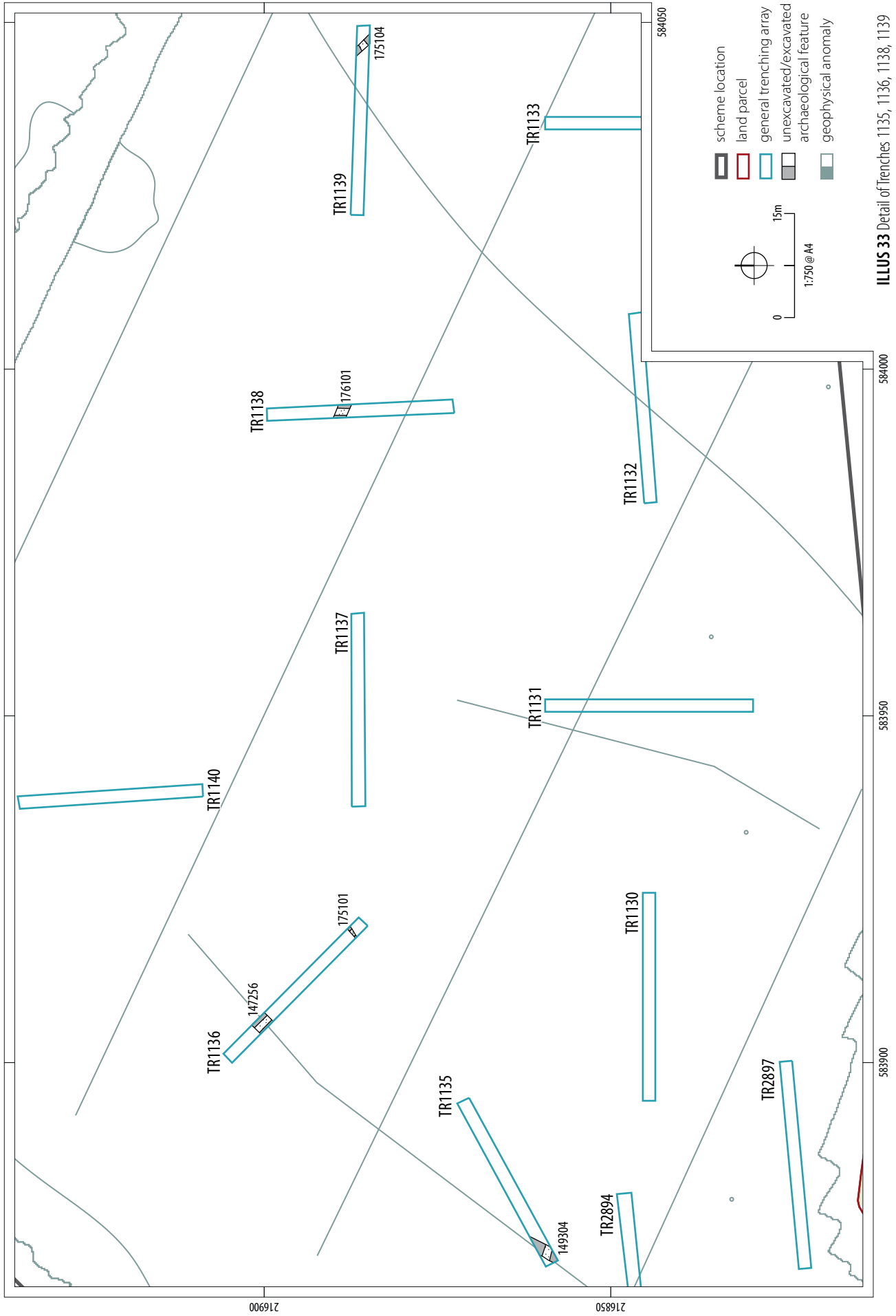
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly



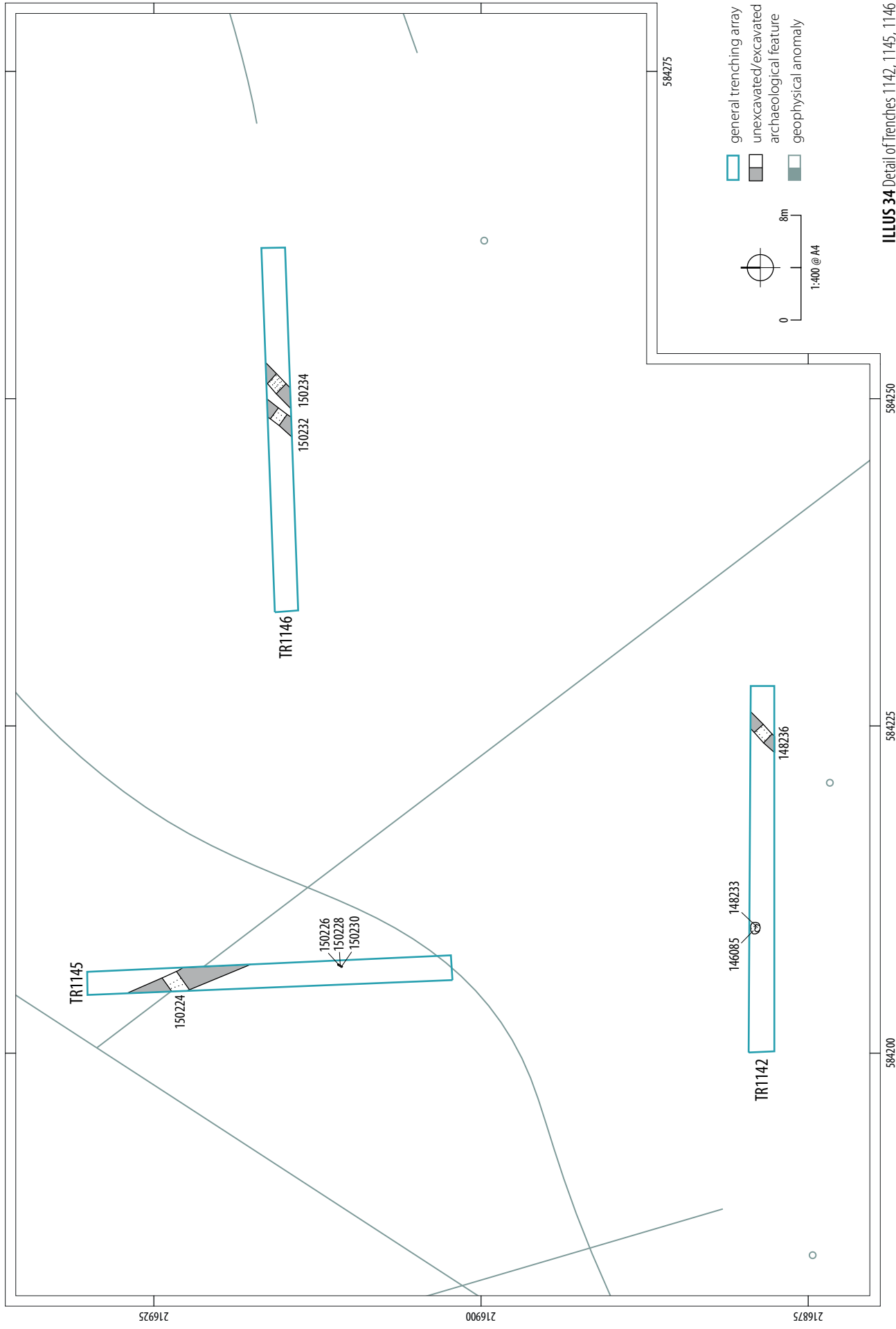
ILLUS 31 Detail of Trenches 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1092, 1093, 1094



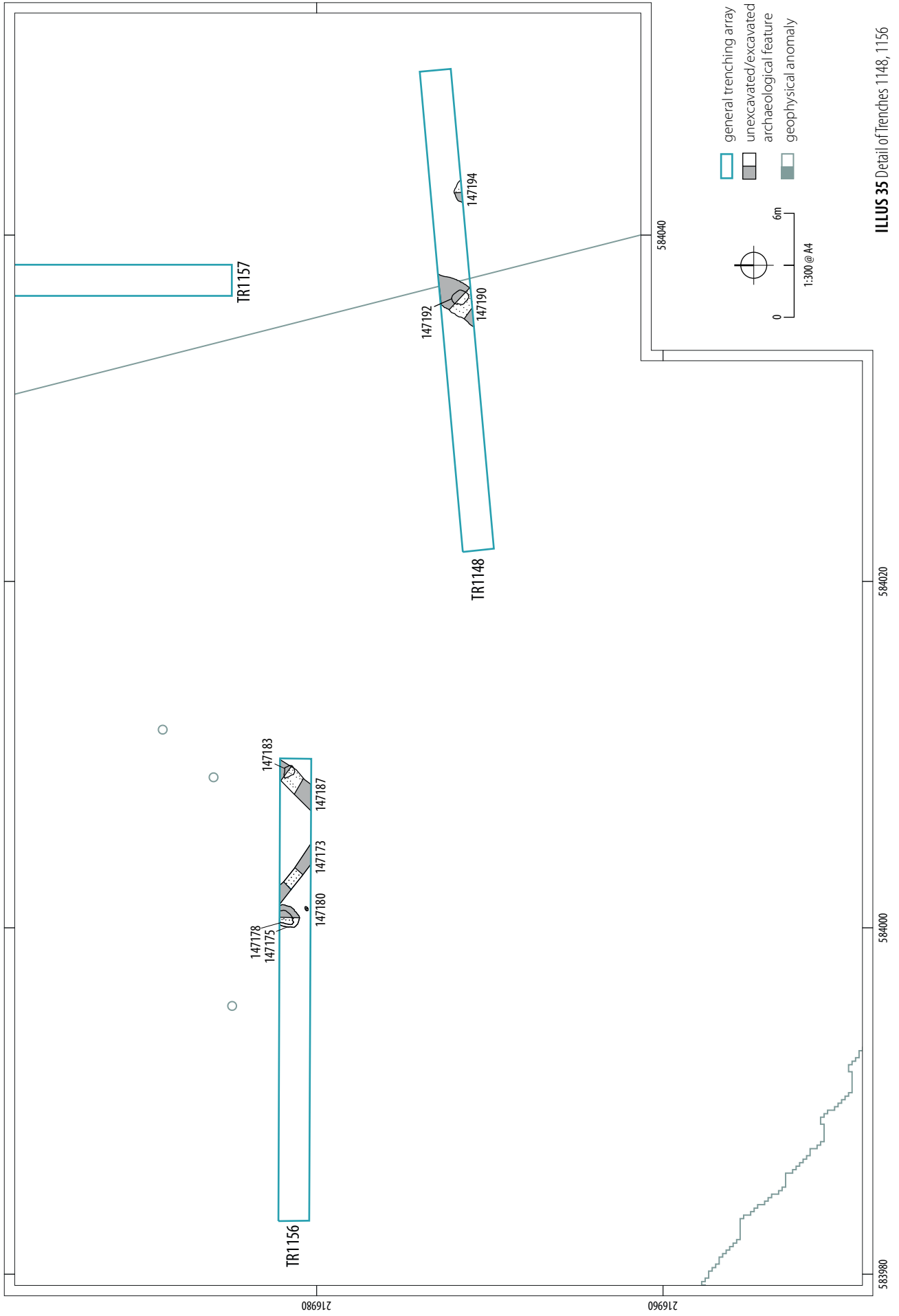
ILLUS 32 Detail of Trenches 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099



ILLUS 33 Detail of Trenches 1135, 1136, 1138, 1139



ILLUS 34 Detail of Trenches 1142, 1145, 1146



ILLUS 35 Detail of Trenches 1148, 1156

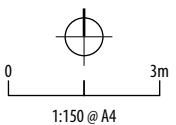
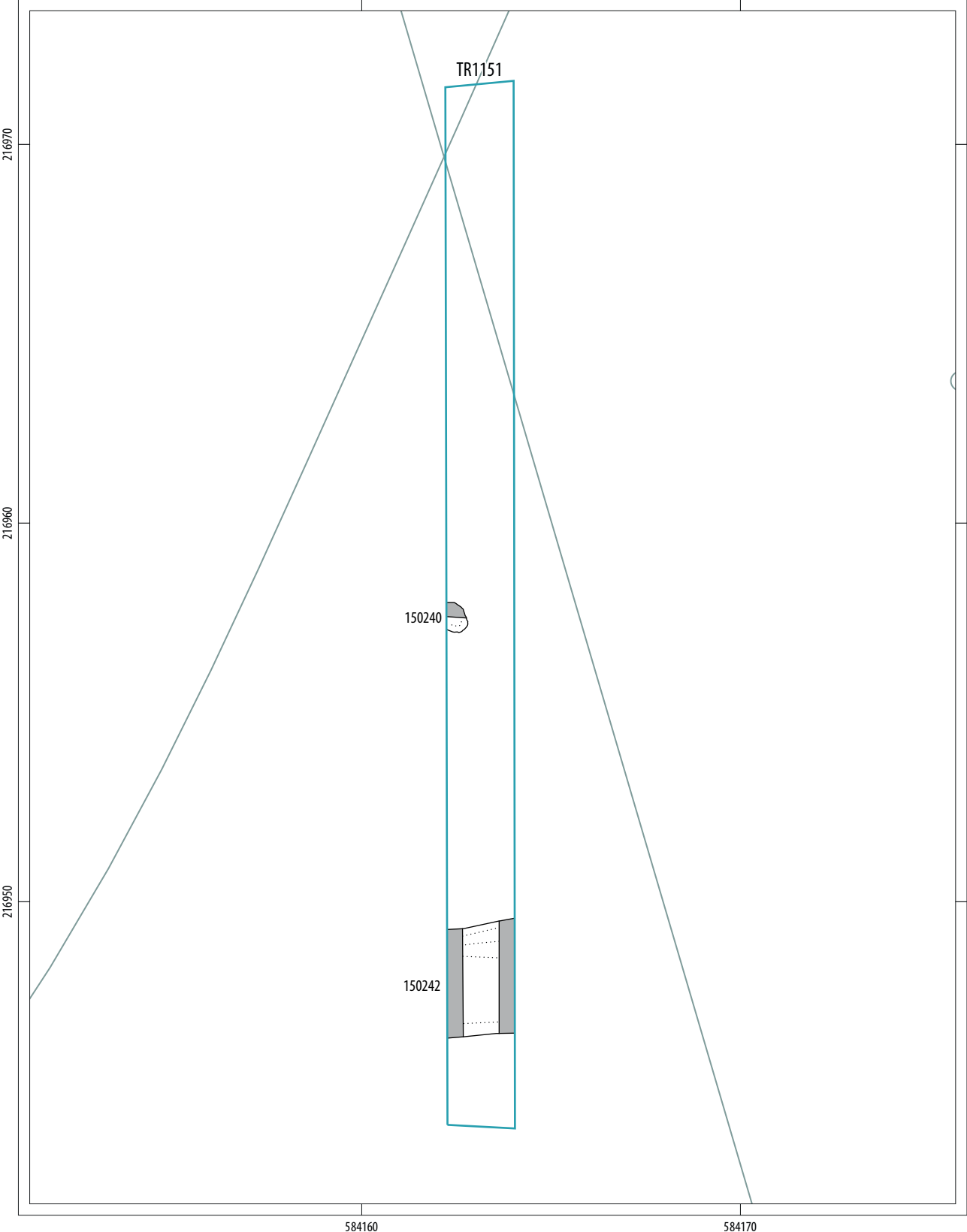
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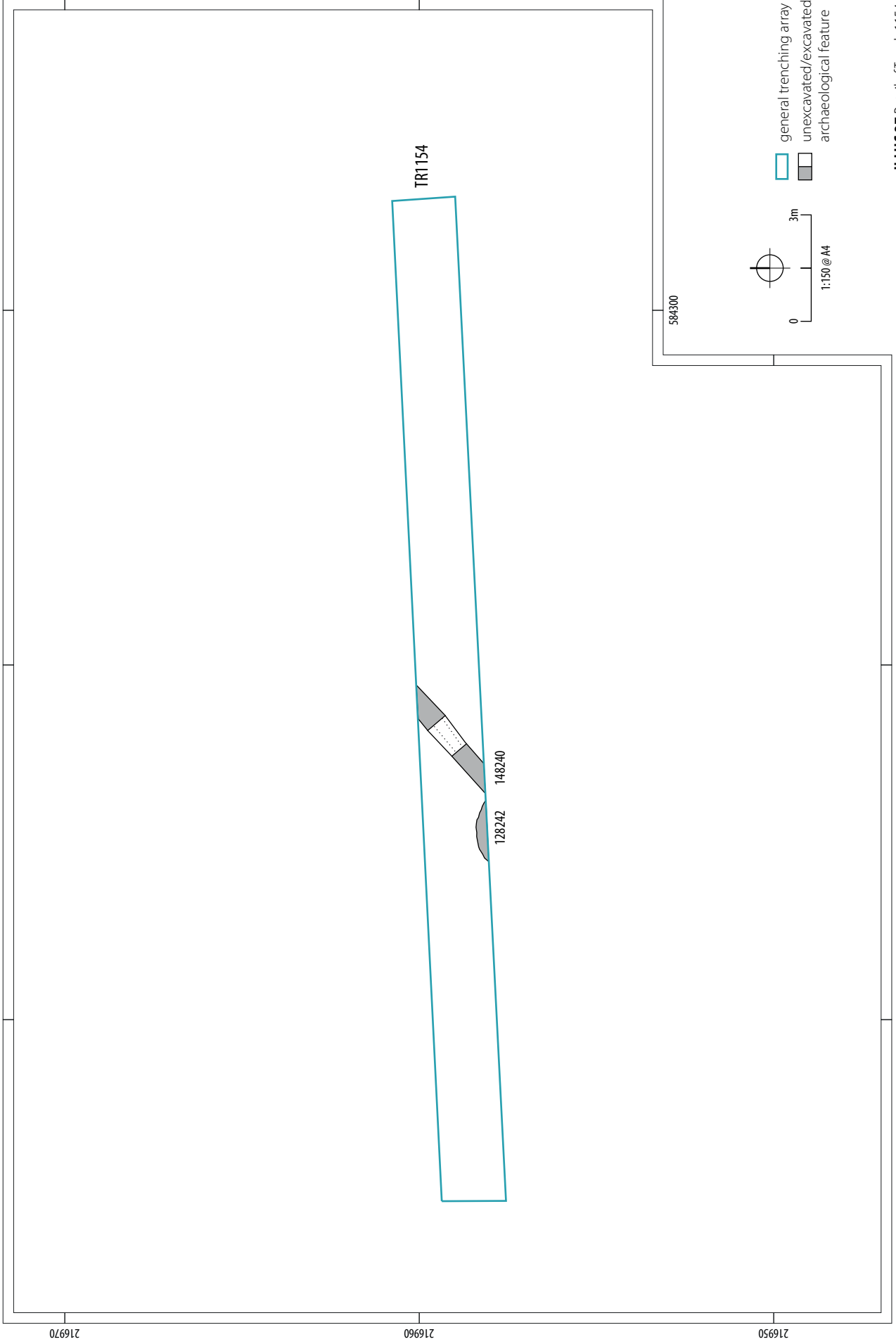
583980

216980

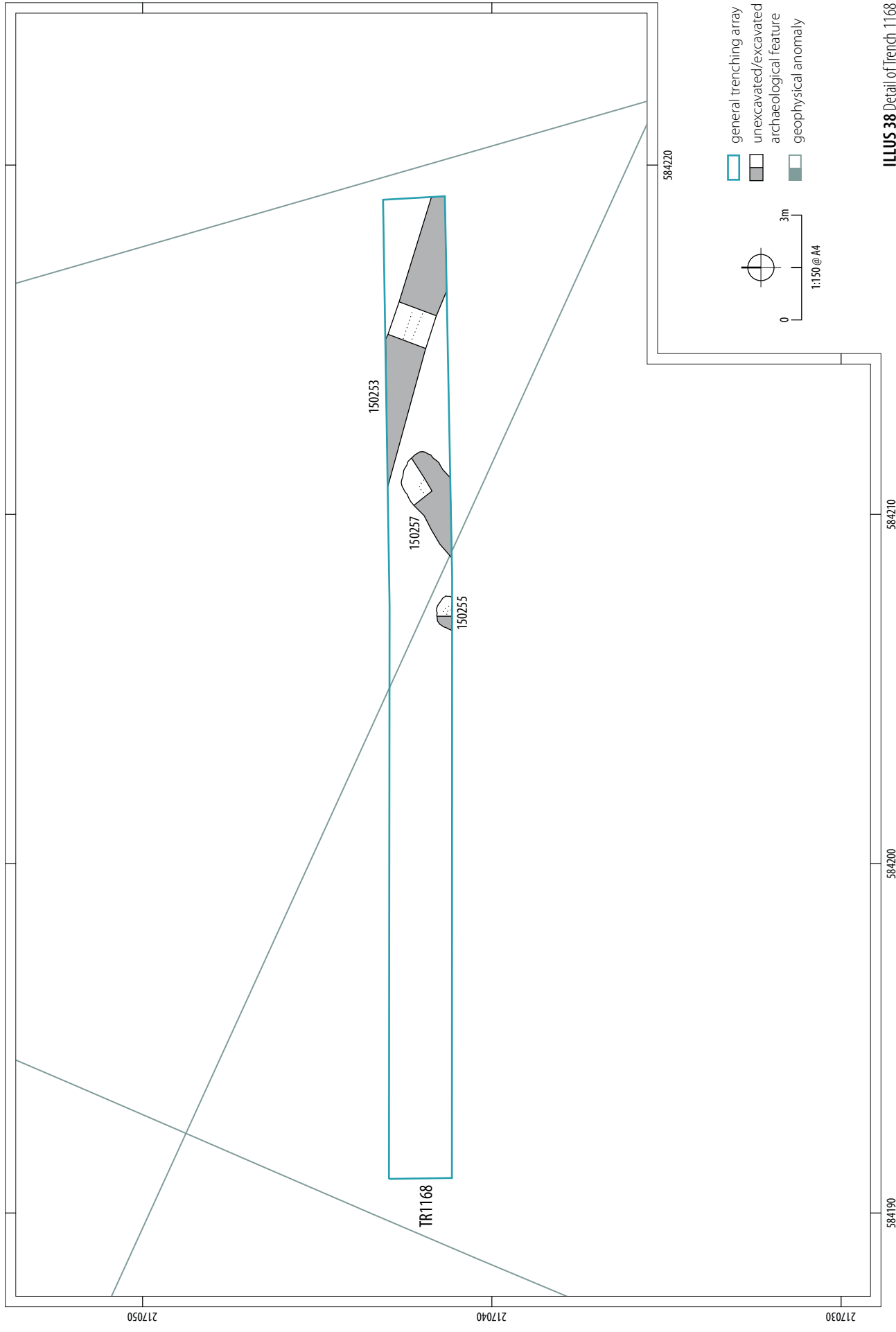
216960



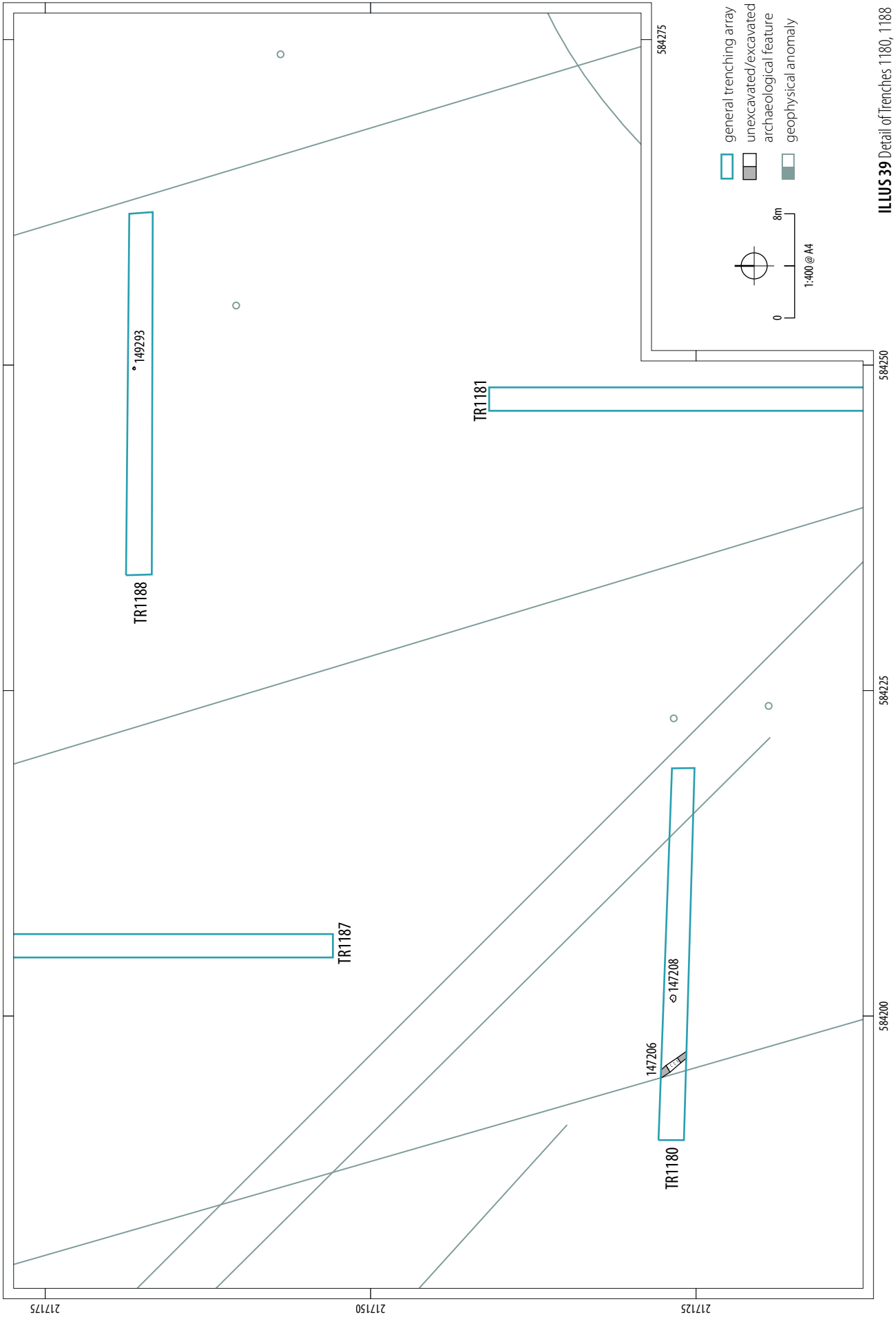
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly



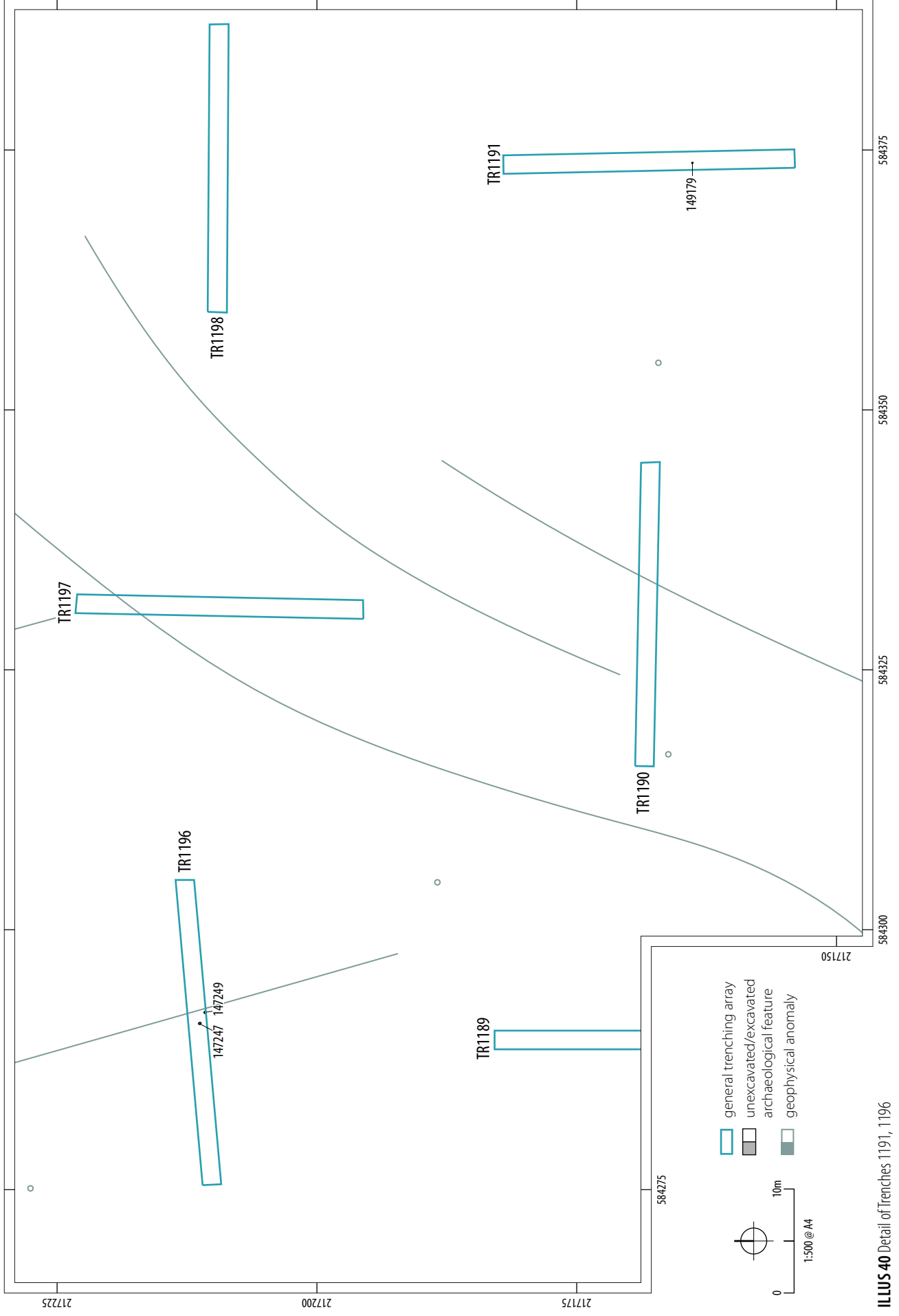
ILLUS 37 Detail of Trench 1154



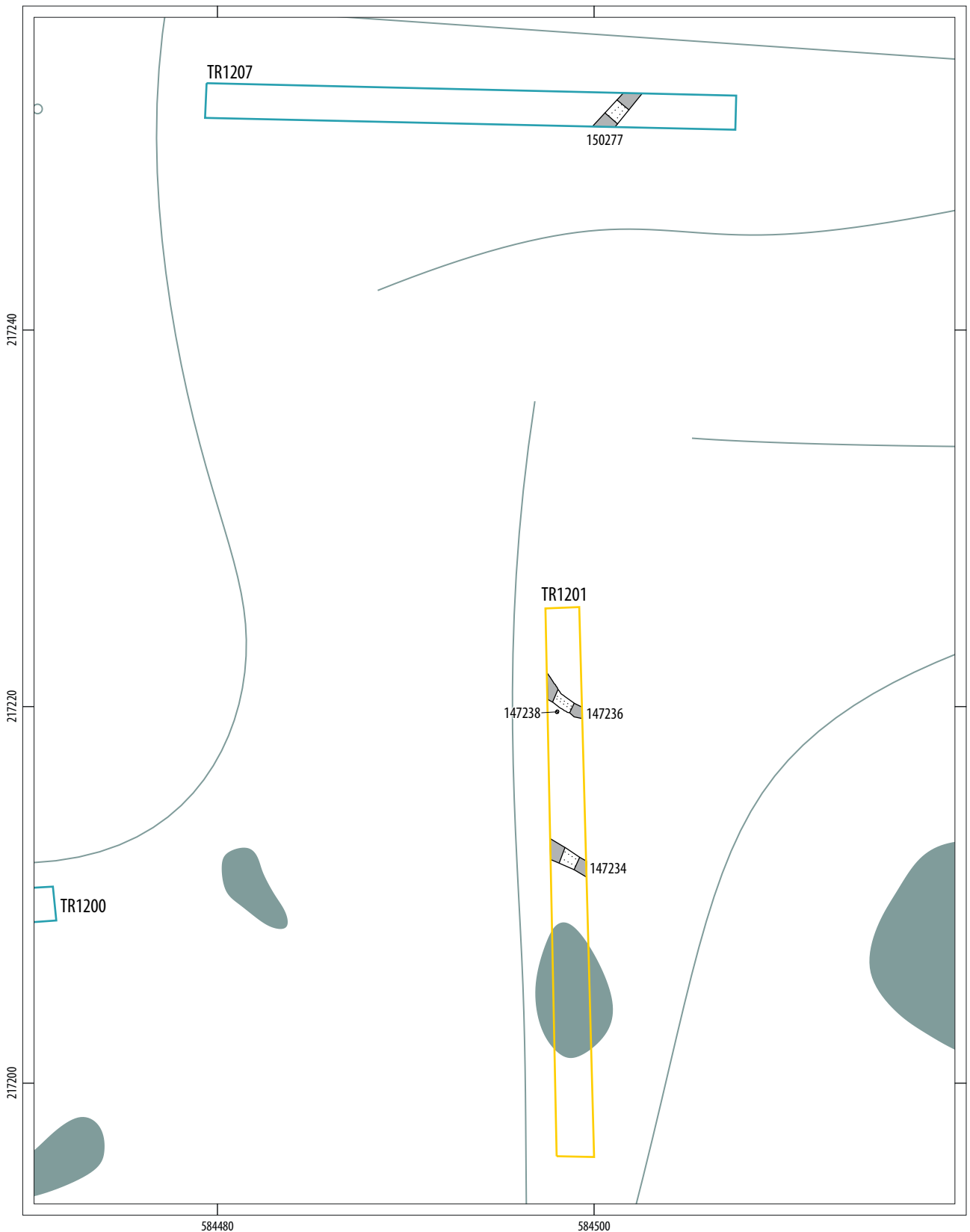
ILLUS 38 Detail of Trench 1168



ILLUS 39 Detail of Trenches 1180, 1188

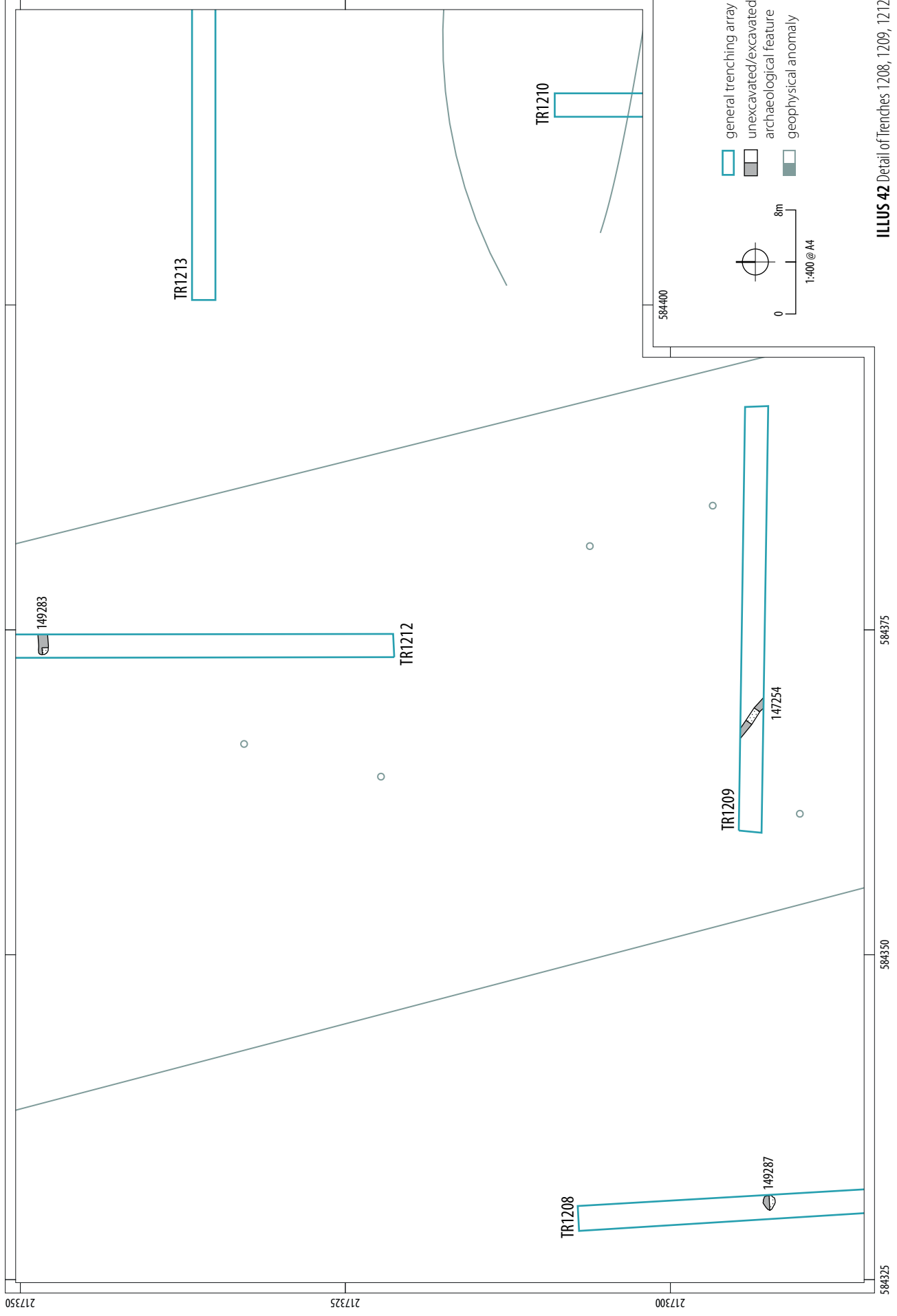


ILLUS 40 Detail of Trenches 1191, 1196

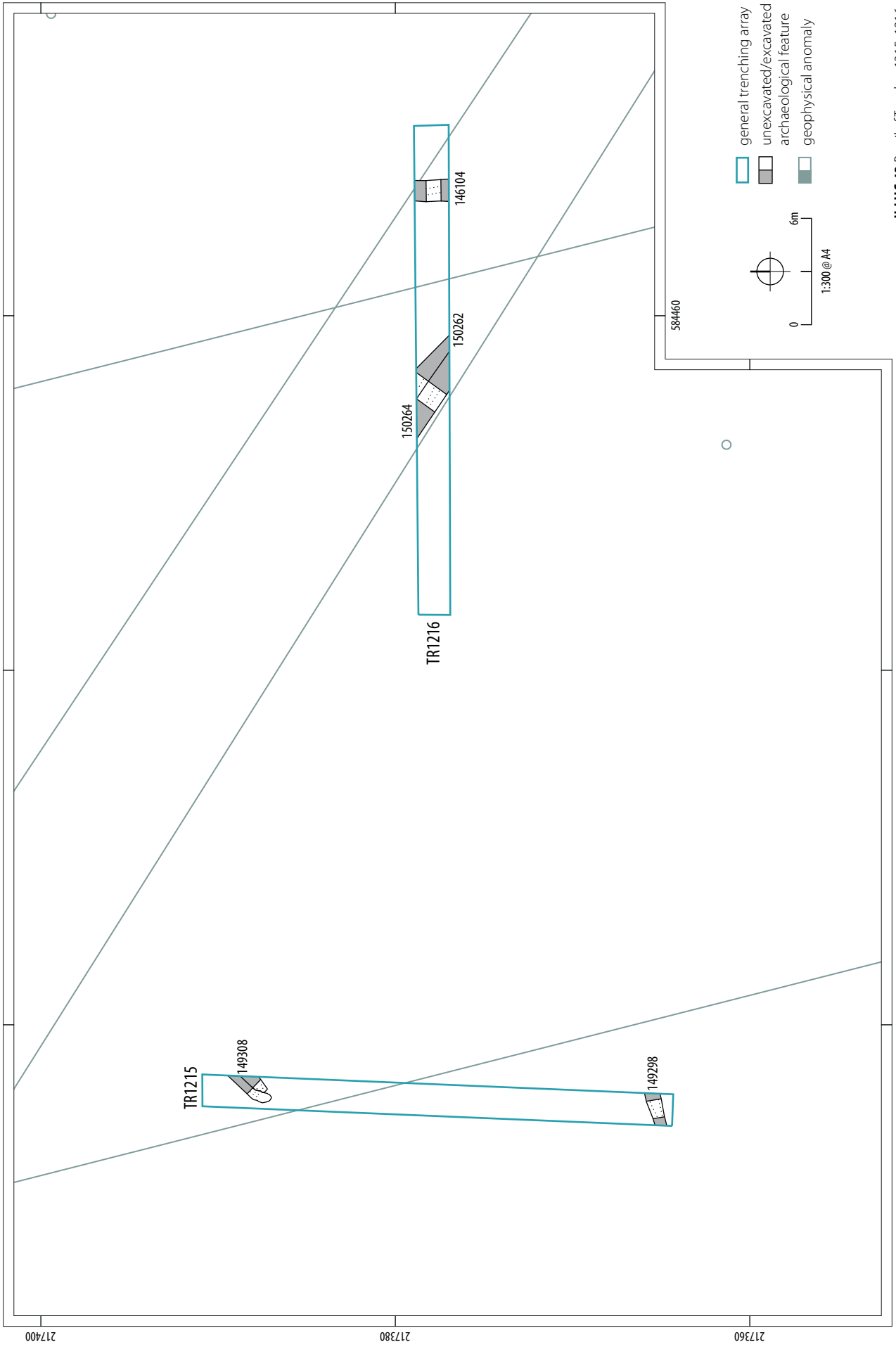


- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

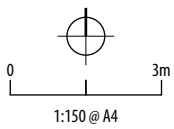
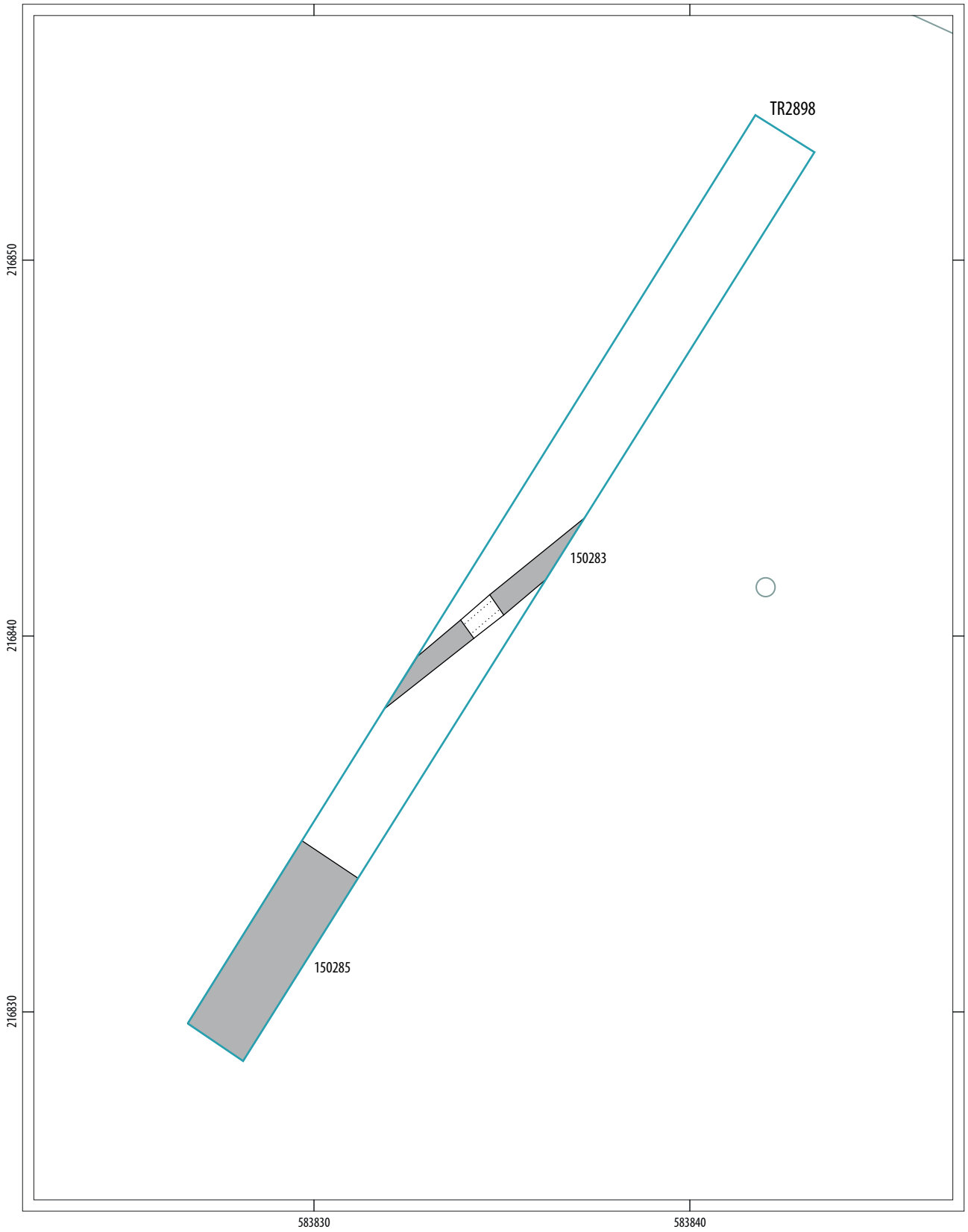
ILLUS 41 Detail of Trenches 1201, 1207



ILLUS 42 Detail of Trenches 1208, 1209, 1210, 1212

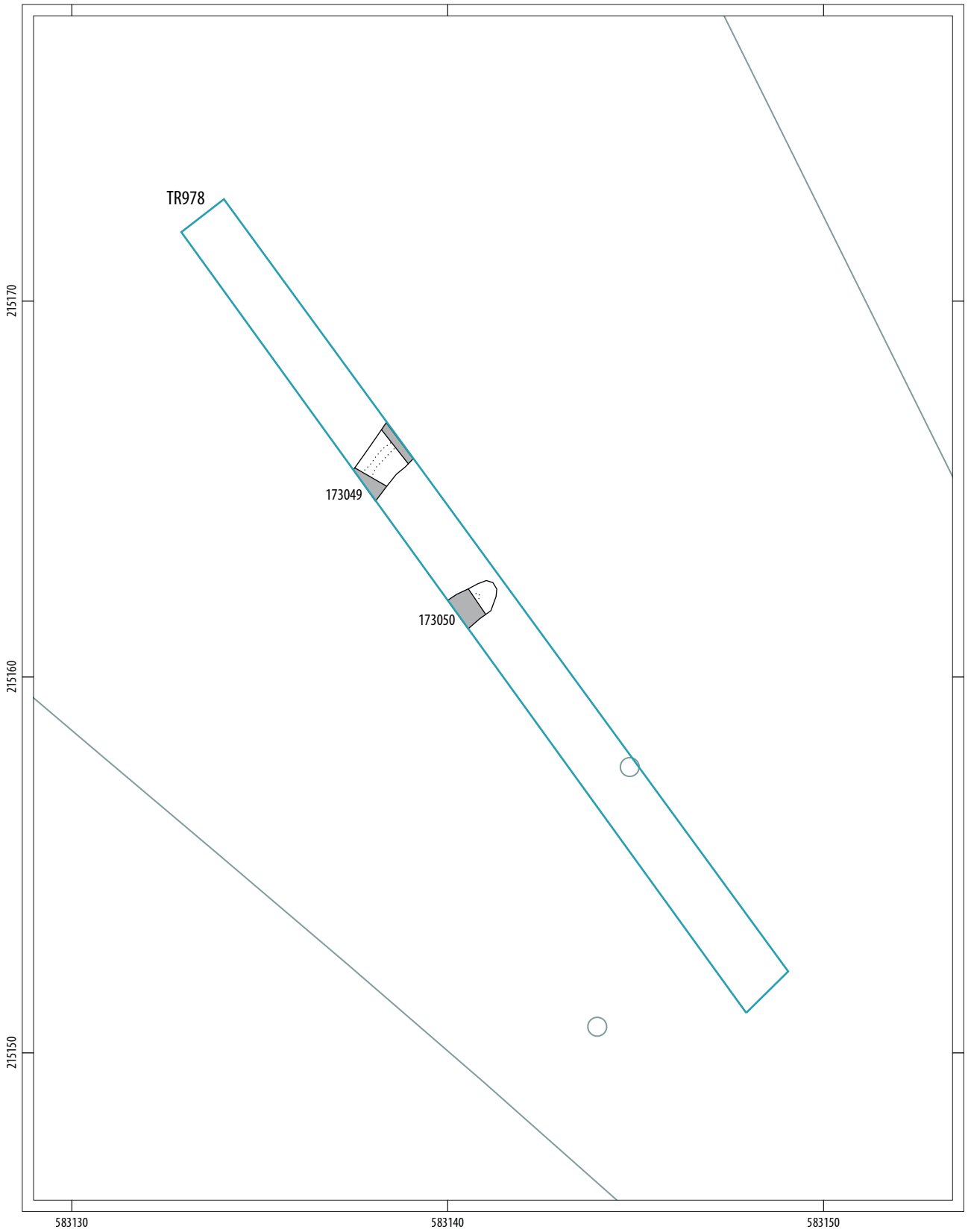


ILLUS 43 Detail of Trenches 1215, 1216

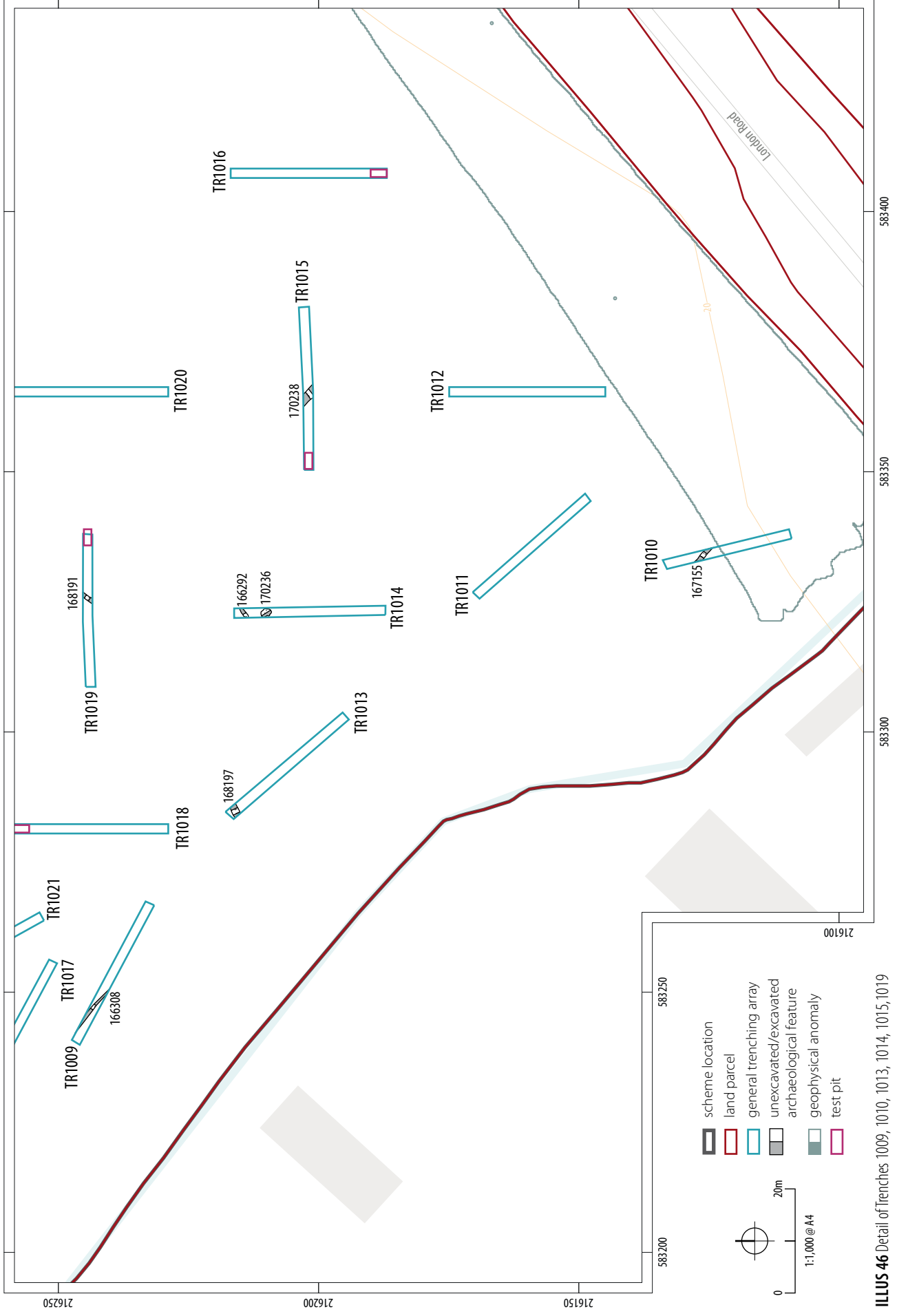


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

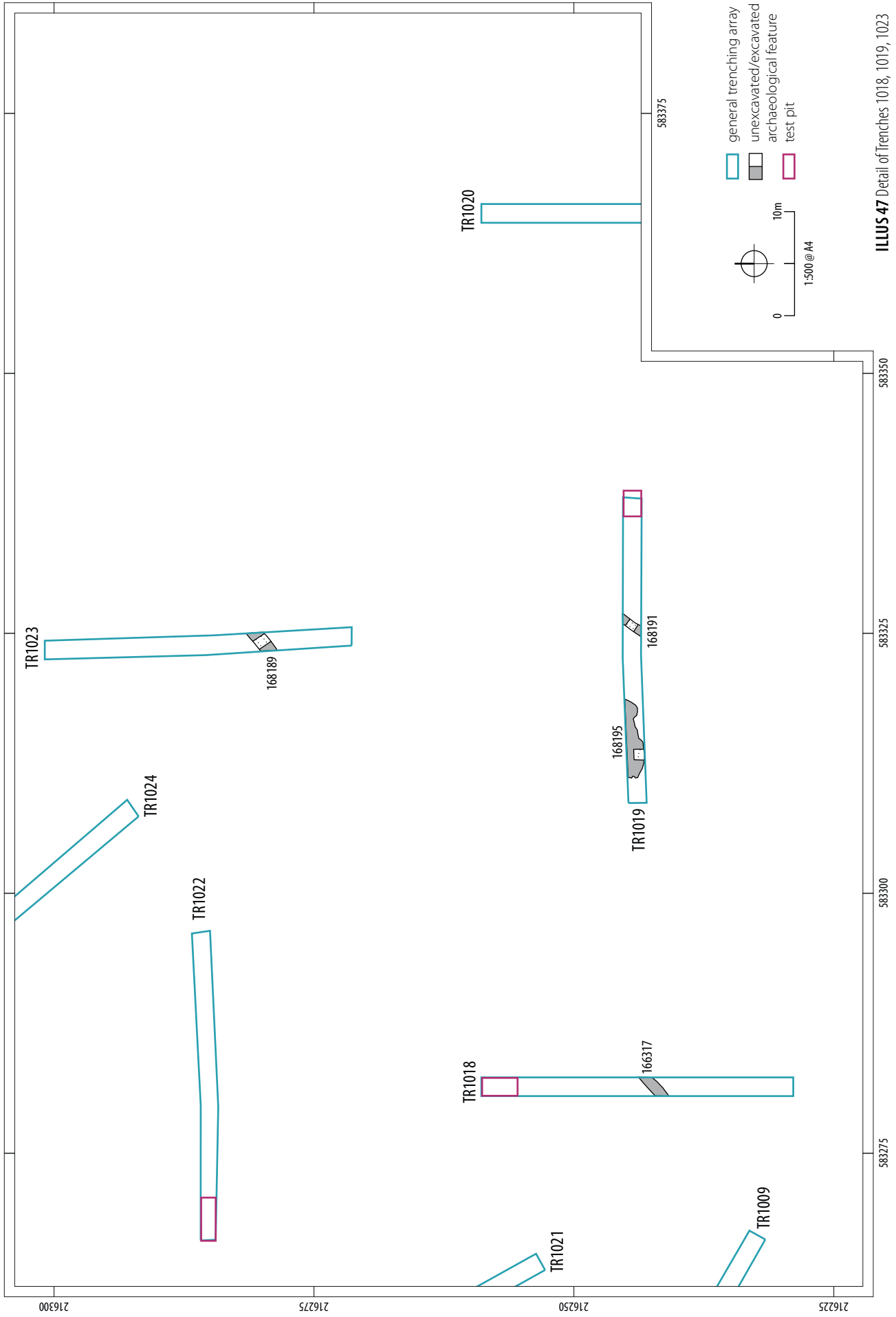
ILLUS 44 Detail of Trench 2898



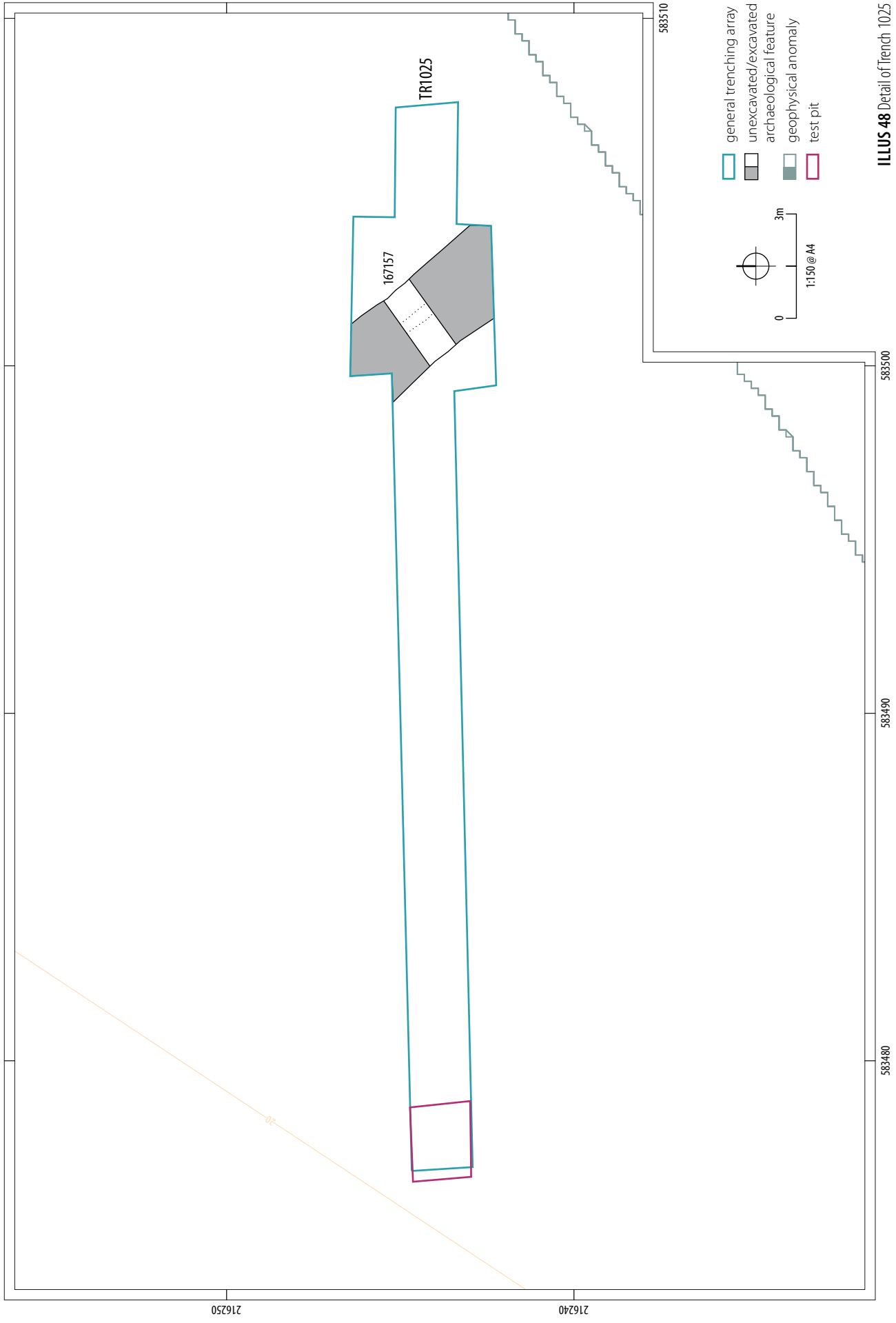
ILLUS 45 Detail of Trench 978



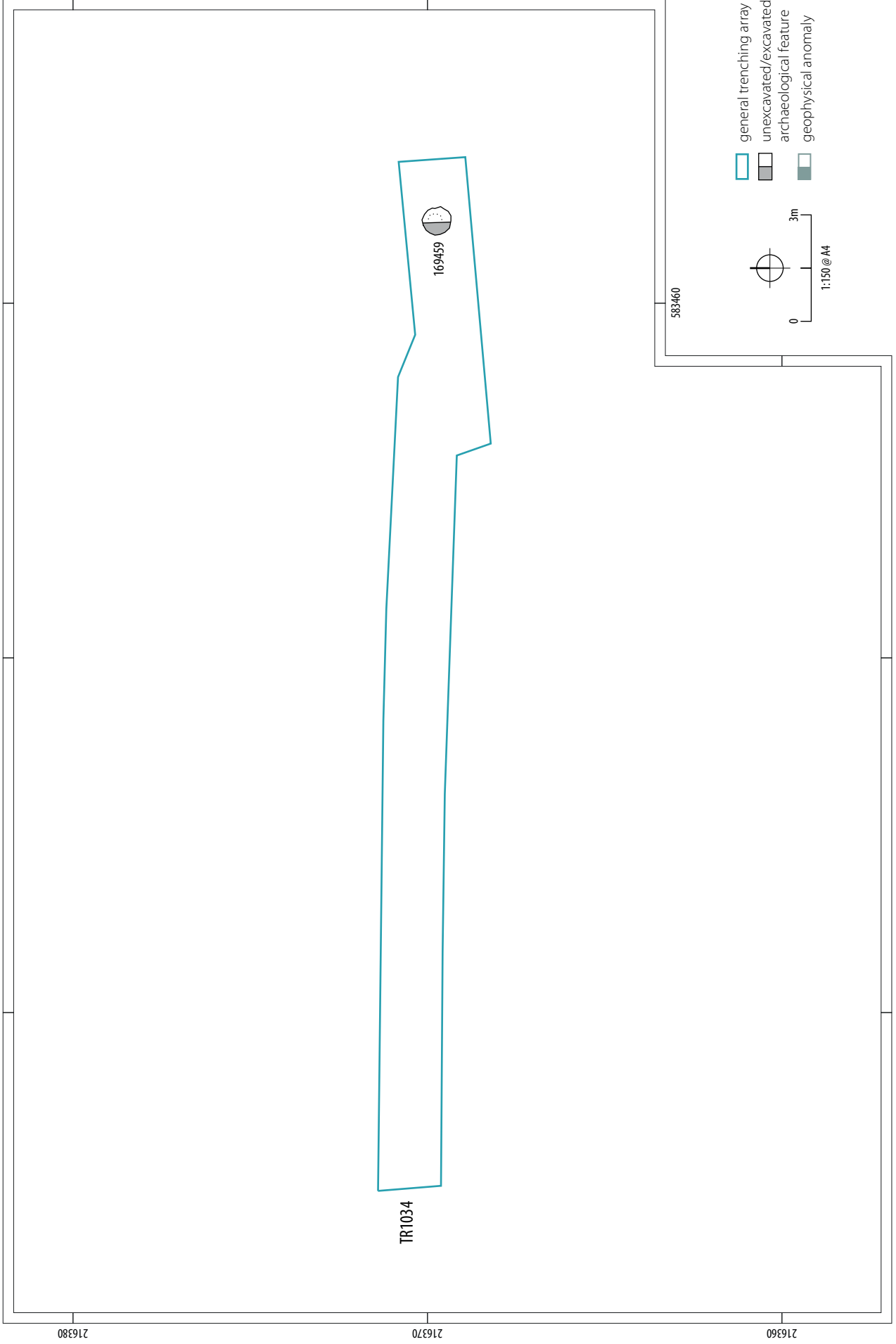
ILLUS 46 Detail of Trenches 1009, 1010, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1019



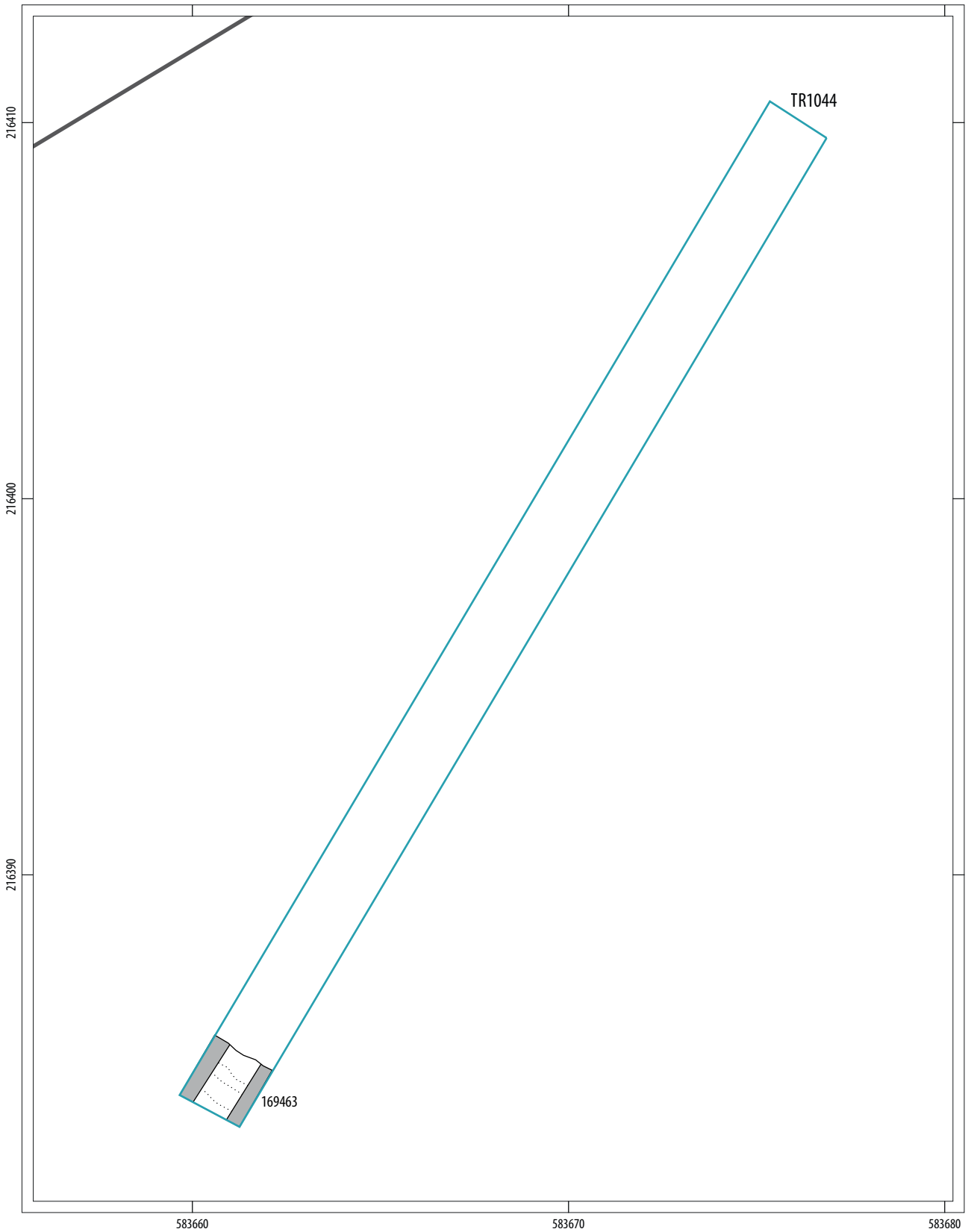
ILLUS 47 Detail of Trenches 1018, 1019, 1023



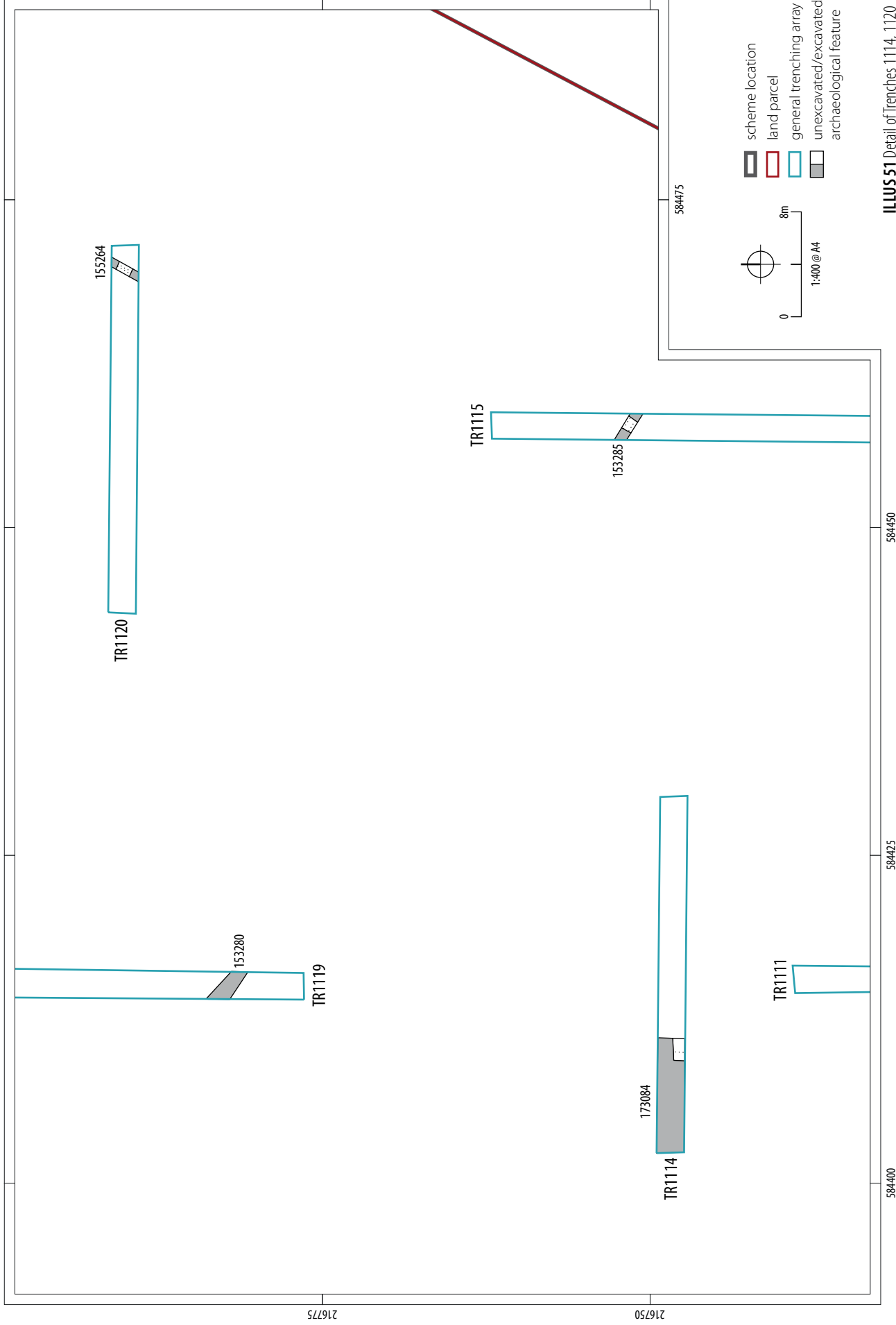
ILLUS 48 Detail of Trench 1025



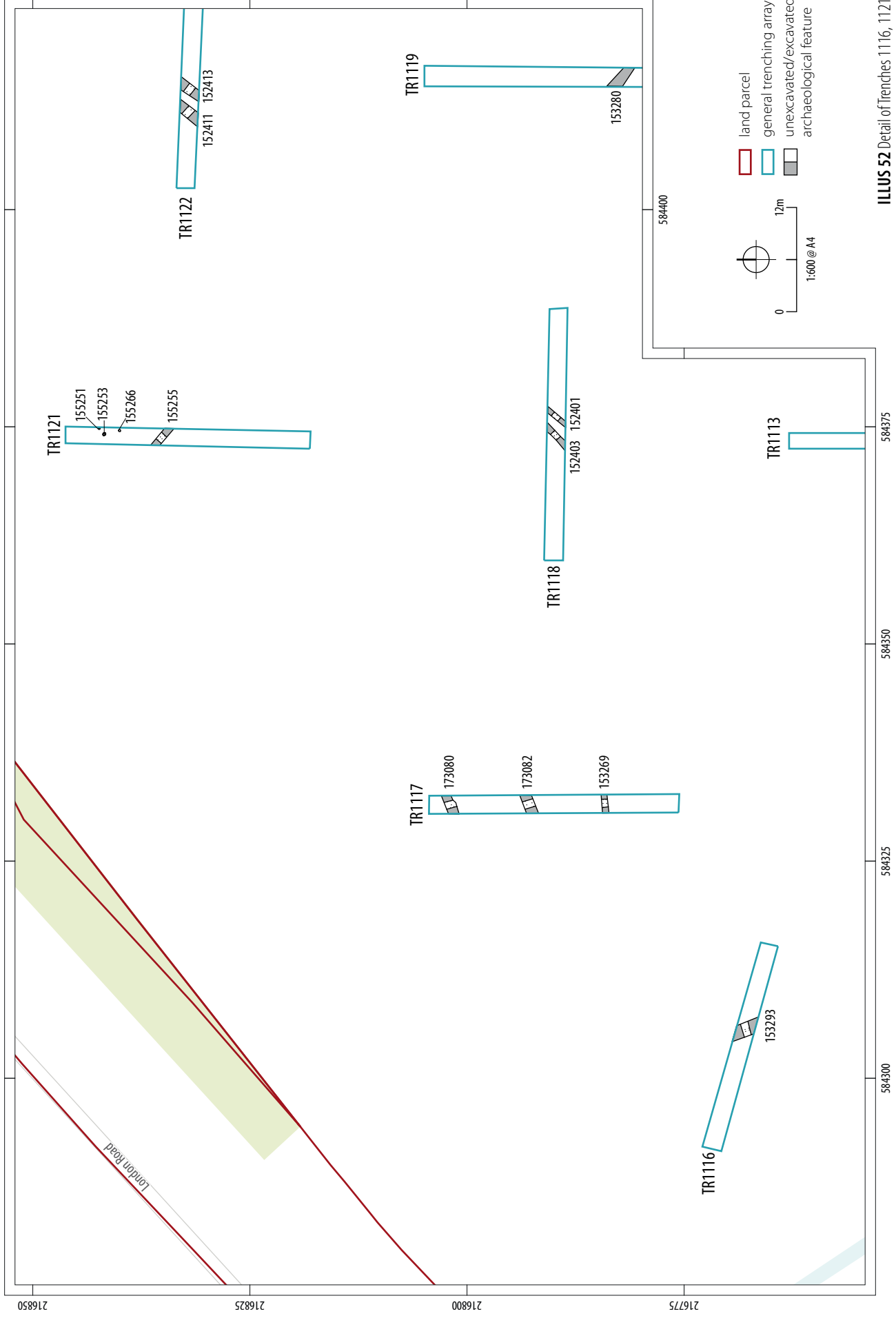
ILLUS 49 Detail of Trench 1034



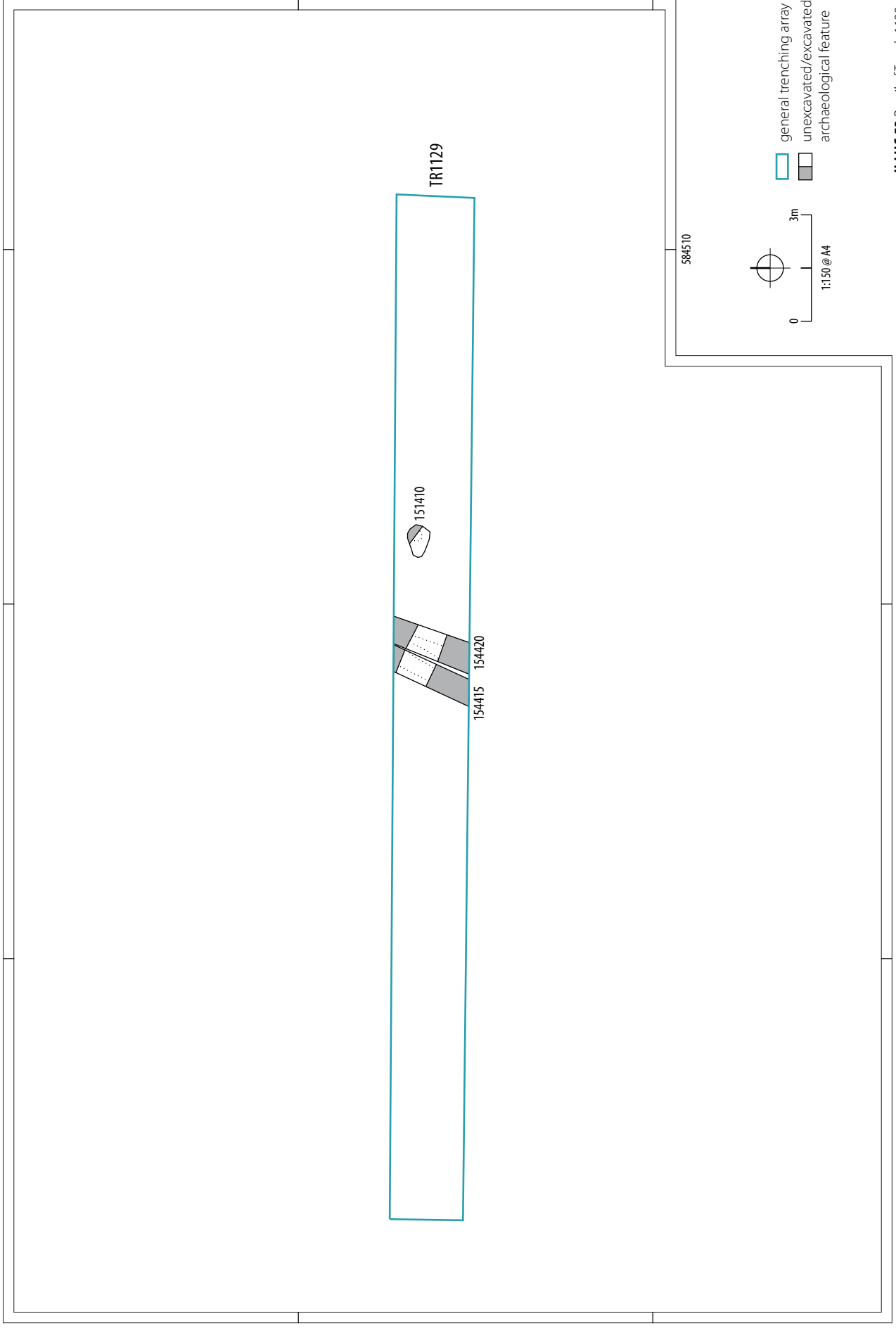
-  scheme location
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature



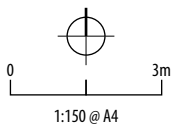
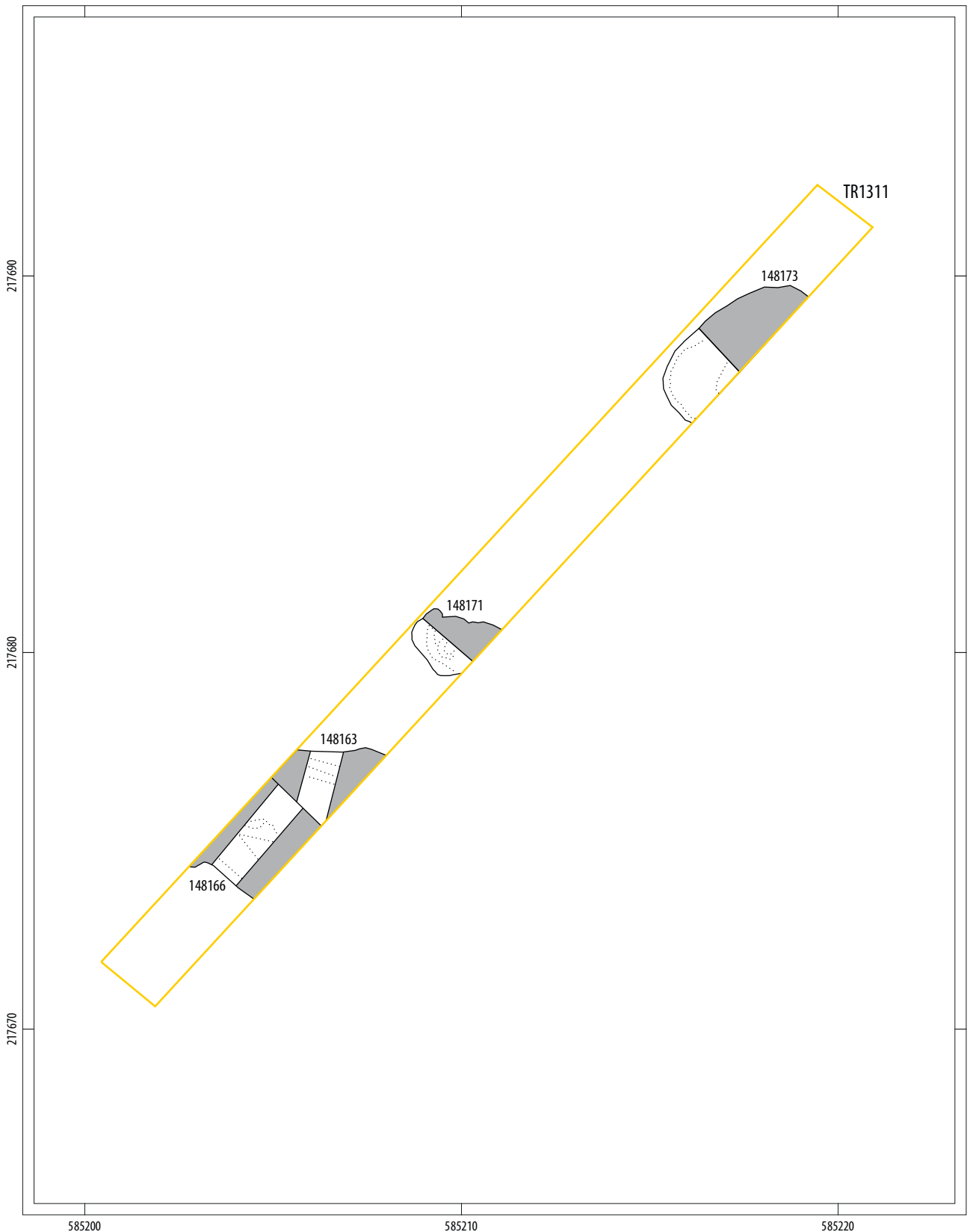
ILLUS 51 Detail of Trenches 1114, 1120





ILLUS 52 Detail of Trenches 1116, 1121

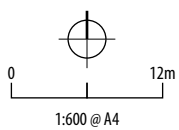
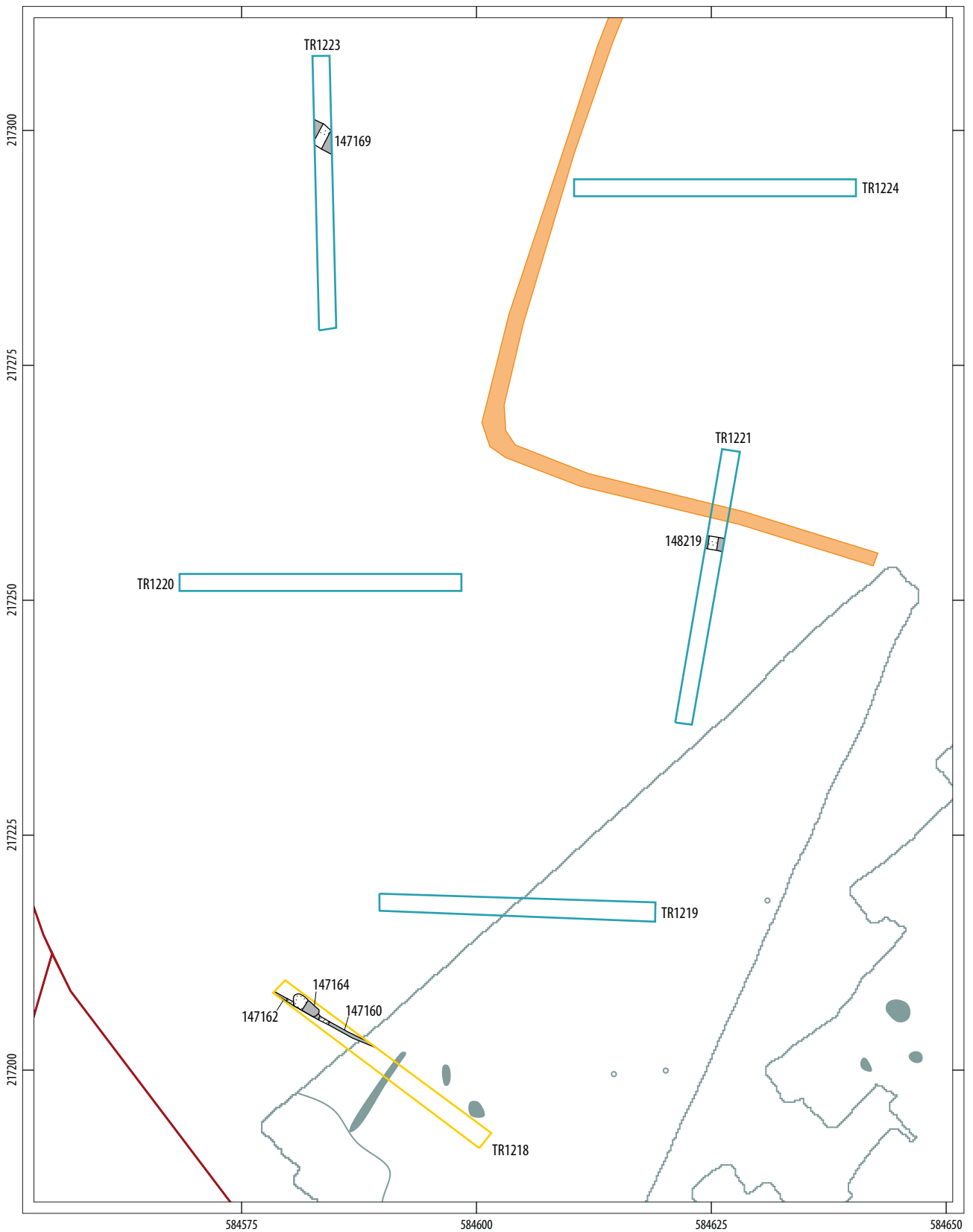


ILLUS 53 Detail of Trench 1129



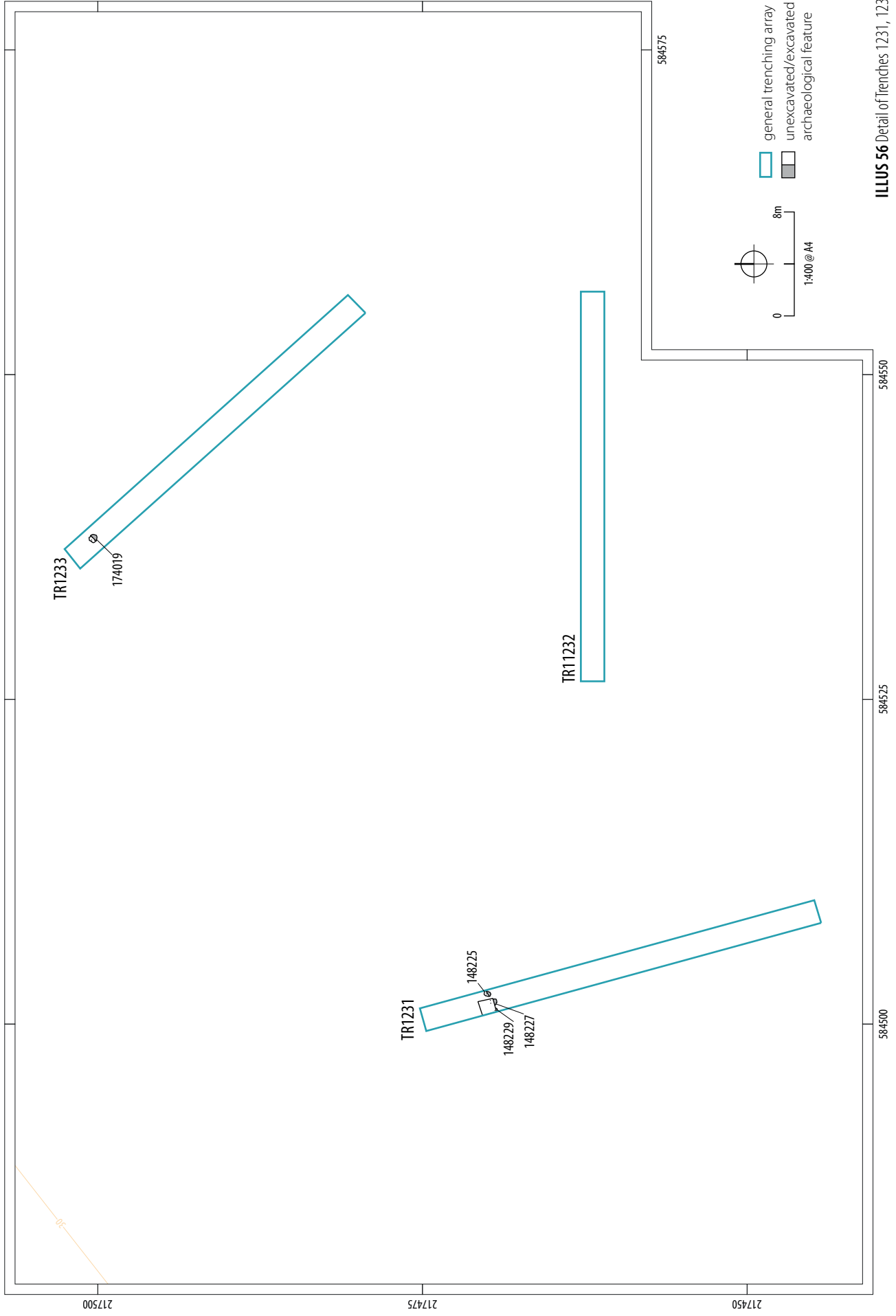
-  geophysical survey targeted
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 54 Detail of Trench 1311

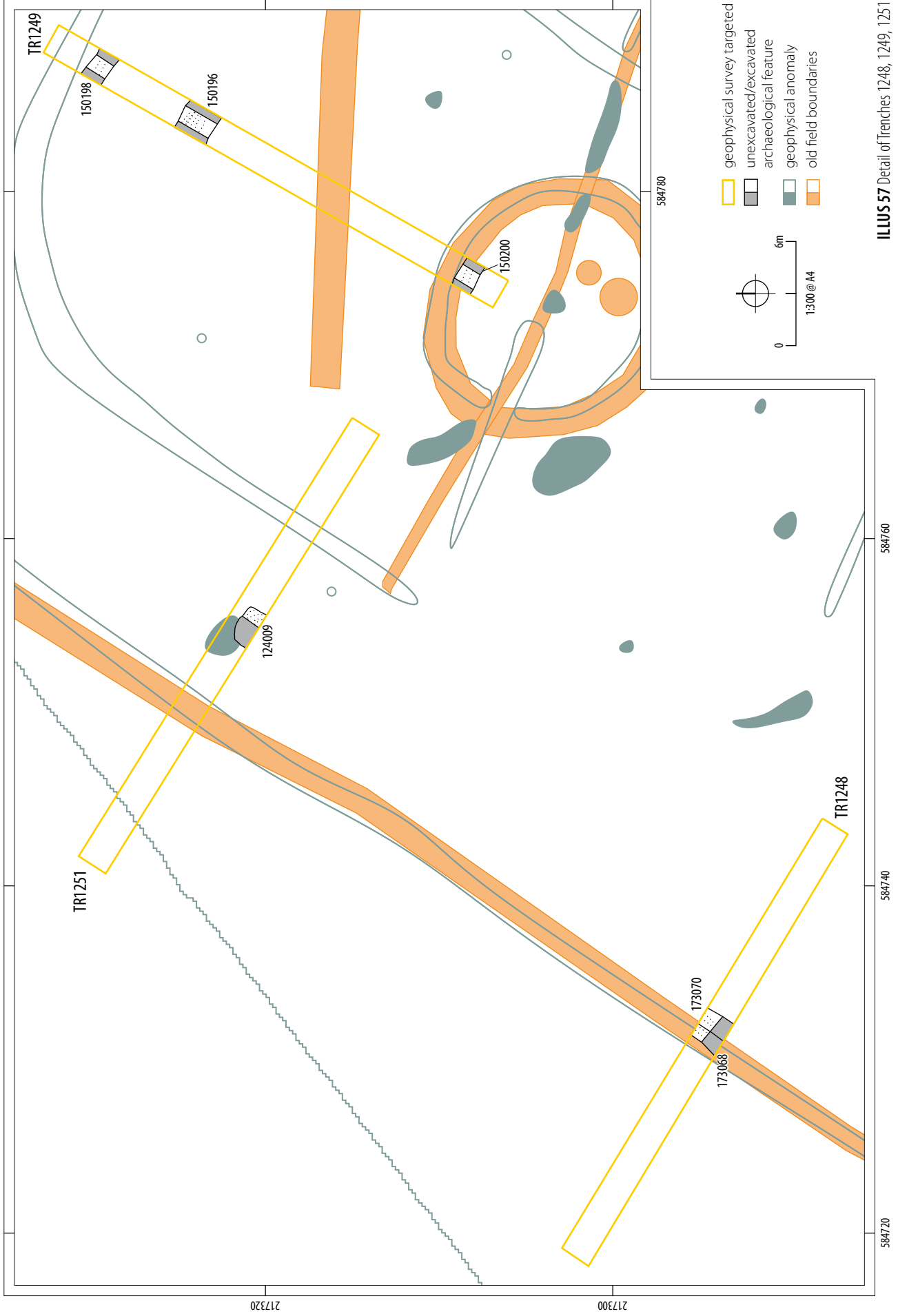


- land parcel
- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundaries

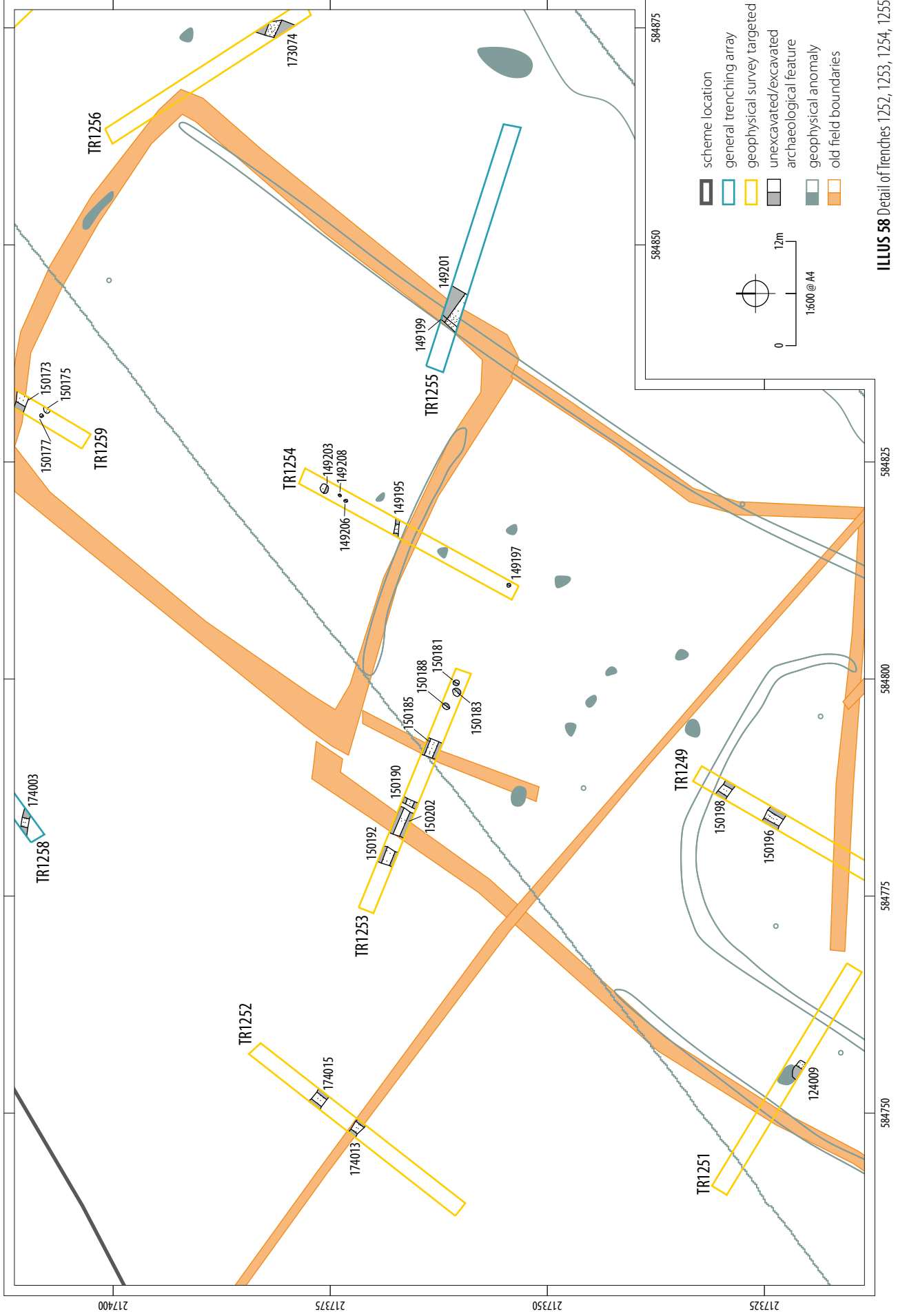
ILLUS 55 Detail of Trenches 1218, 1221, 1223



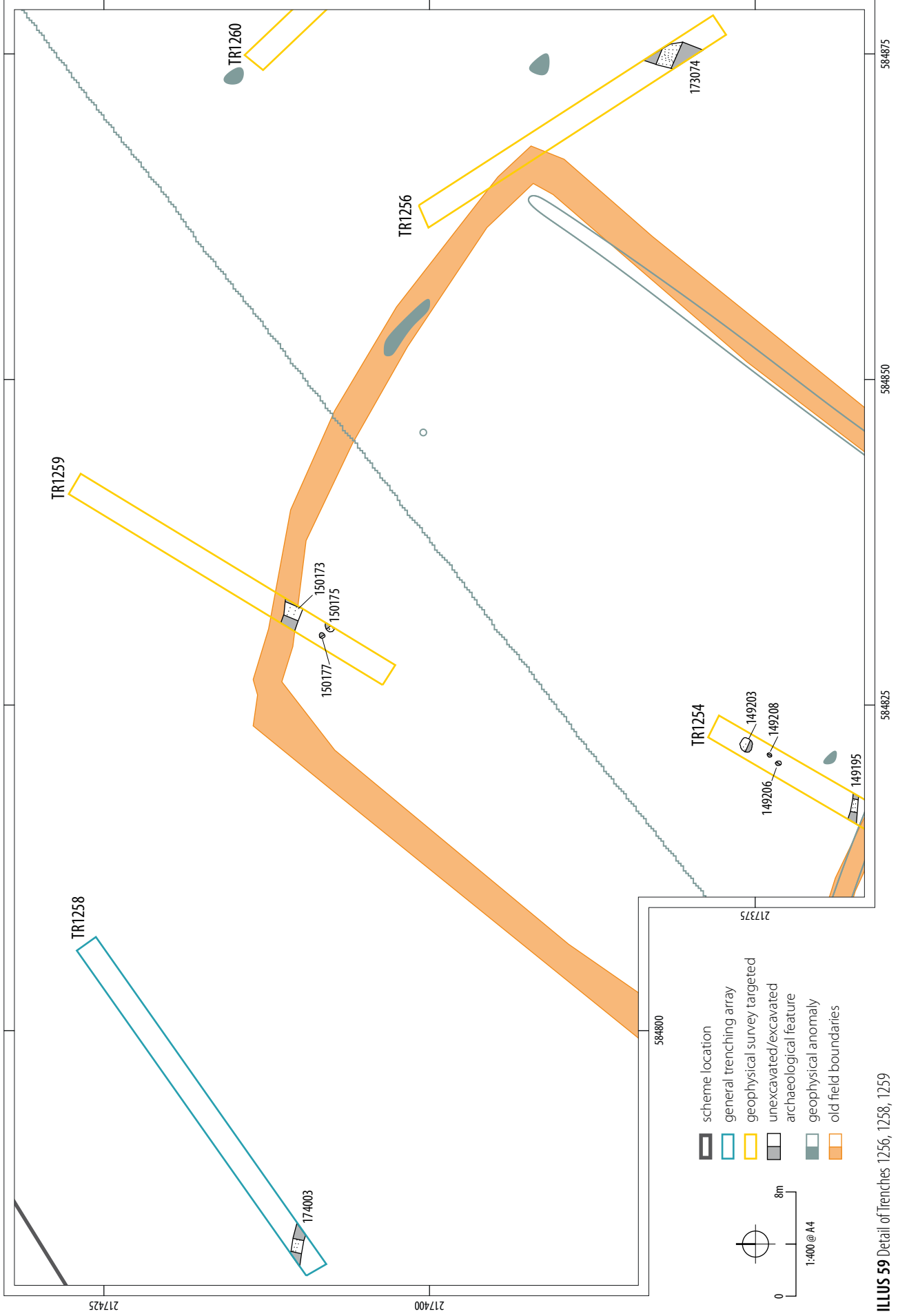
ILLUS 56 Detail of trenches 1231, 1233



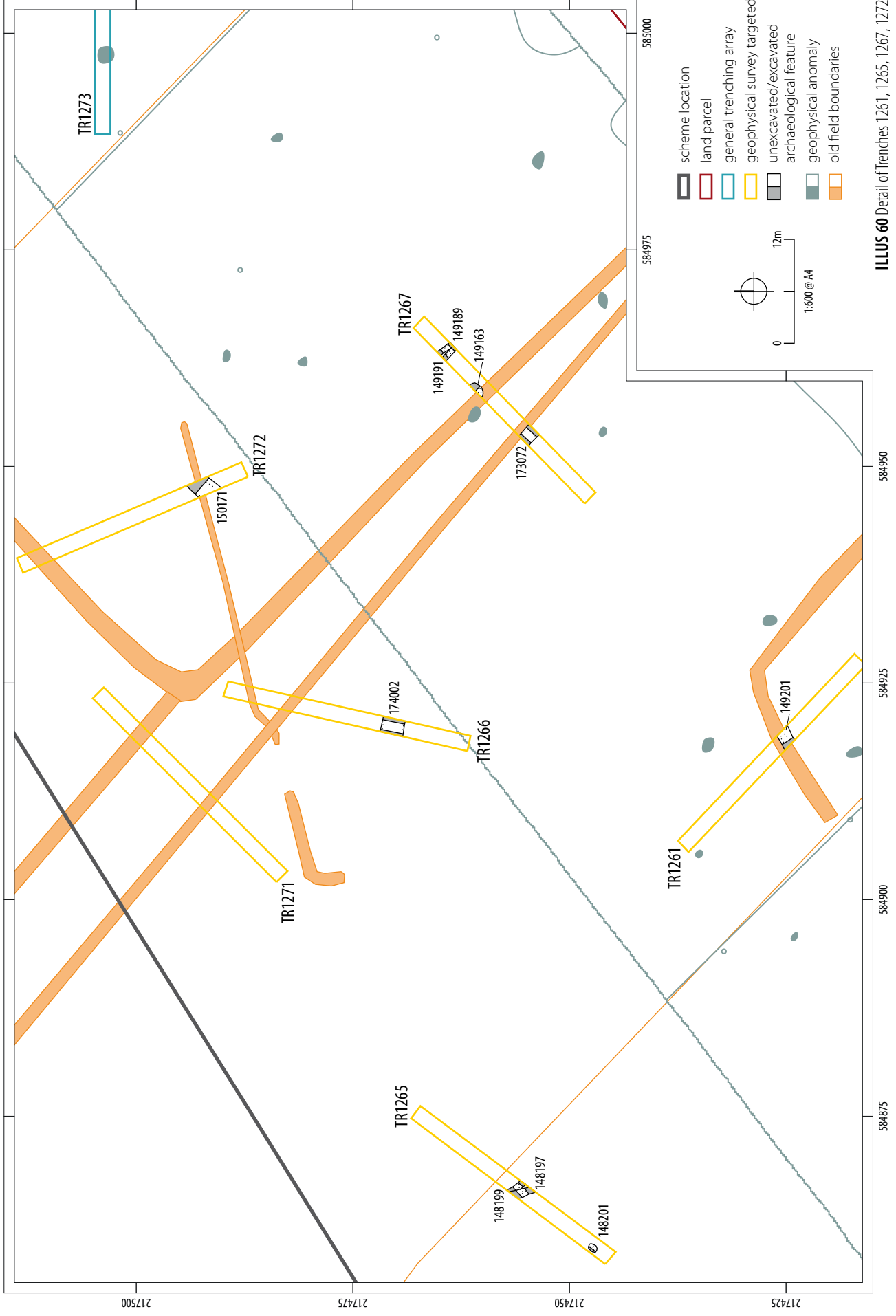
ILLUS 57 Detail of Trenches 1248, 1249, 1251



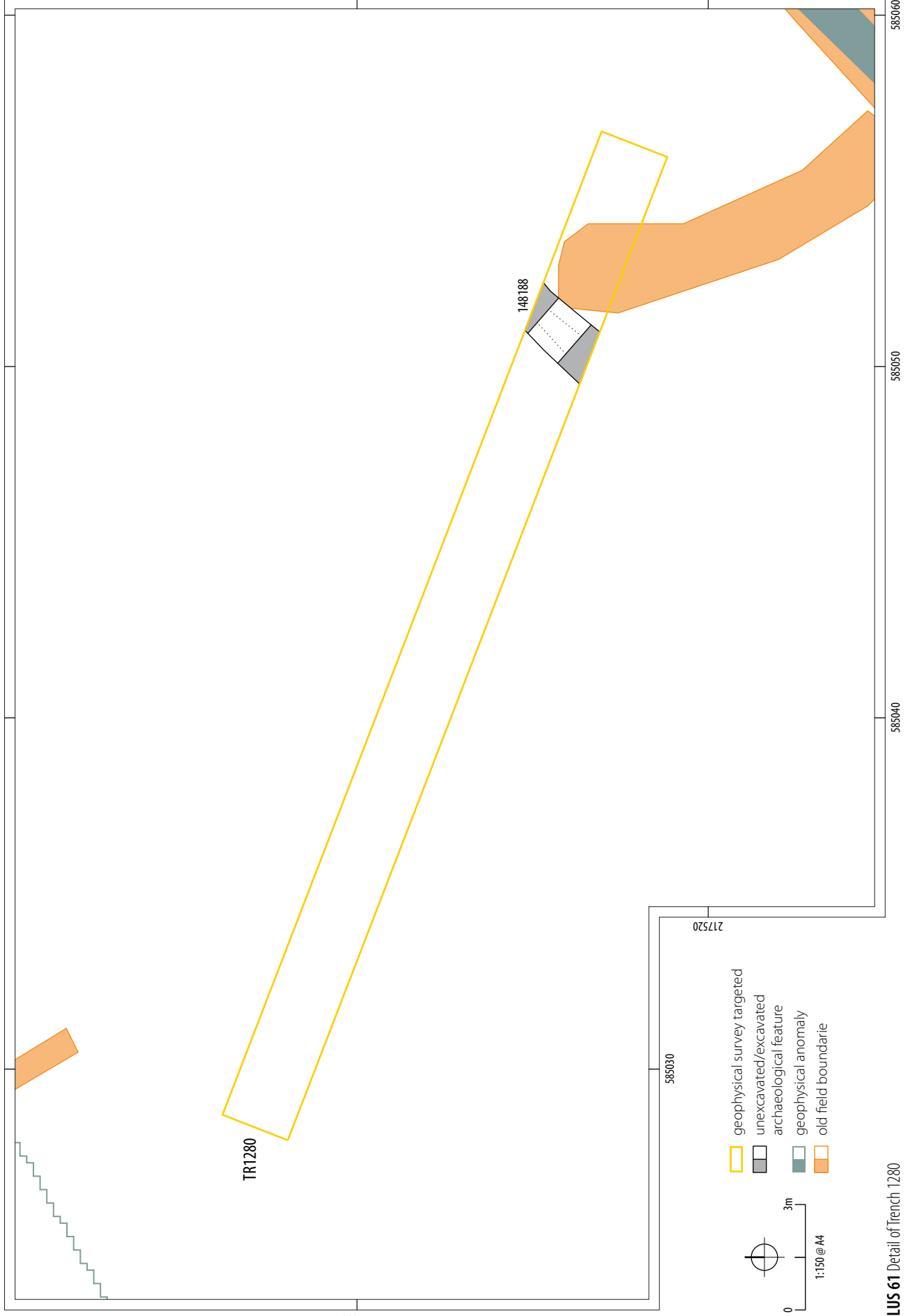
ILLUS 58 Detail of Trenches 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255



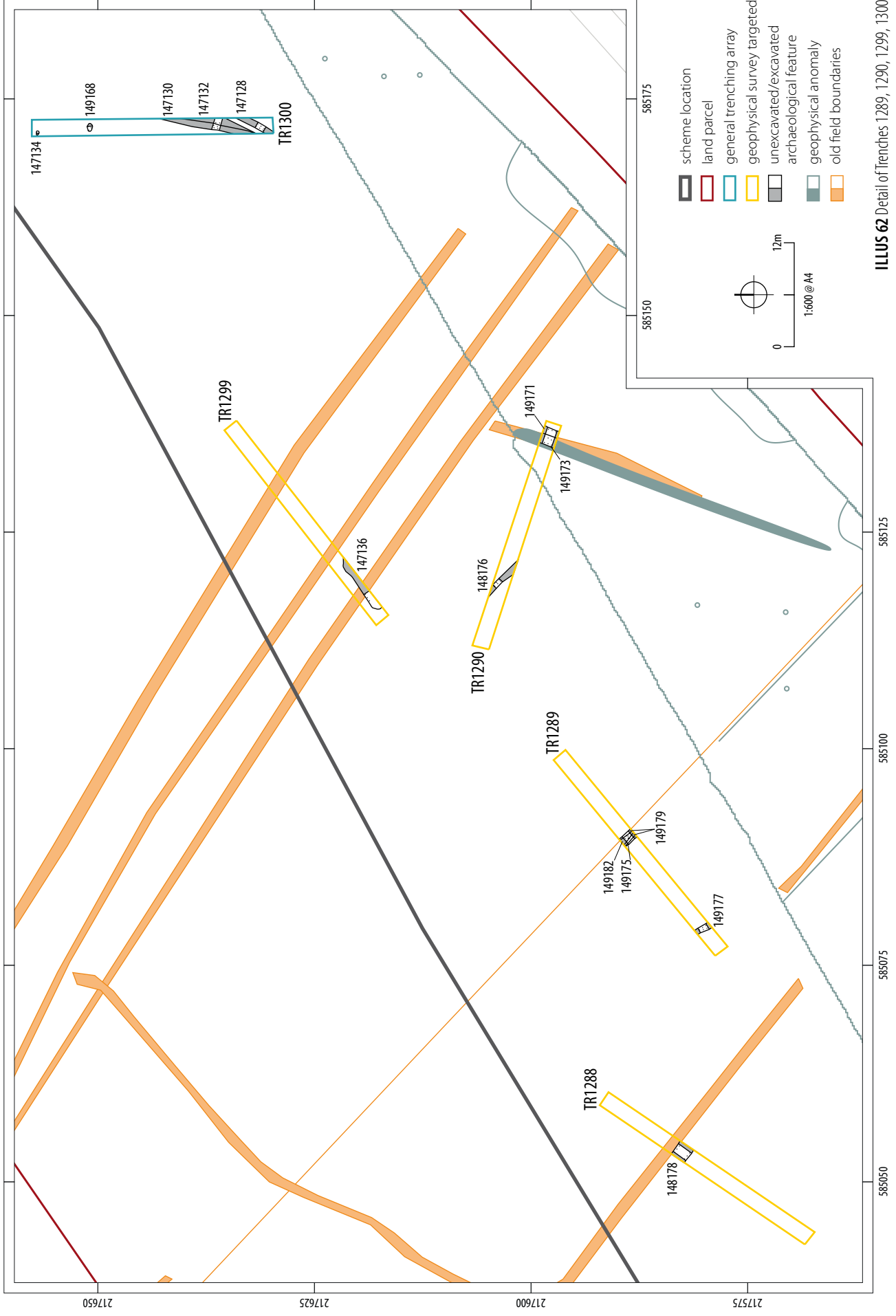
ILLUS 59 Detail of Trenches 1256, 1258, 1259



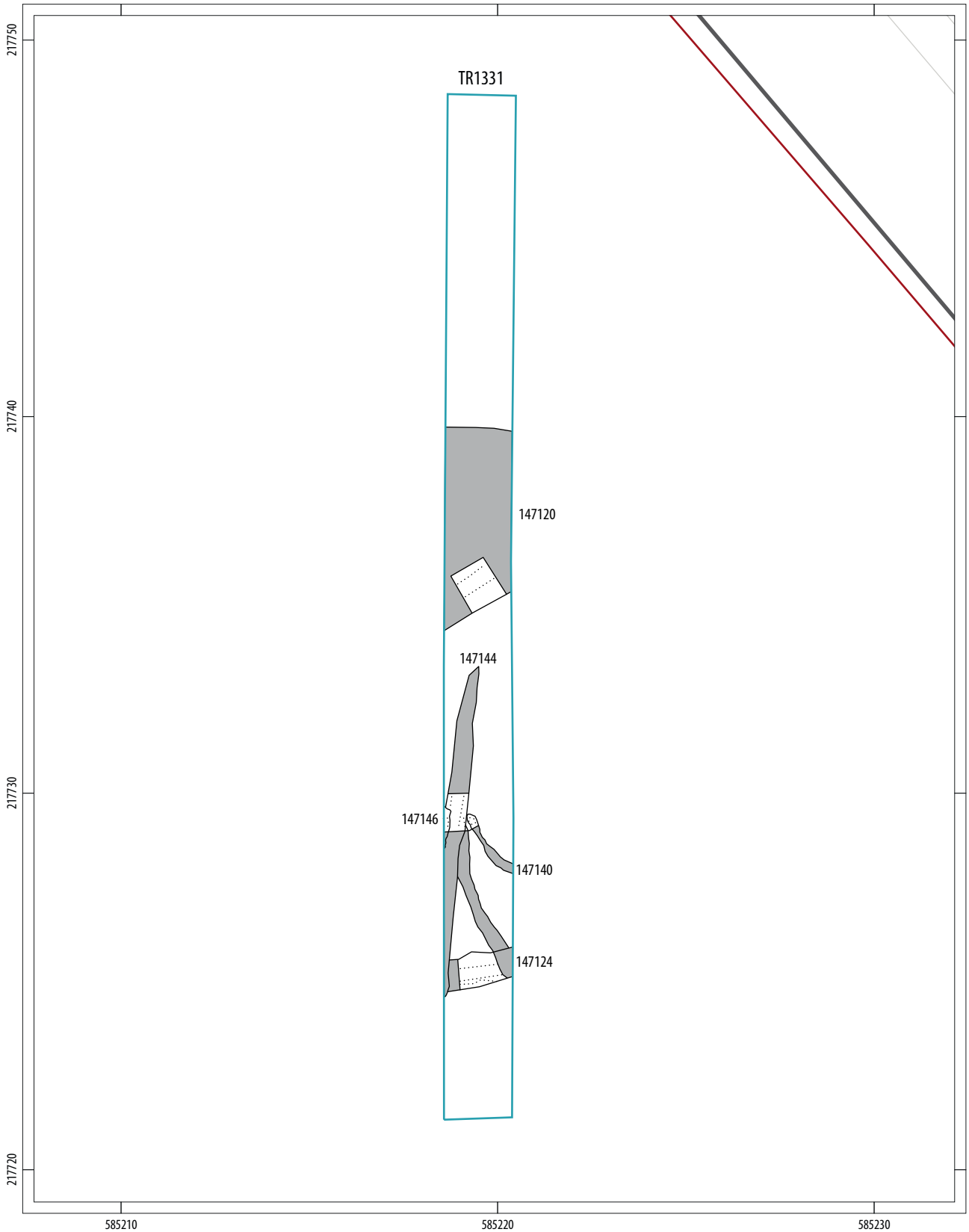
ILLUS 60 Detail of Trenches 1261, 1265, 1267, 1272



ILLUS 61 Detail of Trench 1280

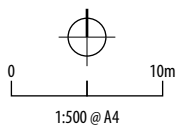
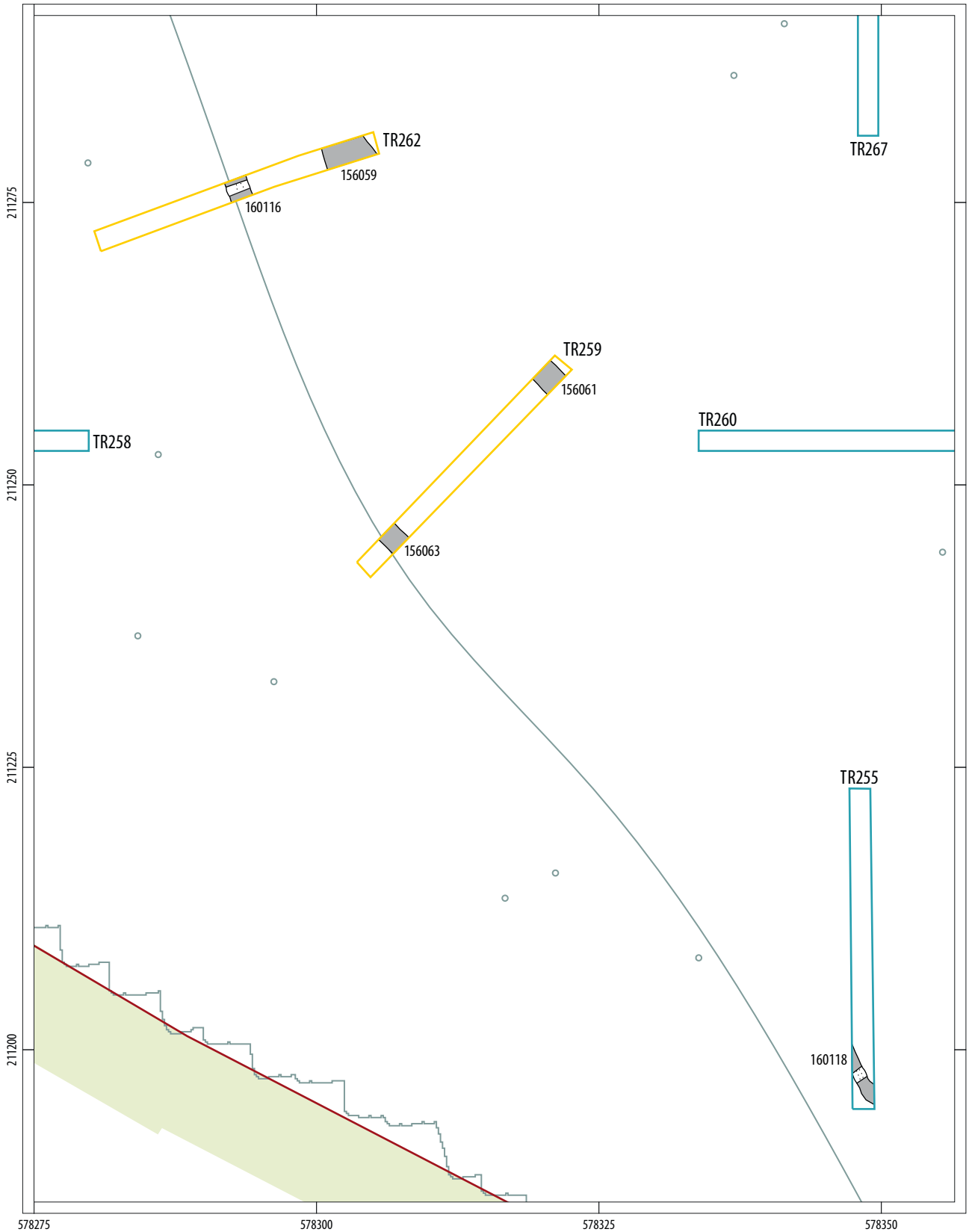


ILLUS 62 Detail of Trenches 1289, 1290, 1299, 1300



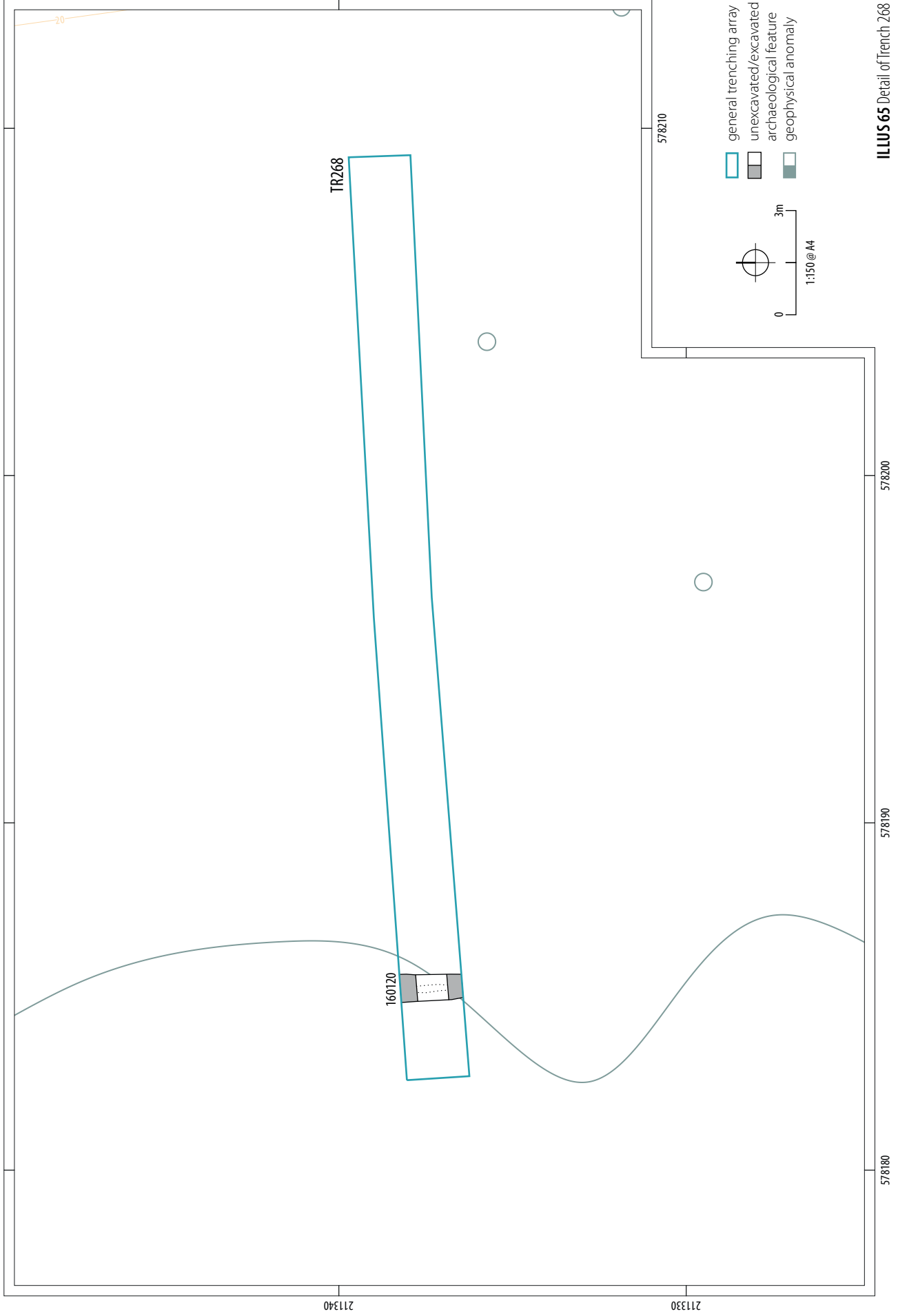
- scheme location
- land parcel
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- general trenching array

ILLUS 63 Detail of Trench 1331

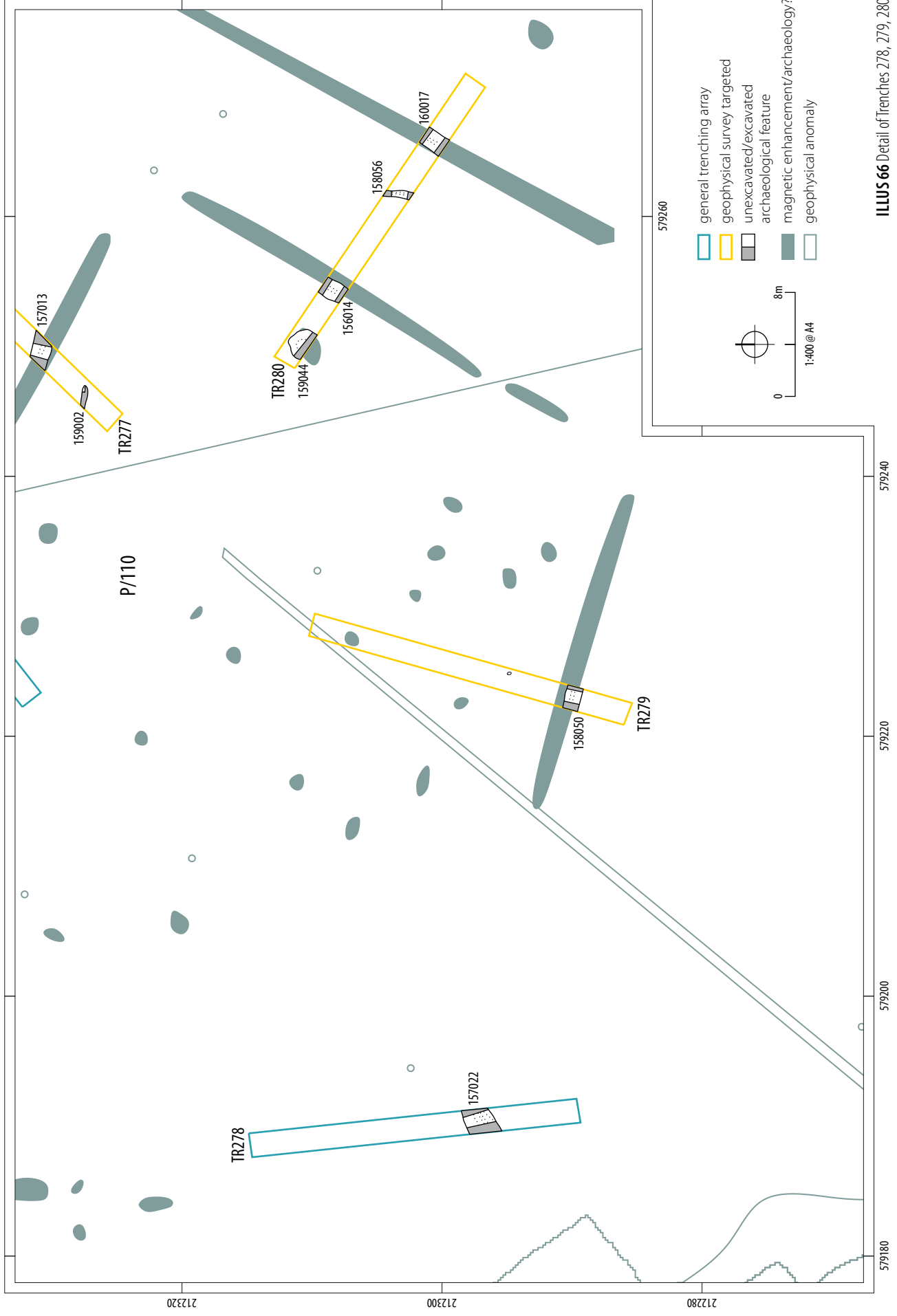


- land parcel
- general trenching array
- geophysical anomaly
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

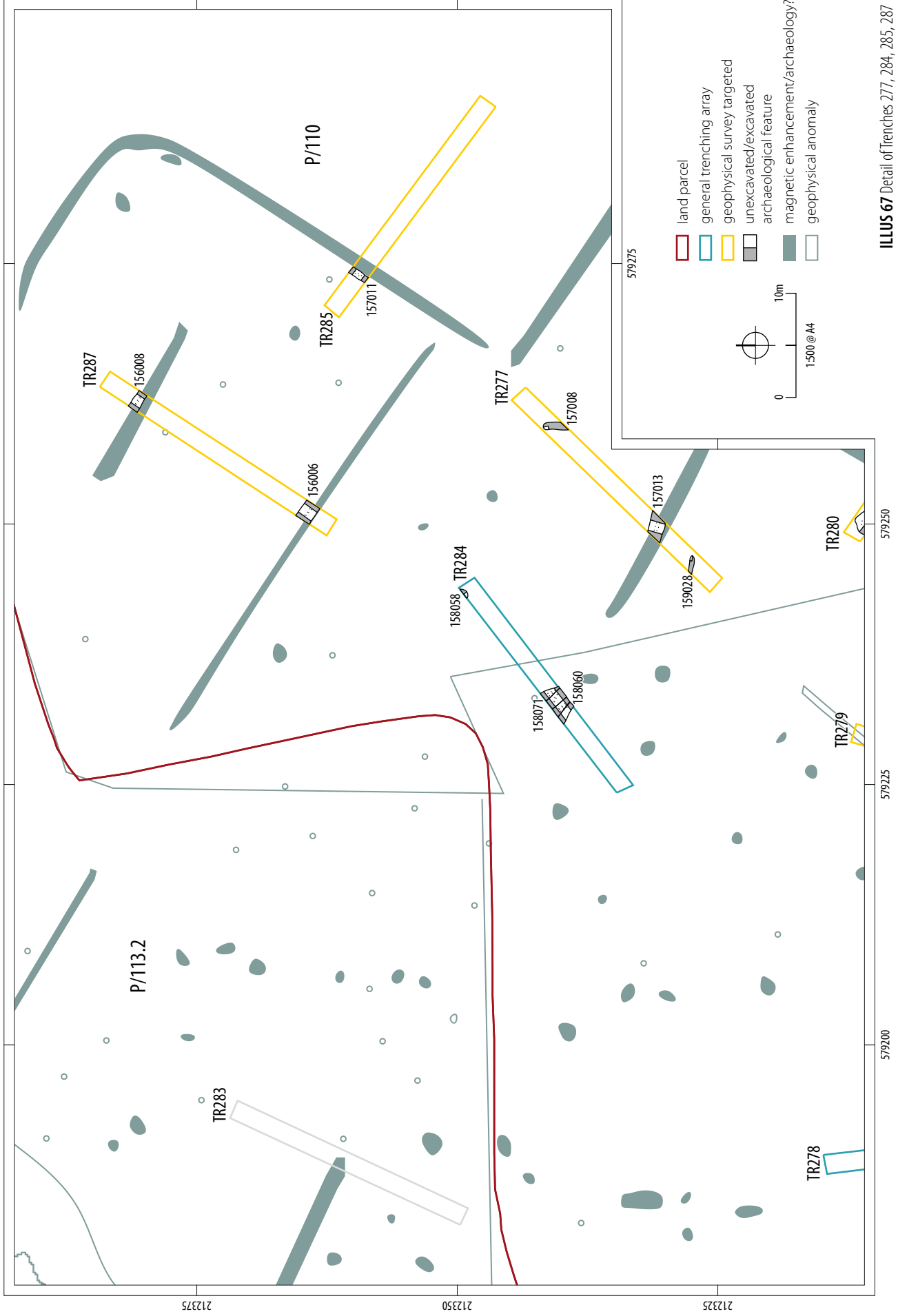
ILLUS 64 Detail of Trenches 255, 259, 262



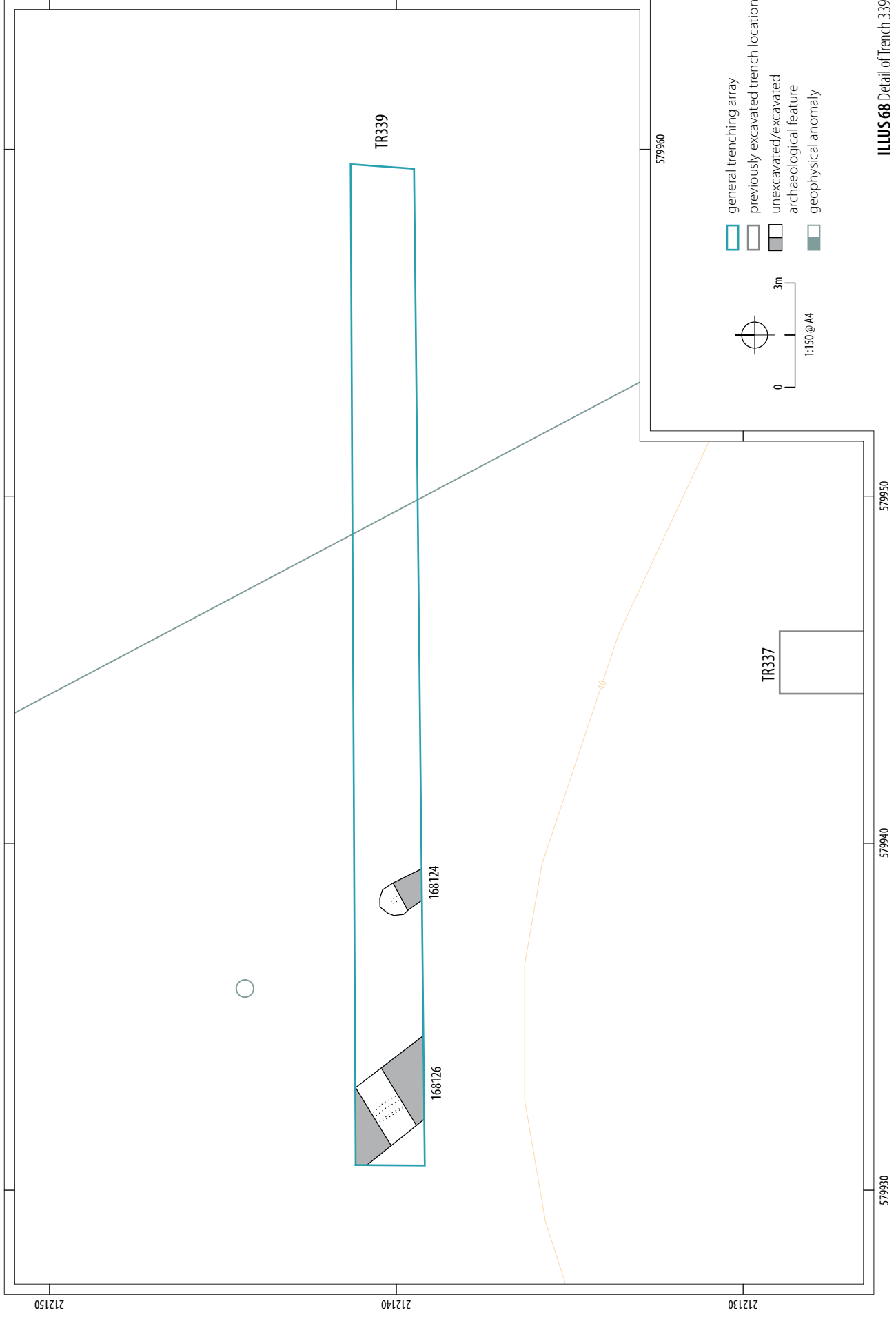
ILLUS 65 Detail of Trench 268



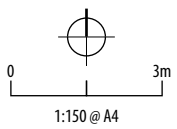
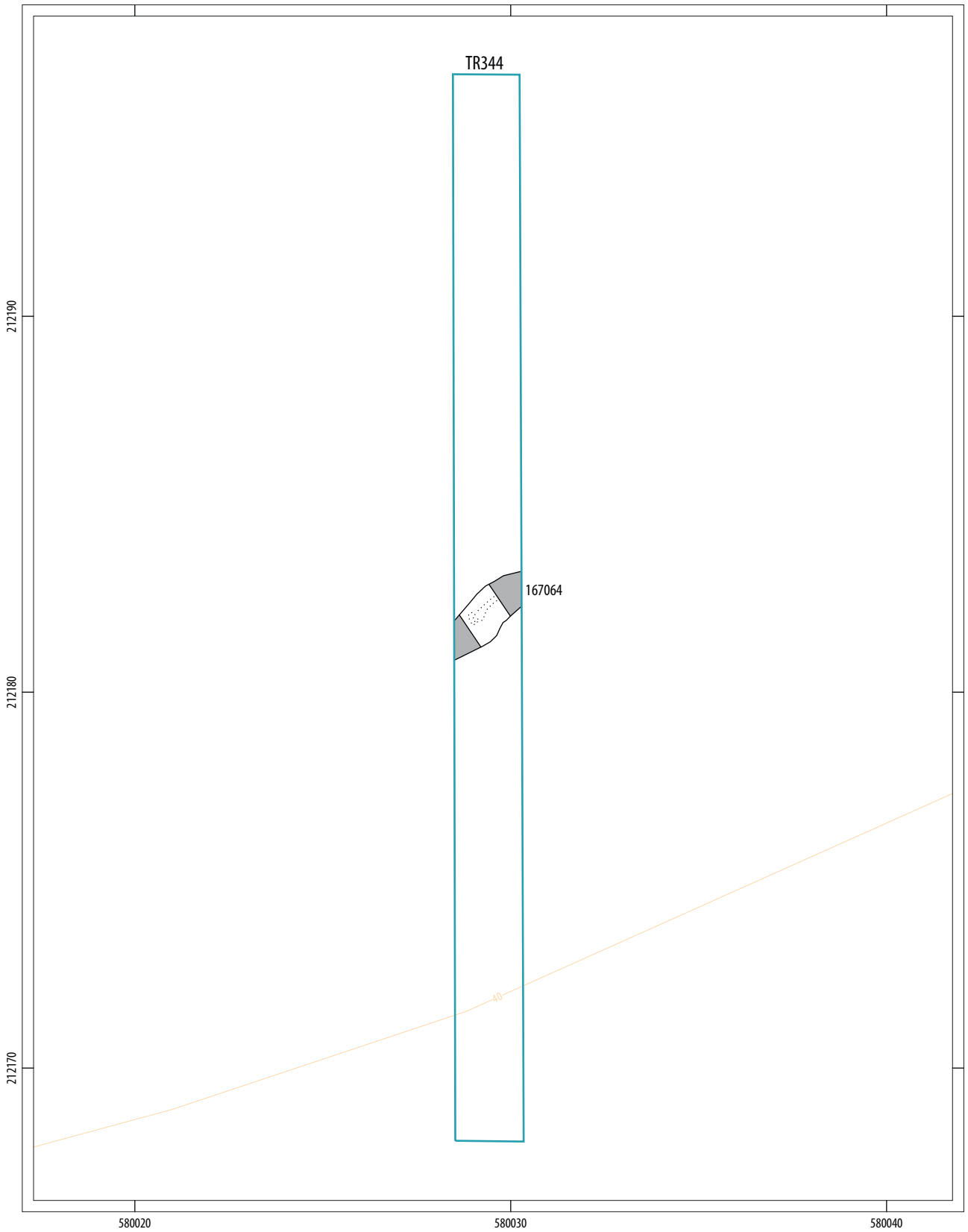
ILLUS 66 Detail of Trenches 278, 279, 280



ILLUS 67 Detail of Trenches 277, 284, 285, 287

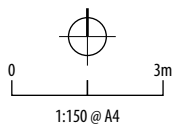
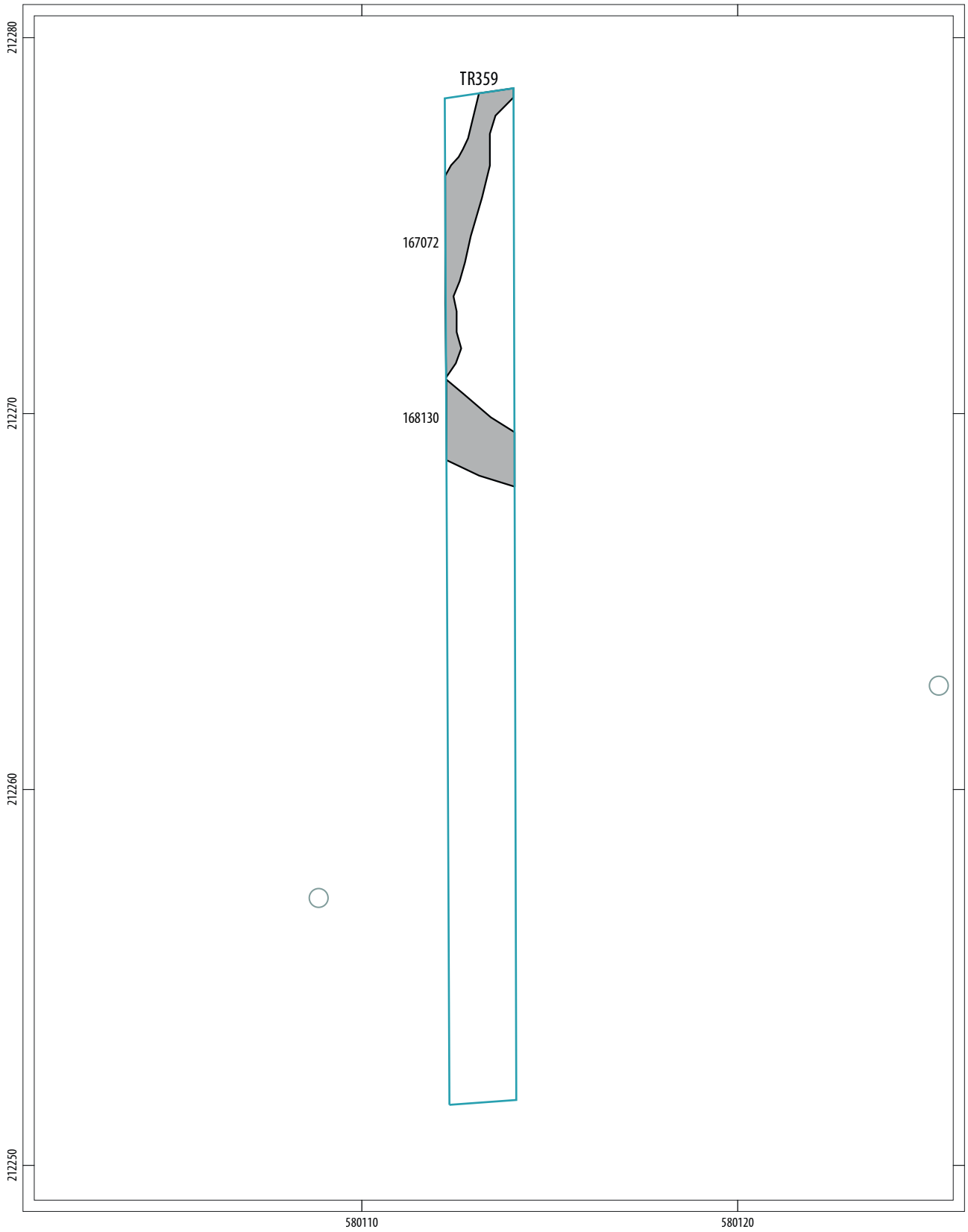


ILLUS 68 Detail of Trench 339



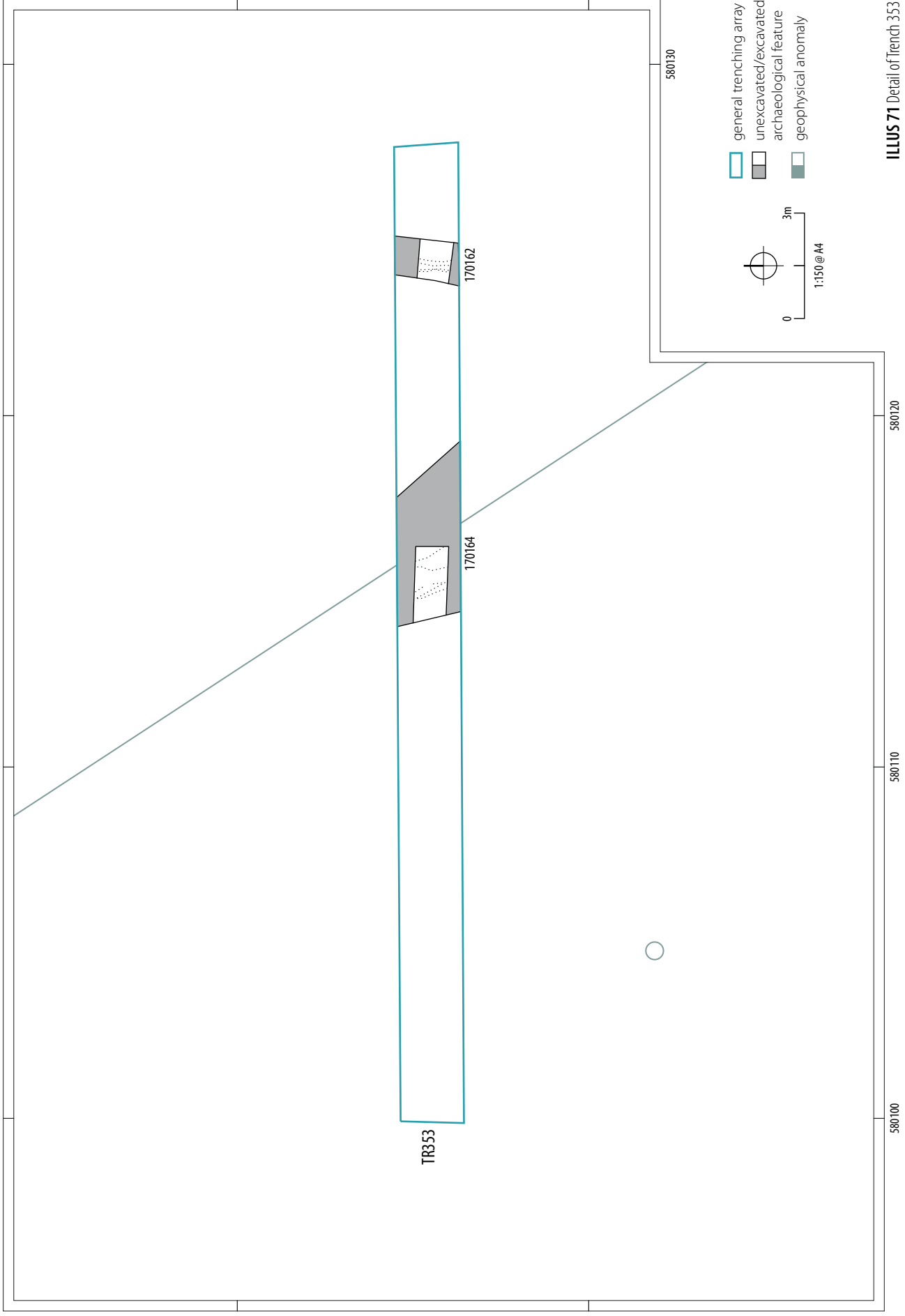
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 69 Detail of Trench 344

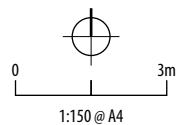
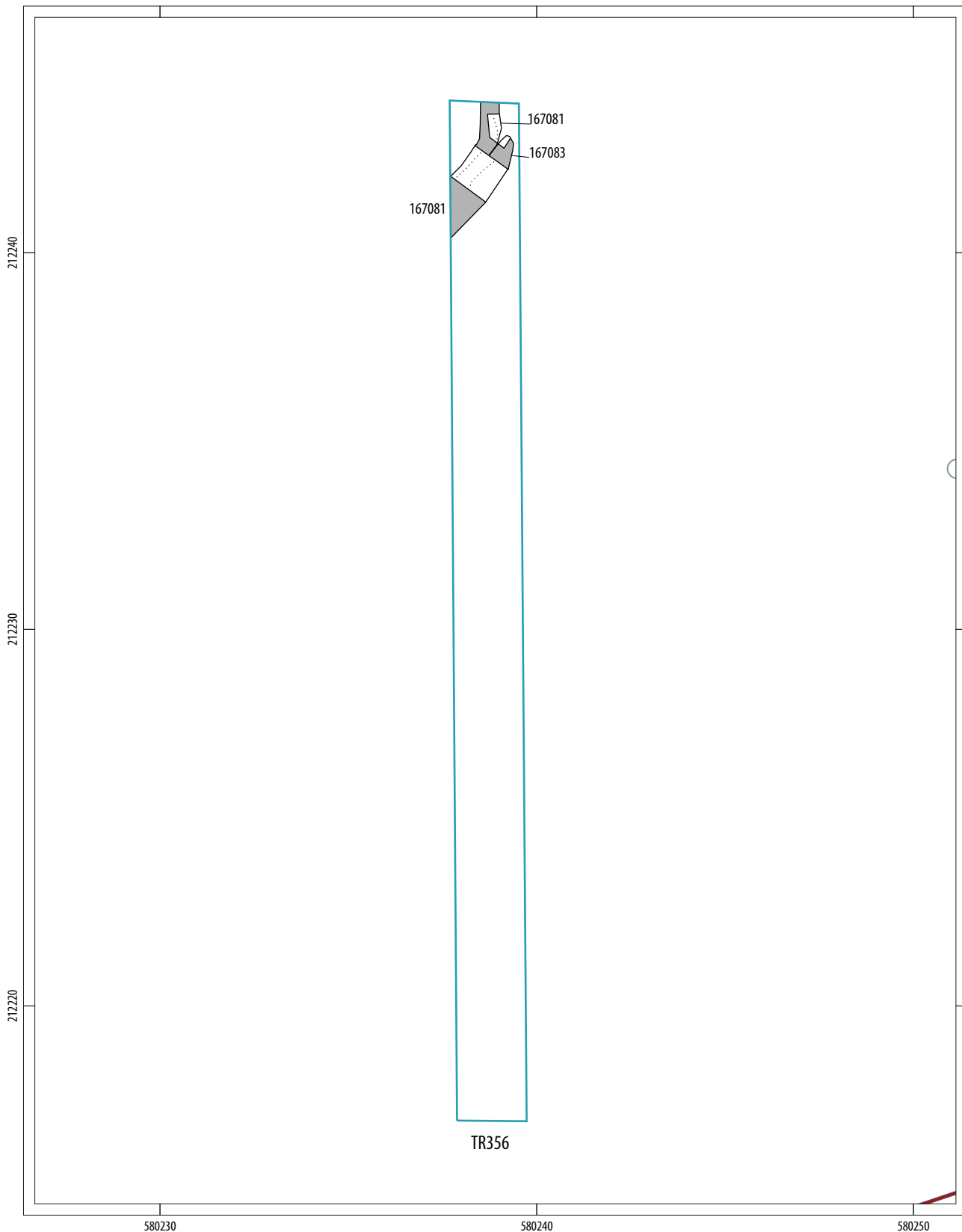







-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 70 Detail of Trench 359

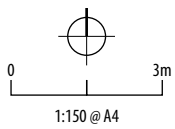
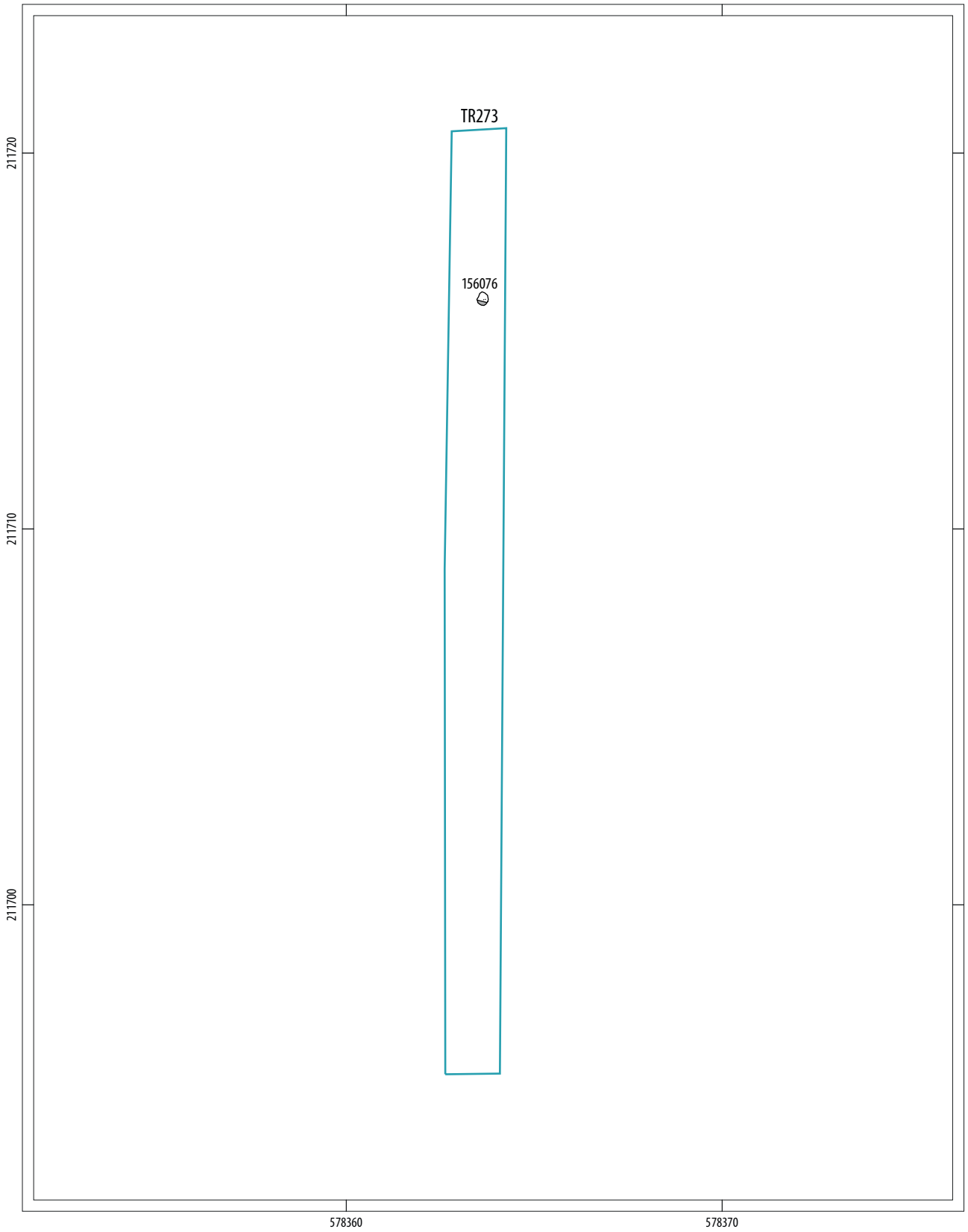


ILLUS 71 Detail of Trench 353



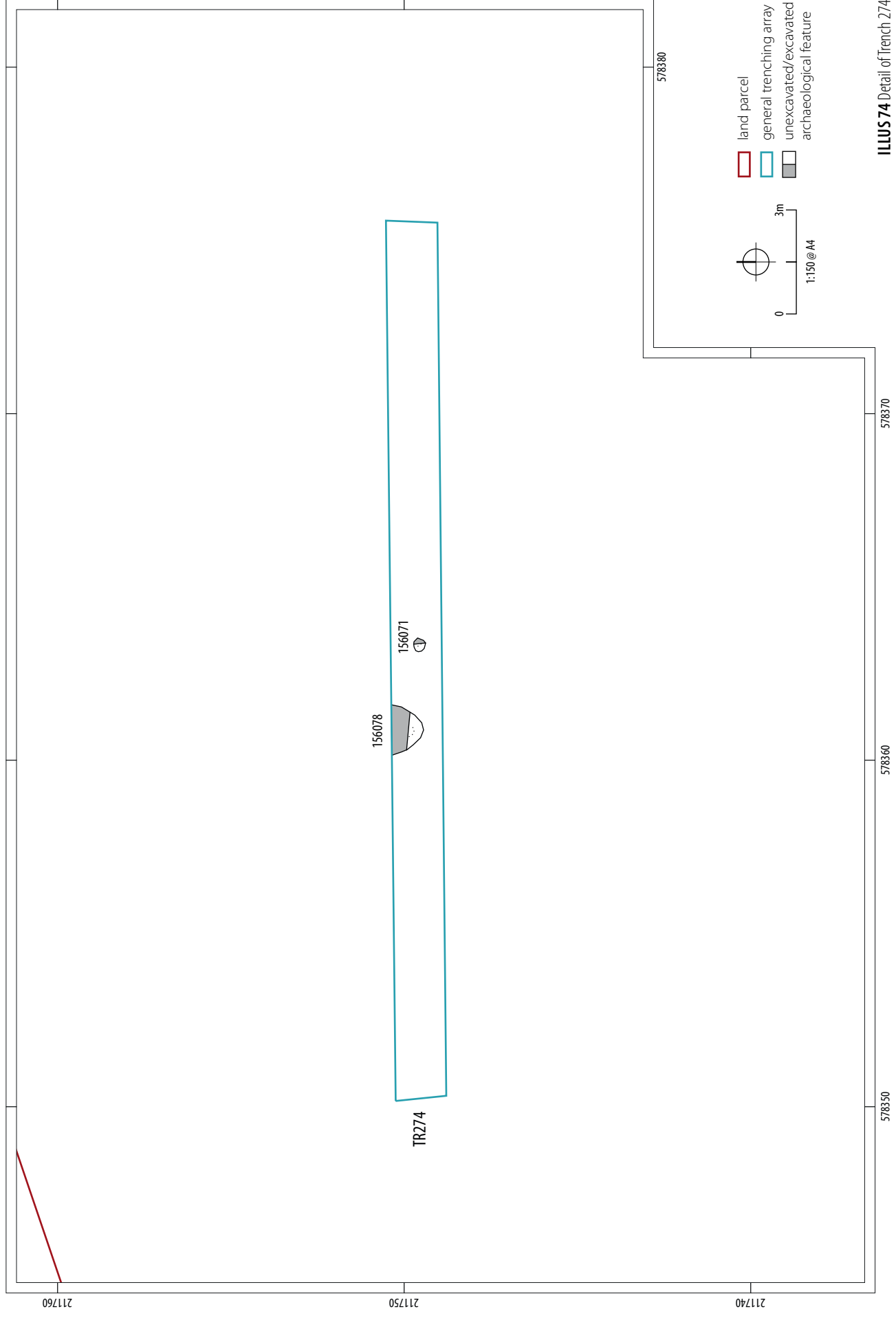
-  scheme location
-  land parcel
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 72 Detail of Trench 356

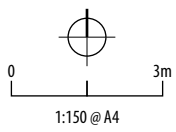
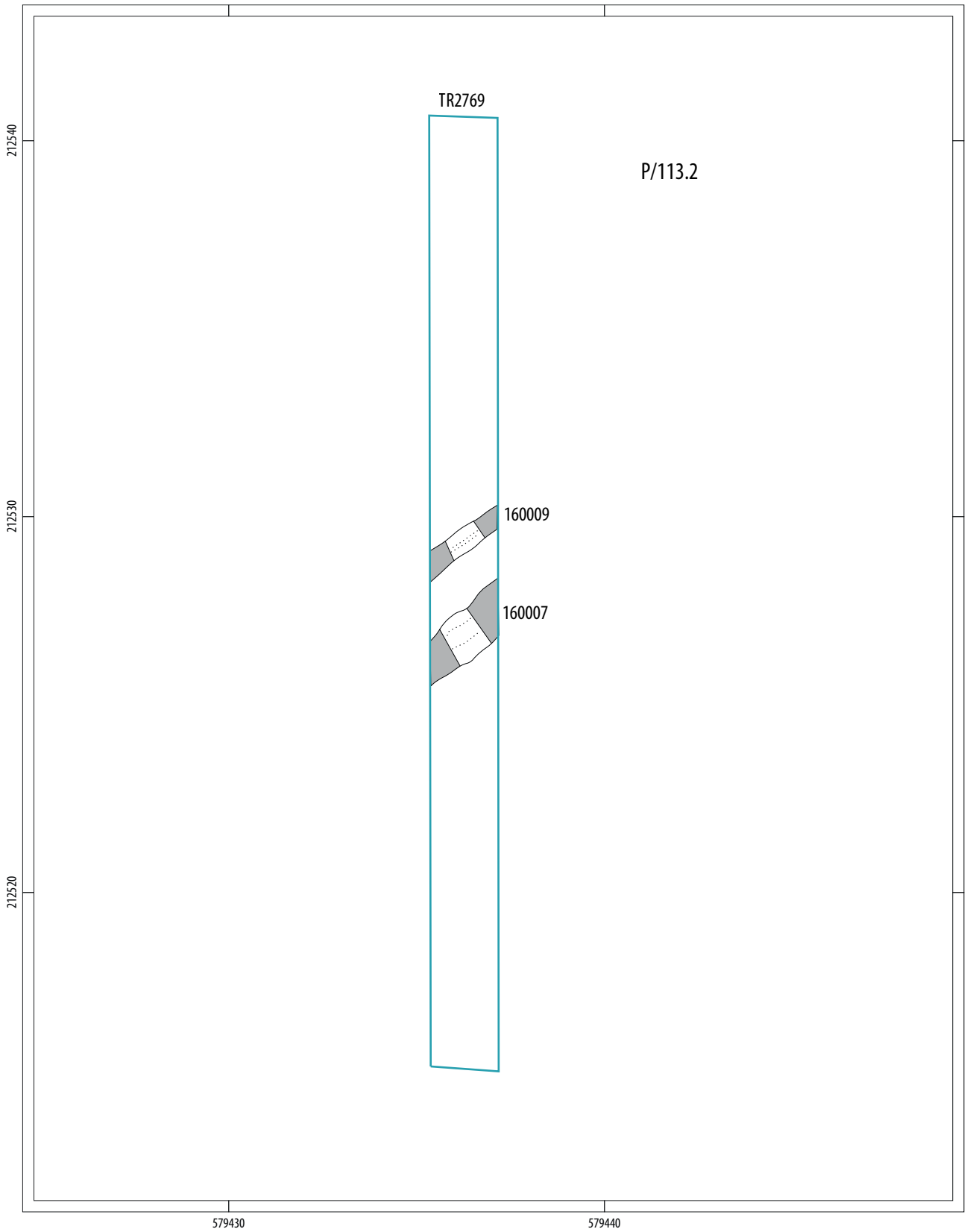


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 73 Detail of Trench 273

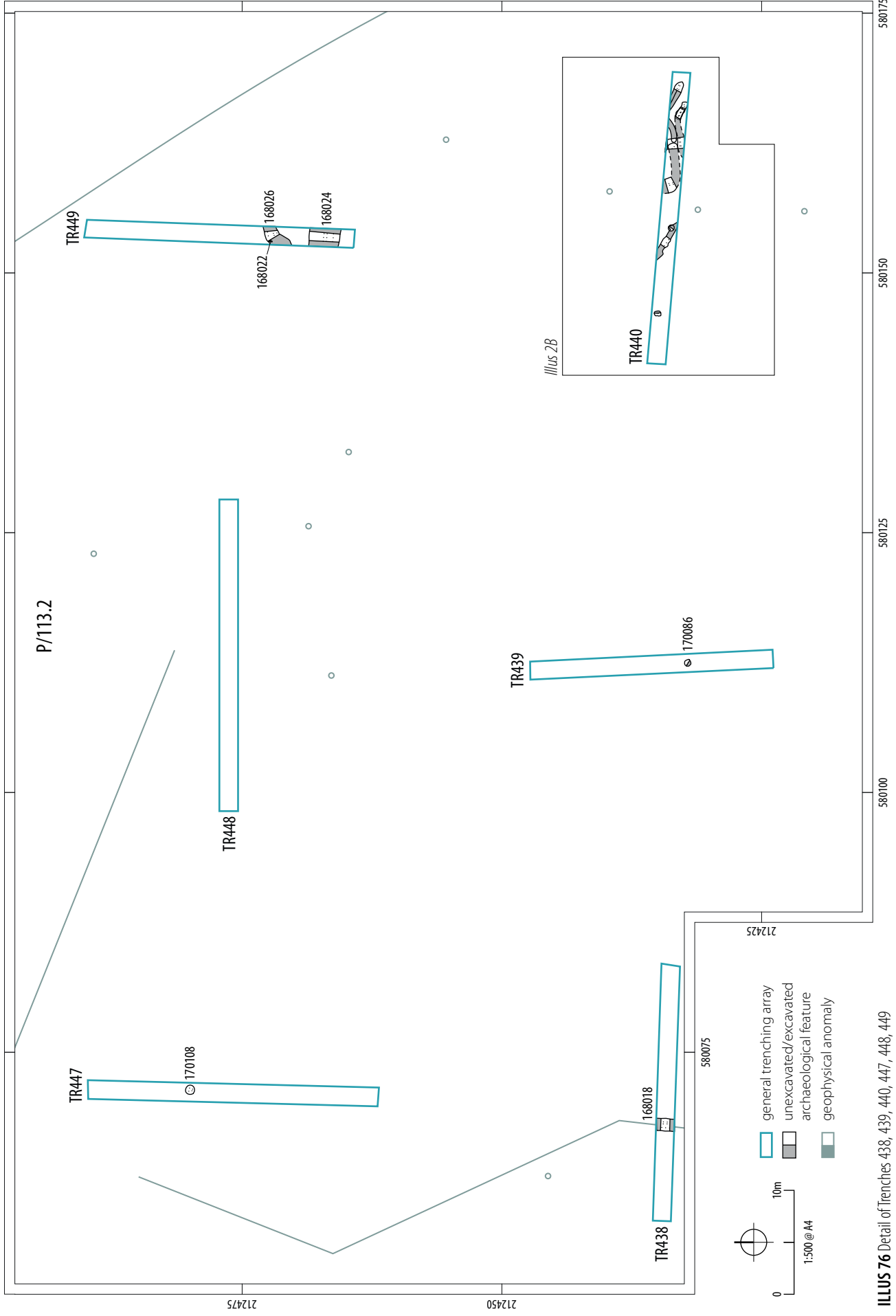


ILLUS 74 Detail of Trench 274



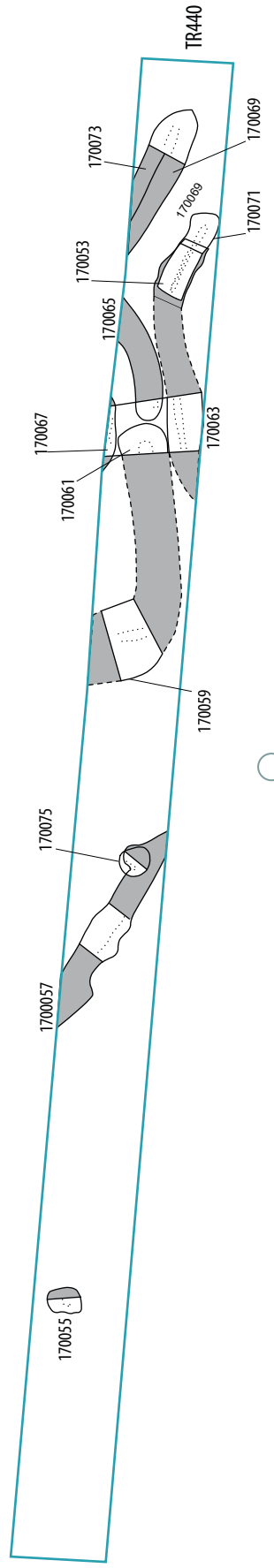
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 75 Detail of Trench 2769

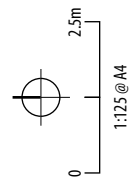


ILLUS 76 Detail of Trenches 438, 439, 440, 447, 448, 449

P/113.2



- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated
- archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly



580170

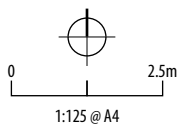
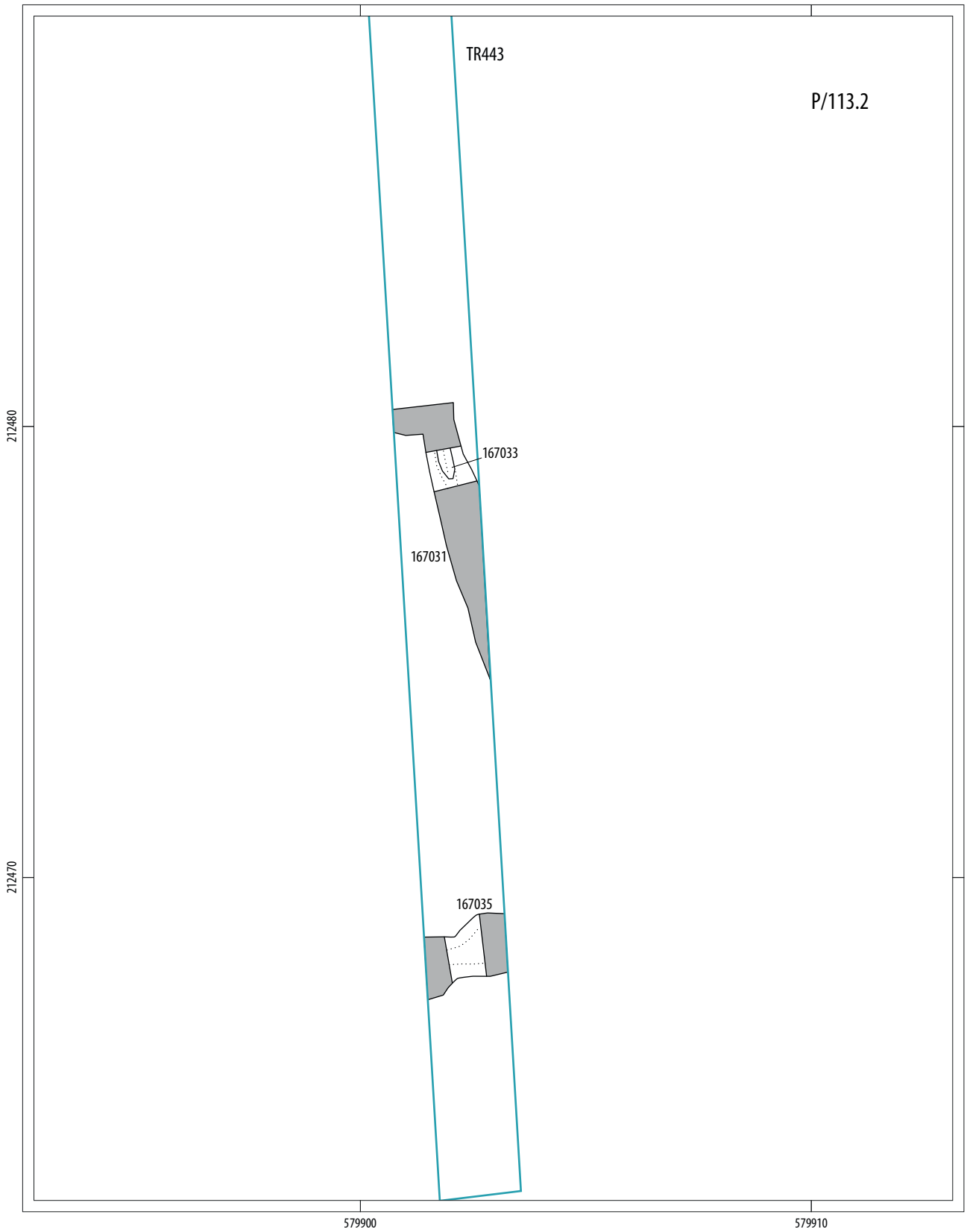
ILLUS 77 Detail of Trench 440



580160

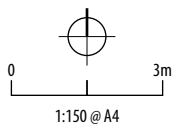
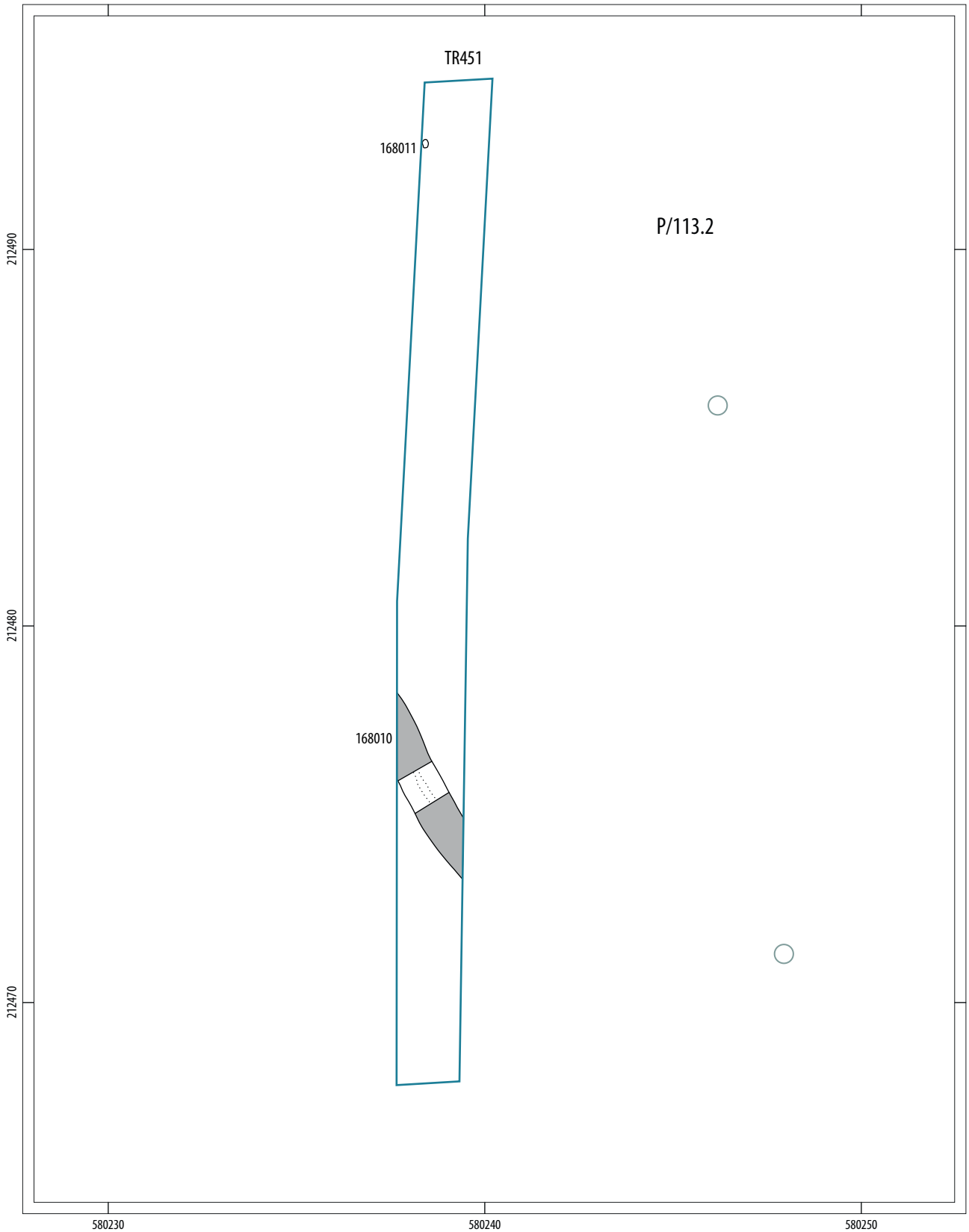
580150

212440

212430

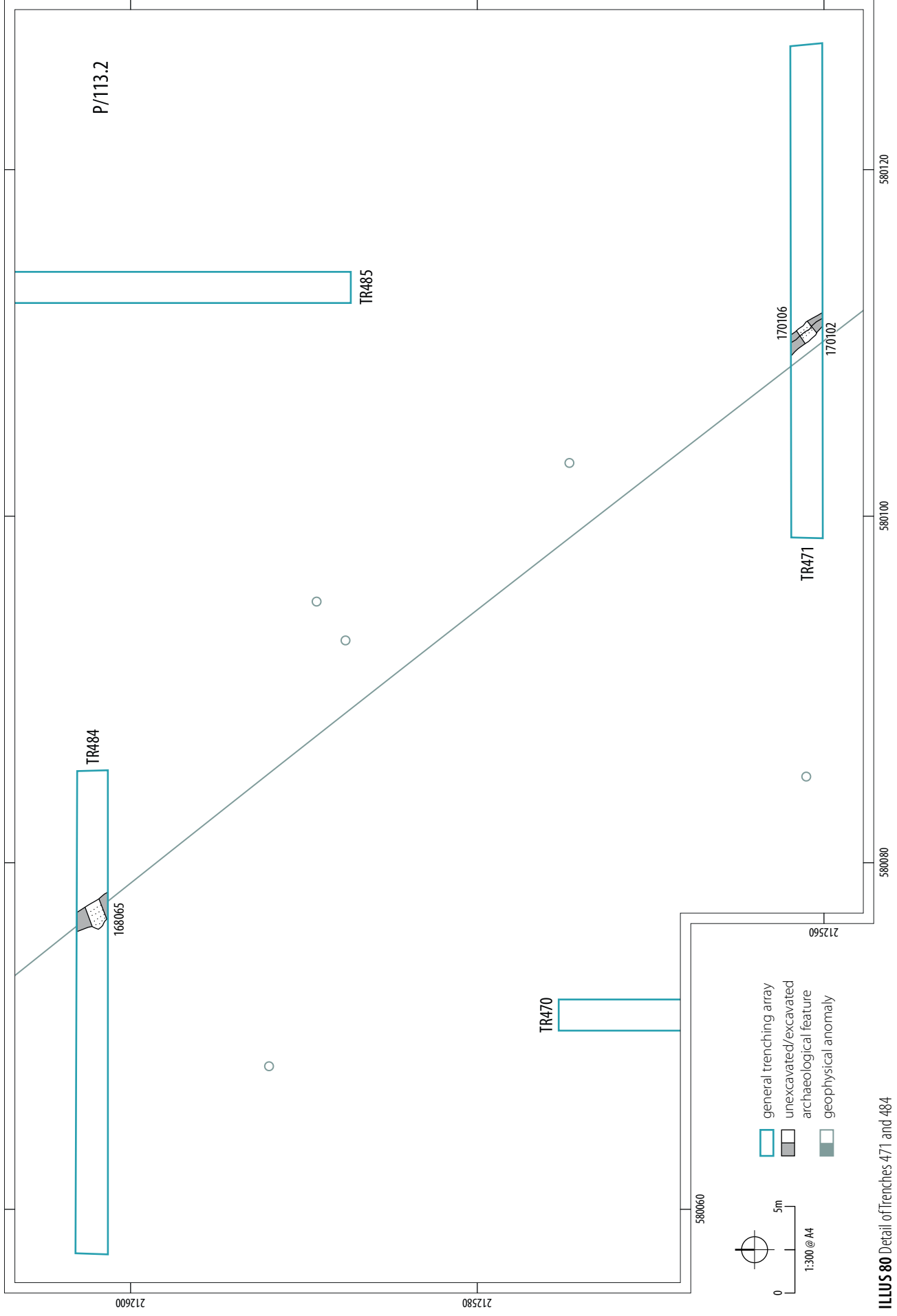


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

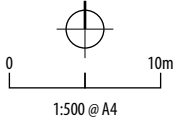
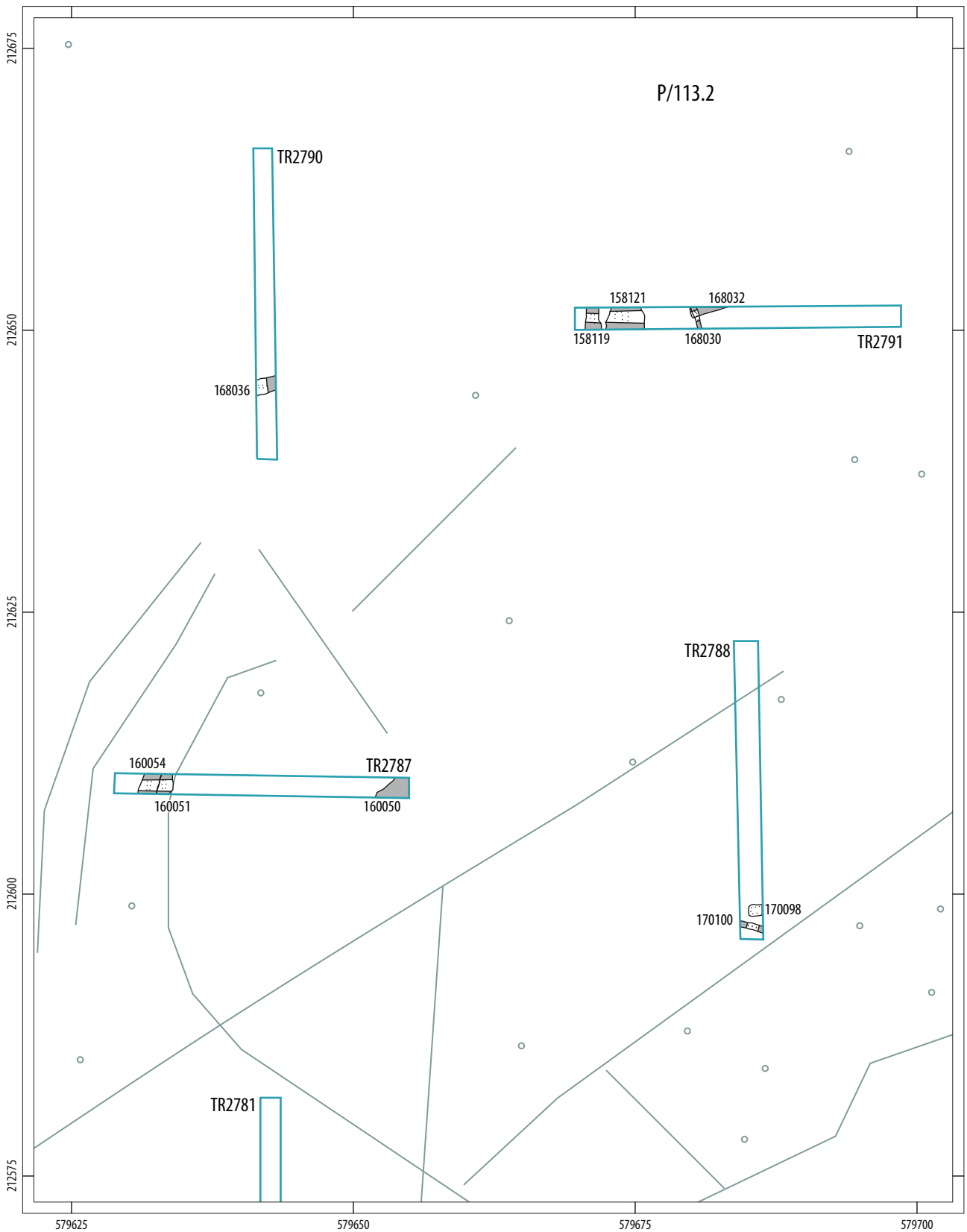


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 79 Detail of Trench 451

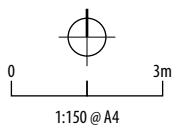
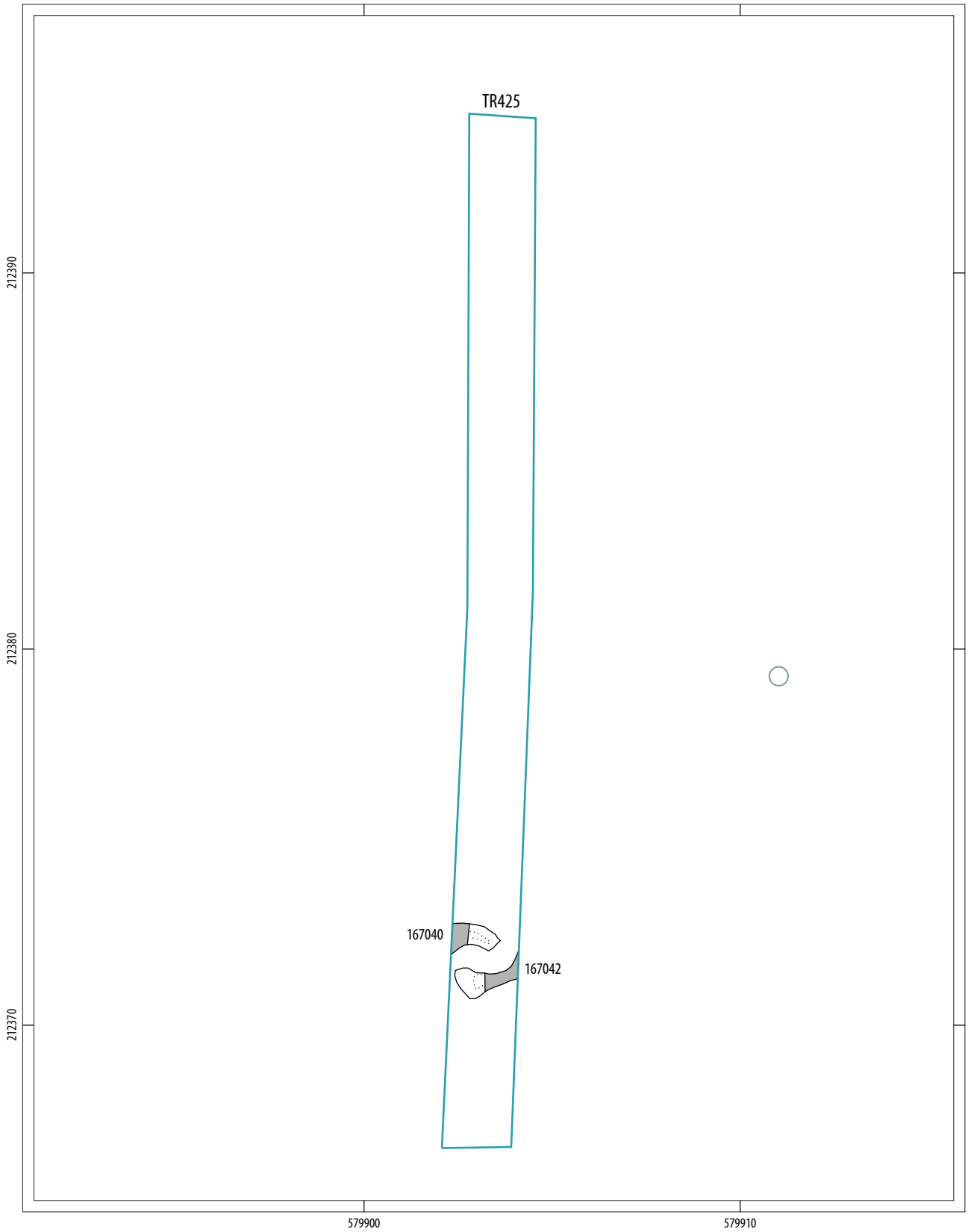


ILLUS 80 Detail of Trenches 471 and 484



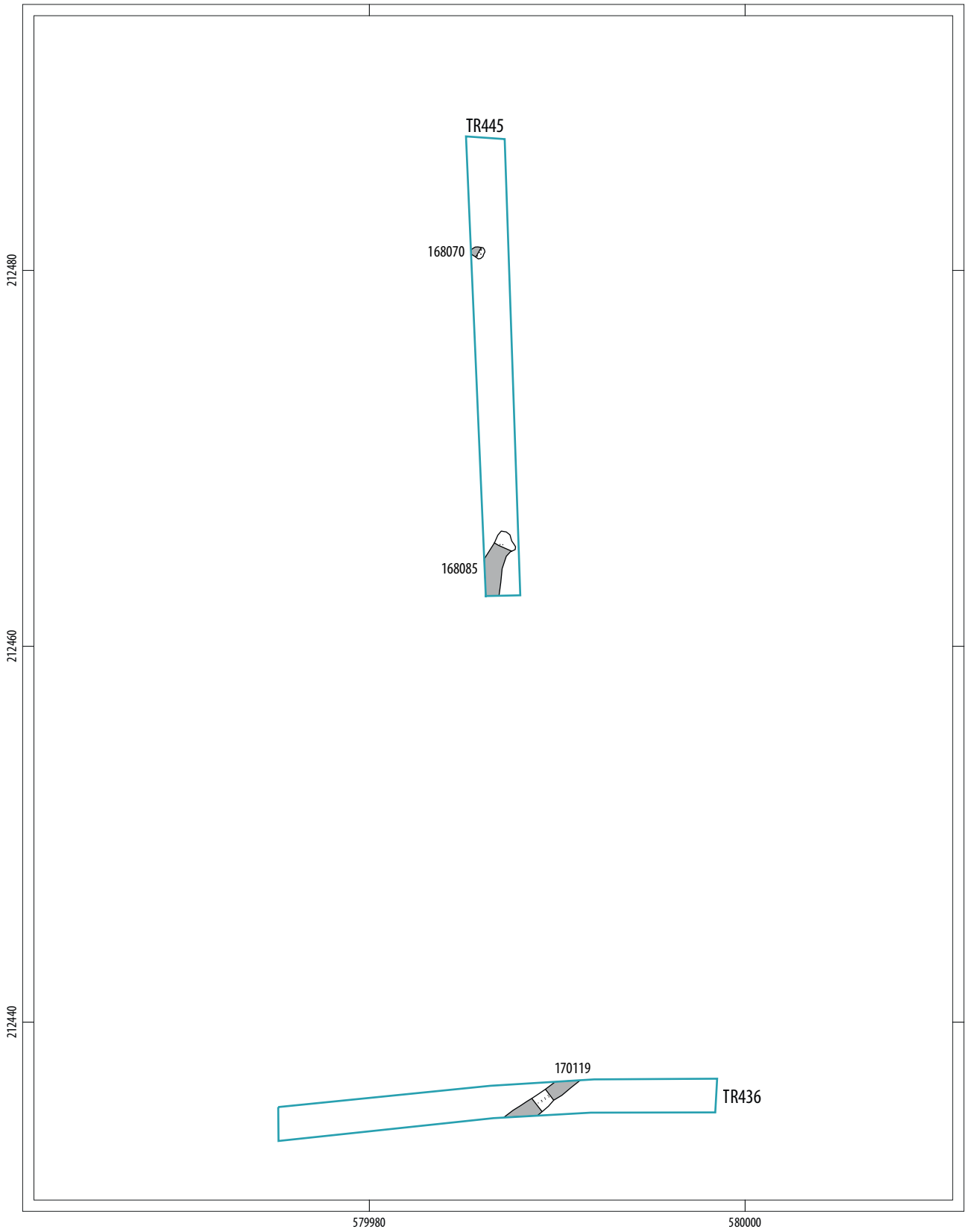
- general trenching array
- geophysical anomaly
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 81 Detail of Trenches 2787, 2788, 2791 and 2790



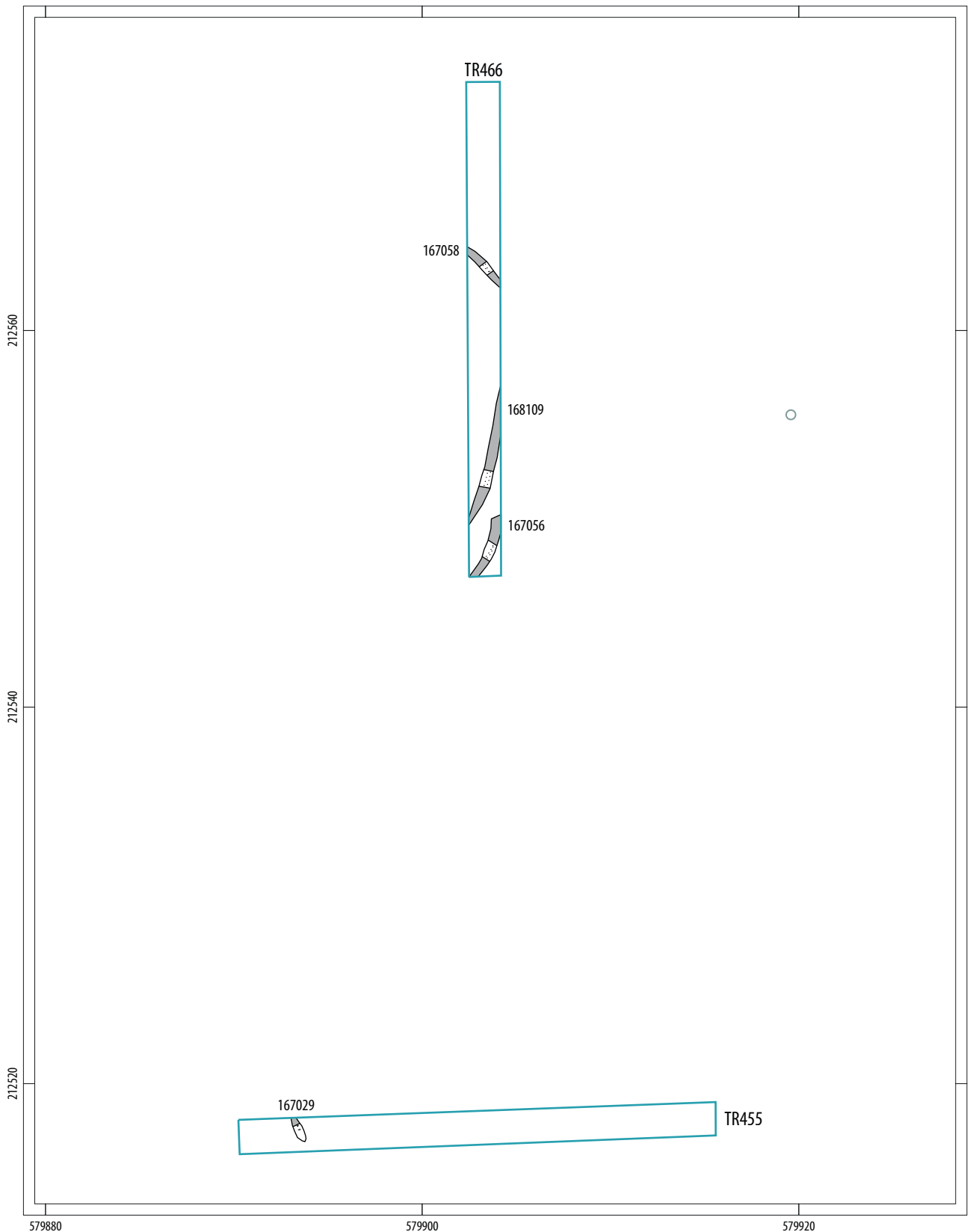
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 82 Detail of Trench 425



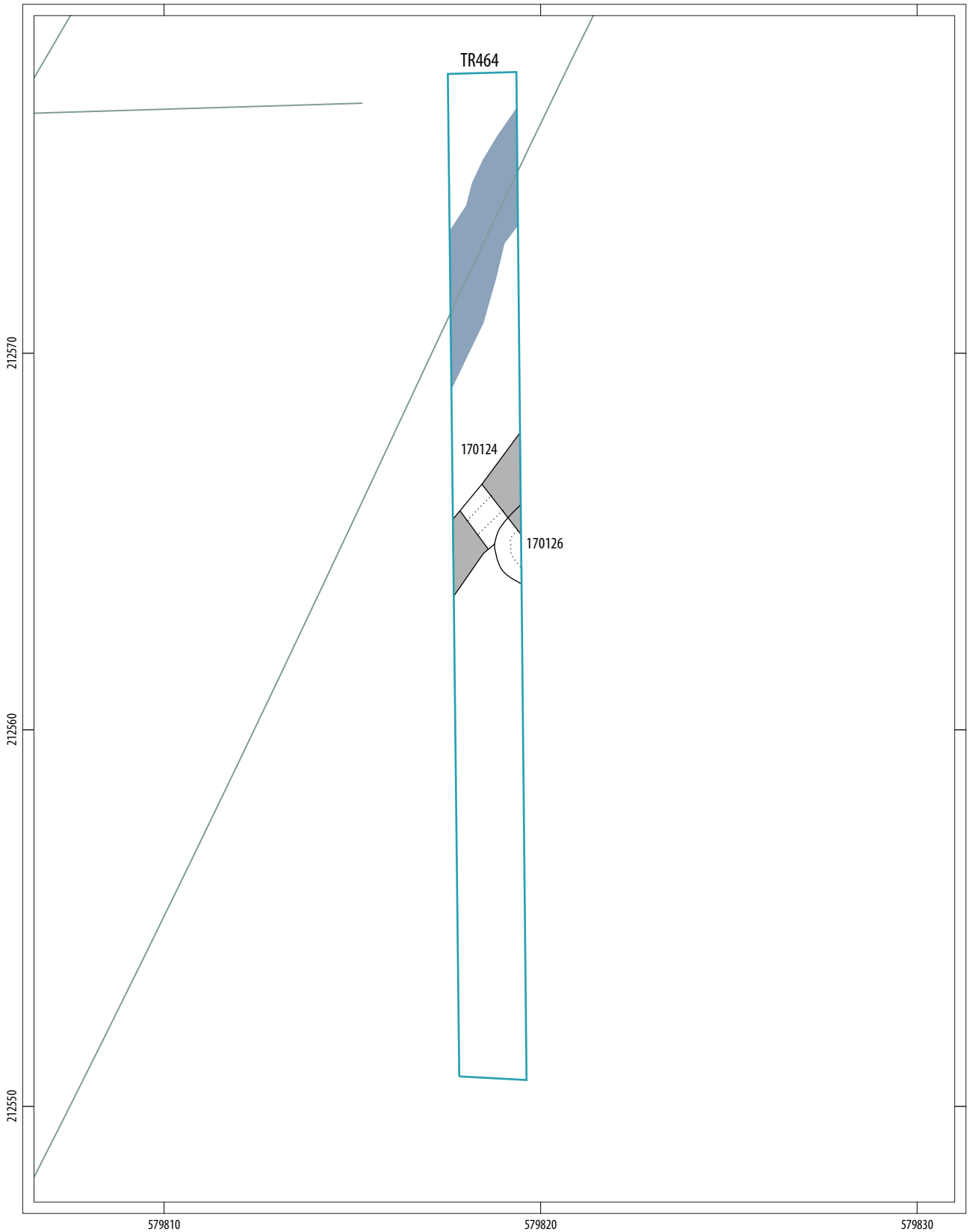
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 83 Detail of Trenches 436, 445

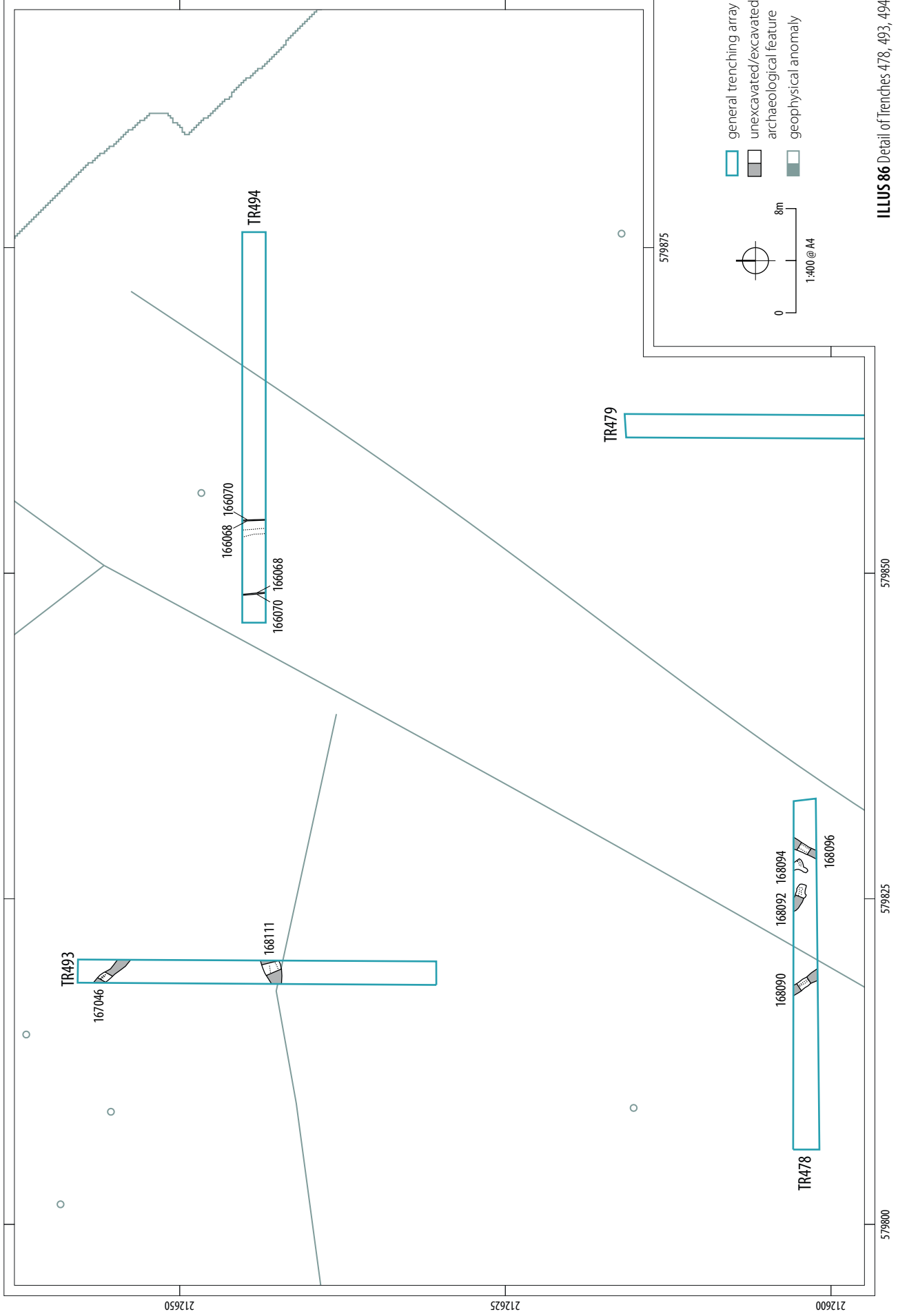


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

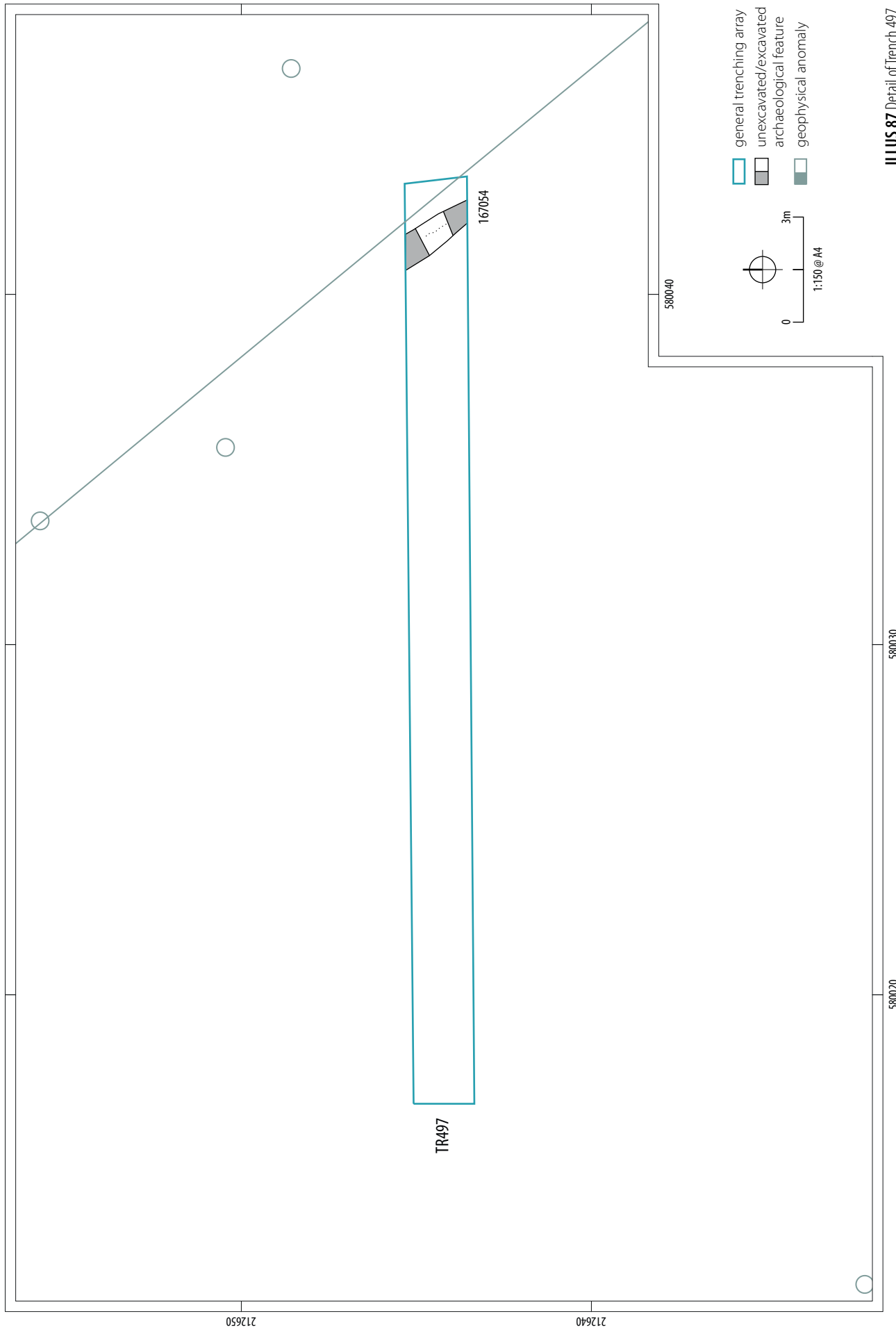
ILLUS 84 Detail of Trenches 455, 443, 446



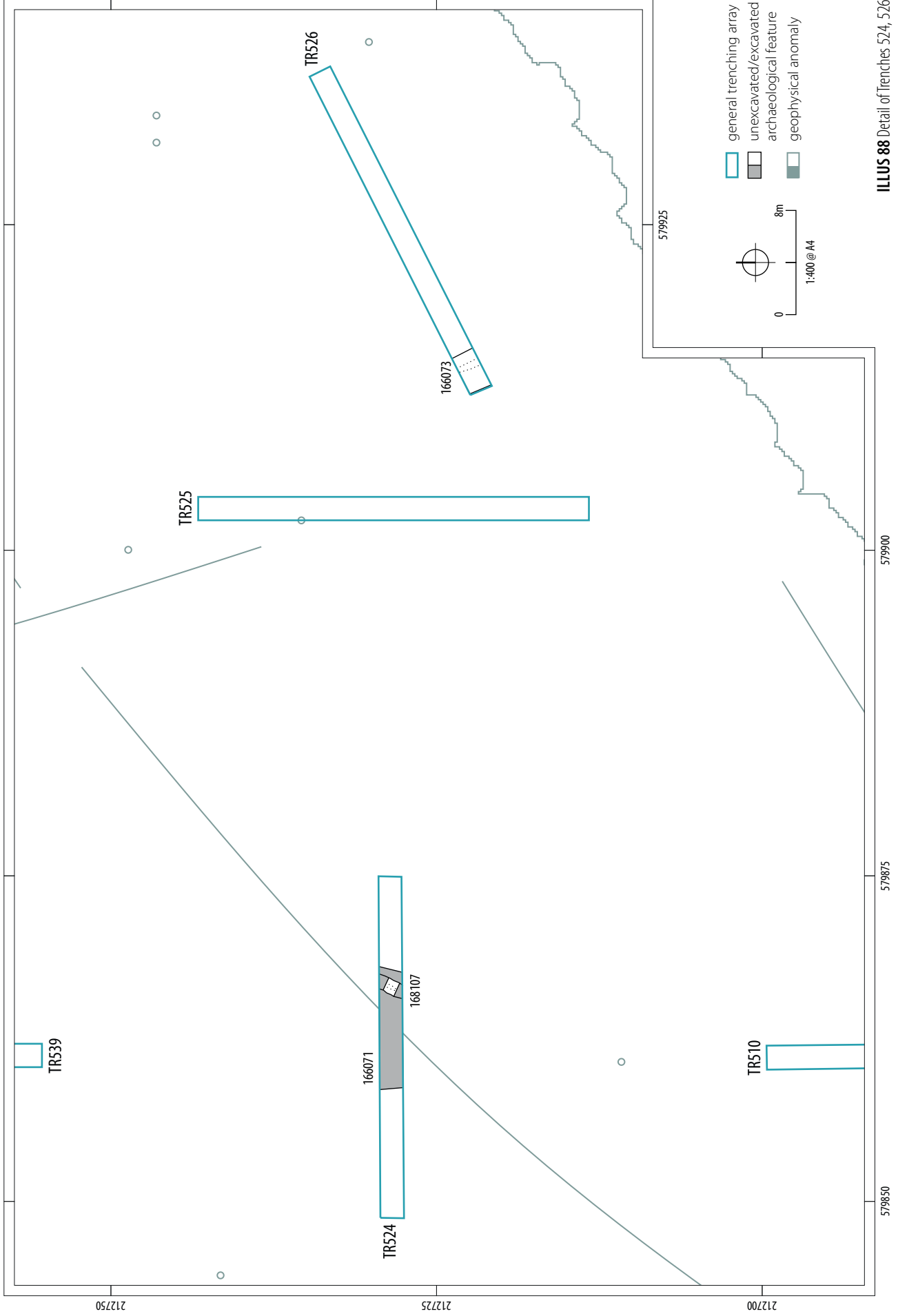
ILLUS 85 Detail of Trench 464



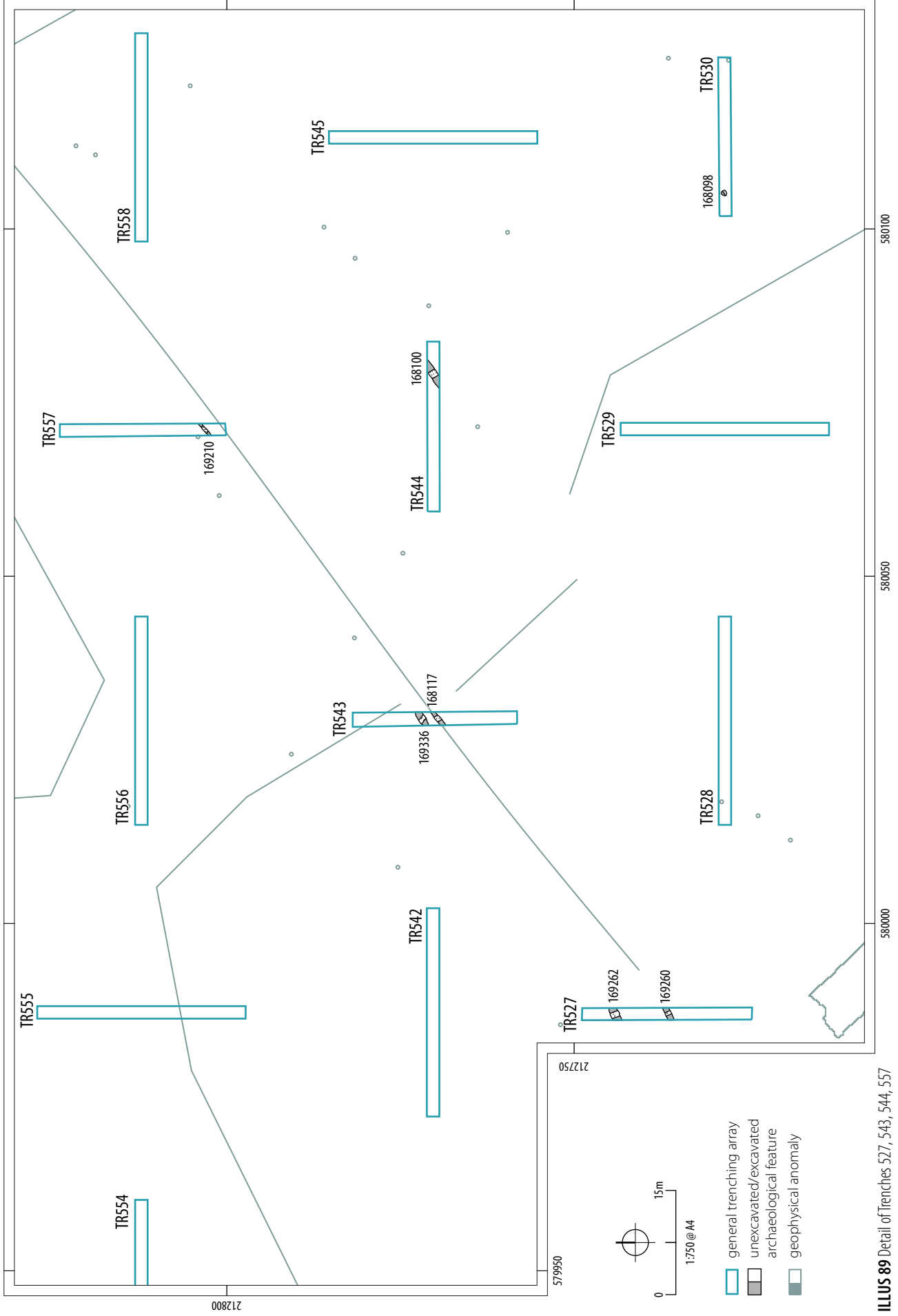
ILLUS 86 Detail of Trenches 478, 493, 494



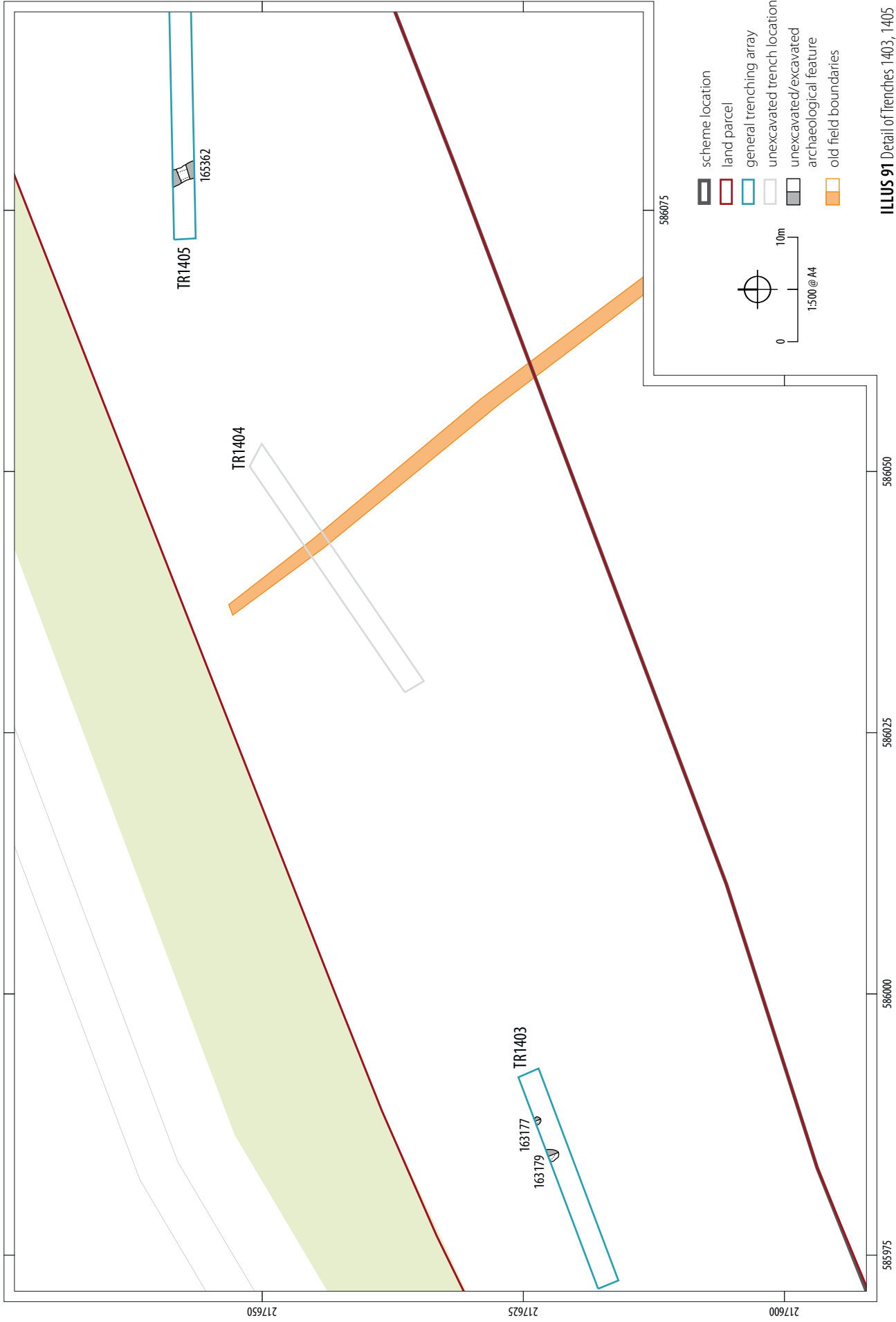
ILLUS 87 Detail of trench 497



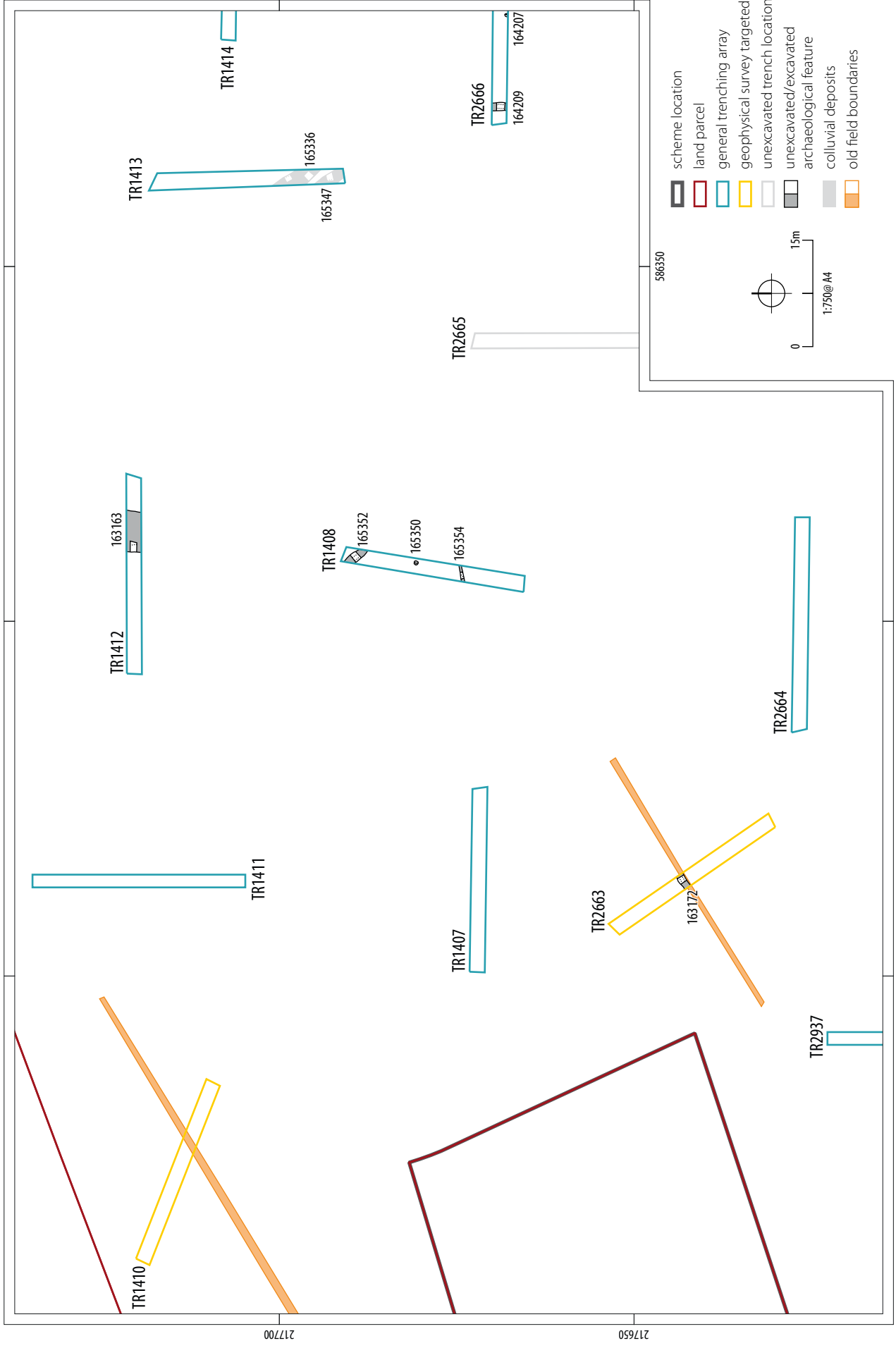
ILLUS 88 Detail of Trenches 524, 526



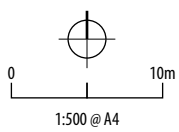
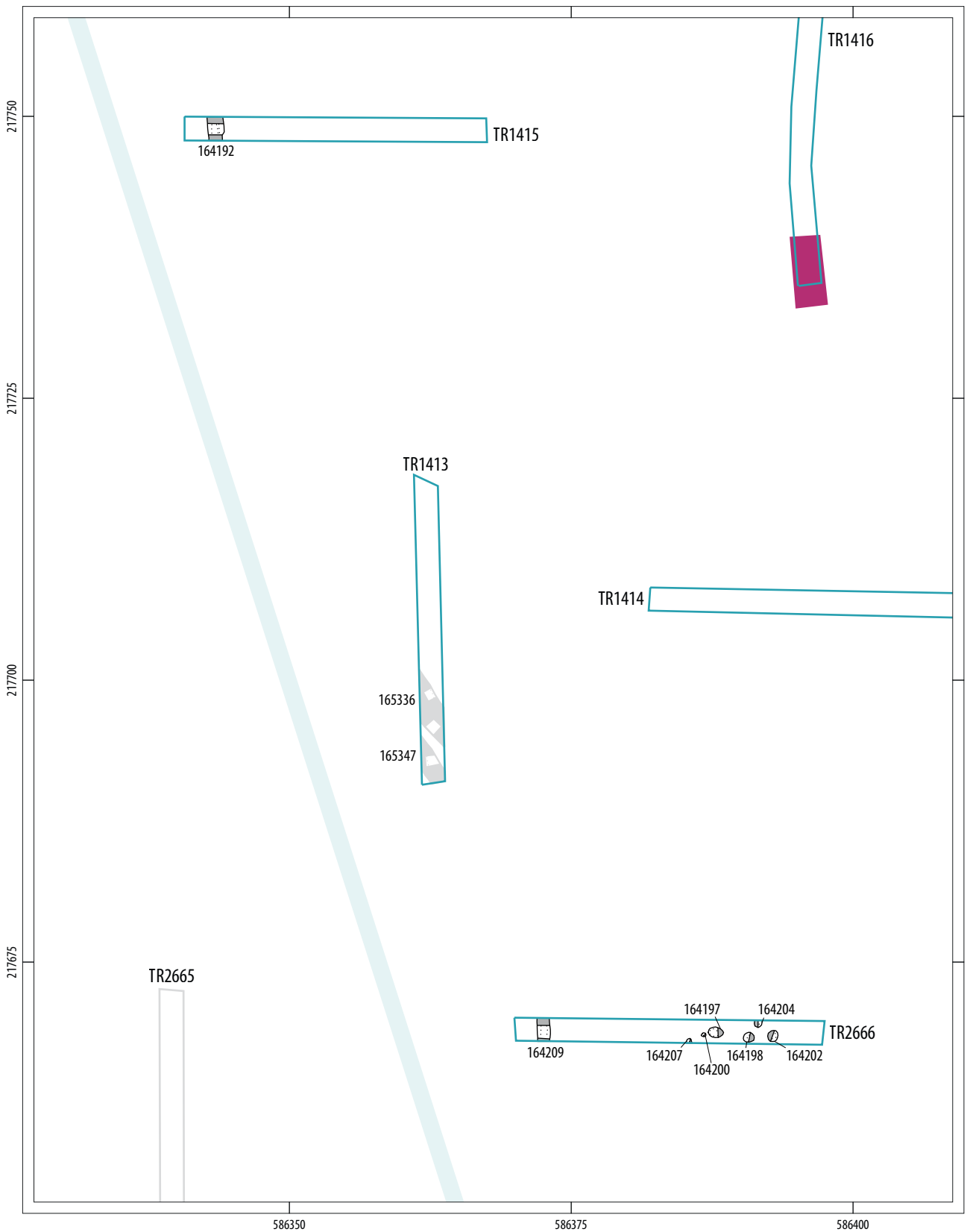
ILLUS 89 Detail of Trenches 527, 543, 544, 557



ILLUS 91 Detail of Trenches 1403, 1405

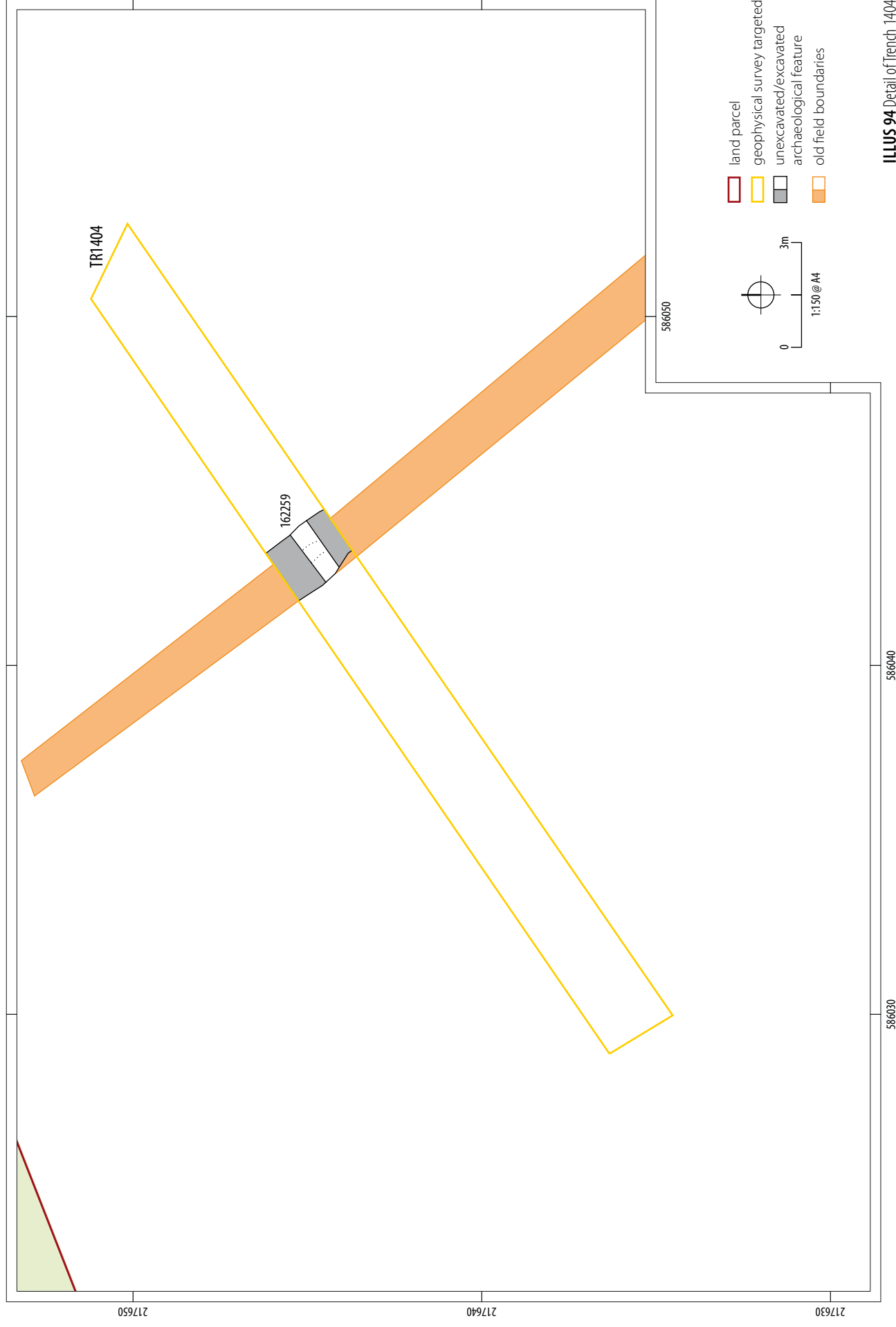


ILLUS 92 Detail of Trenches 1408, 1410, 1412, 1413, 2663

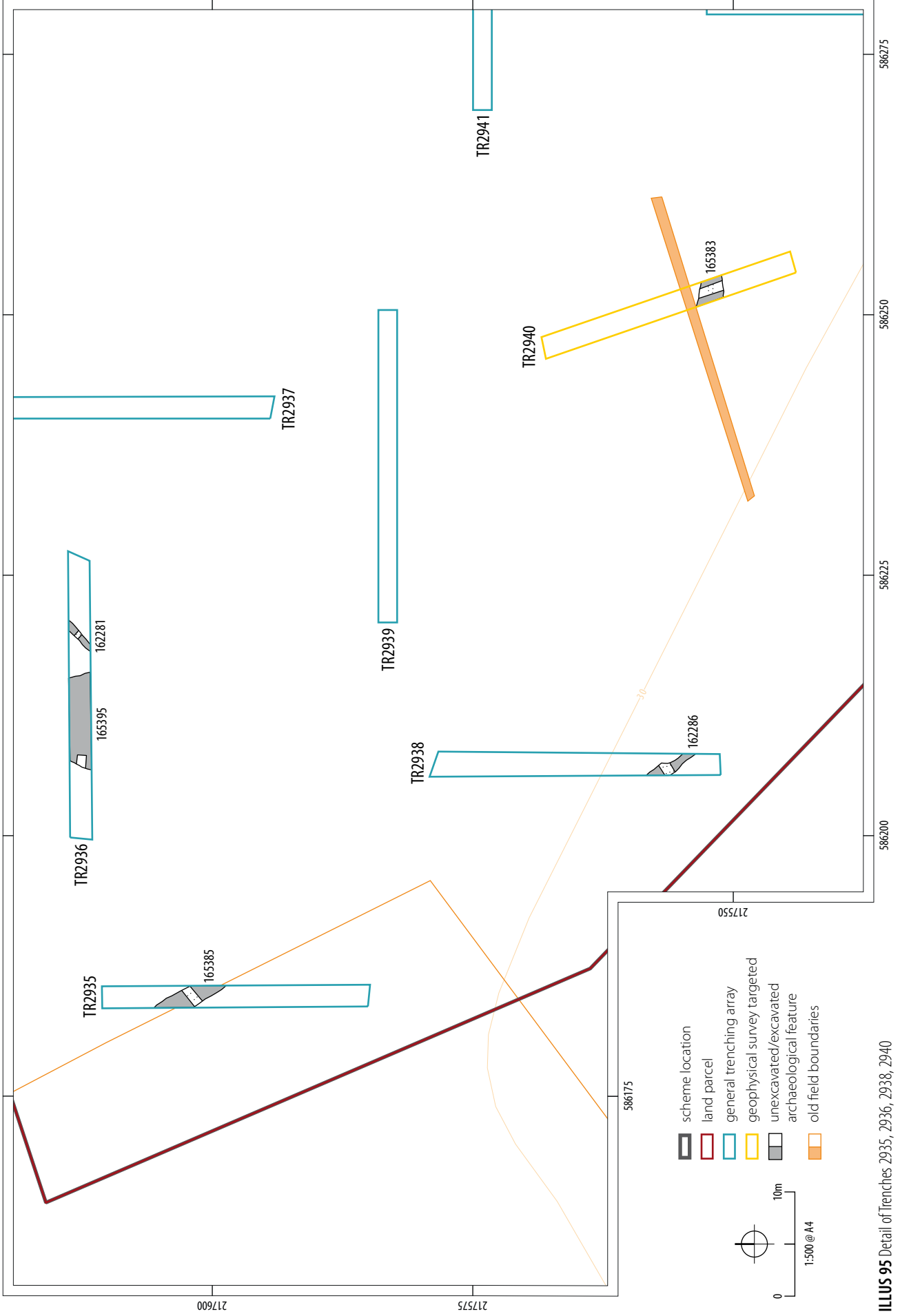


- general trenching array
- unexcavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- colluvial deposits
- test pit

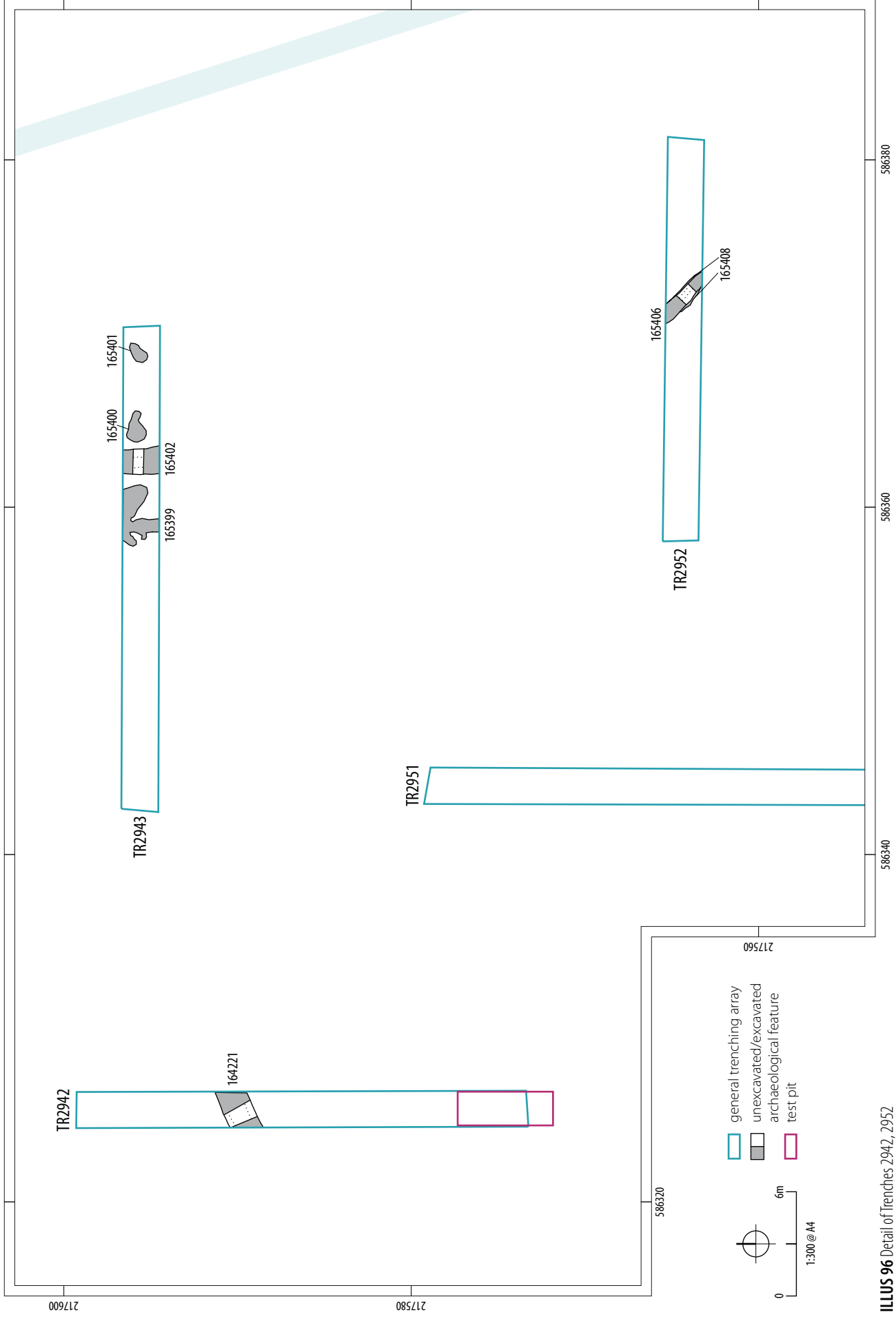
ILLUS 93 Detail of Trenches 1413, 1415, 2666



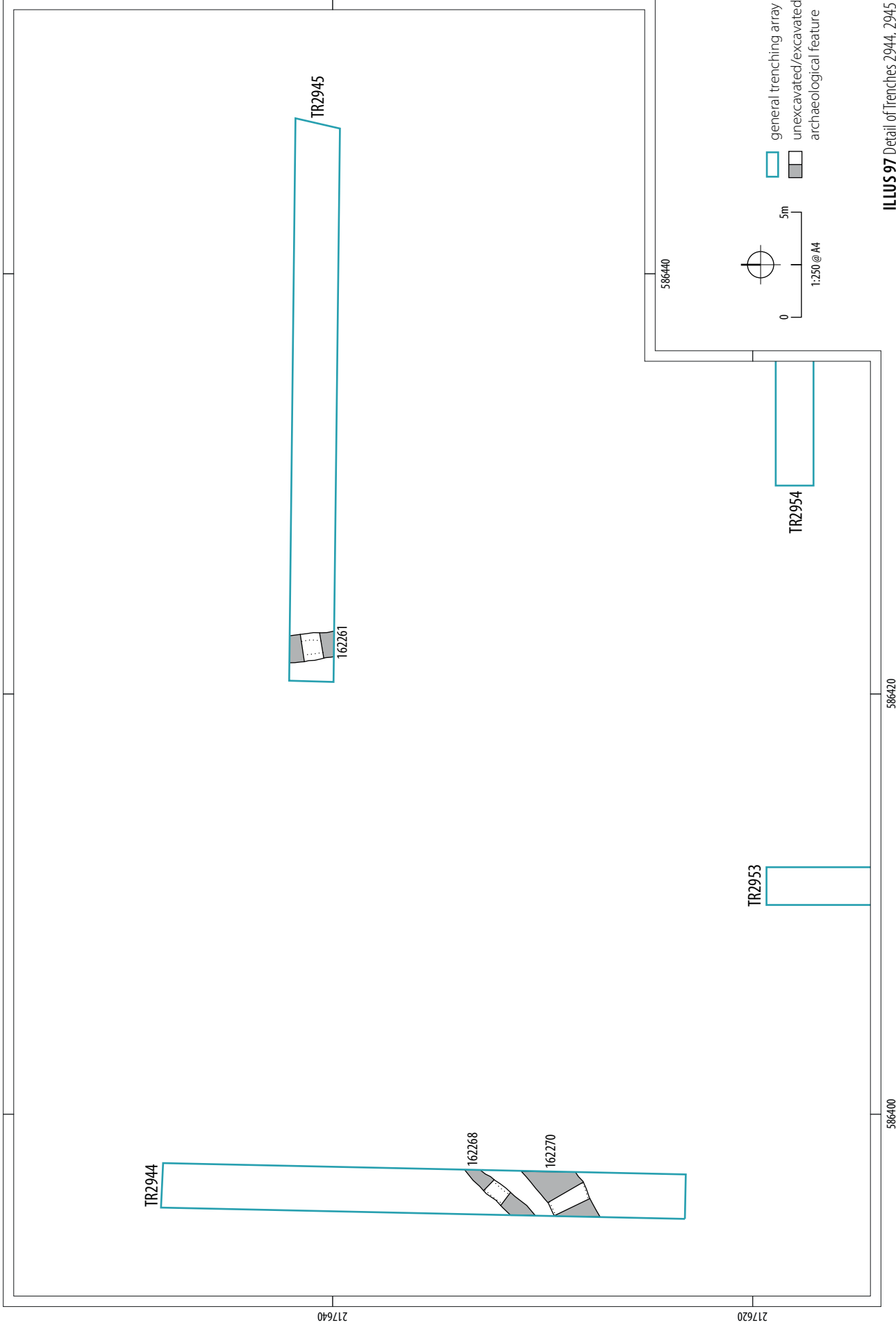
ILLUS 94 Detail of Trench 1404



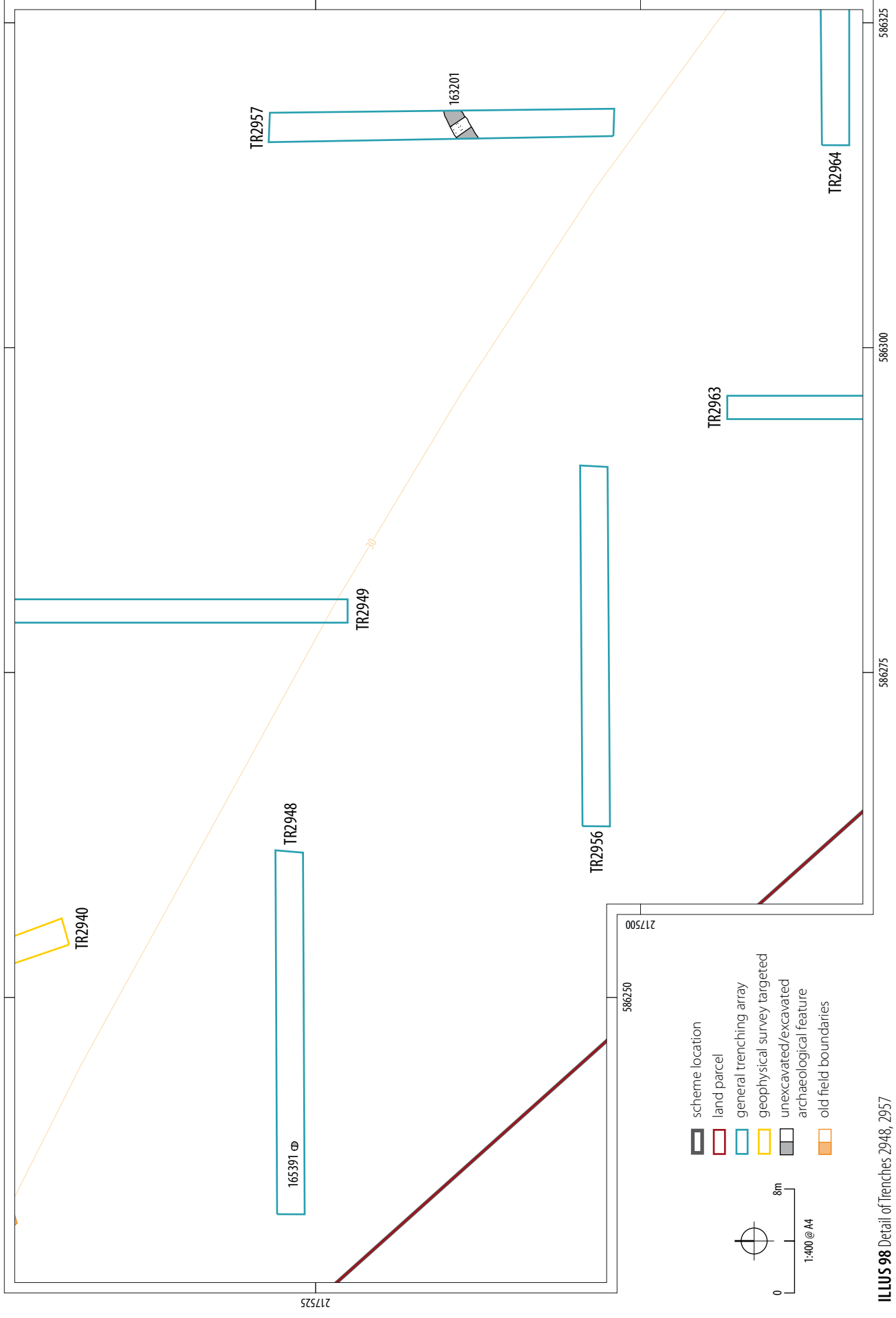
ILLUS 95 Detail of Trenches 2935, 2936, 2938, 2940



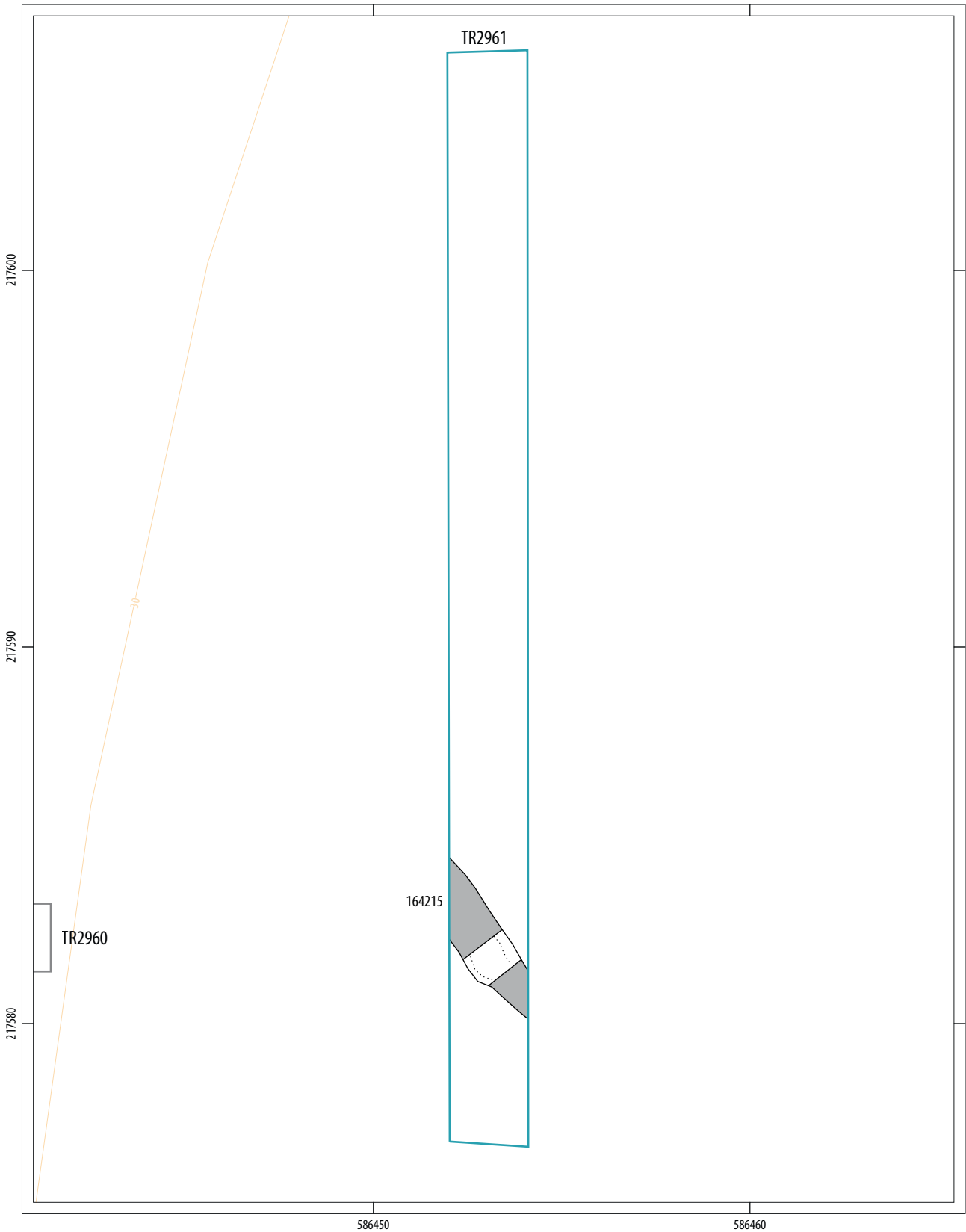
ILLUS 96 Detail of Trenches 2942, 2952



ILLUS 97 Detail of Trenches 2944, 2945

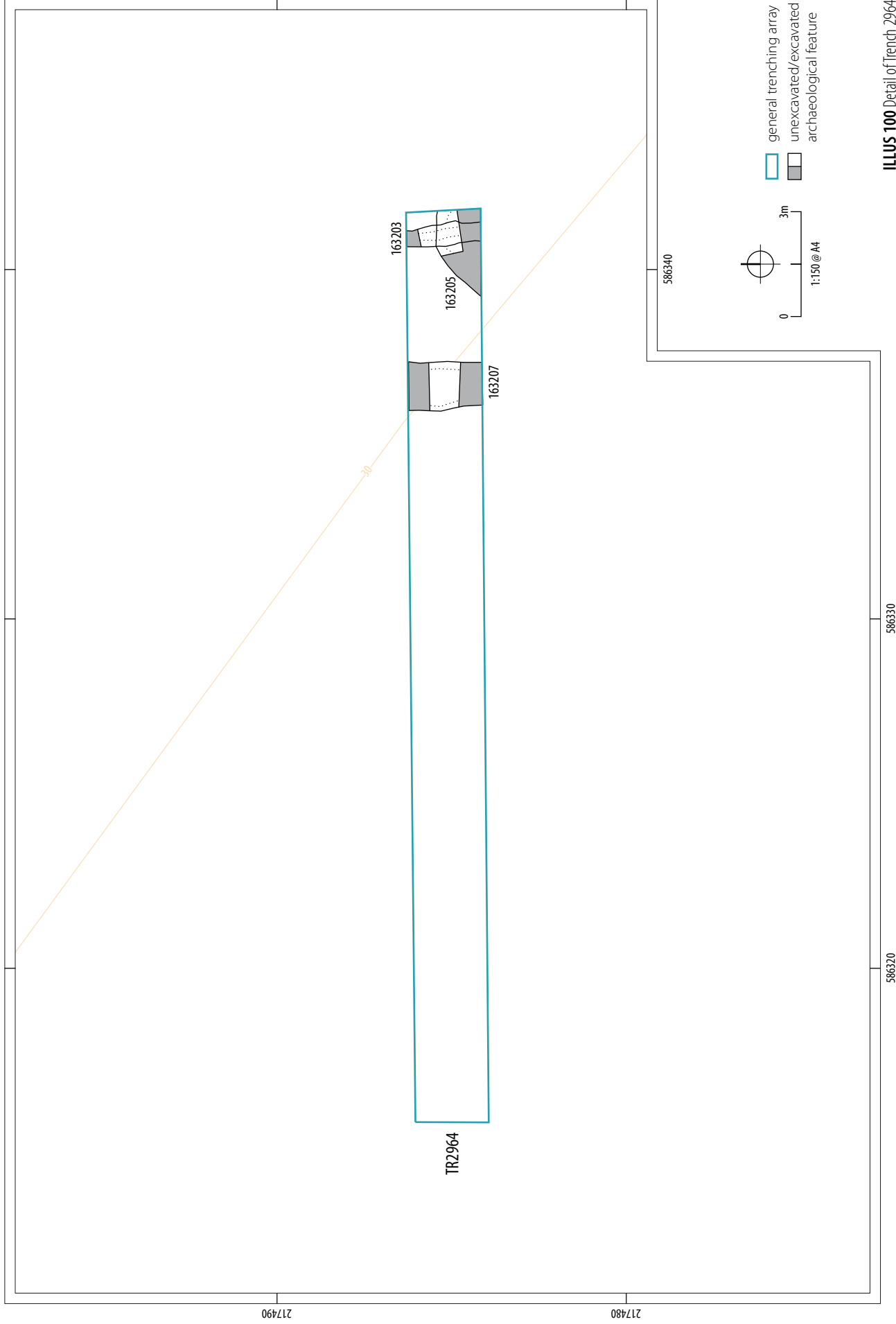


ILLUS 98 Detail of Trenches 2948, 2957

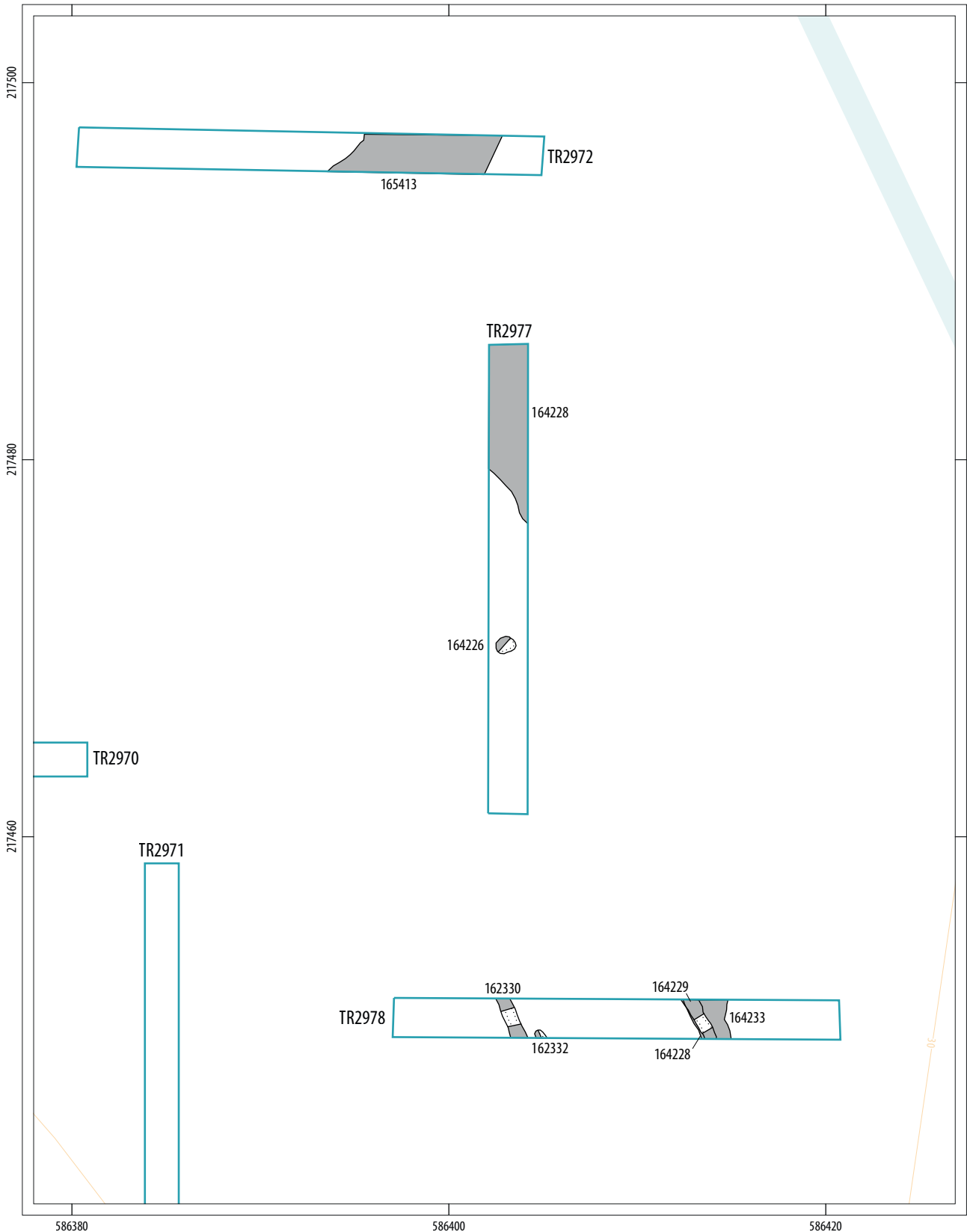


- general trenching array
- previously excavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

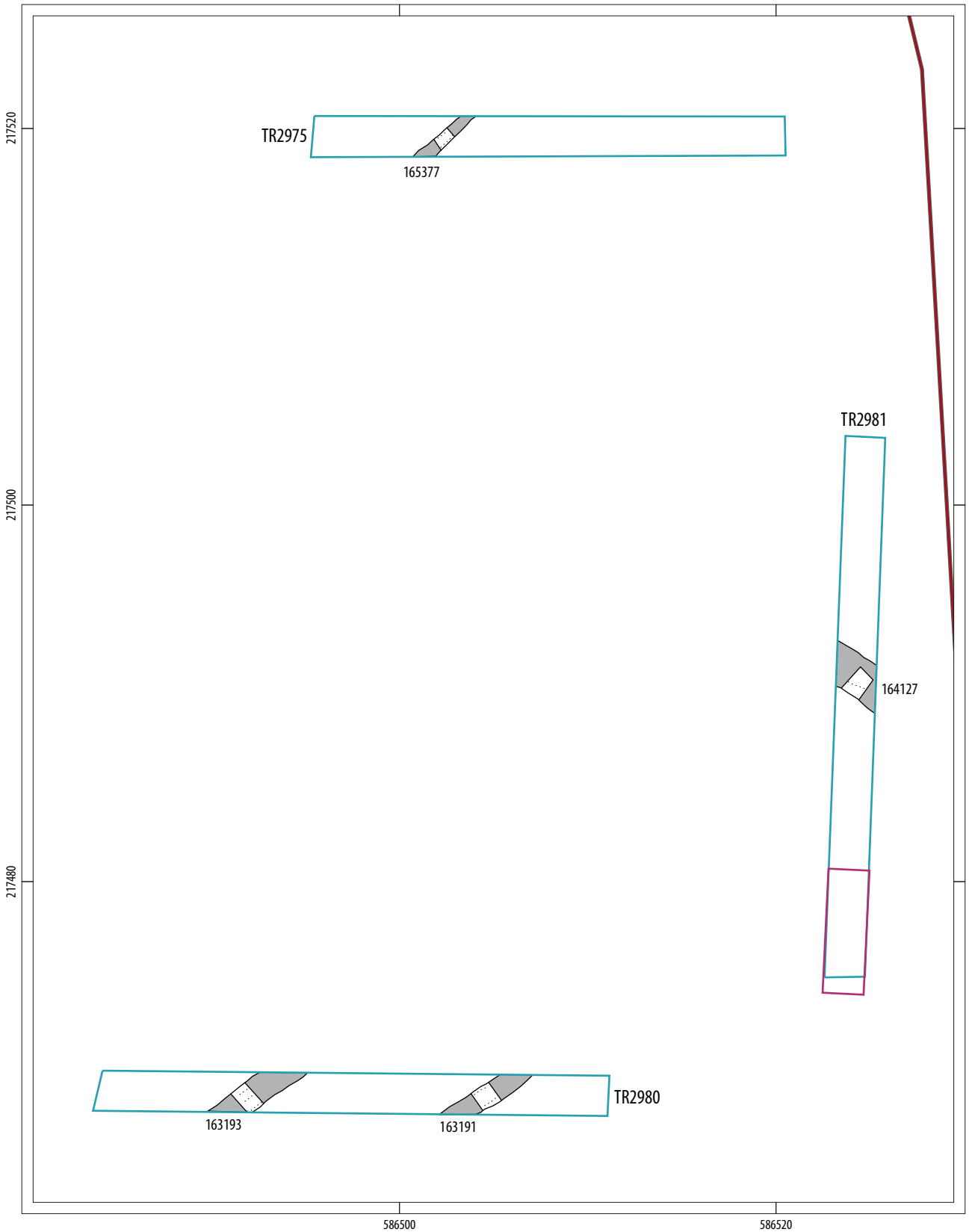
ILLUS 99 Detail of Trench 2961



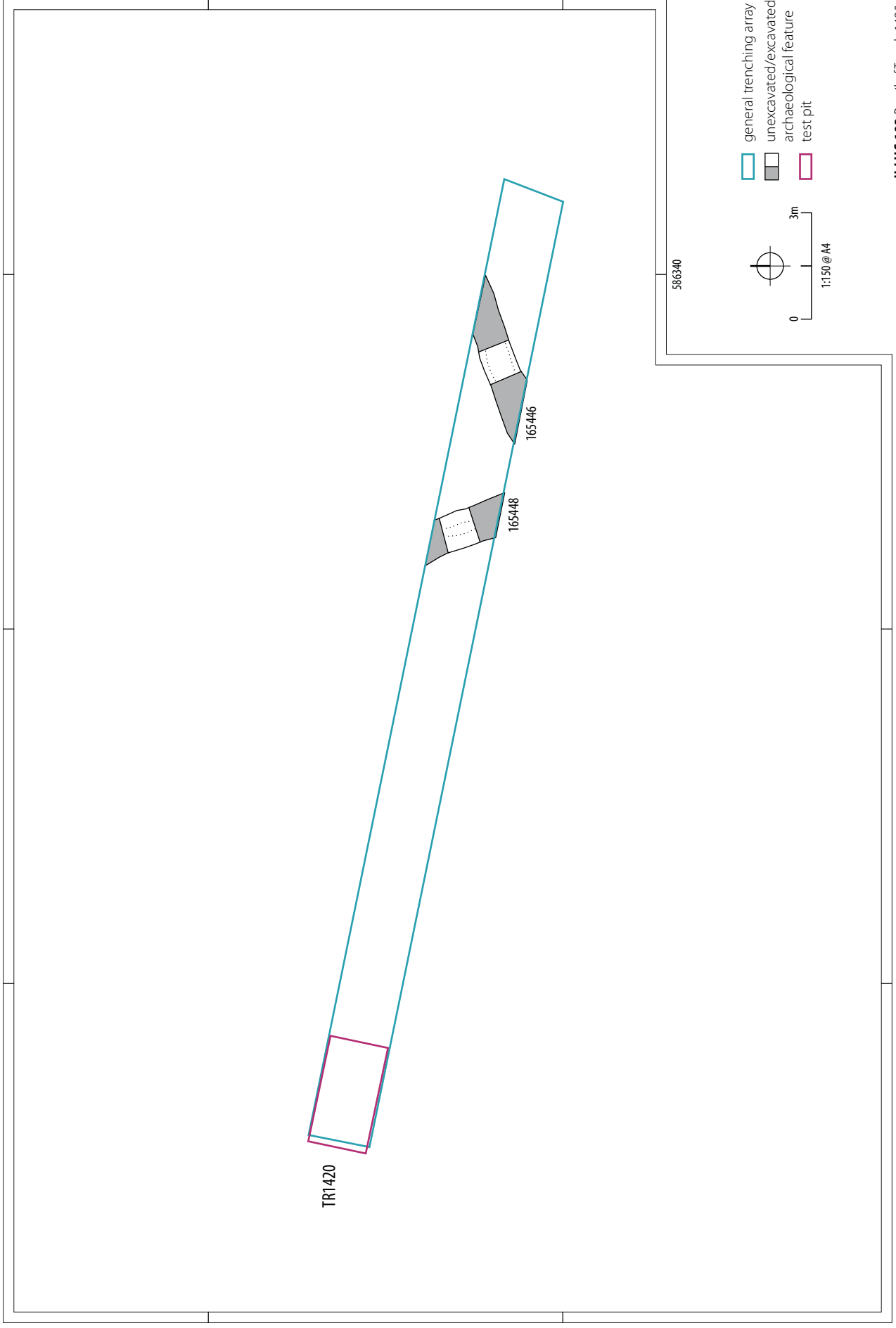
ILLUS 100 Detail of Trench 2964



ILLUS 101 Detail of Trenches 2972, 2977, 2978



ILLUS 102 Detail of Trenches 2975, 2980, 2981



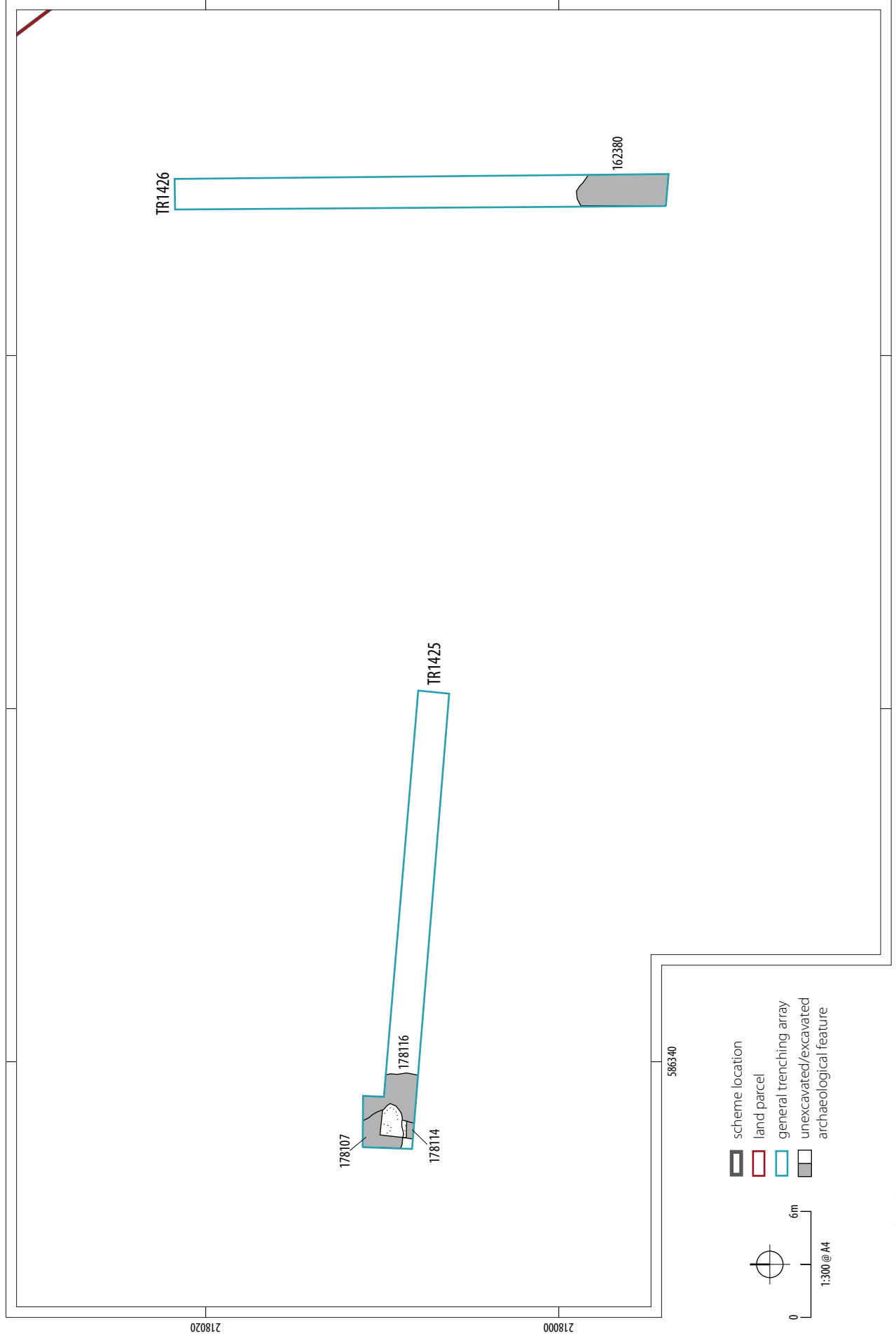
ILLUS 103 Detail of Trench 1420

586330

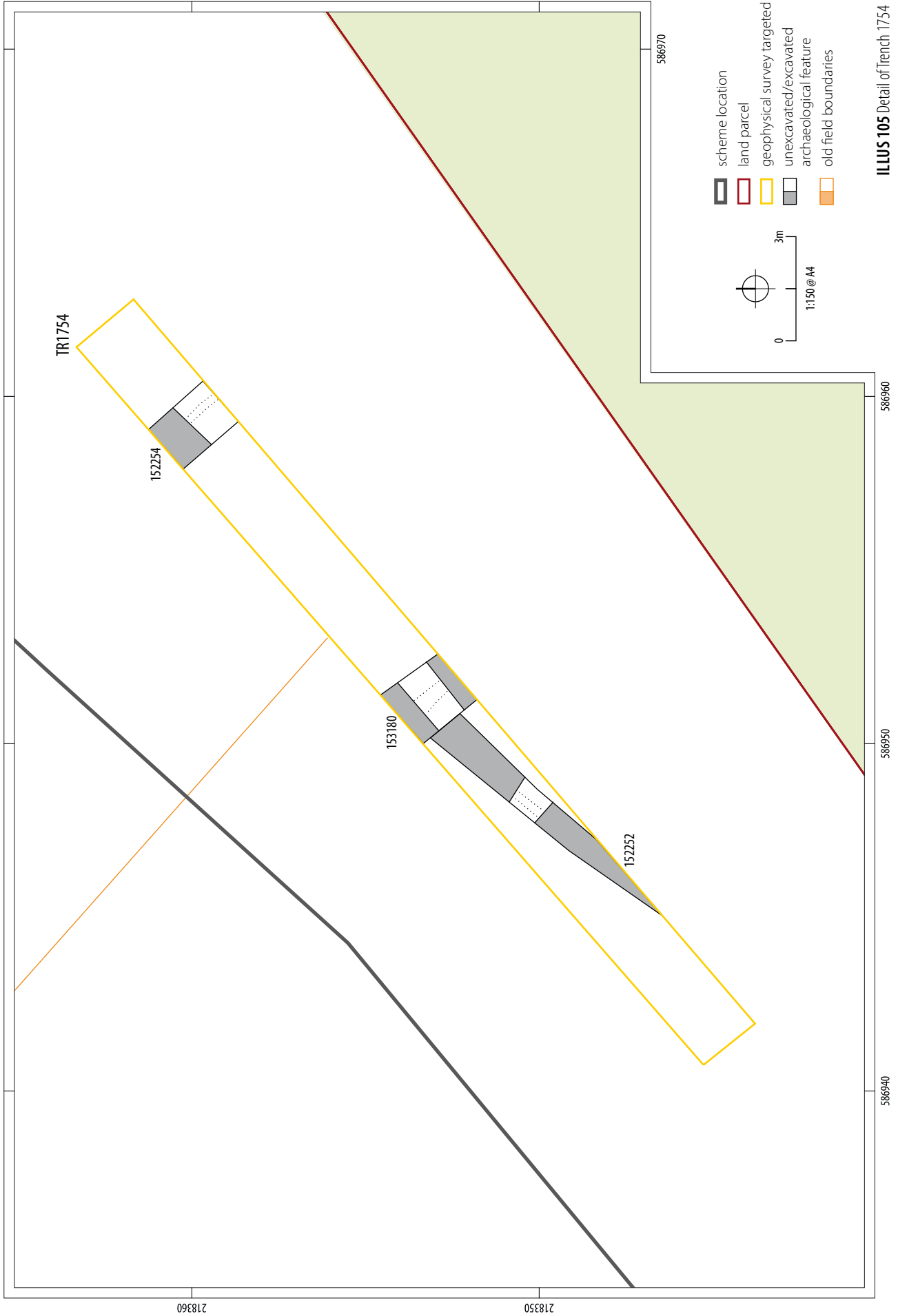
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217890

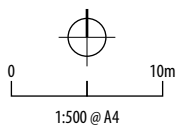
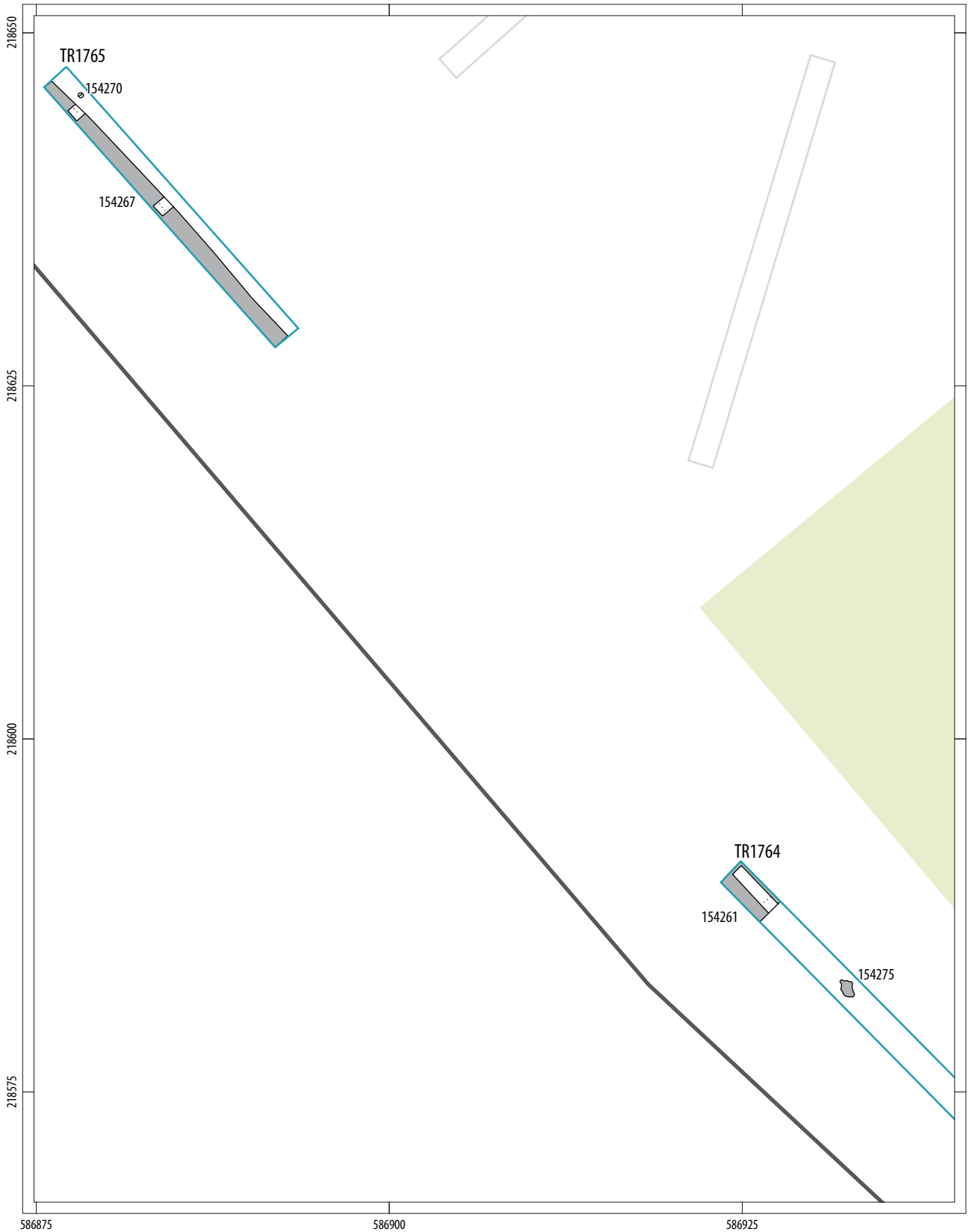
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ILLUS 104 Detail of Trenches 1425, 1426

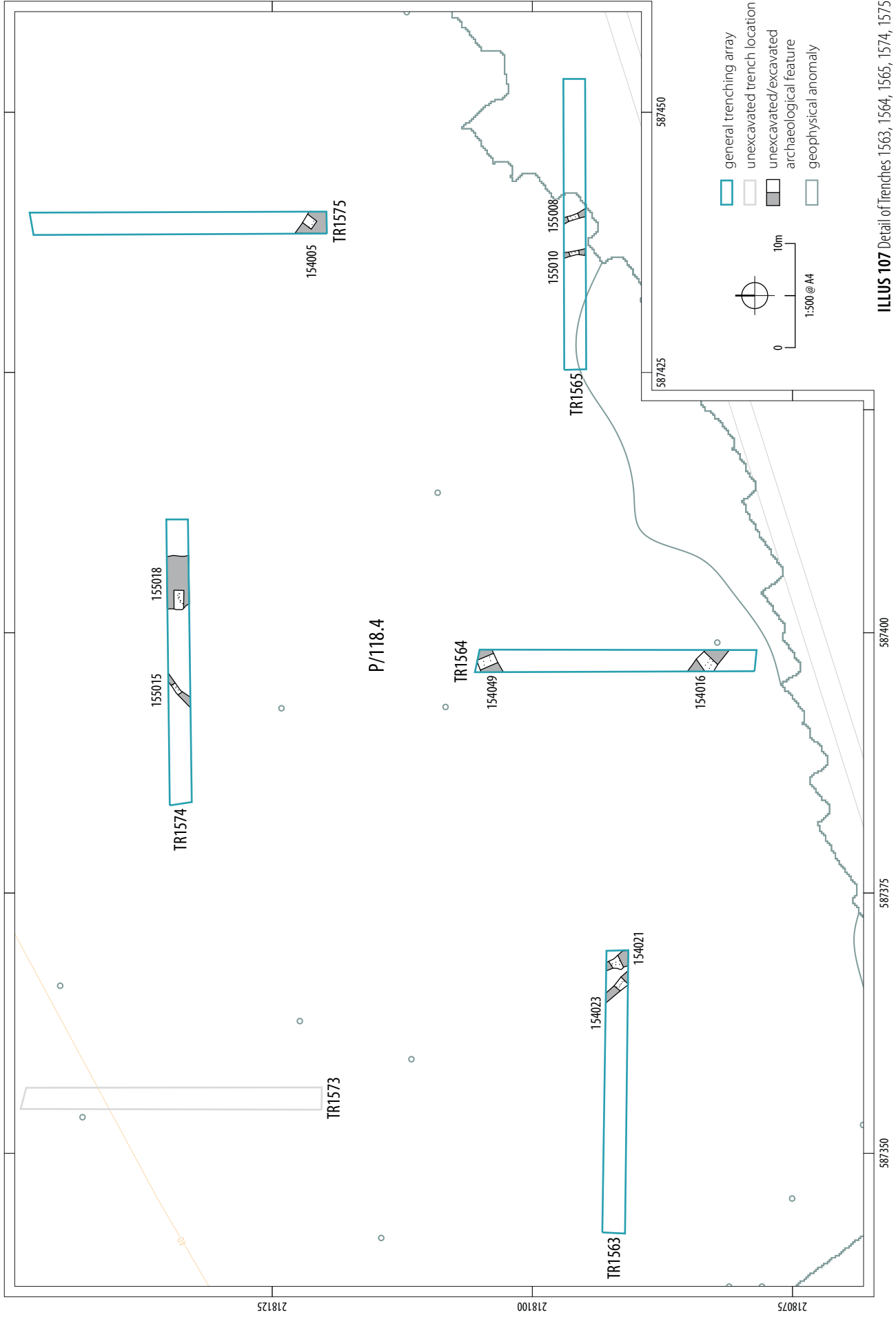


ILLUS 105 Detail of Trench 1754

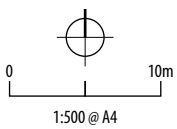
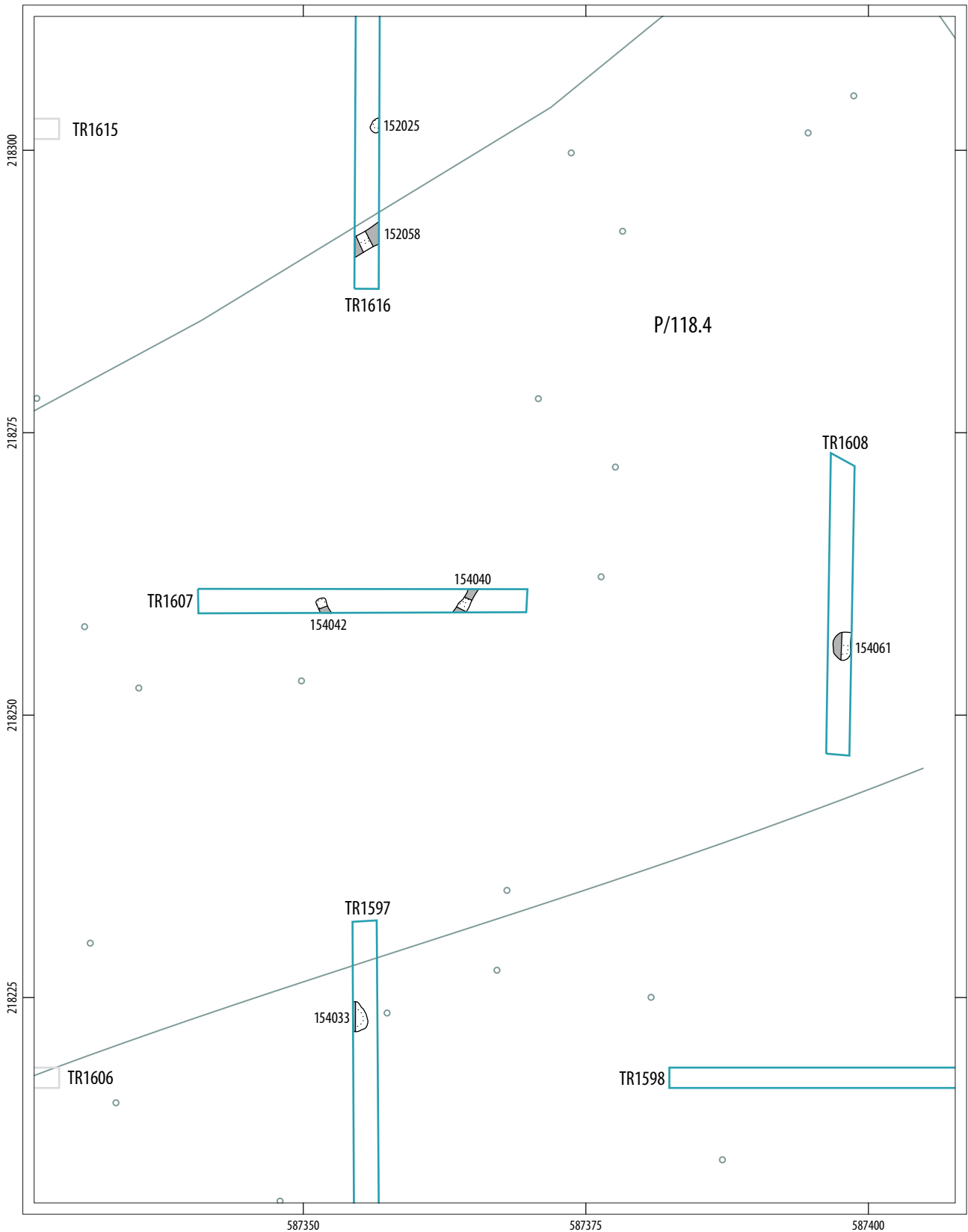






- scheme location
- general trenching array
- unexcavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 106 Detail of Trenches 1764, 1765

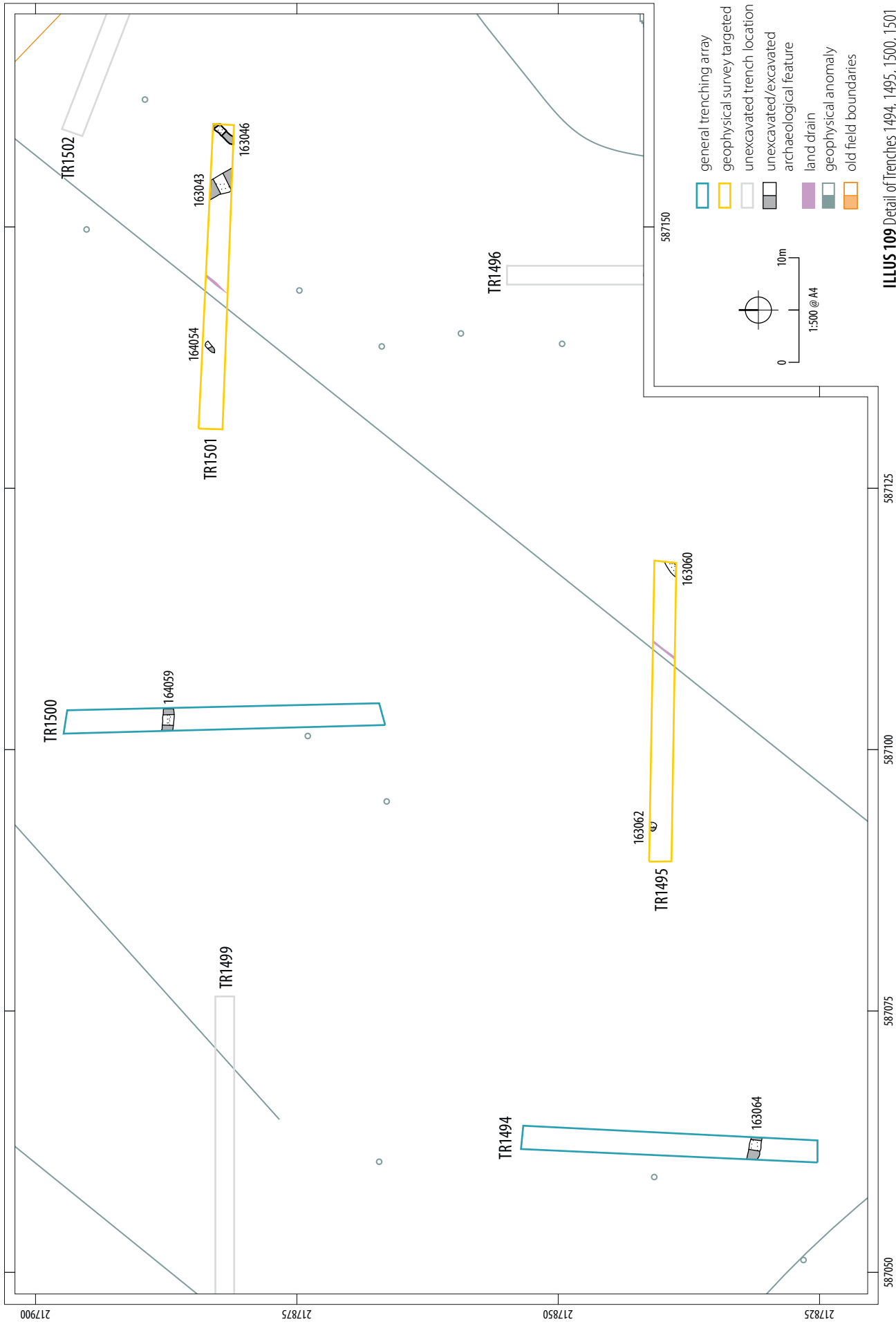


ILLUS 107 Detail of Trenches 1563, 1564, 1565, 1574, 1575

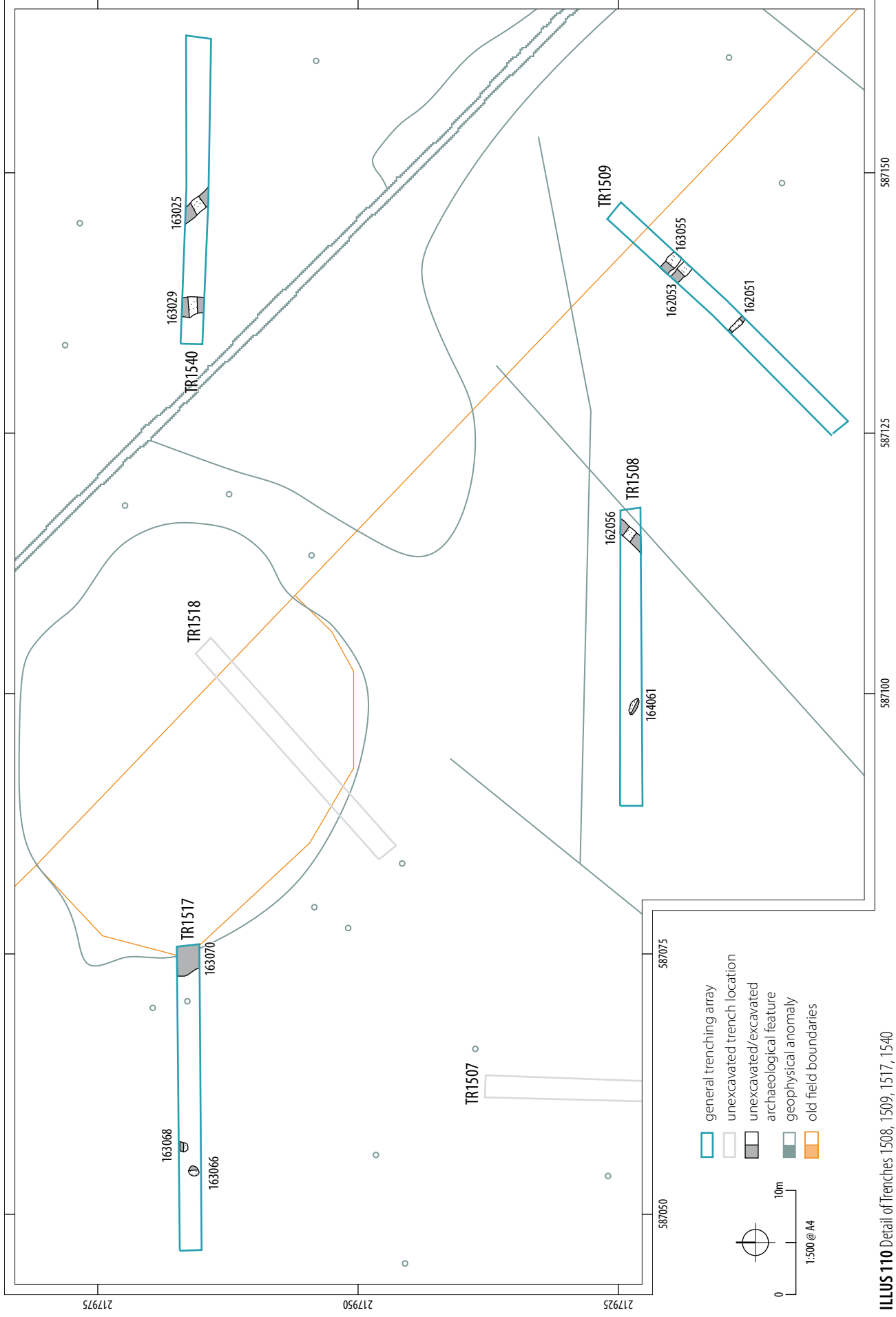


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated trench location
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

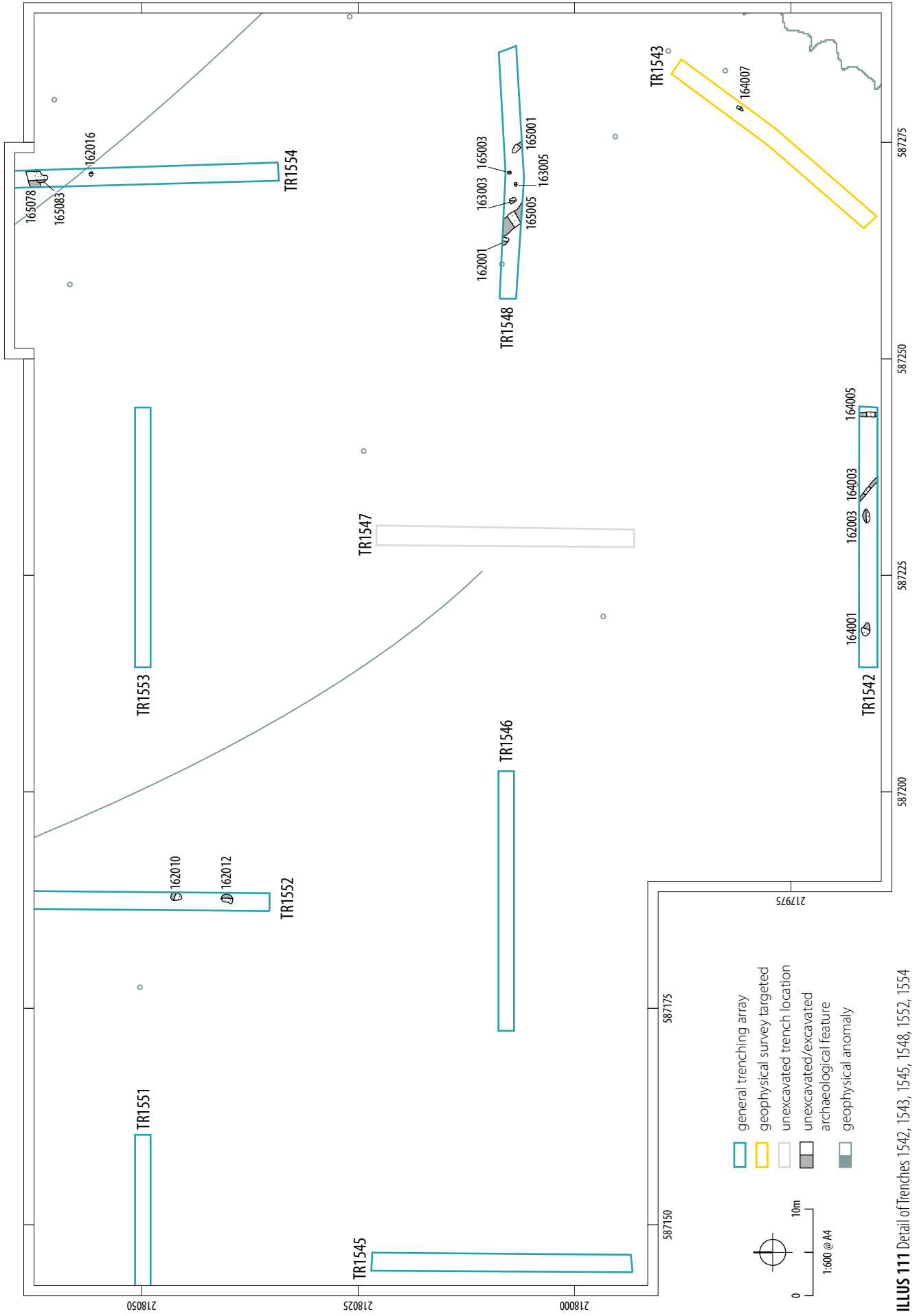
ILLUS 108 Detail of Trenches 1597, 1607, 1608, 1616



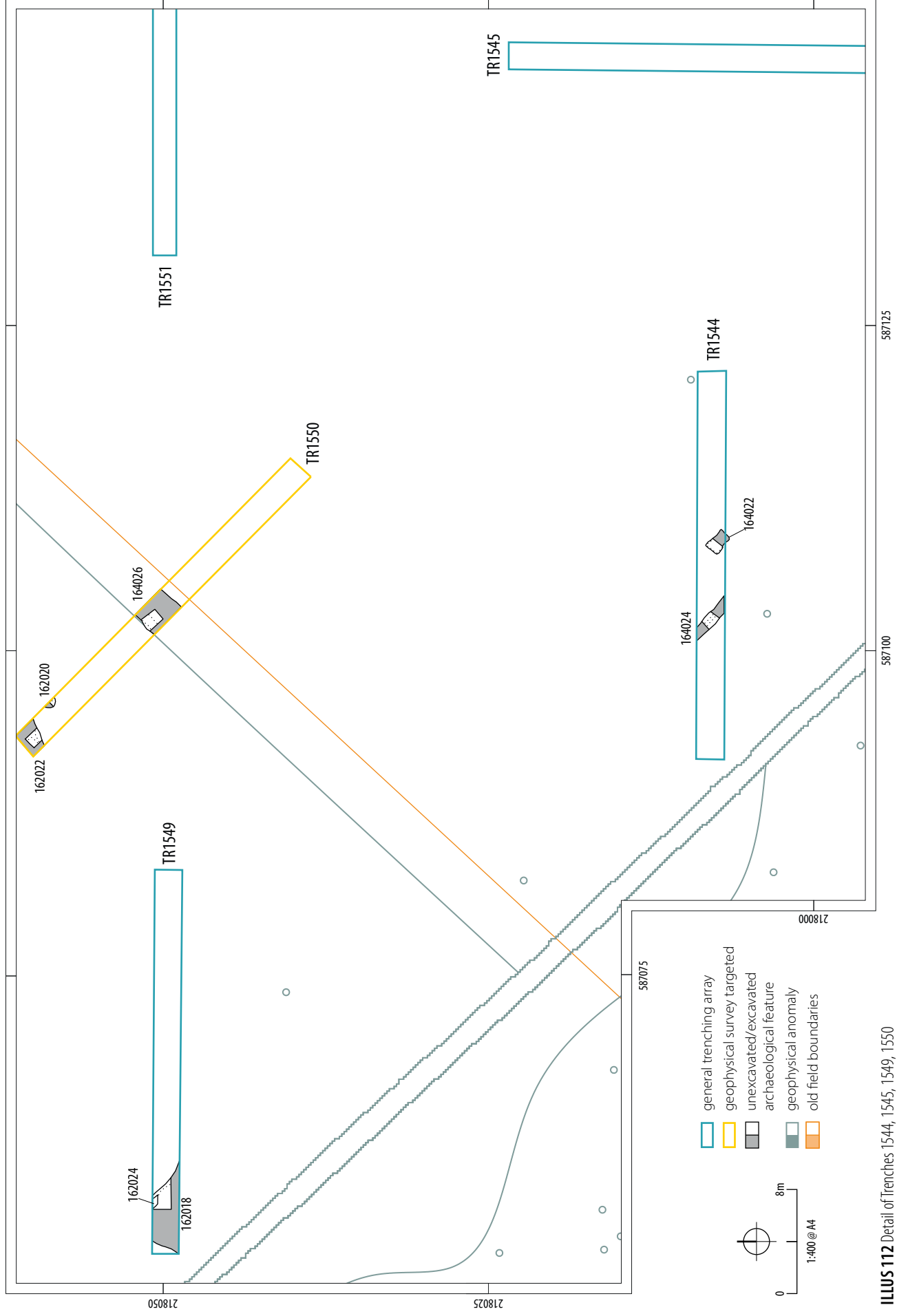
ILLUS 109 Detail of Trenches 1494, 1495, 1500, 1501



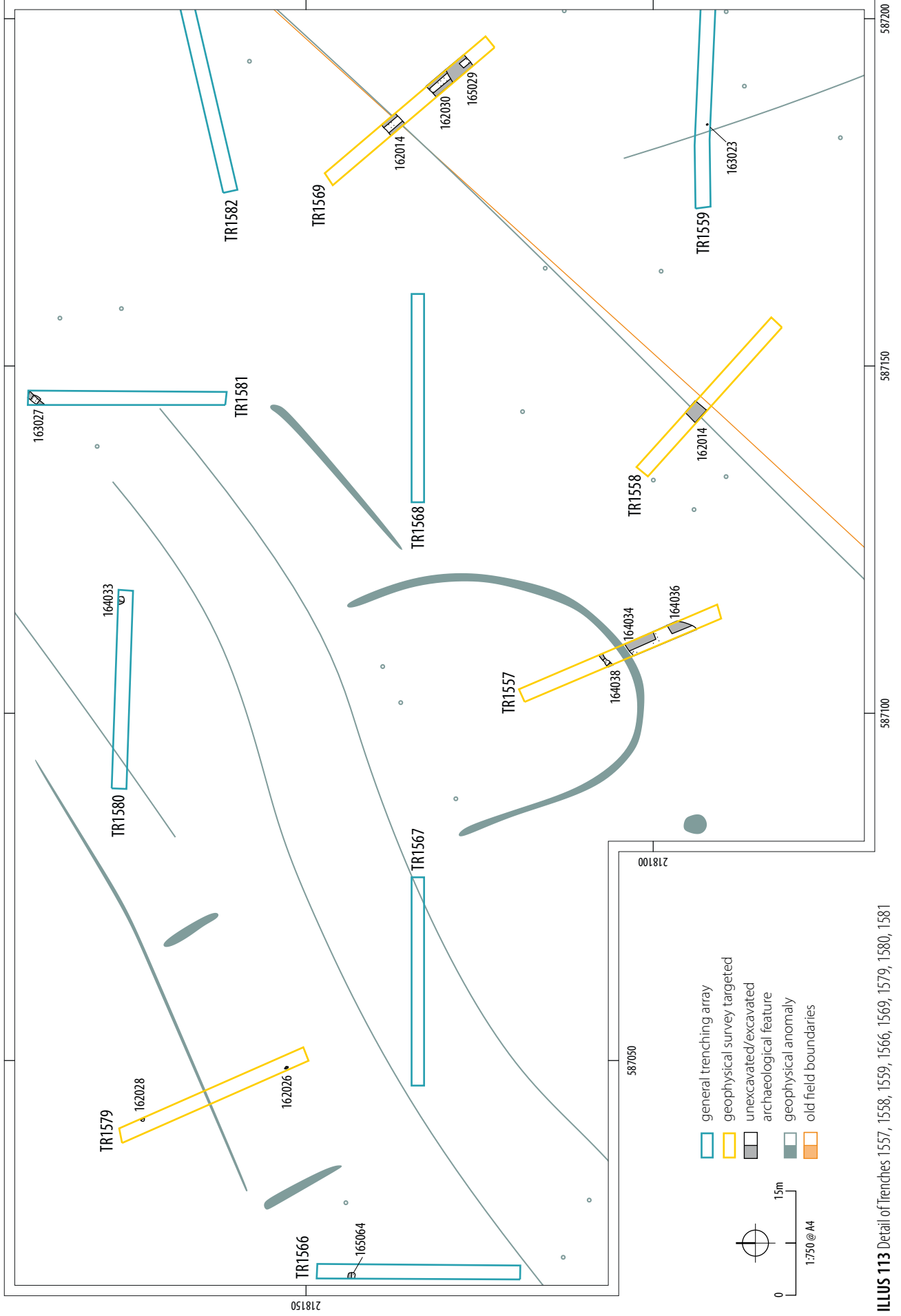
ILLUS 110 Detail of Trenches 1508, 1509, 1517, 1540



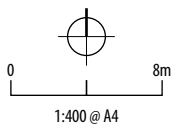
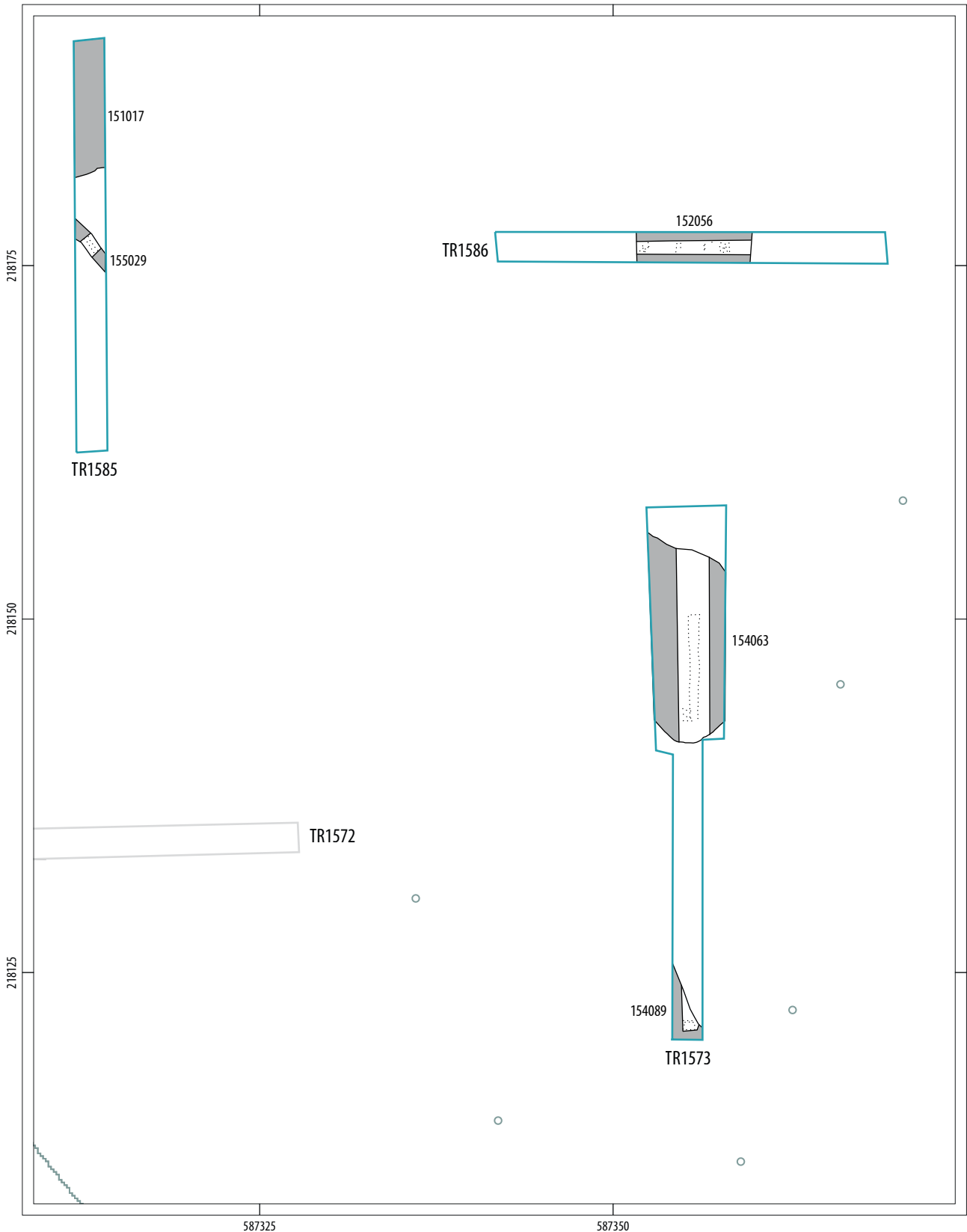
ILLUS 111 Detail of Trenches 1542, 1543, 1545, 1546, 1552, 1554



ILLUS 112 Detail of Trenches 1544, 1545, 1549, 1550

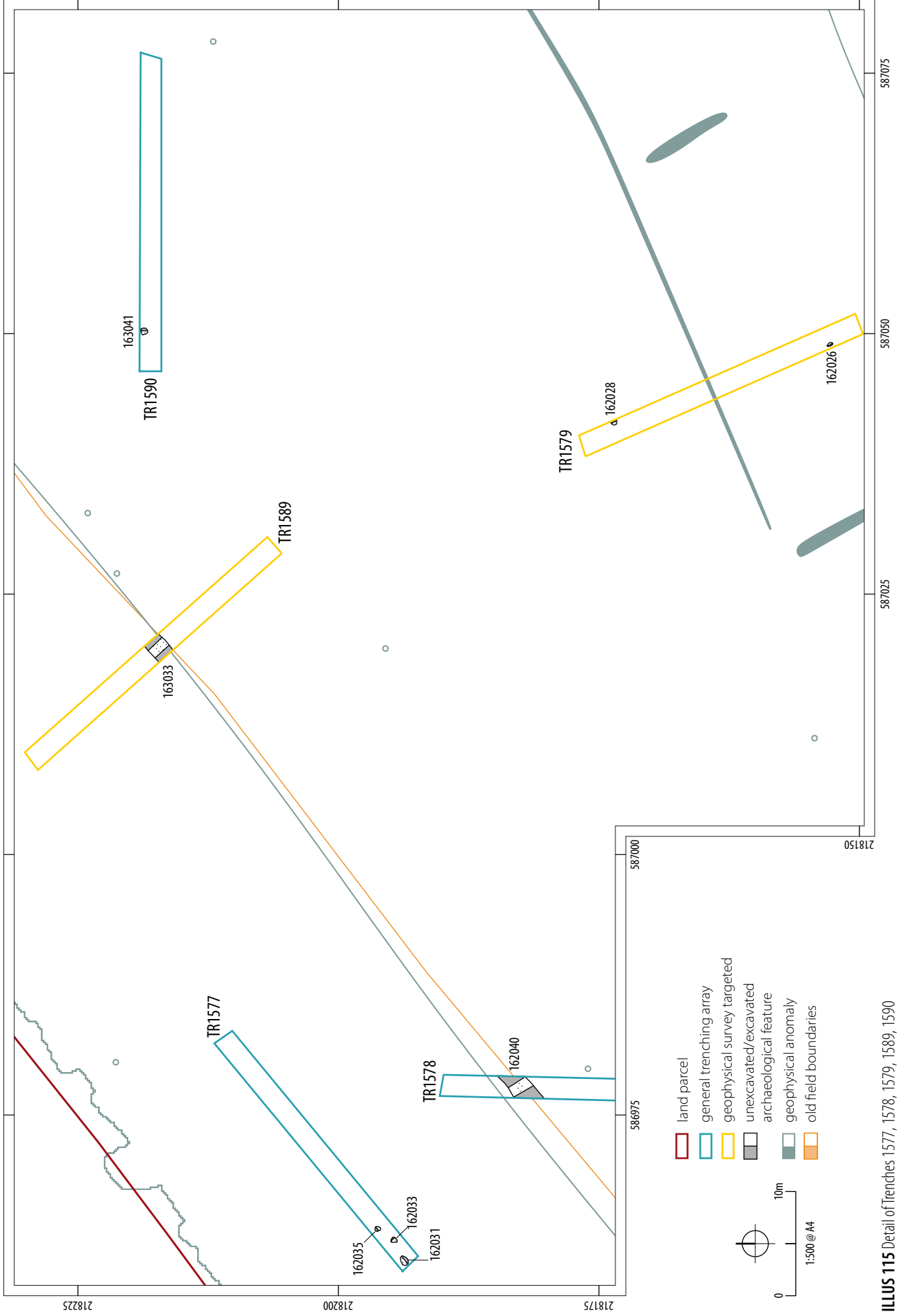


ILLUS 113 Detail of Trenches 1557, 1558, 1559, 1566, 1569, 1579, 1580, 1581

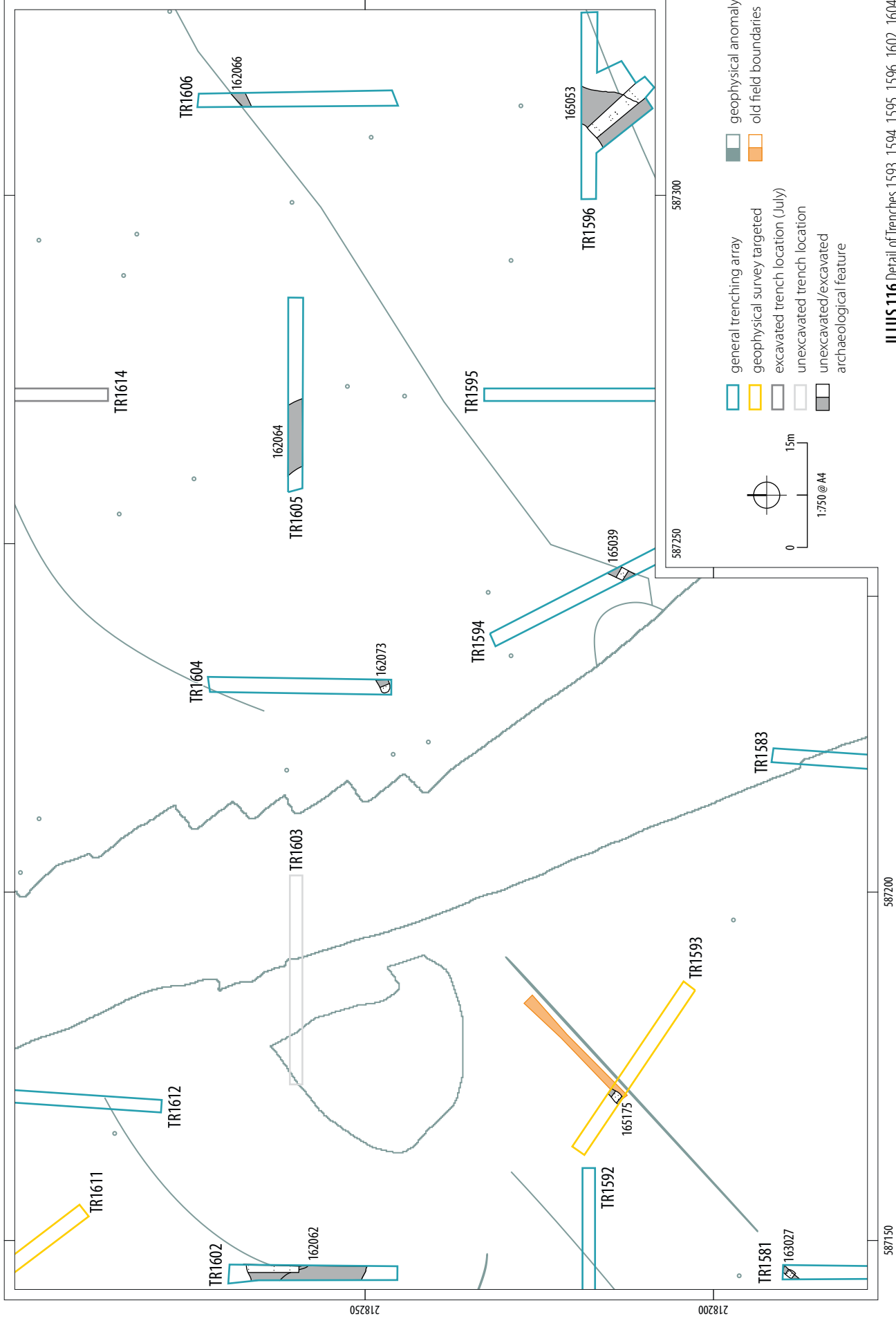


- general trenching array
- unexcavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

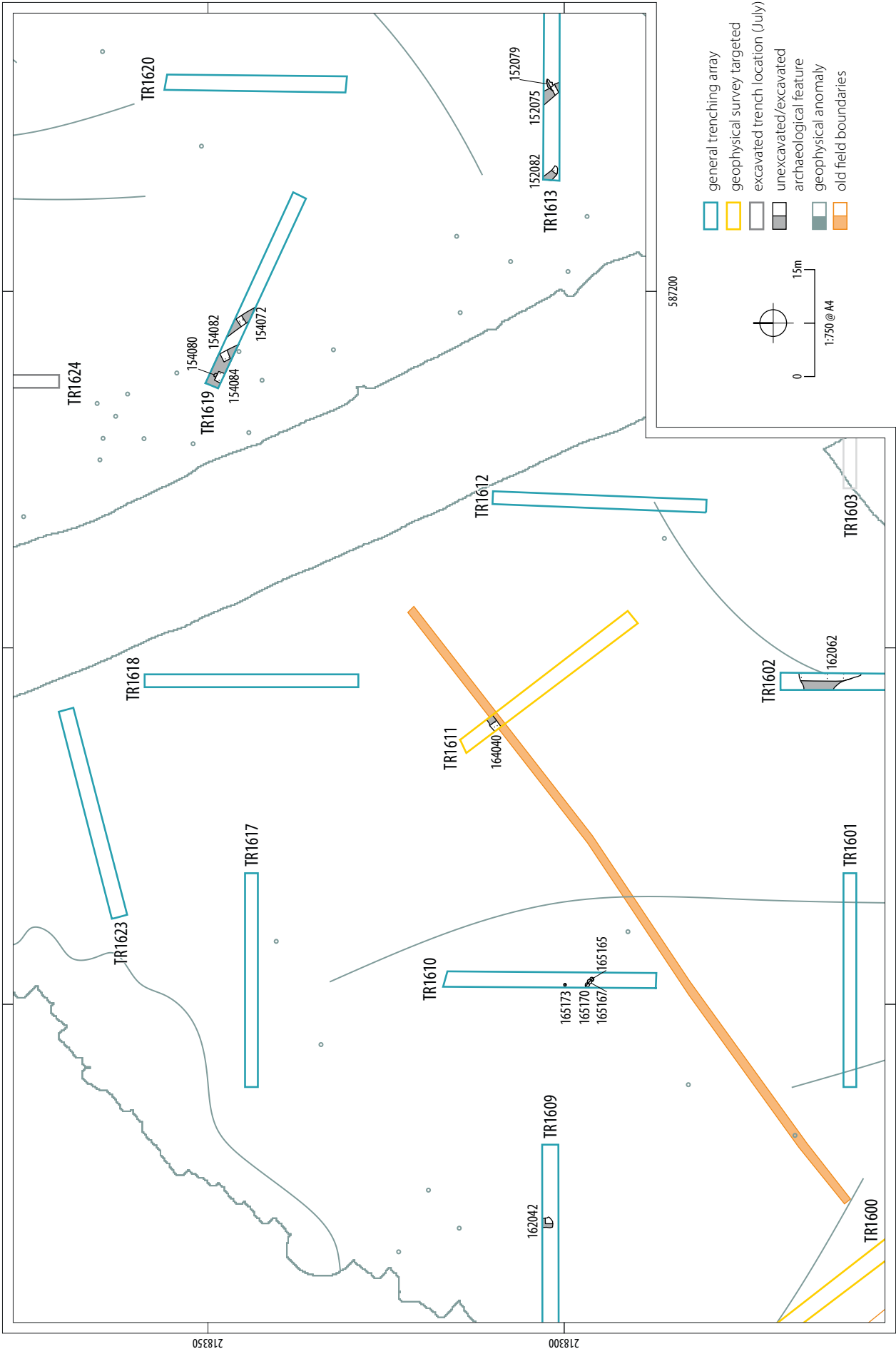
ILLUS 114 Detail of Trenches 1573, 1585, 1586



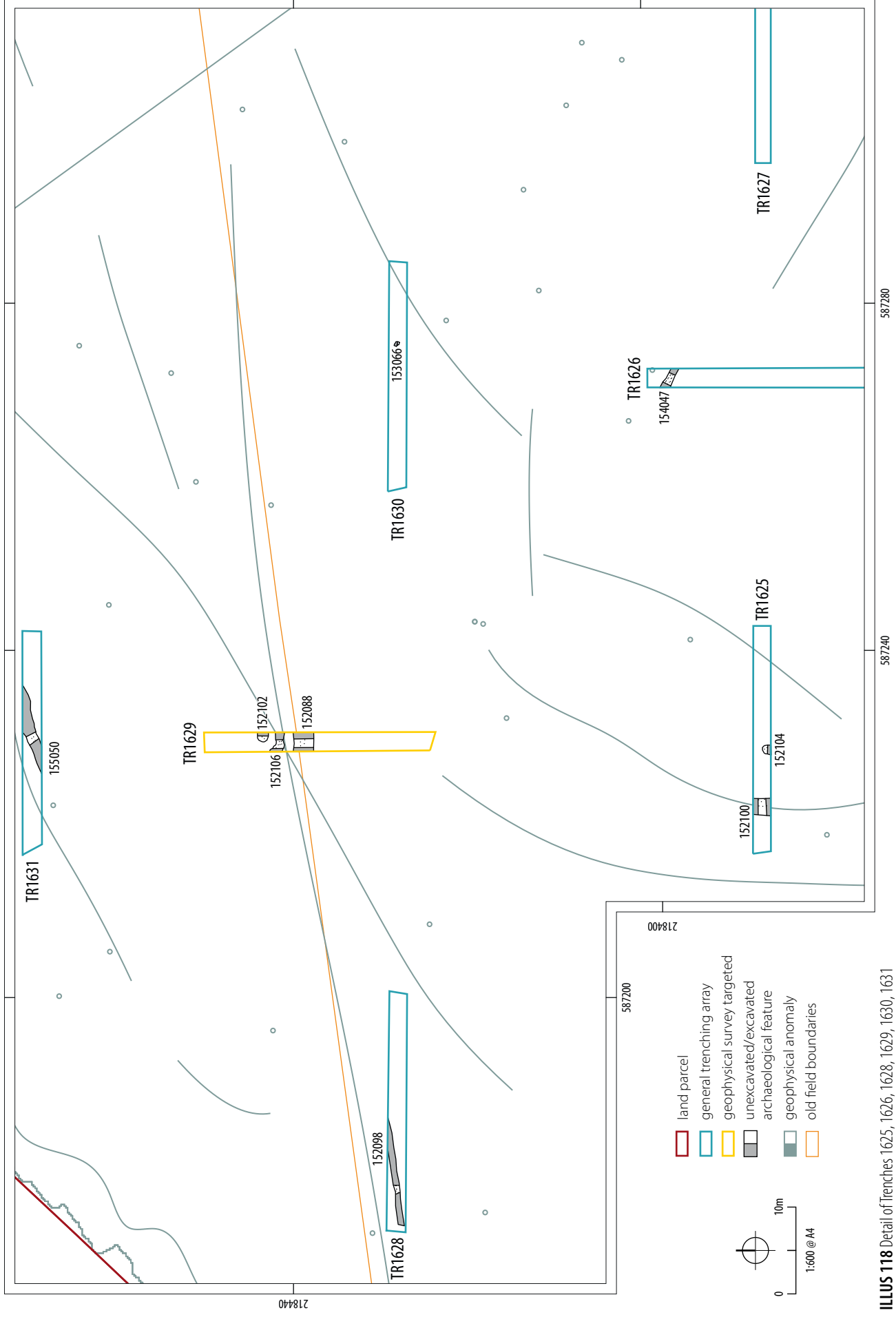
ILLUS 115 Detail of Trenches 1577, 1578, 1579, 1589, 1590



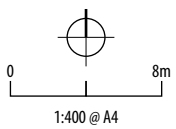
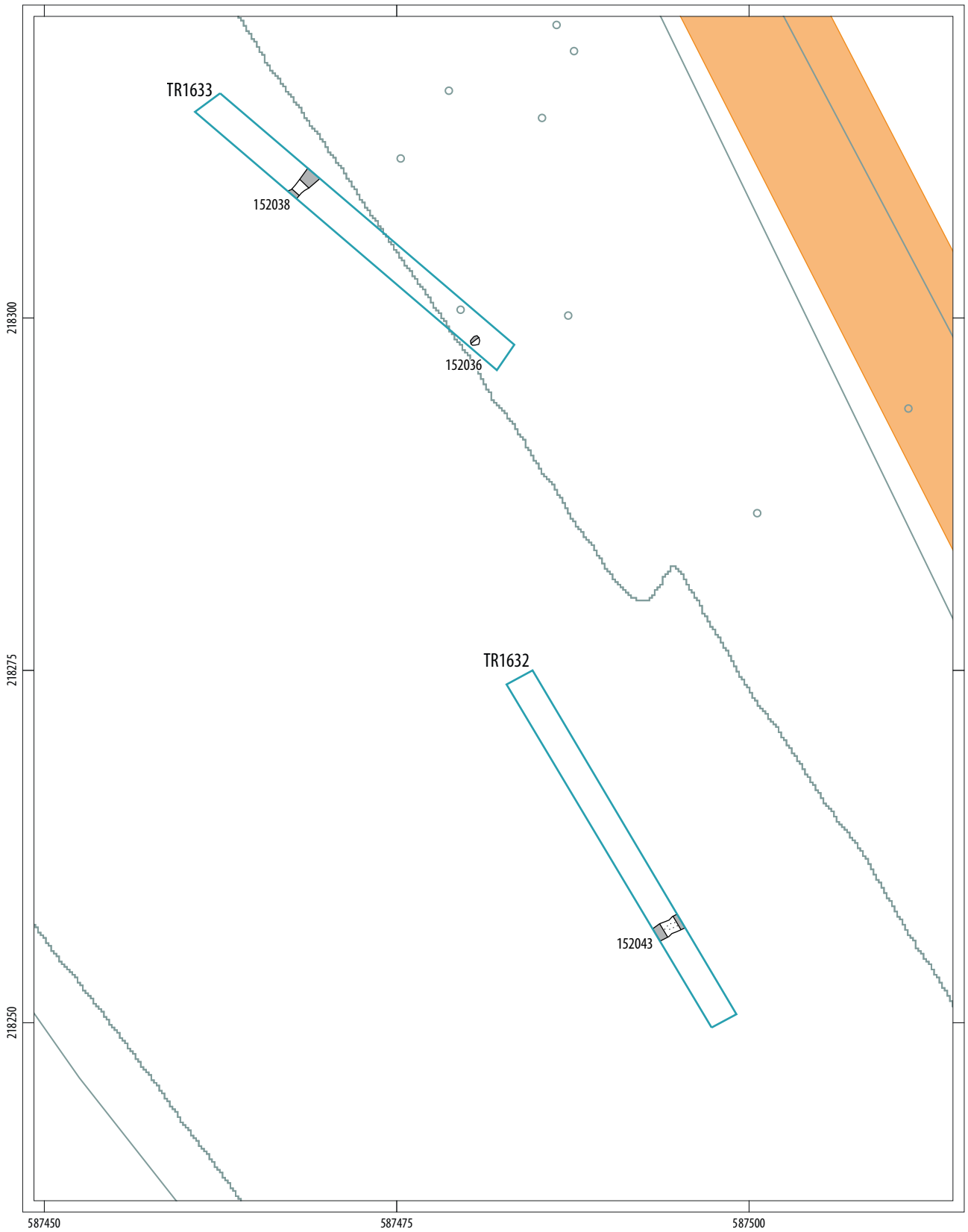
ILLUS T16 Detail of Trenches 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1602, 1604



ILLUS 117 Detail of Trenches 1609, 1610, 1611, 1613, 1619

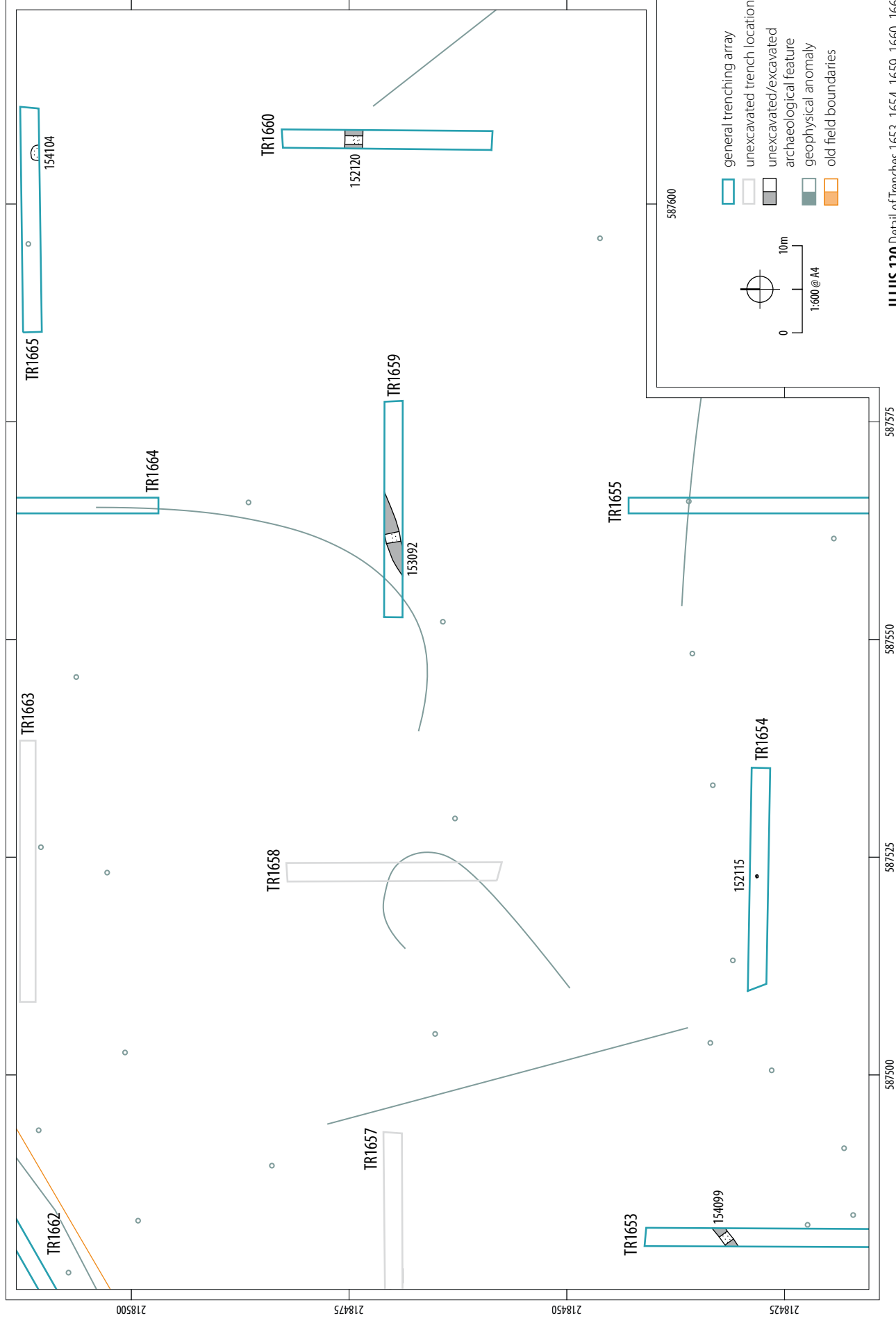


ILLUS 118 Detail of Trenches 1625, 1626, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631

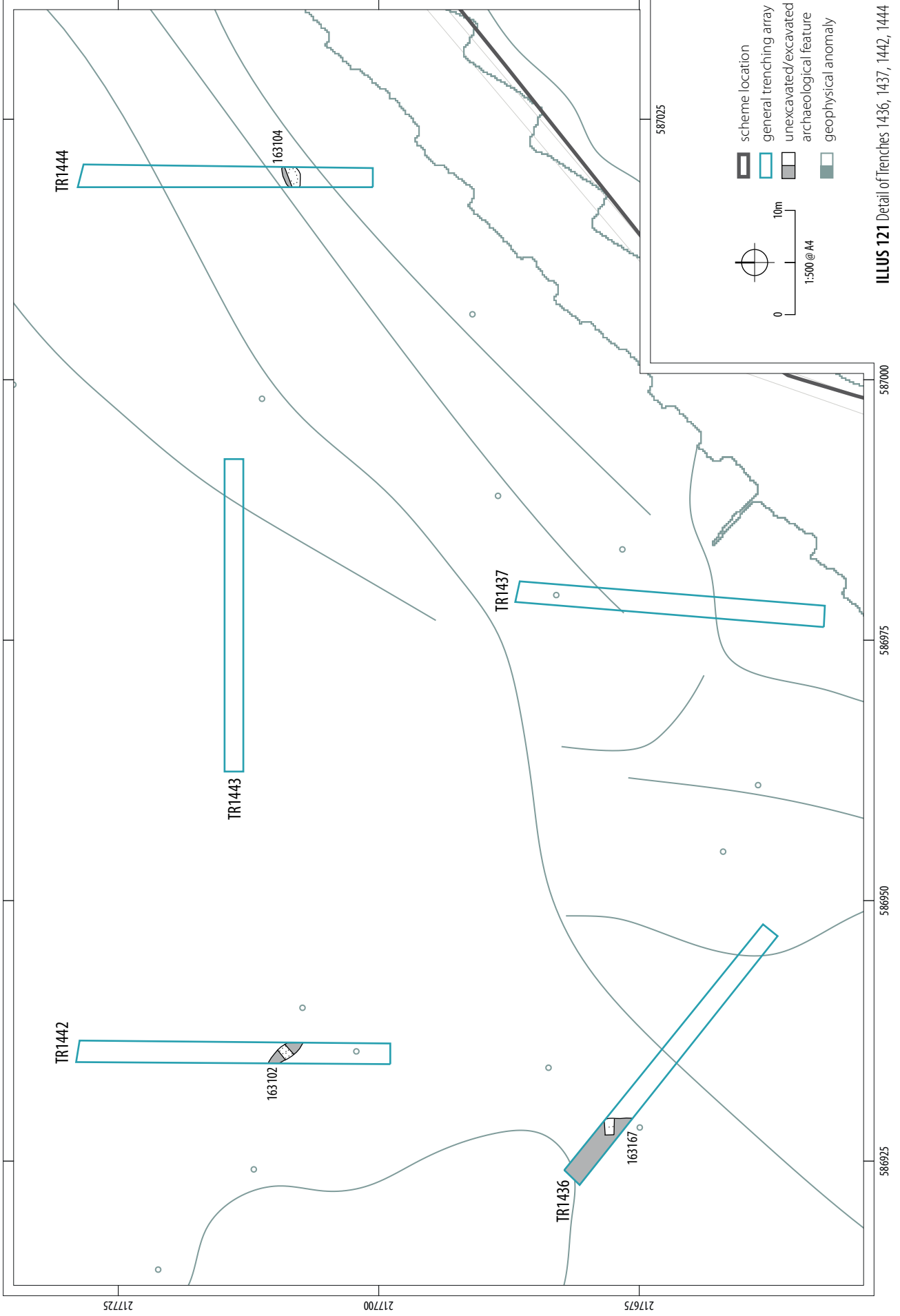


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundaries

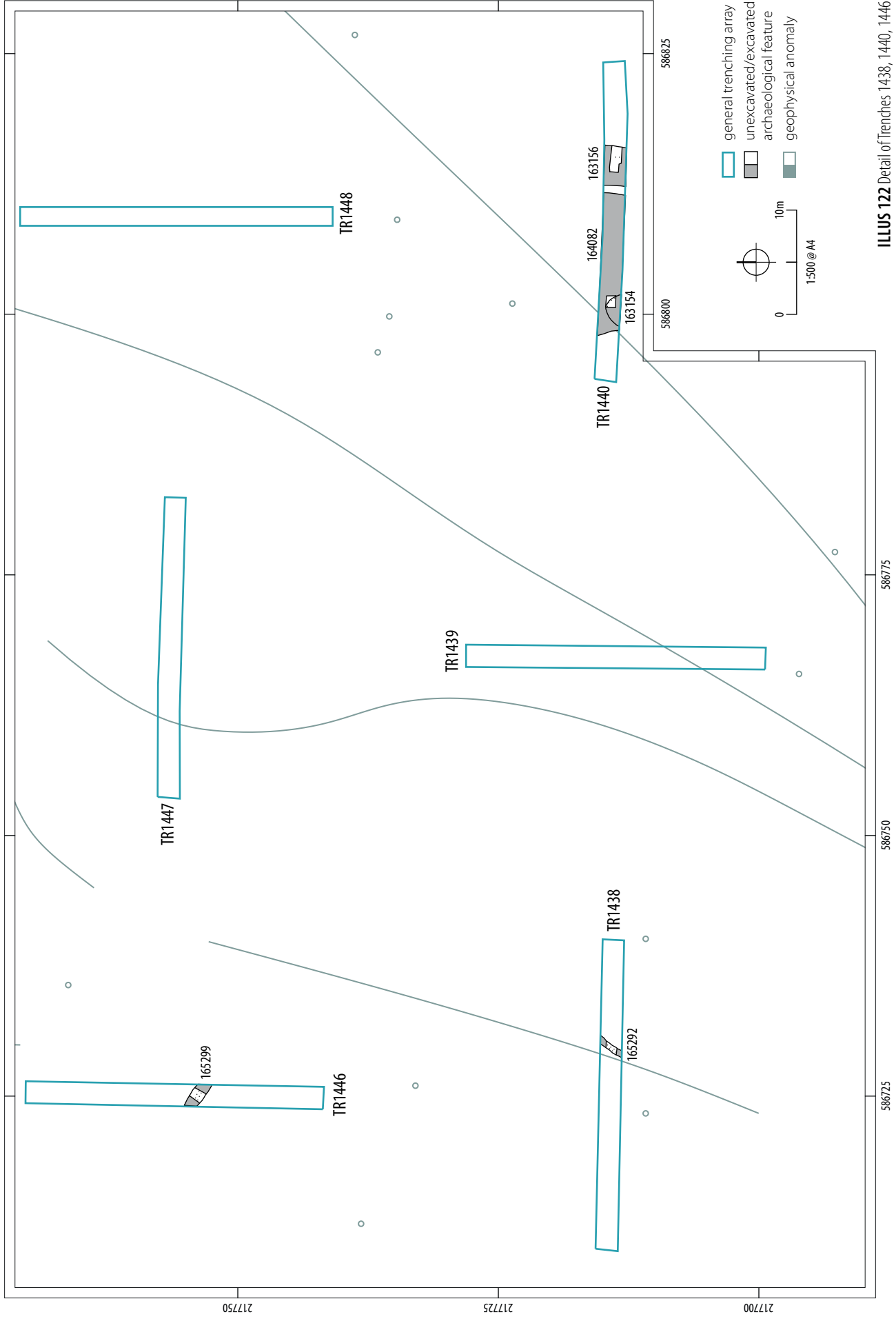
ILLUS 119 Detail of Trenches 1632, 1633



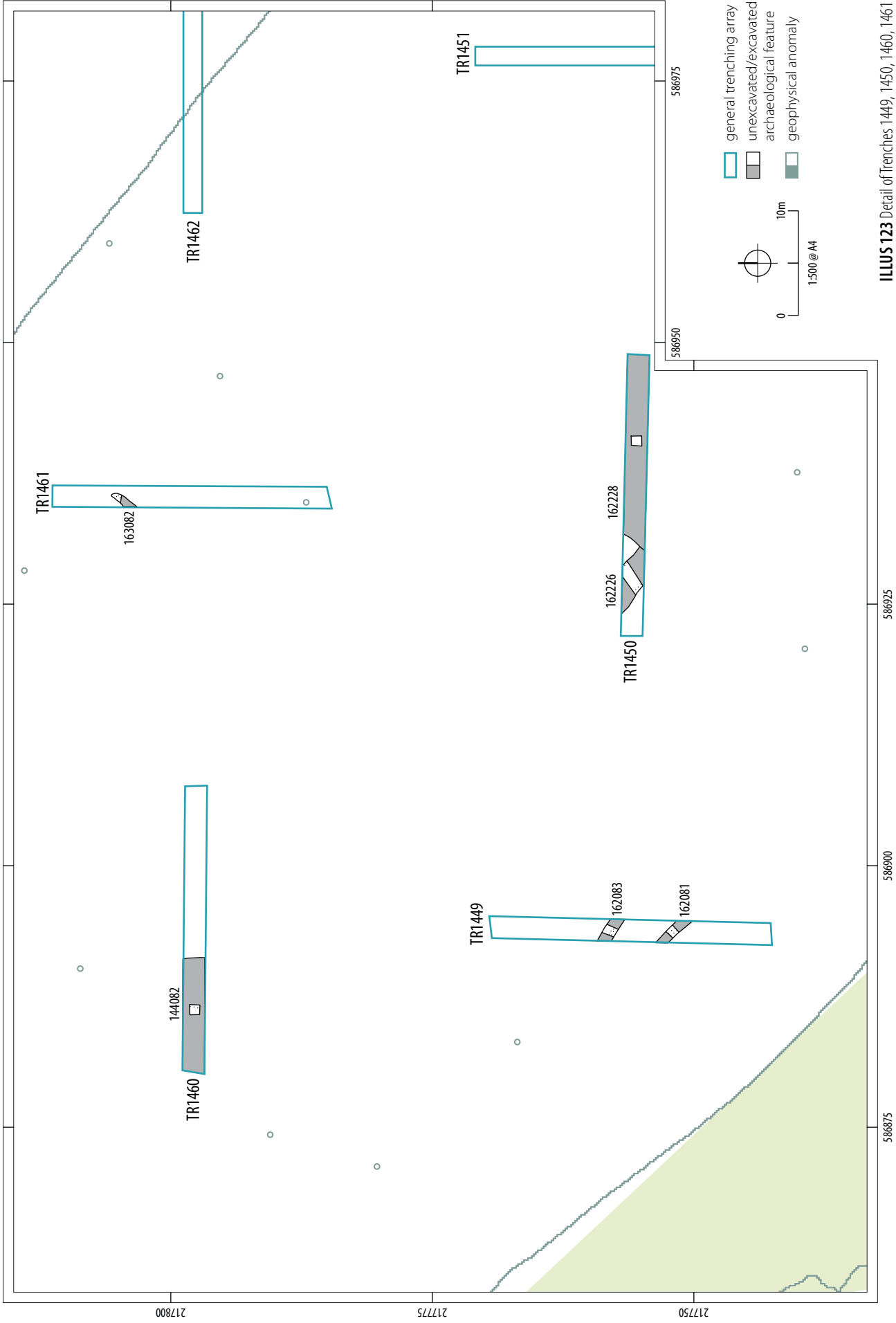
ILLUS 120 Detail of Trenches 1653, 1654, 1659, 1660, 1665



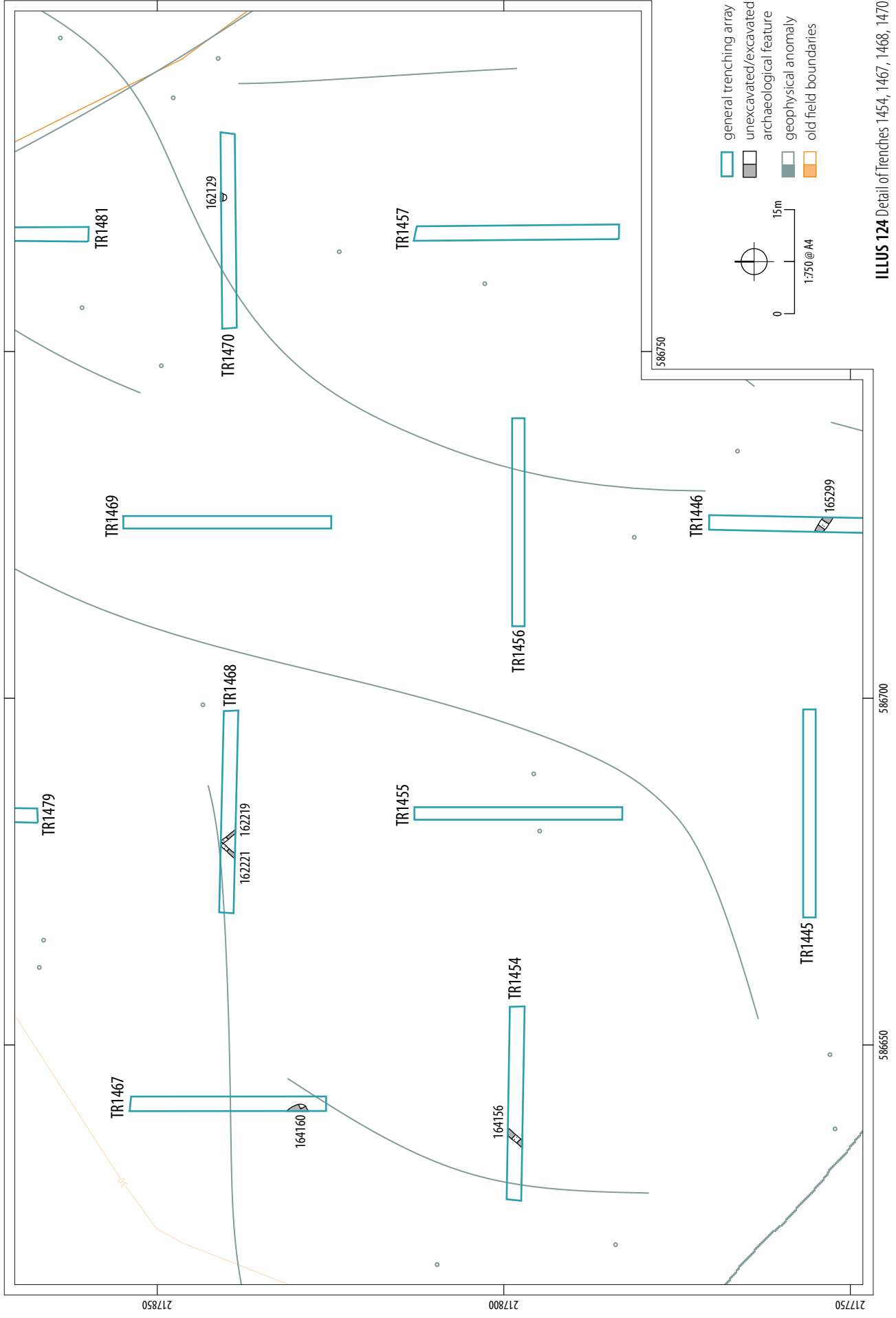
ILLUS 121 Detail of Trenches 1436, 1437, 1442, 1444



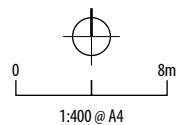
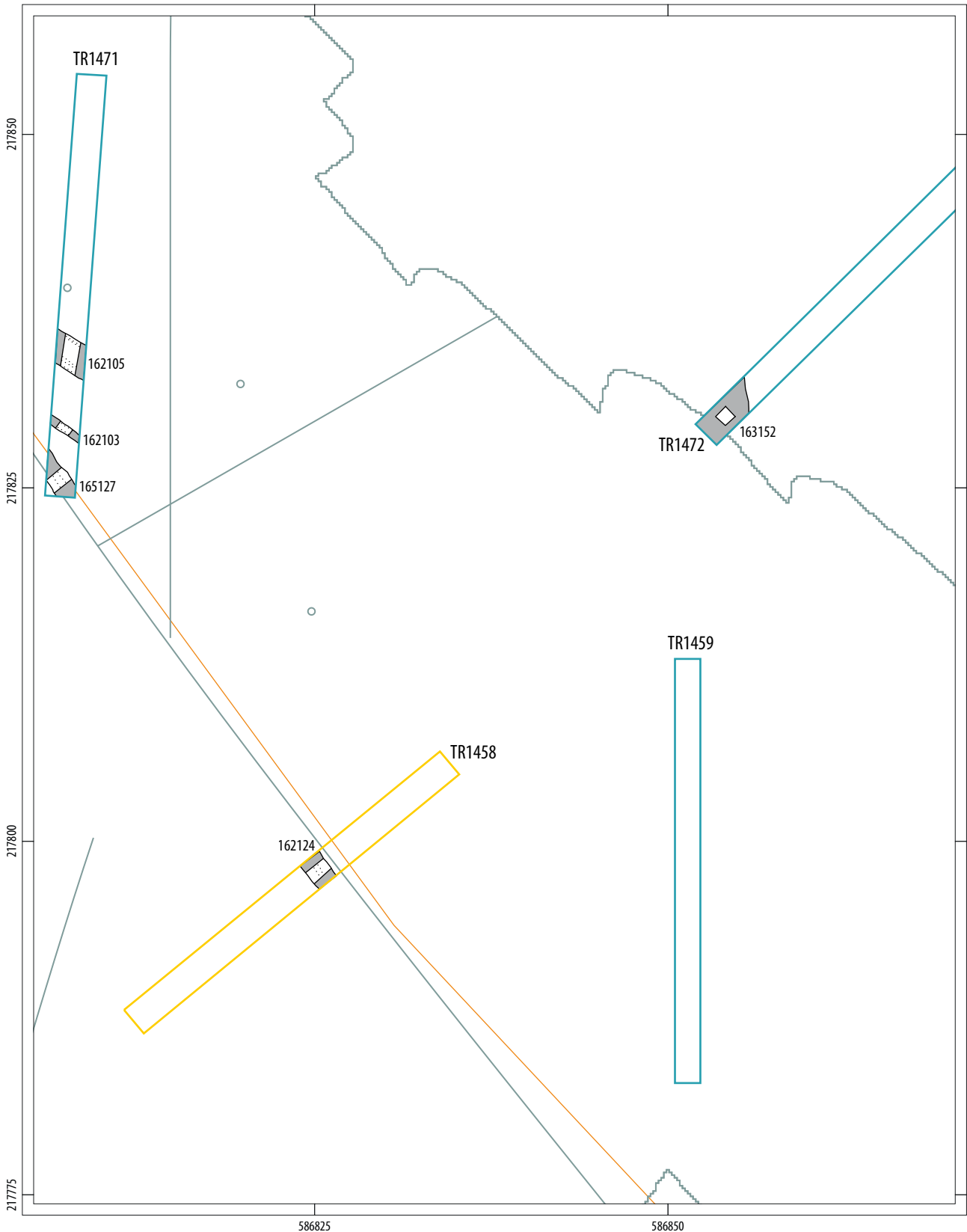
ILLUS 122 Detail of Trenches 1438, 1440, 1446



ILLUS 123 Detail of Trenches 1449, 1450, 1460, 1461

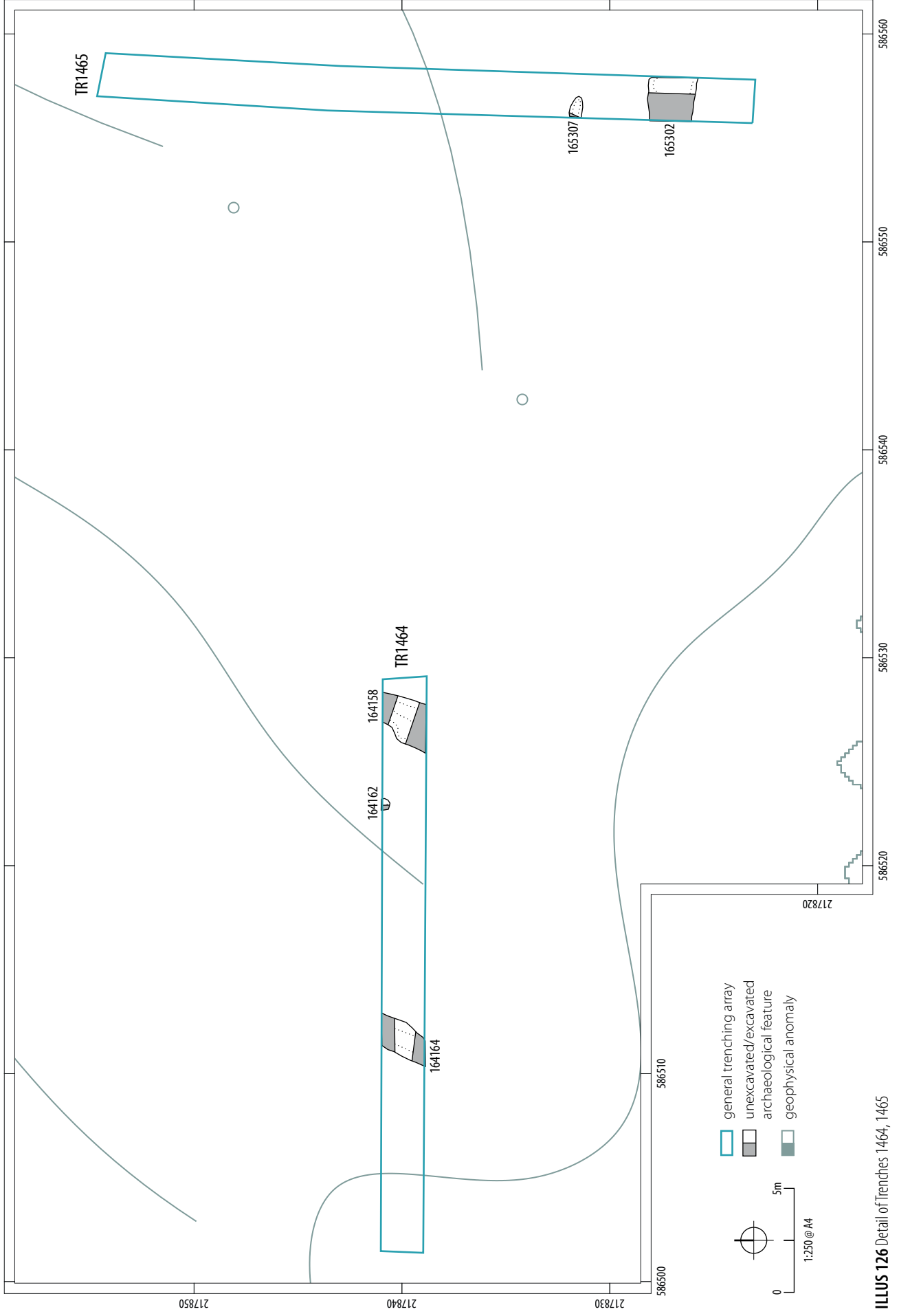


ILLUS 124 Detail of Trenches 1454, 1467, 1468, 1470

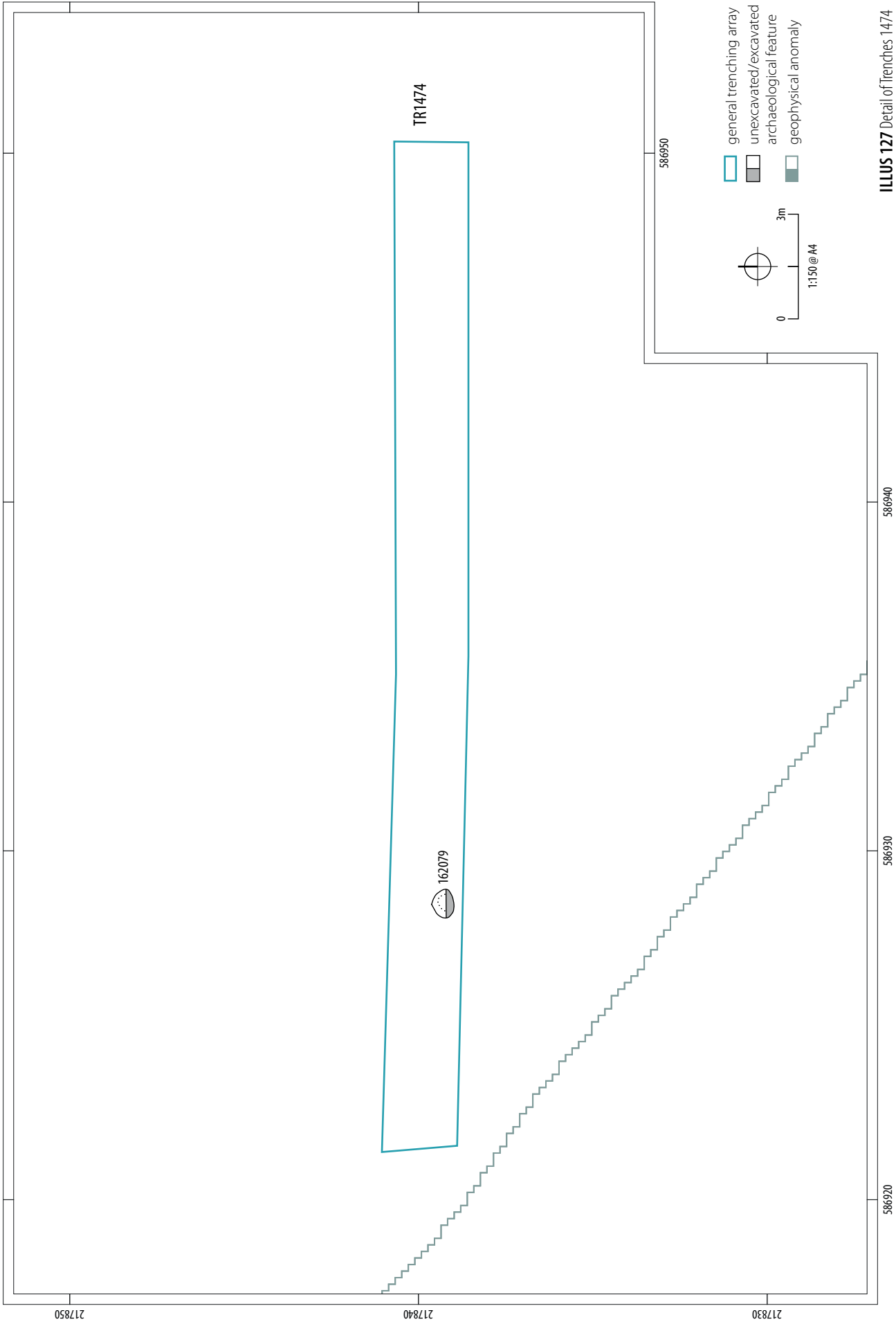


- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundaries

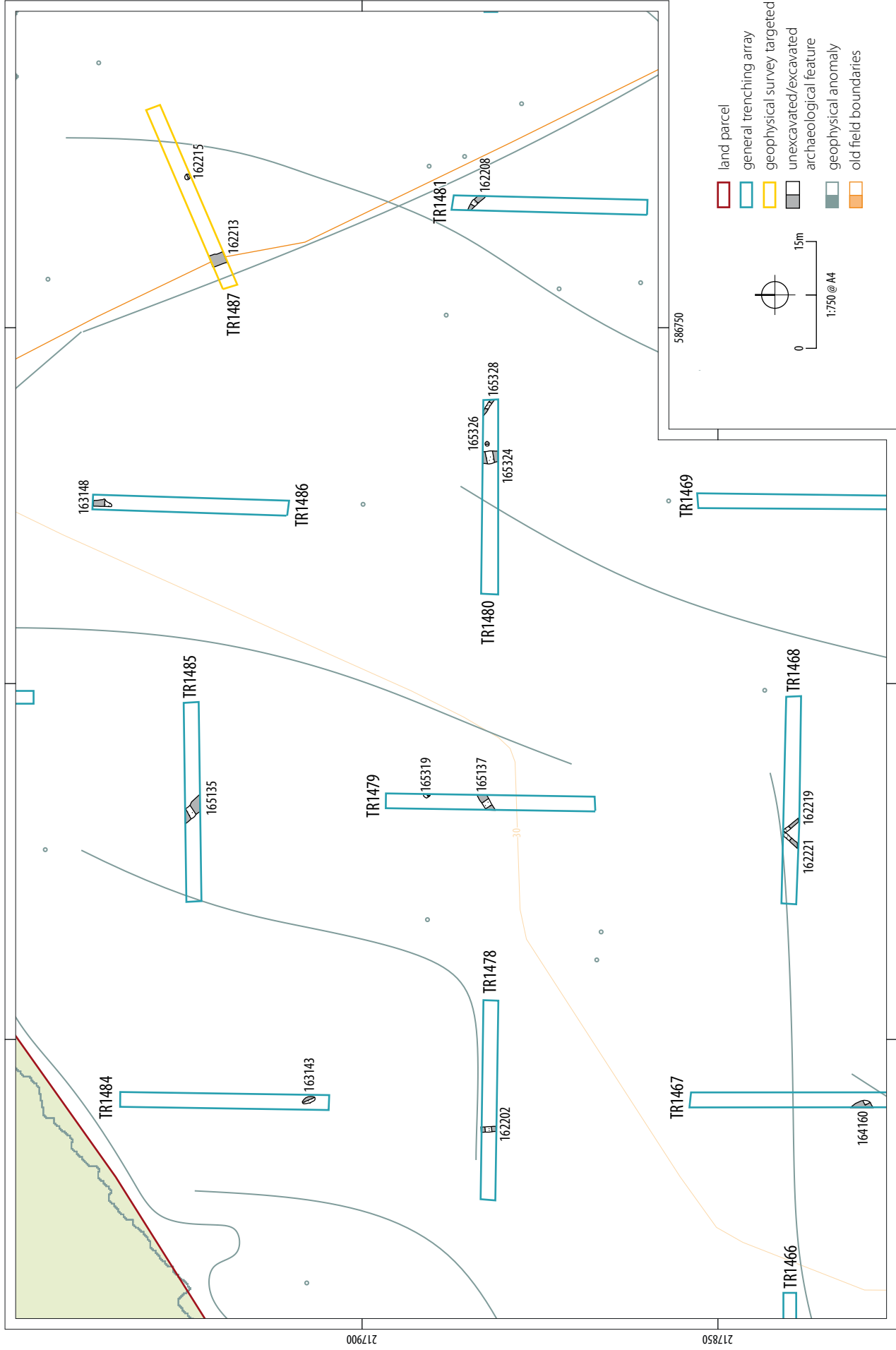
ILLUS 125 Detail of Trenches 1458, 1471, 1472

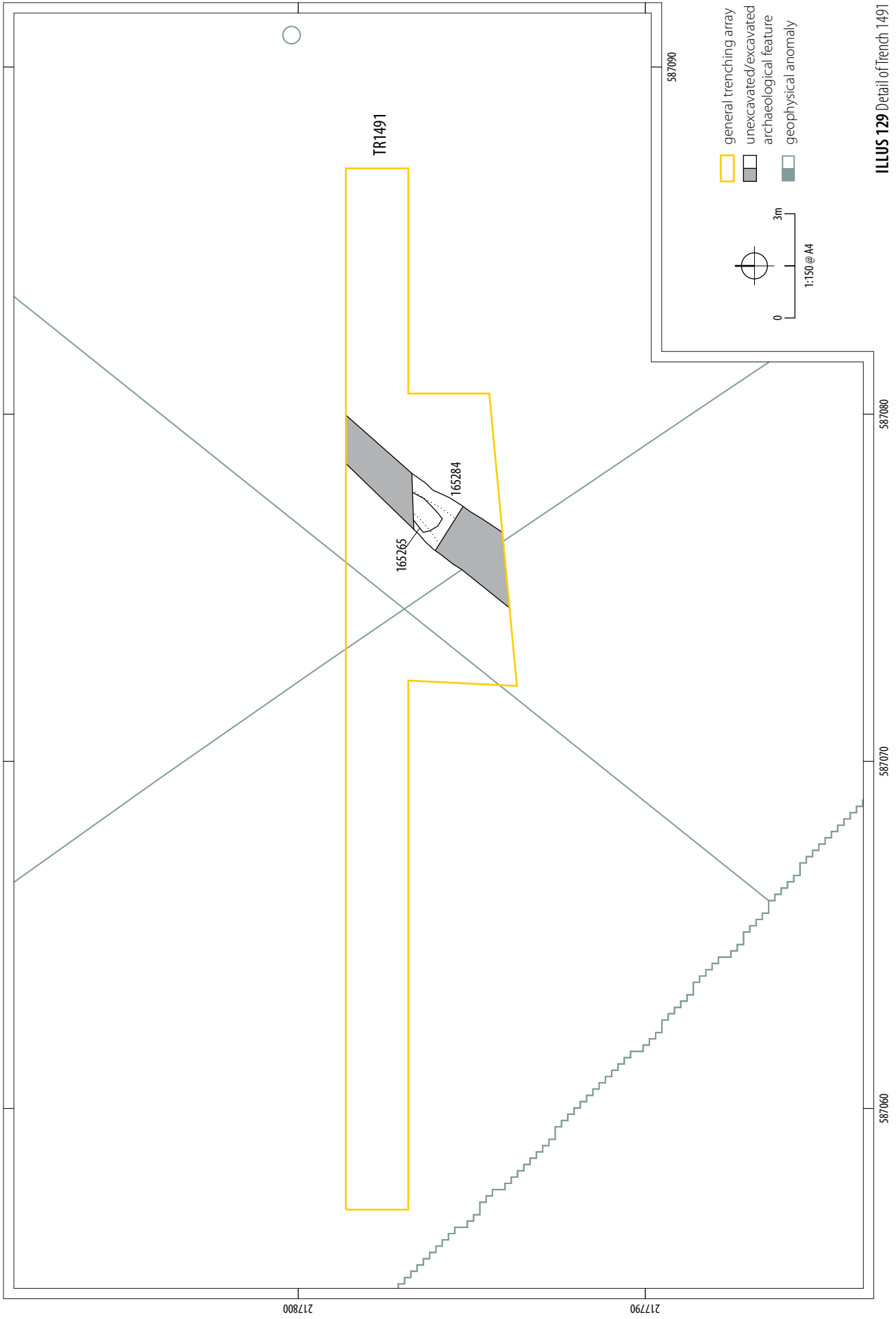


ILLUS 126 Detail of Trenches 1464, 1465

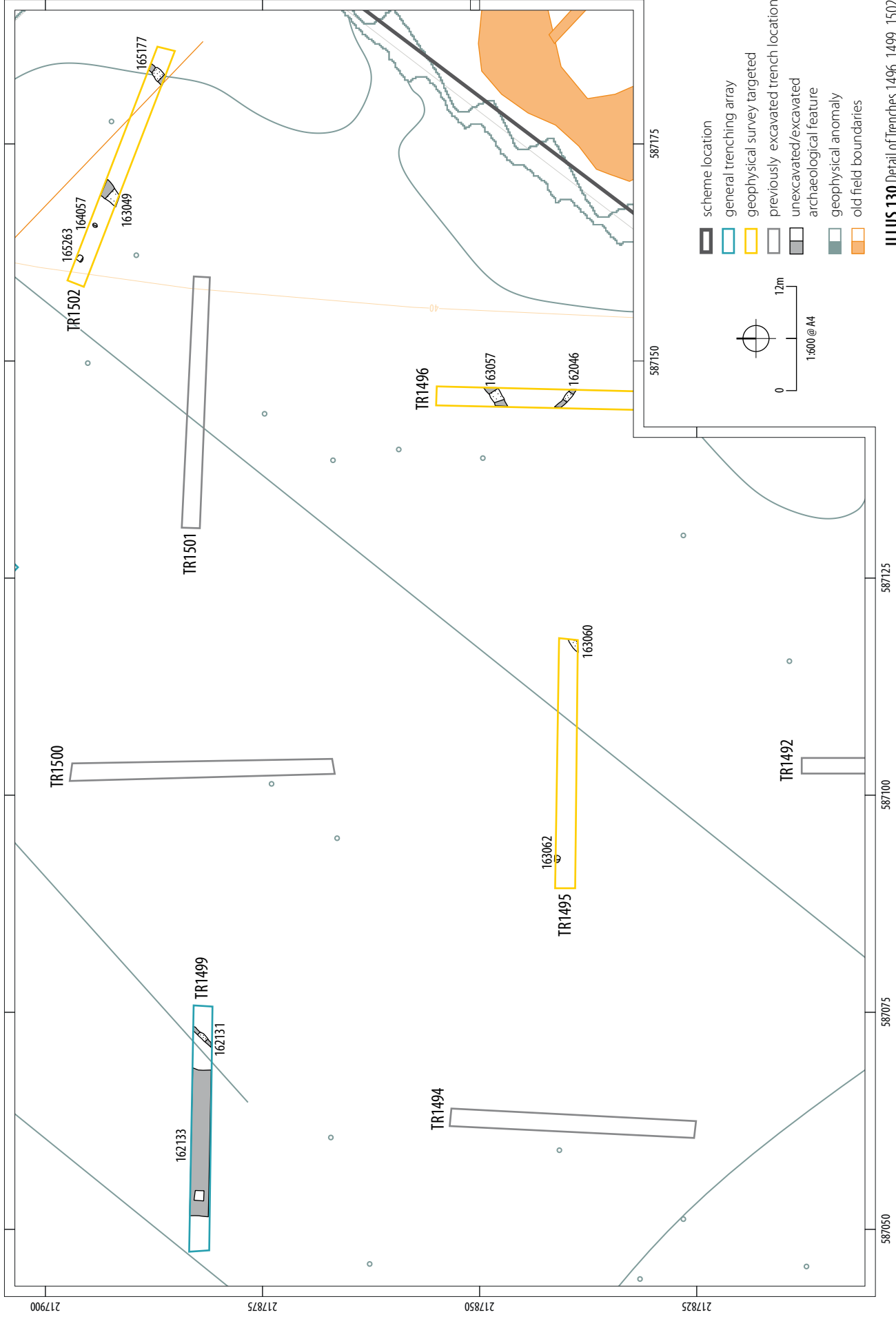


ILLUS 127 Detail of Trenches 1474

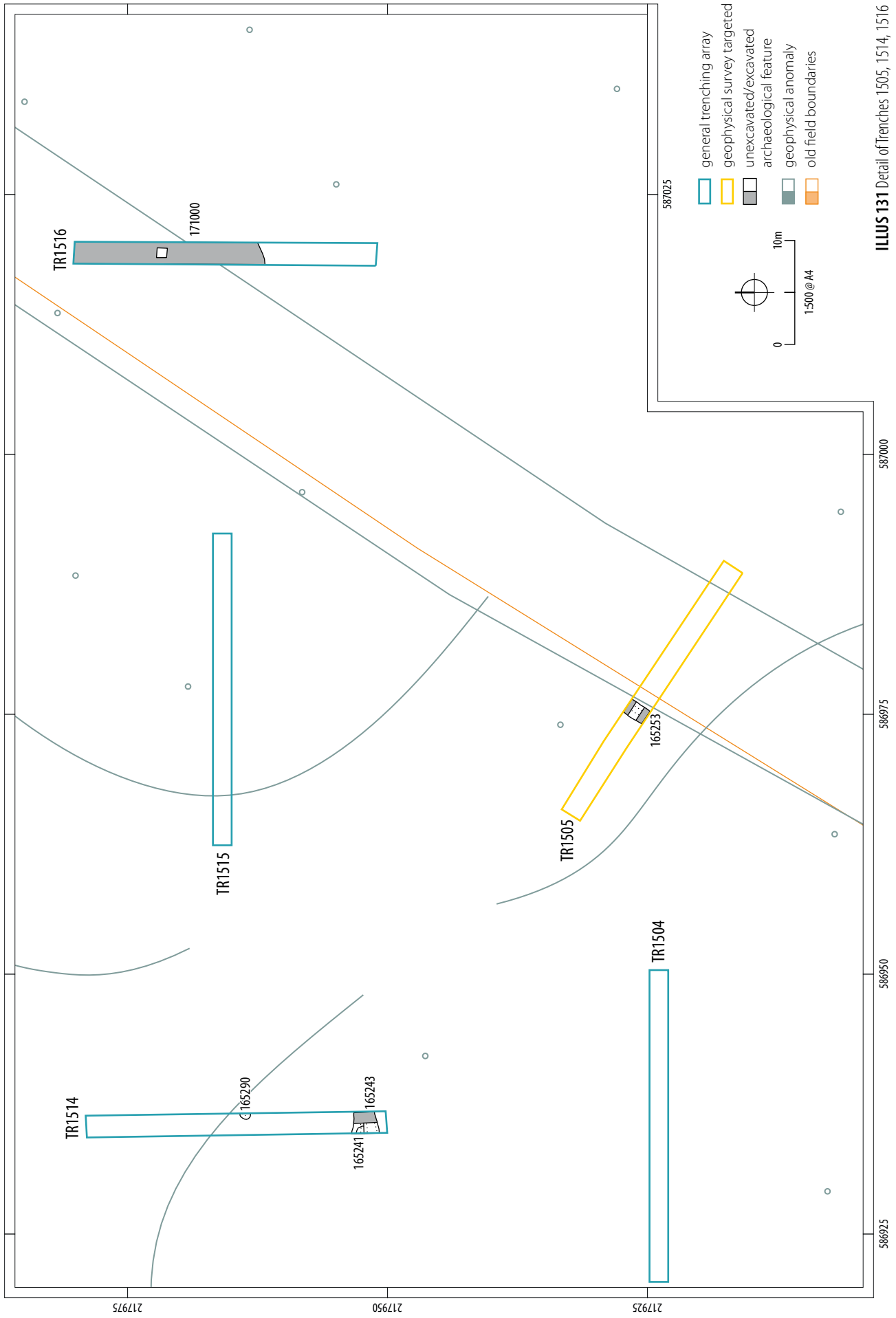




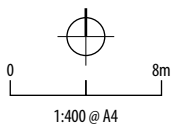
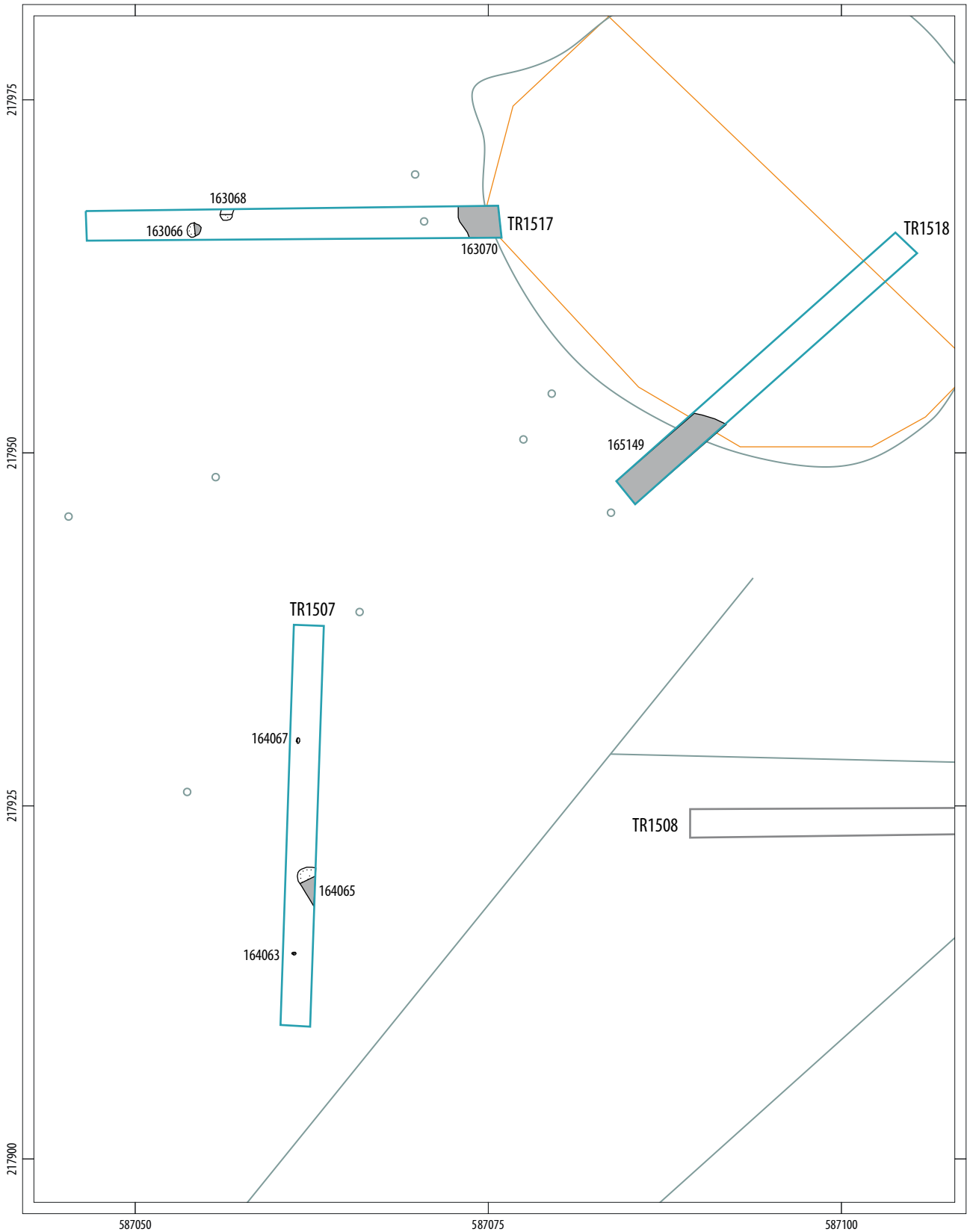
ILLUS 129 Detail of Trench 1491



ILLUS 130 Detail of Trenches 1496, 1499, 1502

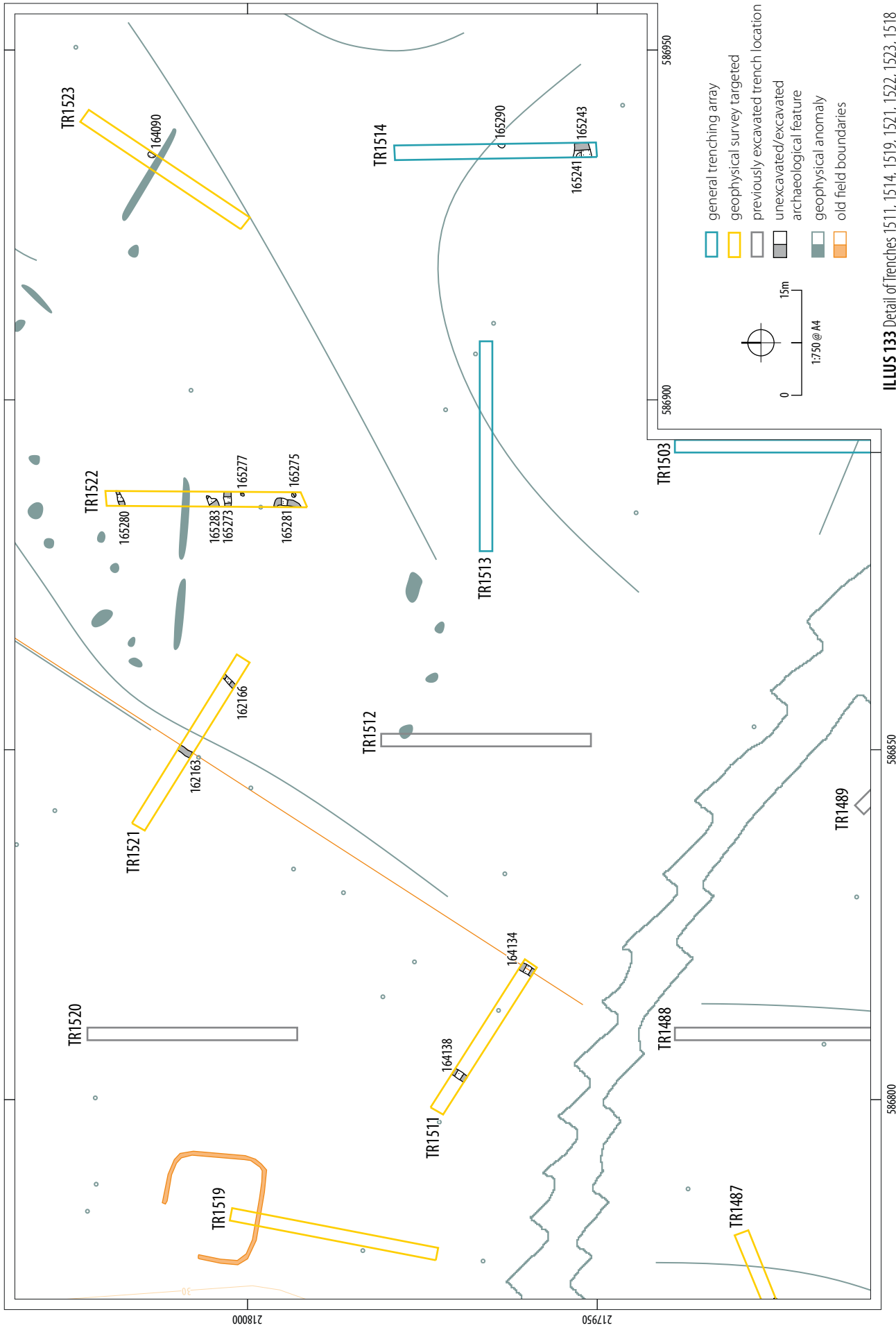


ILLUS 131 Detail of Trenches 1505, 1514, 1516

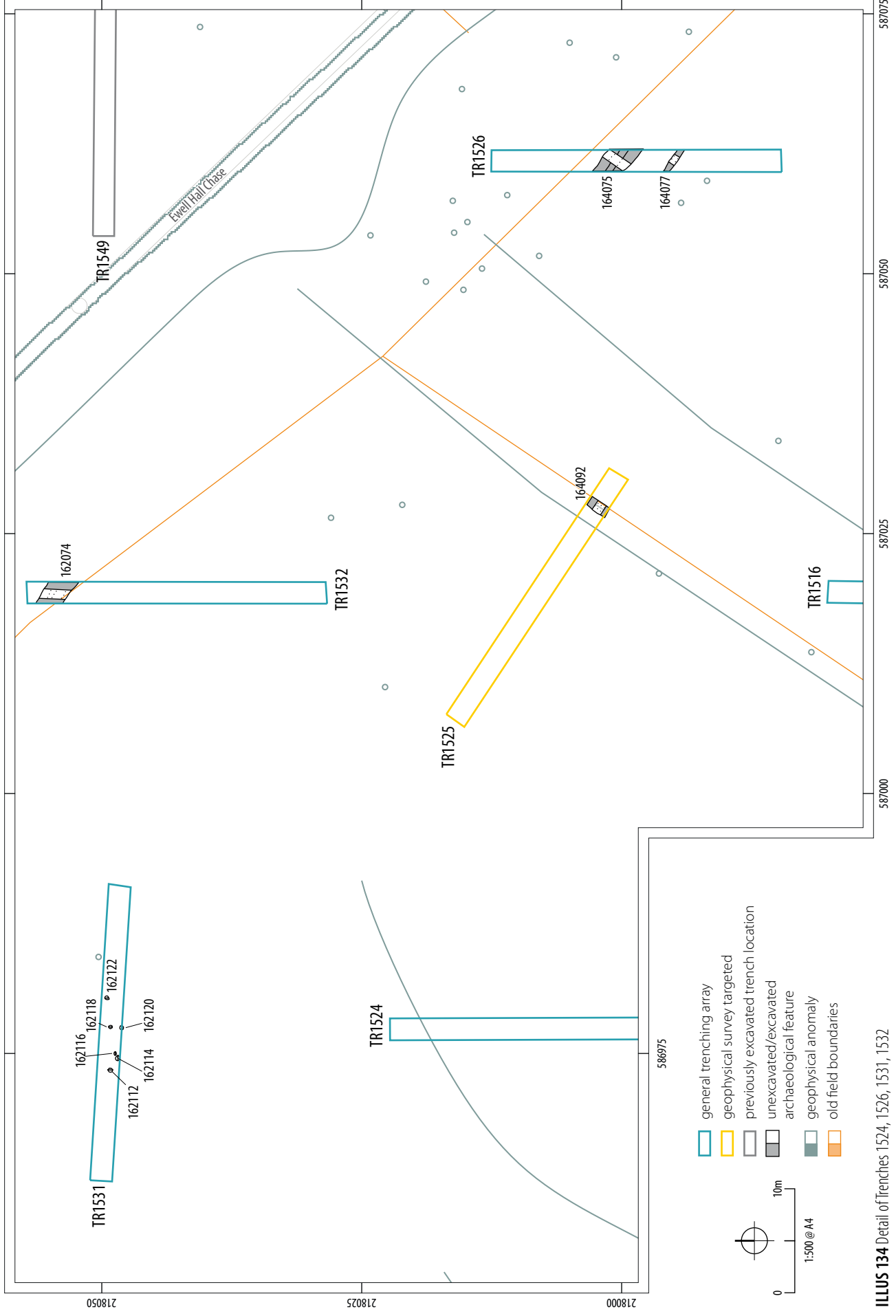


- general trenching array
- geophysical anomaly
- previously excavated trench location
- old field boundaries
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

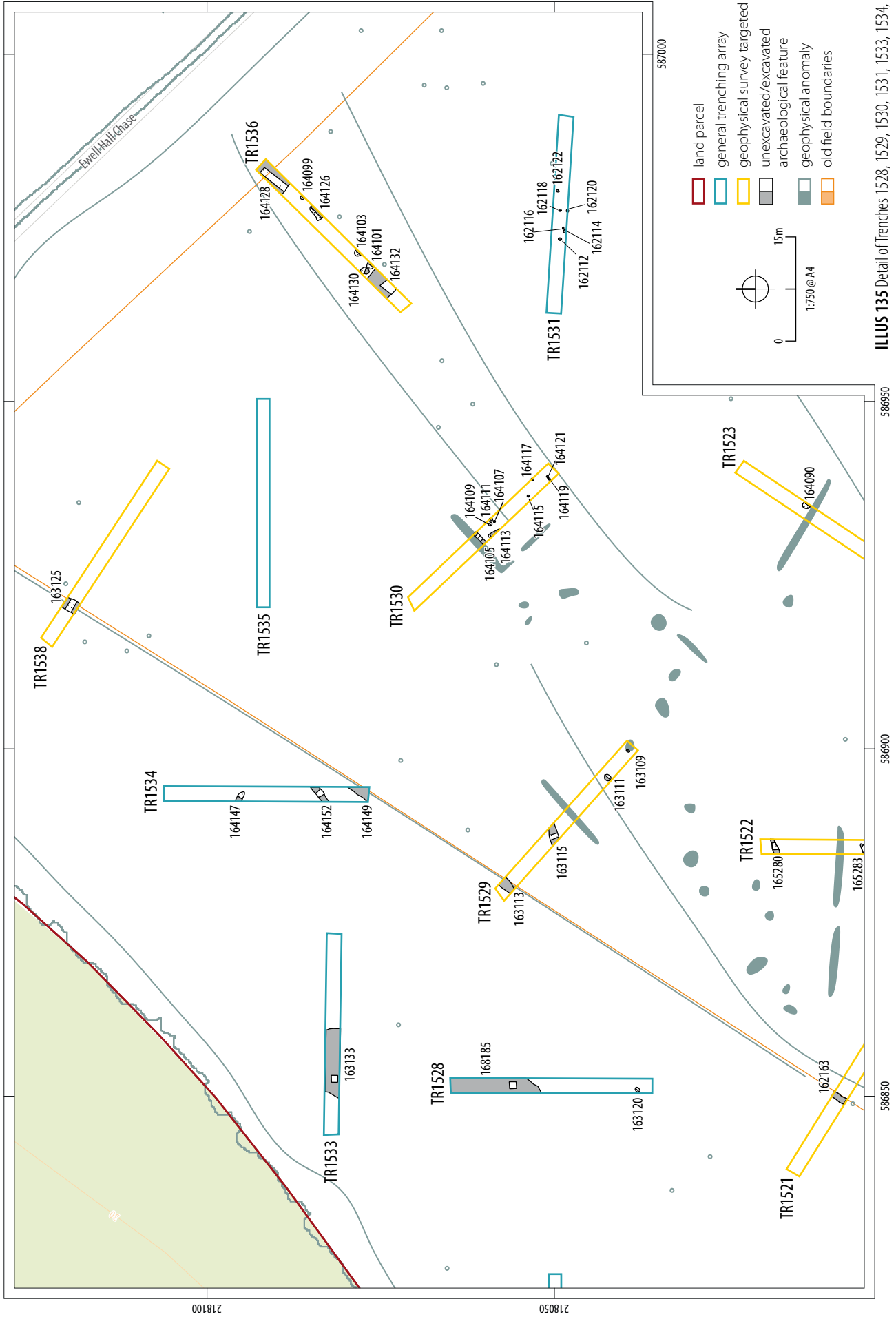
ILLUS 132 Detail of Trenches 1507, 1517, 1518



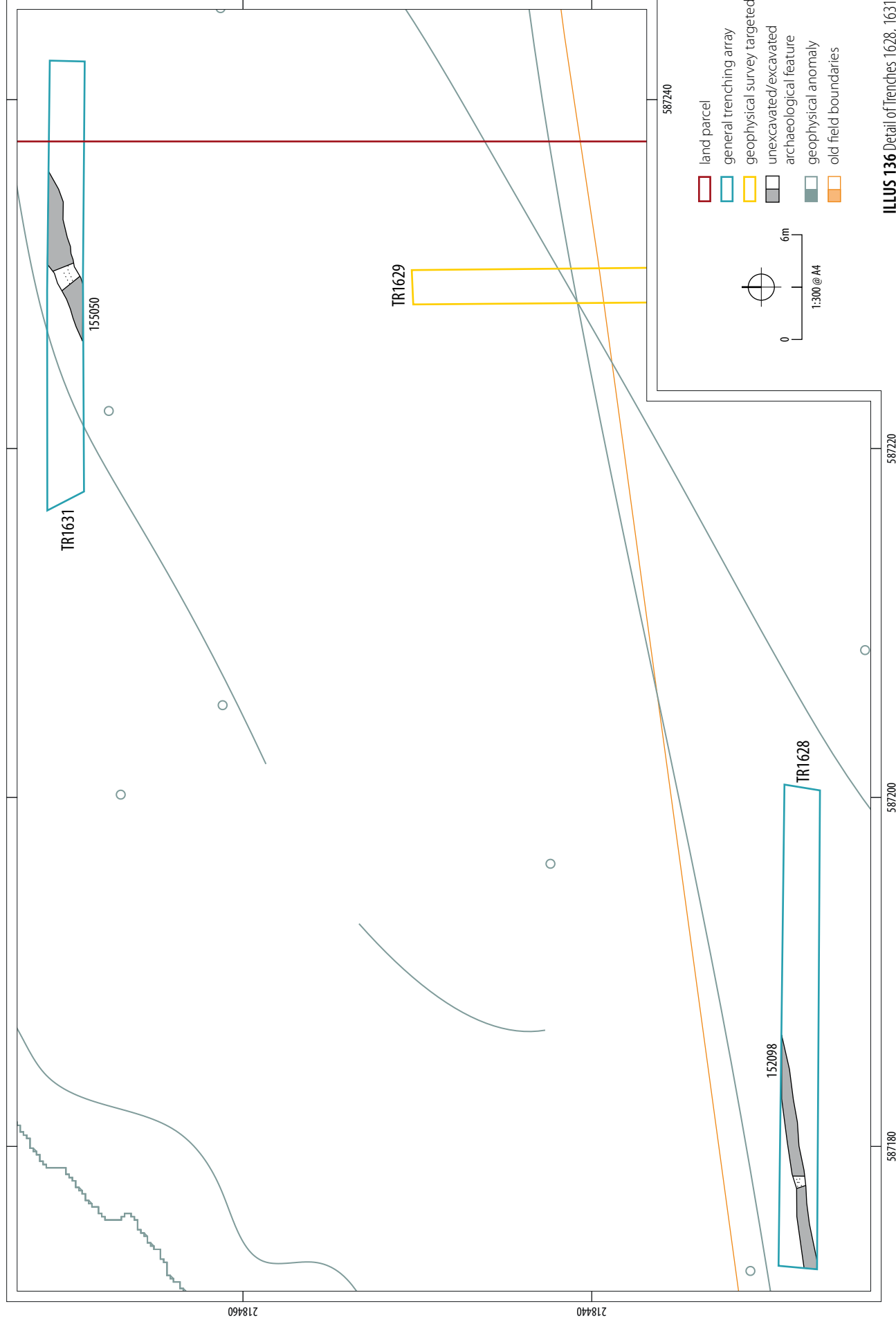
ILLUS 133 Detail of Trenches 1511, 1514, 1519, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1518



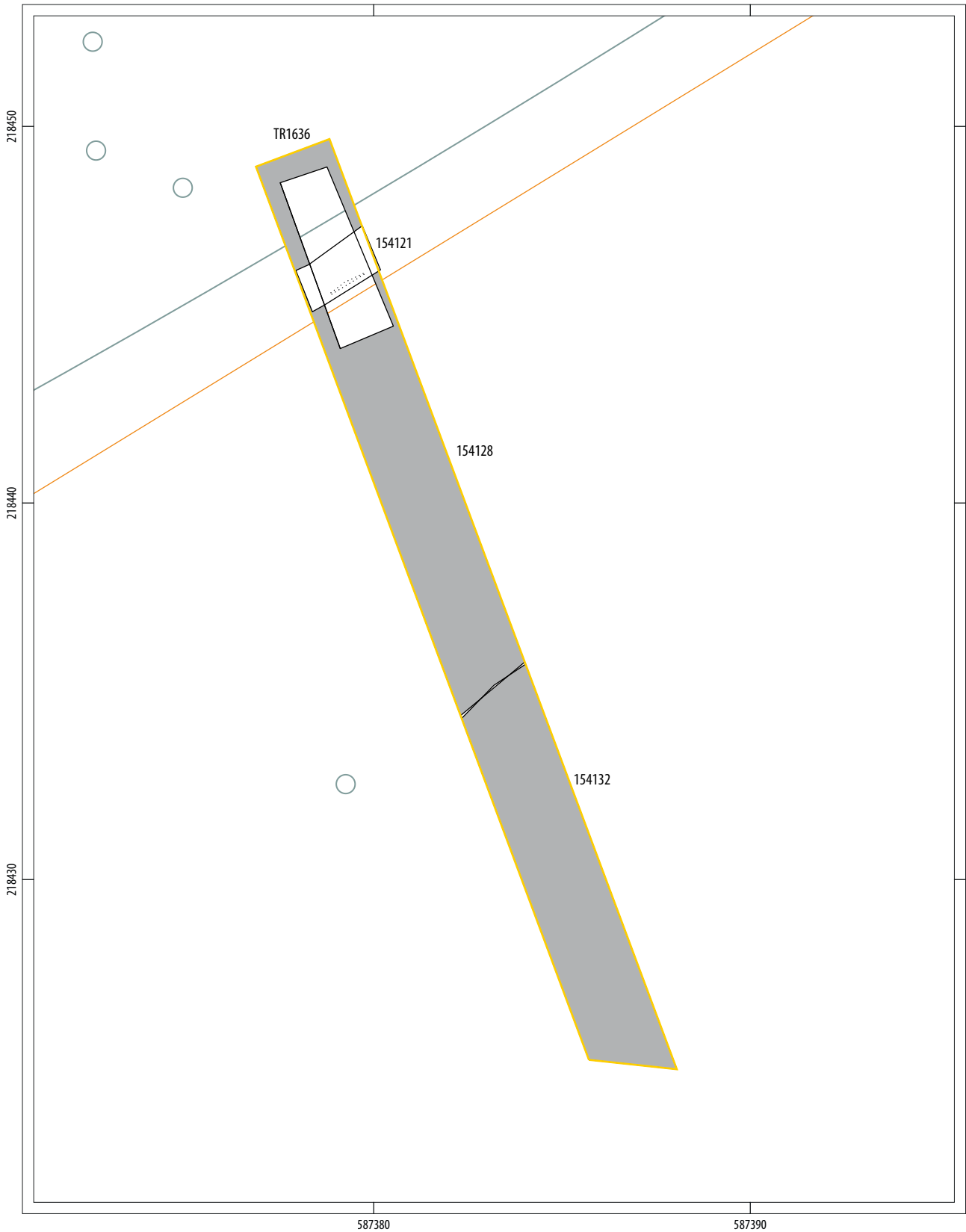
ILLUS 134 Detail of Trenches 1524, 1526, 1531, 1532



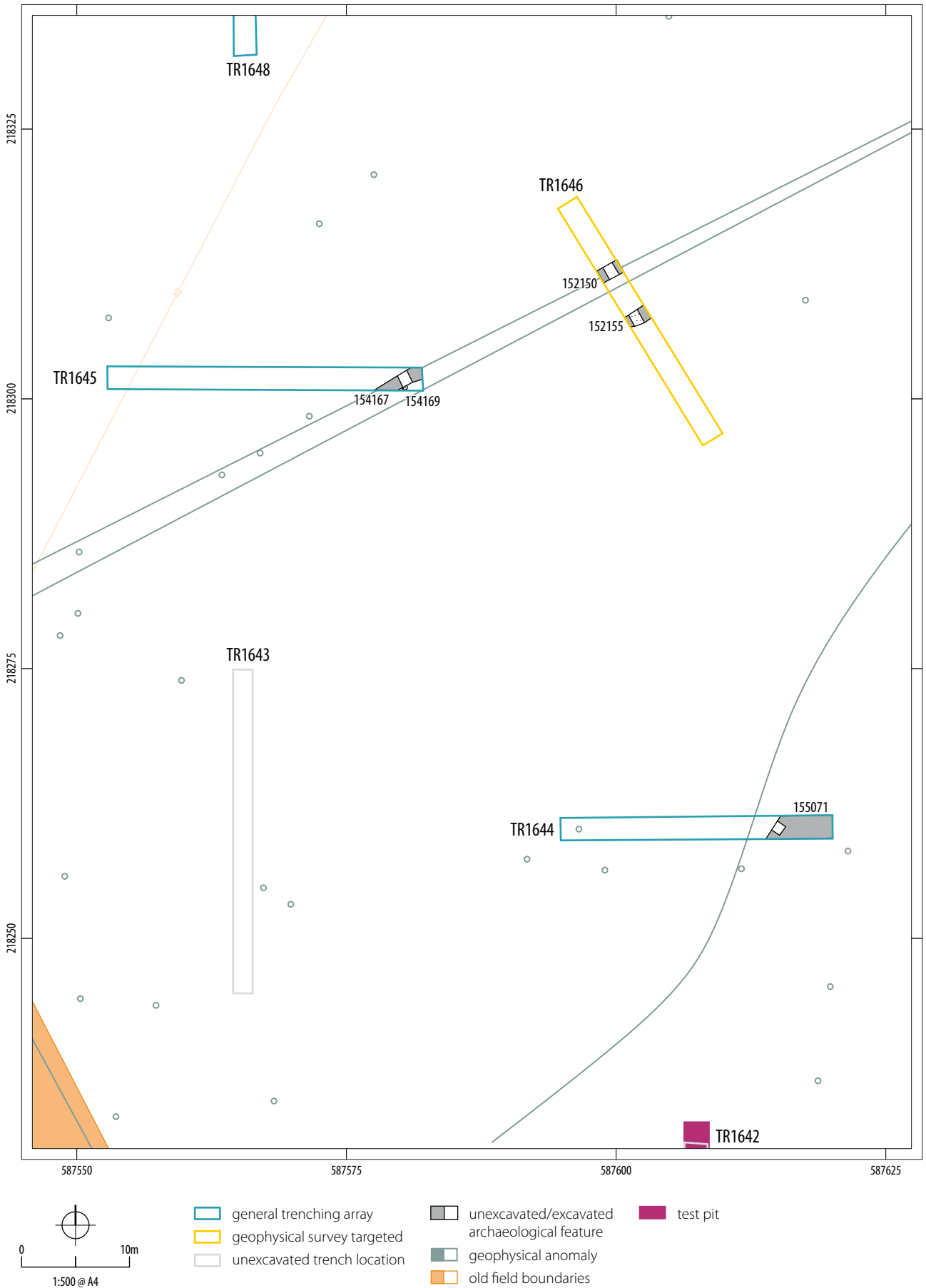
ILLUS 135 Detail of Trenches 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1533, 1534, 1536, 1538



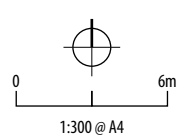
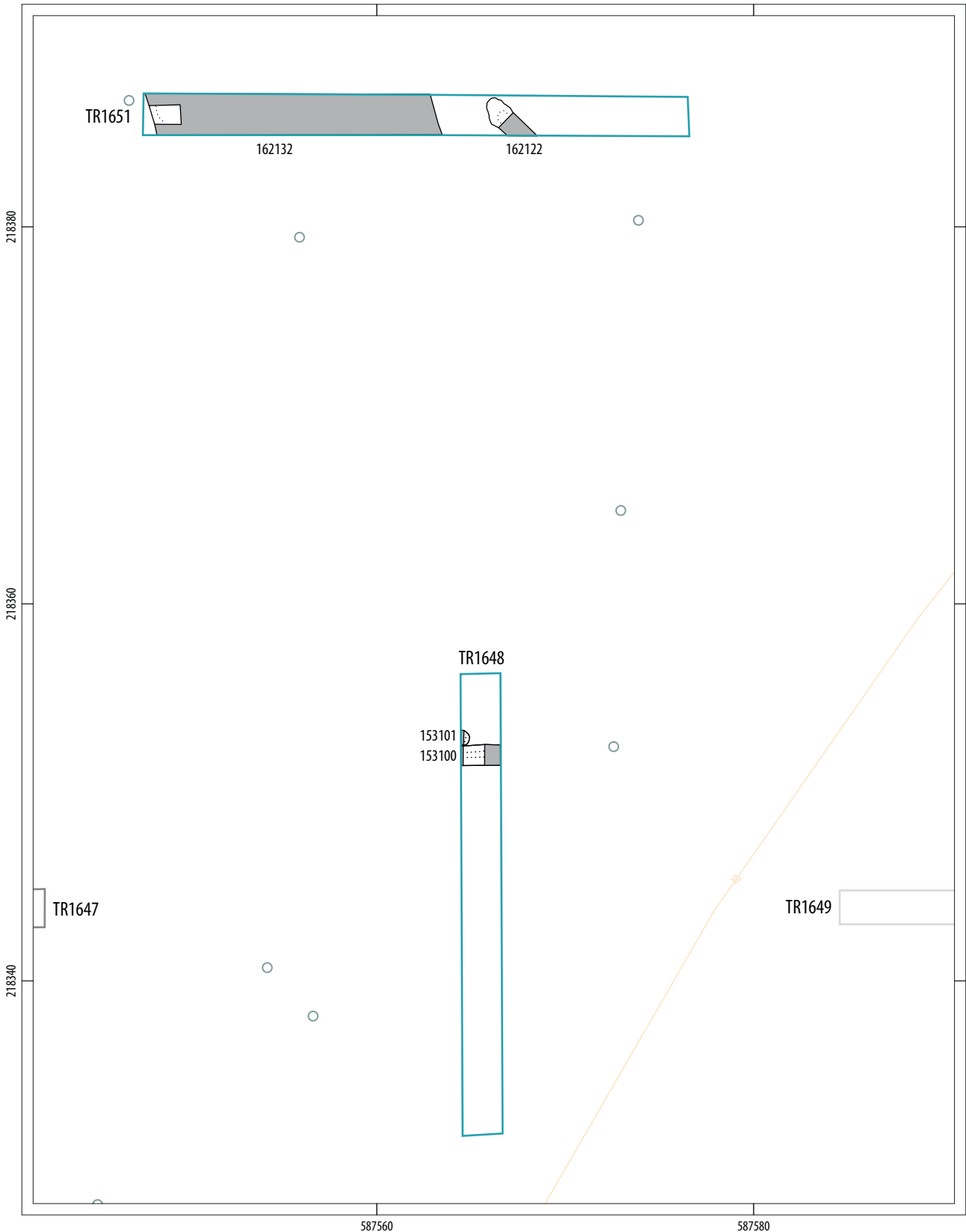
ILLUS 136 Detail of Trenches 1628, 1631



ILLUS 137 Detail of Trench 1636

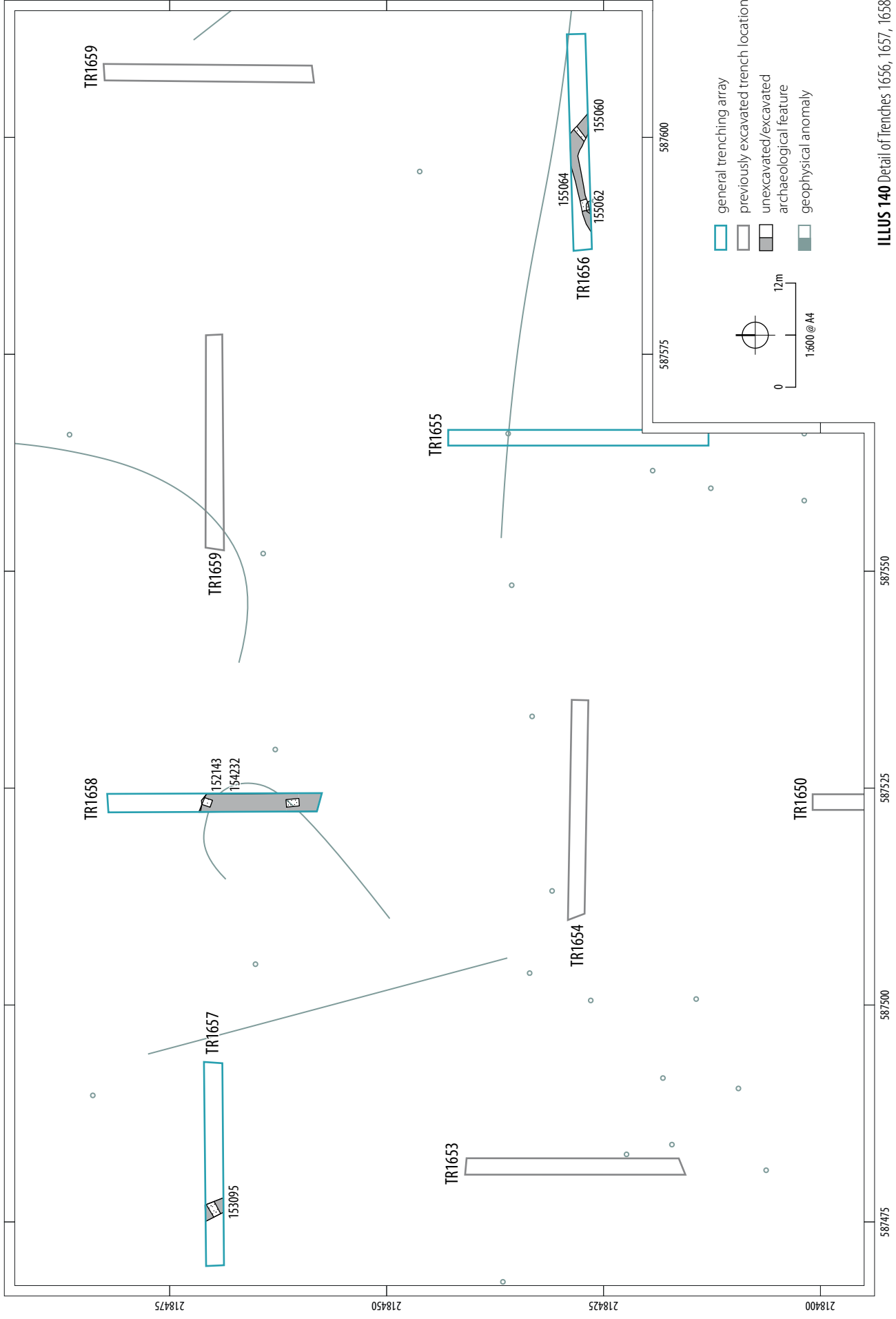


ILLUS 138 Detail of Trenches 1644, 1645, 1646

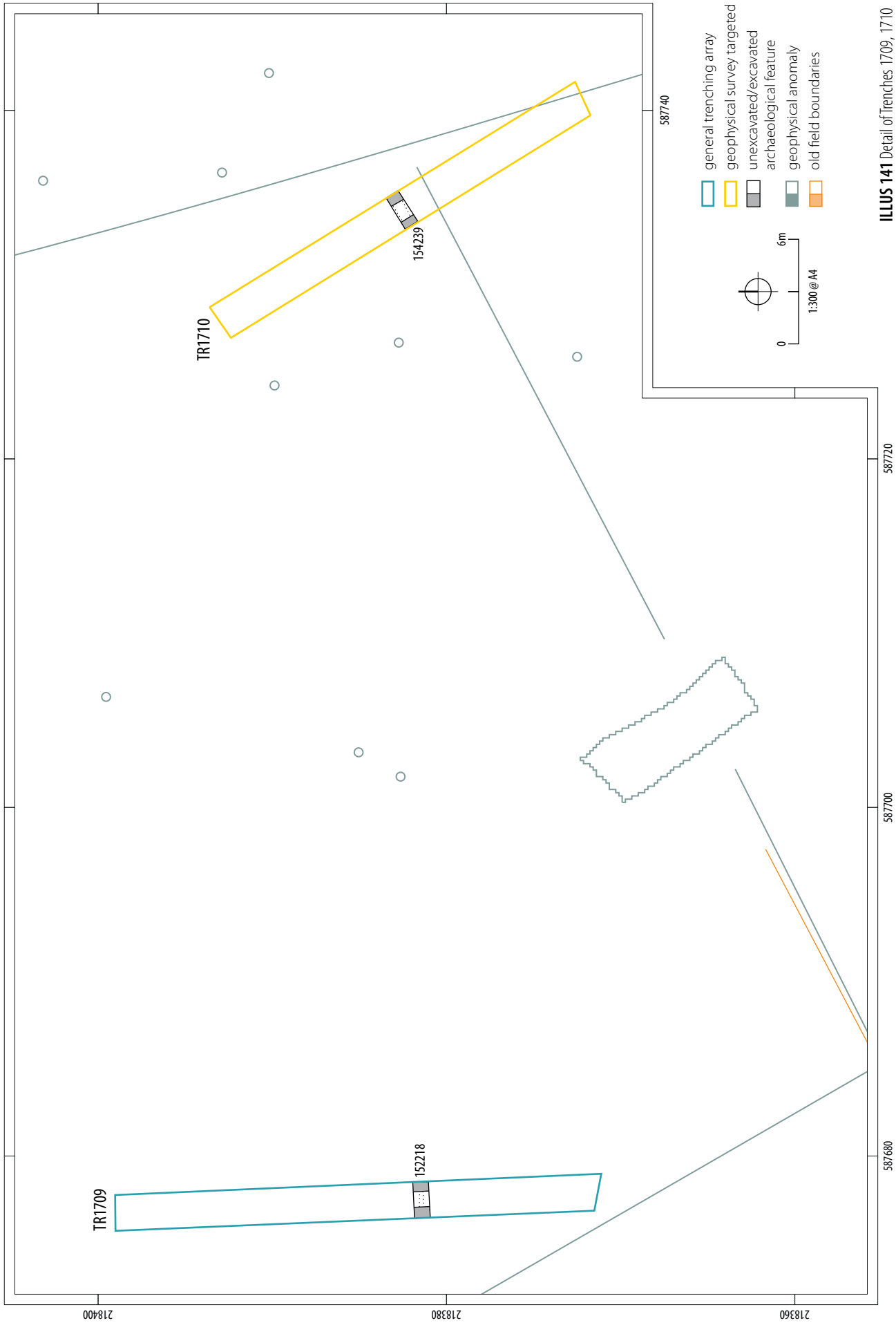


- general trenching array
- previously excavated trench location
- unexcavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

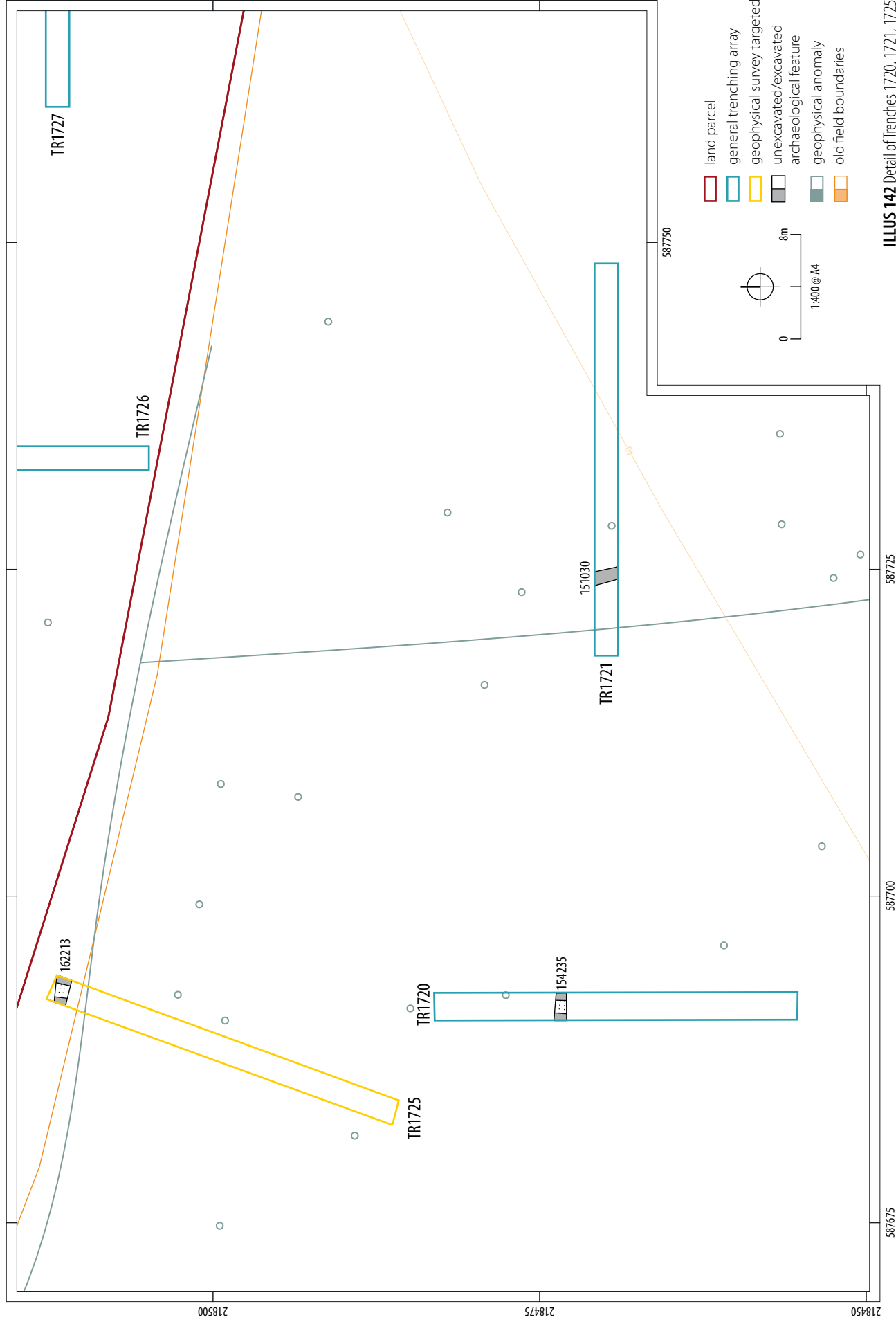
ILLUS 139 Detail of Trenches 1648, 1651



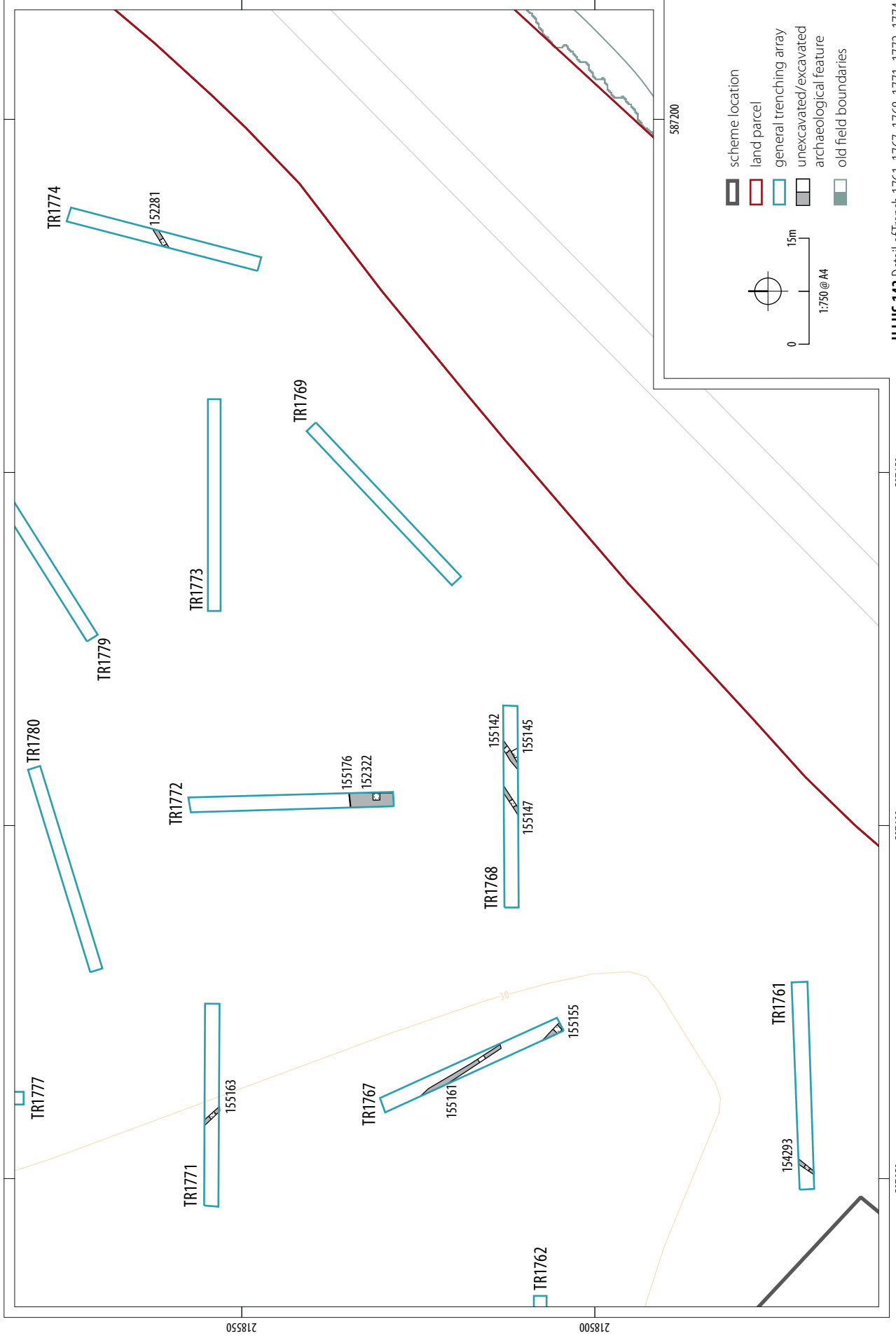
ILLUS 140 Detail of Trenches 1656, 1657, 1658



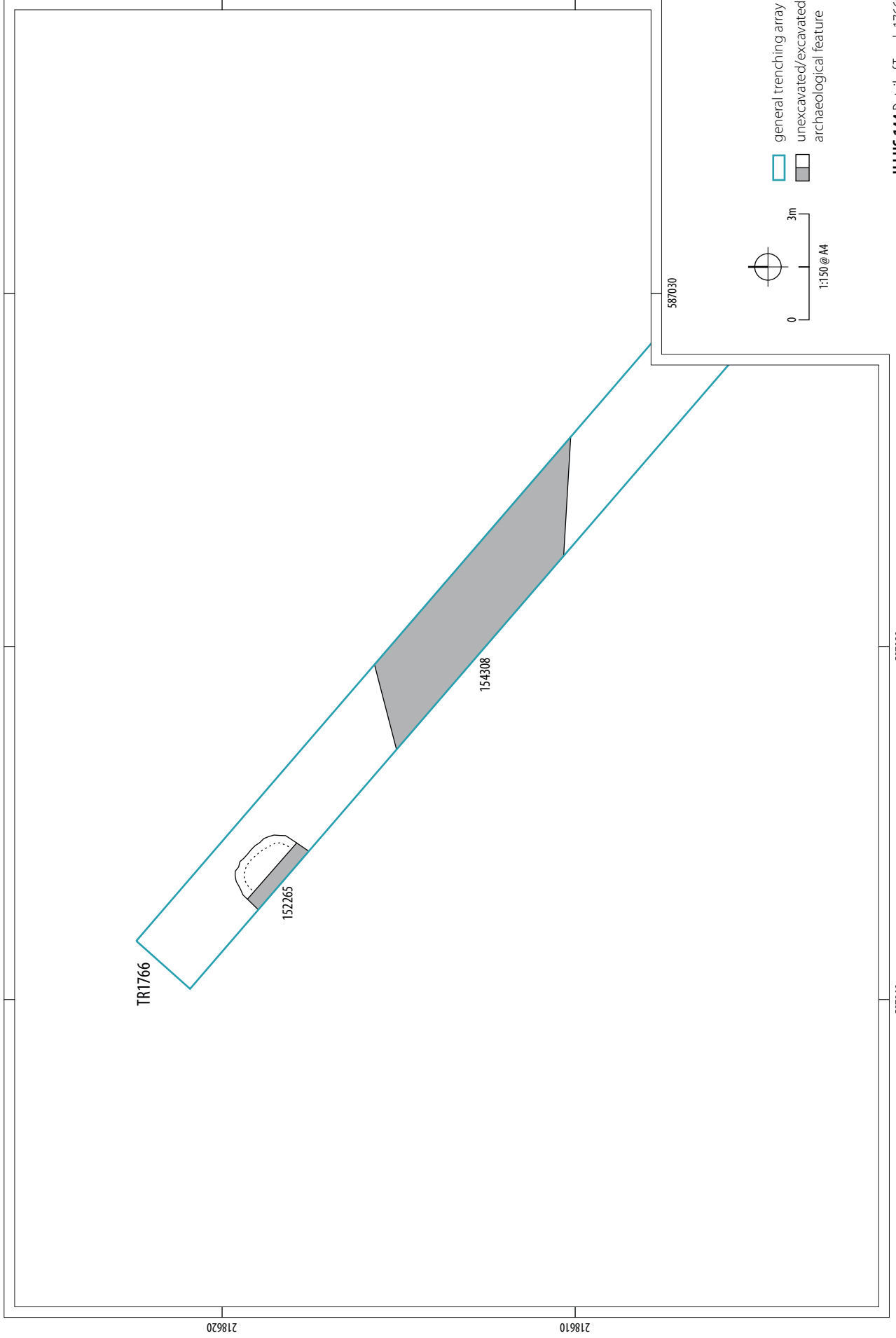
ILLUS 141 Detail of Trenches 1709, 1710



ILLUS 142 Detail of Trenches 1720, 1721, 1725



ILLUS 143 Detail of trench 1761, 1767, 1768, 1771, 1772, 1774



ILLUS 144 Detail of Trench 1766

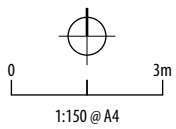
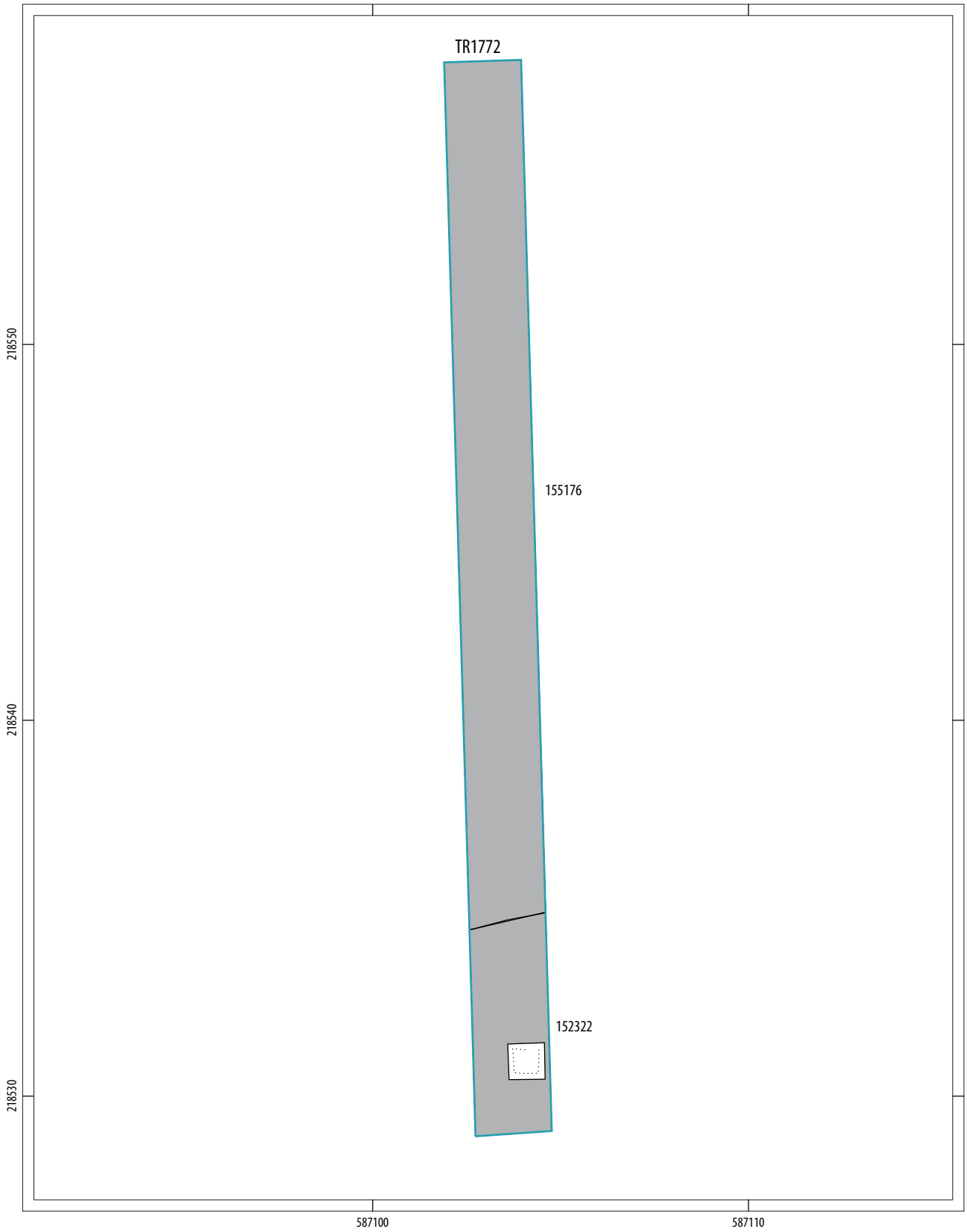
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587010

218620

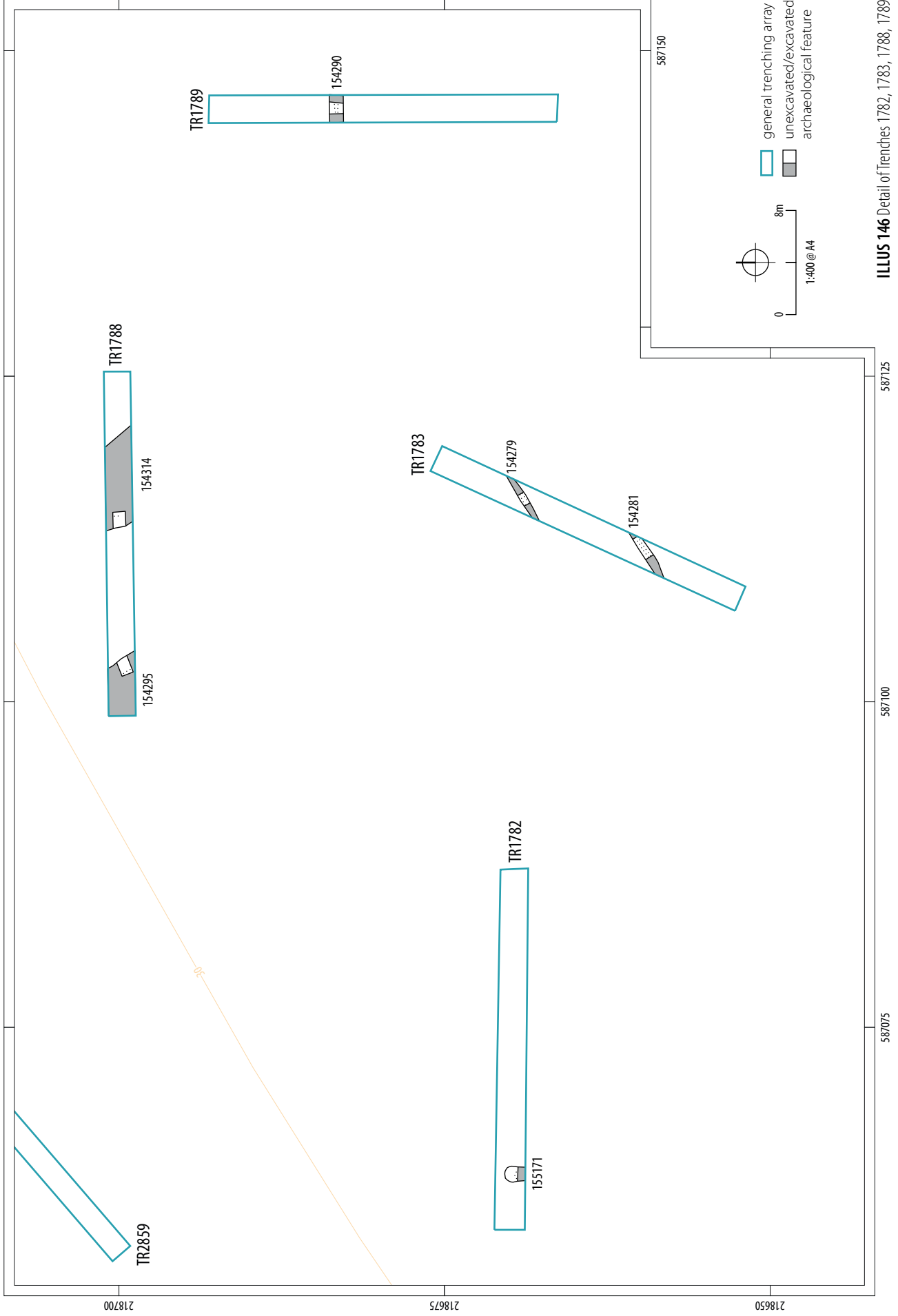
218610

587030

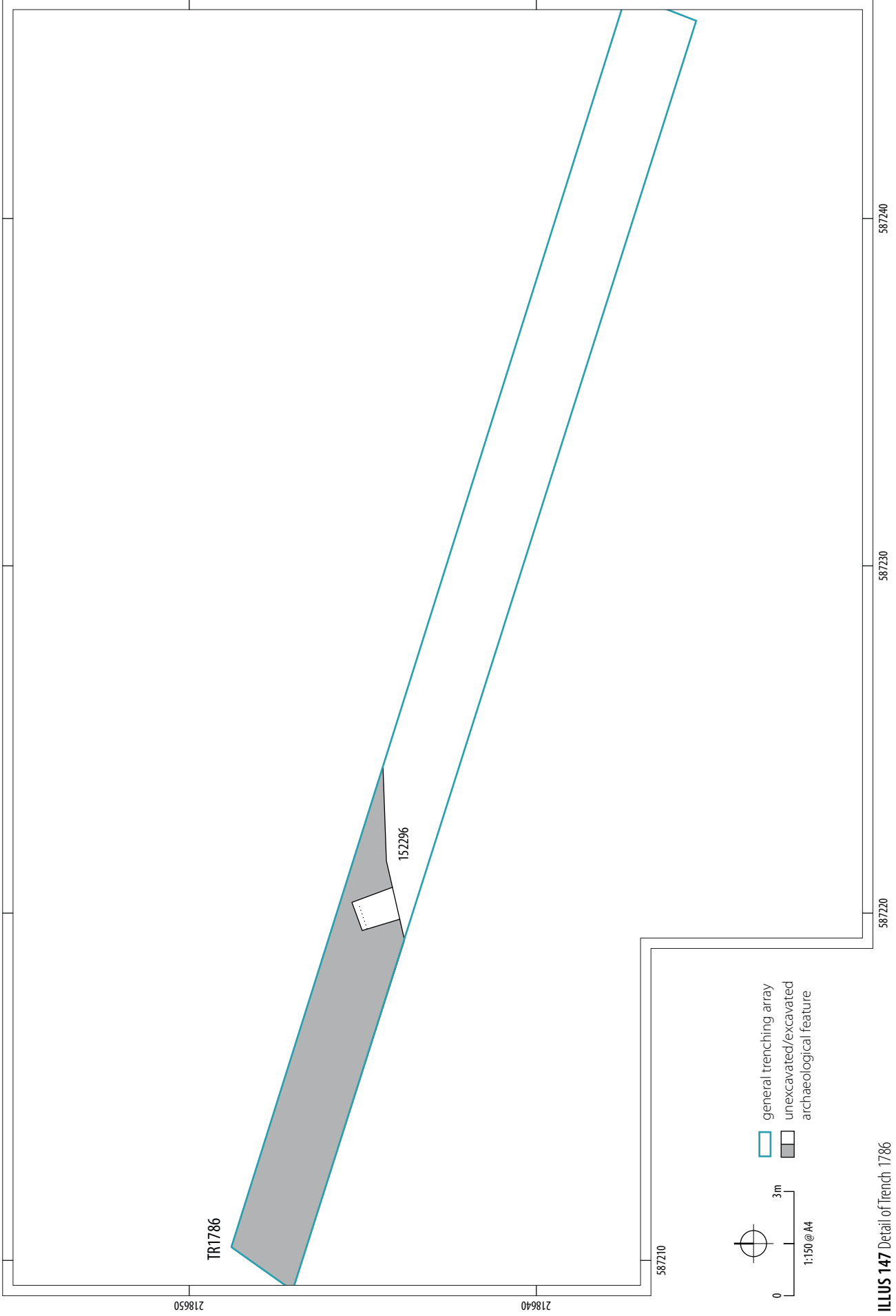


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 145 Detail of Trench 1772



ILLUS 146 Detail of Trenches 1782, 1783, 1788, 1789, 1789

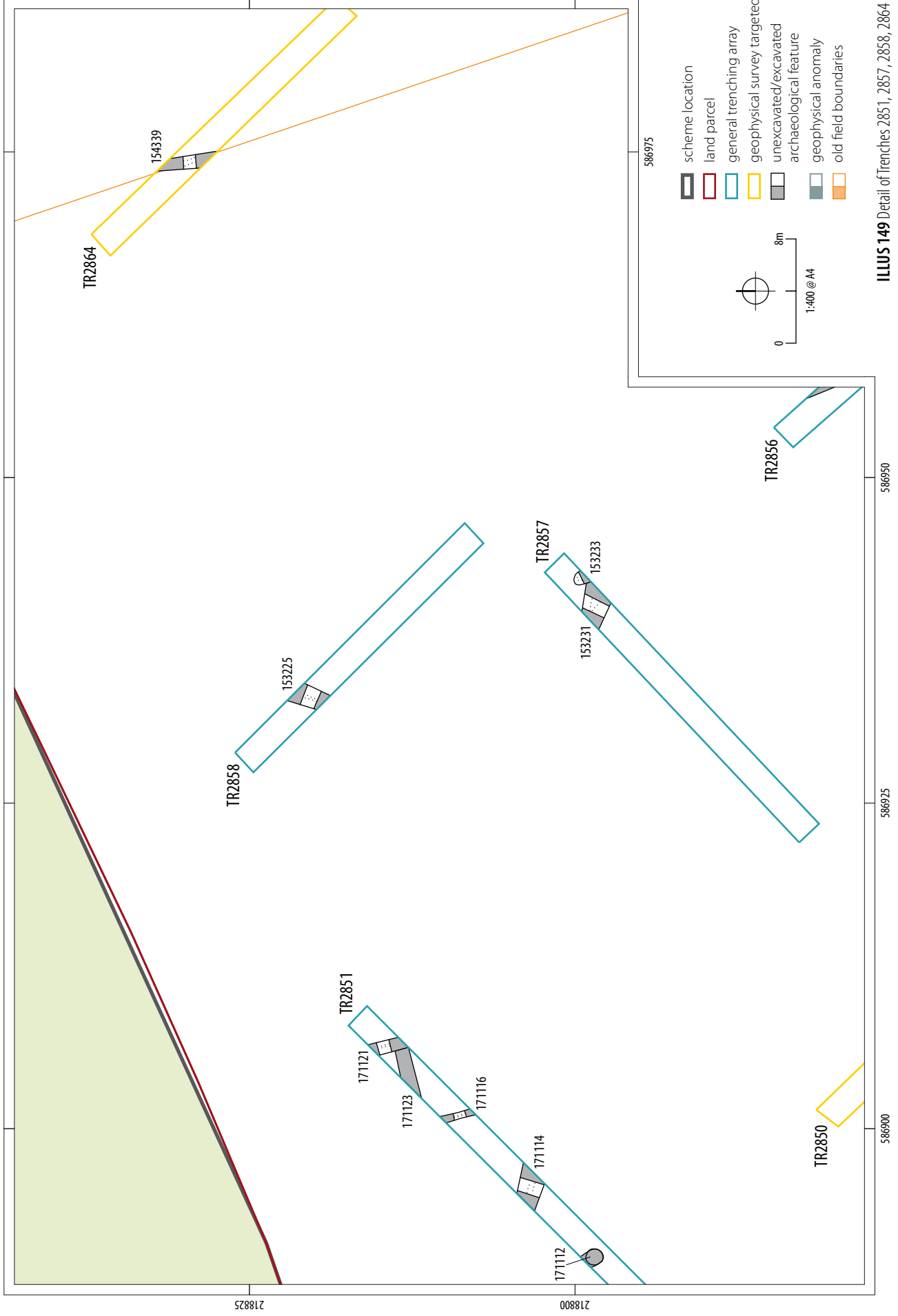


ILLUS 147 Detail of Trench 1786

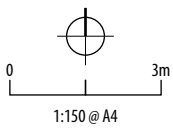
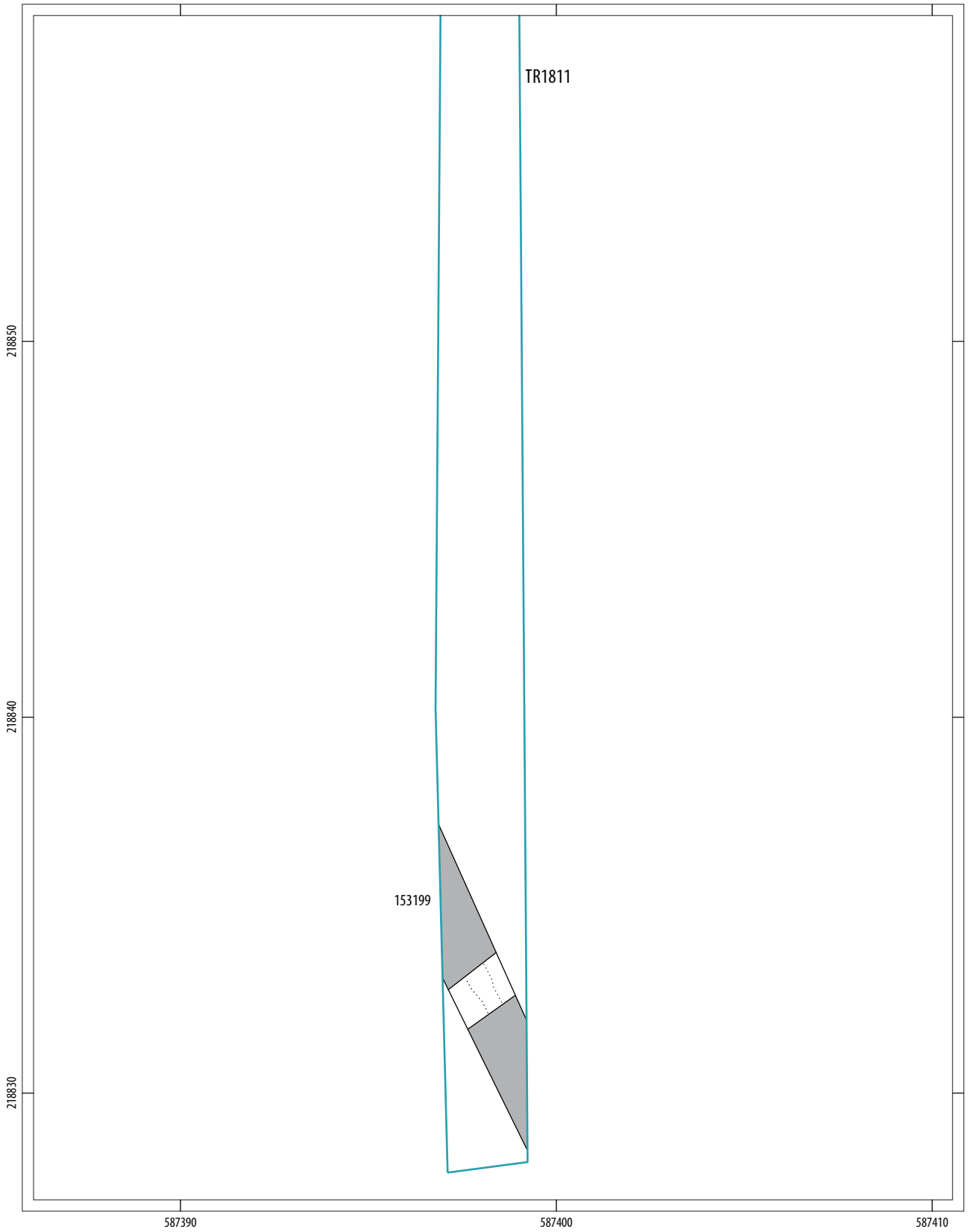
587240



587230

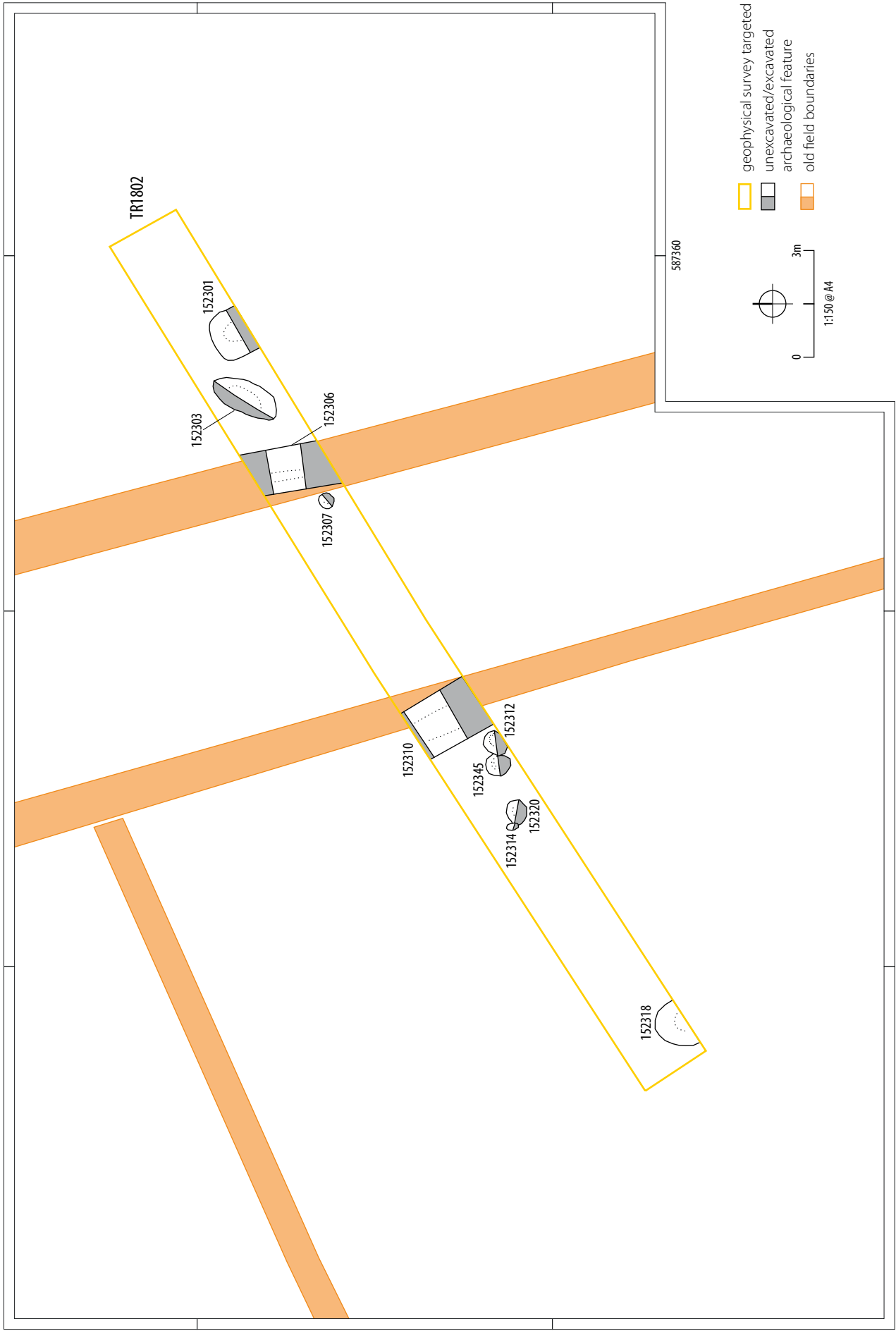
587220



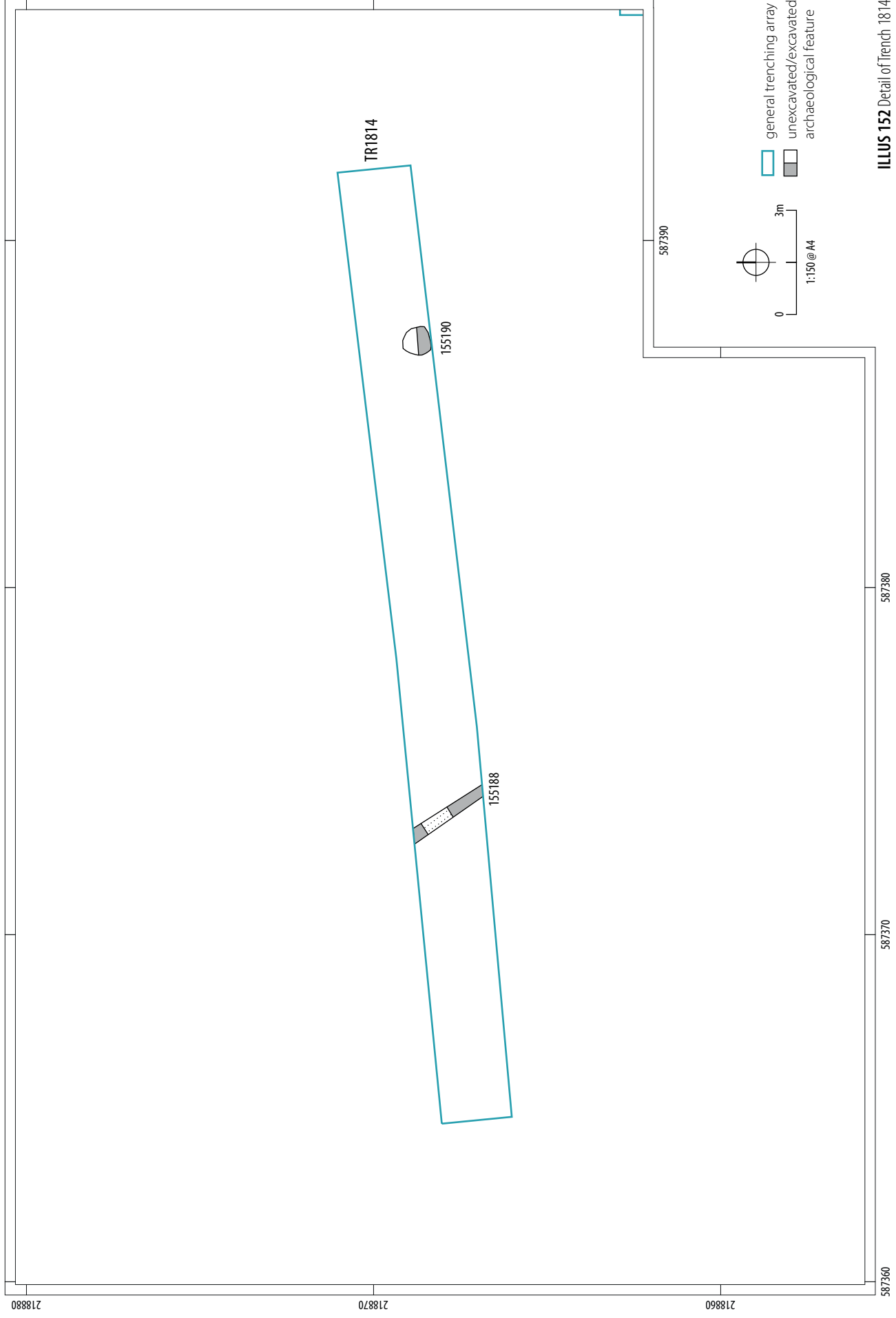
ILLUS 149 Detail of Trenches 2851, 2857, 2858, 2864



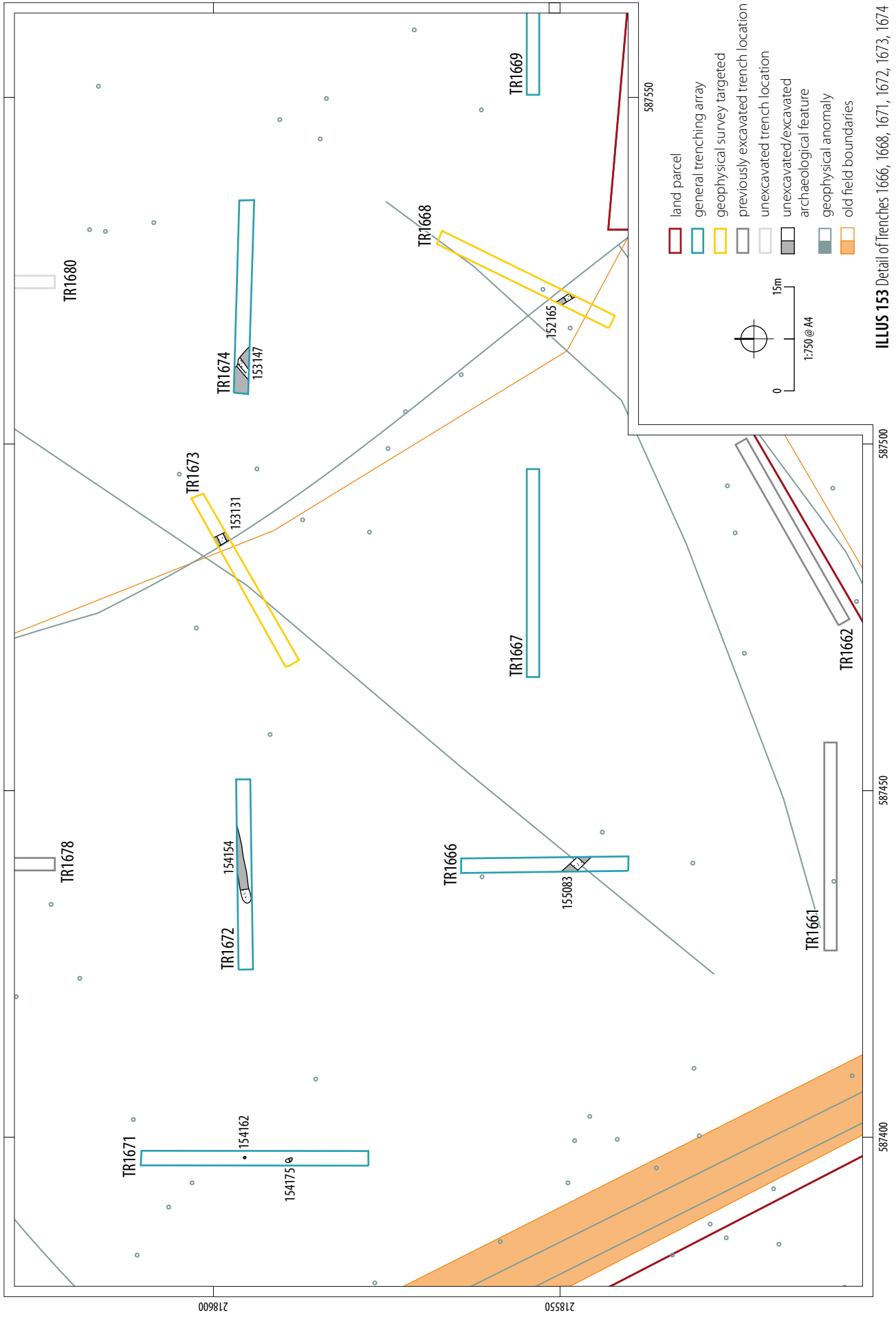
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature



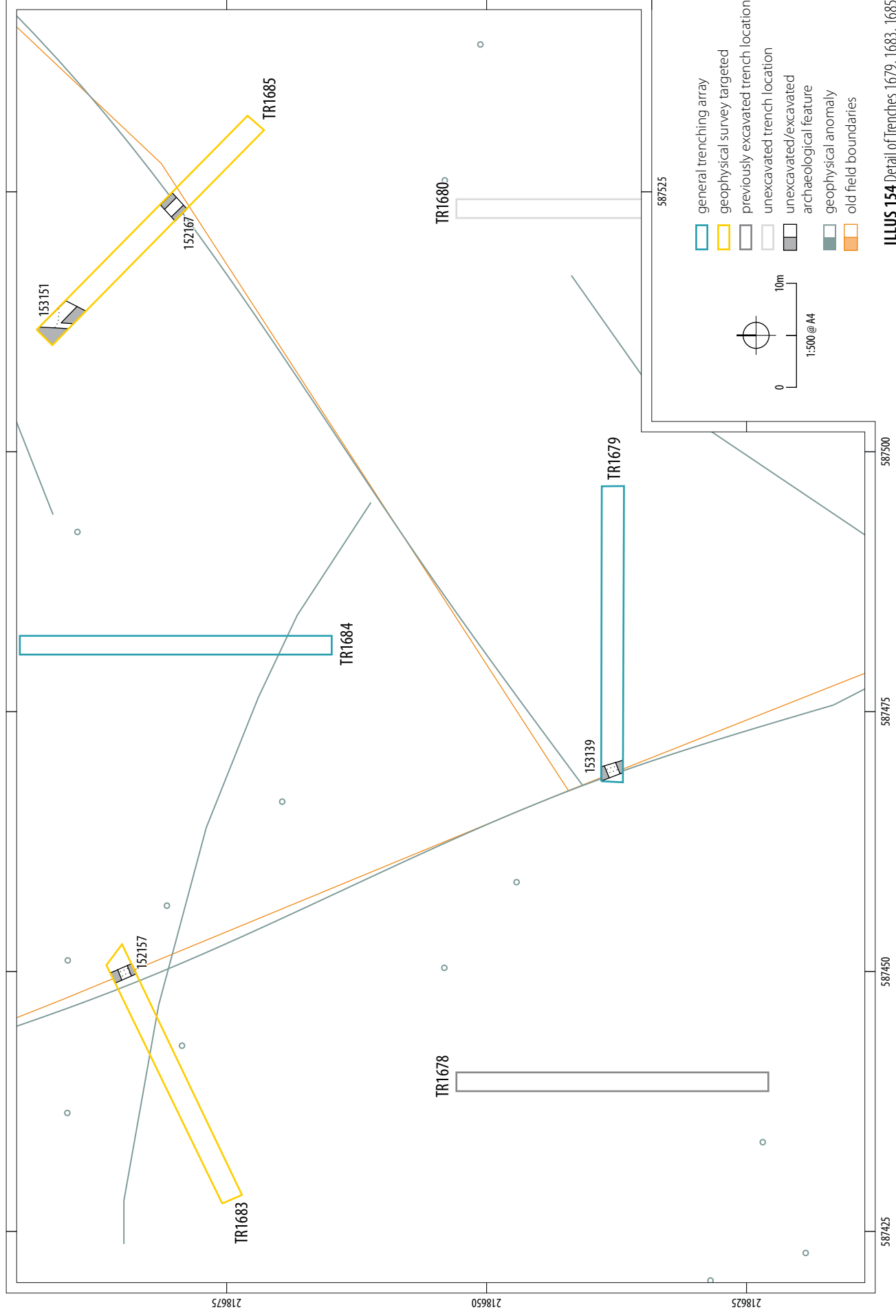
ILLUS 151 Detail of Trench 1802



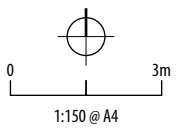
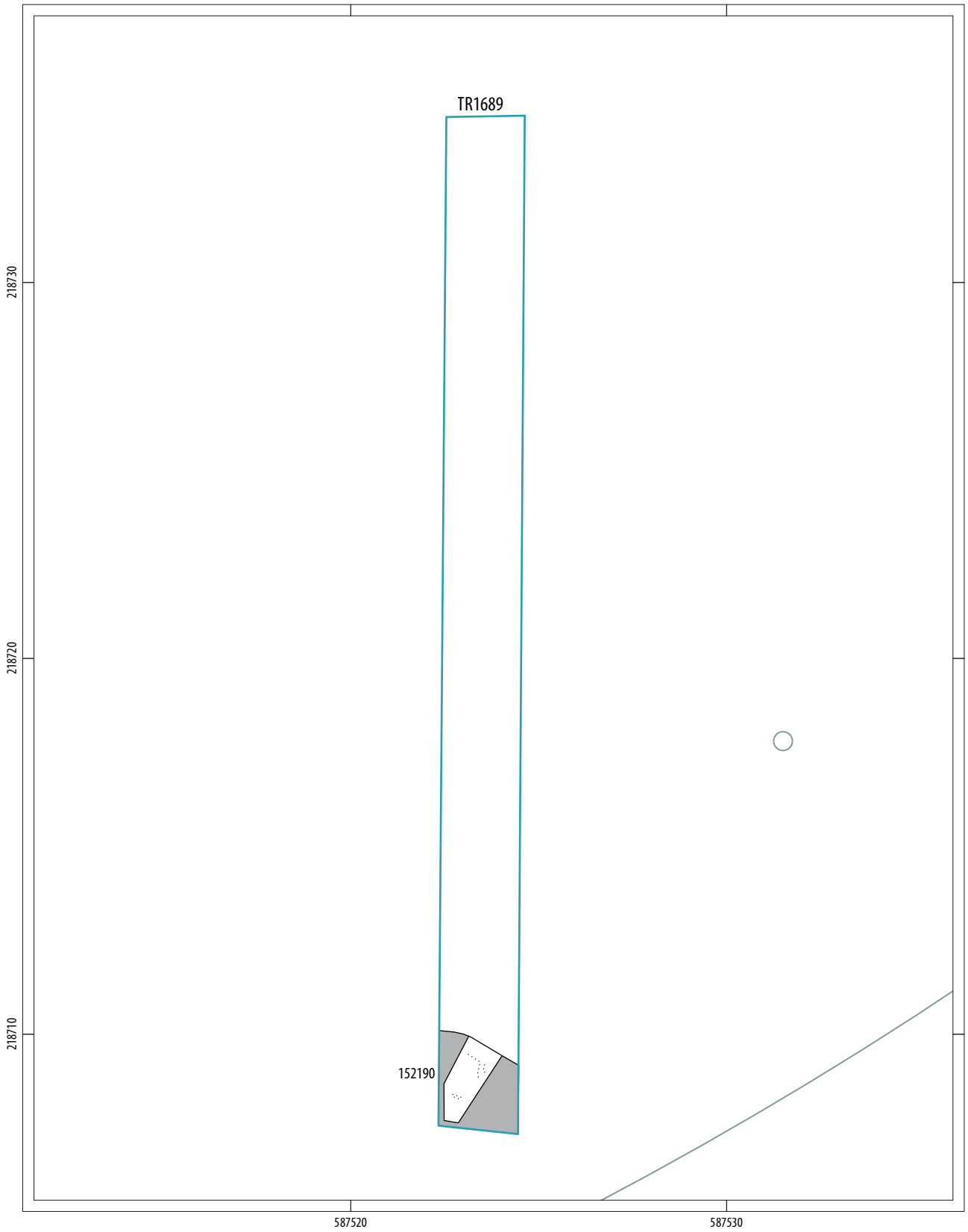
ILLUS 152 Detail of Trench 1814



ILLUS 153 Detail of trenches 1666, 1668, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674

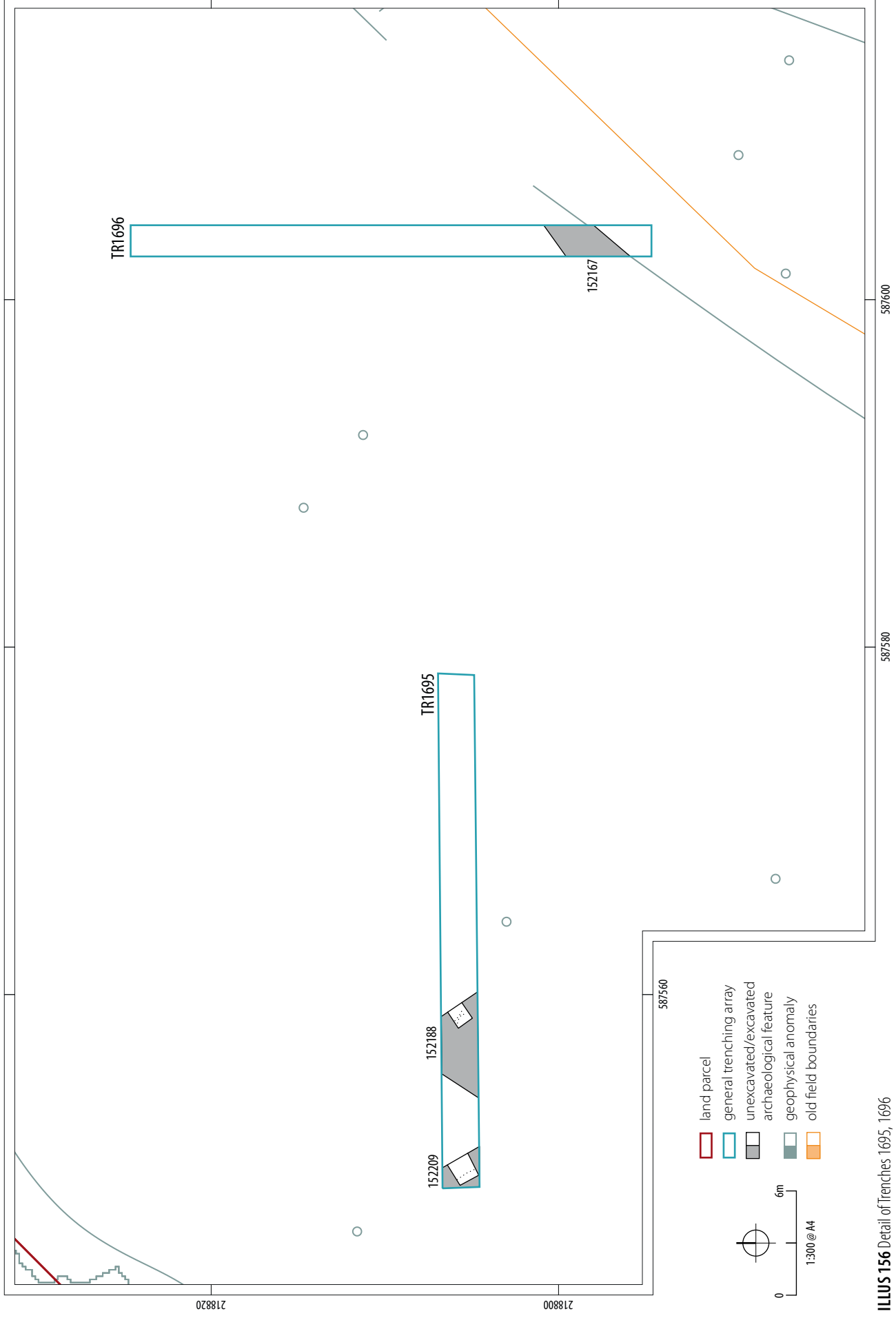


ILLUS 154 Detail of Trenches 1679, 1683, 1685

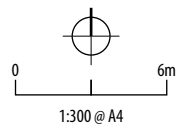
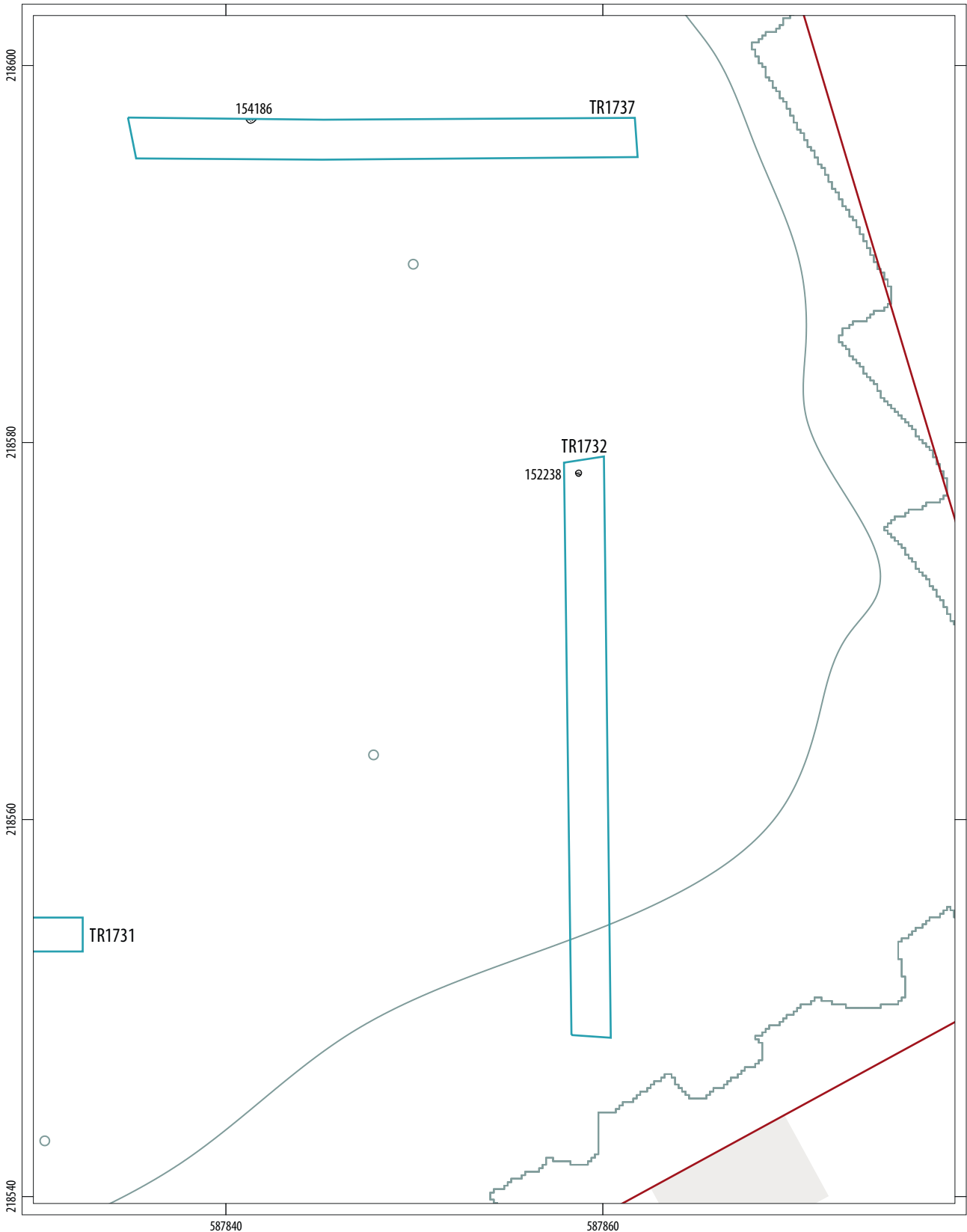


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 155 Detail of Trench 1689

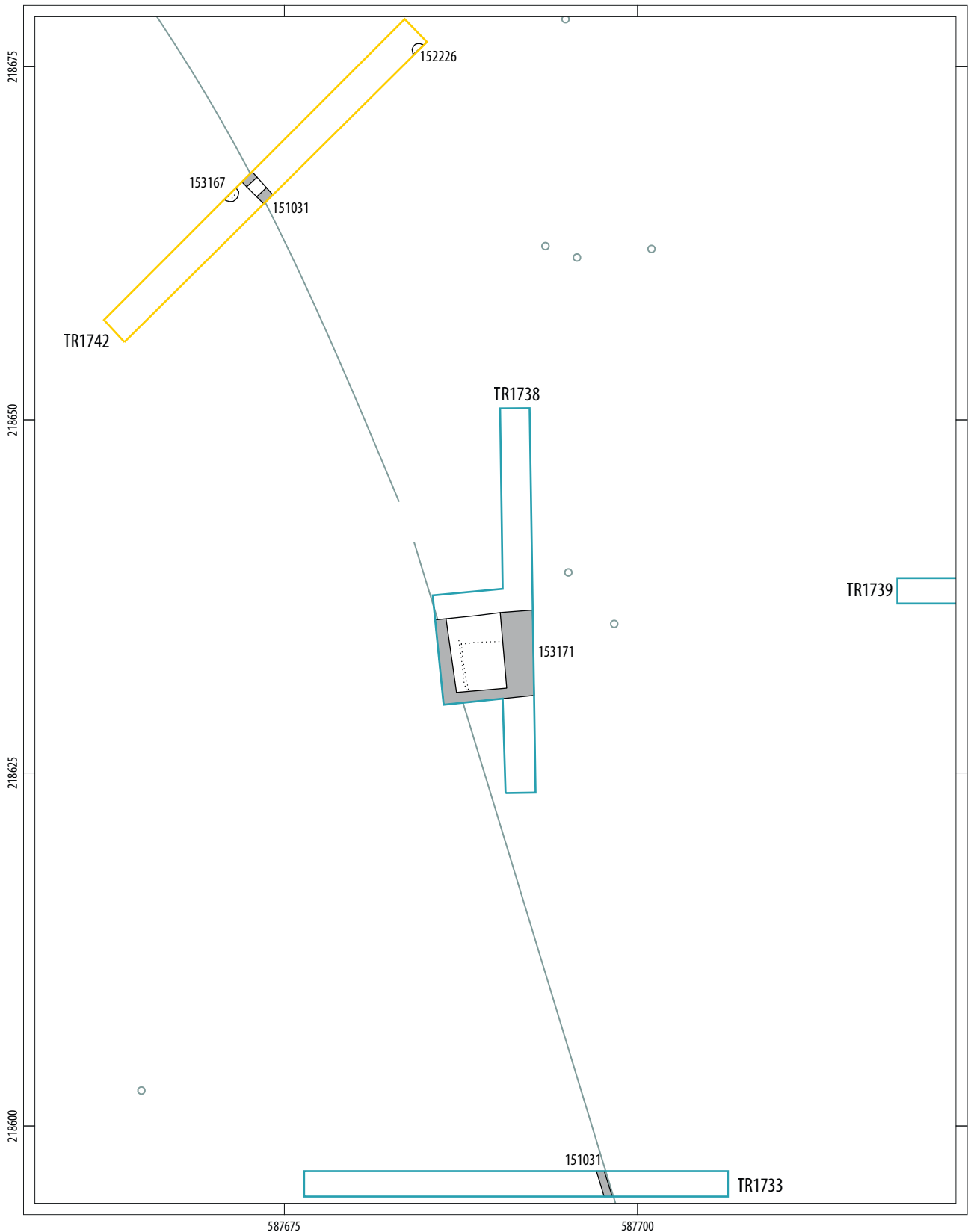


ILLUS 156 Detail of Trenches 1695, 1696

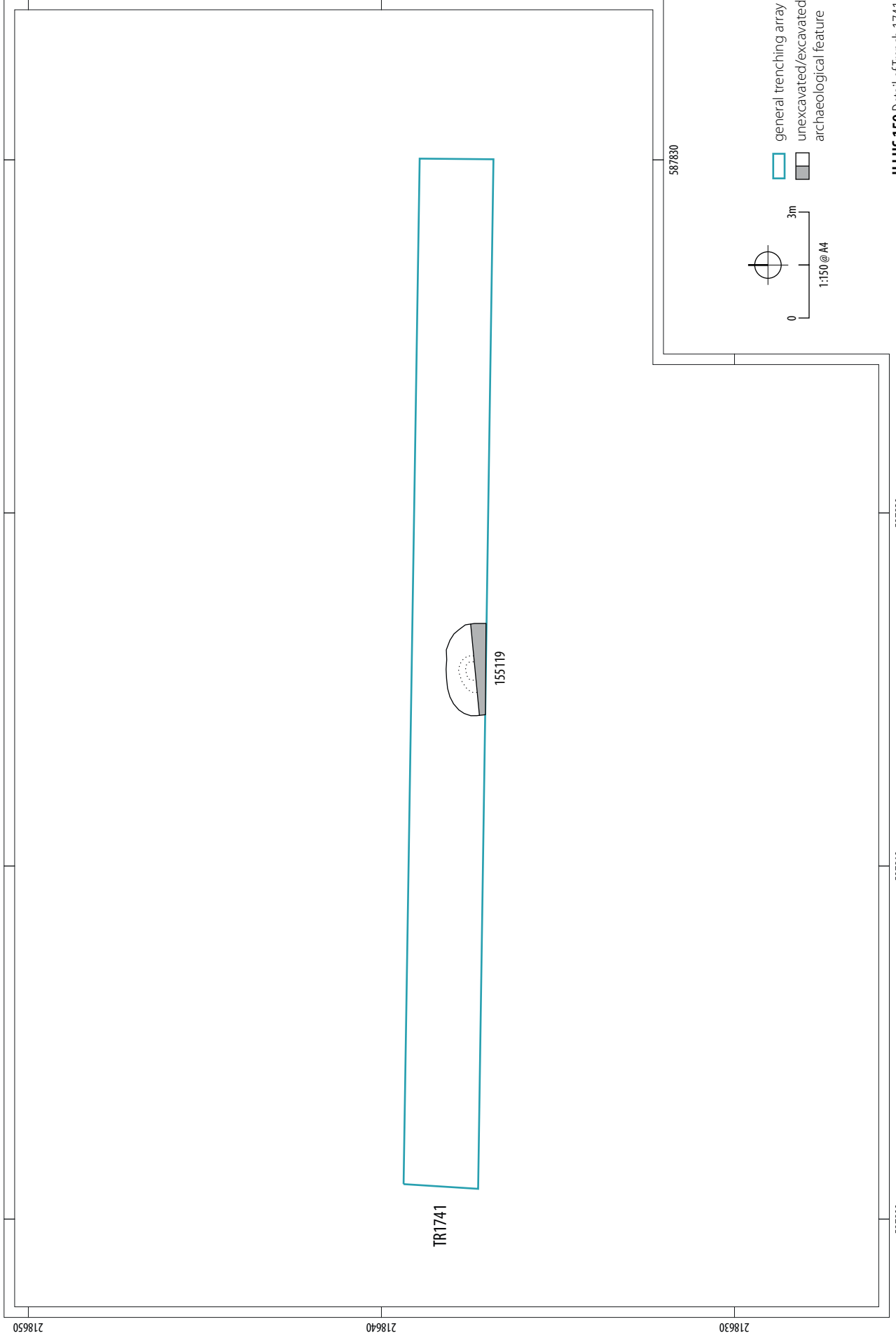


- land parcel
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

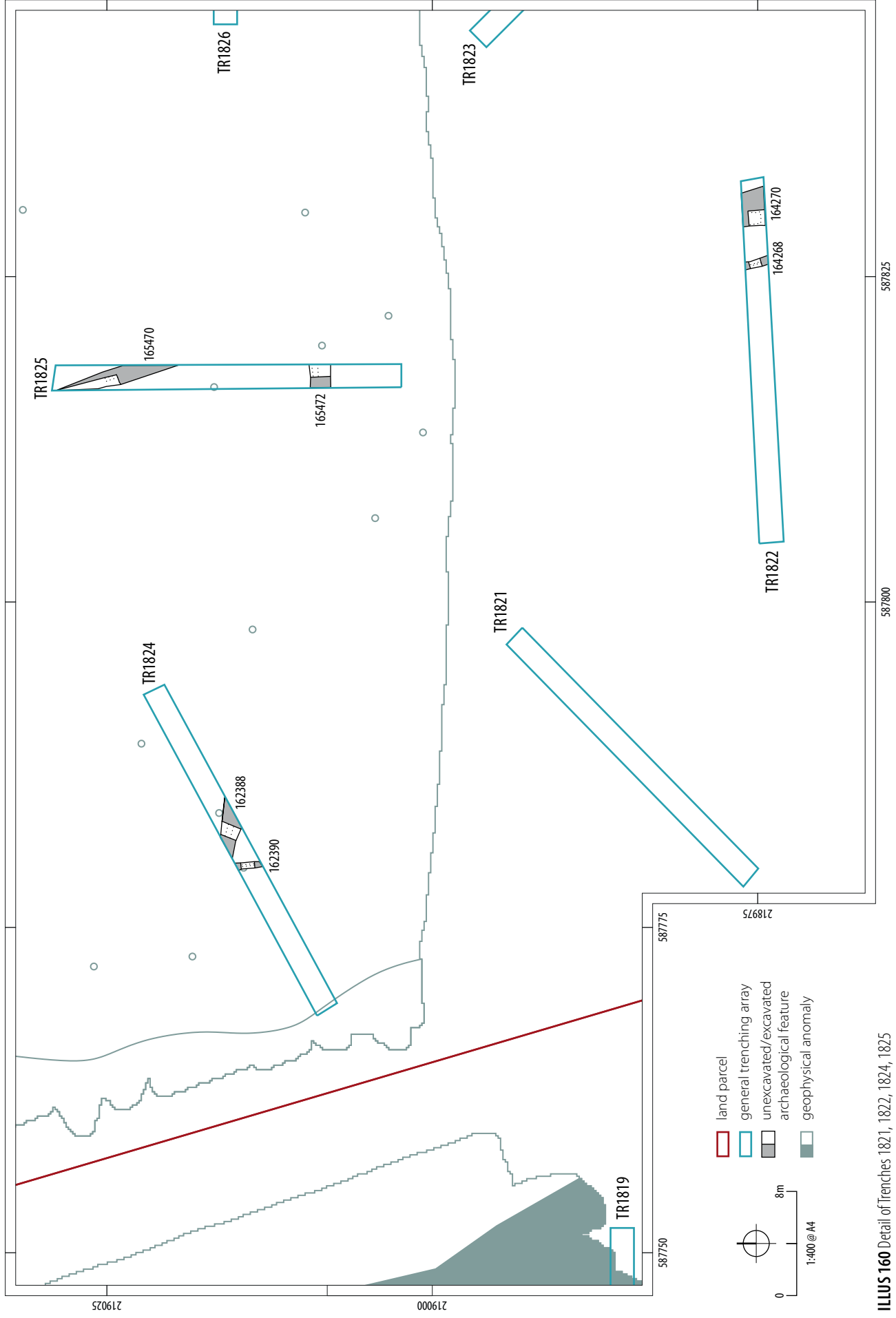
ILLUS 157 Detail of Trenches 1732, 1737



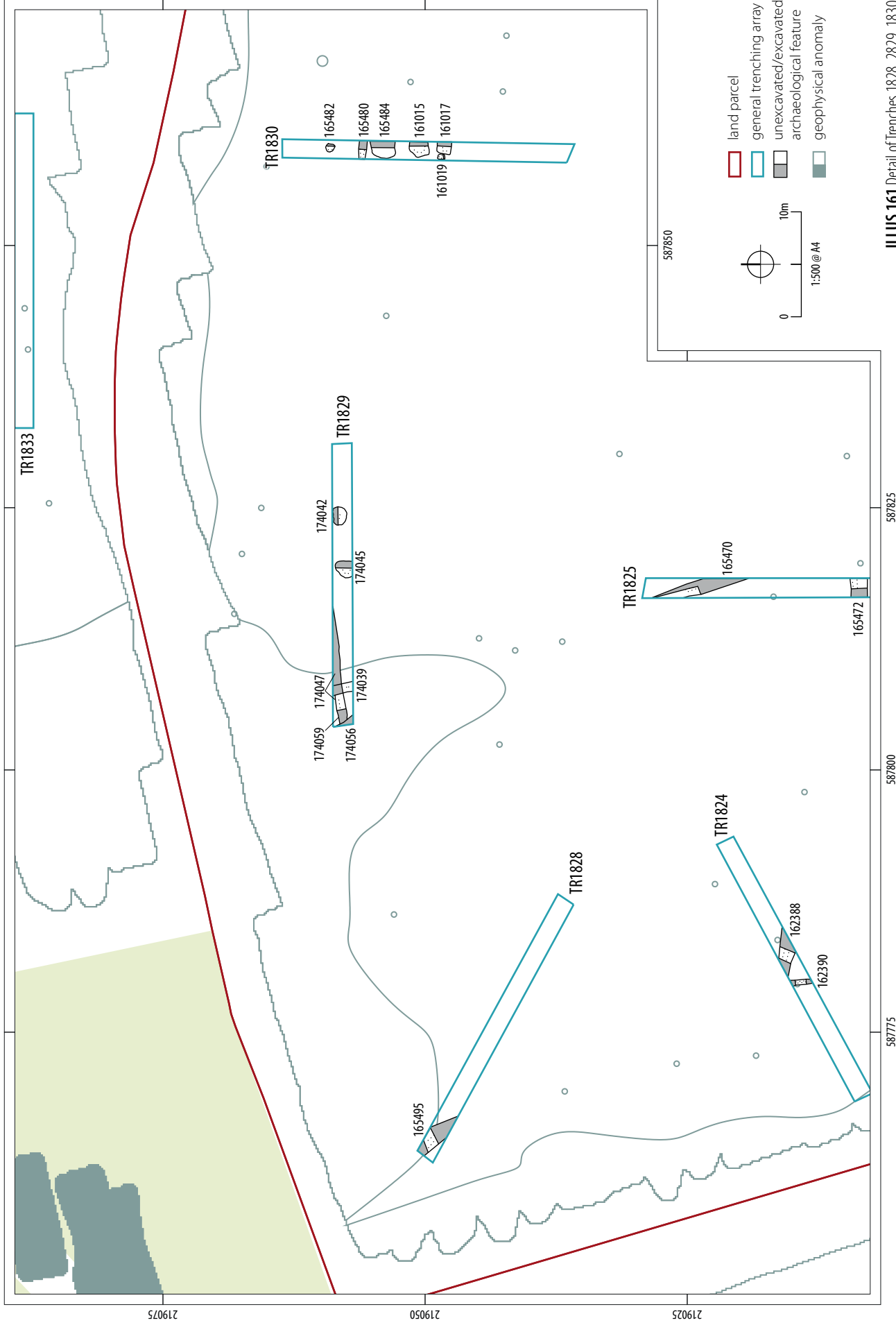
ILLUS 158 Detail of Trenches 1733, 1738 and 1742



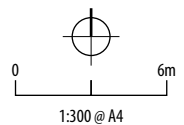
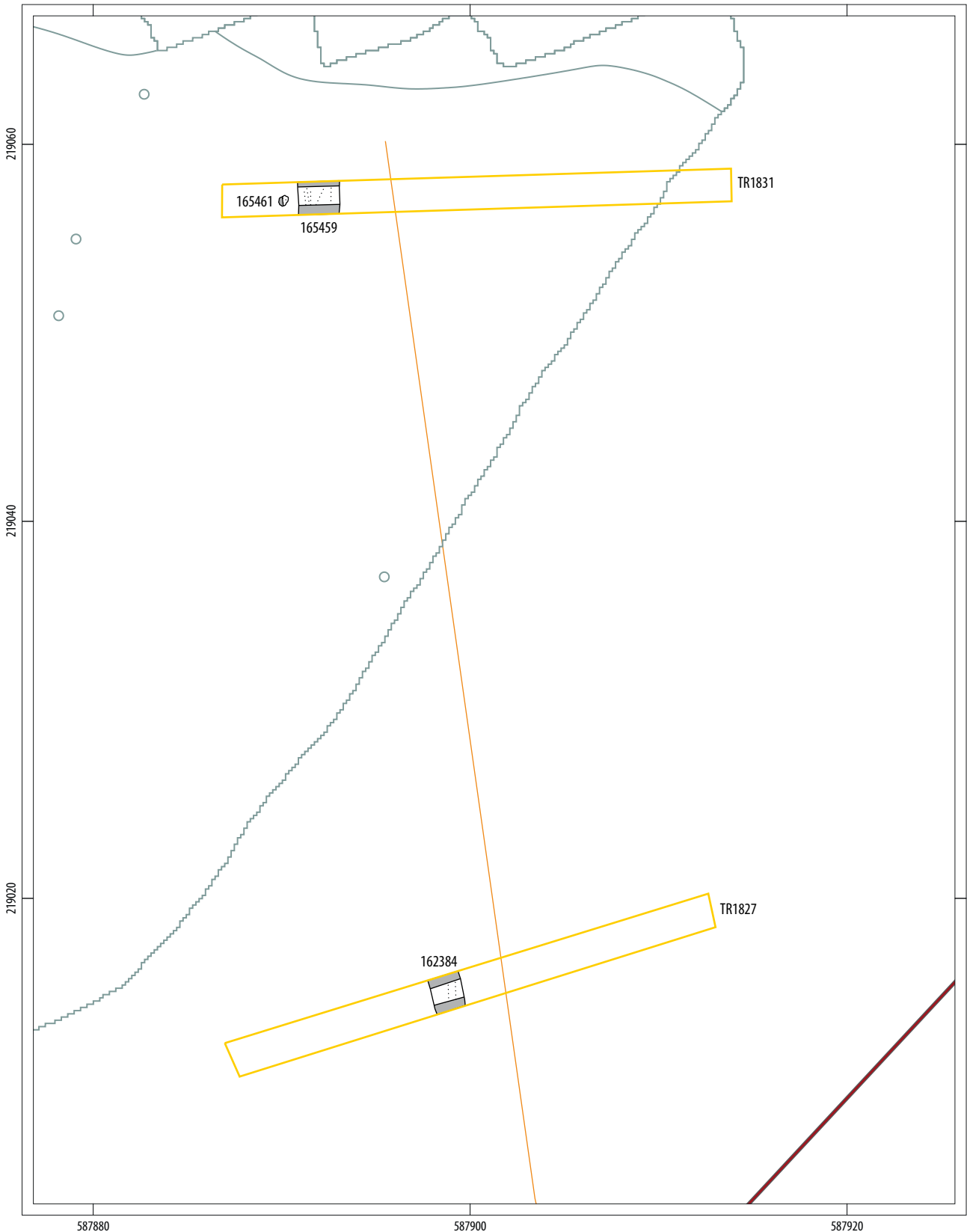
ILLUS 159 Detail of Trench 1741



ILLUS 160 Detail of Trenches 1821, 1822, 1824, 1825

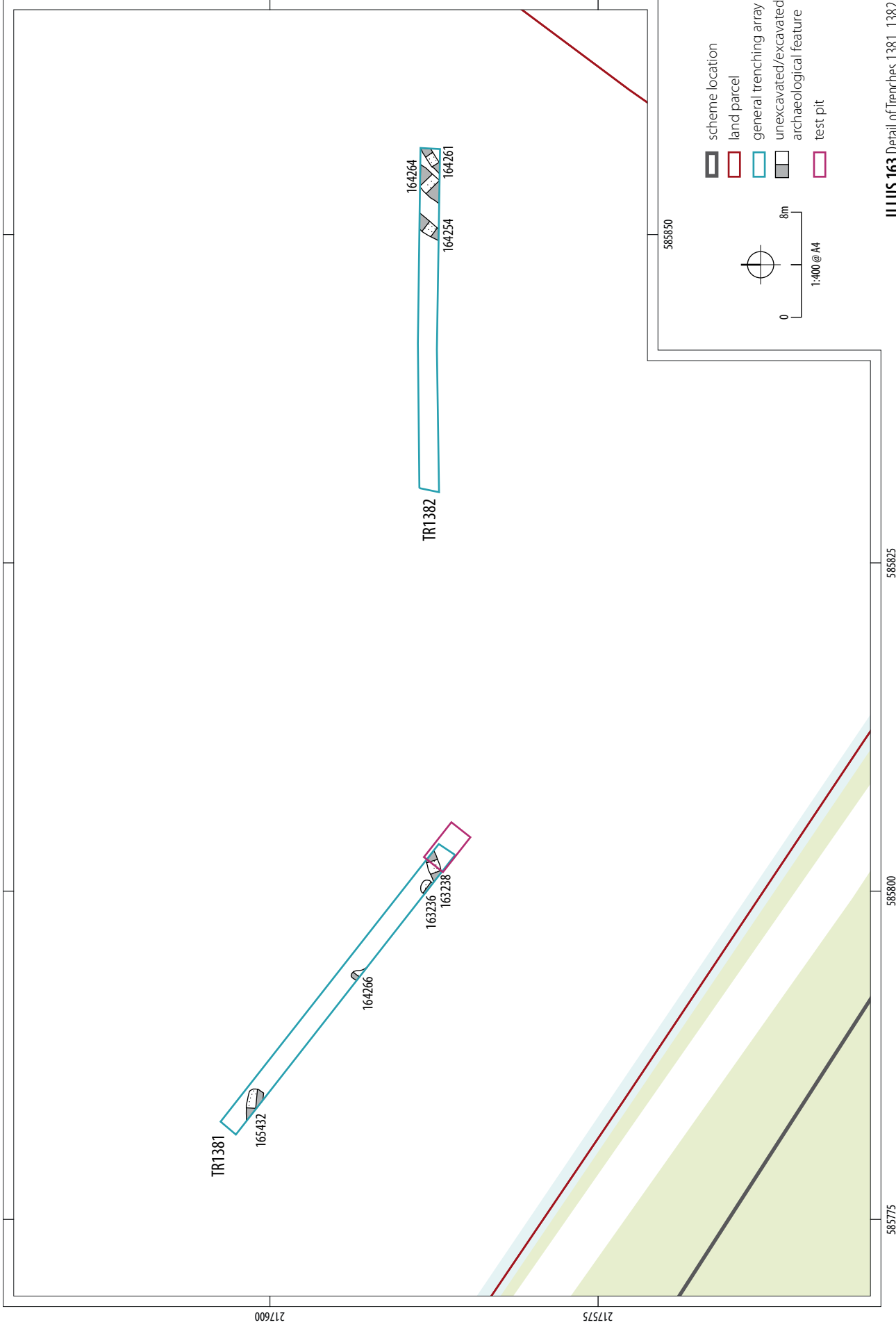


ILLUS 161 Detail of Trenches 1828, 2829, 1830



- scheme location
- land parcel
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundaries

ILLUS 162 Detail of Trenches 1827, 1831



TR1381

165432

164266

163236

163238

TR1382

164264

164254

164261

585850

585775

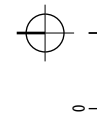
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585825

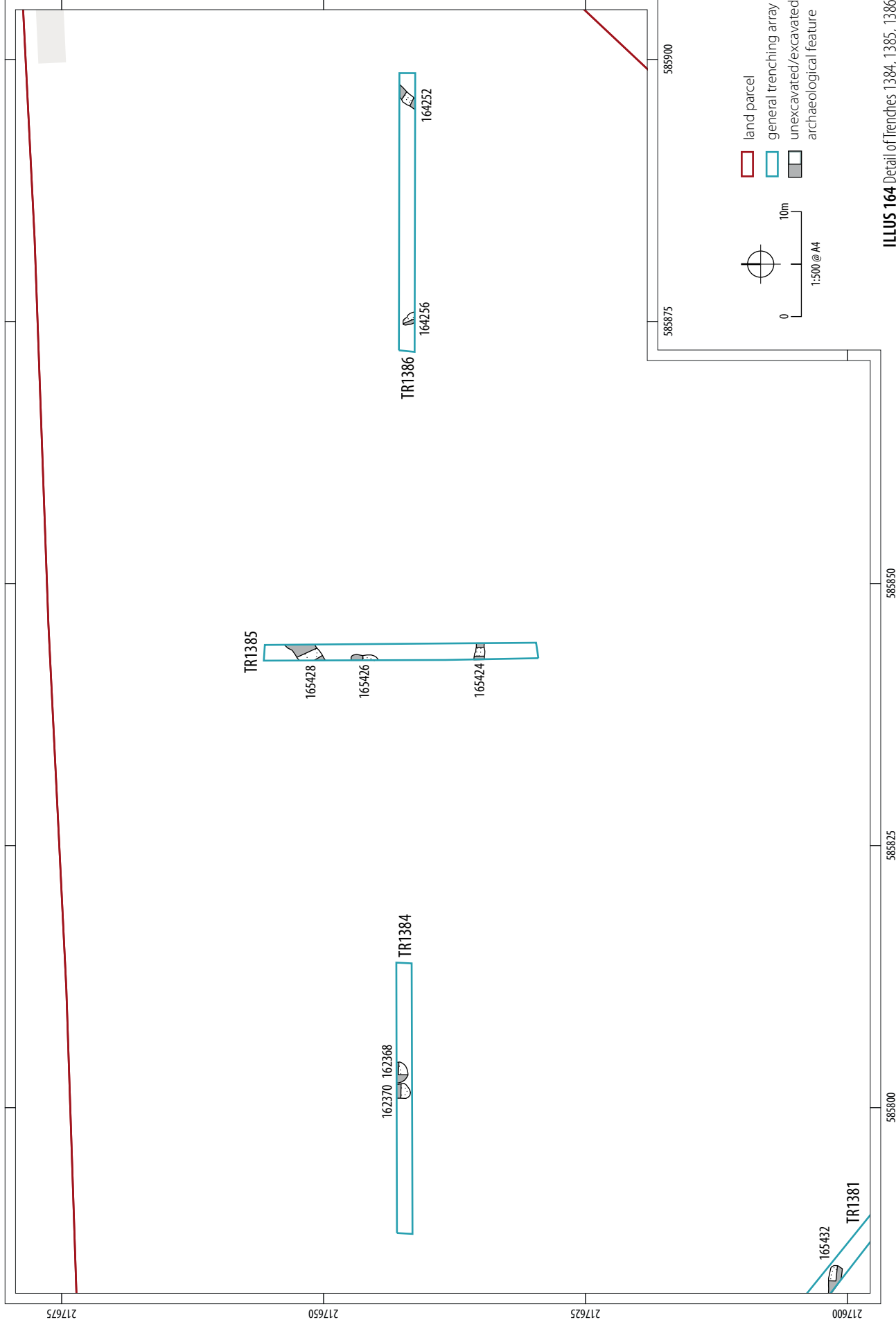
217600

217575

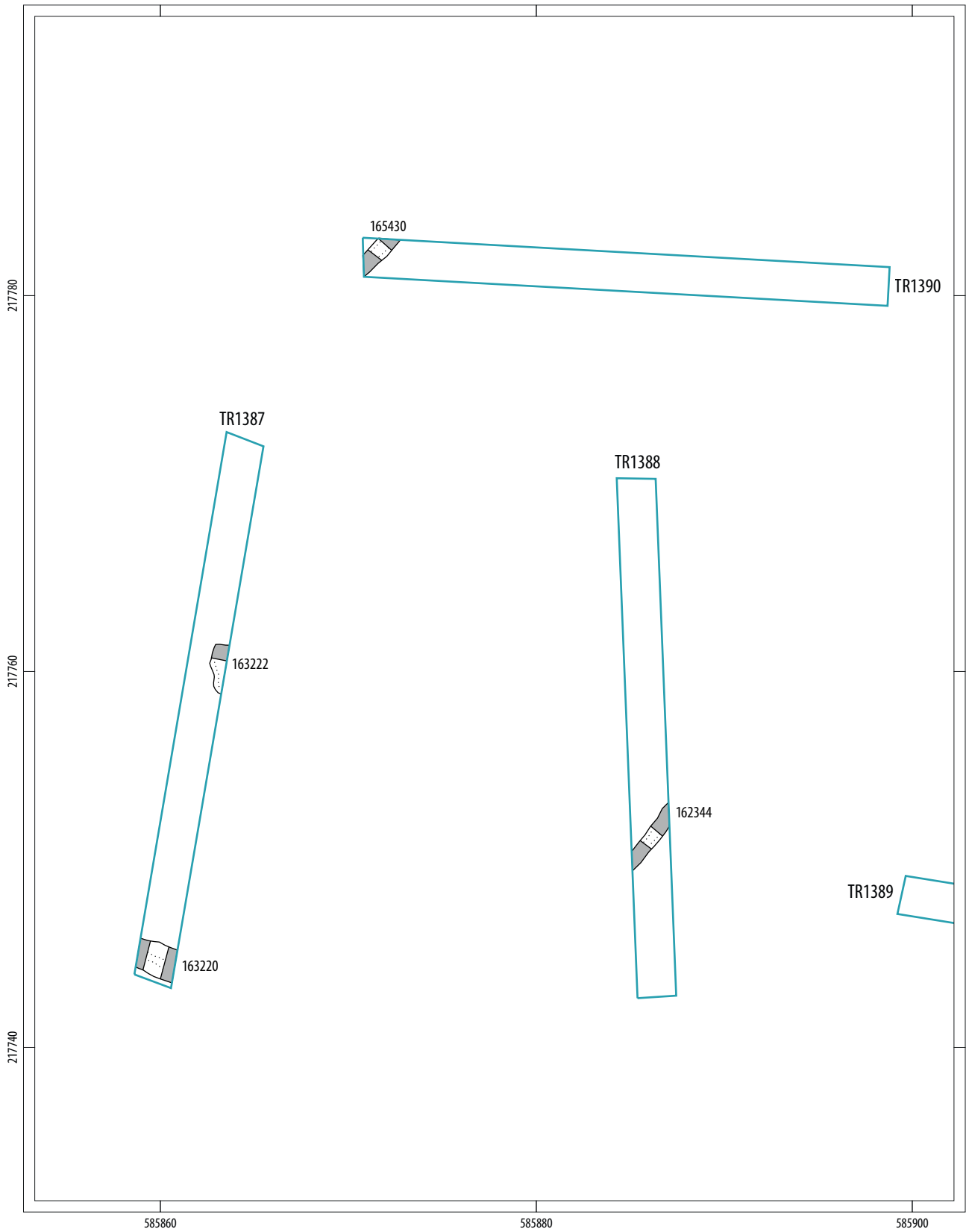
-  scheme location
-  land parcel
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  test pit



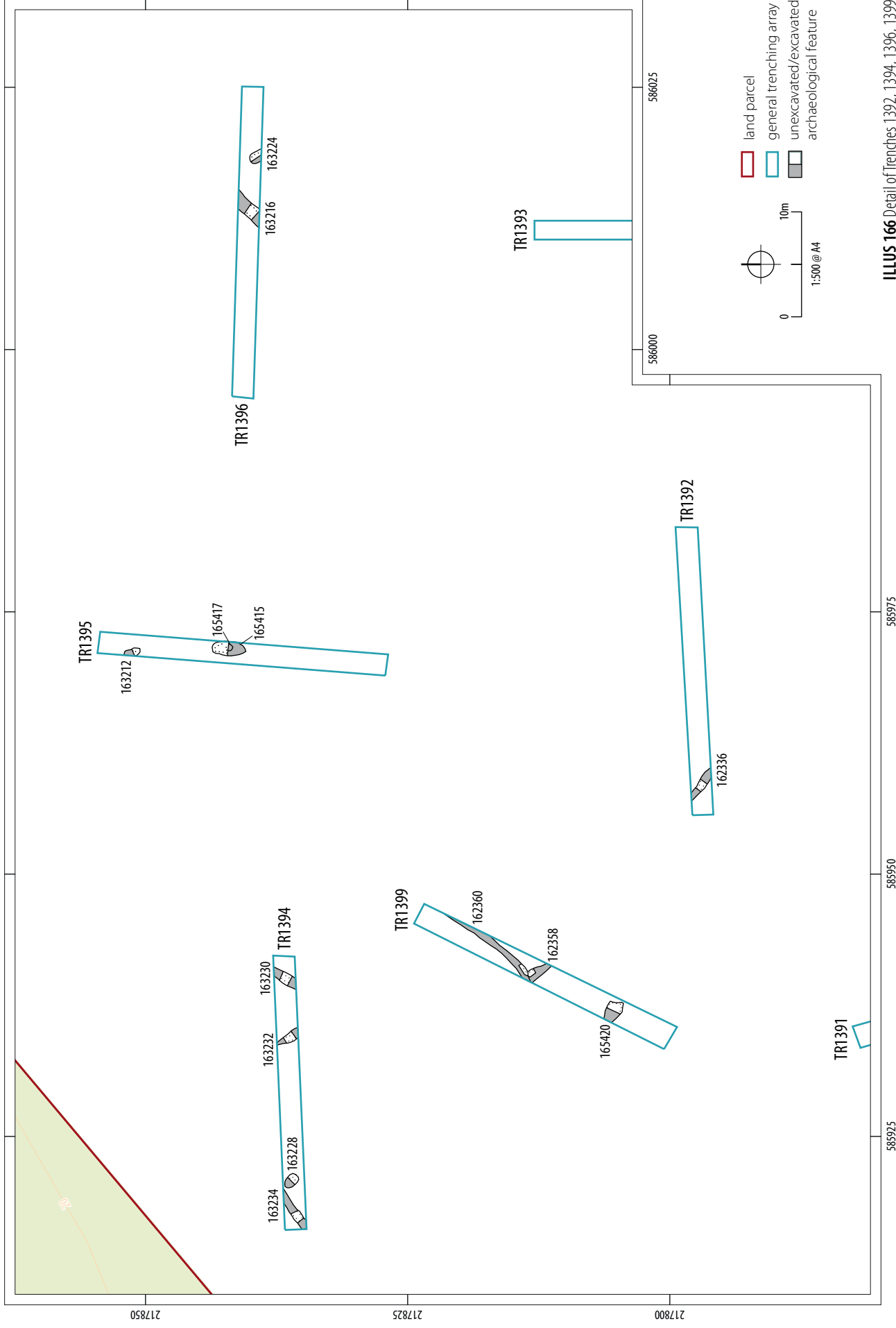
ILLUS 163 Detail of Trenches 1381, 1382



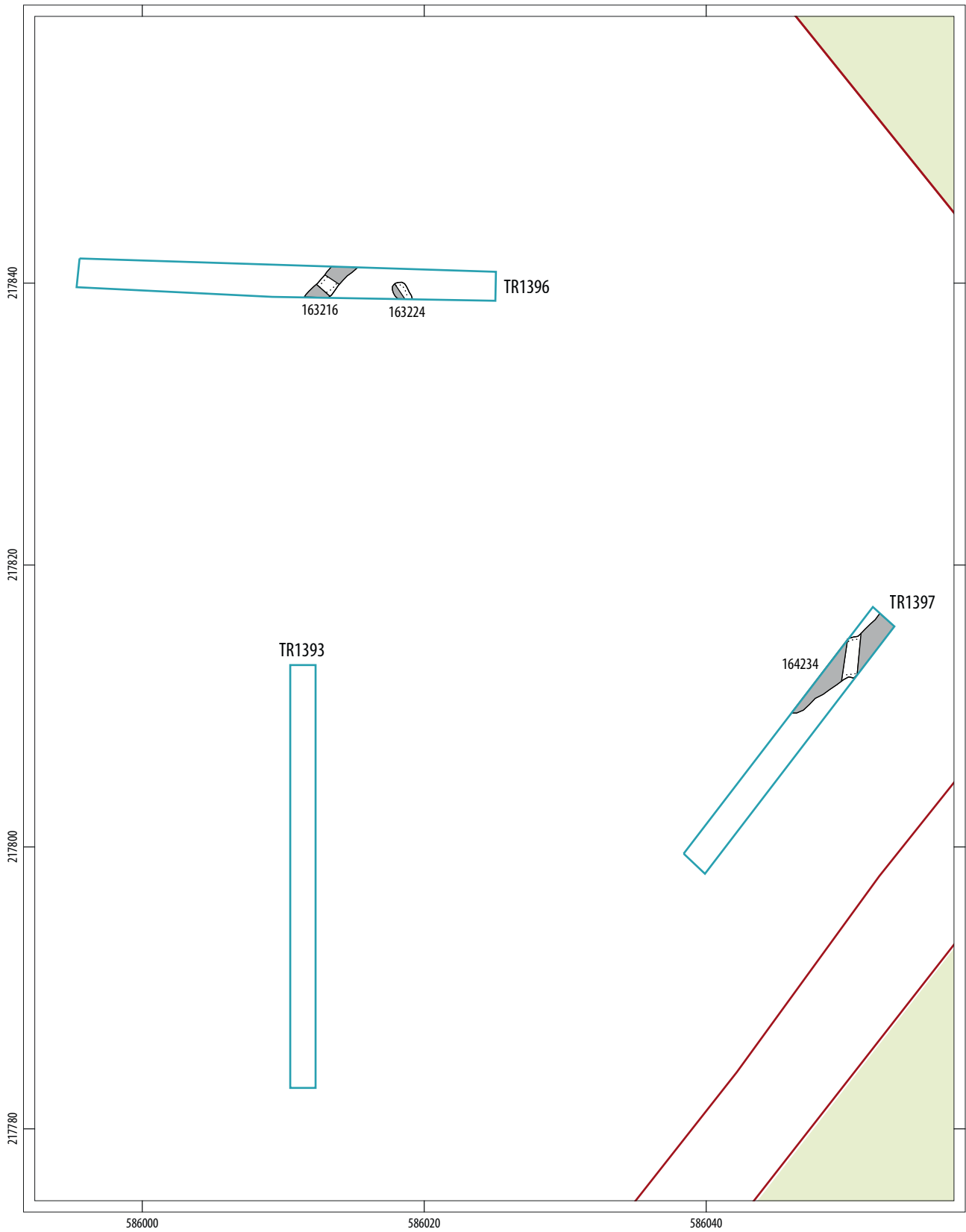
ILLUS 164 Detail of Trenches 1384, 1385, 1386



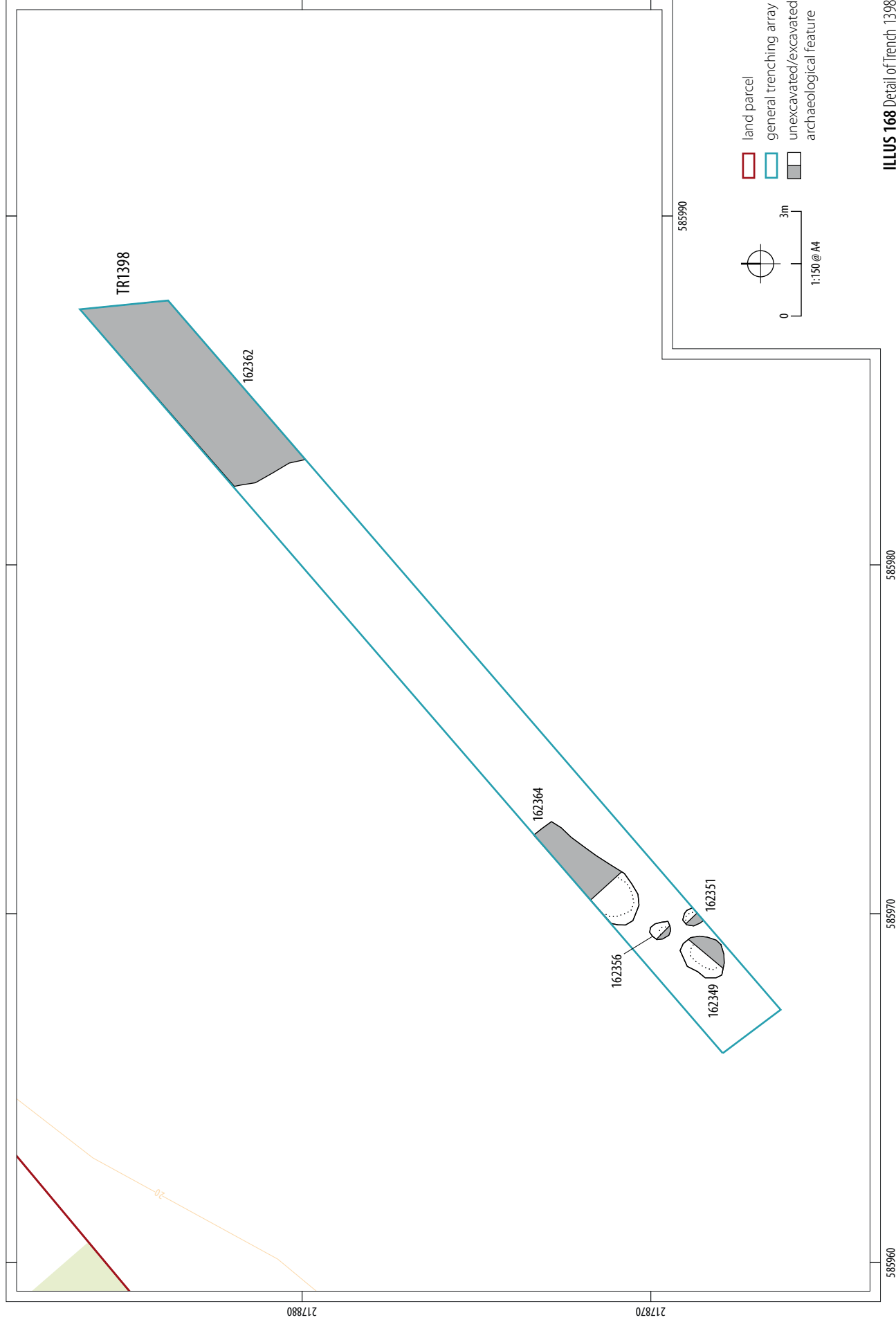
ILLUS 165 Detail of Trenches 1387, 1388, 1390



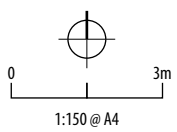
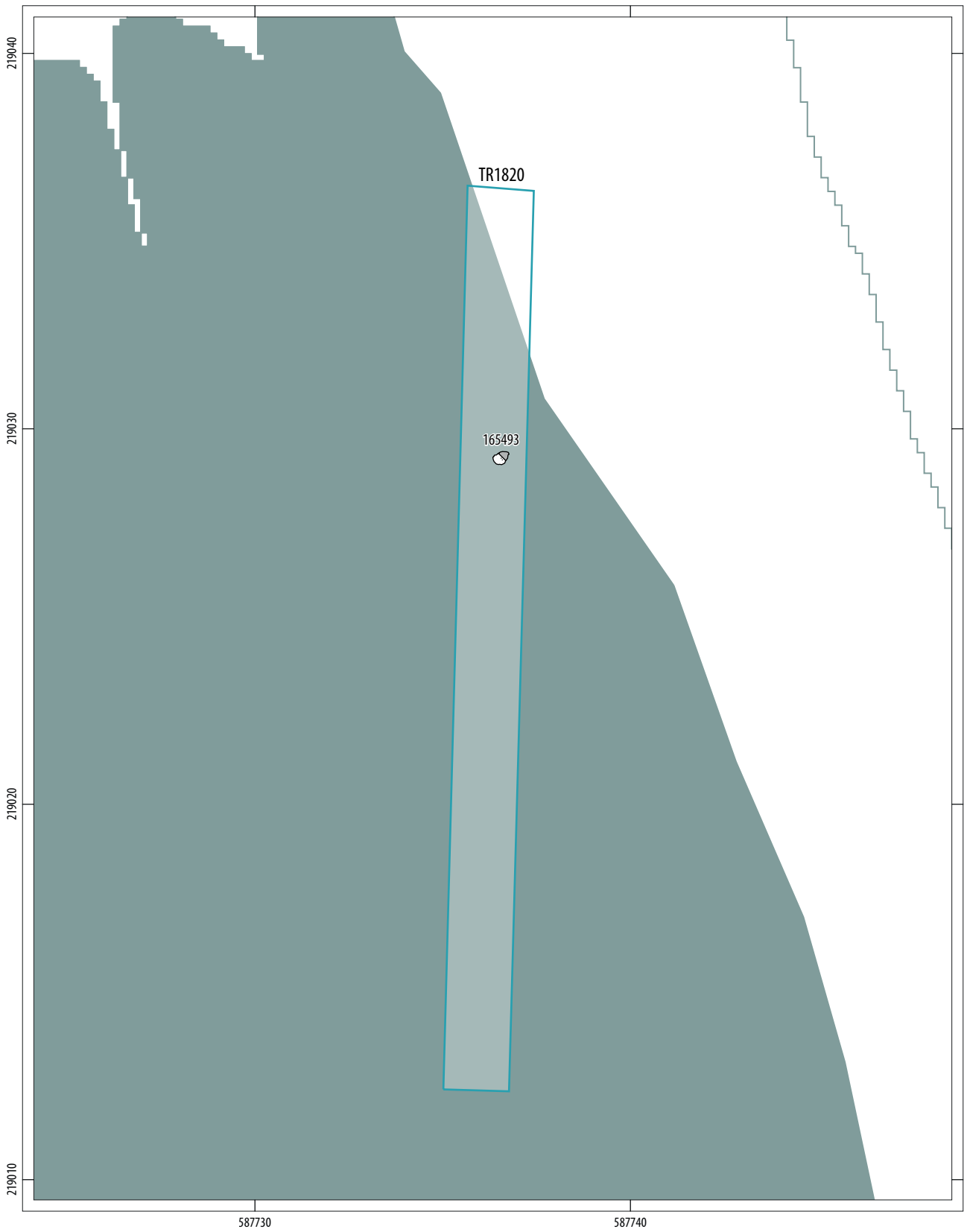
ILLUS 166 Detail of Trenches 1392, 1394, 1396, 1399



ILLUS 167 Detail of Trenches 1396, 1397

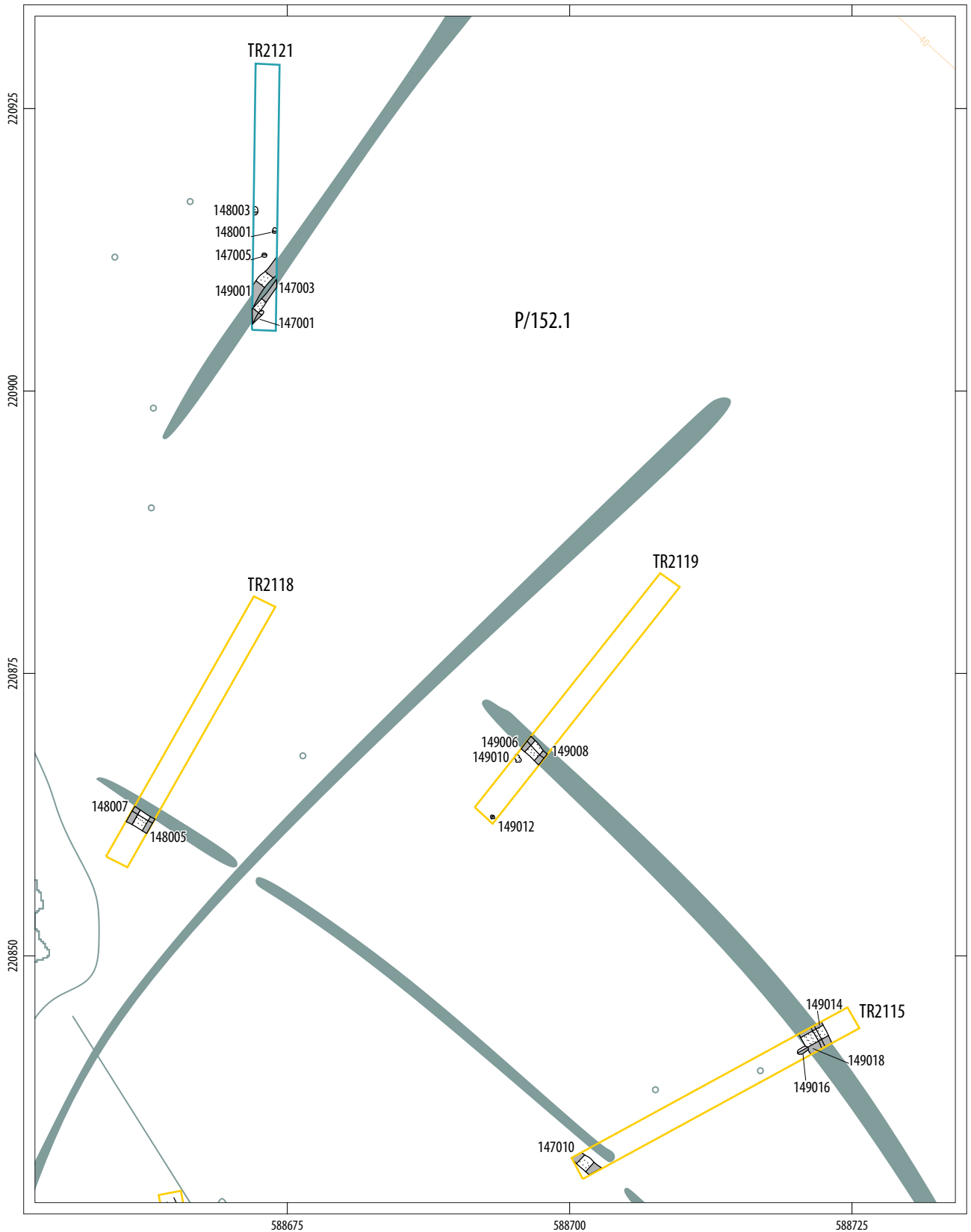


ILLUS 168 Detail of Trench 1398



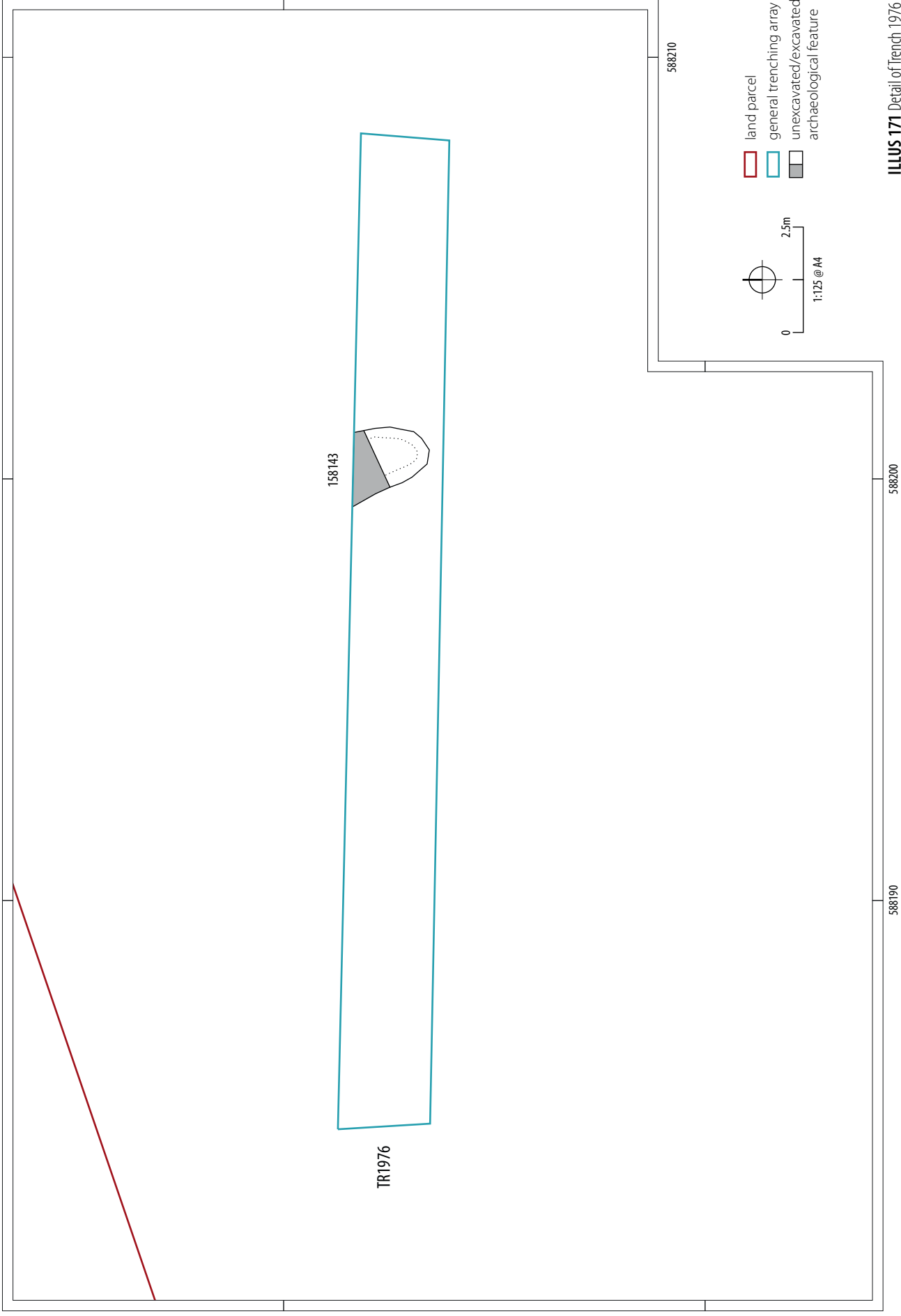
-
- general trenching array
-
- geophysical anomaly
-
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 169 Detail of Trench 1820

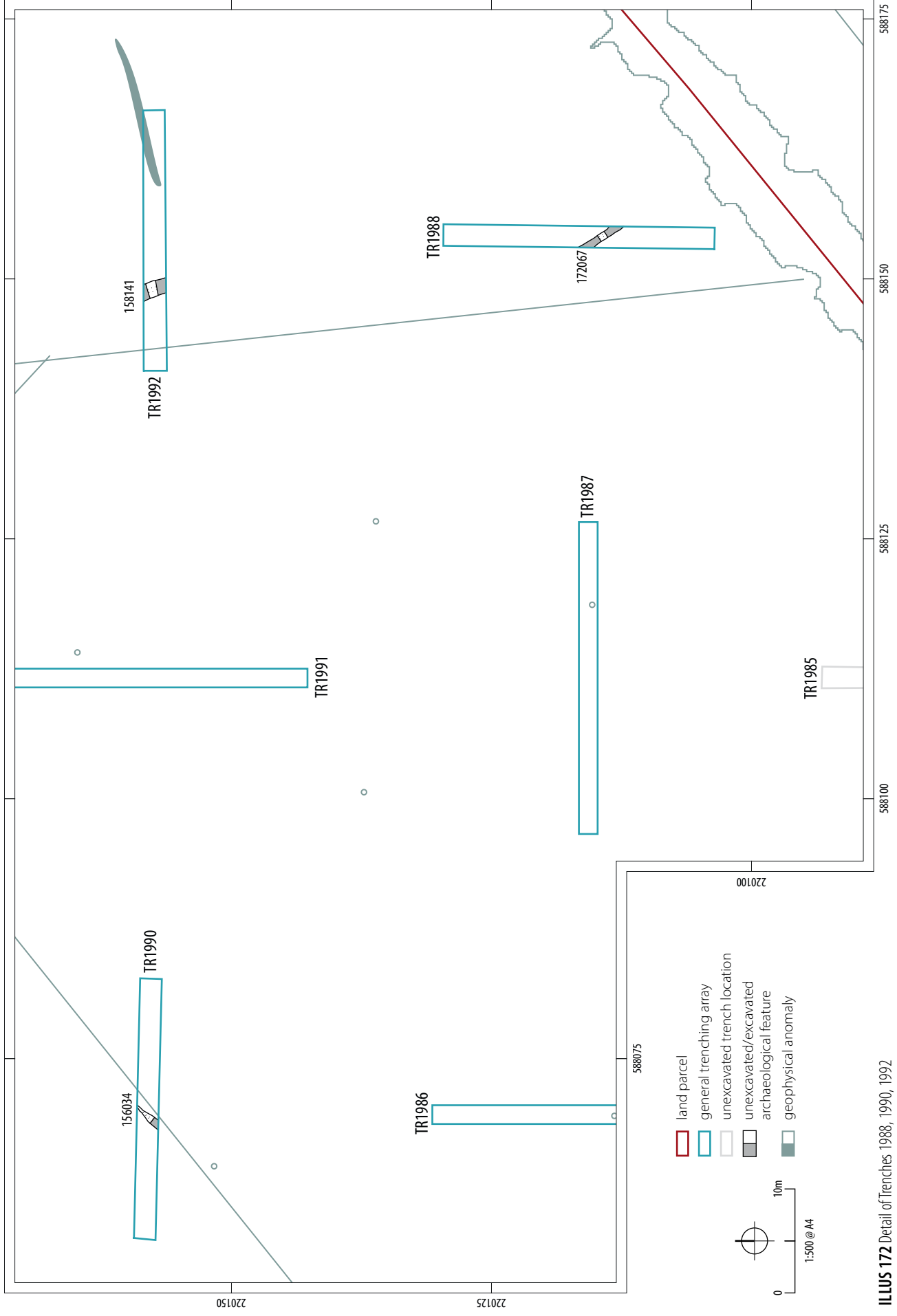


- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- magnetic enhancement/archaeology?
- geophysical anomaly

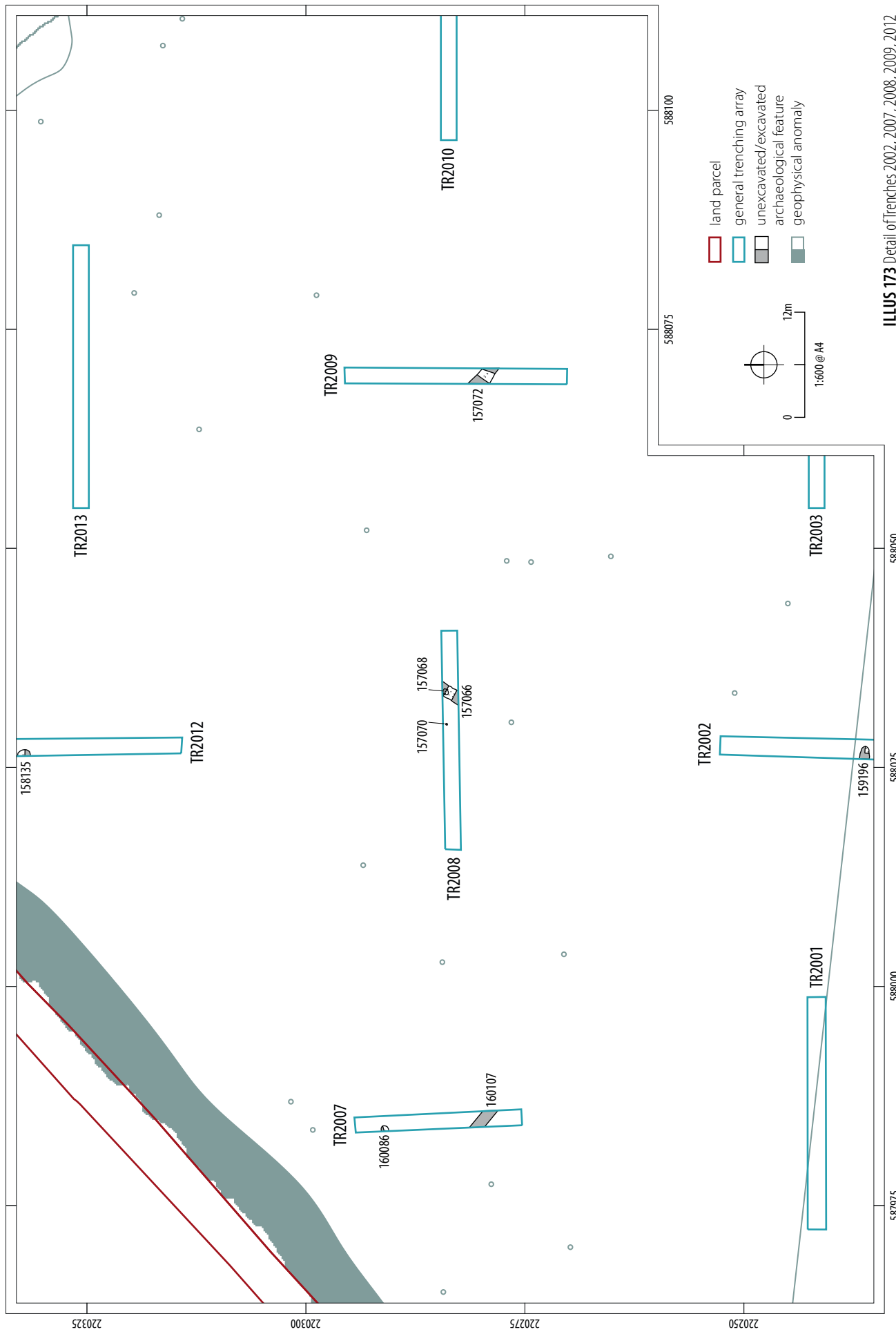
ILLUS 170 Detail of Trenches 2115, 2118, 2119, 2121



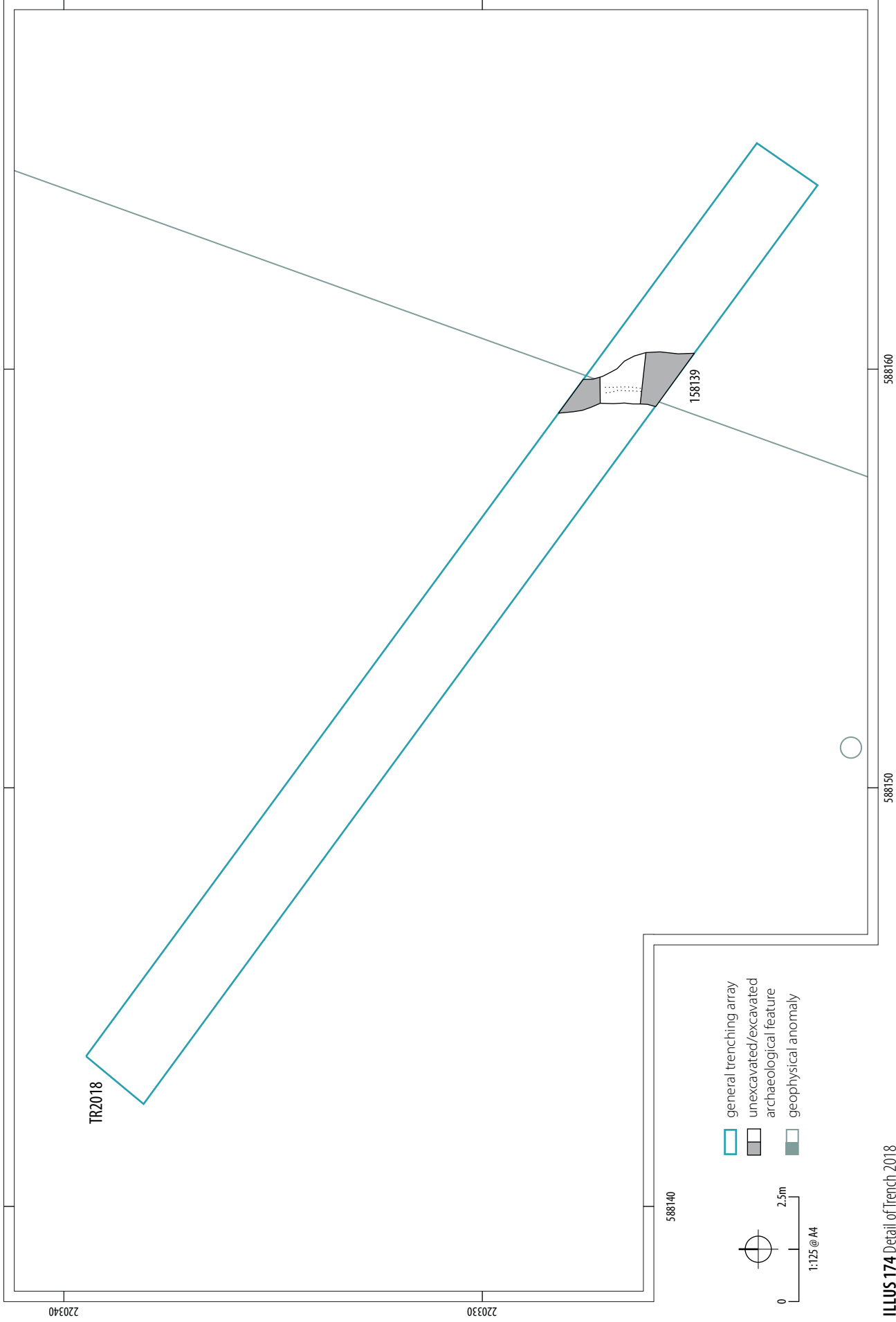
ILLUS 171 Detail of Trench 1976



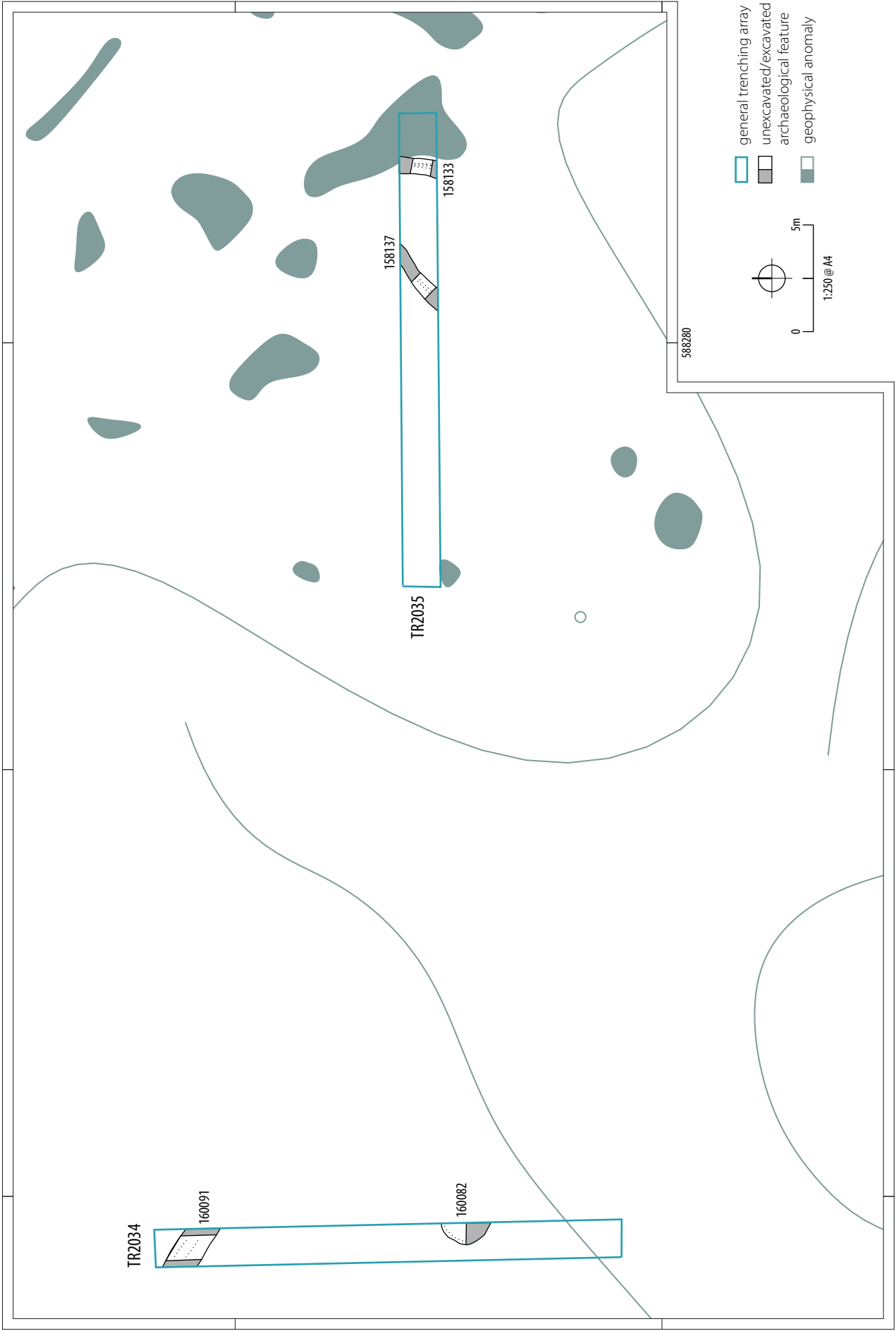
ILLUS 172 Detail of Trenches 1988, 1990, 1992



ILLUS 173 Detail of trenches 2002, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2012



ILLUS 174 Detail of Trench 2018



ILLUS 175 Detail of Trenches 2034, 2035

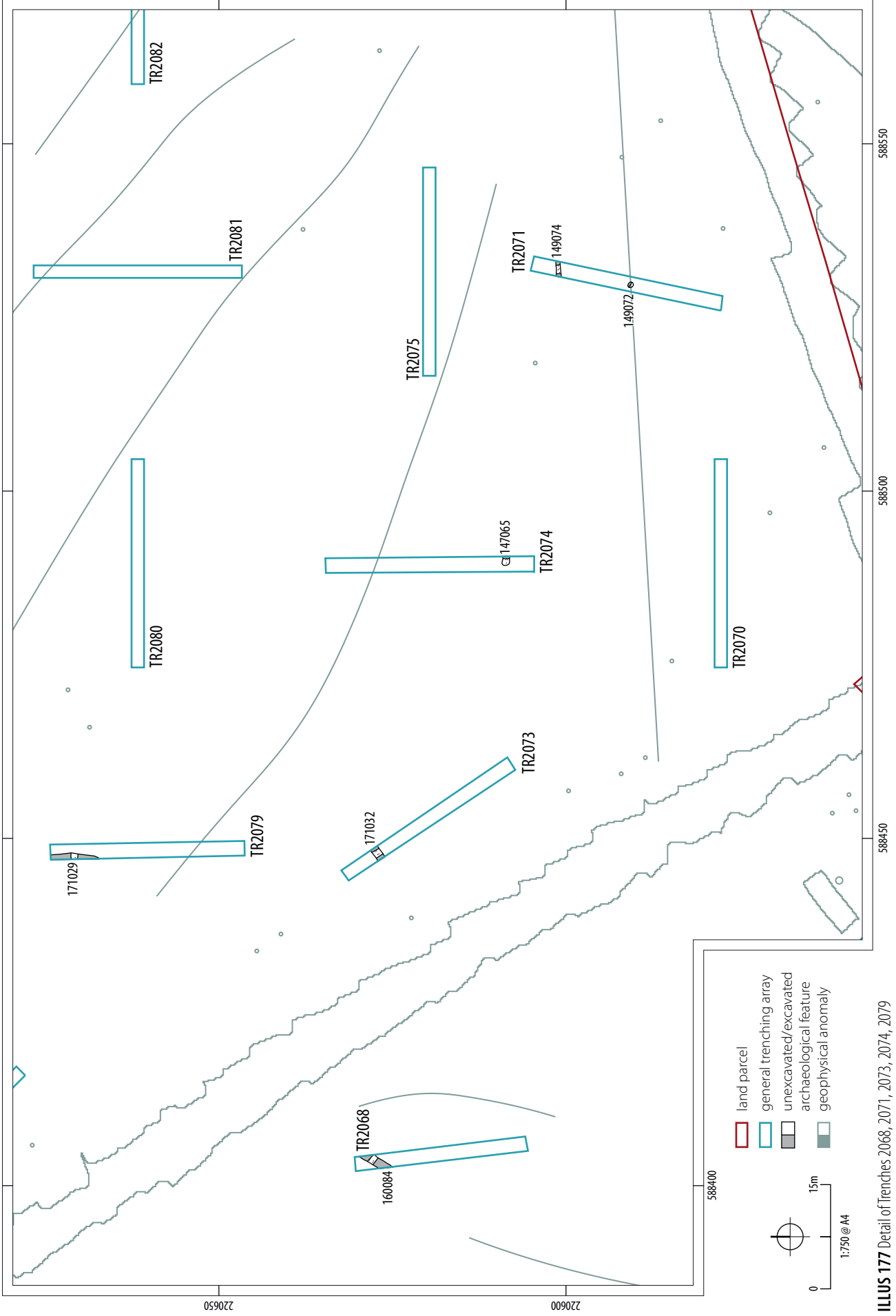
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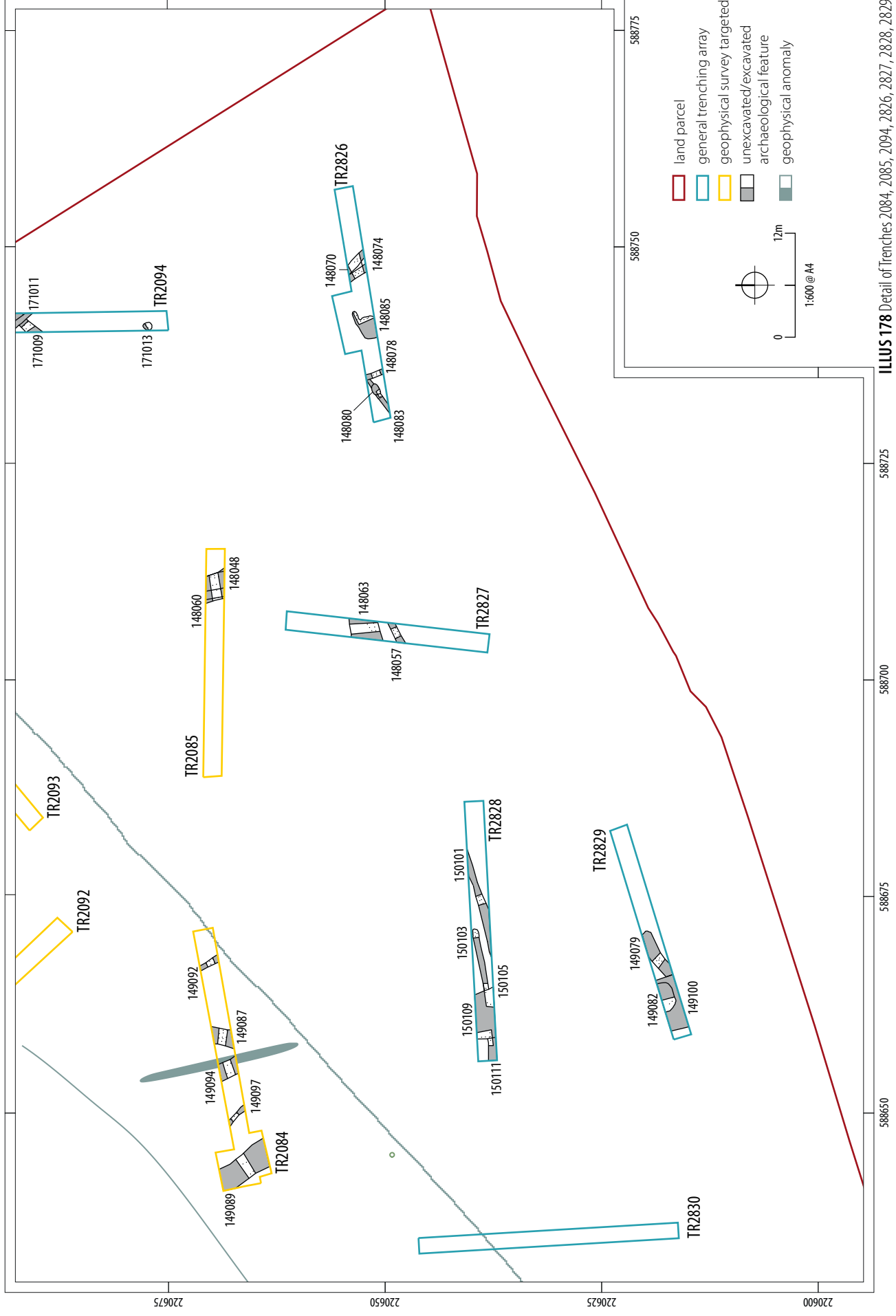
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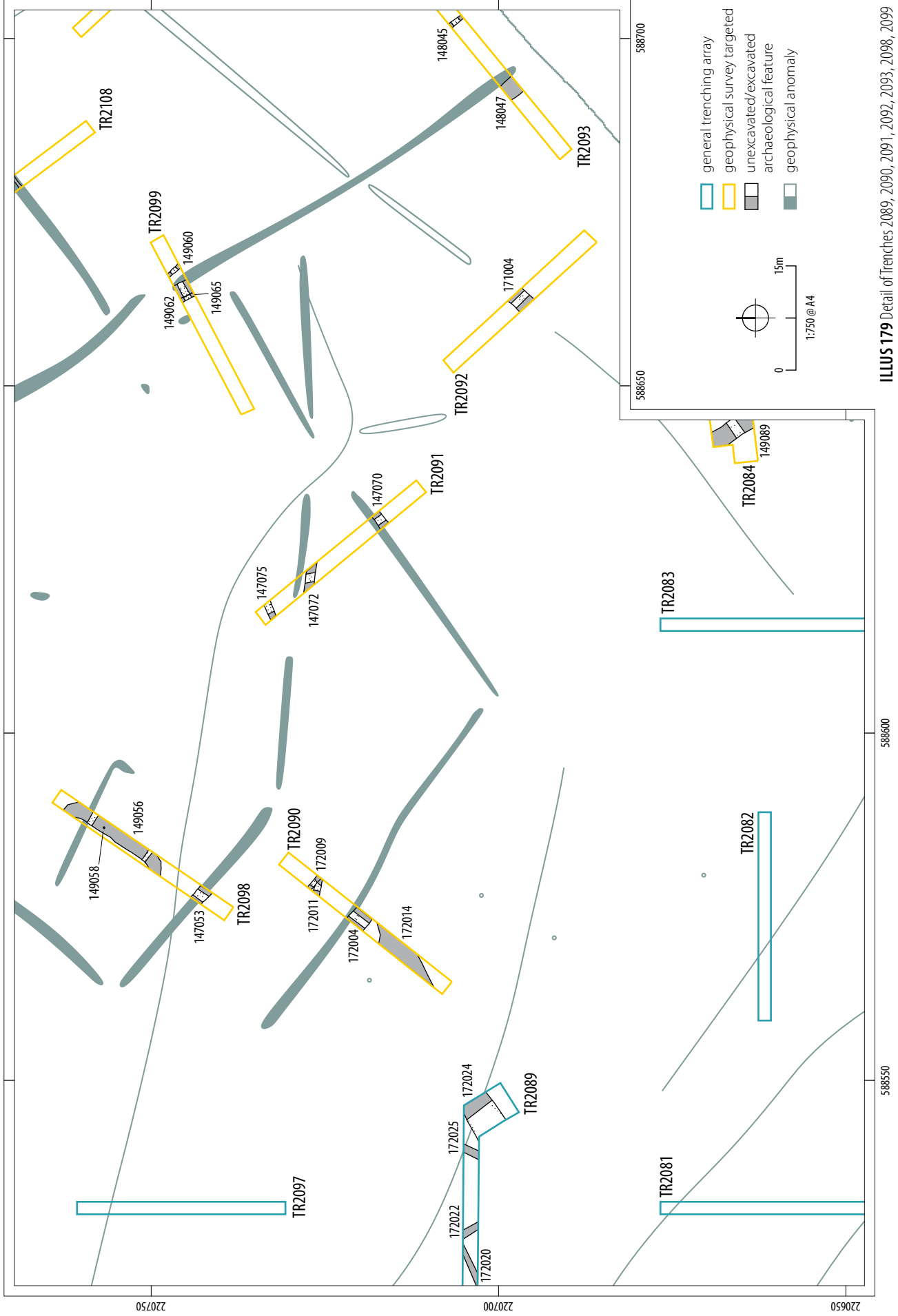
588280



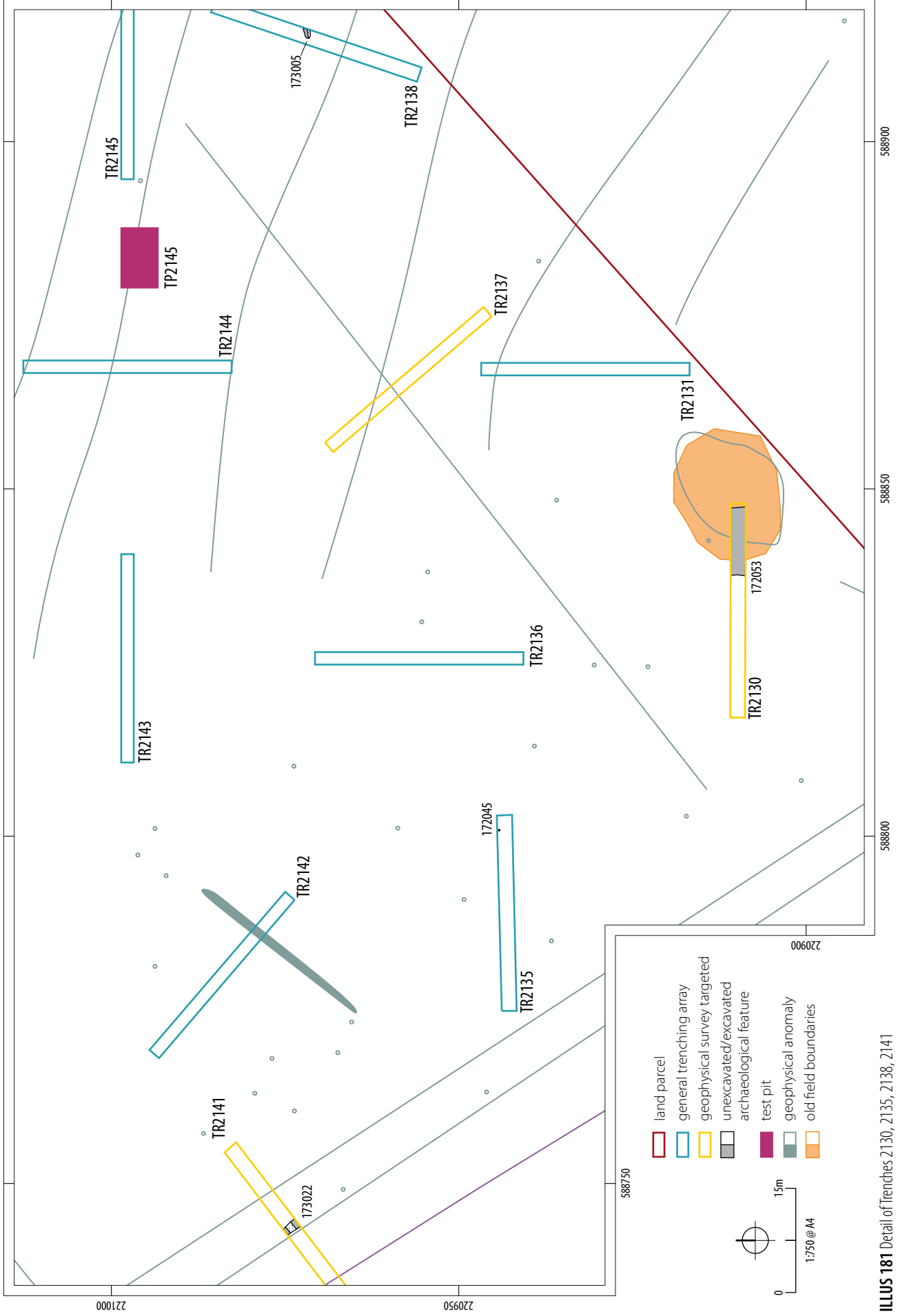
ILLUS 177 Detail of Trenches 2068, 2071, 2073, 2074, 2079



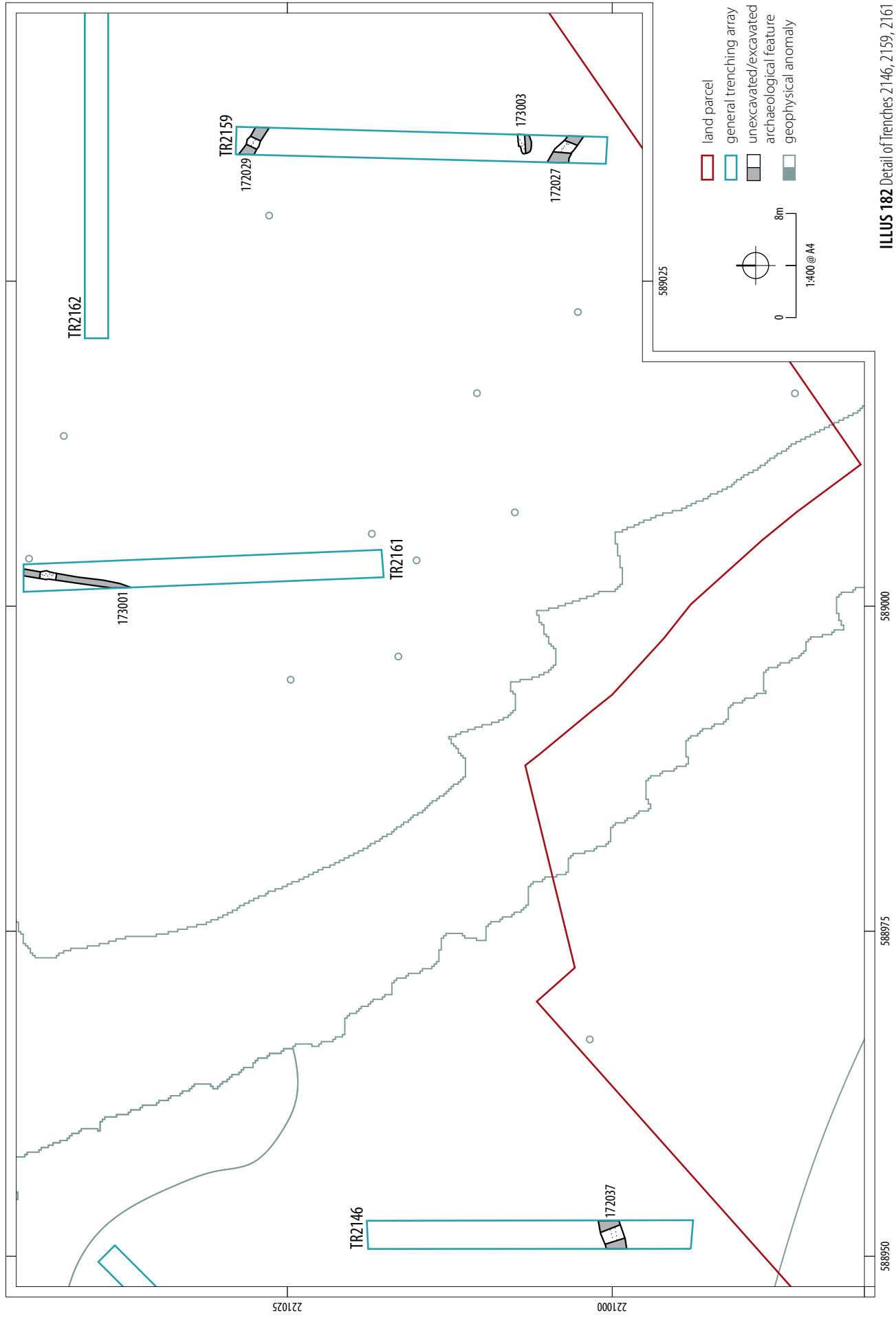
ILLUS 178 Detail of Trenches 2084, 2085, 2094, 2826, 2827, 2828, 2829



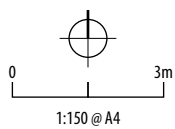
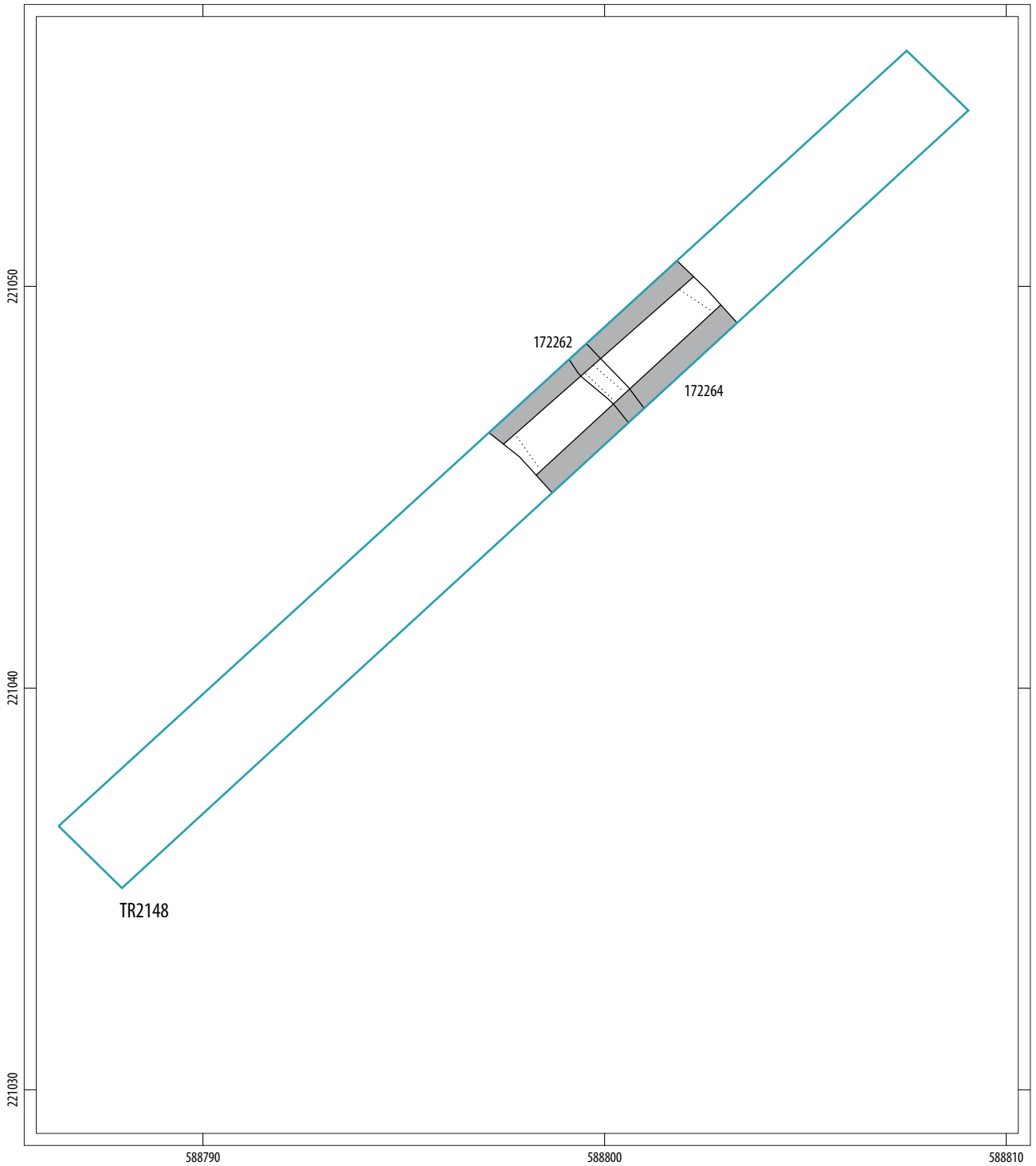
ILLUS 179 Detail of Trenches 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2098, 2099



ILLUS 181 Detail of Trenches 2130, 2135, 2136, 2138, 2141

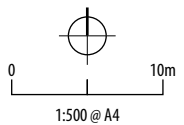
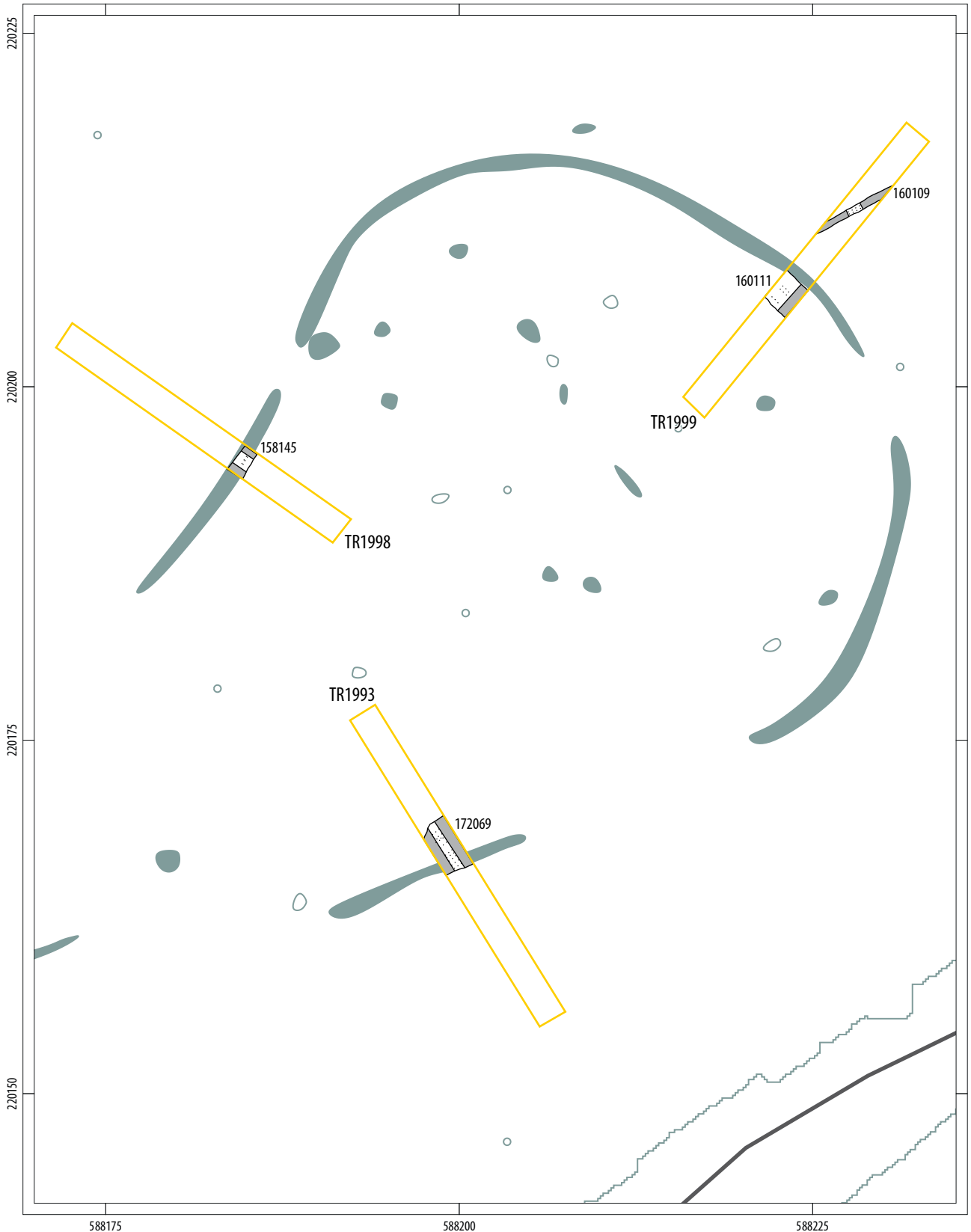


ILLUS 182 Detail of Trenches 2146, 2159, 2161



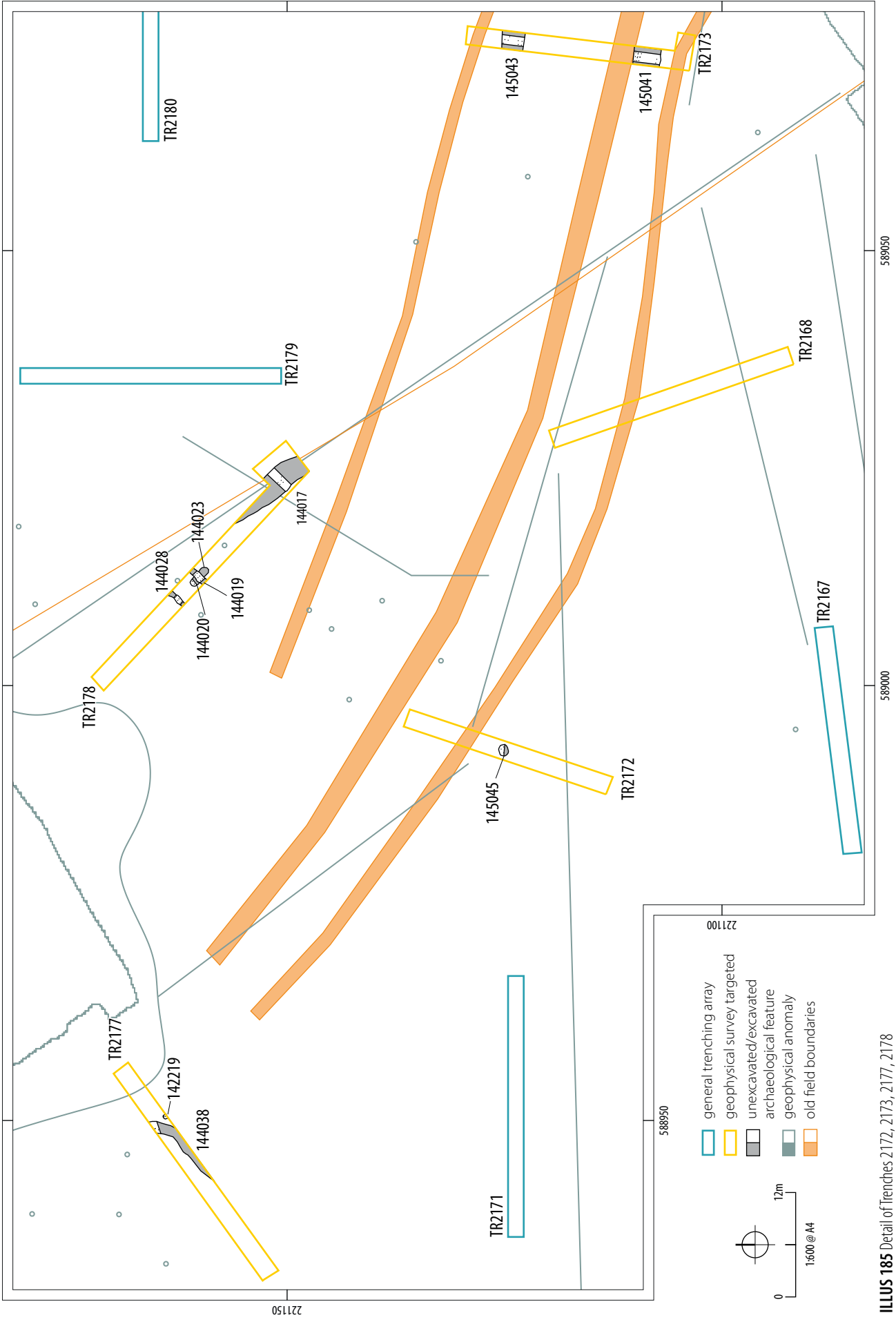
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 183 Detail of Trench 2148

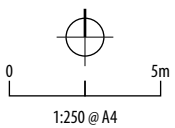
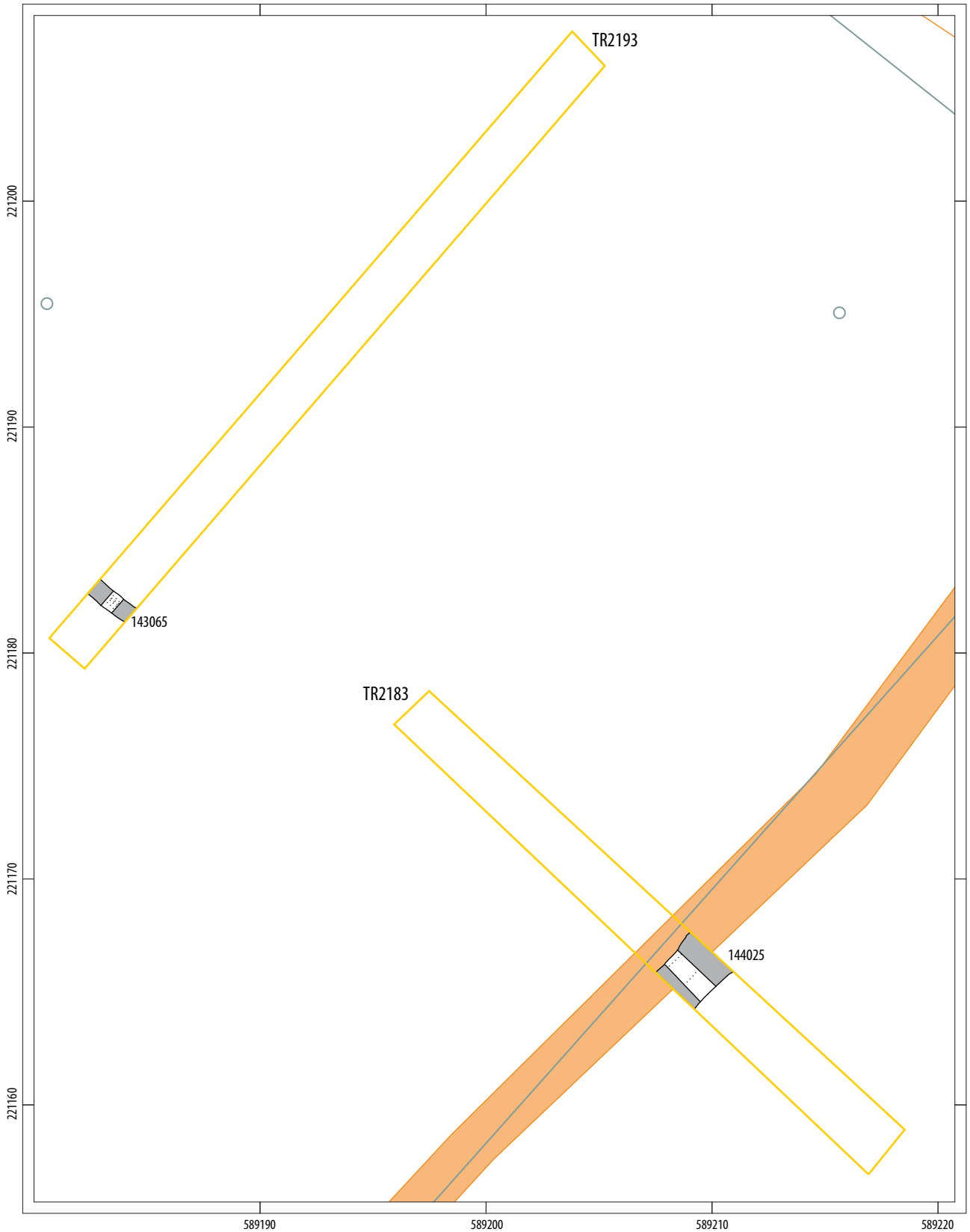


-  scheme location
-  geophysical survey targeted
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 184 Detail of Trenches 1993, 1998, 1999

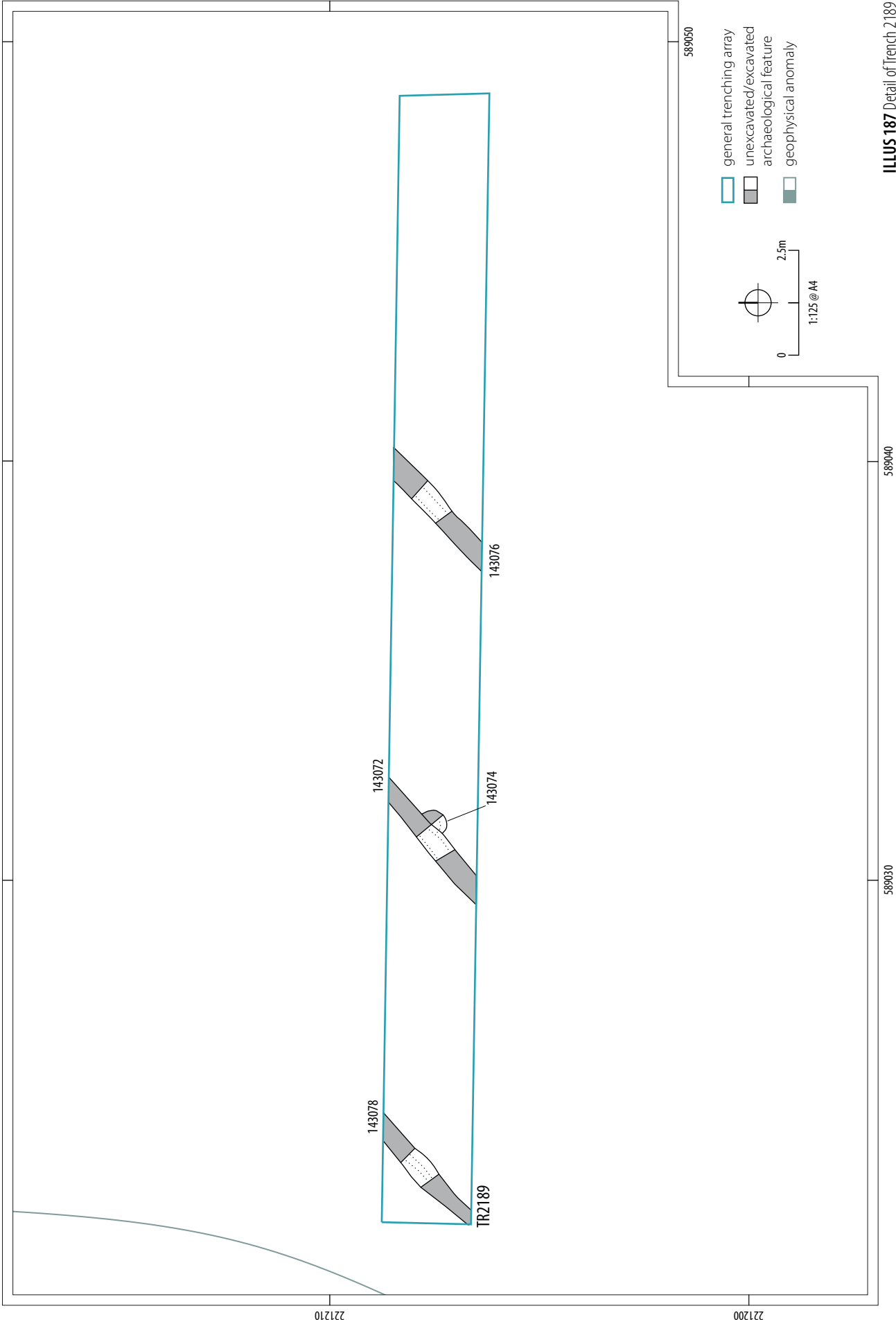


ILLUS 185 Detail of Trenches 2172, 2173, 2177, 2178

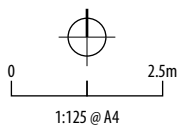
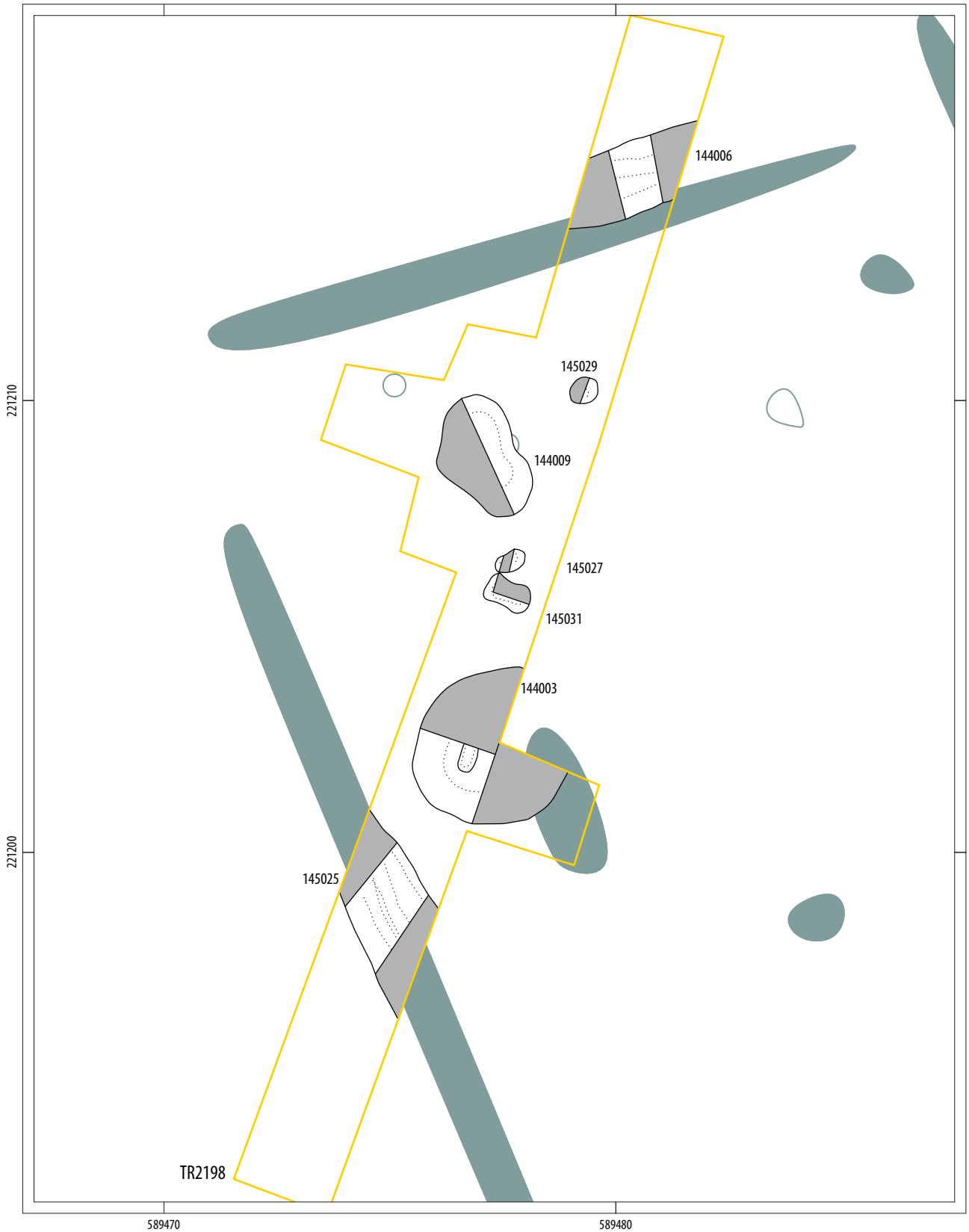






- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundaries

ILLUS 186 Detail of Trenches 2183 and 2193

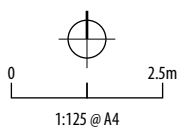
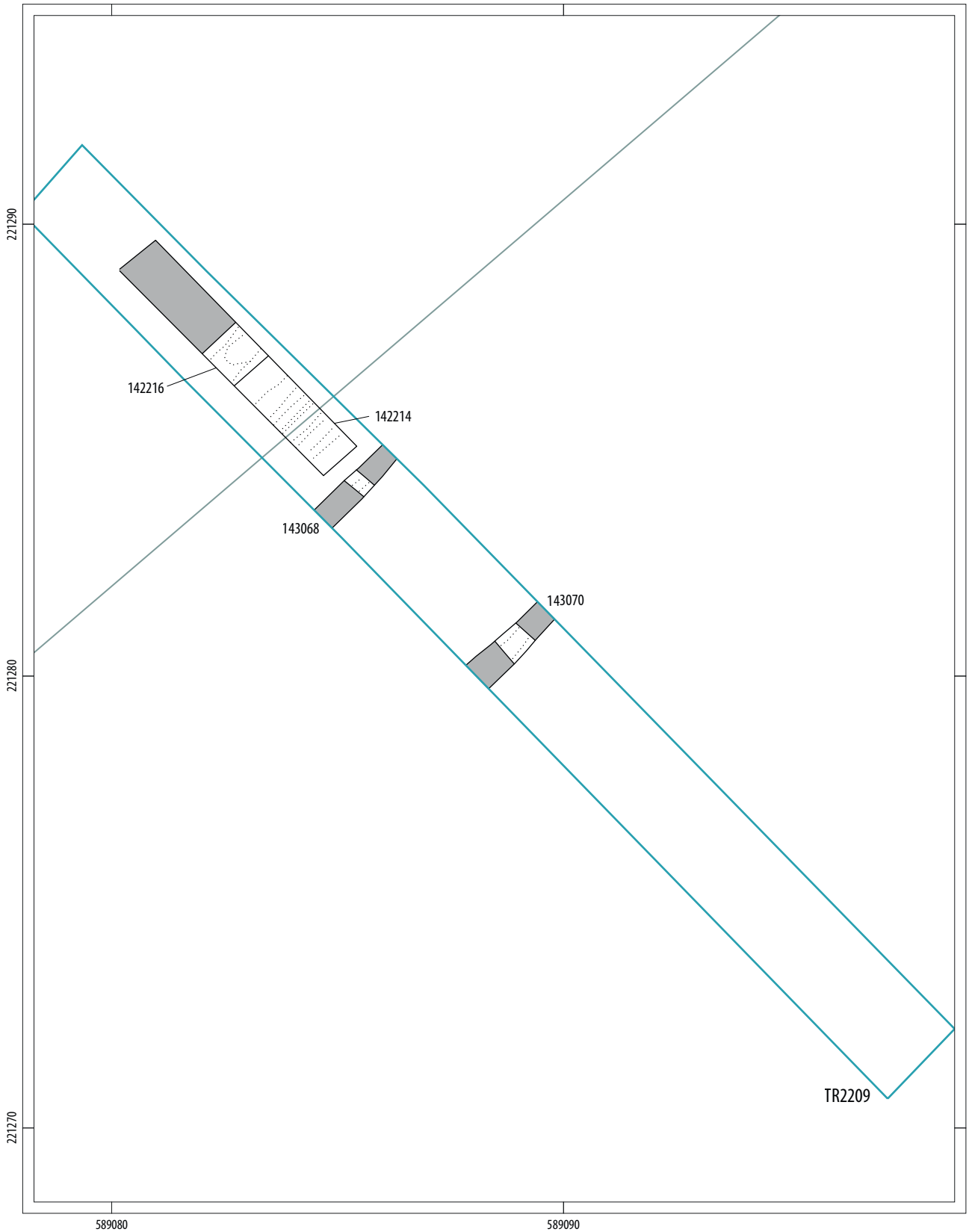


ILLUS 187 Detail of Trench 2189



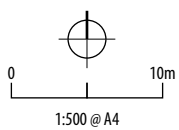
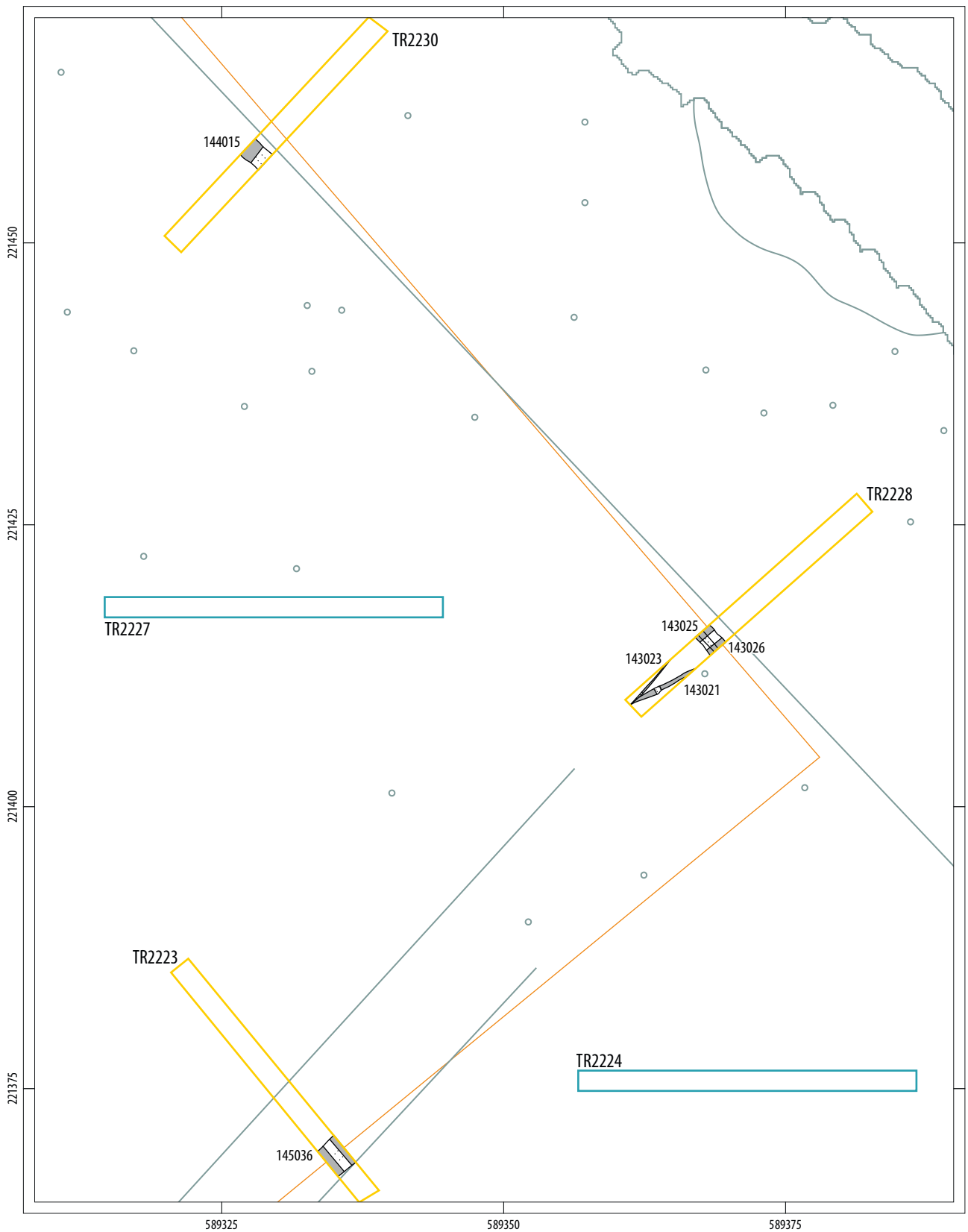
-  geophysical survey targeted
-  unexcavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly
-  excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 188 Detail of Trench 2198

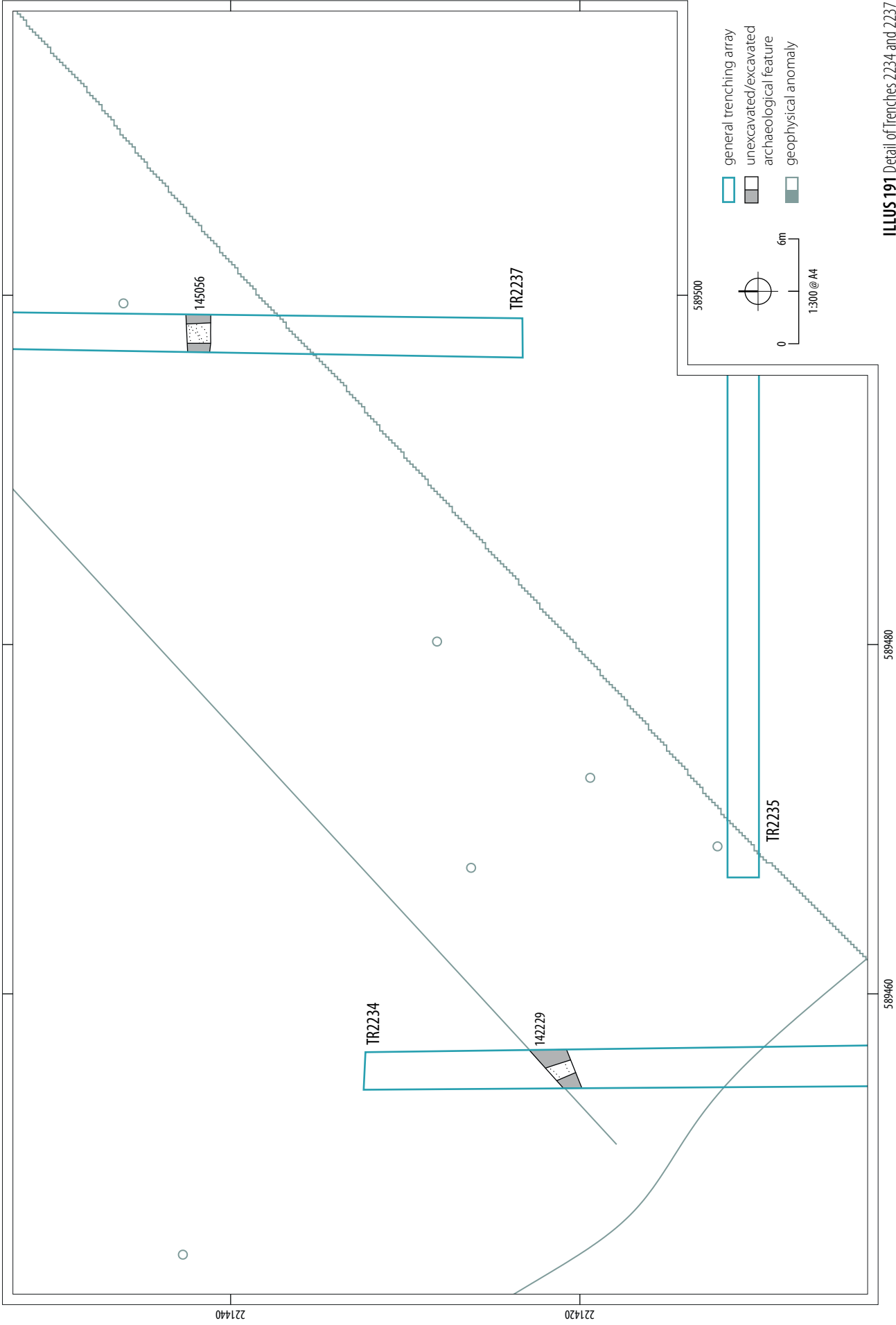


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

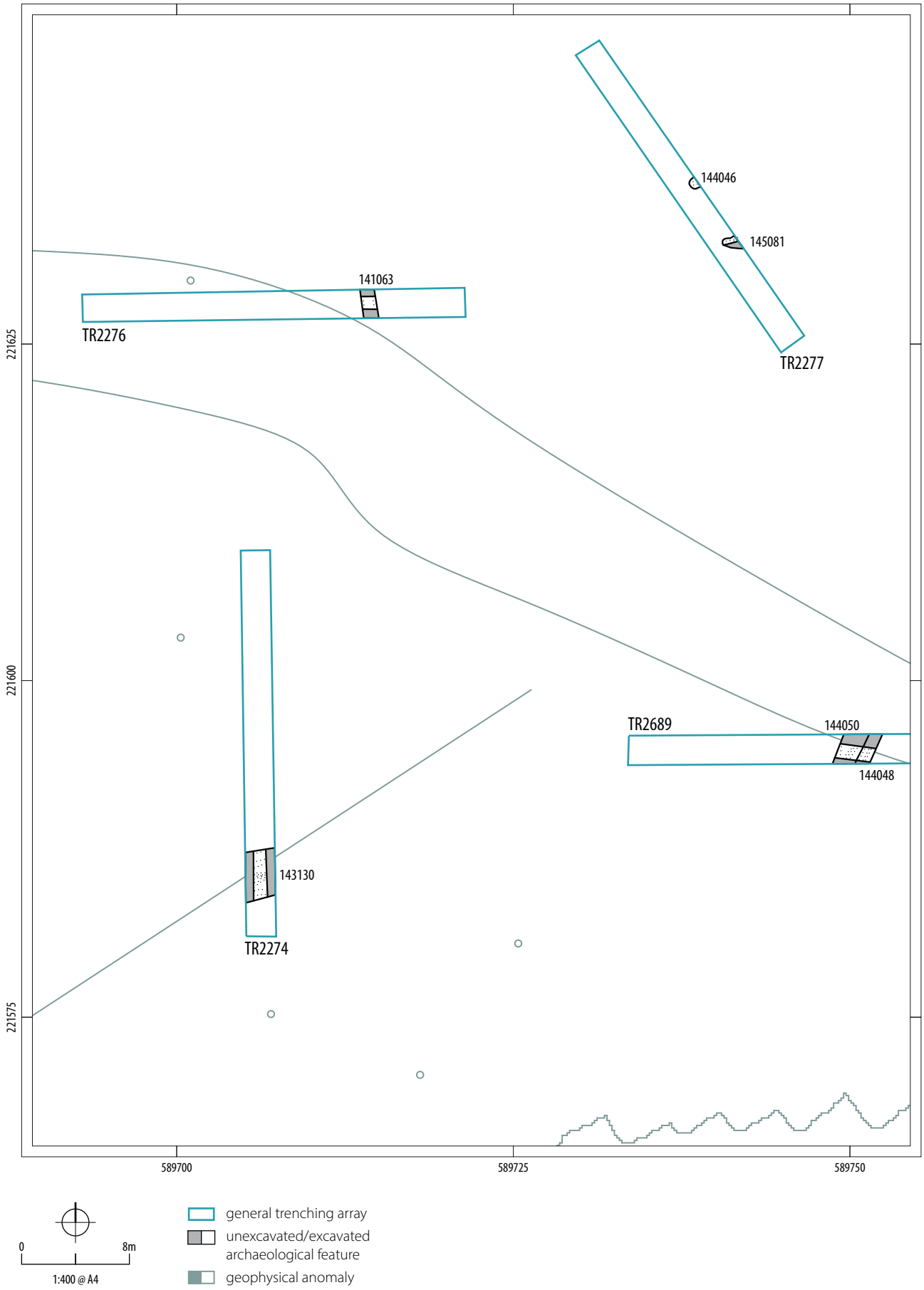
ILLUS 189 Detail of Trench 2209



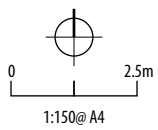
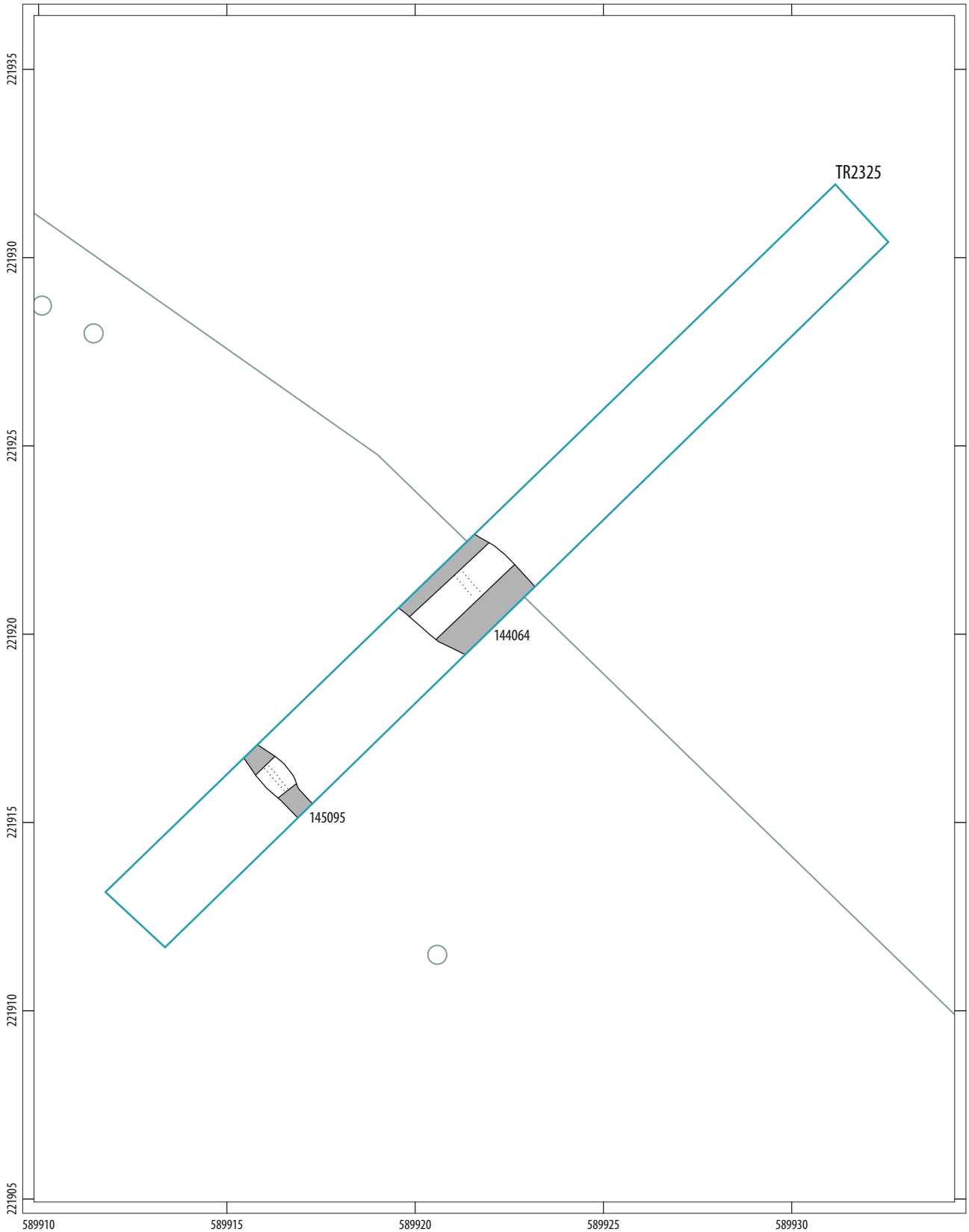
- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly
- old field boundary



ILLUS 191 Detail of Trenches 2234 and 2237

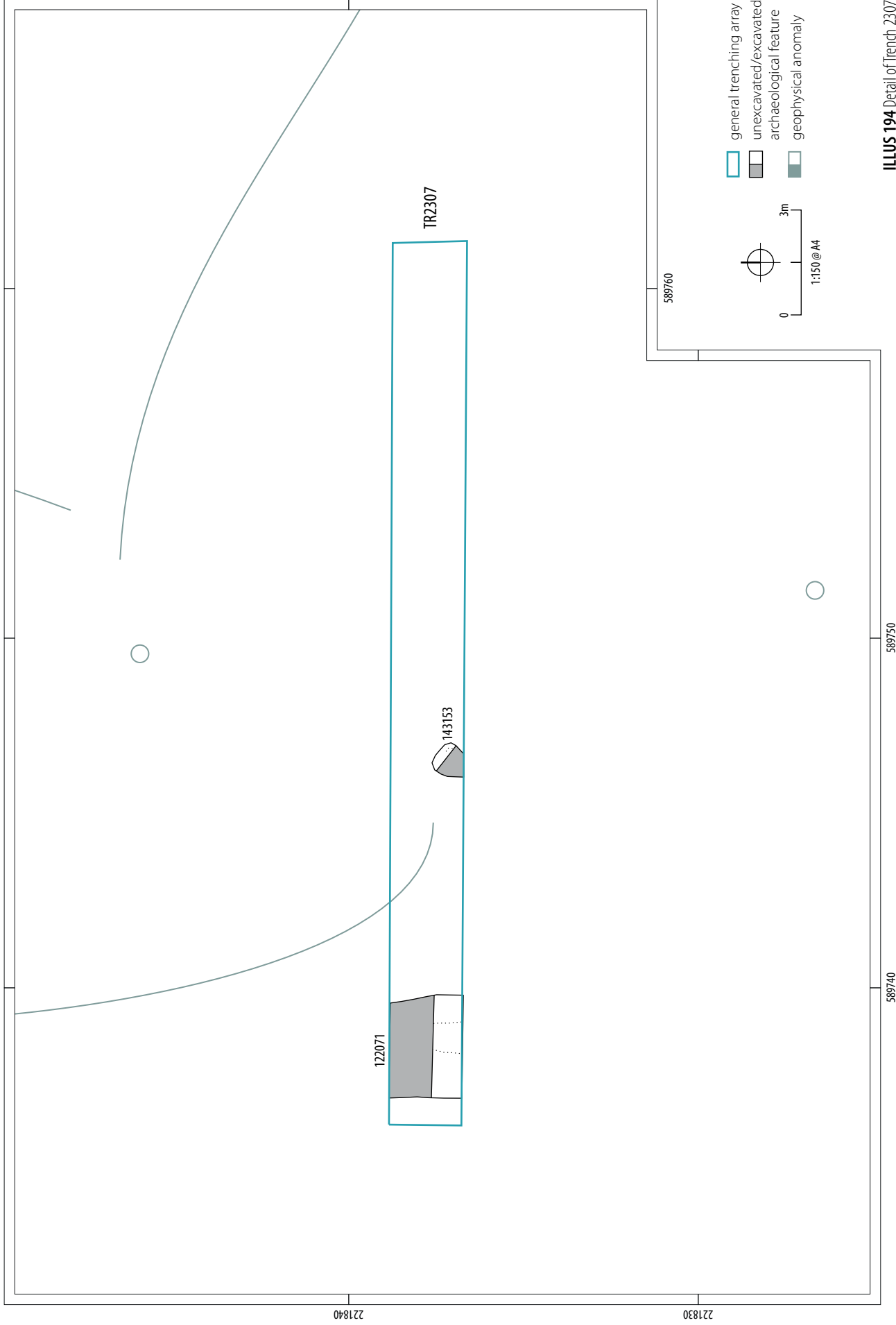


ILLUS 192 Detail of Trenches 2276, 2274 and 2277

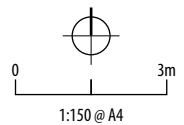
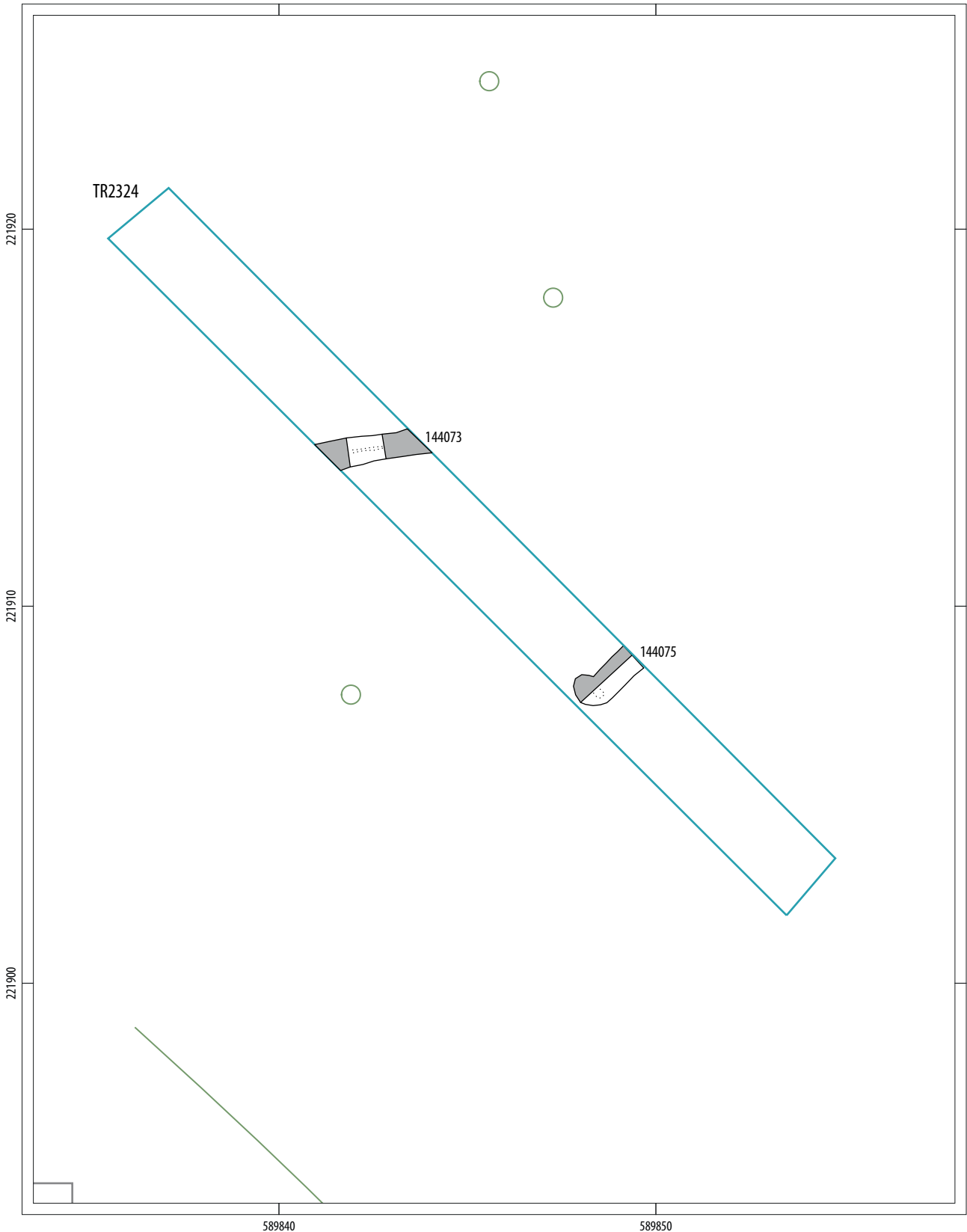


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 193 Detail of Trench 2325

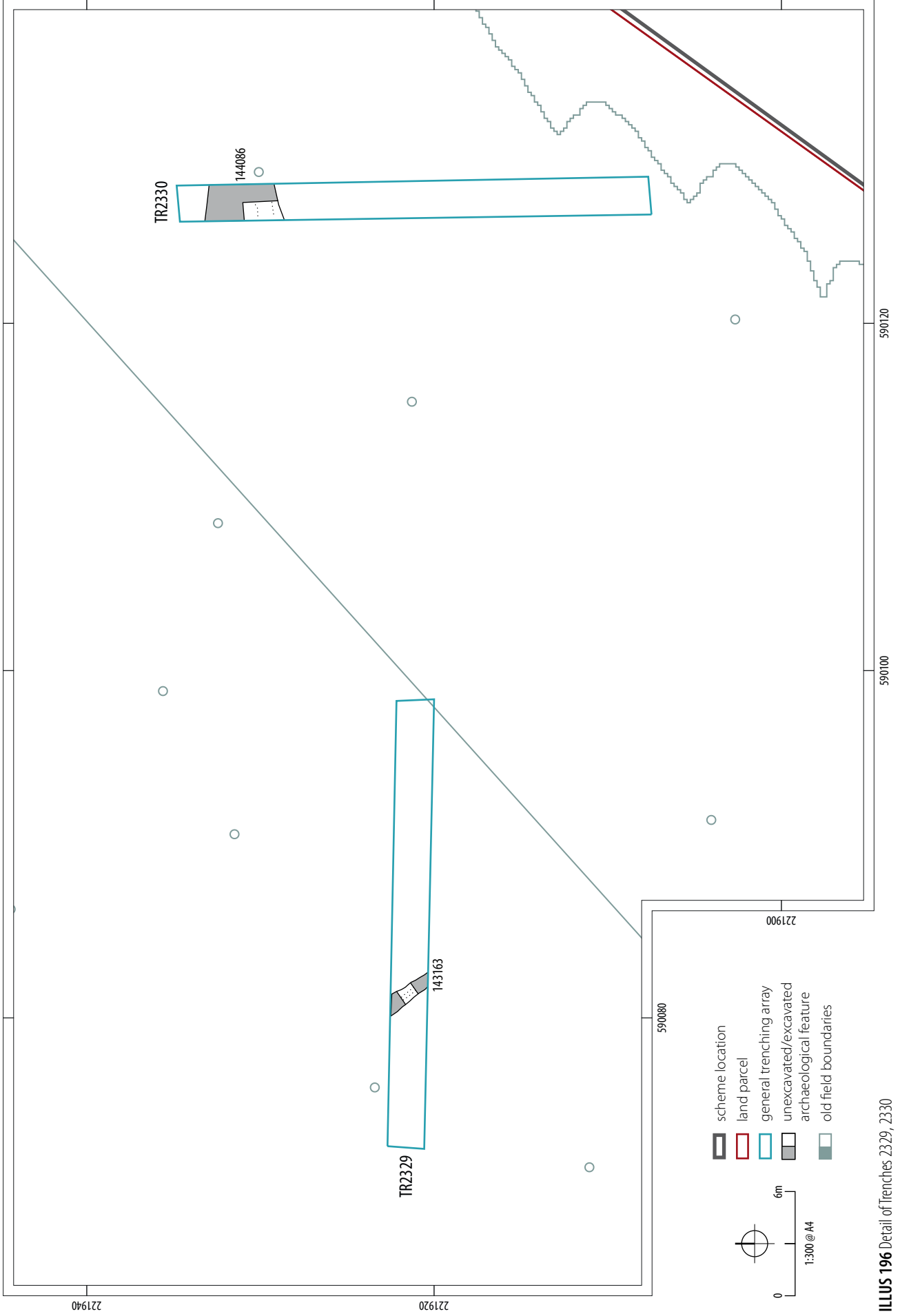


ILLUS 194 Detail of Trench 2307

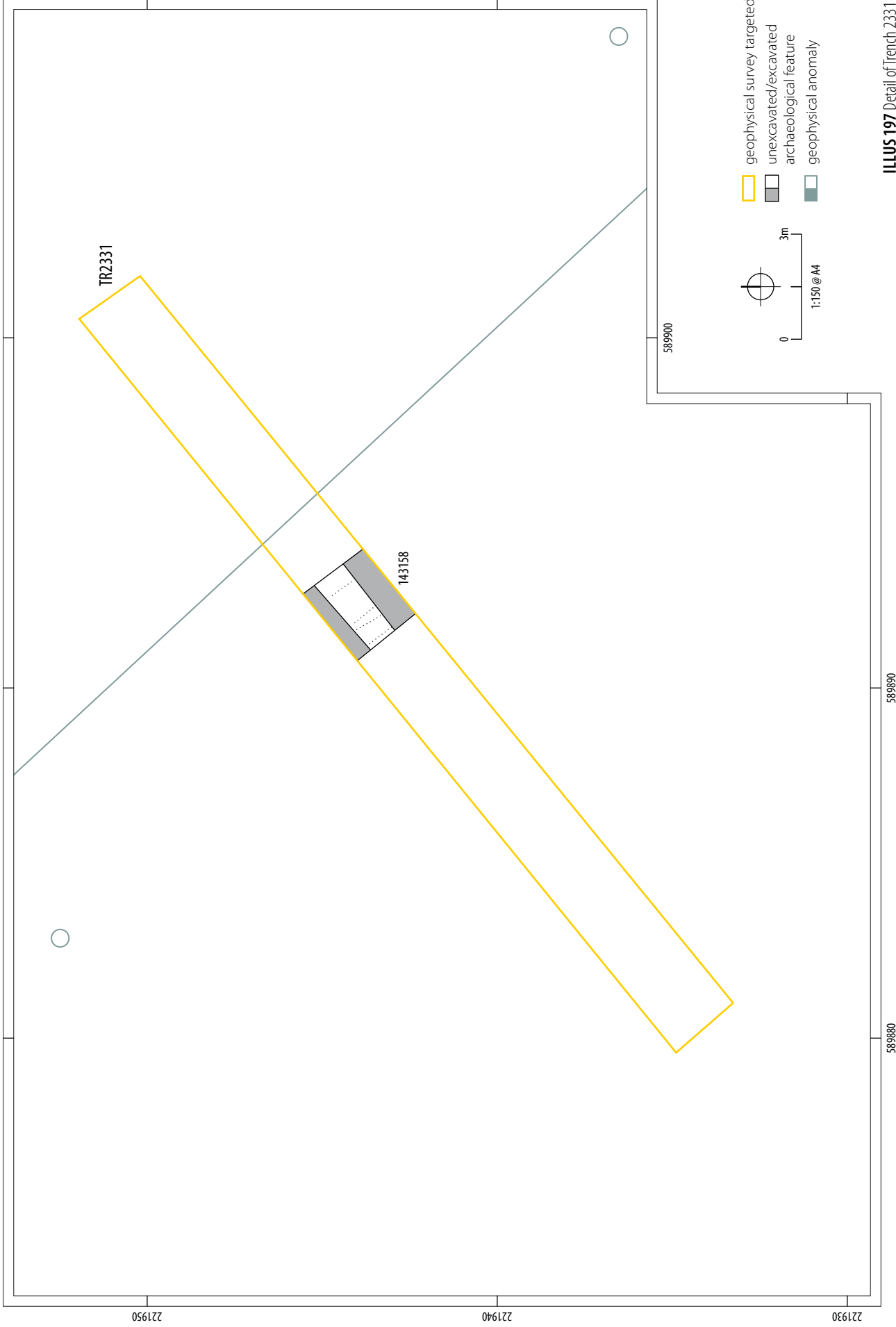


- general trenching array
- previously excavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

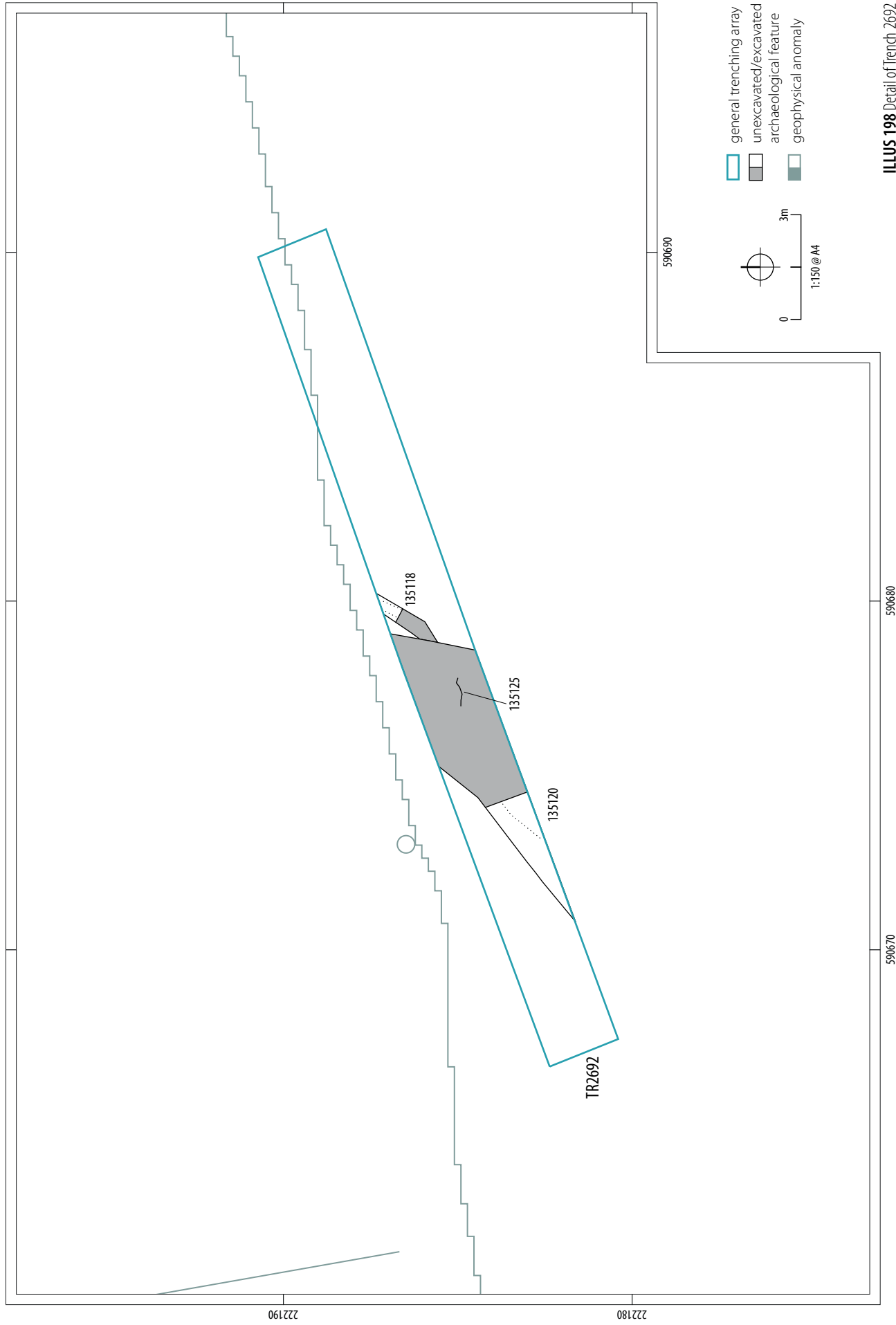
ILLUS 195 Detail of Trench 2324



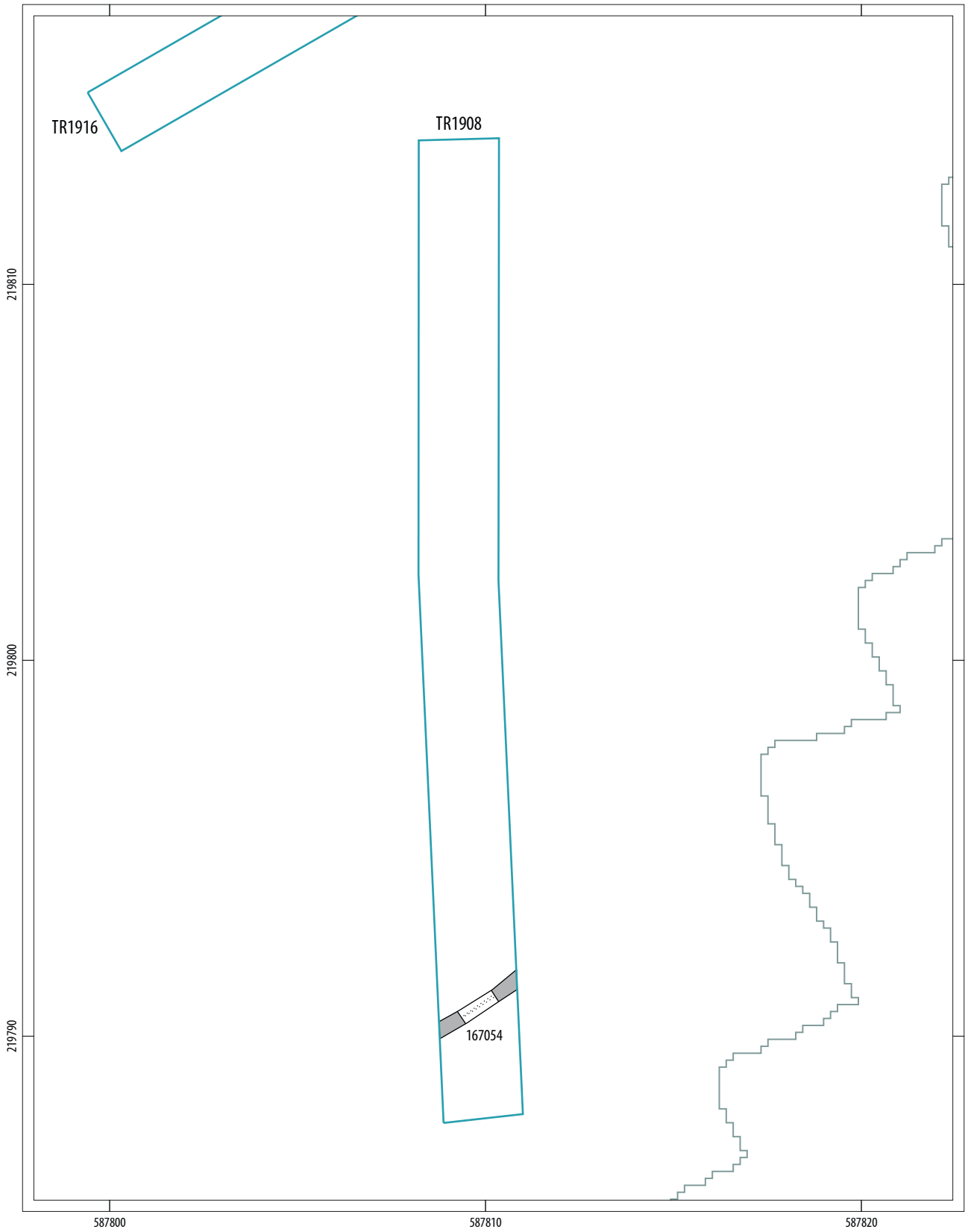
ILLUS 196 Detail of Trenches 2329, 2330



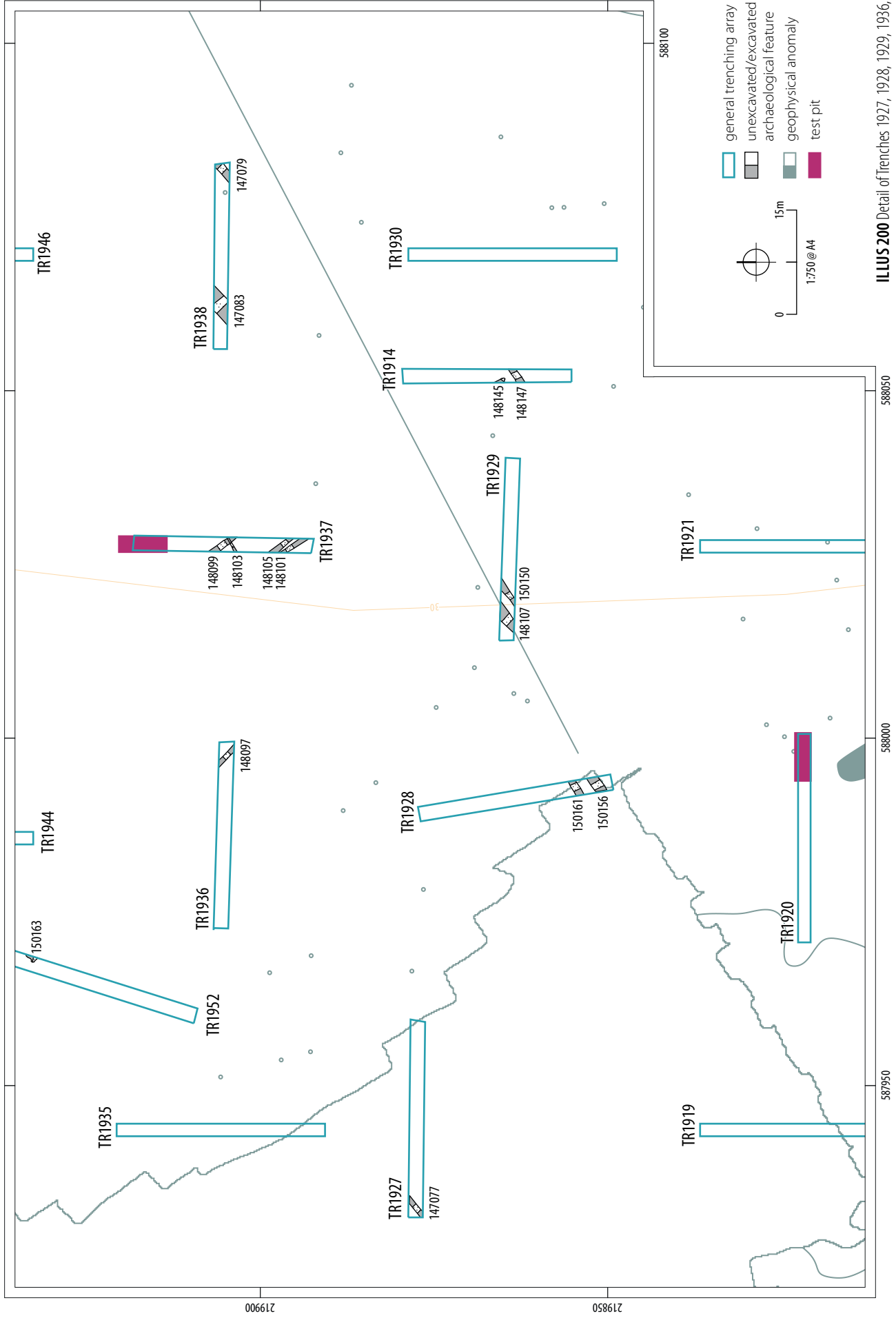
ILLUS 197 Detail of Trench 2331



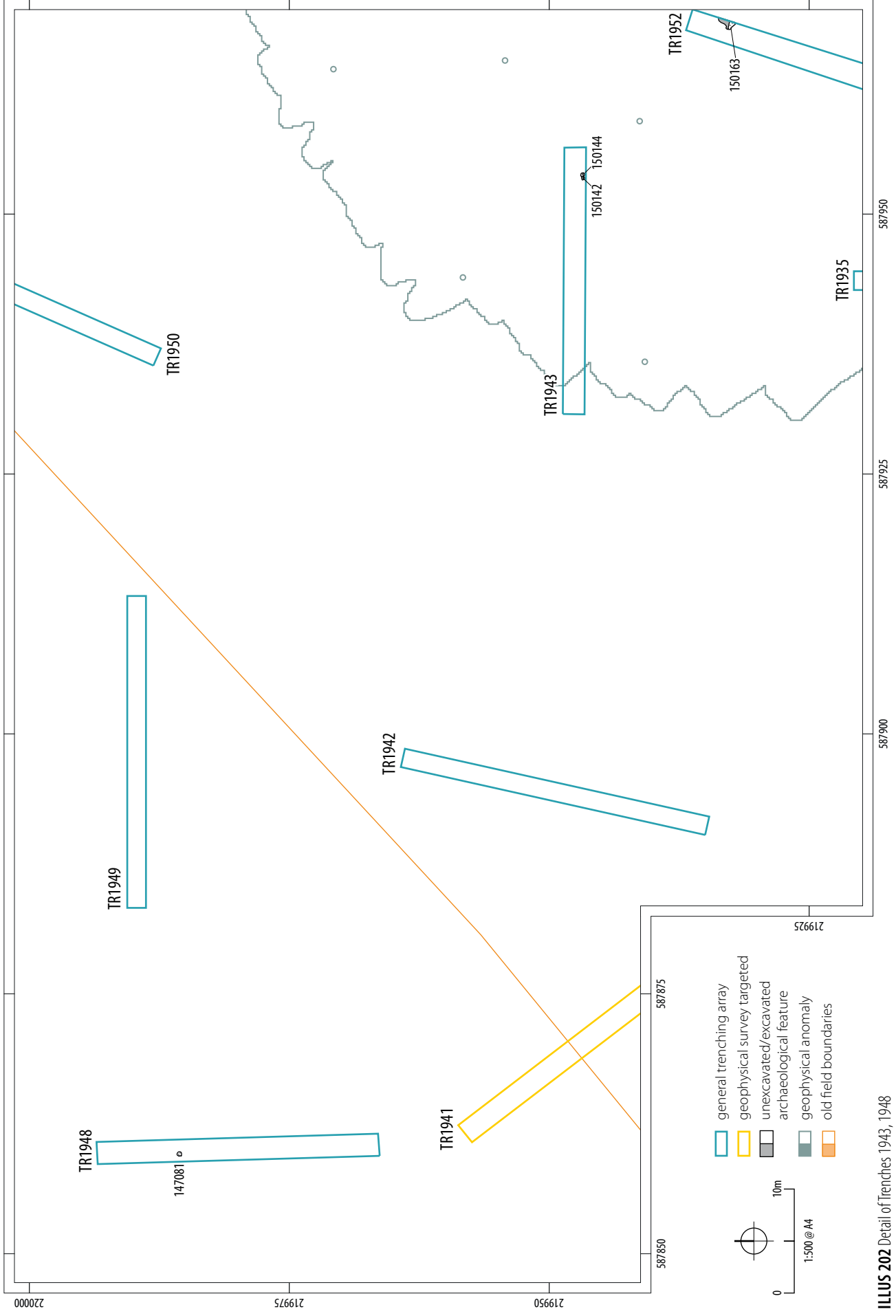
ILLUS 198 Detail of Trench 2692



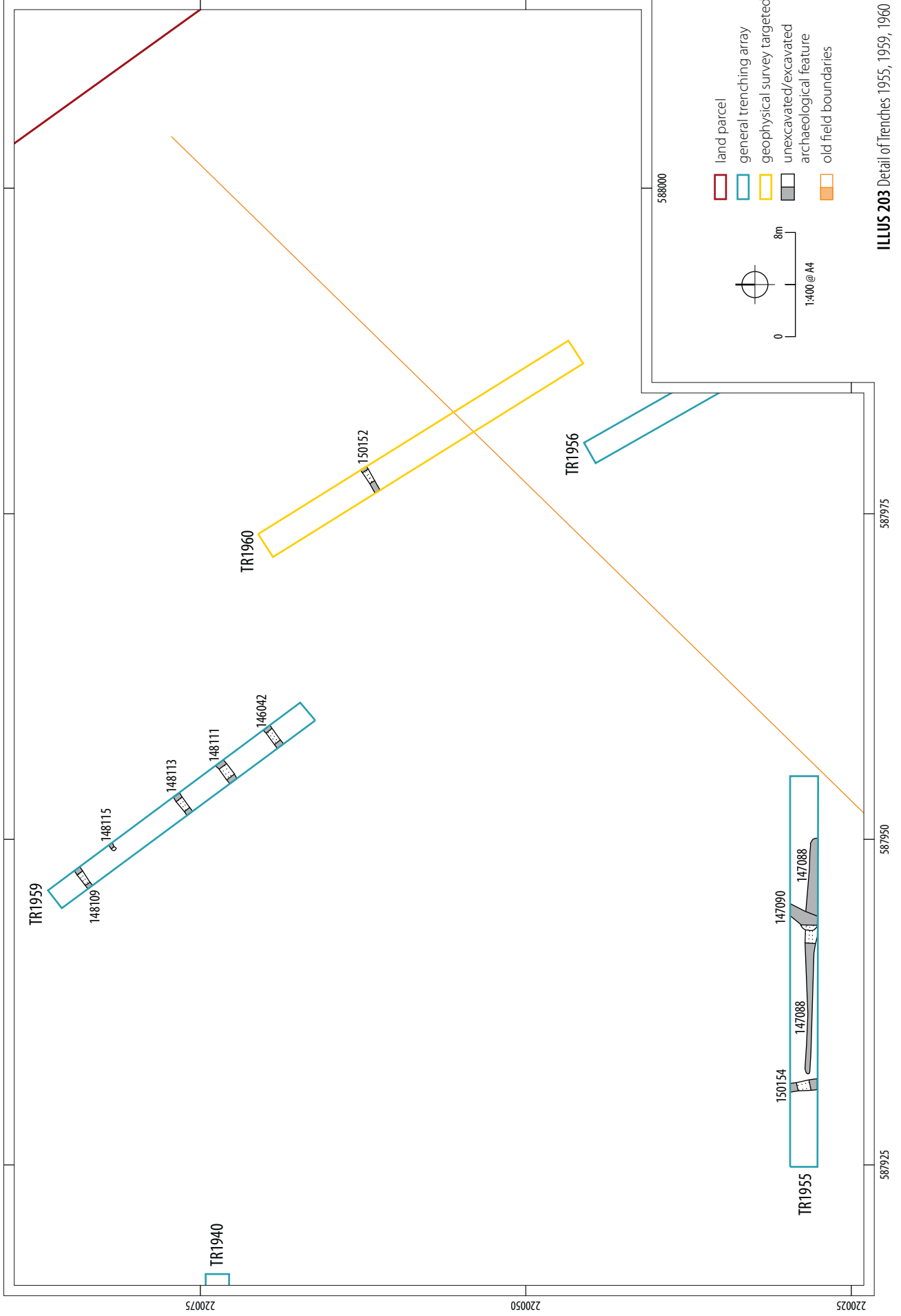
ILLUS 199 Detail of Trench 1908



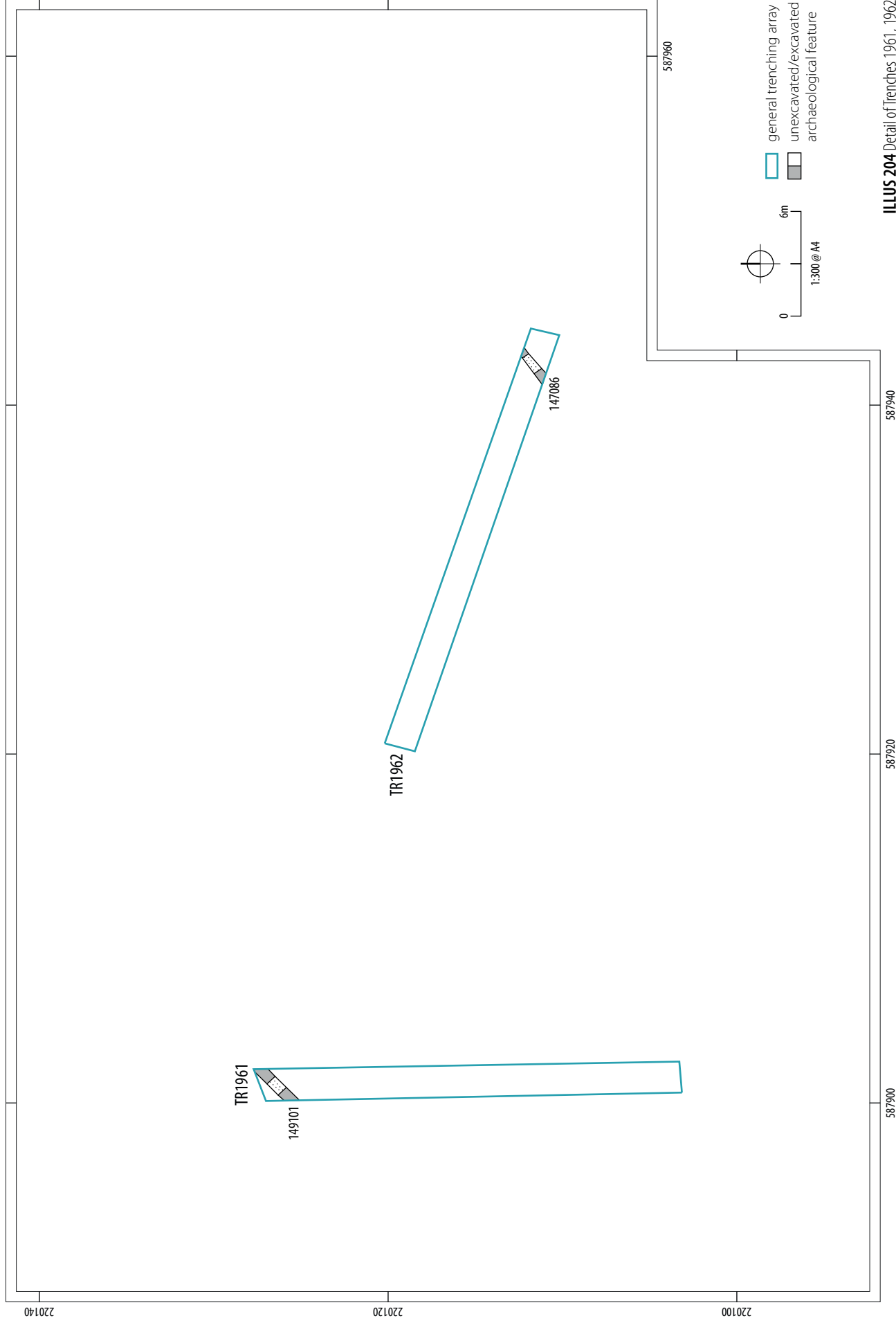
ILLUS 200 Detail of Trenches 1927, 1928, 1929, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1952



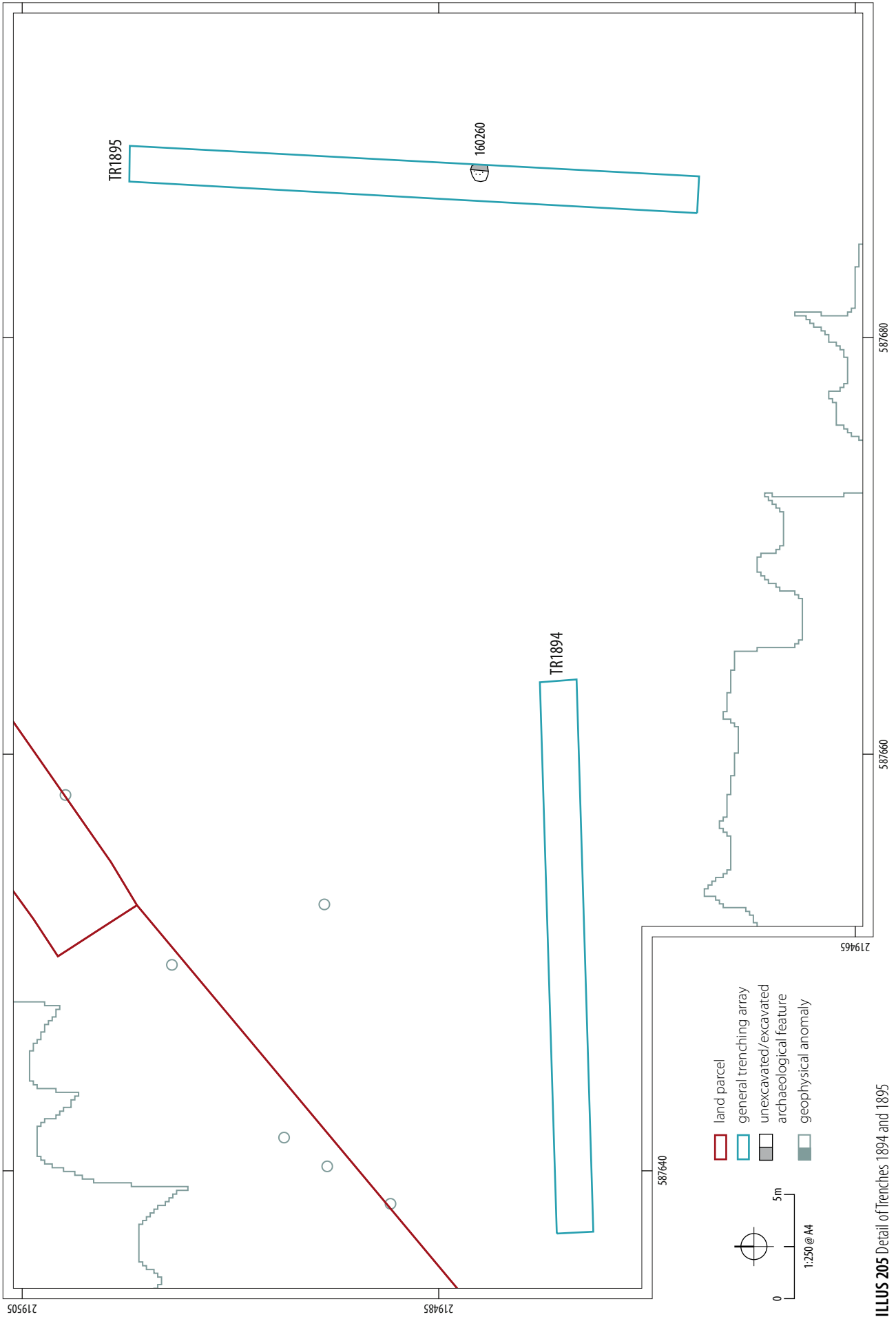
ILLUS 202 Detail of Trenches 1943, 1948



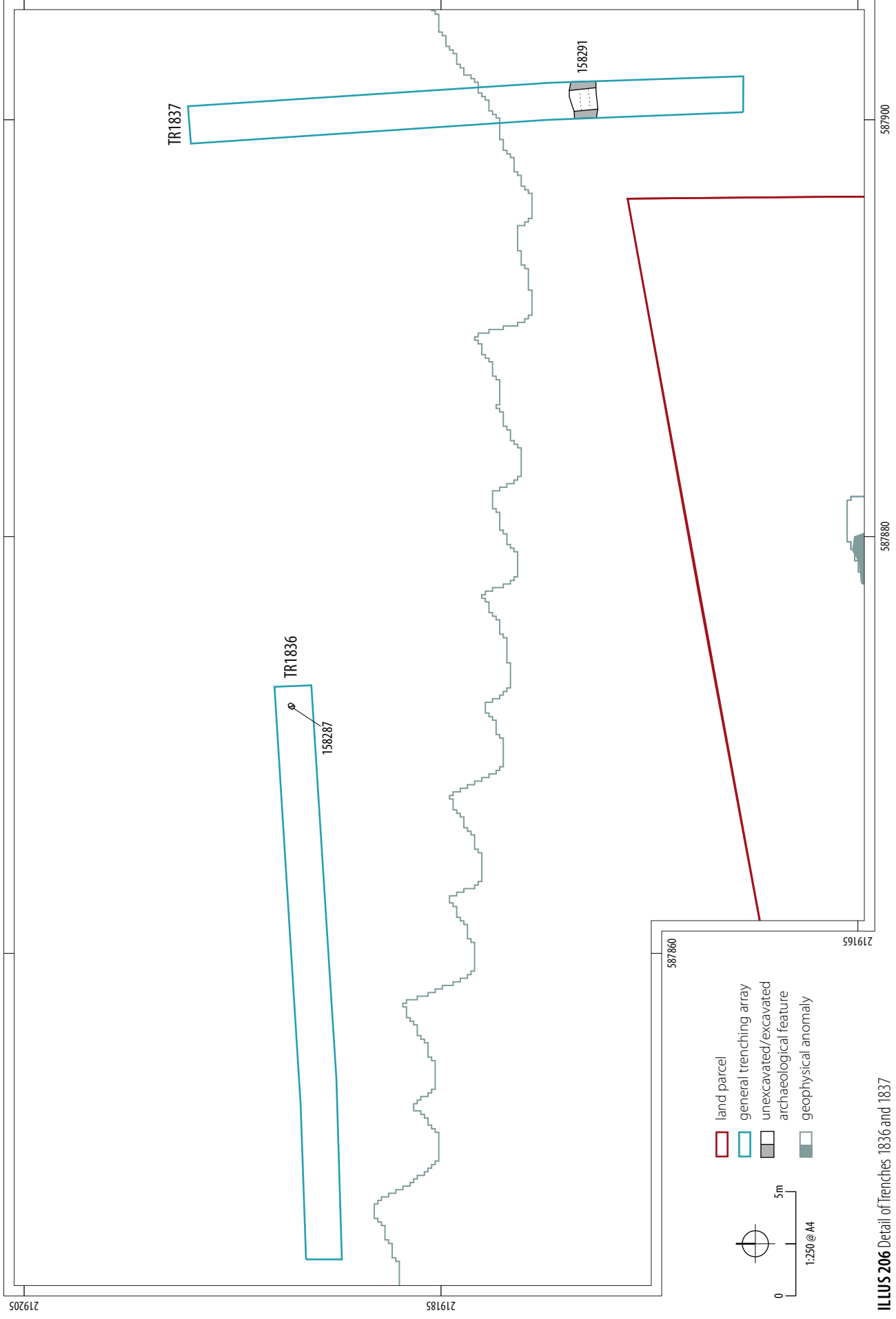
ILLUS 203 Detail of Trenches 1955, 1959, 1960



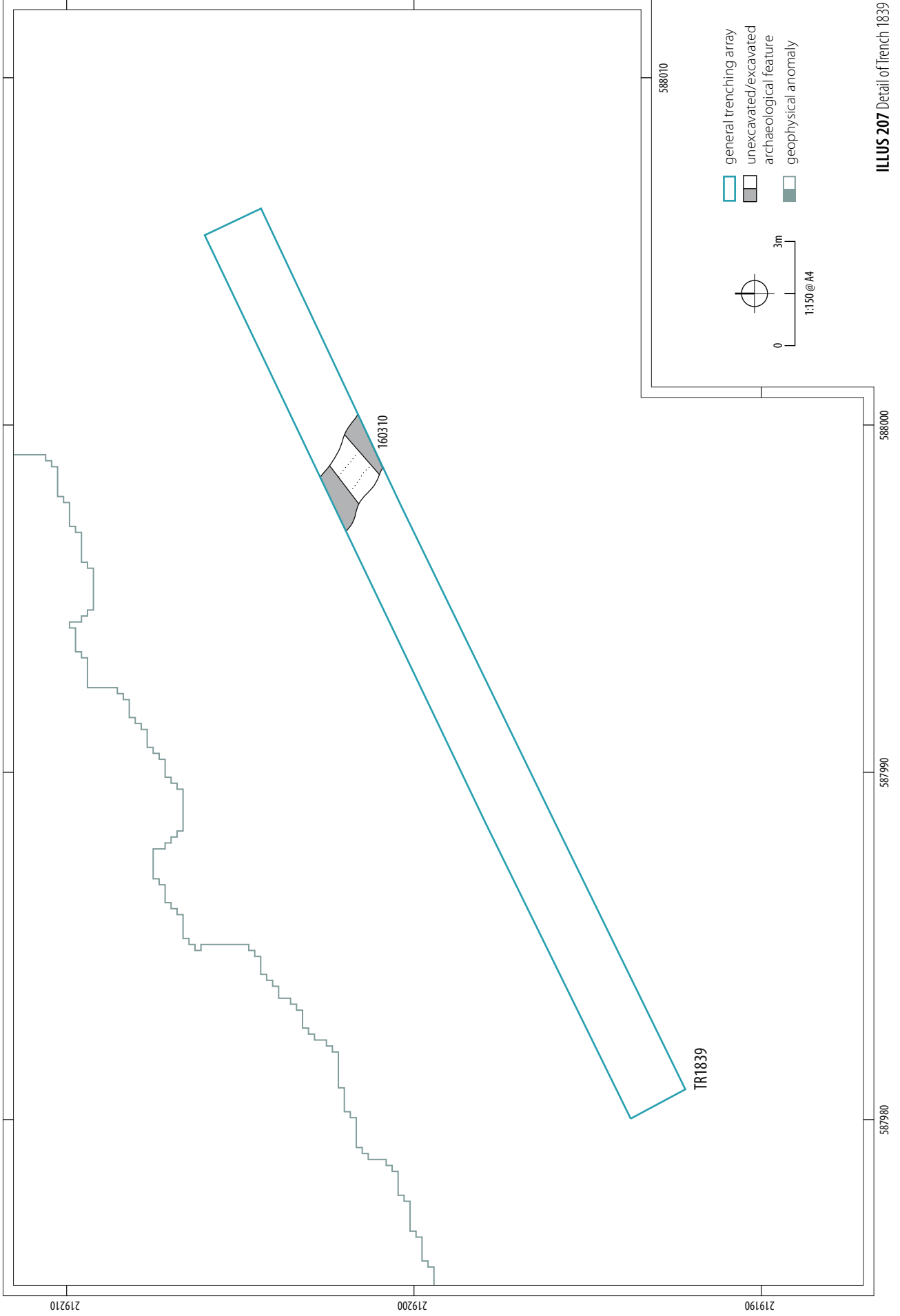
ILLUS 204 Detail of Trenches 1961, 1962



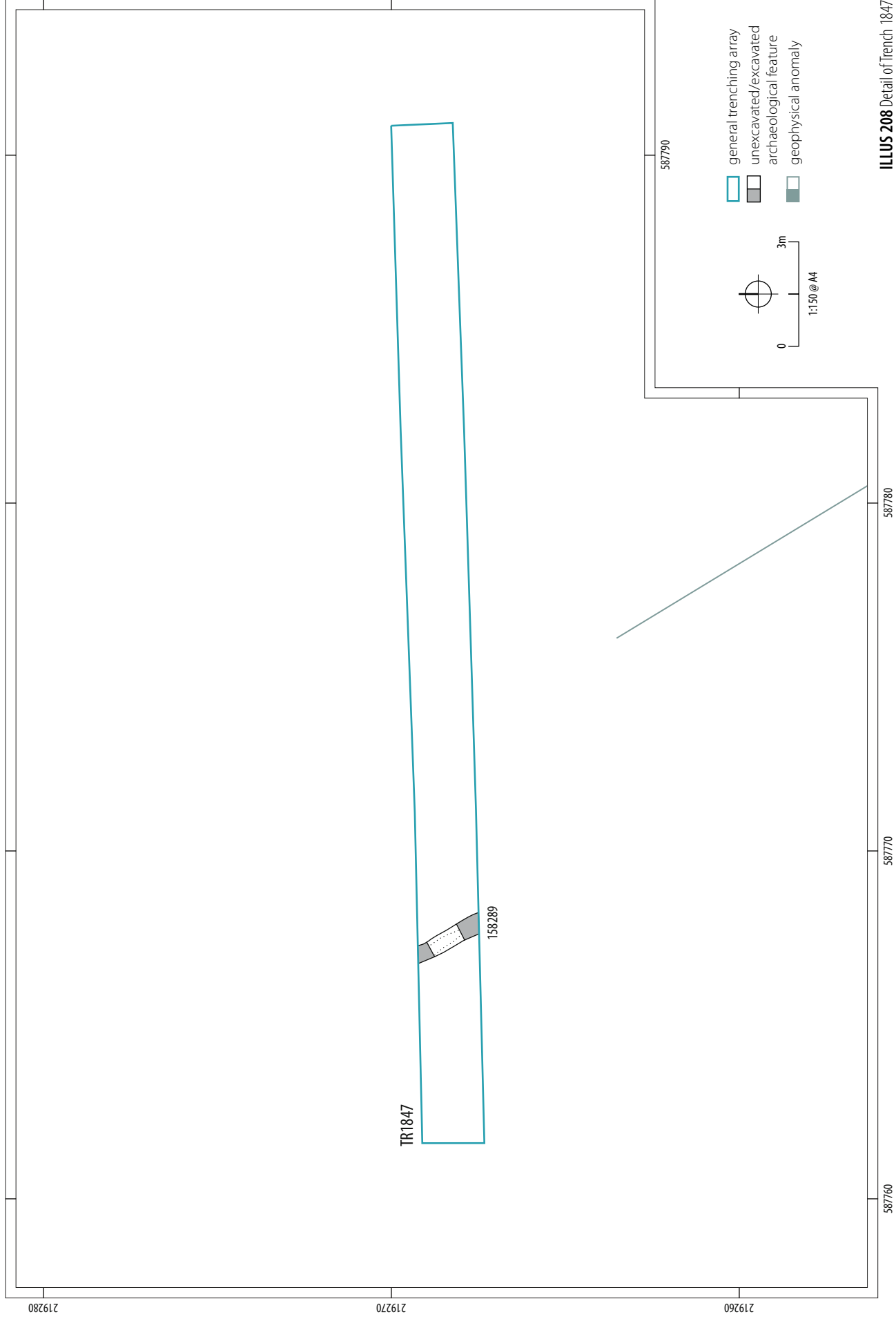
ILLUS 205 Detail of Trenches 1894 and 1895



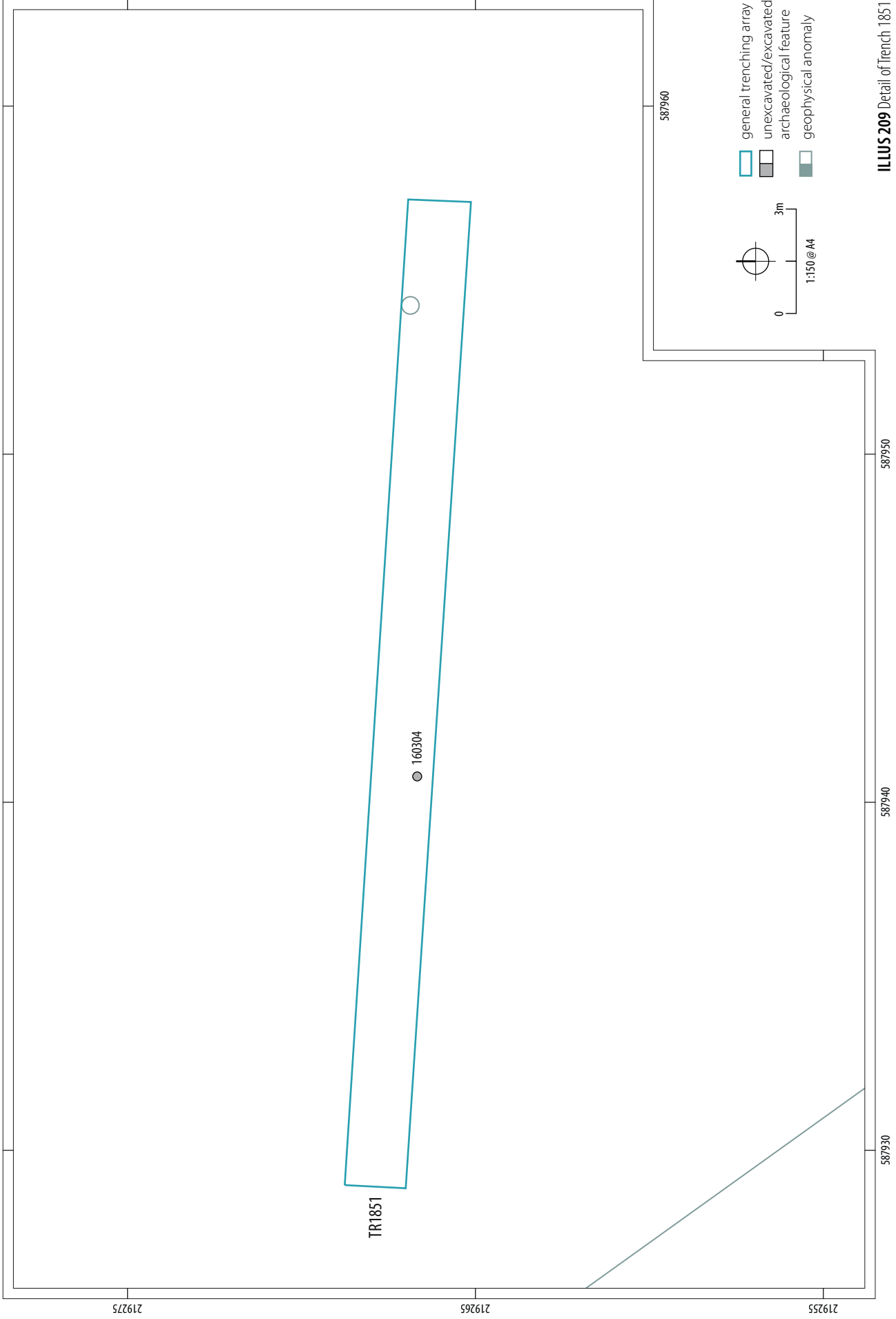
ILLUS 206 Detail of Trenches 1836 and 1837



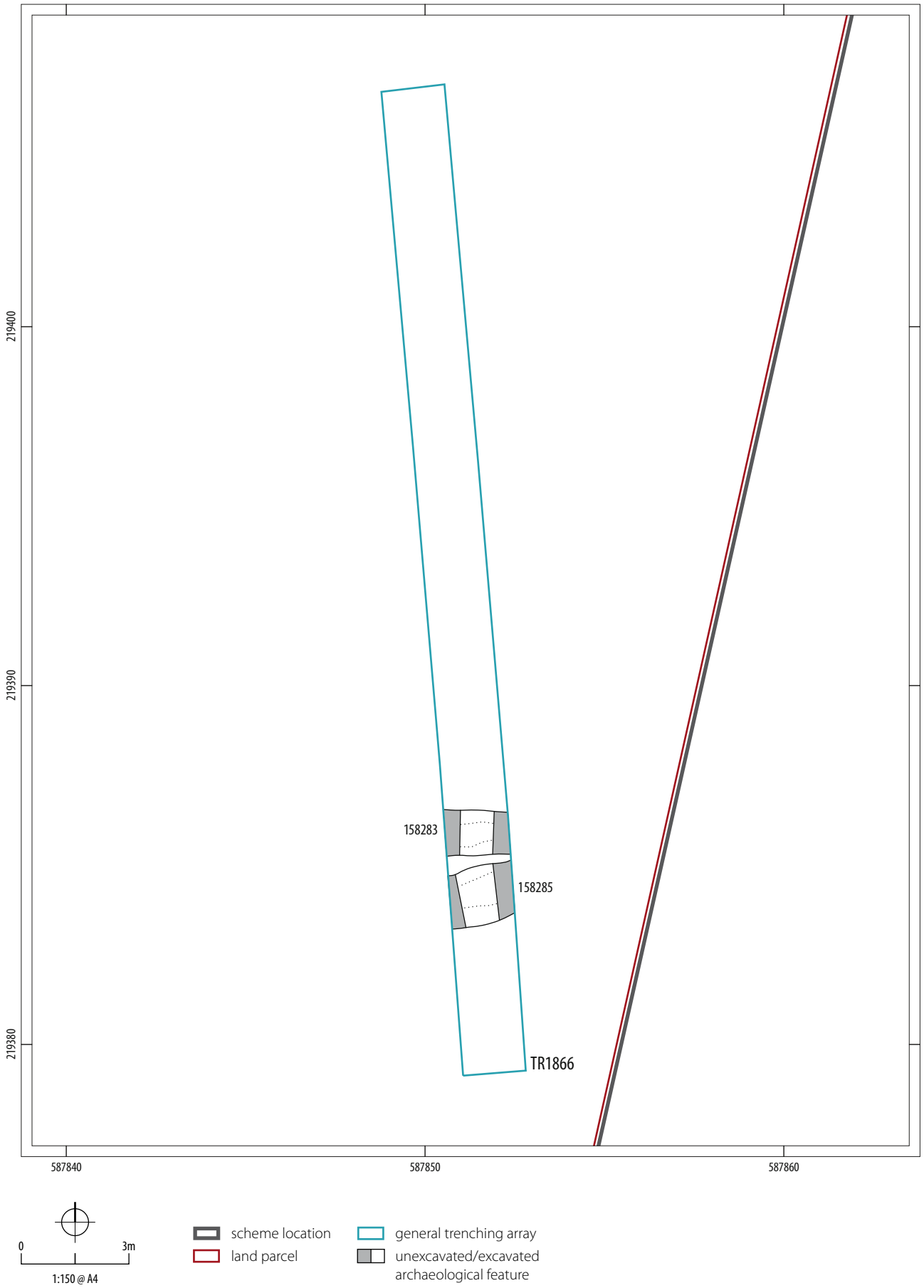
ILLUS 207 Detail of Trench 1839



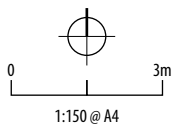
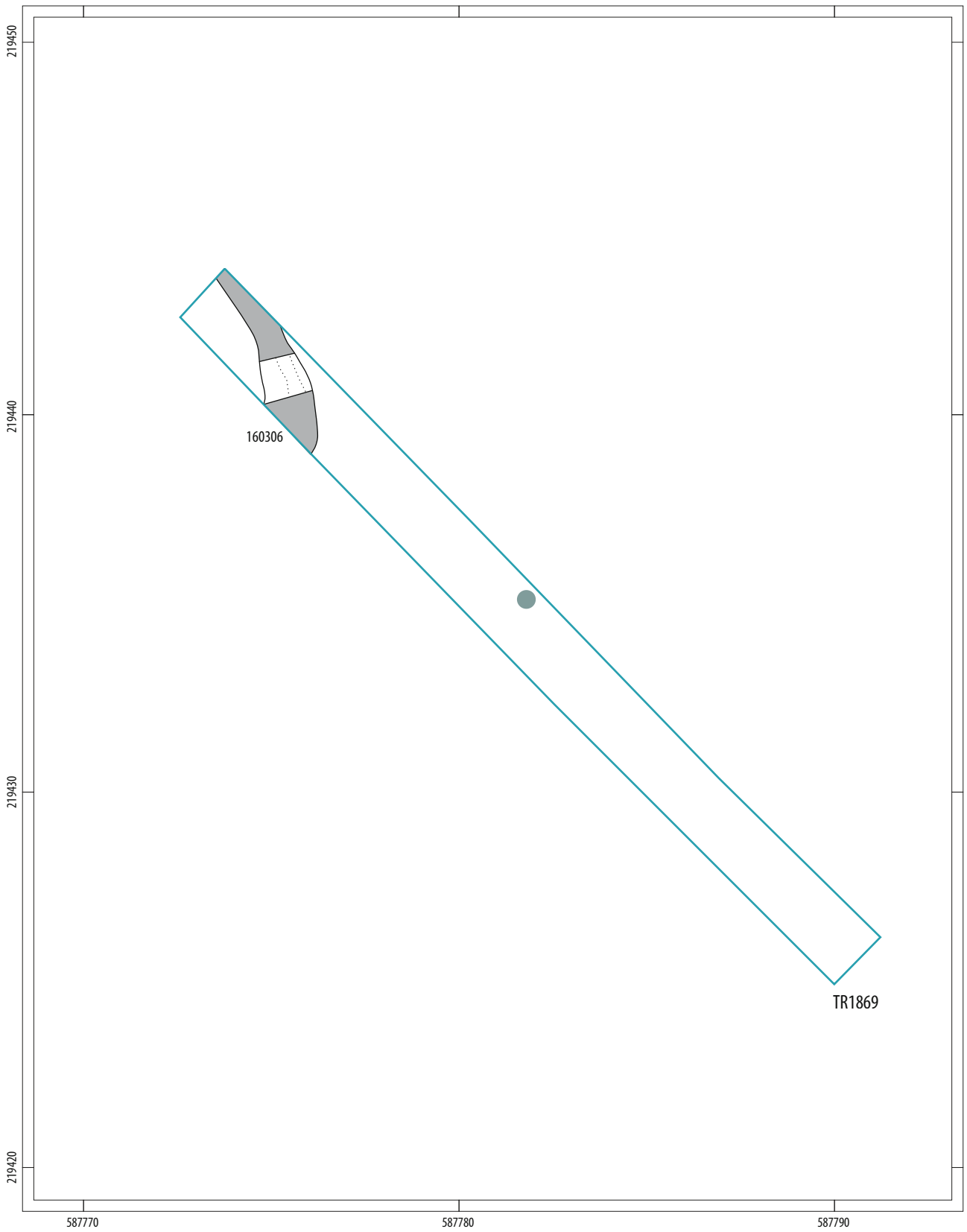
ILLUS 208 Detail of Trench 1847



ILLUS 209 Detail of Trench 1851

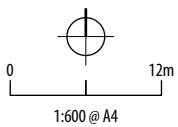
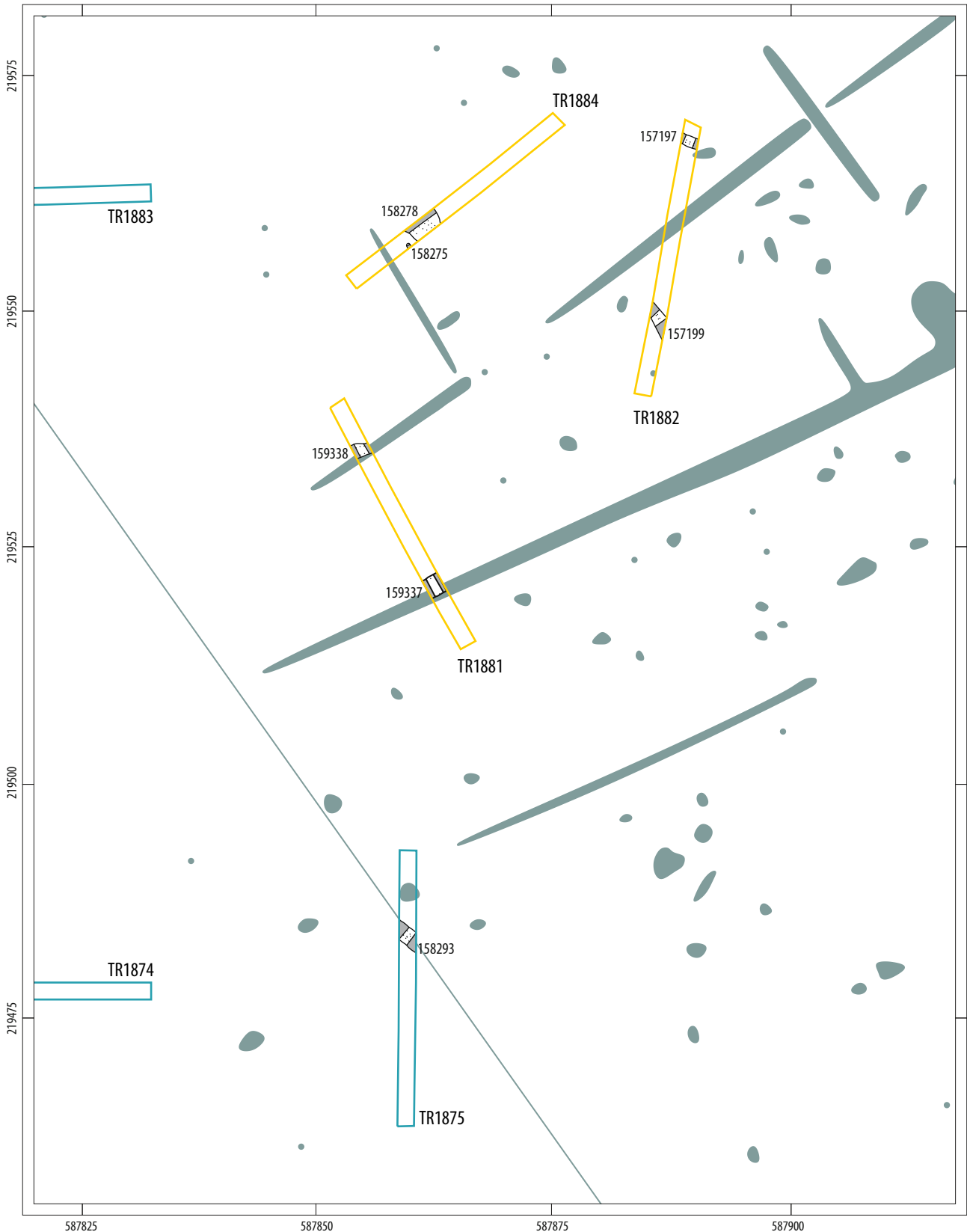


ILLUS 210 Detail of Trench 1866



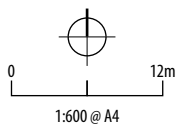
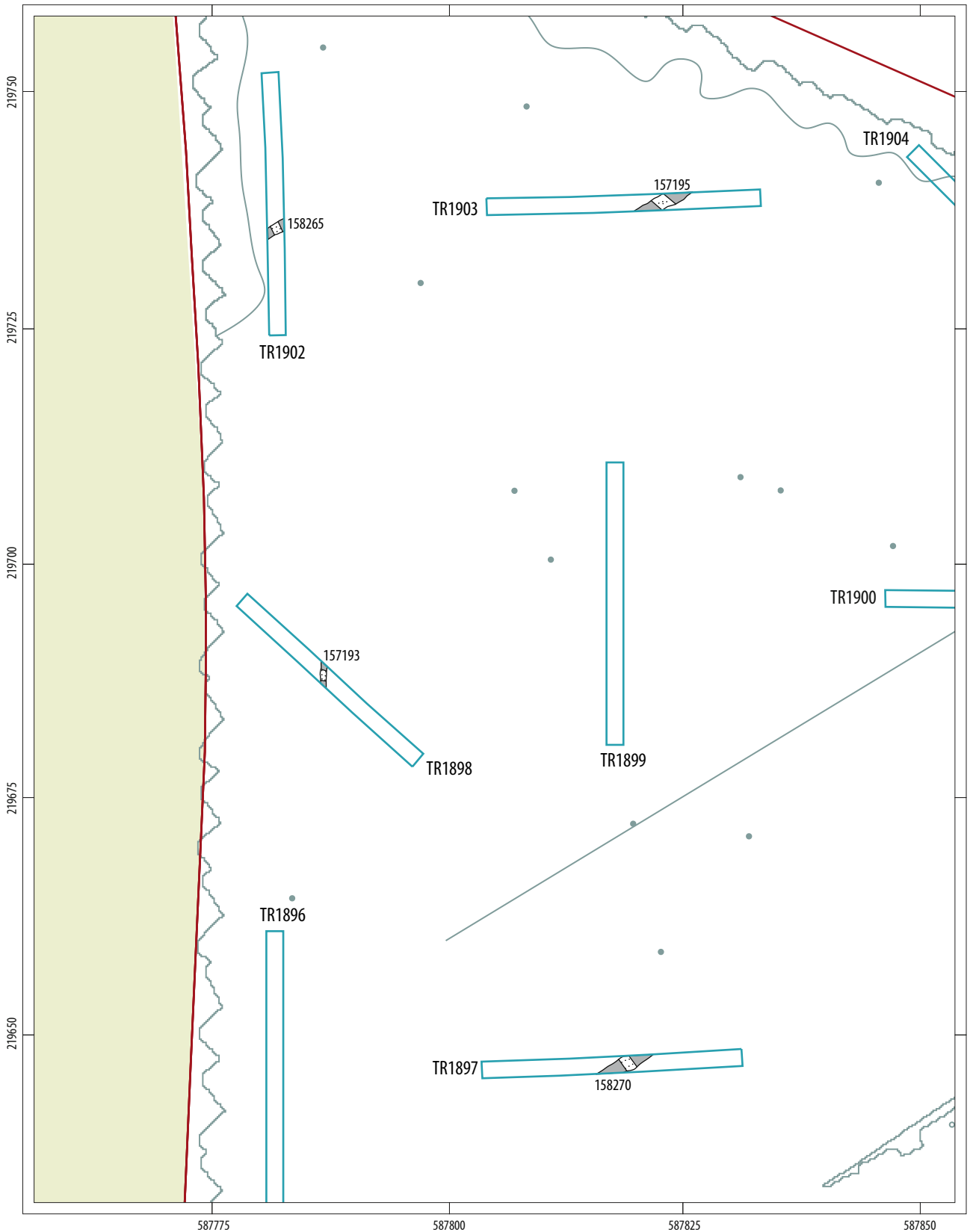
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 211 Detail of Trench 1869



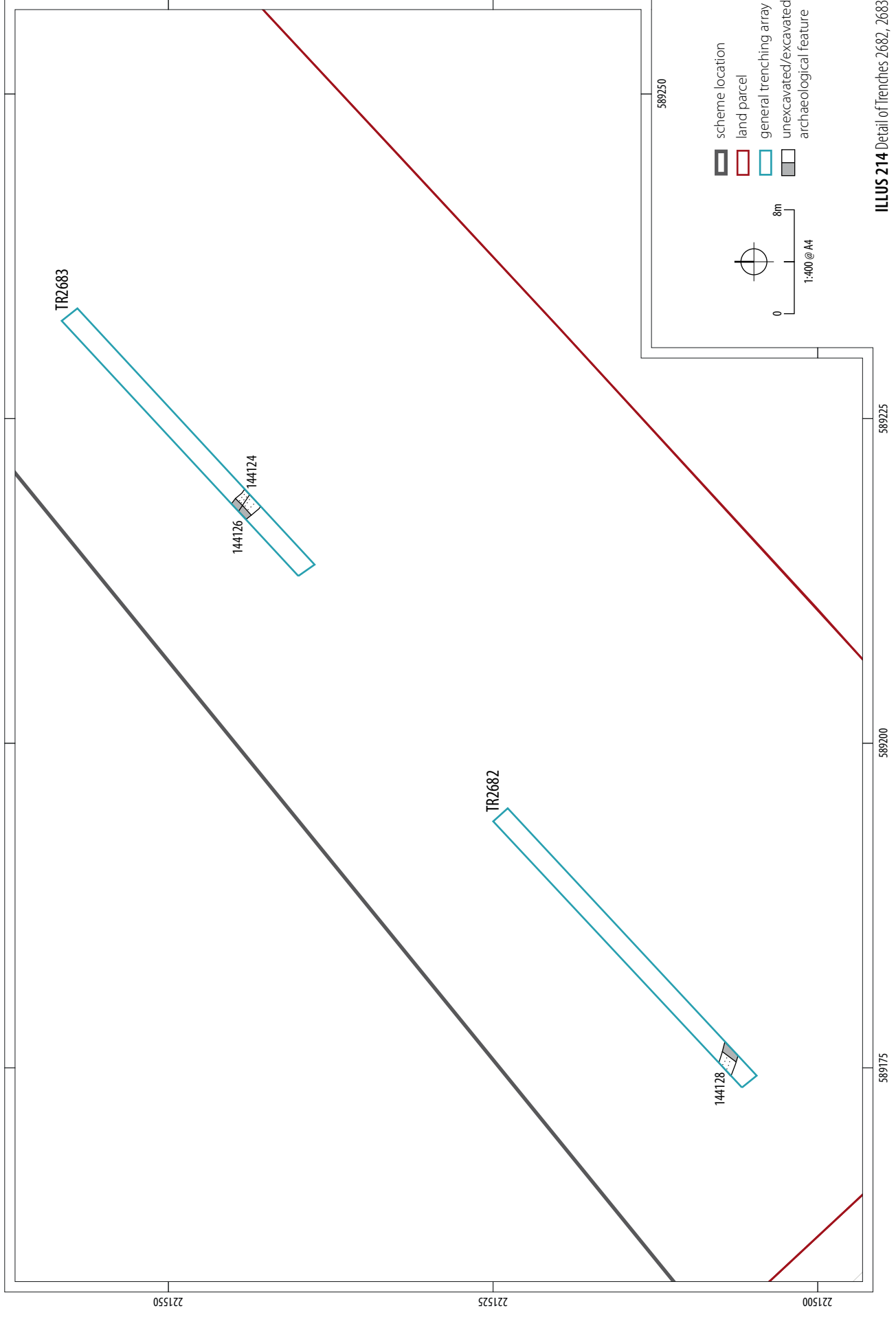
- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 212 Detail of Trenches 1875, 1881, 1882, and 1884

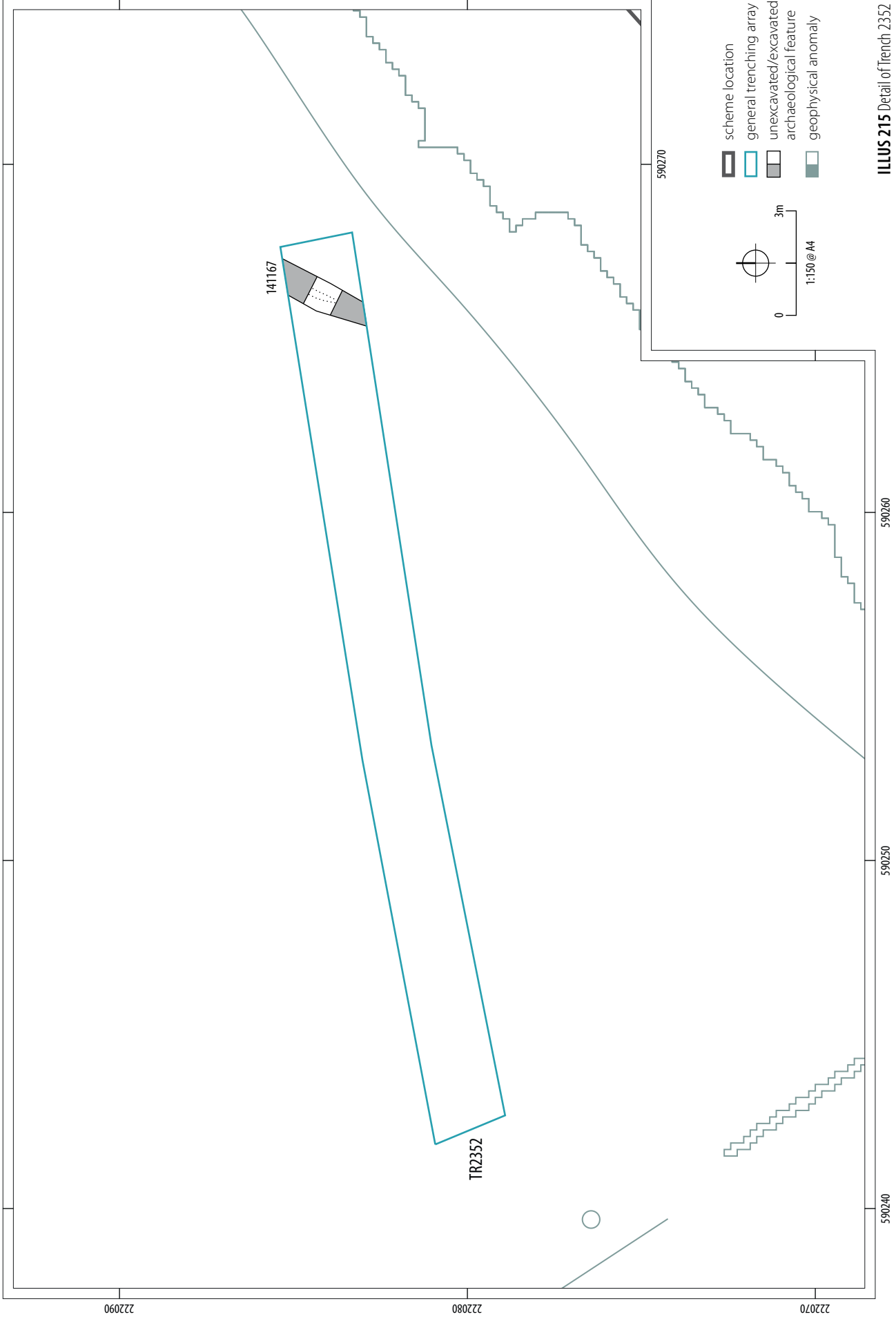


- land parcel
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

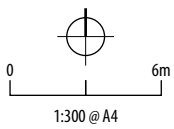
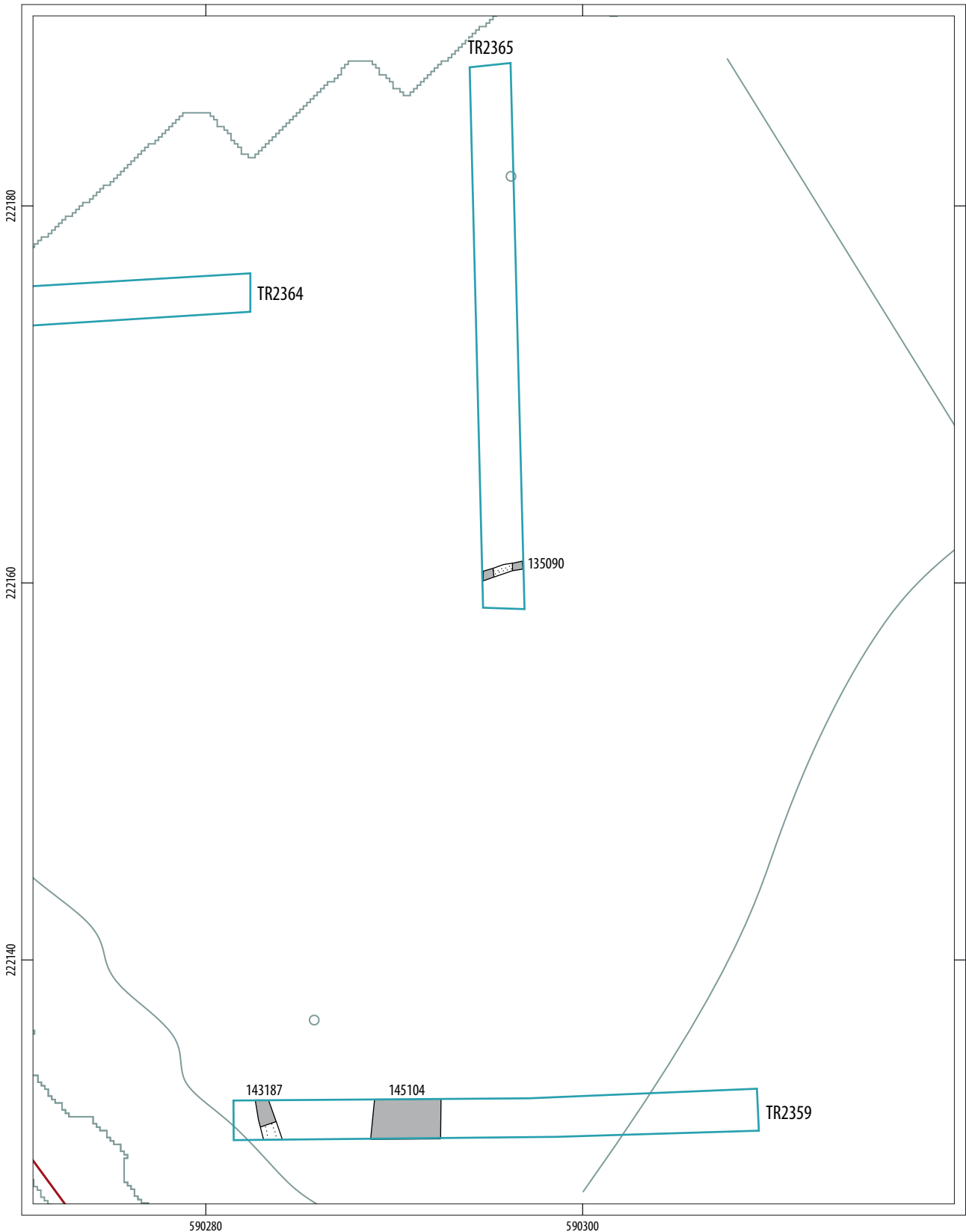
ILLUS 213 Detail of Trenches 1897, 1898, 1902, and 1903



ILLUS 214 Detail of Trenches 2682, 2683

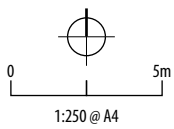
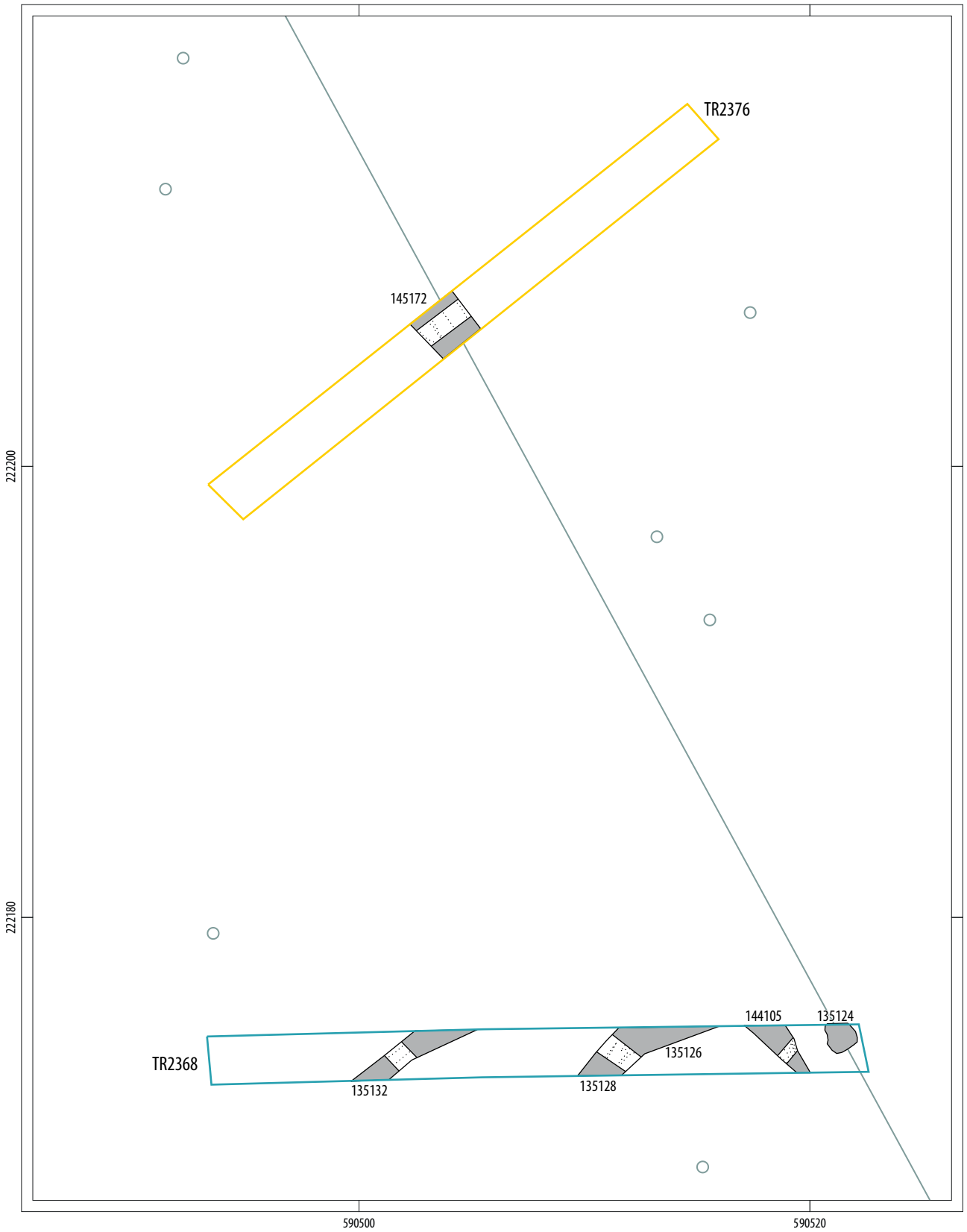


ILLUS 215 Detail of Trench 2352



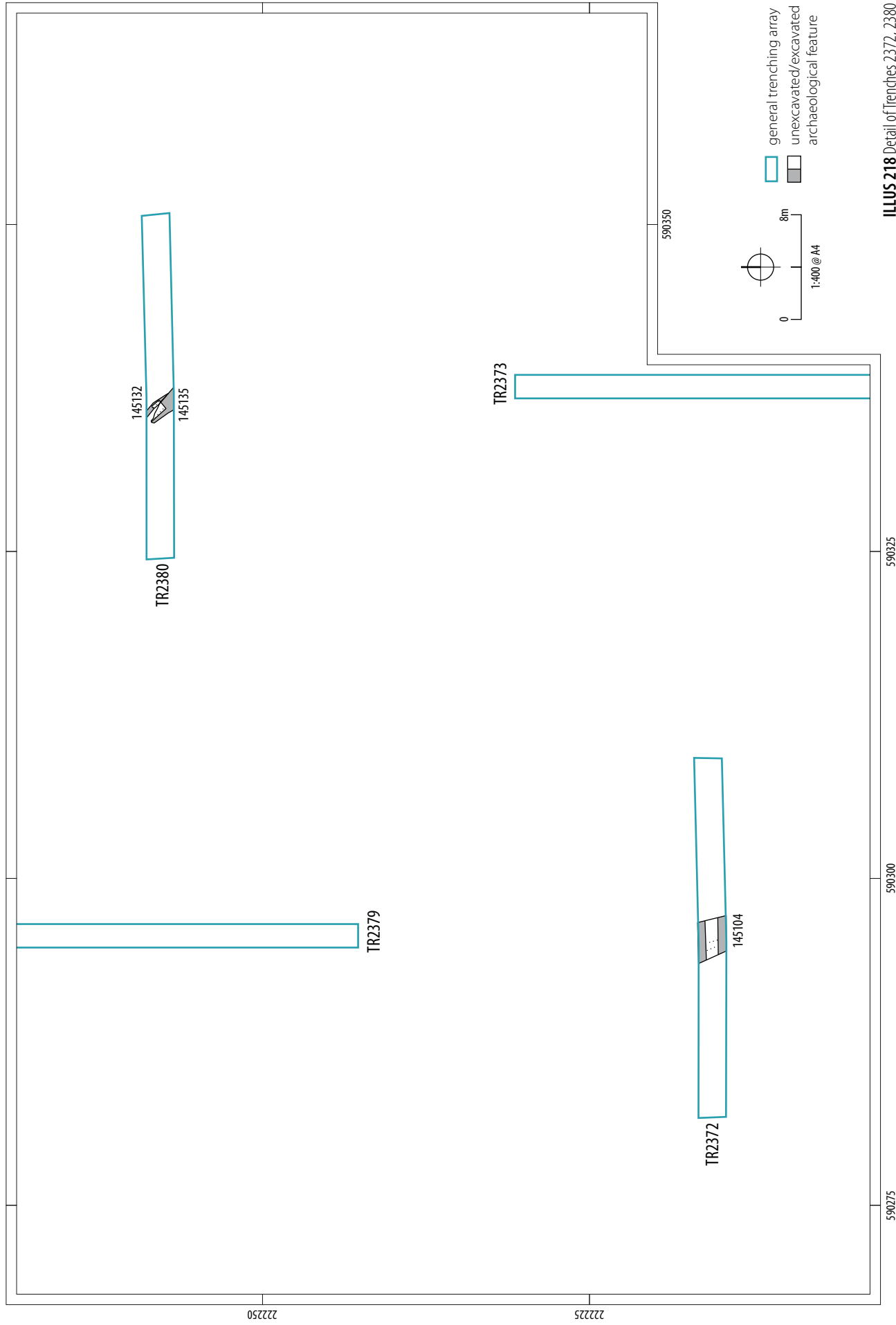
- land parcel
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 216 Detail of Trenches 2359, 2365

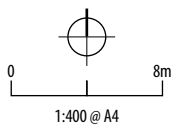
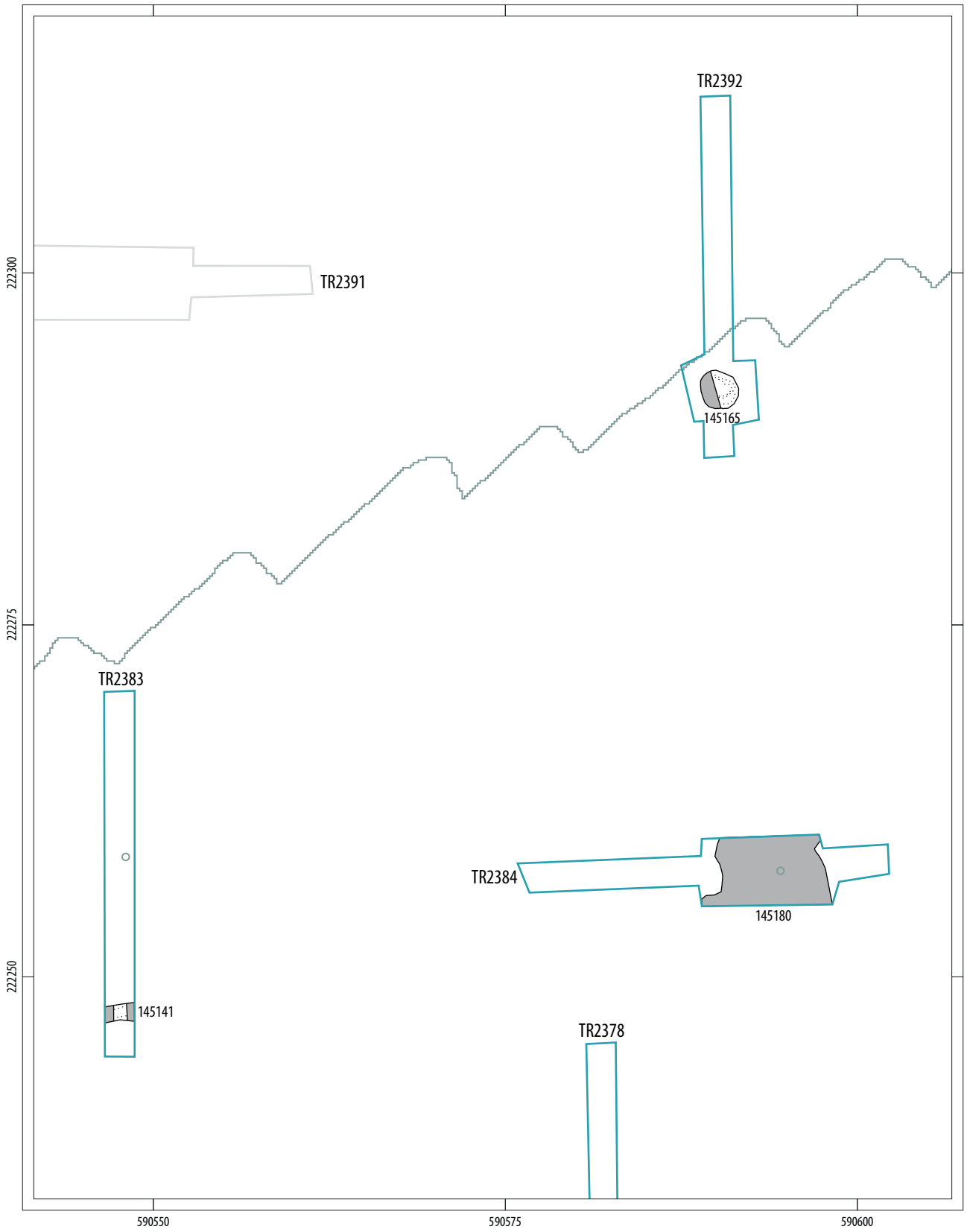


- general trenching array
- geophysical survey targeted
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 217 Detail of Trenches 2368, 2376

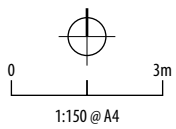
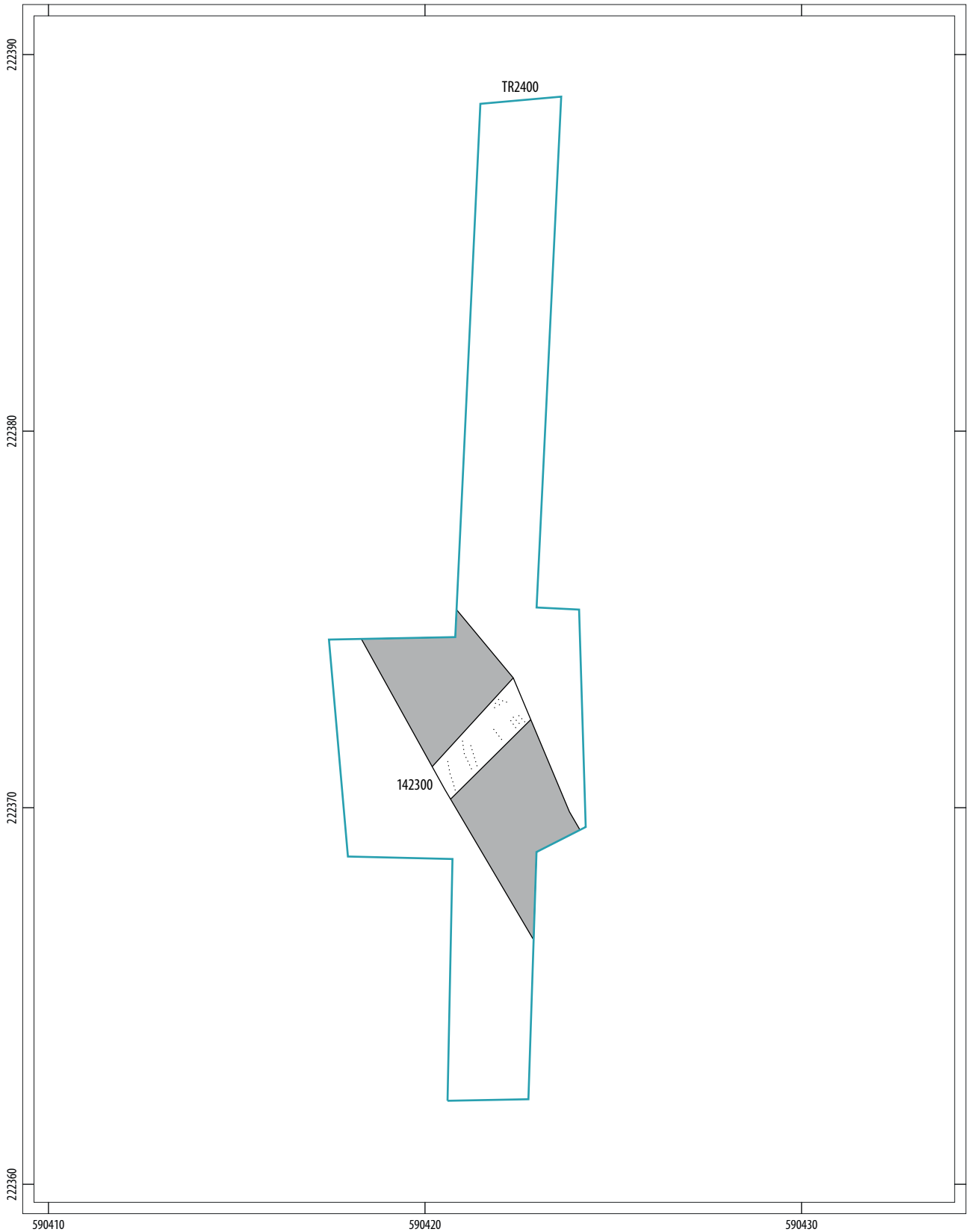




ILLUS 218 Detail of Trenches 2372, 2380



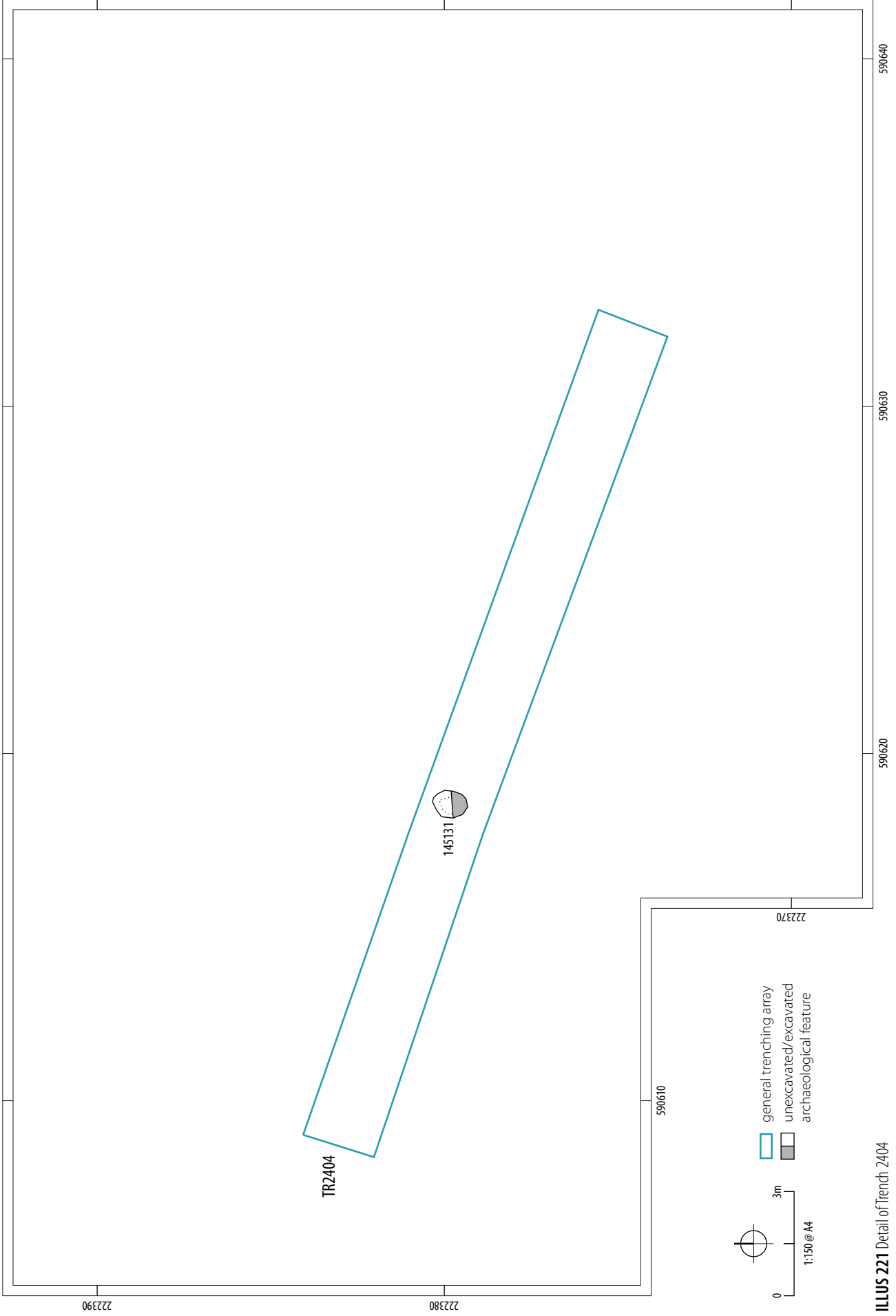
- general trenching array
- unexcavated trench location
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 219 Detail of Trenches 2383, 2384, 2392

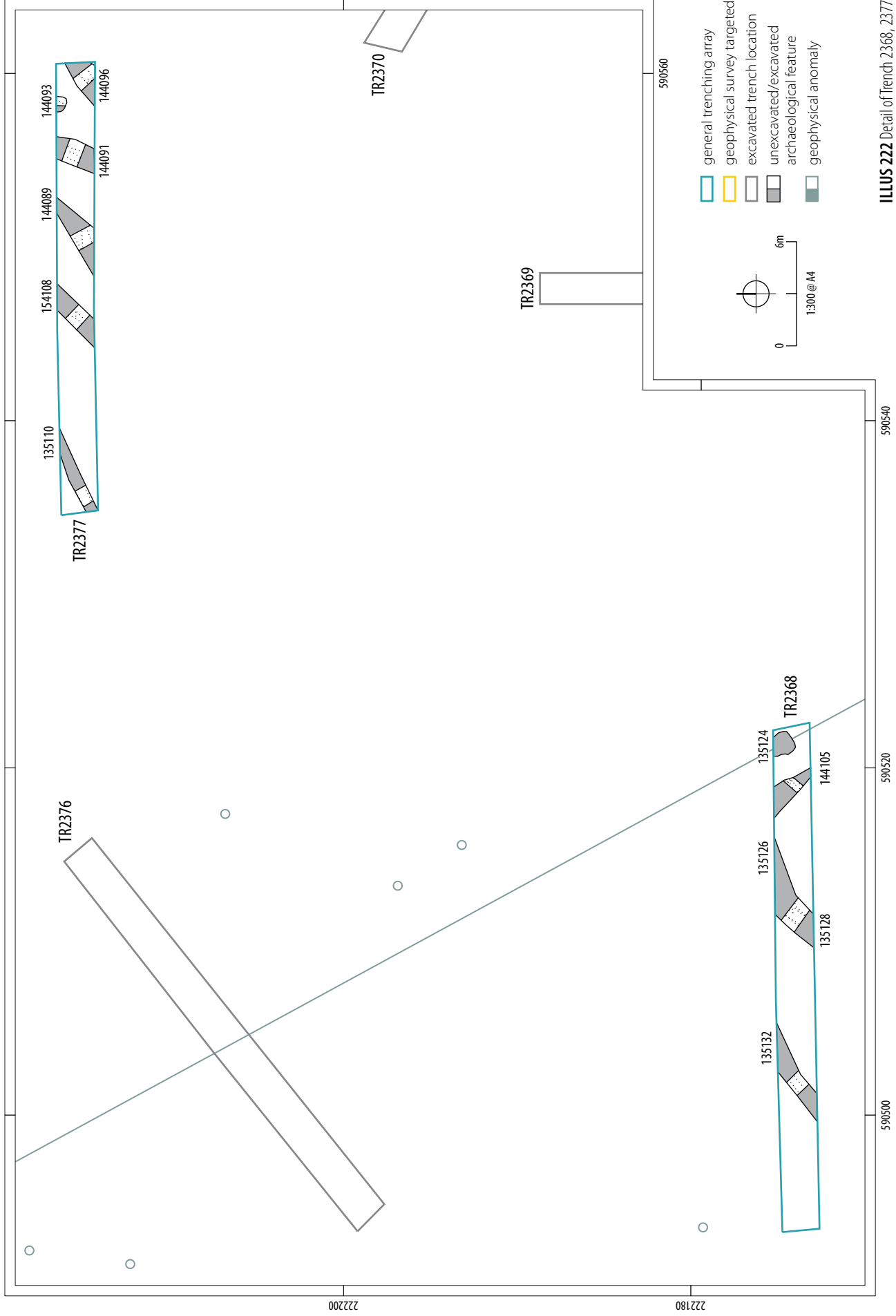


-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

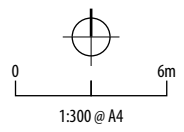
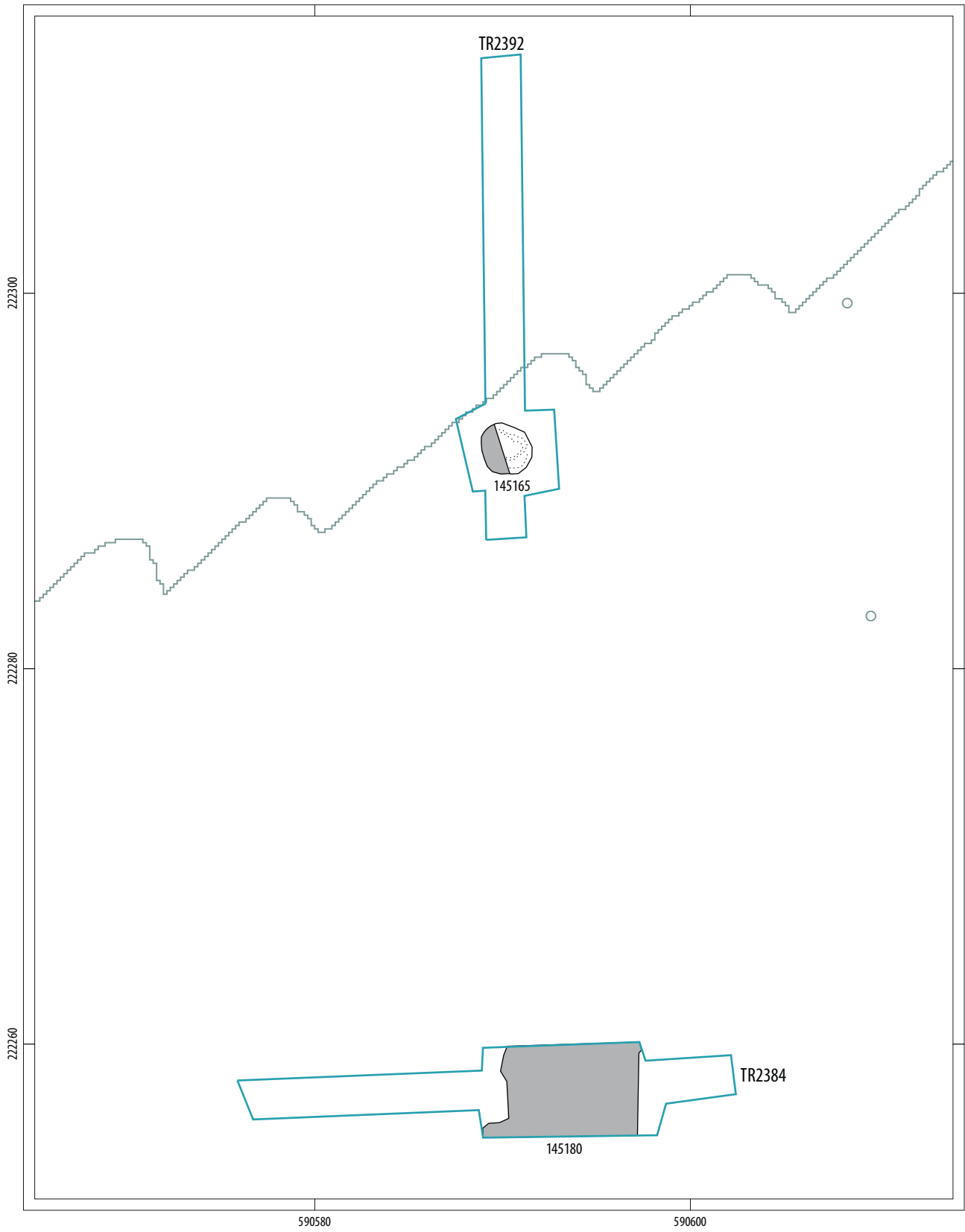
ILLUS 220 Detail of Trench 2400



ILLUS 221 Detail of Trench 2404

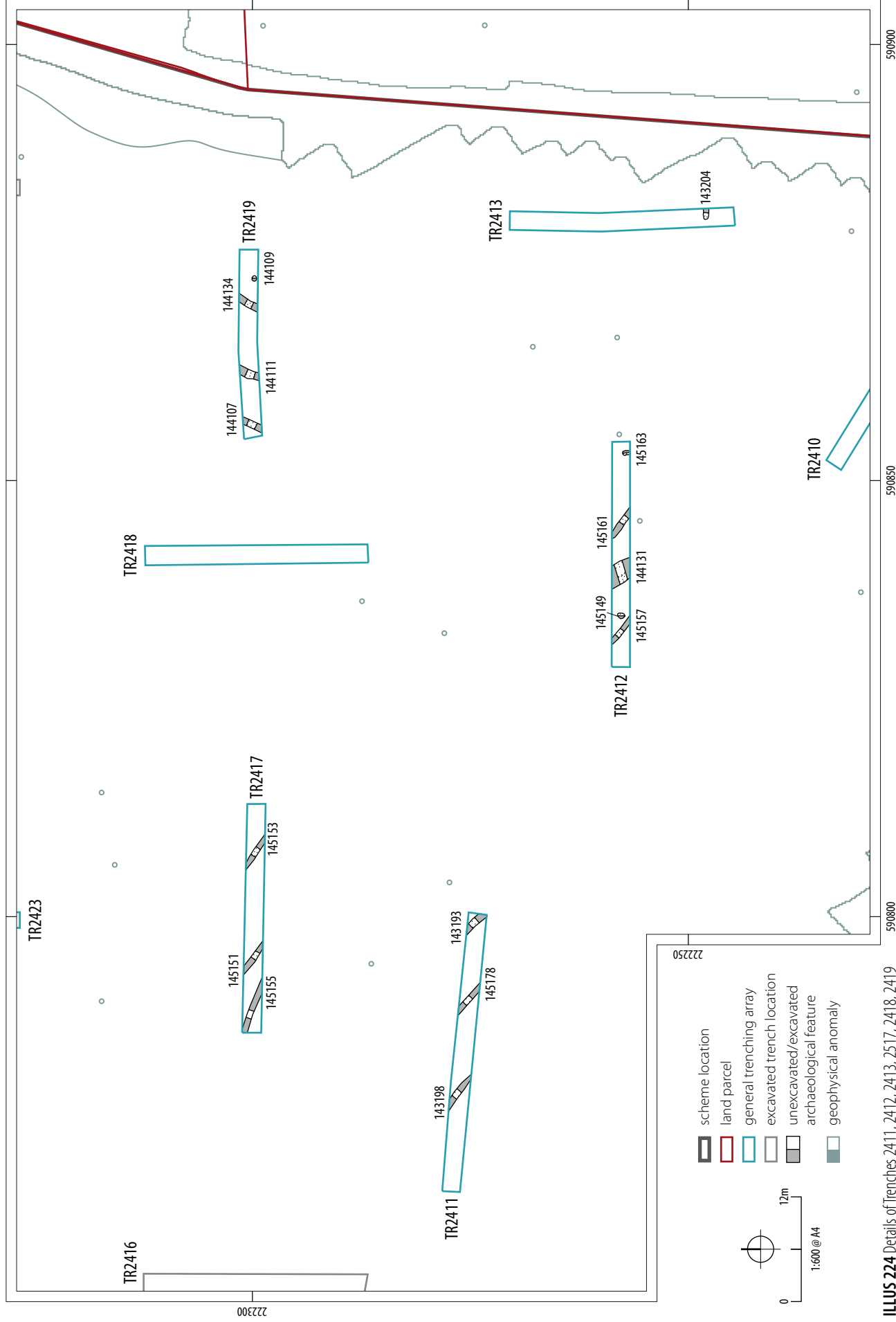


ILLUS 222 Detail of Trench 2368, 2377

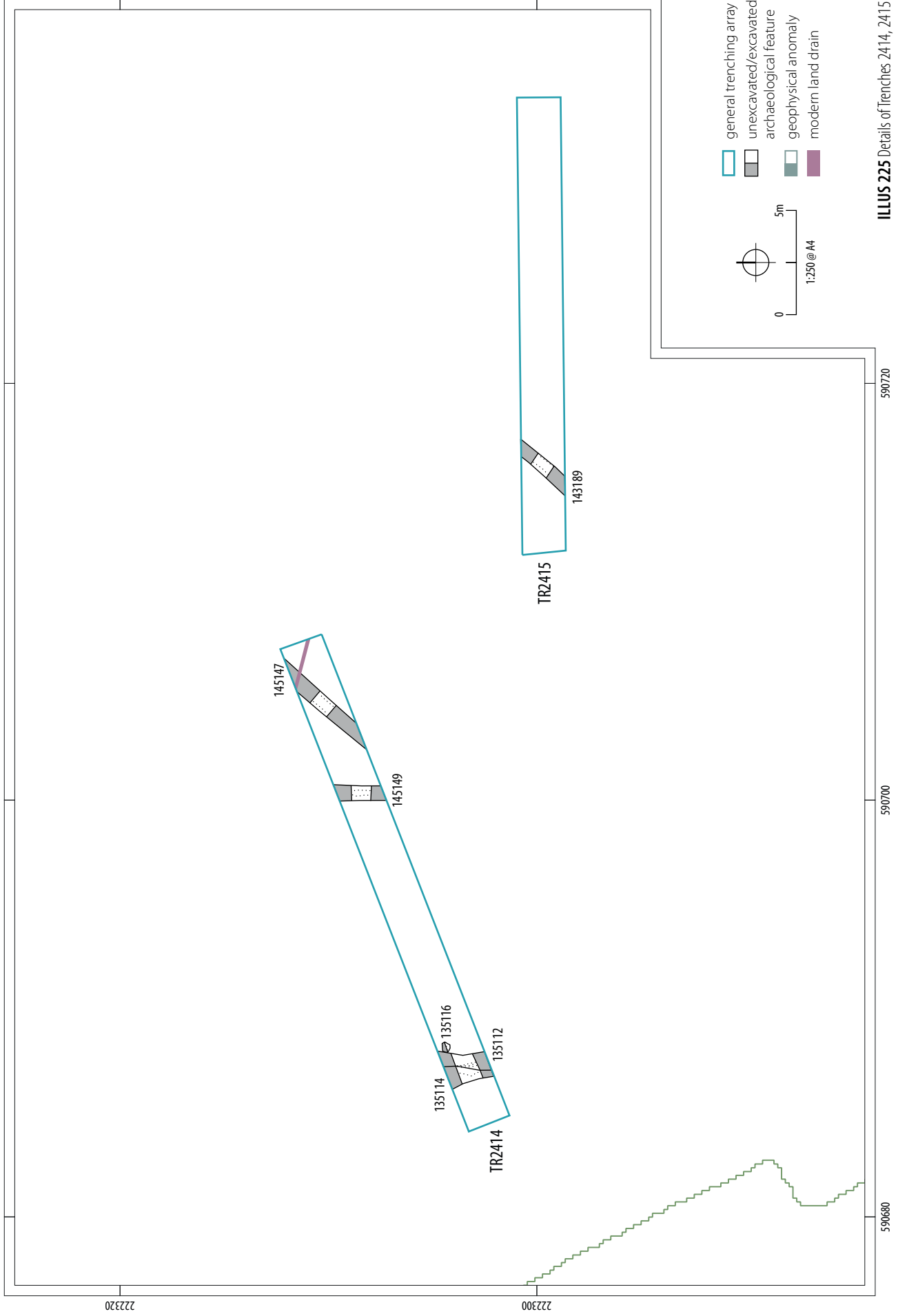


- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

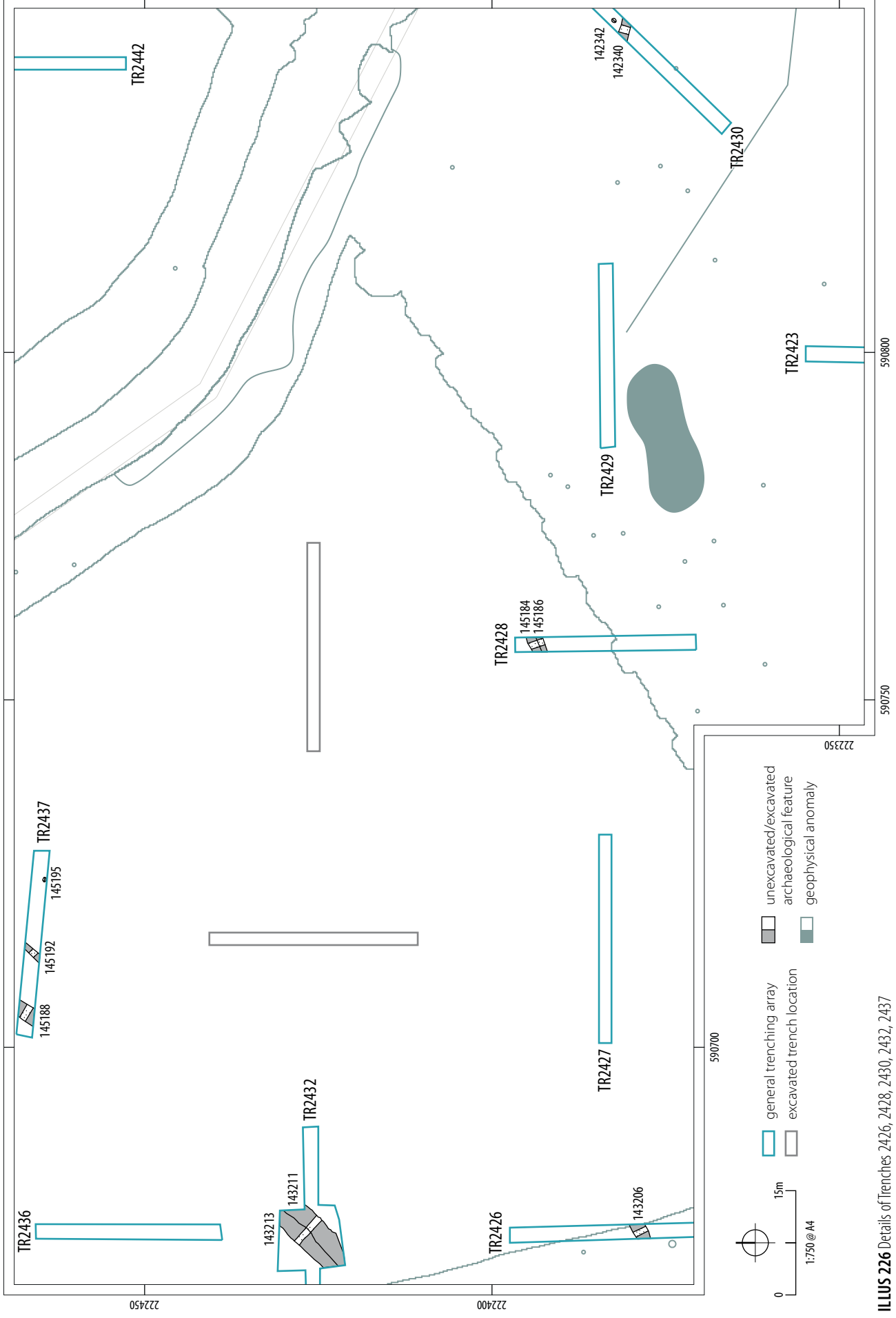
ILLUS 223 Details of Trenches 2384, 2392



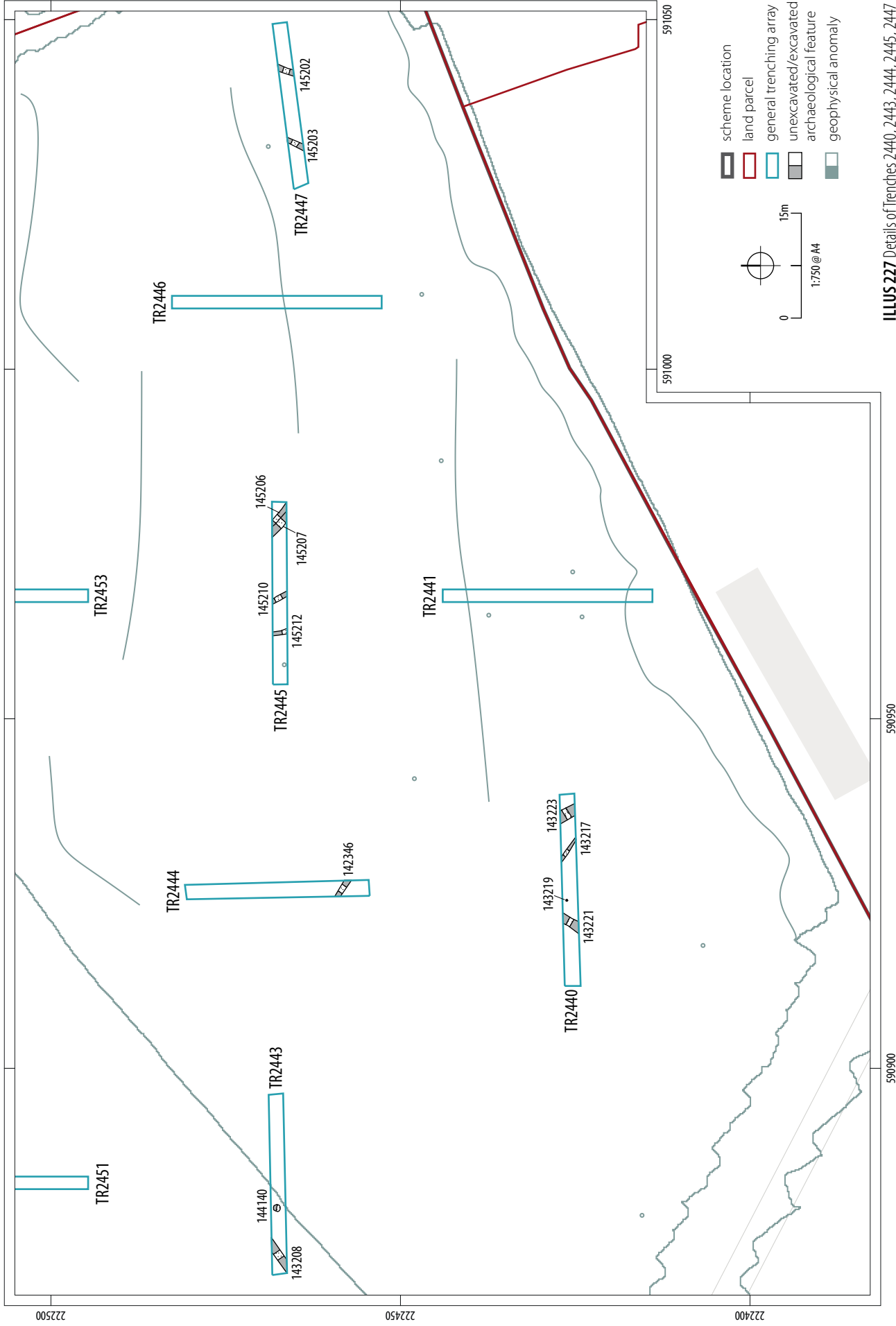
ILLUS 224 Details of Trenches 2411, 2412, 2413, 2517, 2418, 2419



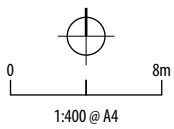
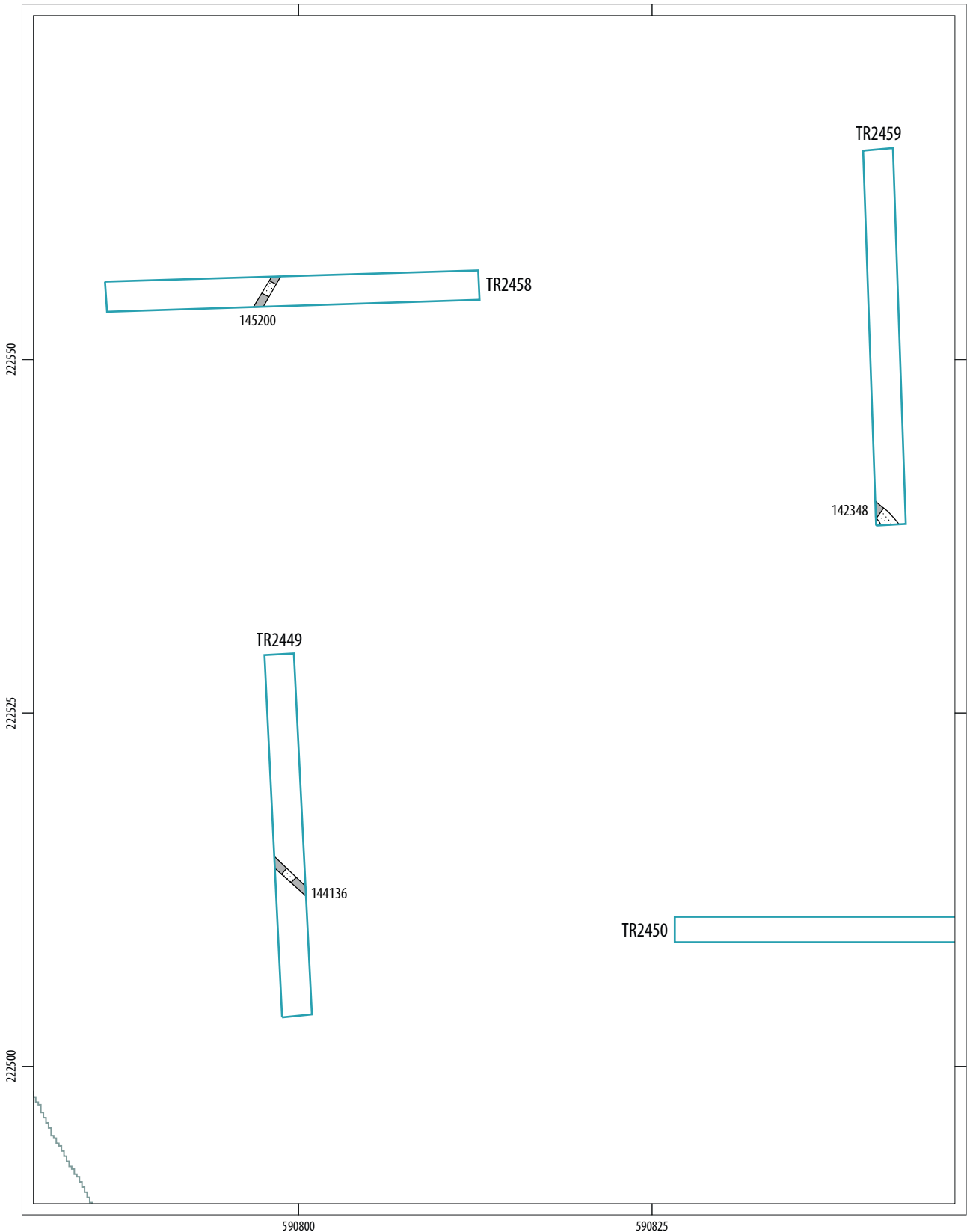
ILLUS 225 Details of Trenches 2414, 2415



ILLUS 226 Details of Trenches 2426, 2428, 2430, 2432, 2437

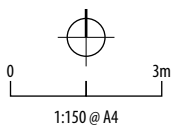
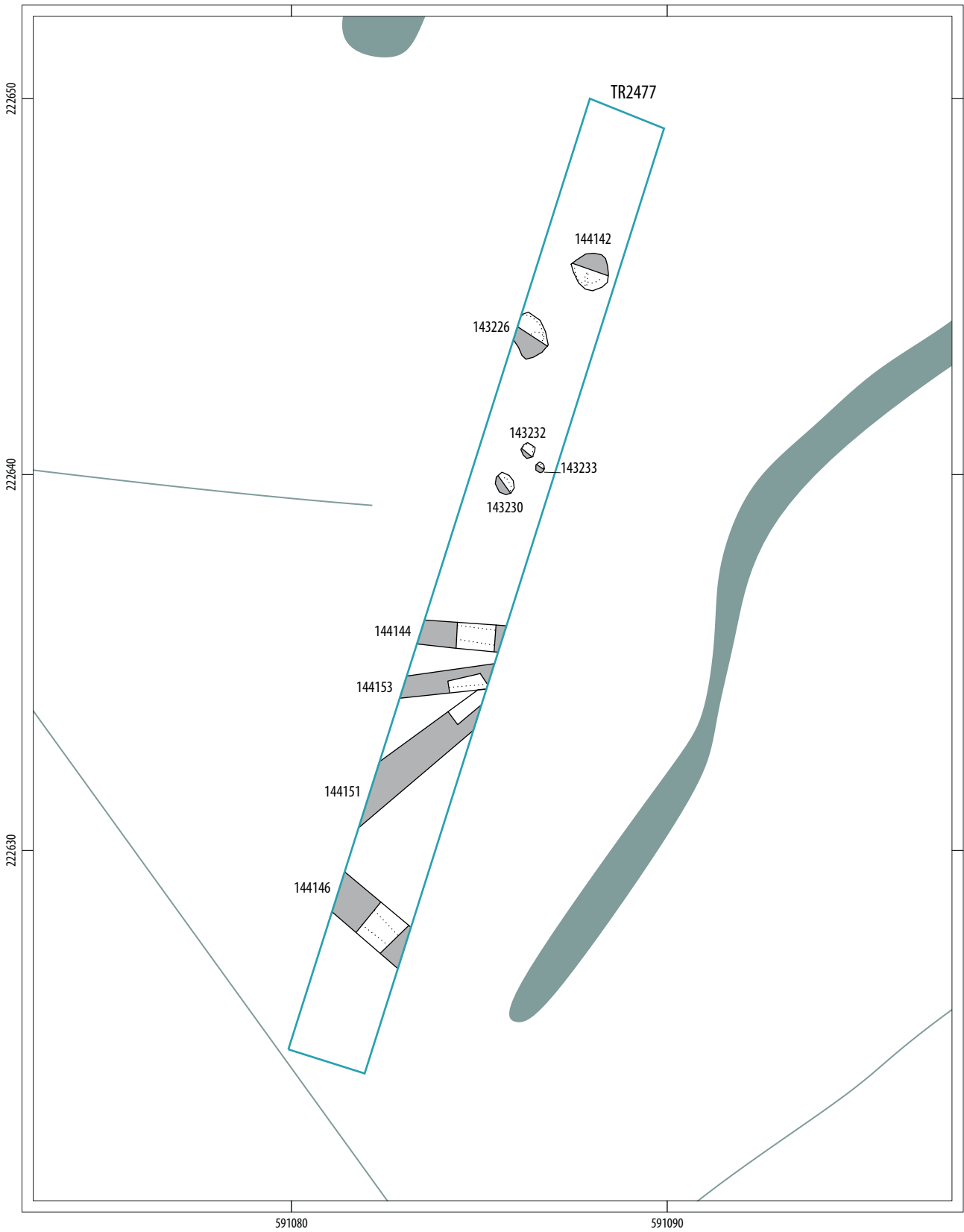


ILLUS 227 Details of Trenches 2440, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2447



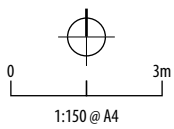
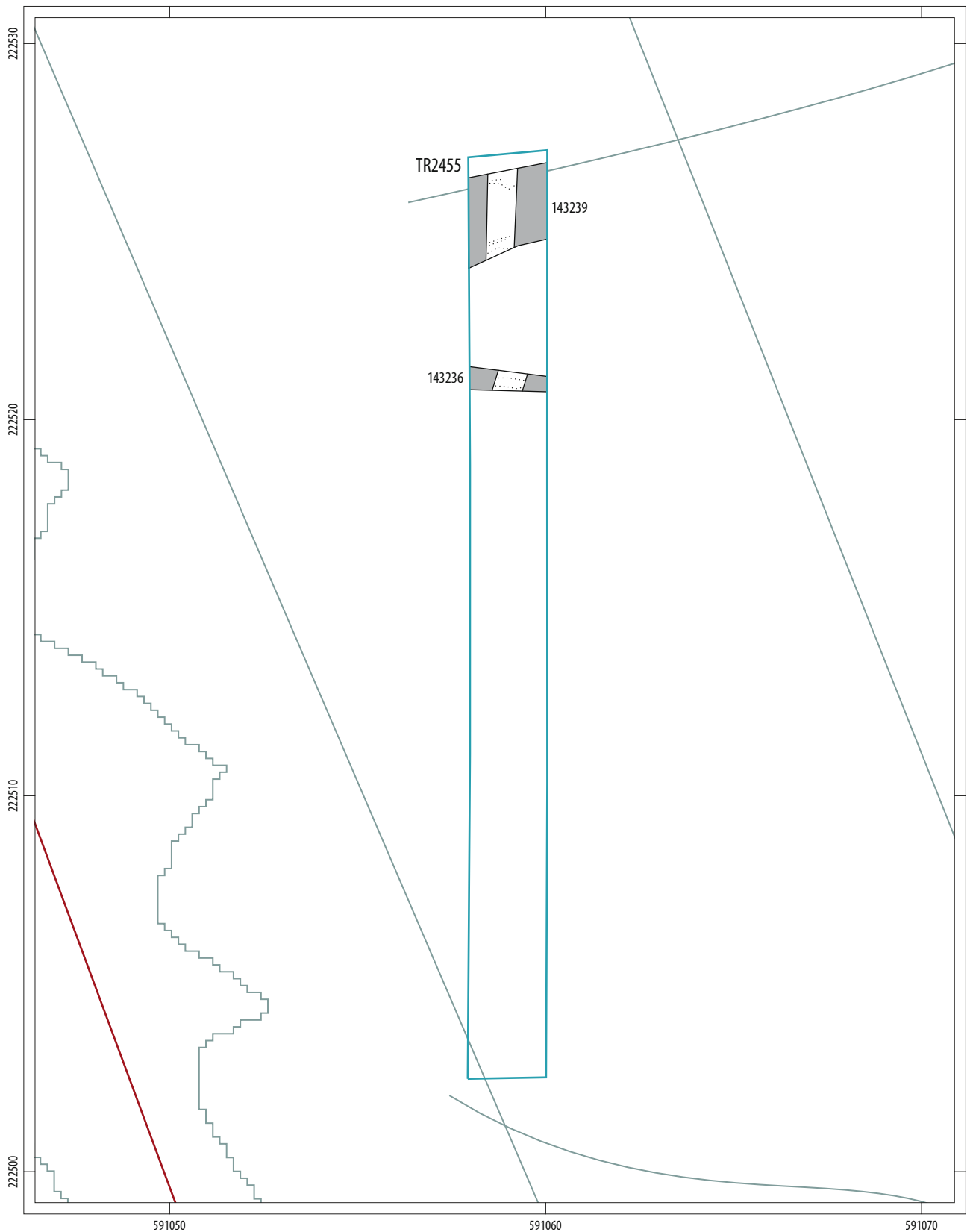
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 228 Details of Trenches 2449, 2458, 2459



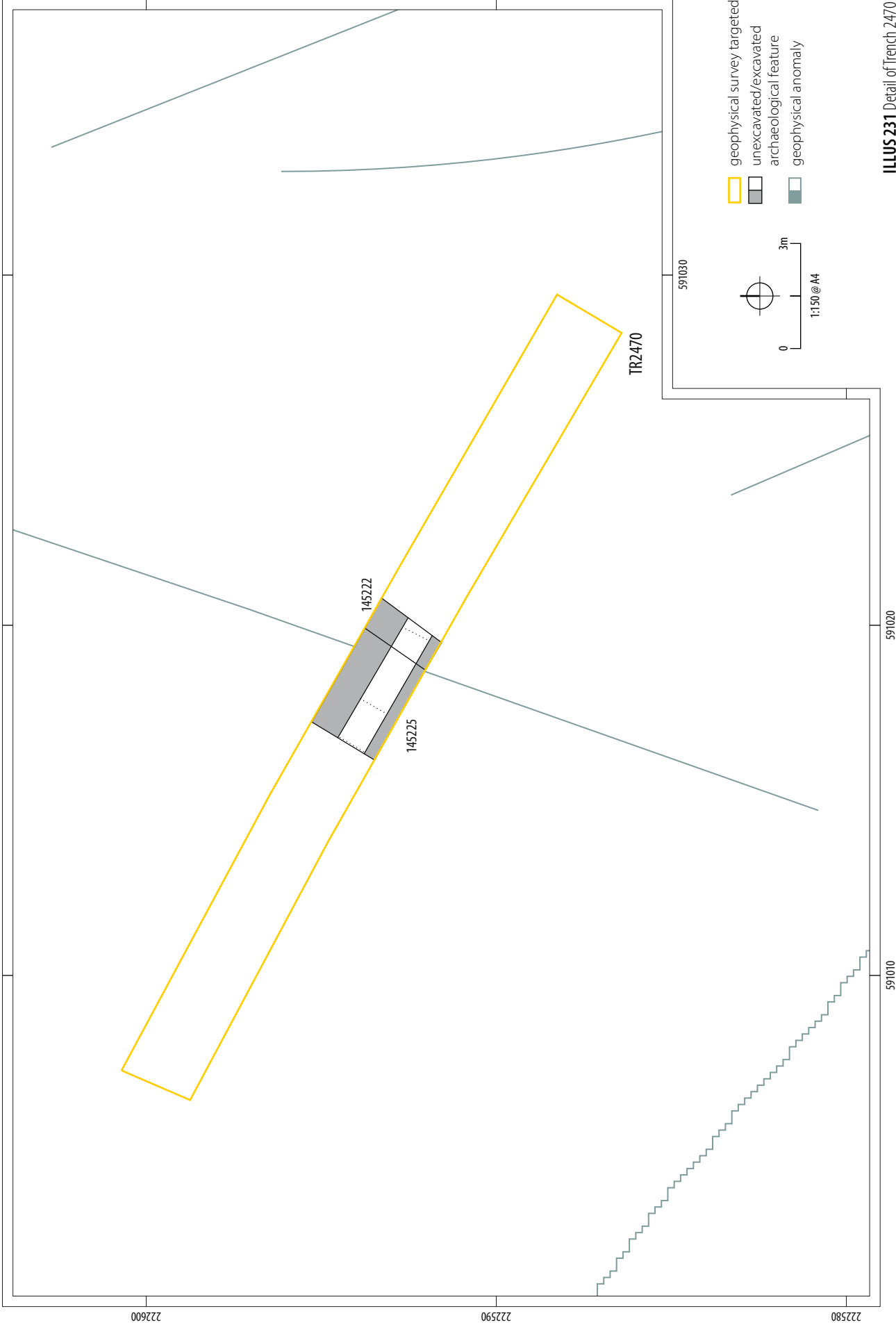
- general trenching array
- geophysical anomaly
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature

ILLUS 229 Detail of Trench 2477

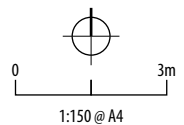
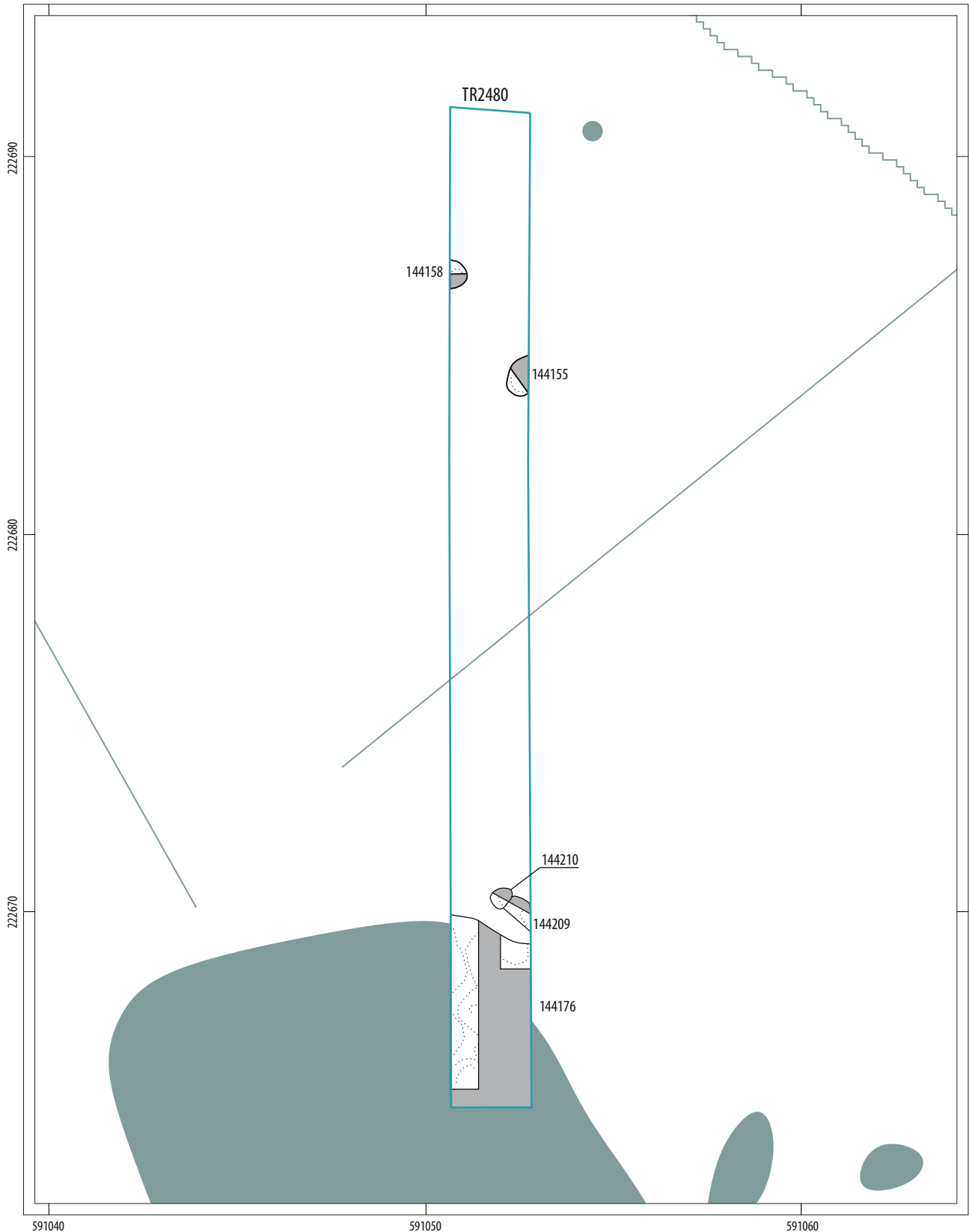


- land parcel
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 230 Detail of Trench 2455

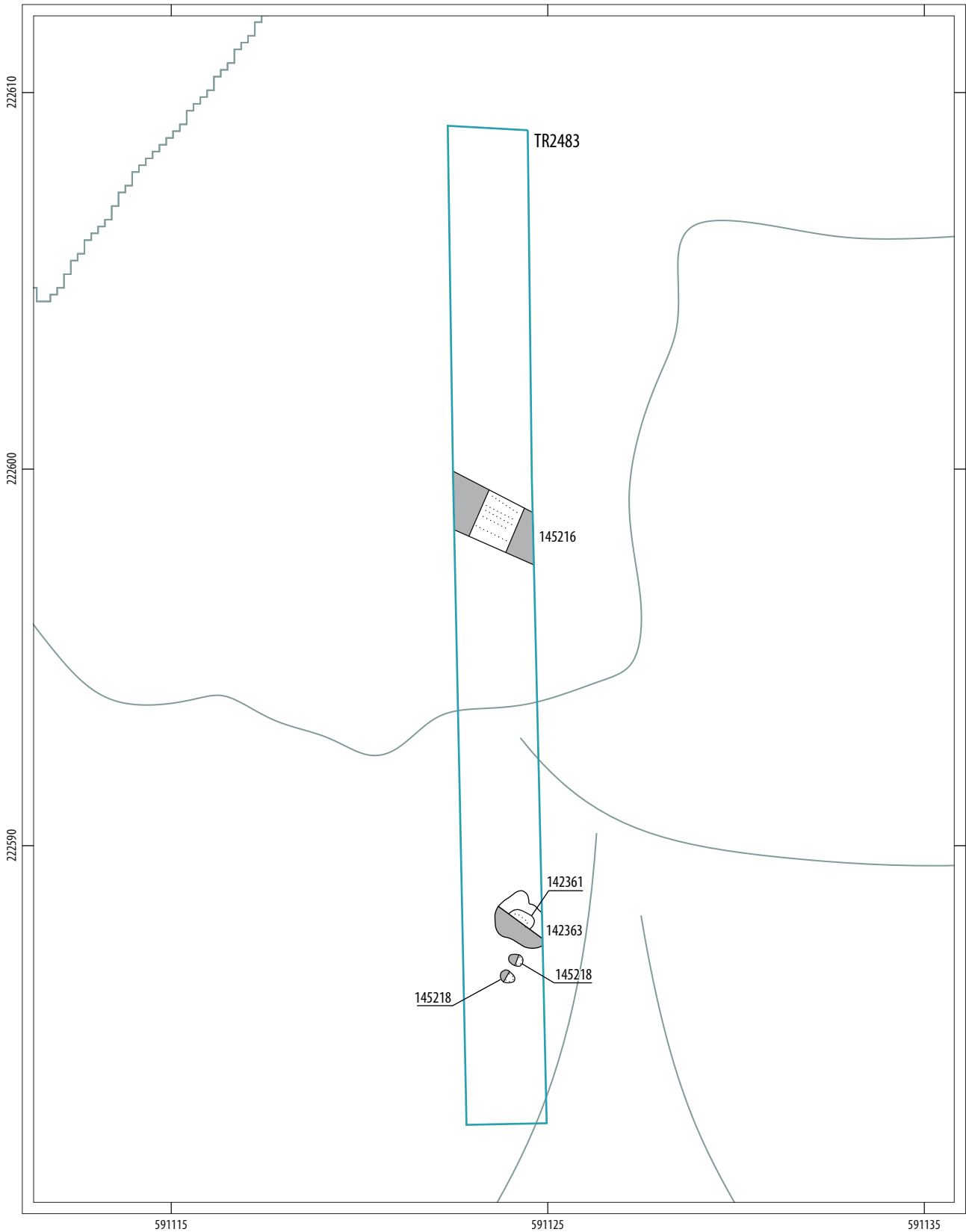


ILLUS 231 Detail of Trench 2470

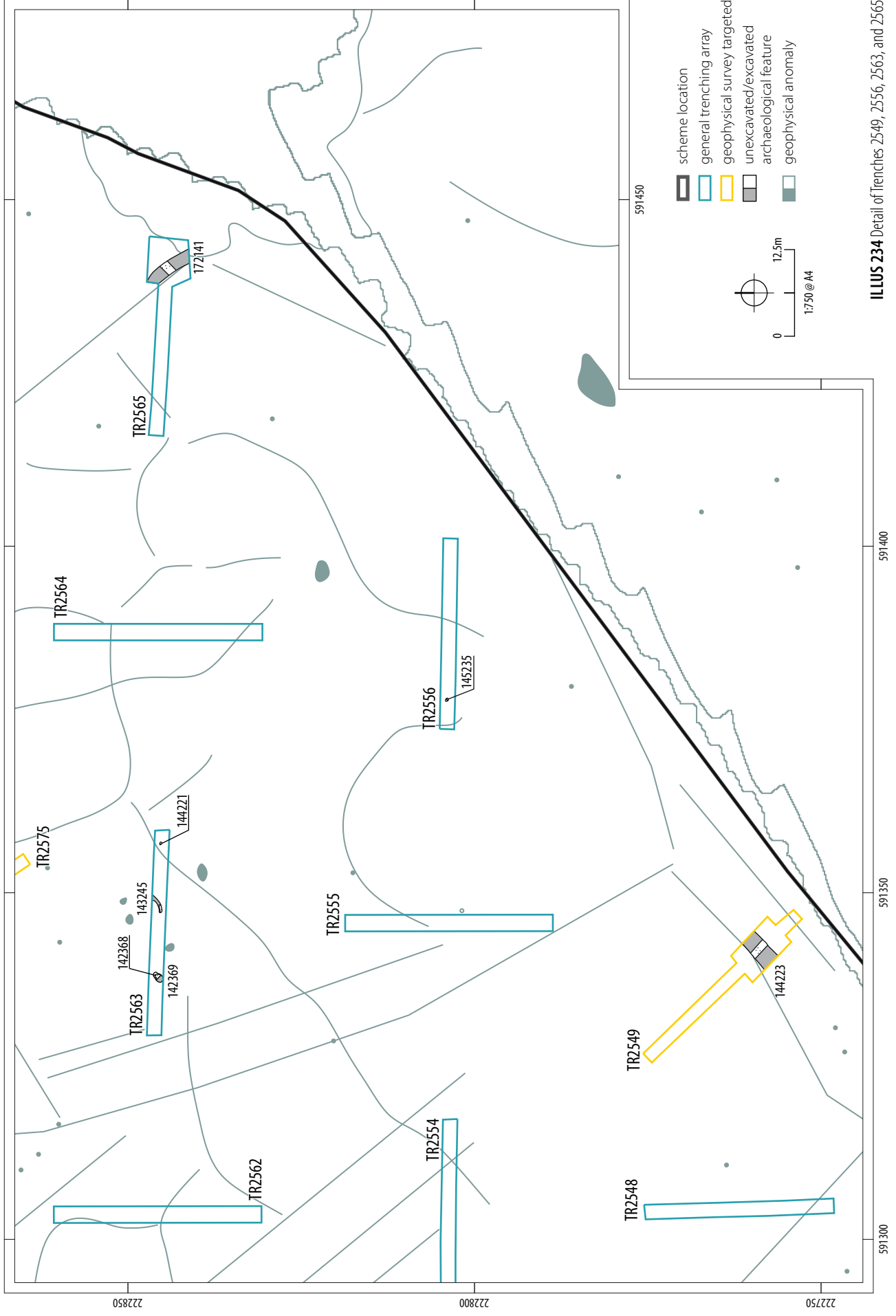


-  general trenching array
-  geophysical anomaly
-  unexcavated/archaeological feature
-  excavated/archaeological feature

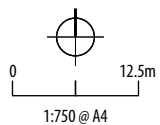
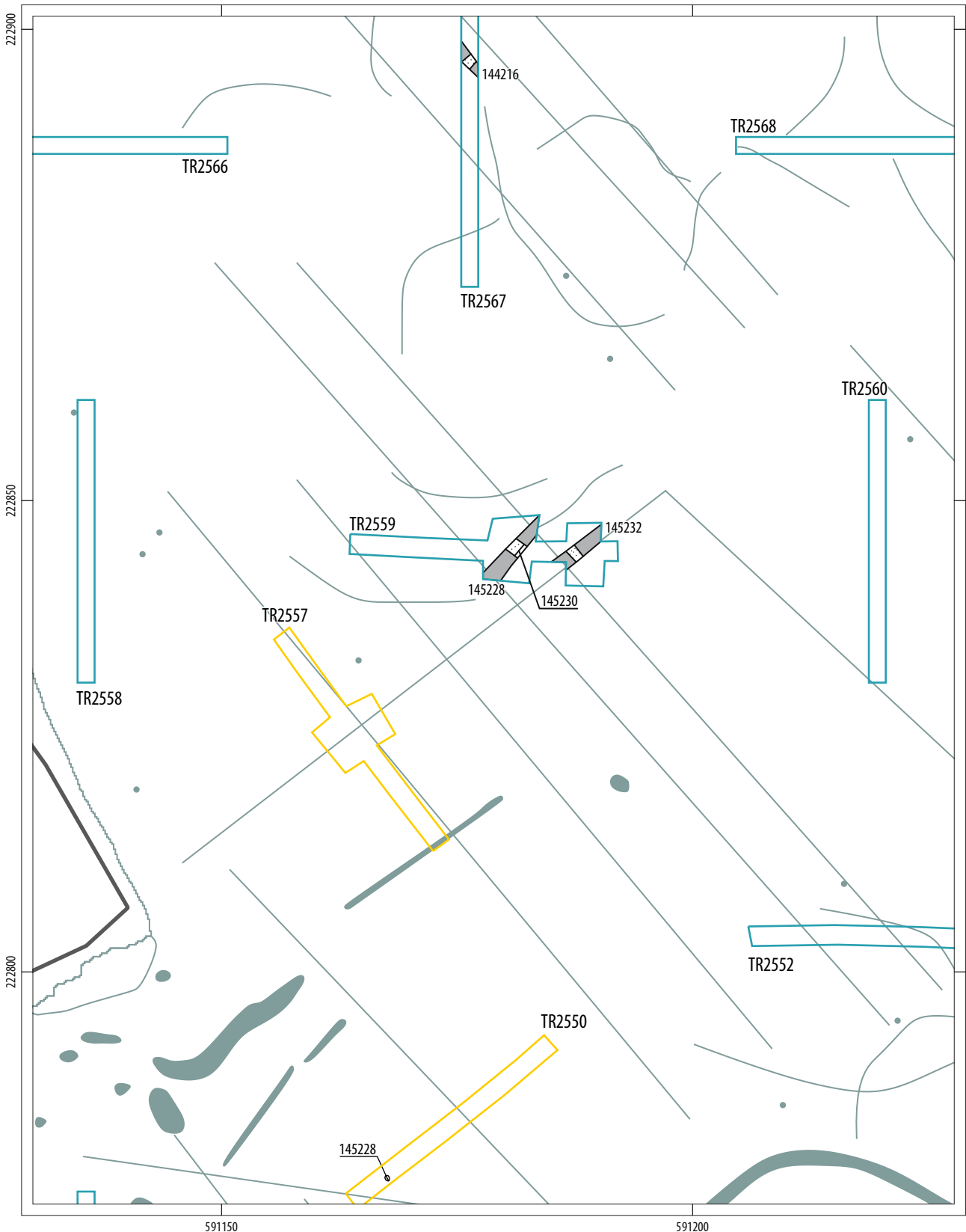
ILLUS 232 Detail of Trench 2480





ILLUS 233 Detail of Trench 2483

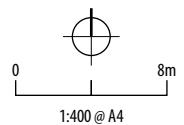
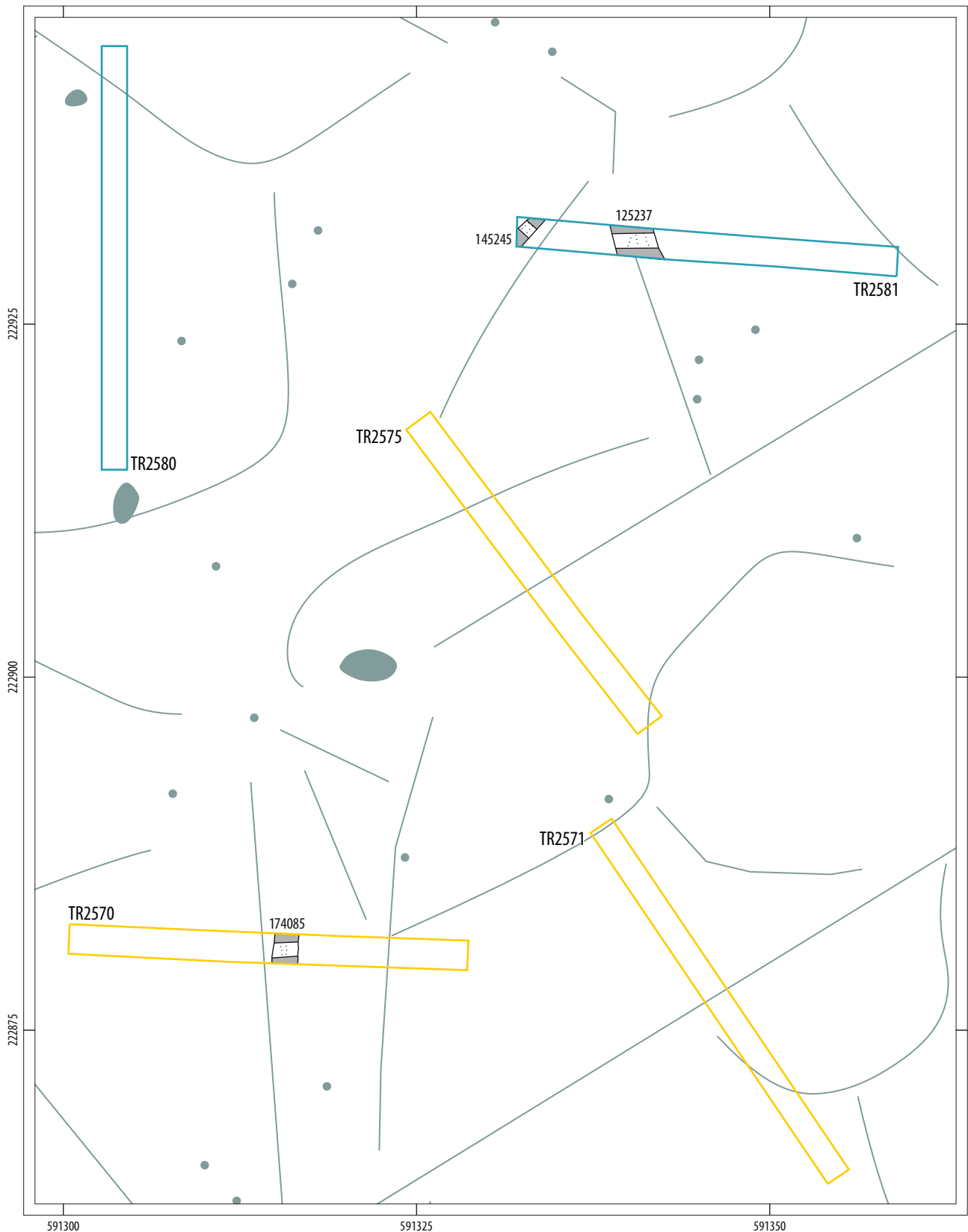


ILLUS 234 Detail of Trenches 2549, 2556, 2563, and 2565



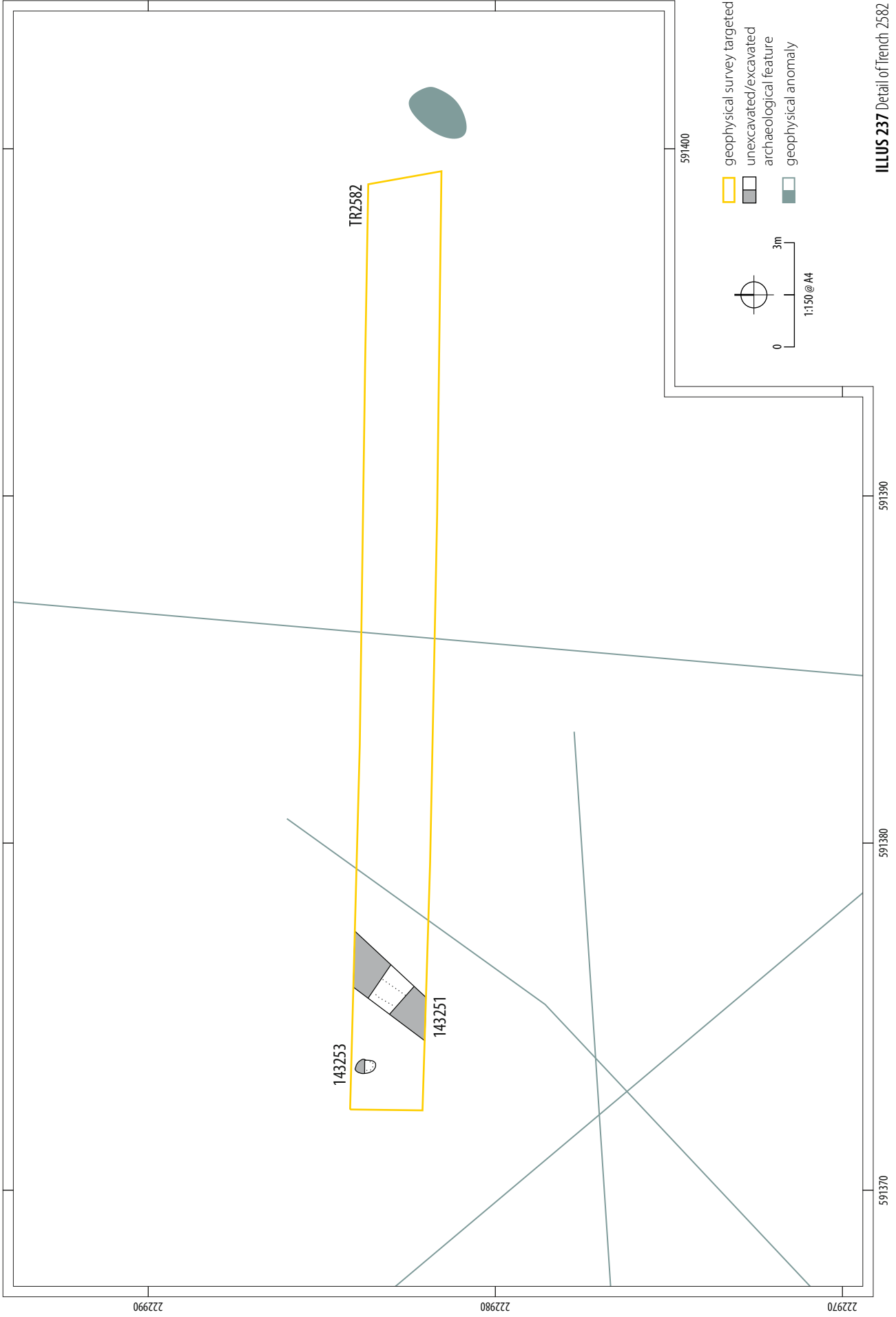
-  scheme location
-  general trenching array
-  geophysical survey targeted
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 235 Detail of Trenches 2550, 2559, and 2567

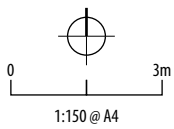
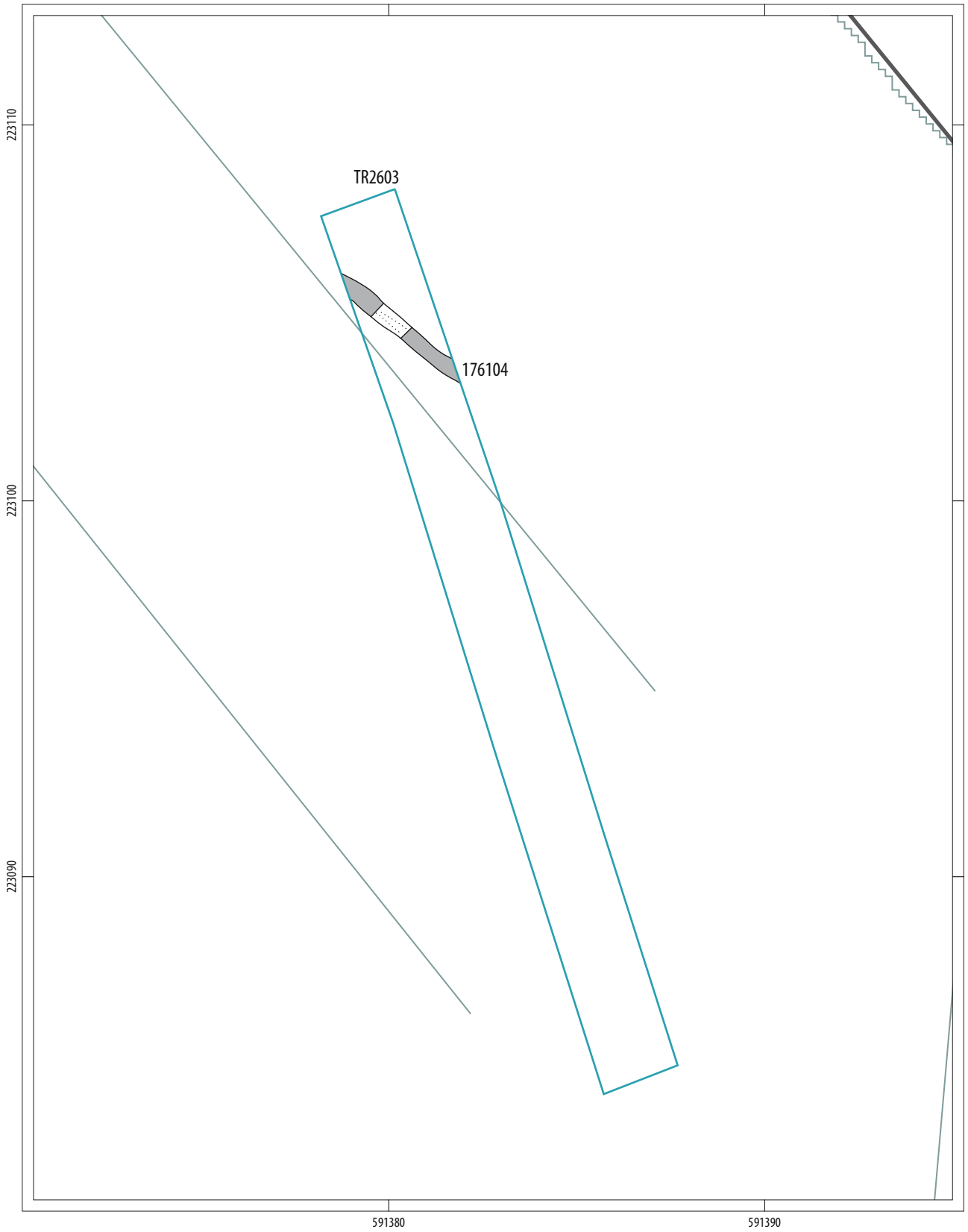


-  scheme location
-  general trenching array
-  geophysical survey targeted
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 236 Detail of Trenches 2570 and 2581

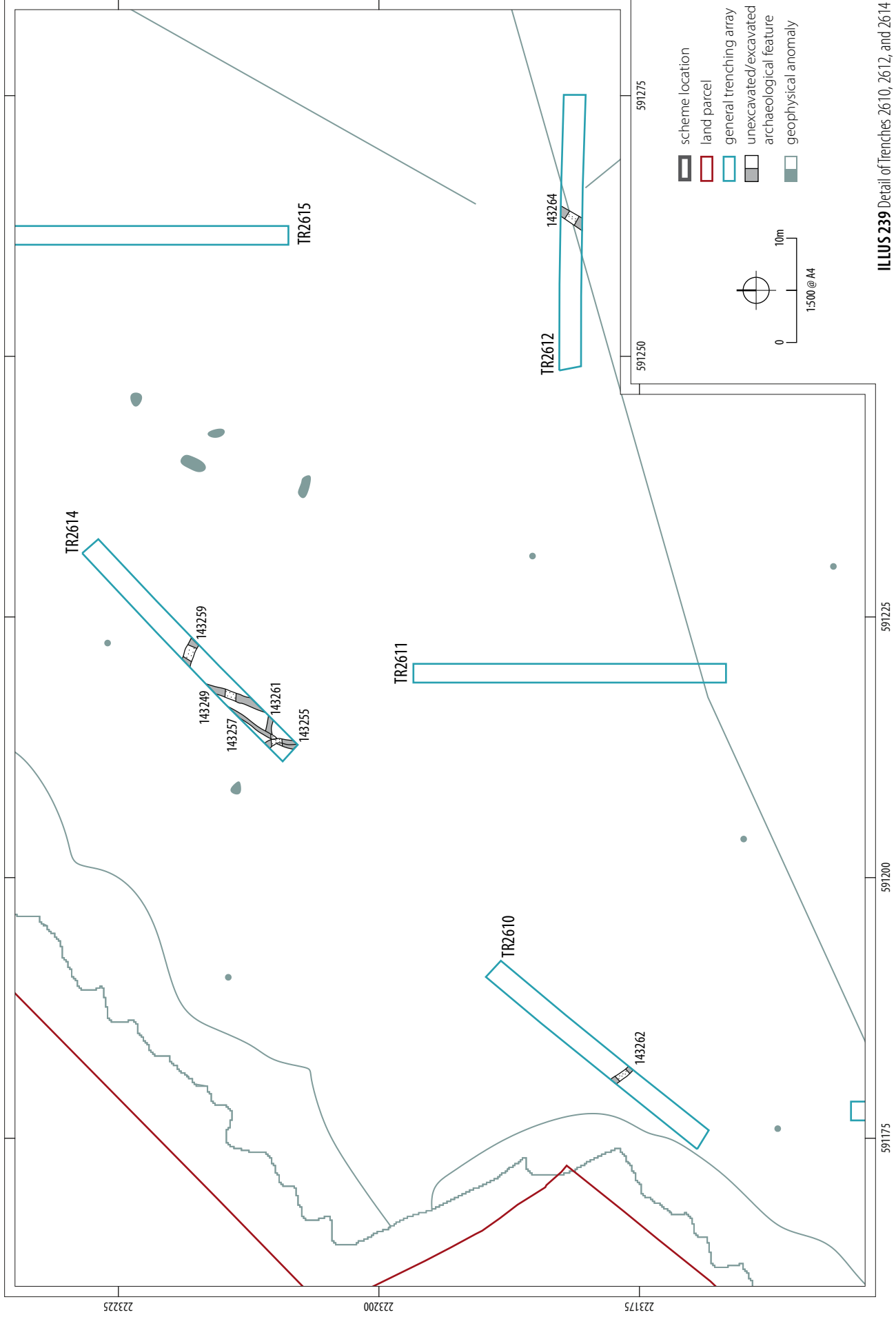


ILLUS 237 Detail of Trench 2582

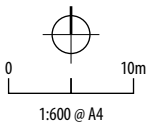
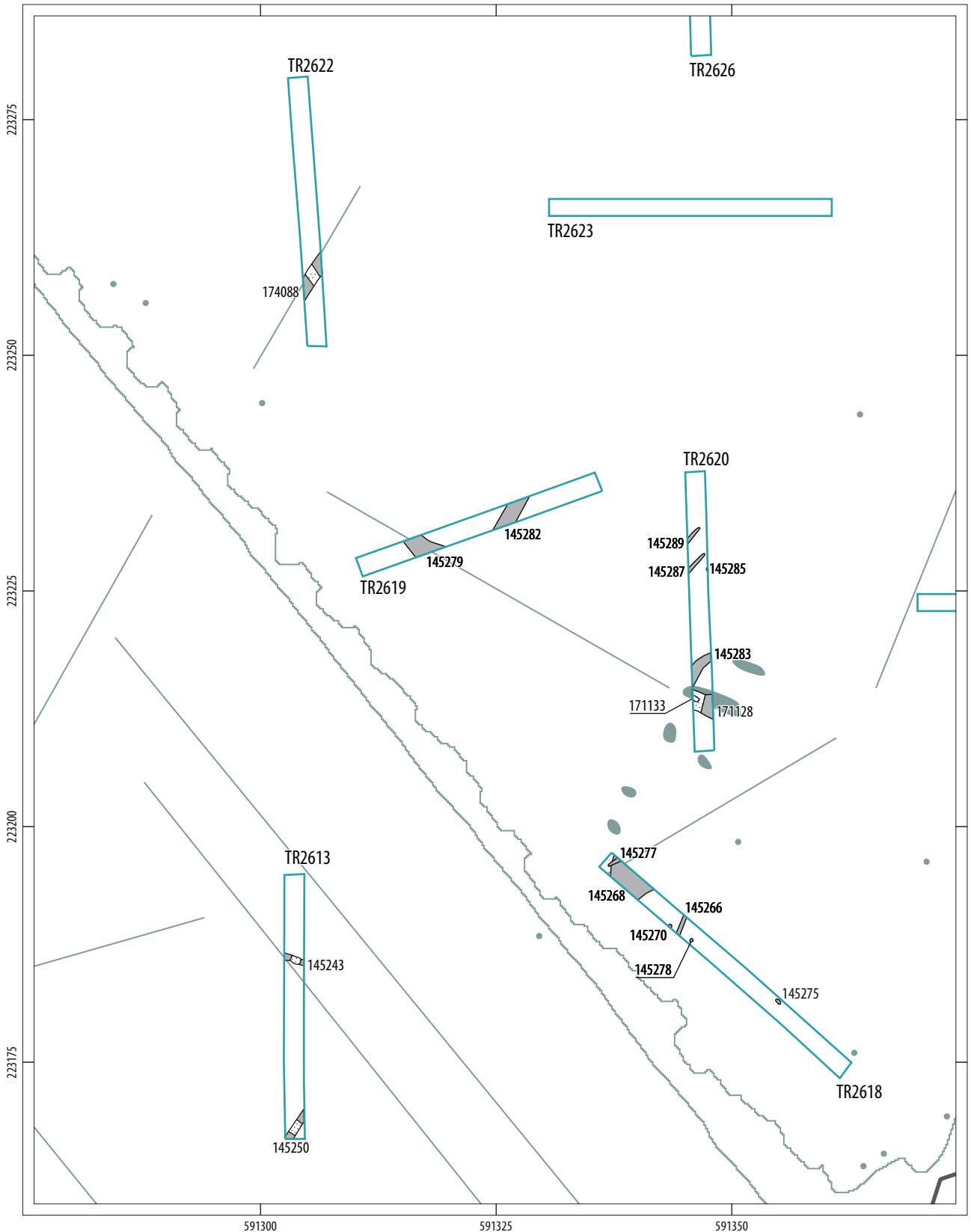





- scheme location
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 238 Detail of Trench 2603

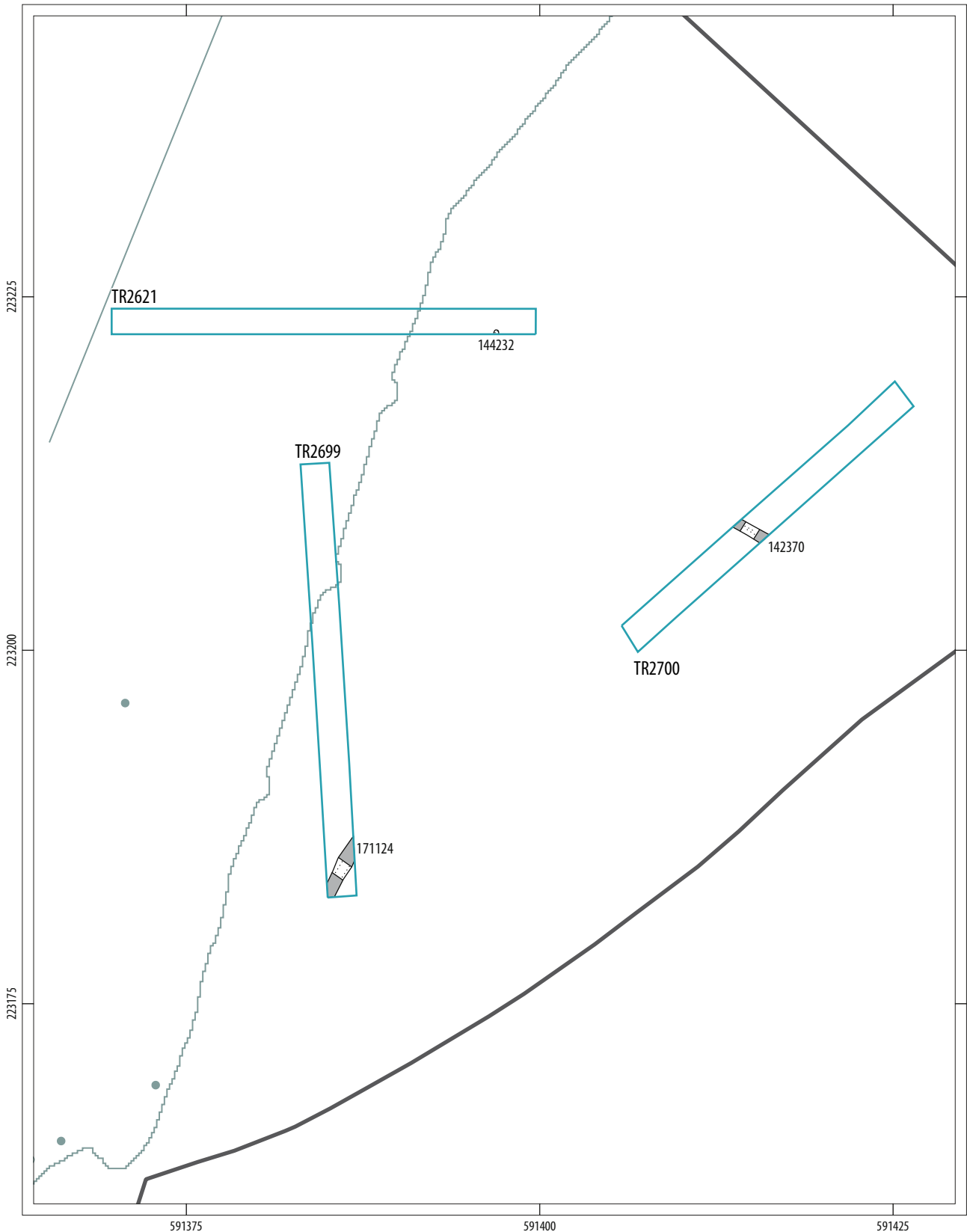


ILLUS 239 Detail of Trenches 2610, 2612, and 2614



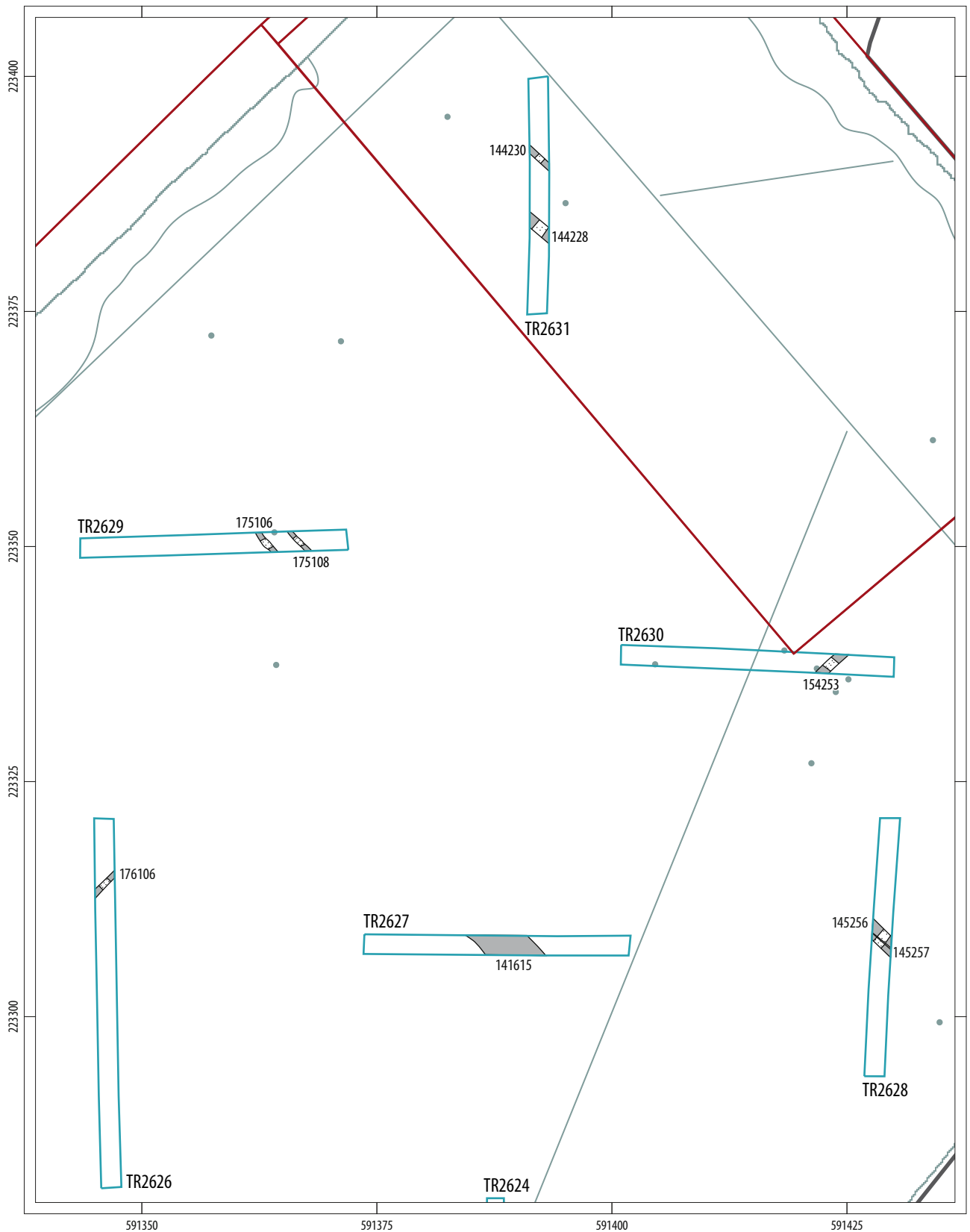
-  scheme location
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 240 Detail of Trenches 2613, 2618, 2619, 2620, and 2622



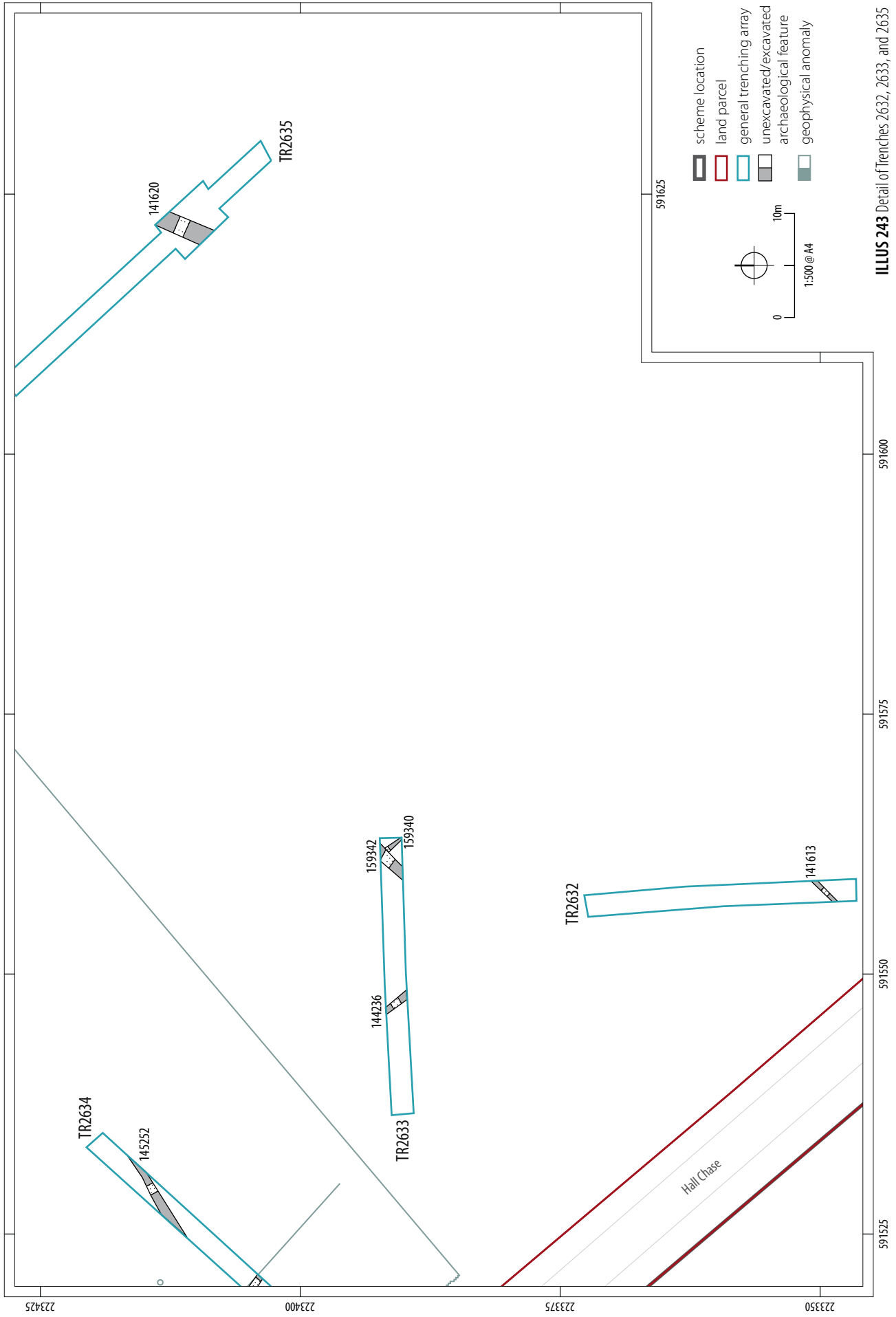
-  scheme location
-  general trenching array
-  unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
-  geophysical anomaly

ILLUS 241 Detail of Trenches 2621, 2699, and 2700

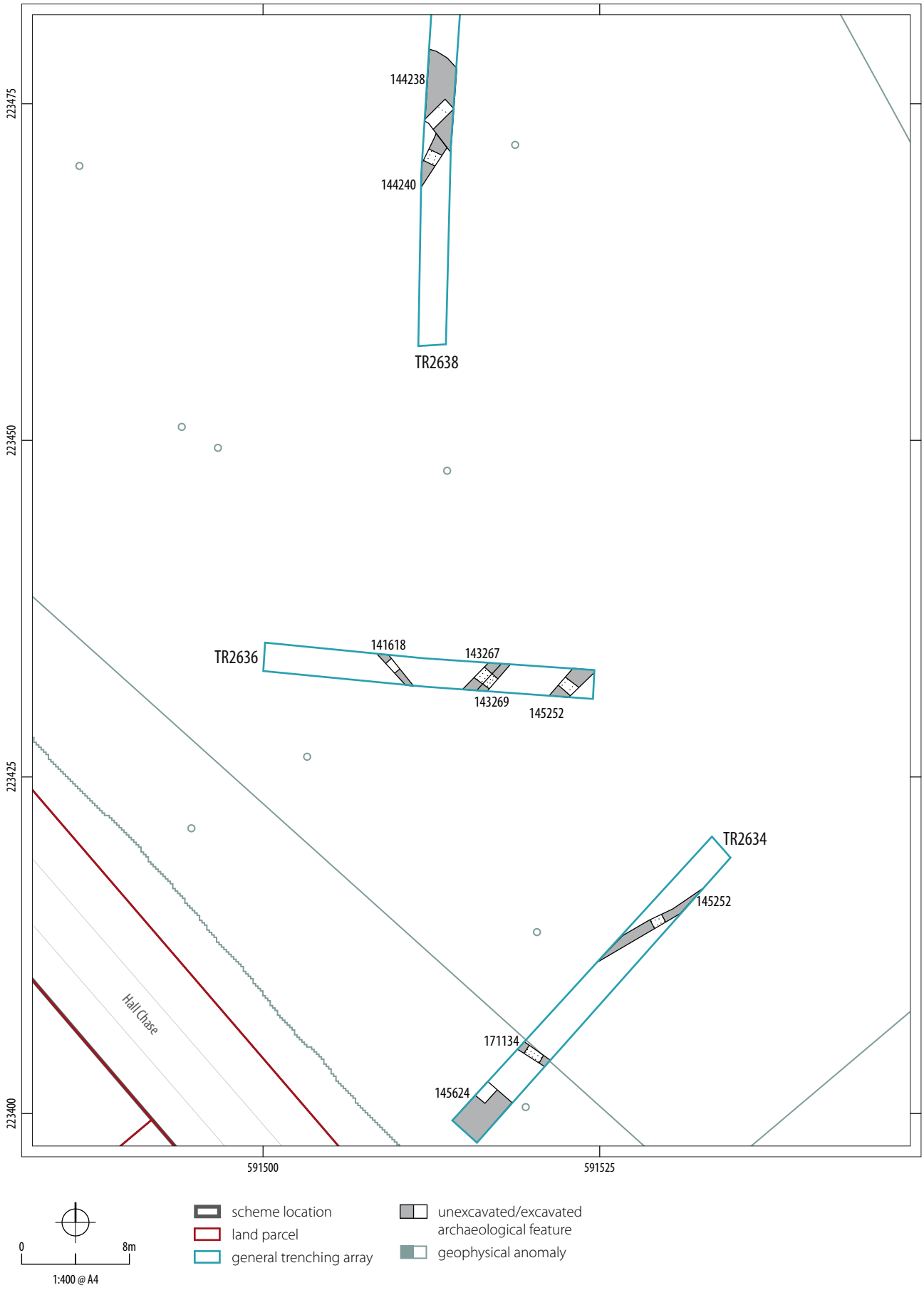


- scheme location
- land parcel
- general trenching array
- geophysical anomaly
- unexcavated archaeological feature
- excavated archaeological feature

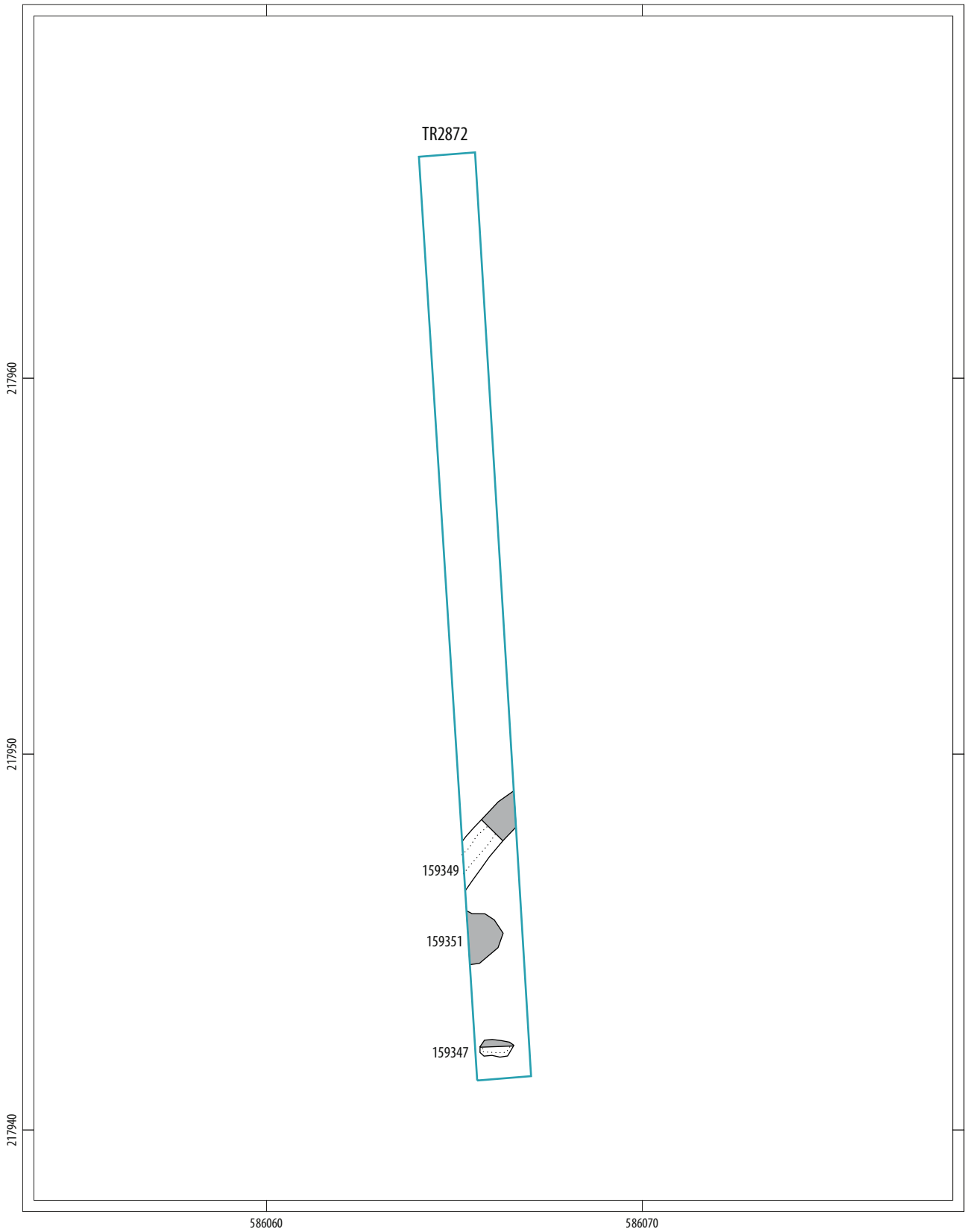
ILLUS 242 Detail of Trenches 2626, 2629, 2630, and 2631



ILLUS 243 Detail of Trenches 2632, 2633, and 2635



ILLUS 244 Detail of Trenches 2634, 2636, and 2638



- land parcel
- general trenching array
- unexcavated/excavated archaeological feature
- geophysical anomaly

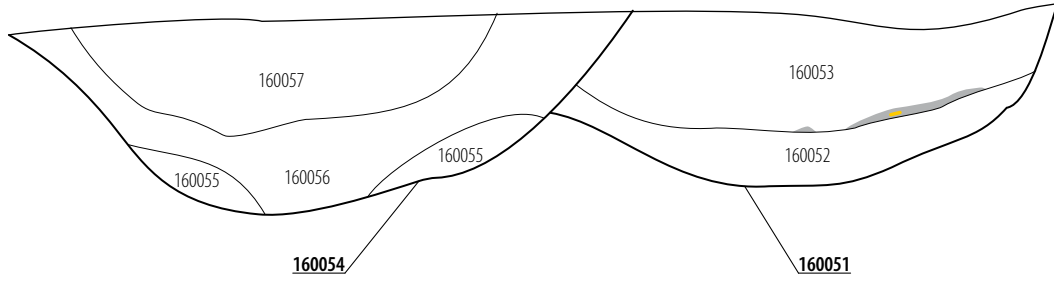
ILLUS 245 Detail of Trench 2872

247

W E

0 1:20 @ A4 0.5m

47.912m



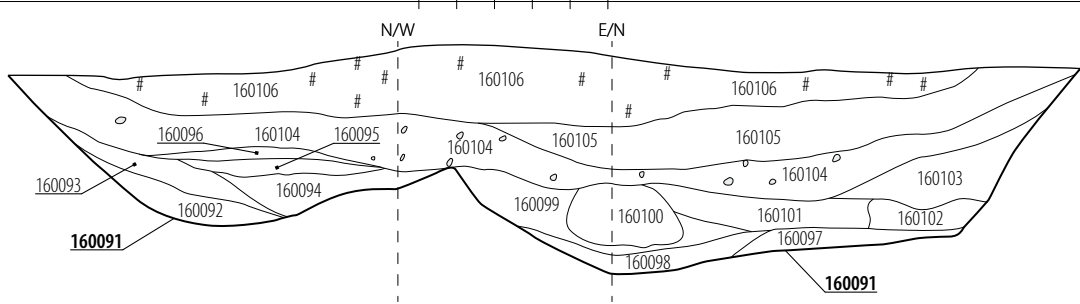
■ dark material / charcoal
 ■ pottery

248

S S

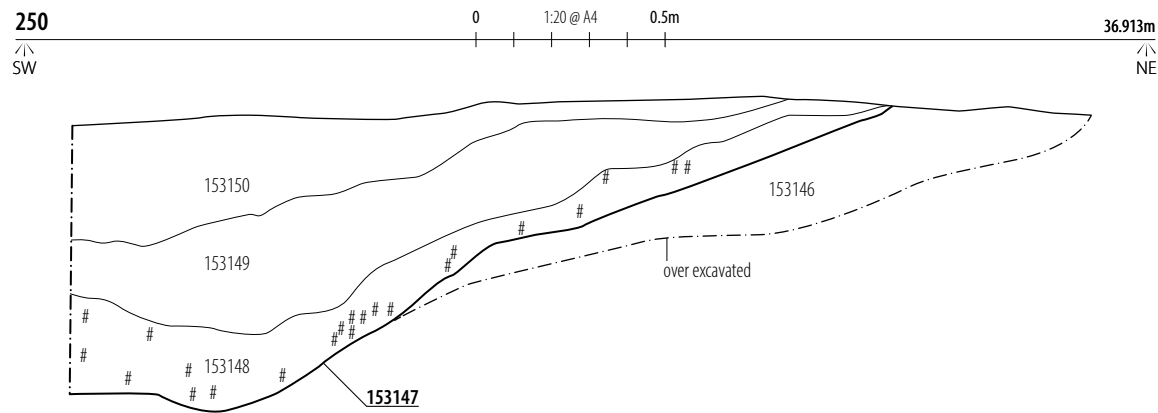
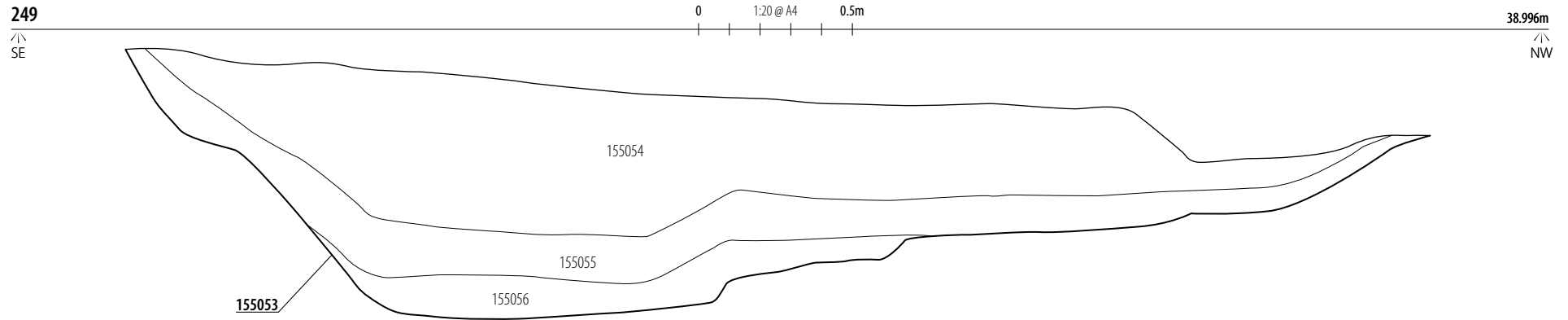
0 1:40 @ A4 1m

30.834m

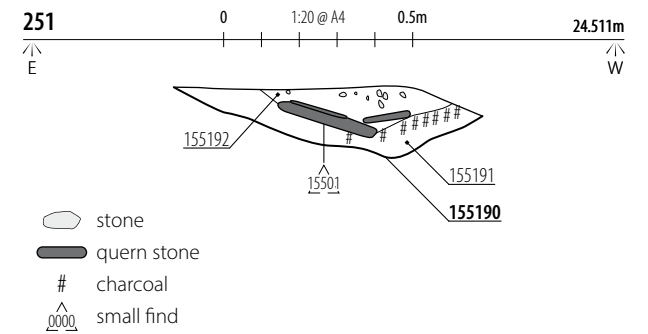


○ stone
 # charcoal

ILLUS 247 South facing section through ditches [160051 & 160054] in Trench 2787 **ILLUS 248** Wrap section of ditch [160091] in Trench 2034



charcoal



ILLUS 249 North facing section of water feature [155053] in Trench 1596 **ILLUS 250** South-east facing section of ditch [153147] in Trench 1674 **ILLUS 251** North facing section of burnt pit showing the quern stone [155190] in Trench 1814

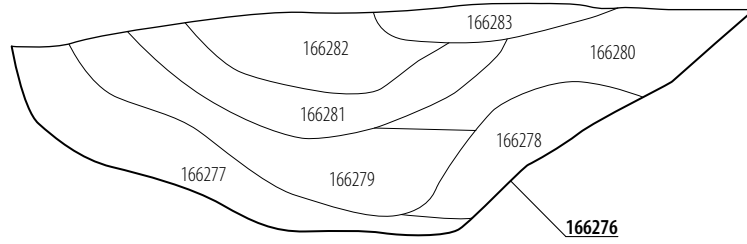
252

S

0 1:20 @ A4 0.5m

15.807m

N



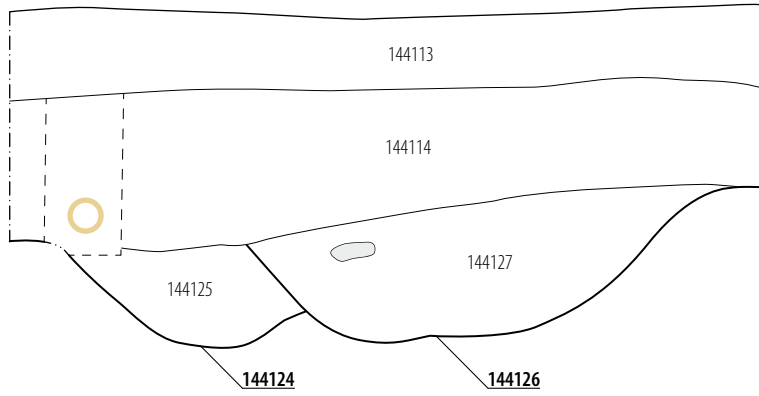
253



E

0 1:20 @ A4 0.5m

41.273m

W



-  stone
-  land drain

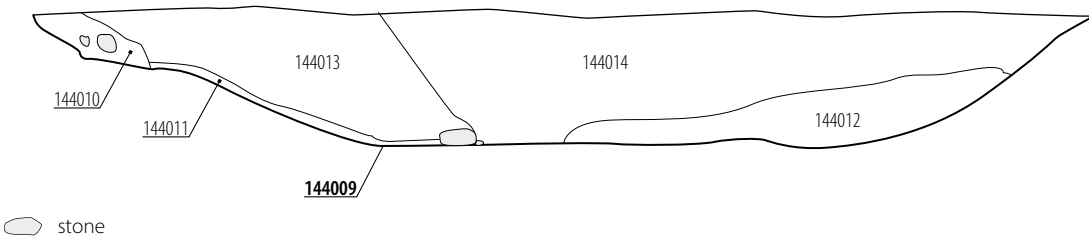
254


N

0 1:20 @ A4 0.5m

39.004m

S



-  stone

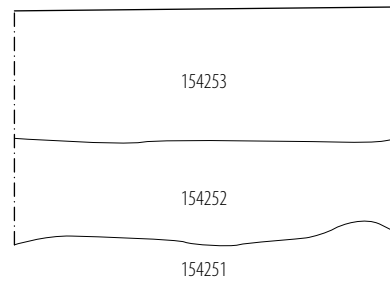
255

SW

0 1:20 @ A4 0.5m

33.239m

NE



ILLUS 252 Section of ditch [166276] in Trench 911

ILLUS 253 Section of ditch [144124] slot through subsoil in Trench 2683

ILLUS 254 Section of pit [144009] in Trench 2198

ILLUS 255 Representative section drawing of Trench 1753



ILLUS 256 Section of [160204] in Trench 140 **ILLUS 257** Plan shot of [160208] in Trench 140



ILLUS 258 Section of [159272] in Trench 139 **ILLUS 259** Section of [156014] in Trench 280 **ILLUS 260** Section of [158051] Iron Age clay fired oven base in Trench 279



ILLUS 261 Roman pit [158060] in Trench 284



ILLUS 262 Ditch [167178] in Trench 684

ILLUS 263 Ditches [172211] & [172213] in Trench 674

ILLUS 264 Ditches [172211] & [172213] in Trench 674

ILLUS 265 Feature [166276] in Trench 911



ILLUS 266 Section of ditches [166286] & [167141] in Trench 917
Trench 1025

ILLUS 267 Section of ditch [167155] in Trench 1010

ILLUS 268 Section of ditch [167157] in

ILLUS 269 Ditch [169463] in Trench 1044



270



271

ILLUS 270 Palaeochannel deposit in Trench 2886 **ILLUS 271** Sampling strategy through palaeochannel deposits in Trench 2887



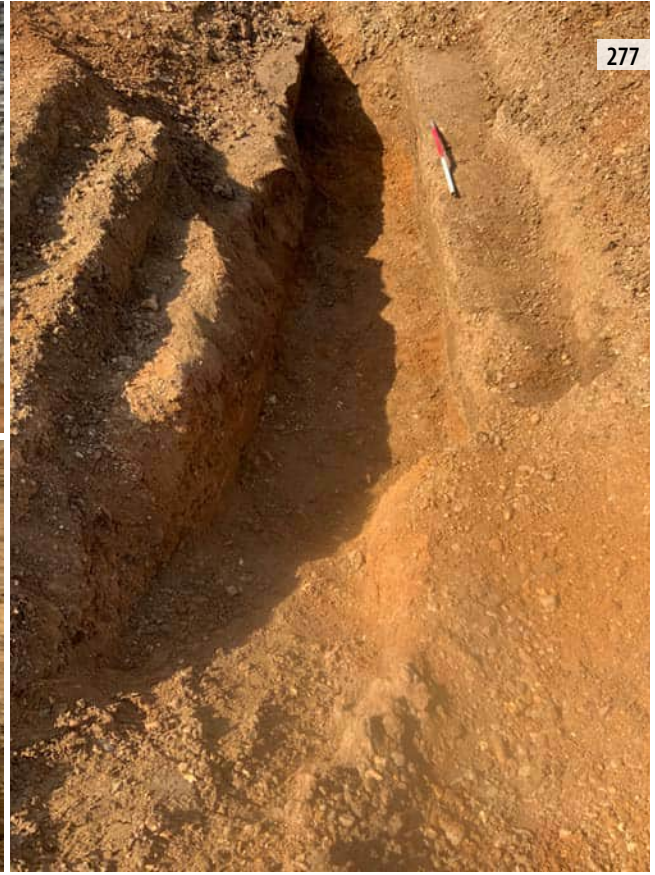
ILLUS 272 Coursing of bricks within structure [146107] in Trench 2898



ILLUS 273 Ditch [147236] in Trench 1201 **ILLUS 274** Ditch [148171] in Trench 1311



ILLUS 275 Plan of Trench 1249 with cuts [150196], [150198] & [150200]



ILLUS 276 Cut [161042] in Trench 1367

ILLUS 277 Cut [162413] in Trench 1365

ILLUS 278 Cut [163270] in Trench 1367



ILLUS 279 Cut [164254] in Trench 1382



ILLUS 280 Cut [165428] in Trench 1385



ILLUS 281 Trench 1396



ILLUS 282 Cut [164234] in Trench 1397 **ILLUS 283** Ditch[163207] in Trench 2964

ILLUS 284 Overview shot of three pits in Trench 2666, in the foreground is pit [164198]





ILLUS 285 Ditch [165352] in Trench 1408 **ILLUS 286** Ditch [165446] in Trench 1420



ILLUS 287 Section of [154005] in Trench 1575. This did not reach the base of the feature **ILLUS 288** Feature [154049] in Trench 1564



ILLUS 289 Feature [162062] in Trench1602



ILLUS 290 Photo showing possible cart ruts in cut [162105] **ILLUS 291** Photo showing possible grave cut [164022]



ILLUS 292 Feature [152190] in Trench 1689 **ILLUS 293** Section through ditch [153147] in Trench 1674 **ILLUS 294** Section showing cut [153167] in Trench 1742



ILLUS 295 Trench 1802 pre-excitation



ILLUS 296 Section of pit [152265] in Trench 1766 **ILLUS 297** Test pit into [152322] quarry pitting or pond feature in Trench 1772 **ILLUS 298** Slot in ditch [154291] in Trench 1789



299



300

ILLUS 299 Feature [155190] in Trench 1814 with quern stone **ILLUS 300** Working shot of excavation of quern stone in [155190]



ILLUS 301 Slot in ditch [157199] in Trench 1882 **ILLUS 302** Slot through multiple features in Trench 1884 **ILLUS 303** Photo in plan of shallow ditch feature [159338] in Trench 1881



ILLUS 304 Charcoal rich fill of [149012] in Trench 2119 **ILLUS 305** Plan shot of multiple ditches [158129] in Trench 2065 **ILLUS 306** Section of ditch [158145] in Trench 1998



ILLUS 307 Trench section showing cut [144124] in Trench 2683



ILLUS 308 Section of ditch section [144128] in Trench 2682 **ILLUS 309** Feature [144003] not fully excavated in Trench 2198 **ILLUS 310** Photo showing industrial activity in pit [144009] in Trench 2198 **ILLUS 311** Ditch [145025] in Trench 2198



ILLUS 312 Possible partial quern in [142361] in Trench 2483



ILLUS 313 Slot through ditch [143241] in Trench 2547 **ILLUS 314** Ditch [144146] in Trench 2477 **ILLUS 315** Gully [175106] in Trench 2629 **ILLUS 316** Photo of cremation [157123] in Trench 2901



ILLUS 317 Pre-excavation photo of Trench 52



ILLUS 318 Parallel ditch [158119] & [158121] in Trench 2791



ILLUS 319 Cremation [166008] in Trench 535



ILLUS 320 Pit [174001] in Trench 553
in Trench 398

ILLUS 321 Brickwork in ditch[160141]
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ILLUS 323 Cut [173084] in Trench 1114 **ILLUS 324** Pottery found in [147183] in Trench 1156



ILLUS 325 Representative section of Trench 1753

ILLUS 326 Trench 1754 and the excavated slot of [155180]

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ILLUS 328 Working shot of lifting of pot in Trench 1851



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ILLUS 329 Pottery partially excavated in Trench 1851



ILLUS 330 Plan view of shallow linear [157191] in Trench 1894 **ILLUS 331** Pit [160260] in Trench 1895