

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Appendix 13.5: Geophysical and Trial Trenching Surveys

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Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant, Cambridgeshire

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

PLANNING REF. n/a

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for Mott MacDonald for Anglian Water

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PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on the north-eastern periphery of Cambridge on behalf of Anglian Water who are currently engaging in preliminary studies and investigations for the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP). The results of the survey will be used to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed scheme and will also inform future archaeological strategy at the site, if required. The survey covered 126 hectares of agricultural land which comprises Site Area 3 (hereafter the proposed development area – PDA). The PDA comprised three zones; the main site (108ha), the site access route (12ha) and the treated effluent pipeline corridor (6ha).

The survey has identified numerous linear and discrete anomalies across all parts of the PDA. Most of these anomalies are due to activity associated with the drainage and subsequent farming of this former fenland landscape being caused by drains, relict field boundaries, ridge and furrow and modern ploughing. However, the survey has identified a single area of definite archaeological potential in the field immediately south of Biggin Abbey (Zone C – the treated effluent pipeline corridor). Part of the moat and possible associated features within the moated complex have been recorded. Other anomalies beyond the moat may also have an archaeological origin.

A cluster of discrete pit-type anomalies is recorded (in Zone A – the main site) adjacent to the Horningsea Road and close to an area of cropmarks (HER MCB13592) which have been interpreted as indicative of Roman settlement. The cropmarks, which are very clearly visible on an air photograph taken in 1970, have not been recorded by the survey. It is possible that the underlying features causing the cropmark may have been degraded by deep ploughing over the last 50 years since the images were taken and by the construction of the A14 in 1990. The anomalies are, however, outside the proposed footprint of the new water treatment works; no anomalies of archaeological potential are recorded within the footprint of the works. It should be noted that this and two other clusters of discrete anomalies, which have also been interpreted as of possible archaeological origin, could equally be due to natural infilled features eroded in the soft chalky bedrock. Within Zone B (the access road corridor) a single curvilinear anomaly of uncertain (and therefore potentially archaeological) origin is recorded. The relatively narrow survey corridor here makes further interpretation difficult.

Sedimentary bedrock (such as chalk) generally provides good results to magnetic survey particularly when there are no overlying superficial deposits and therefore, it is assessed that the survey has given a good indication of the likely archaeological potential of the PDA.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	6
	1.1. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE	6
	1.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS	7
2.	<u>ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</u>	7
3.	<u>AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION</u>	8
	3.1. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	8
	3.2. REPORTING	8
4.	<u>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</u>	9
	4.1. FERROUS AND MODERN ANOMALIES	9
	4.2. AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES	9
	4.3. GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES	10
	4.4. AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	10
	4.5. OTHER ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	10
5.	<u>CONCLUSION</u>	10
6.	<u>REFERENCES</u>	11
7.	<u>APPENDICES</u>	12
	APPENDIX 1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	12
	APPENDIX 2 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION	13
	APPENDIX 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE	13
	APPENDIX 4 DATA PROCESSING	13
	APPENDIX 5 OASIS ARCHIVE	13

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1 Site location (1:25,000)

Illus 2 F1, looking north-east

Illus 3 F3, looking south-west

Illus 4 F10, looking south-west

Illus 5 F8, looking south-east

Illus 6 Survey location showing GPS swaths (1:10,000)

Illus 7 Processed greyscale magnetometer data (1:10,000)

Illus 8 Overall interpretation of magnetometer data (1:10,000)

Illus 9 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 10 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 11 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 12 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 2 (1:2,500)

Illus 13 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 2 (1:2,500)

Illus 14 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 2 (1:2,500)

Illus 15 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 3 (1:2,500)

Illus 16 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 3 (1:2,500)

Illus 17 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 3 (1:2,500)

Illus 18 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 4 (1:2,500)

Illus 19 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 4 (1:2,500)

Illus 20 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 4 (1:2,500)

Illus 21 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 5 (1:2,500)

Illus 22 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 5 (1:2,500)

Illus 23 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 5 (1:2,500)

Illus 24 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 6 (1:2,500)

Illus 25 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 6 (1:2,500)

Illus 26 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 6 (1:2,500)

Illus 27 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Field 1 (1:1,000)

Illus 28 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Field 1 (1:1,000)

Illus 29 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Field 1 (1:1,000)

CAMBRIDGE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Mott MacDonald, on behalf of Anglian Water Ltd (The Client) to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey on land north-east of Cambridge, where Anglian Water is currently engaging in preliminary studies and investigations for the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) to make the land currently occupied by the WWTP, available for housing development. The results of the survey will be used to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed scheme and will also inform future archaeological strategy at the site, if required.

The survey (Site Area 3) covered approximately 126 hectares in three zones (Illus 1) and was undertaken to assess the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment. It was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey (WSI) (Headland 2021) which in turn was informed by a Brief for Archaeological Geophysical Survey provided by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET). The WSI was approved by Andy Thomas, Senior Archaeologist on the CCCHET, prior to the commencement of the survey; CCCHET provide archaeological advice to Cambridgeshire County Council. The survey also follows guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) and was carried out in line with current best practice (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2016).

The survey was carried out between March 17th 2021 and March 26th 2021.

1.1. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

The Proposed Development Area (PDA – Illus 1) is located on land north-east of Cambridge, between Milton to the north-west, Horningsea to the north and Stow Cum Quy to the east, centred approximately 1km north-east of Fen Ditton at NGR TL495610.

The land within the PDA is currently all under arable agricultural production (Illus 2 to Illus 5 inclusive) with open farmland extending to all sides.

The PDA comprised all or part of 16 fields in three specific zones (Illus 6) :-

- The main site (Zone A - 108ha). This comprises the WWTP footprint, construction areas, including compounds and laydown areas,
- The site access route (Zone B - 12ha). This comprises construction and operation access routes; and
- The treated effluent pipeline corridor (Zone C - 6ha). The waste-water transfer corridor to the existing WWTP will be tunnelled and is therefore excluded from the survey area. The Waterbeach transfer pipeline corridor will be subject to a separate phase of survey.

The main site (Zone A) is bound by the A14 to the south-west, by Horningsea Road (B1047) to the north-west and field boundaries to the north.

The access route (Zone B) approaches the main site from the southern side forming a corridor either side of the A14 aligned from south-west to north-east before dog-legging to the south east before connecting to High Ditch Road and Newmarket Road (A1303) just to the south of the A14.

The effluent pipeline (Zone C) approaches the main site at the north-western side of the PDA, just east of the River Cam and south of Biggin Abbey on a broadly east/west alignment corridor.

Topographically all three zones are essentially flat varying between approximately 6m and 10m above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

1.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The underlying bedrock geology comprises West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation across Zone A, Zone B and most of Zone C but Gault Formation Mudstone along the pipeline route between Biggin Abbey and the River Cam. There are no recorded superficial deposits except adjacent to the River Cam in Zone C where there are deposits of Alluvium (UKRI 2021).

The soils are classified in the Soilscape 5 Association which are described as freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (Cranfield University 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Information included within the Brief (CCCHET 2021) assessed the area within Design Option L (equivalent to Site Option 3 which encompasses the PDA) as being 'located in an area of high archaeological potential with substantial evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement within and in the vicinity of the site', although noting that a cropmark complex indicating the location of a Roman settlement within the shortlisted area is outside the indicative WWTP footprint (HER MCB13592). The Brief also stated that the south-western extent of this site falls under the A14, the construction of which was considered likely to have had a substantial impact on any currently unknown assets immediately adjacent to the Roman settlement. There is high potential for archaeological

assets to survive within the proposed WWTP site and transfer corridor.

A high-level archaeological overview is provided in the WWTP Stage 4 Historic Environment Assessment. The list below (abstracted from this document) provides a list of the archaeological assets identified by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) located within or directly adjacent to the three survey zones.

Main Site (Zone A)

- Prehistoric pottery, A45 Quy fieldwalking survey field 8, Horningsea (CHER: 11195)
- Roman pottery, A45 Quy fieldwalking survey field 8, Horningsea (CHER: 11195A)
- Medieval pottery, A45 Quy fieldwalking survey field 8, Horningsea (CHER: 11195B)
- Post-medieval pottery, A45 Quy fieldwalking survey field 8, Horningsea (CHER: 11195C)
- Roman cropmark system, Horningsea (CHER: 11555);
- Medieval earthworks, Horningsea (CHER: 05324a);
- Roman artefact scatter (CHER: 05324);
- Ridge and furrow, Horningsea (CHER: 05612)

Site Access Route (Zone B)

- Roman cropmark system, Horningsea (CHER: 11555)
- Medieval earthworks, Horningsea (CHER: 05324a)
- Ridge and furrow, Horningsea (CHER: 05612)
- Multi-period finds, A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking survey, field 5 (CHER: 11192)
- High Dyke/ northern section of Fleam Dyke (CHER: MCB12150)
- Anglo-Saxon inhumation, Fleam Dyke at junction of Fen Ditton and Newmarket Roads (CHER: 06303)
- Milestone, Newmarket Road (CHER: MCB18062)

Treated Effluent Pipeline Corridor (Zone C)

- Multiperiod finds, A45 Girton to Stow cum Quy fieldwalking survey, field 6 (CHER: 11193)
- Late Saxon - early medieval pottery, Fen Ditton (CHER: 11765)
- Cropmark site, Fen Ditton (CHER: 08327)
- Cropmarks and earthworks associated with Biggin Abbey (CHER: 01095)
- Former clay pit, Fen Ditton (CHER: MCB27455)

3. AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION

The principal aim of the programme of geophysical survey was to gather information to establish the presence/absence, character and extent of any archaeological remains within the PDA. This will therefore enable an assessment to be made of the impact of the proposed development on any sub-surface archaeological remains, if present, and thereby inform the DCO application and any further investigation strategies, as appropriate.

The specific archaeological objectives of the geophysical survey were:

to gather enough information to inform the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the PDA;

to obtain information that will contribute to an evaluation of the significance of the scheme upon cultural heritage assets; and

to prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

3.1. MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. A feature such as a ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations, detailed plans of sites can be obtained as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney & Gater 2003). Further information on soil

magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Appendix 1.

The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid carrying frame. The system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz (allowing for a 10-15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart. These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R8s Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point.

MLGrad601 and MultiGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to collect and export the data. Terrasurveyor V3.0.36.0 (DWConsulting) software was used to process and present the data.

3.2. REPORTING

A general site location plan is shown in Illus 1 at a scale of 1:25,000. Illus 2 to Illus 5 inclusive are site condition photographs. Illus 6 shows the GPS swaths at 1:10,000 and also the three zones within the PDA. Illus 7 presents the greyscale data for the whole PDA, showing Sector boundaries, with Illus 8 an overall interpretation of the data, both illustrations at a scale of 1:10,000. Fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed data (XY trace plot) data and an interpretative plot (by Sector) are presented, at a scale of 1:2,500, in Illus 9 to Illus 26 inclusive. Large scale (1:1,000) plots of the Area of Archaeological Potential (AAP) are presented as Illus 27 to Illus 29 inclusive.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and magnetic survey methodology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 details the survey location information and Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the site archive. Data processing details are presented in Appendix 4. A copy of the OASIS entry (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) is reproduced in Appendix 5.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland 2021), guidelines outlined by Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC 2016) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All illustrations from Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping are reproduced with

the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The illustrations in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' (minimally processed) and processed formats and over a range of different display levels. All illustrations are presented to display and interpret the data to best effect. The interpretations are based on the experience and knowledge of management and reporting staff.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ground conditions were generally good across the PDA, although heavy underfoot in places. Data quality was also good with only minimal post-processing required. All the PDA was suitable for survey, with the exception of the eastern half of F8 which was overgrown with teasles (Illus 5). No problems were encountered during the fieldwork.

Overall, the magnetic background was homogenous across the PDA (but with some geological variations – see Section 4.3 below) with numerous anomalies, agricultural, geological, archaeological and modern being identified. This confirms that the soils and geology are suitable for magnetometry and that the results likely provide a reasonably good indication of the extent of sub-surface archaeological features within the PDA, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify certain types and sizes of archaeological feature and period.

The non-archaeological anomalies have been classified into categories and are discussed generally. Anomalies of probable archaeological origin have been identified at a single location and this area of archaeological potential (AAP) is discussed separately, and in more detail, below.

4.1. FERROUS AND MODERN ANOMALIES

Ferrous anomalies, characterised as individual 'spikes', are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris is common on most sites, often being introduced into the topsoil during manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious clustering to the ferrous anomalies within any of the

fields or across the PDA more generally to indicate an archaeological origin. Far more probable is that the 'spike' responses are likely caused by the random distribution of ferrous debris in the upper soil horizons.

Halos of magnetic disturbance in F3 and F4 are caused by the proximity of extant electricity pylons. The sub-surface remains of two former pylons are identified on the eastern edge of F7 and at the northern end of F9 as the characteristic arrangement of four equally spaced iron 'spikes' arranged in a square; each 'spike' caused by the steel foot at each corner of the former pylon.

An area of disturbance in the south-eastern corner of F7 correlates with the position of a former building recorded on the first edition OS map. Two linear dipolar anomalies (Illus 8 – SP1 and SP2), one of which terminates at the location of the former building, locate sub-surface pipes. A third pipe (Illus 8 – SP3) is identified running parallel with the disused railway line along the south-eastern boundaries of F5, F6, F10 and F11.

Other linear bands of disturbance located along field edges are due to the accumulation of ferrous debris along the boundary or to the presence of barbed wire or wire mesh in the boundary itself.

4.2. AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES

Analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) County series mapping from the late 19th century and more recent mapping shows that there has been a rationalisation of boundaries over the past 130 years to create larger fields, particularly around the southern ends of F5, F6, F12 and F13. Some of the former boundaries are also inferred by the change in orientation of the ridge and furrow cultivation strips (see below), which are identified as the slightly curving parallel linear anomalies, which are ubiquitous throughout with the notable exception of the field south of Biggin Abbey (F1). The best example of this is the area either side of the current boundary between F5 and F6. The more closely spaced, parallel very straight linear trends are due to modern cultivation.

Also recorded throughout are other linear trend anomalies that are interpreted as field drains. These may form a regular pattern, such as those in F3, although some are also curvilinear and much less regular such as those aligned broadly east/west in the northern half of F5.

4.3. GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES

Vague low magnitude anomalies forming a 'crazy paving' like effect in the data are noted in three locations; in the north-eastern quarter of F3, towards the southern end of F5 and, to a lesser extent, the western third of F4. These anomalies are all interpreted as geological in origin.

Chalk bedrock is particularly susceptible to erosion by water and ice and so this patterning may be due to fissuring in the bedrock. Similarly, some of the discrete anomalies interpreted as of archaeological potential might also be due to infilled geological water worn hollows or depressions. However, in all instances (see Section 4.4 below) any clusters of discrete anomalies have been interpreted as of possible archaeological origin given the local archaeological context.

4.4. AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Most of F1 has been identified as an AAP. Of clearest potential is a broad low magnitude anomaly (Illus 8 – M1) which locates part of the infilled moat surrounding the eastern side of the Biggin Abbey complex – the moat is also clearly visible on satellite images of the site taken at the end of 2005. The southern side of the moat is also visible as a cropmark in 2005 but has not been recorded as a magnetic anomaly, possibly because the direction of survey traverse was directly along the line of the moat. Within the moated area four short linear anomalies, on the same alignment as the eastern moat, are also recorded possibly suggesting division/partition within the moated area. A single linear ditch type anomaly (Illus 8 – D1), also on the same alignment as the eastern moat, and which terminates (and possibly intersects with the inferred southern moat), is also recorded. Discrete anomalies within the moated area are also interpreted as of possible archaeological origin as they stand out against a very homogenous magnetic background in this field. This 'flat' magnetic background in this field is likely due to the presence of superficial alluvial deposits from the River Cam which are not present elsewhere in the PDA.

Two other clusters of anomalies of possible potential are noted in F1. In neither instance can any coherent pattern be discerned but vague linear and discrete anomalies again clearly stand out against the homogenous magnetic background.

The first cluster is defined by three vague linear anomalies describing a possible small square

'enclosure' with a fourth linear anomaly extending eastward from the 'enclosure'. Discrete, pit-type responses are identified within the possible 'enclosure'.

The second area is in the south-east corner of the F1 survey area and is a cluster of discrete anomalies which again form no definite pattern but which are clearly anomalous against the prevailing magnetic background.

4.5. OTHER ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

In the south-western corner of F3 another cluster of discrete anomalies is identified just inside the junction of Horningsea Road and the A14. It is also adjacent to the Roman cropmark complex CHER 11555/13592. Potentially these anomalies could be due to archaeological activity associated with the road and/or the settlement complex. Alternatively, the anomalies could be caused by infilled natural geological features (see Section 4.3 above). No anomalies that correspond with the previously identified cropmarks are recorded.

Two other clusters of discrete anomalies, which again stand out against the magnetic background, are recorded towards the southern end of F6. These anomalies have also been interpreted as of possible archaeological origin although a geological origin is considered equally plausible.

In F14 and in F16, either side of the A14, a curvilinear anomaly (Illus 8 – D2) is recorded which cannot be interpreted with certainty as of agricultural origin. For this reason a possible archaeological origin must be considered.

5. CONCLUSION

Across the whole of the PDA the overwhelming majority of magnetic anomalies are due to agricultural activity; ridge and furrow and modern cultivation, field drains and former boundaries.

However, the survey has identified a single area of archaeological potential in the field immediately south of Biggin Abbey (Zone C – the treated effluent corridor). Part of the moat and possible associated features within the moated complex have been recorded. Other anomalies beyond the moat may also have an archaeological origin although no clear pattern can be discerned that would lead to a more confident archaeological interpretation being made.

Elsewhere a cluster of discrete anomalies is recorded (in Zone A – the main site) adjacent to the Horningsea Road and an area of cropmarks which have been interpreted as indicative of Roman settlement. The cropmarks, which are very clearly visible on an air photograph taken in 1970, have not been recorded by the survey. It is possible that the underlying features may have been degraded by deep ploughing over the last 50 years since the images were taken and by the construction of the A14 in 1990. The anomalies are, however, outside the proposed footprint of the new water treatment works; no anomalies of archaeological potential are recorded within the footprint of the works.

Within Zone B (the access road corridor) a single curvilinear anomaly of uncertain (and therefore potentially archaeological) origin is recorded. The relatively narrow survey corridor here makes further interpretation difficult.

Sedimentary bedrock (such as chalk) generally provides good results to magnetic survey particularly when there are no overlying superficial deposits. Therefore, it is assessed that the survey has given a good indication of the likely archaeological potential of the PDA.

6. REFERENCES

Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team 2020 Brief for Archaeological Geophysical Survey Unpublished Cambridgeshire County Council Document

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 Standard and guidance for archaeological geophysical survey (Reading) https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS%26GGeophysics_3.pdf accessed 19th April 2021

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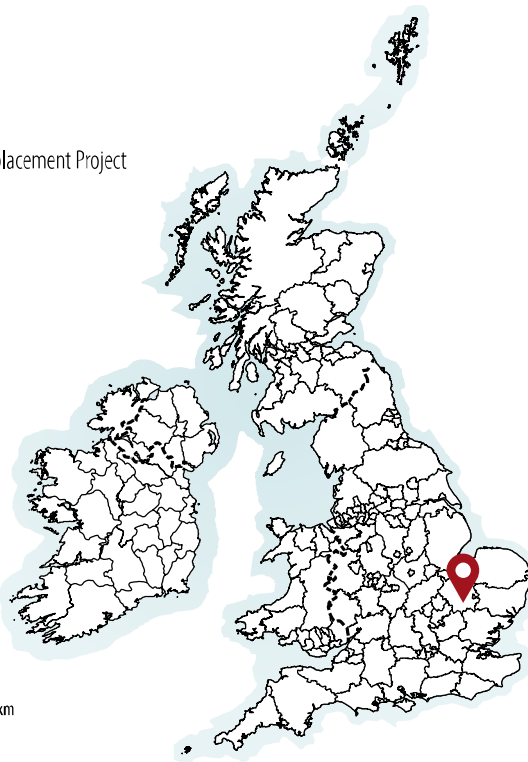
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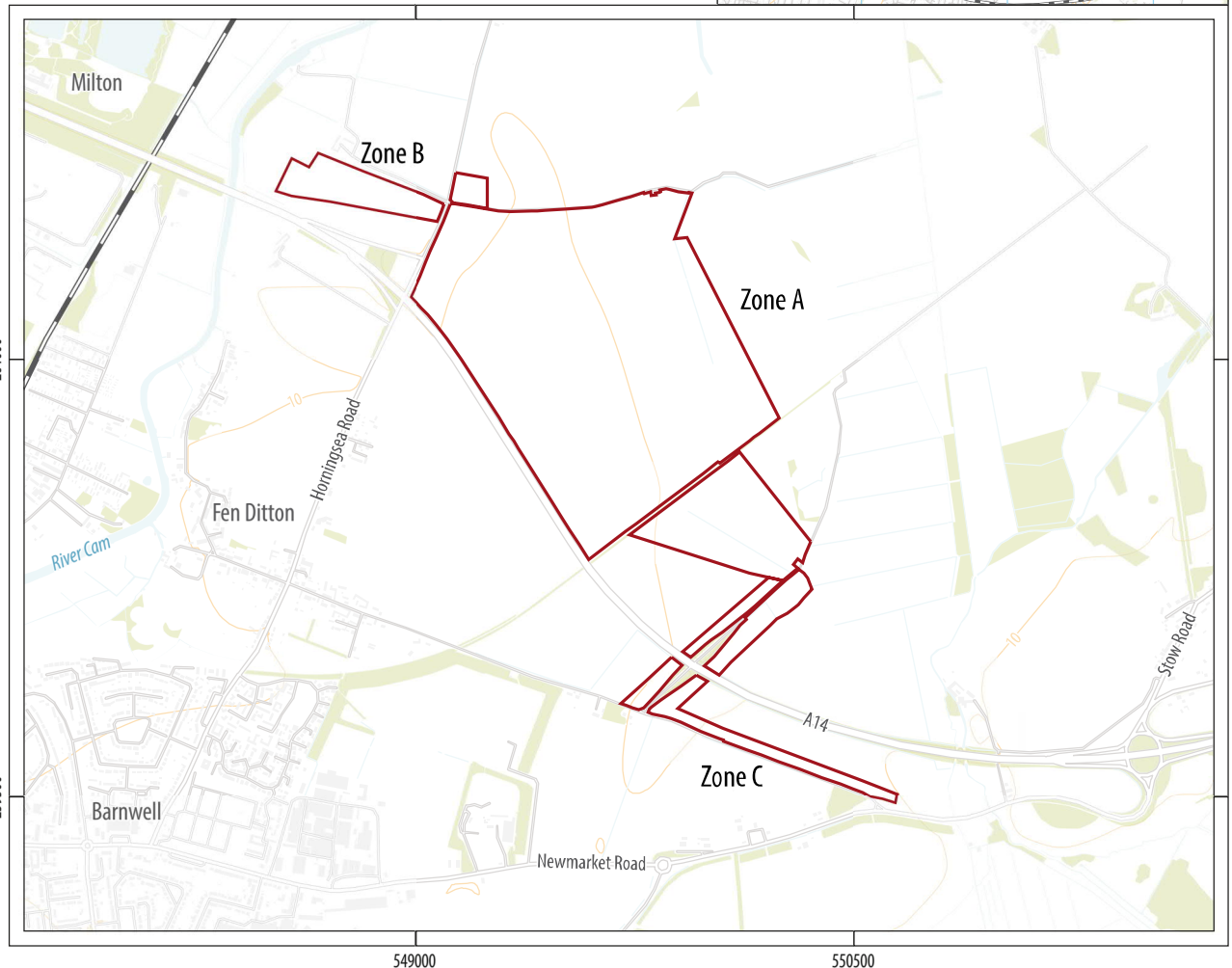
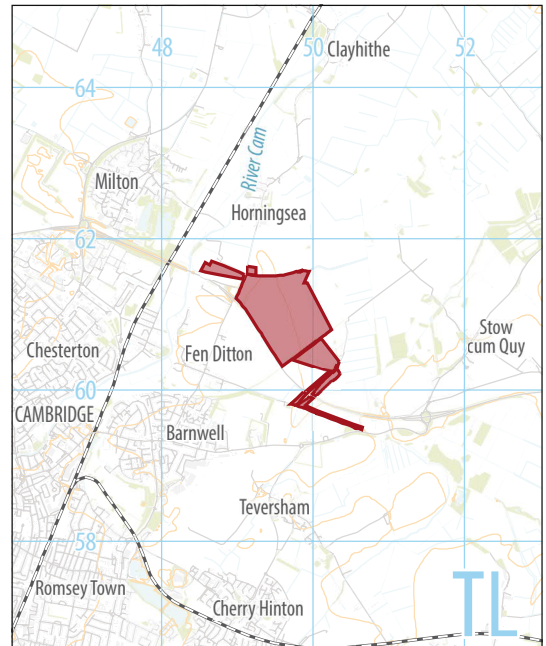
Mott MacDonald 2021 Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Scope of Works Unpublished Client Document Ref. 415458-EN-SOW-001

Mott MacDonald 2021 Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation WWTP Stage 4 Historic Environment Assessment Unpublished Client Document

Cambridge Water Replacement Project
Cambridgeshire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



261000
259500

549000 550500

0 500m
1:25,000 @ A4

proposed development area



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Illus 2. F1 looking north-east



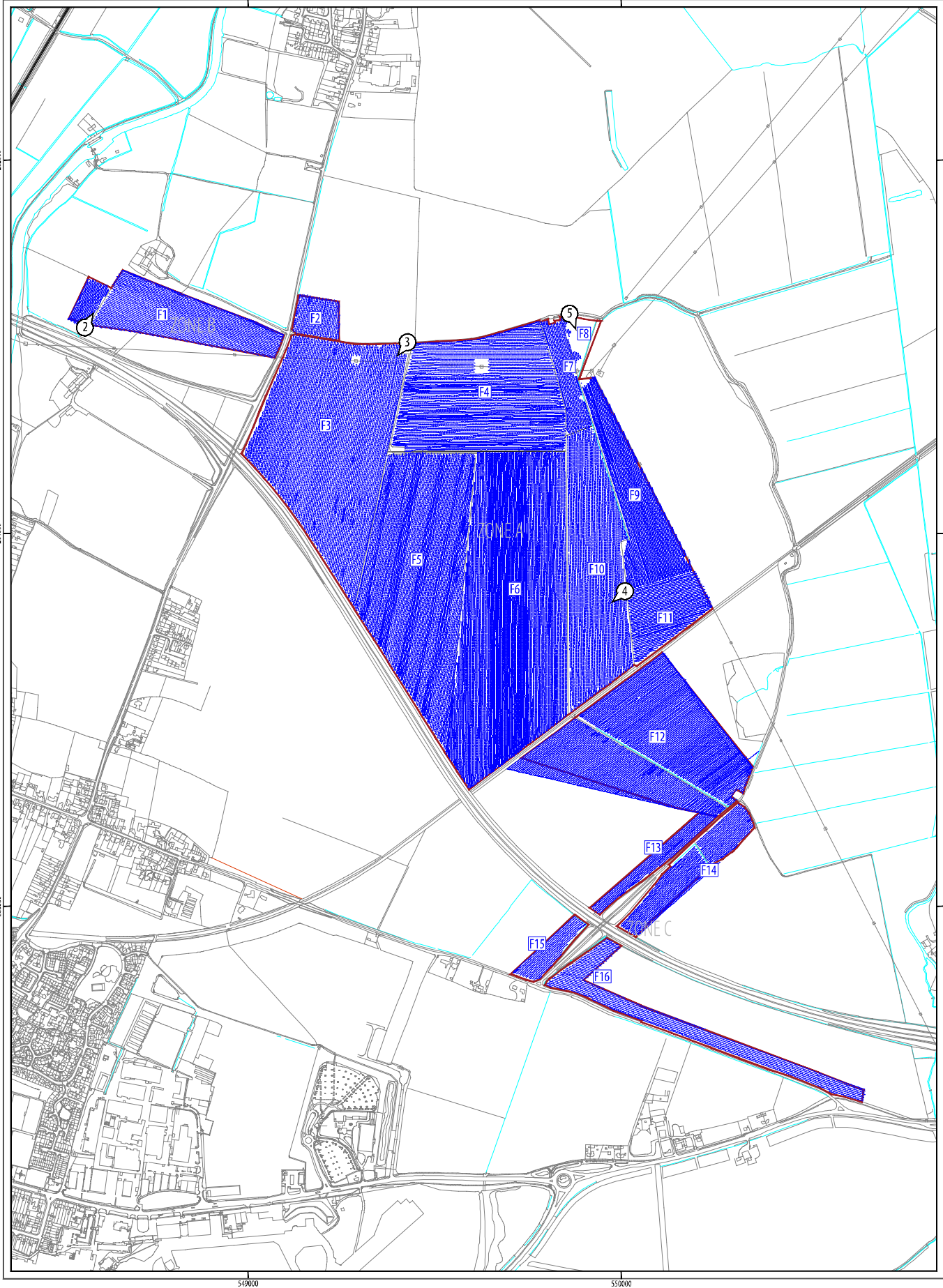
Illus 3. F3 looking south-west



Illus 4. F10 looking south-west



Illus 4. F8 looking south-east



- ▭ geophysical survey area
- ▨ GPS swaths
- area unsuitable for survey
- ↖ location and direction of ILLUS 2-5



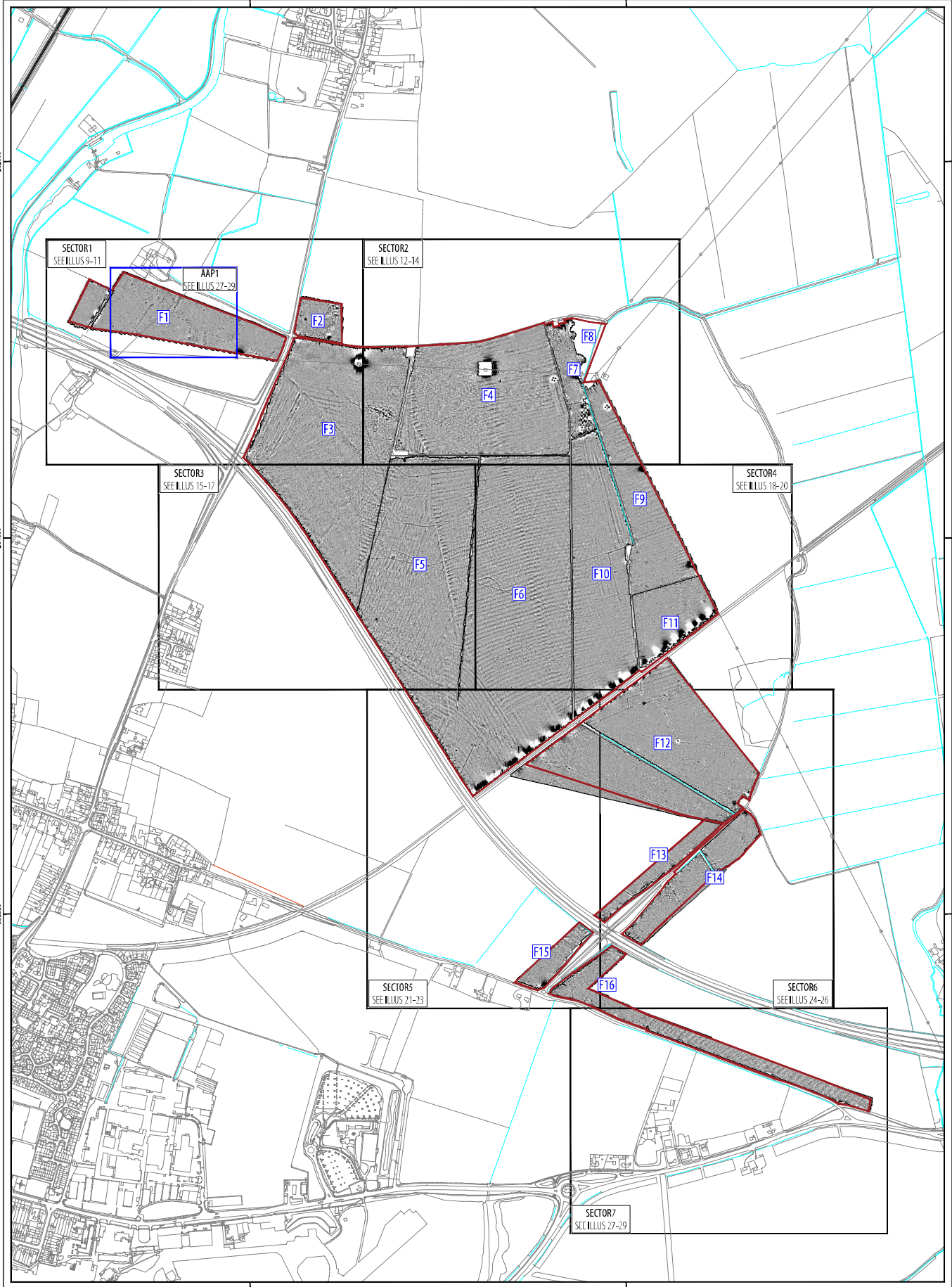
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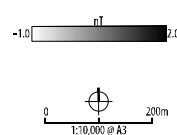
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ILLUS 6 Geophysical survey location showing GPS swaths and photo locations



□ geophysical survey area

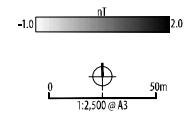
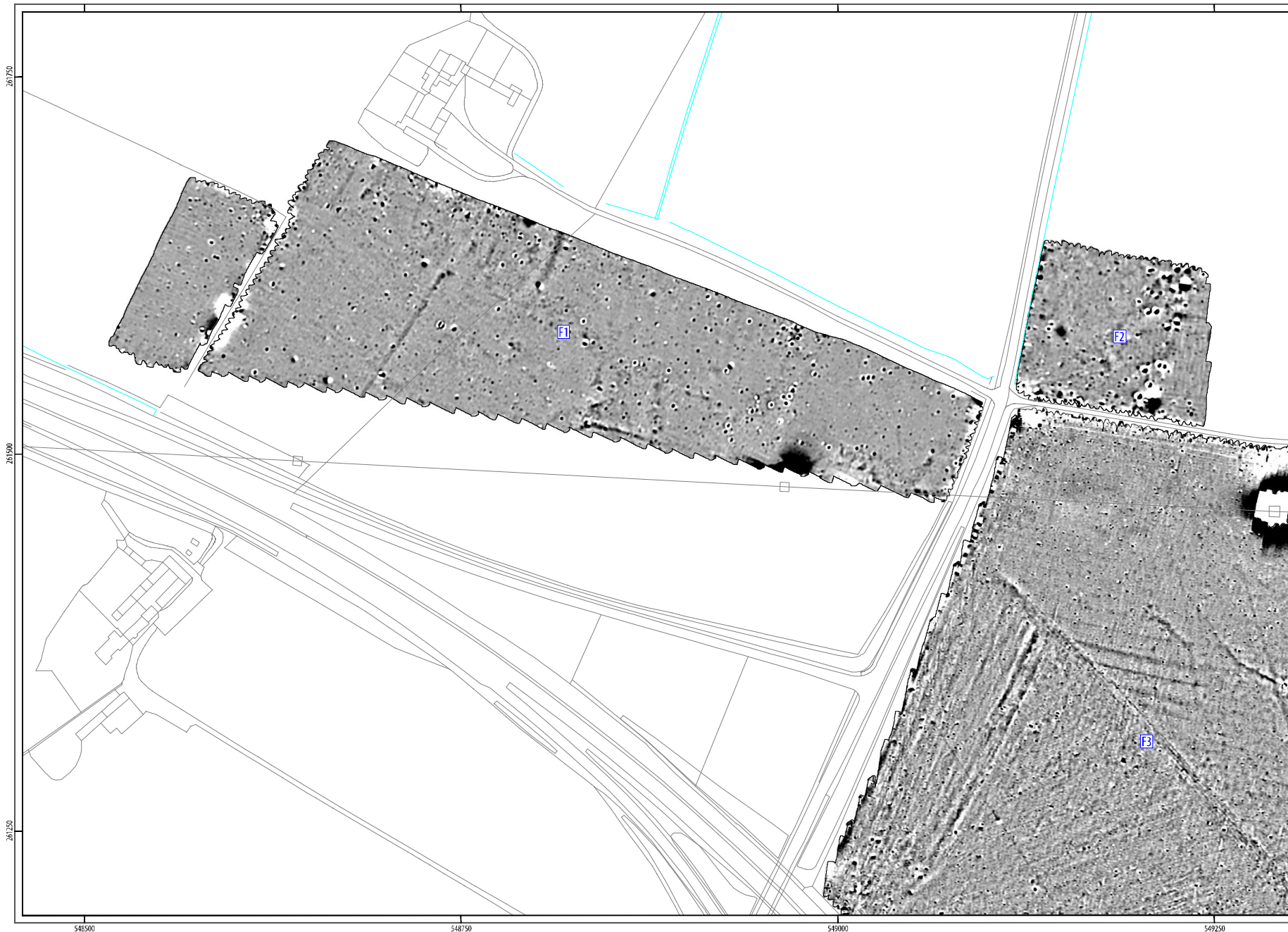


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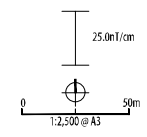
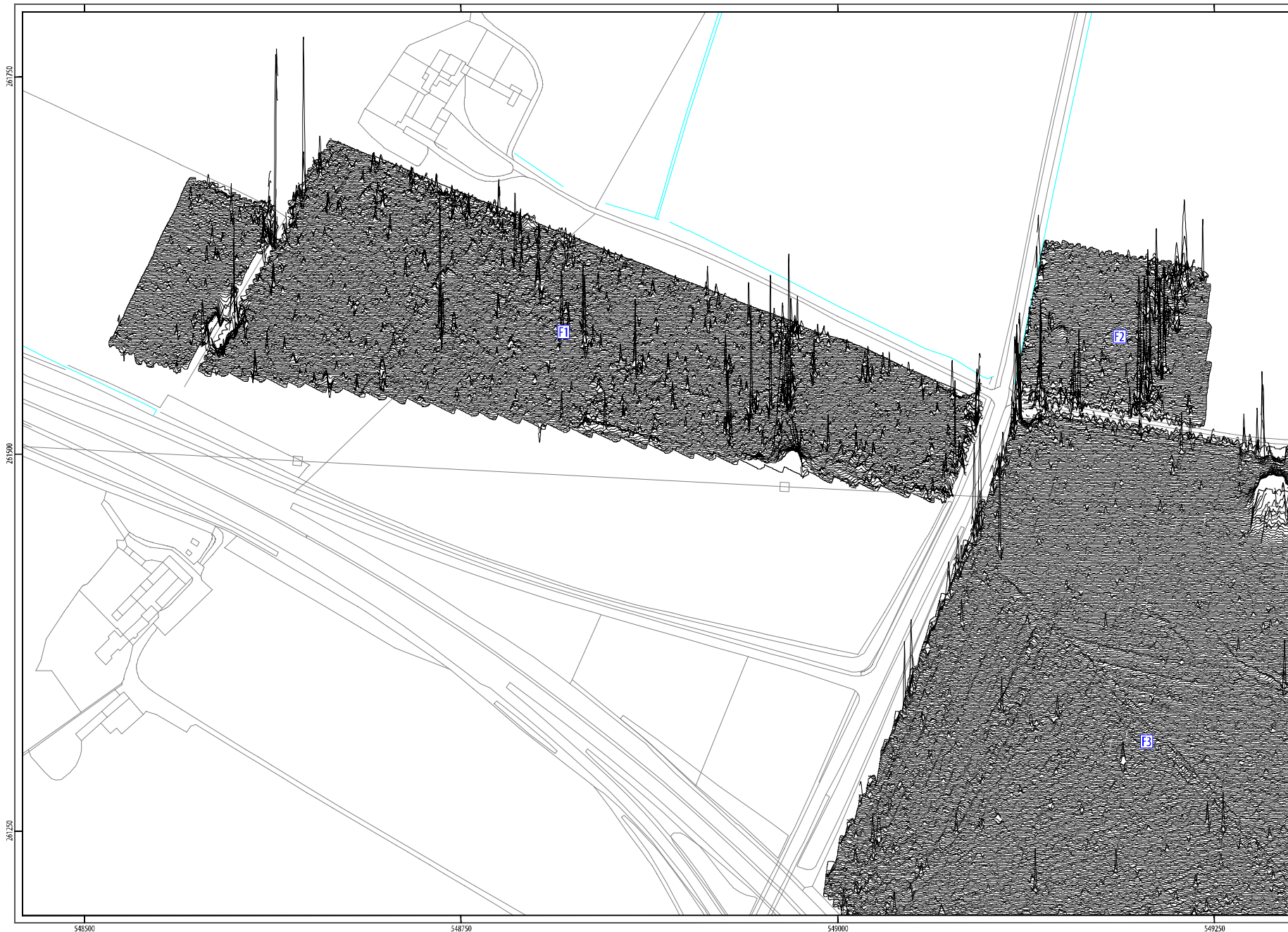
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ILLUS 9 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 1



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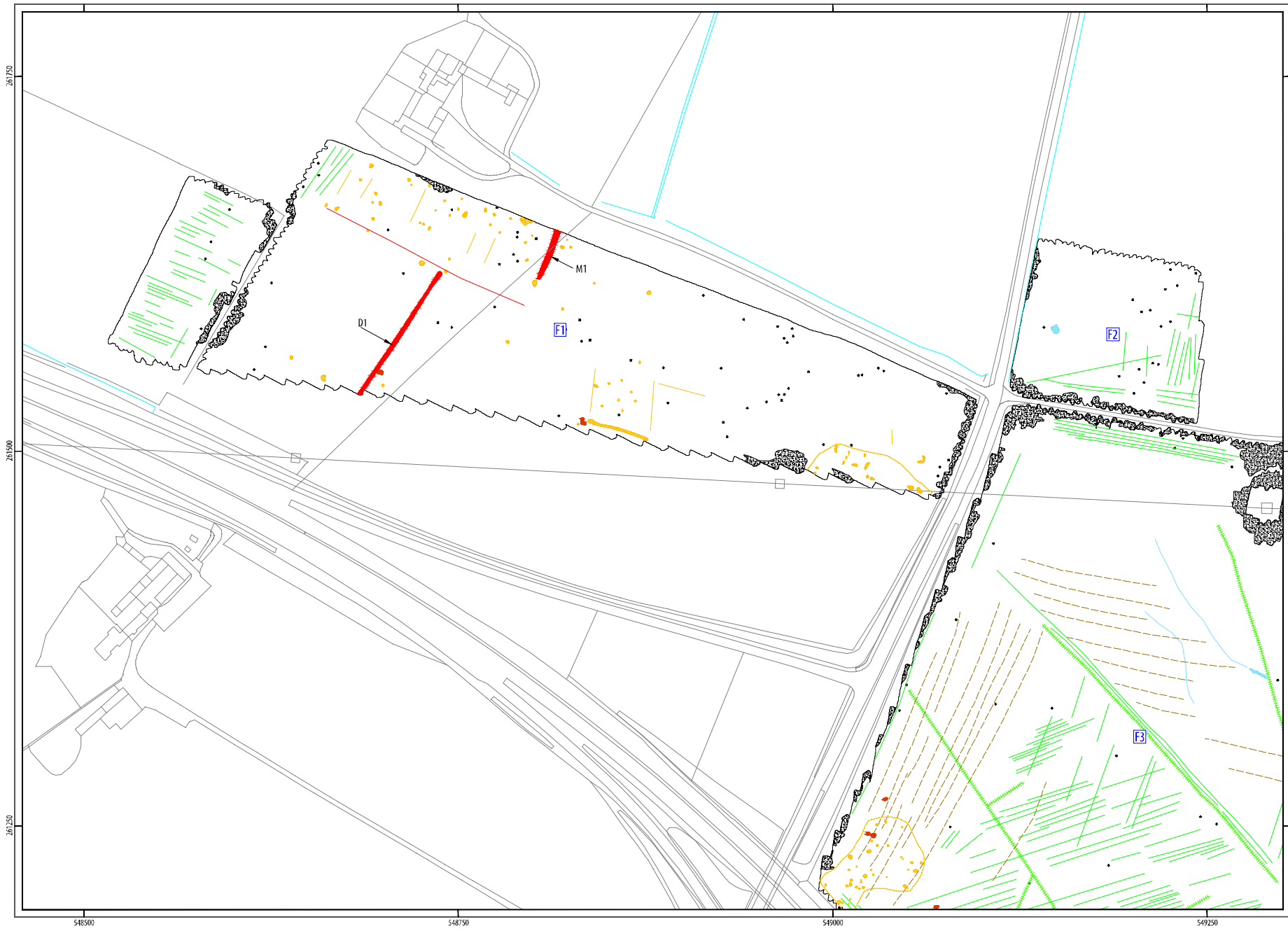
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ILLUS 10 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 1



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
• diolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
— linear trend	geological variation
⊗ magnetic enhancement	geology
— linear trend	archaeology?
⊗ magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
● magnetic enhancement	archaeology
⊗ magnetic enhancement	rubbishing

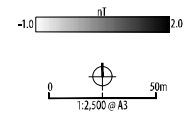
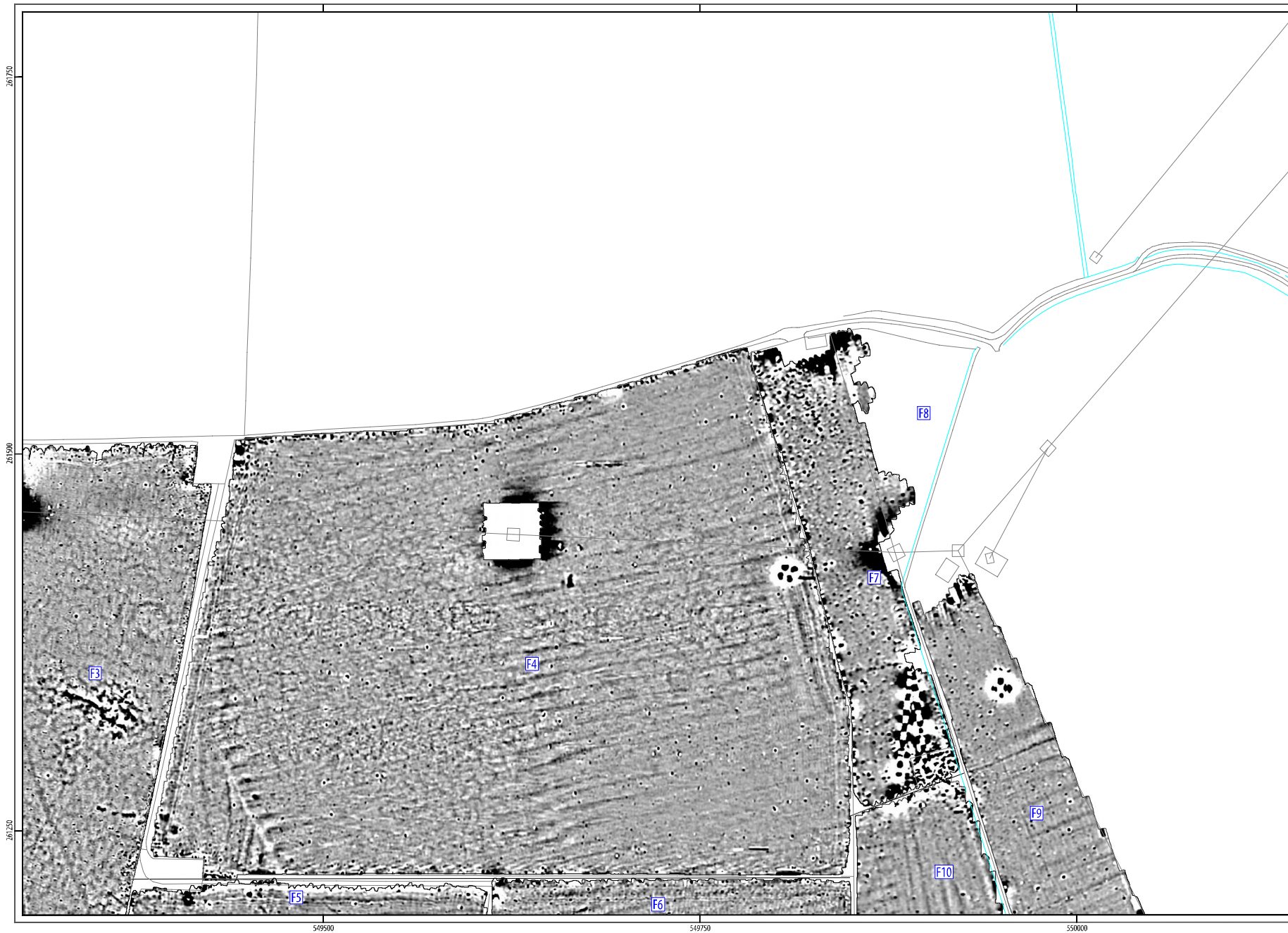


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ILLUS 11 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 1



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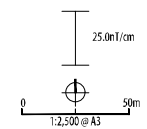
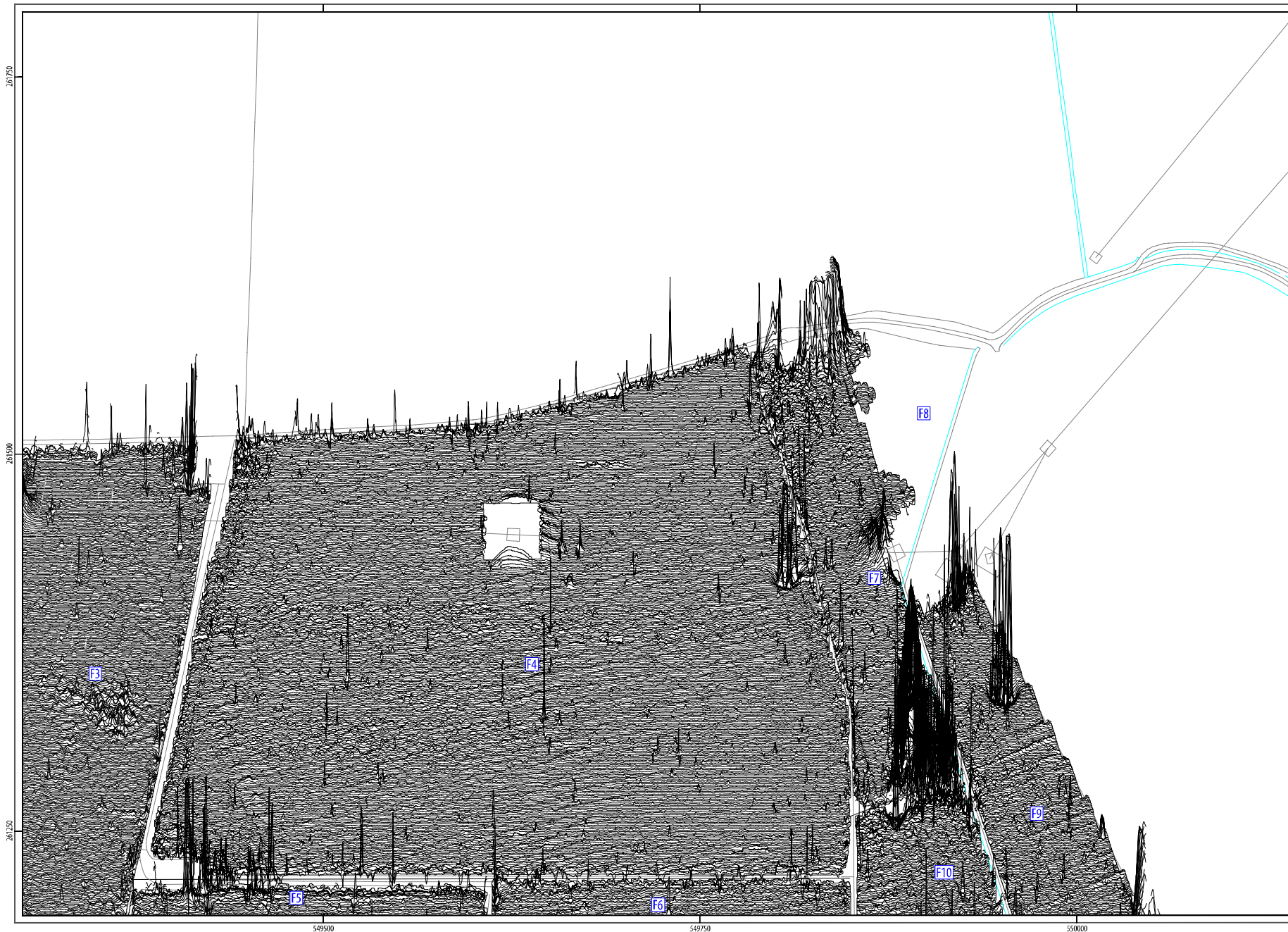
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ILLUS 12 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 2



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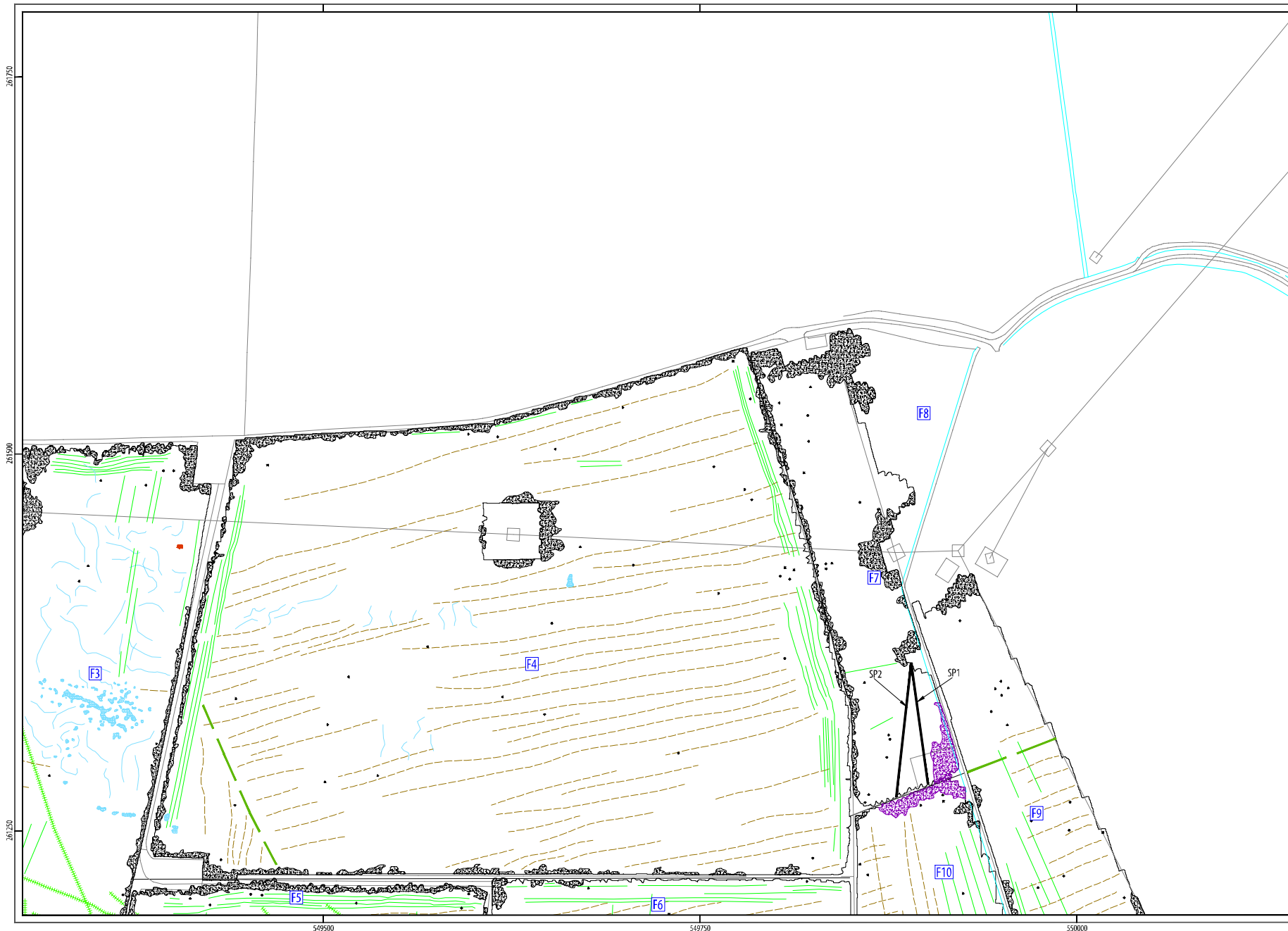
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ILLUS 13 XY traceplot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 2



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
• diurnal isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
▨ magnetic disturbance	former building
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear	former field boundary?
— linear trend	geological variation
⊕ magnetic enhancement	geology
⊗ magnetic enhancement	kiln burning



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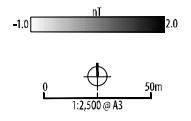
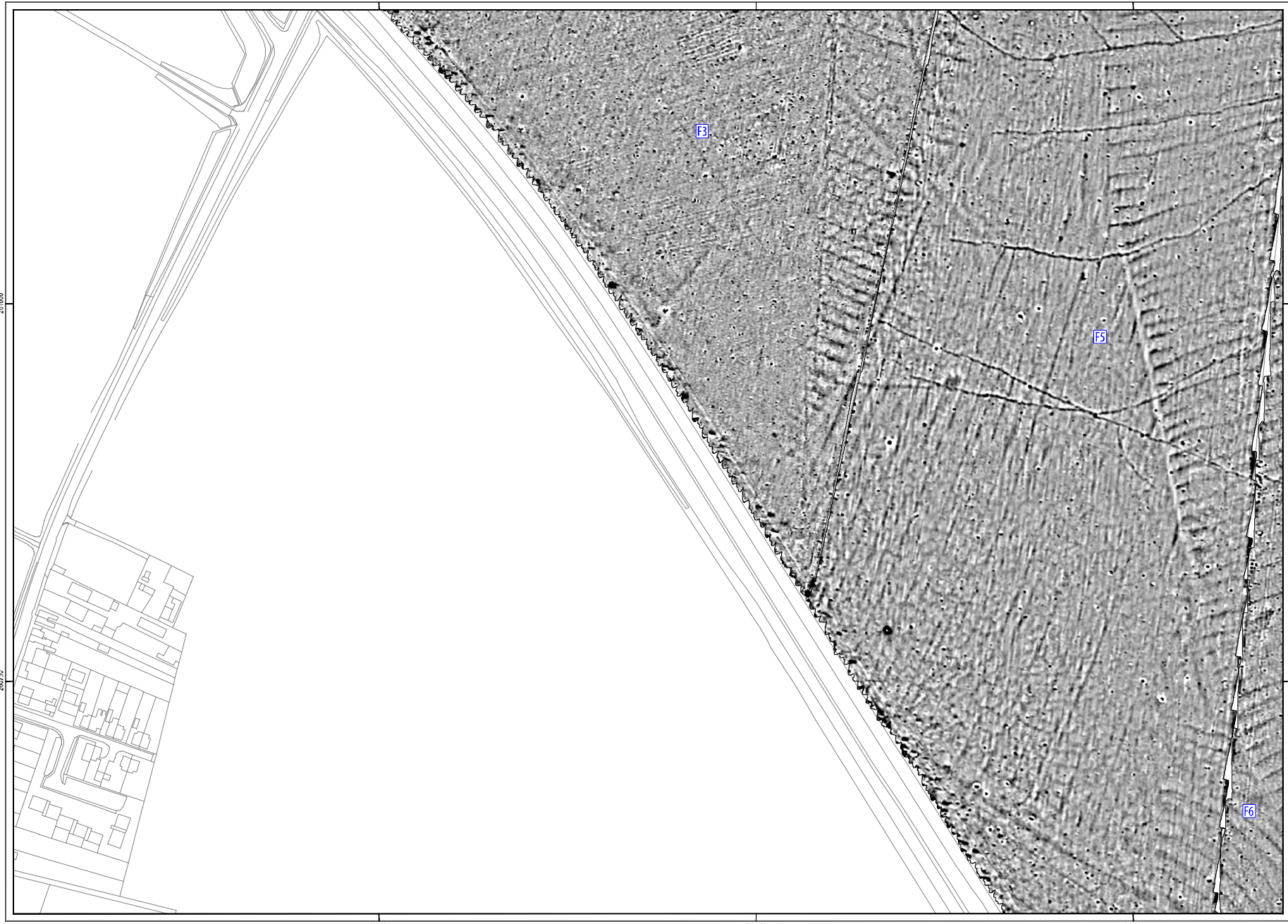
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ILLUS 14 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 2

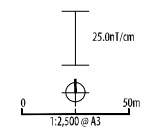
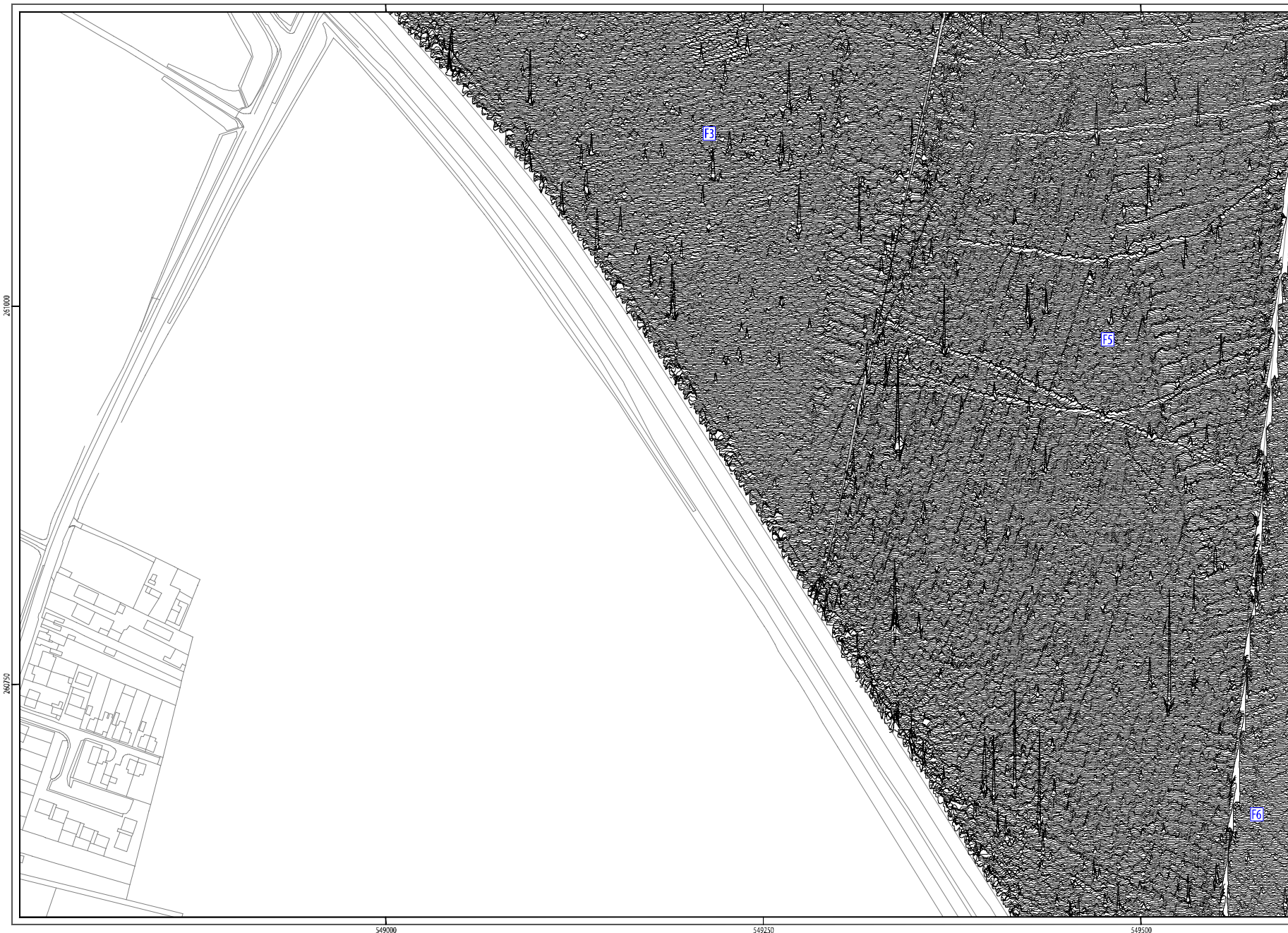


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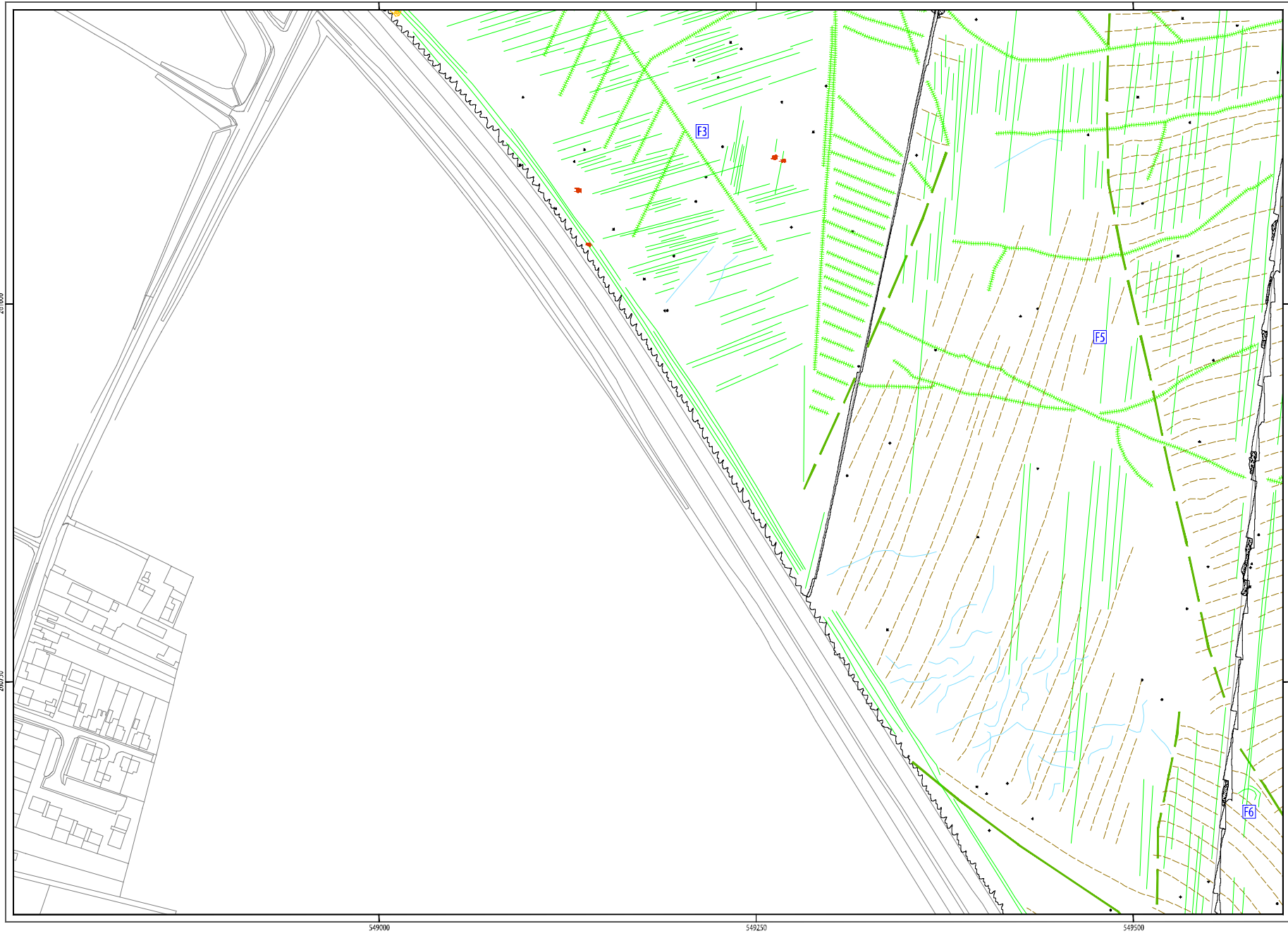
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ILLUS 16 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 3



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● diurnal isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
— linear	former field boundary
— linear	former field boundary?
— linear trend	geological variation
● magnetic enhancement	kiln burning



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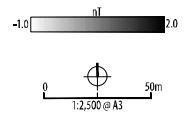
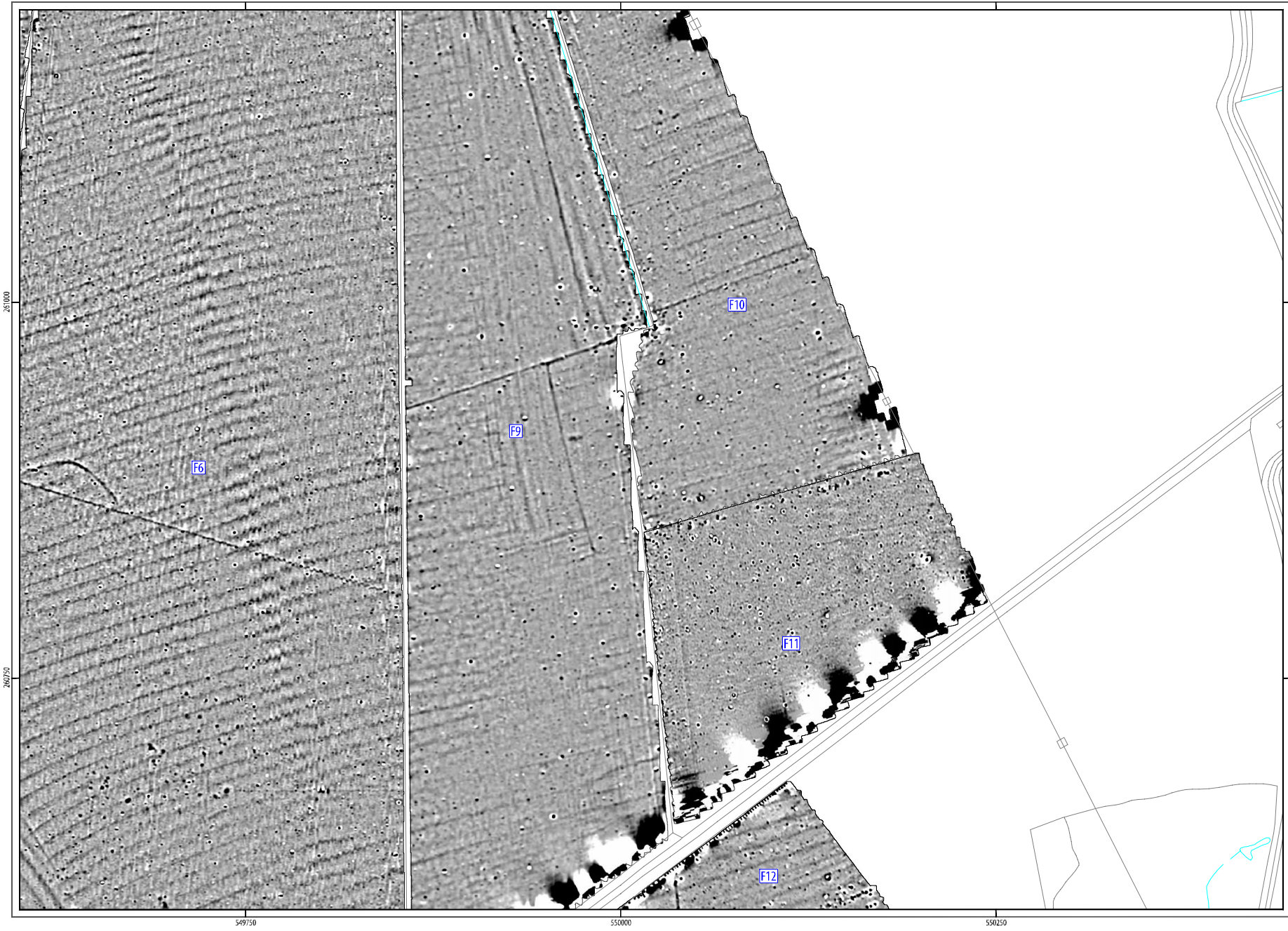
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549000 549250 549500

261000 260750

ILLUS 17 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 3



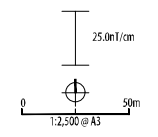
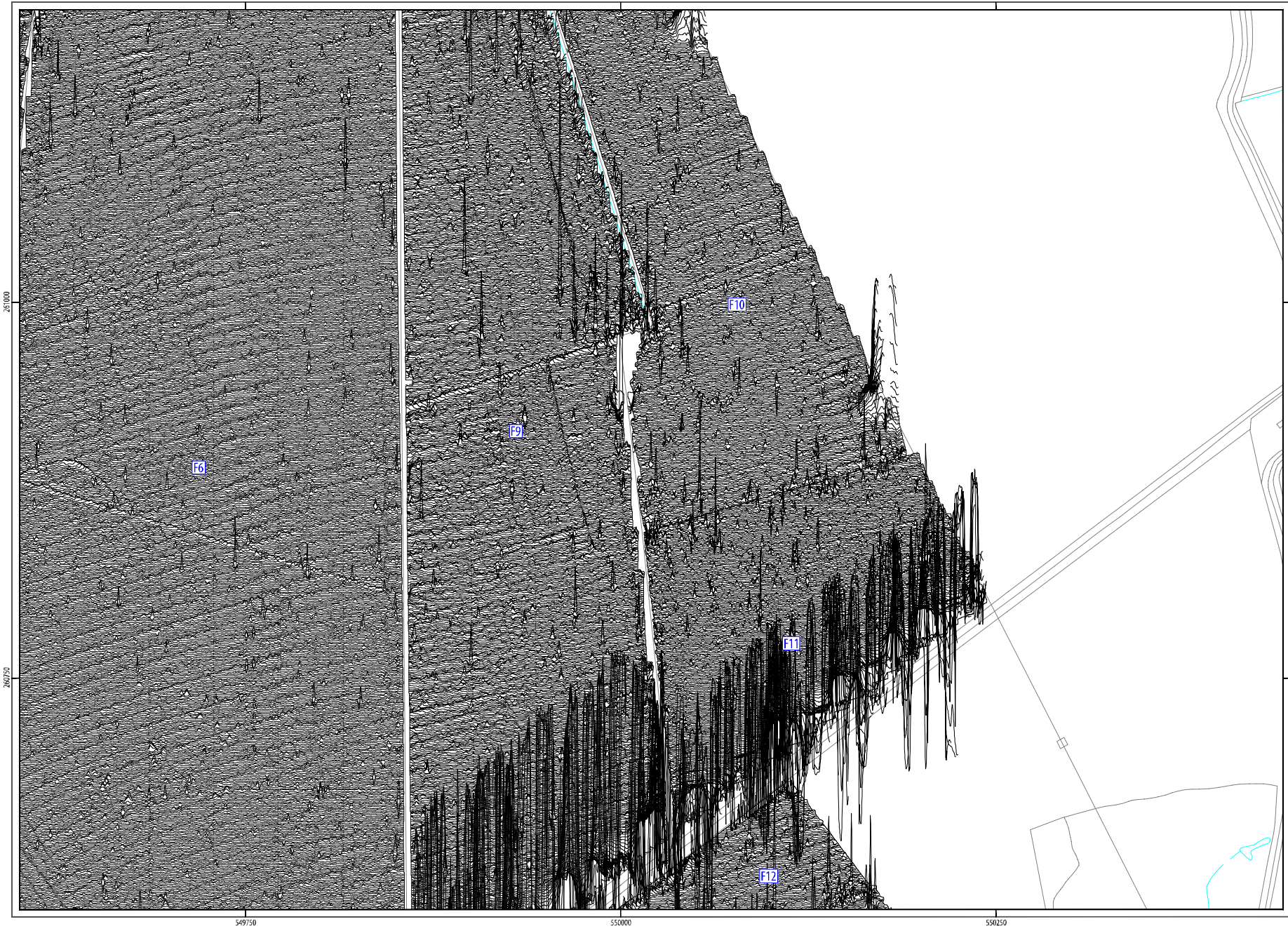
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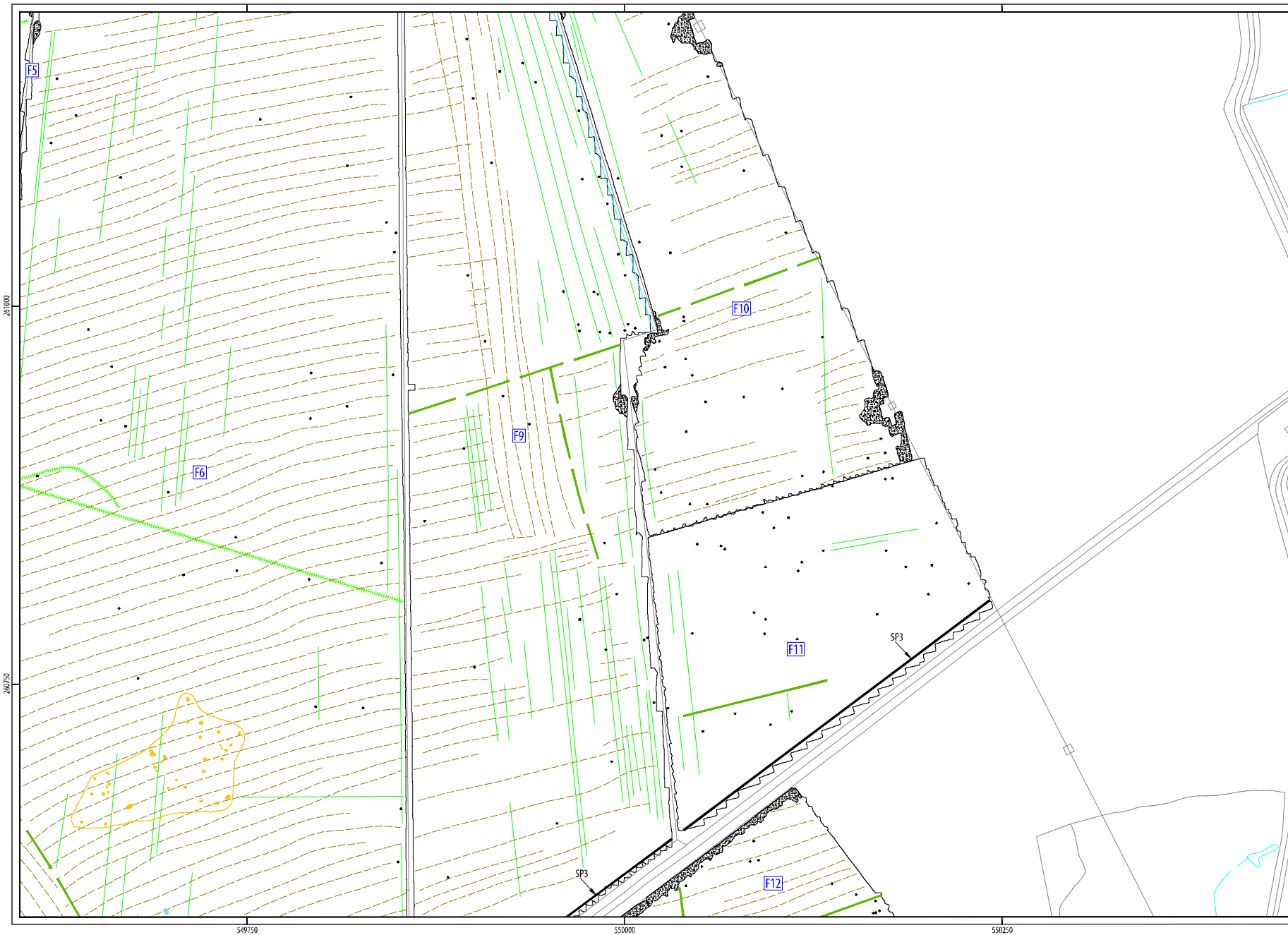
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ILLUS 19 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 4



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
• diurnal isolated	ferrous material
• magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
— linear	former field boundary
— linear	former field boundary?
⊕ magnetic enhancement	geology
⊗ magnetic enhancement	archaeology?



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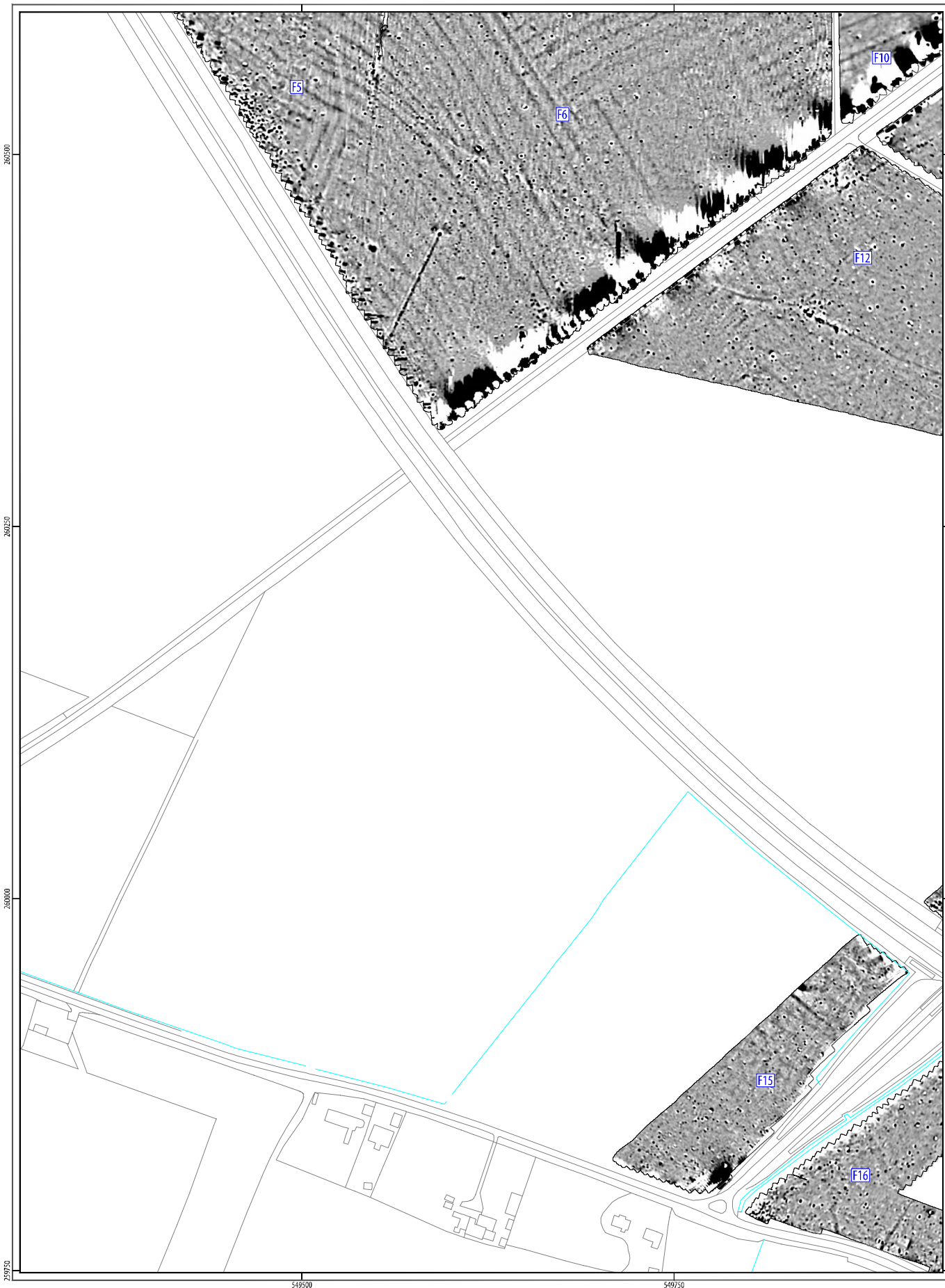
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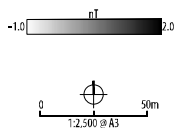
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ILLUS 20 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 4



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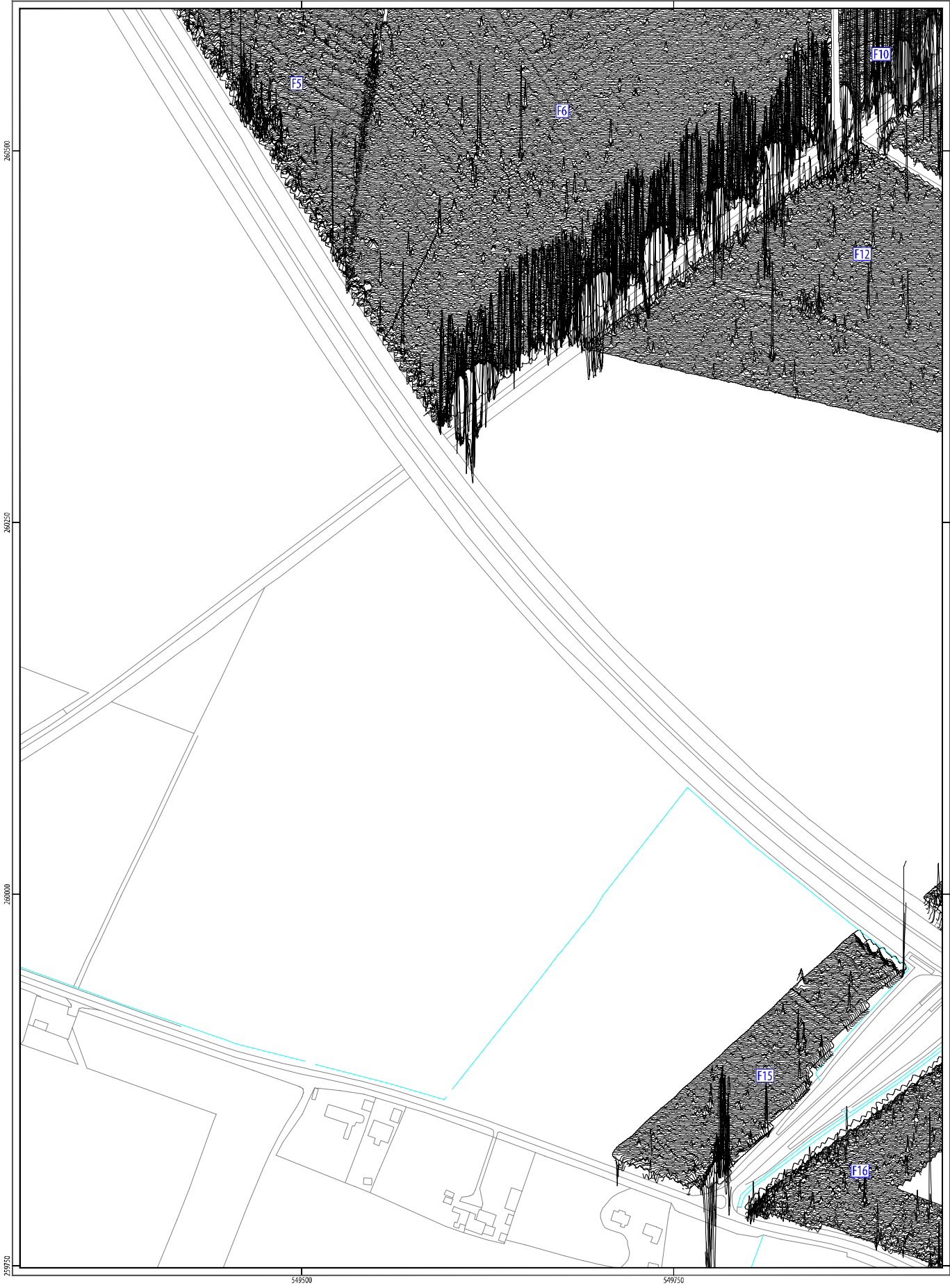


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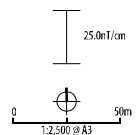
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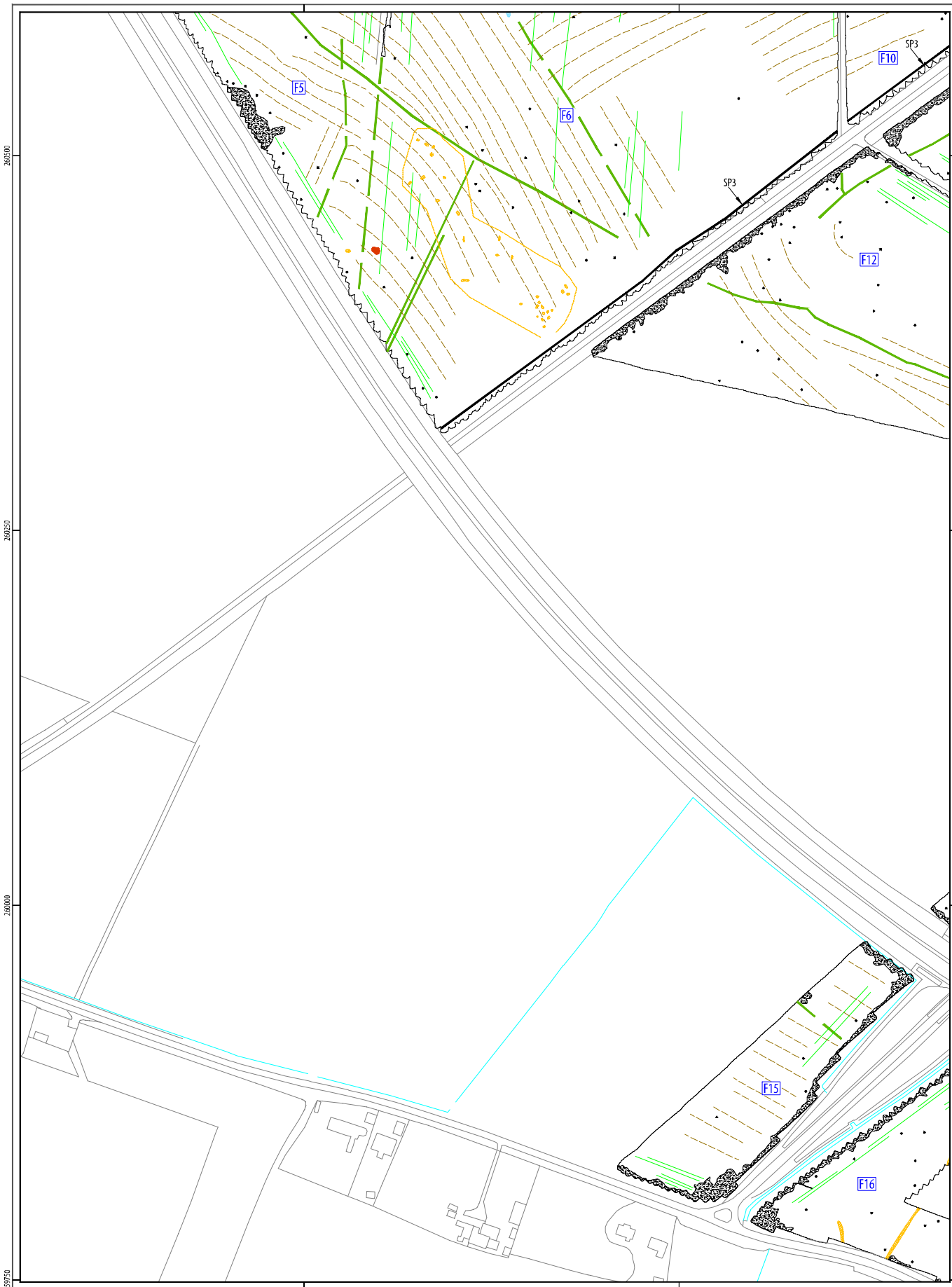


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TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION	TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
• dipolar isolated	ferrous material	— linear	former field boundary?
• magnetic disturbance	ferrous material	• magnetic enhancement	geology
— dipolar linear	service pipe	• magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
— linear trend	ridge and furrow	• magnetic enhancement	min/burning
— linear trend	agricultural		
— linear	former field boundary		



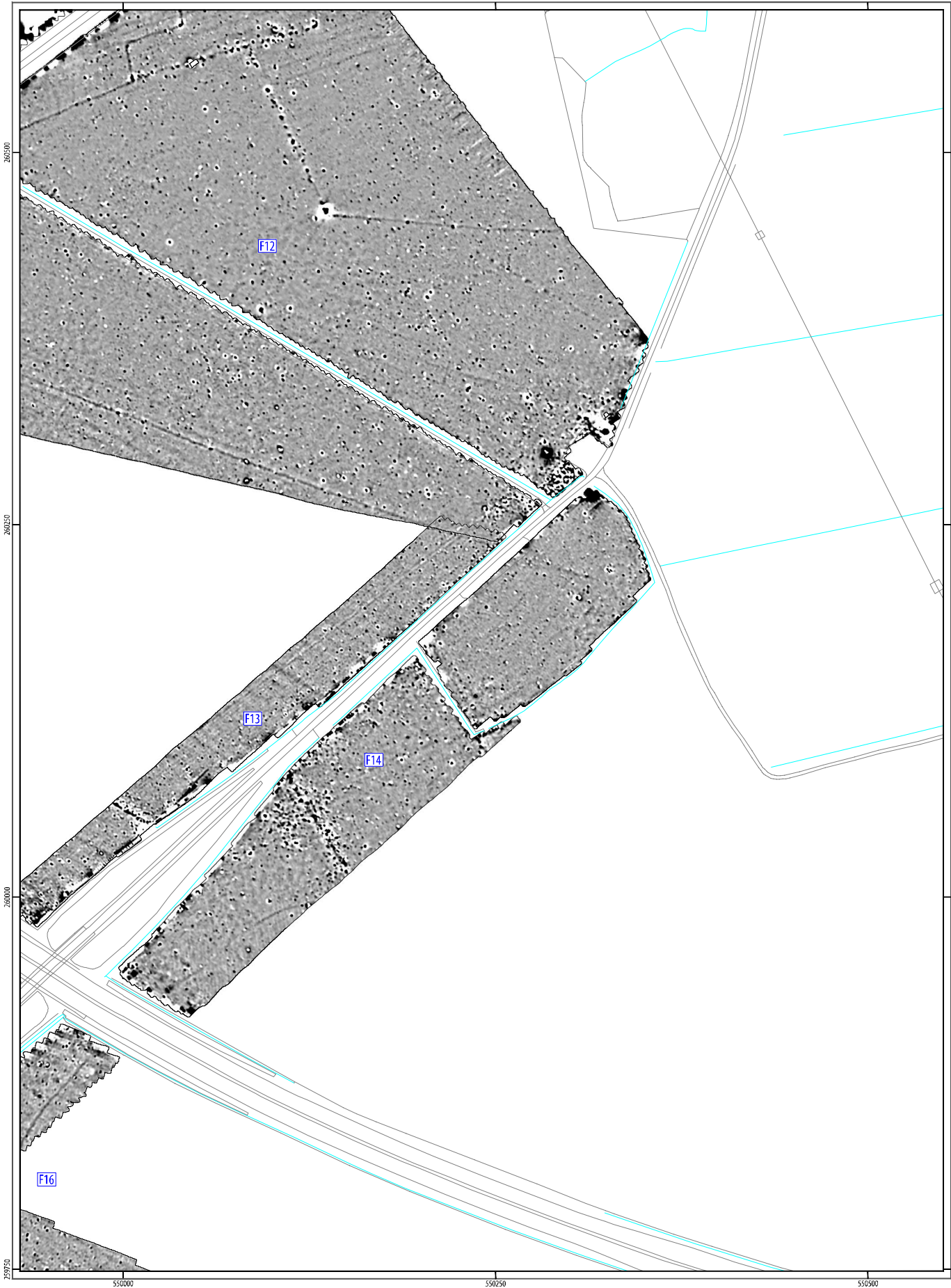
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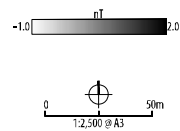
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ILLUS 23 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 5



ILLUS 24 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 6

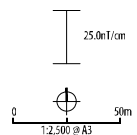
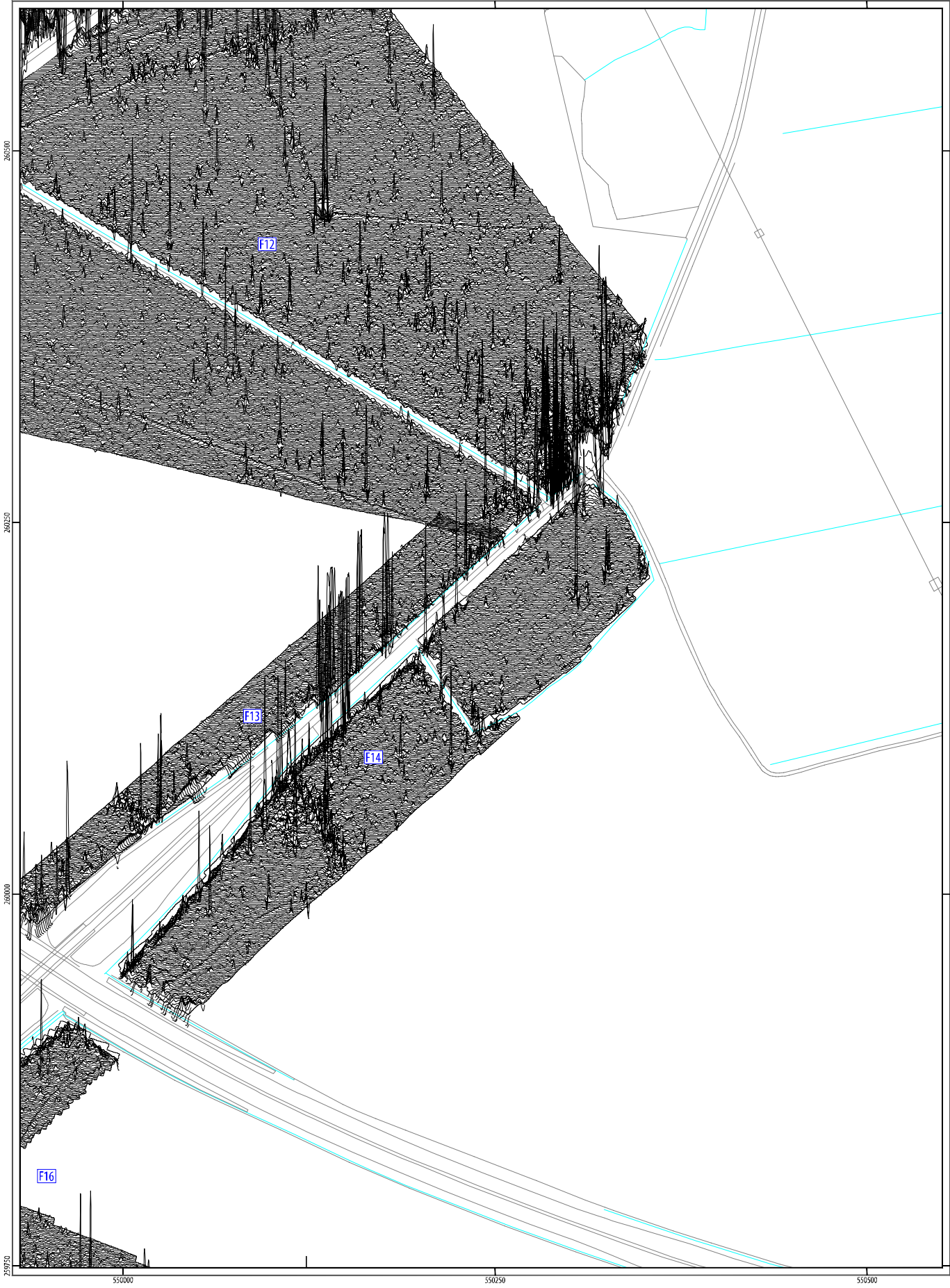


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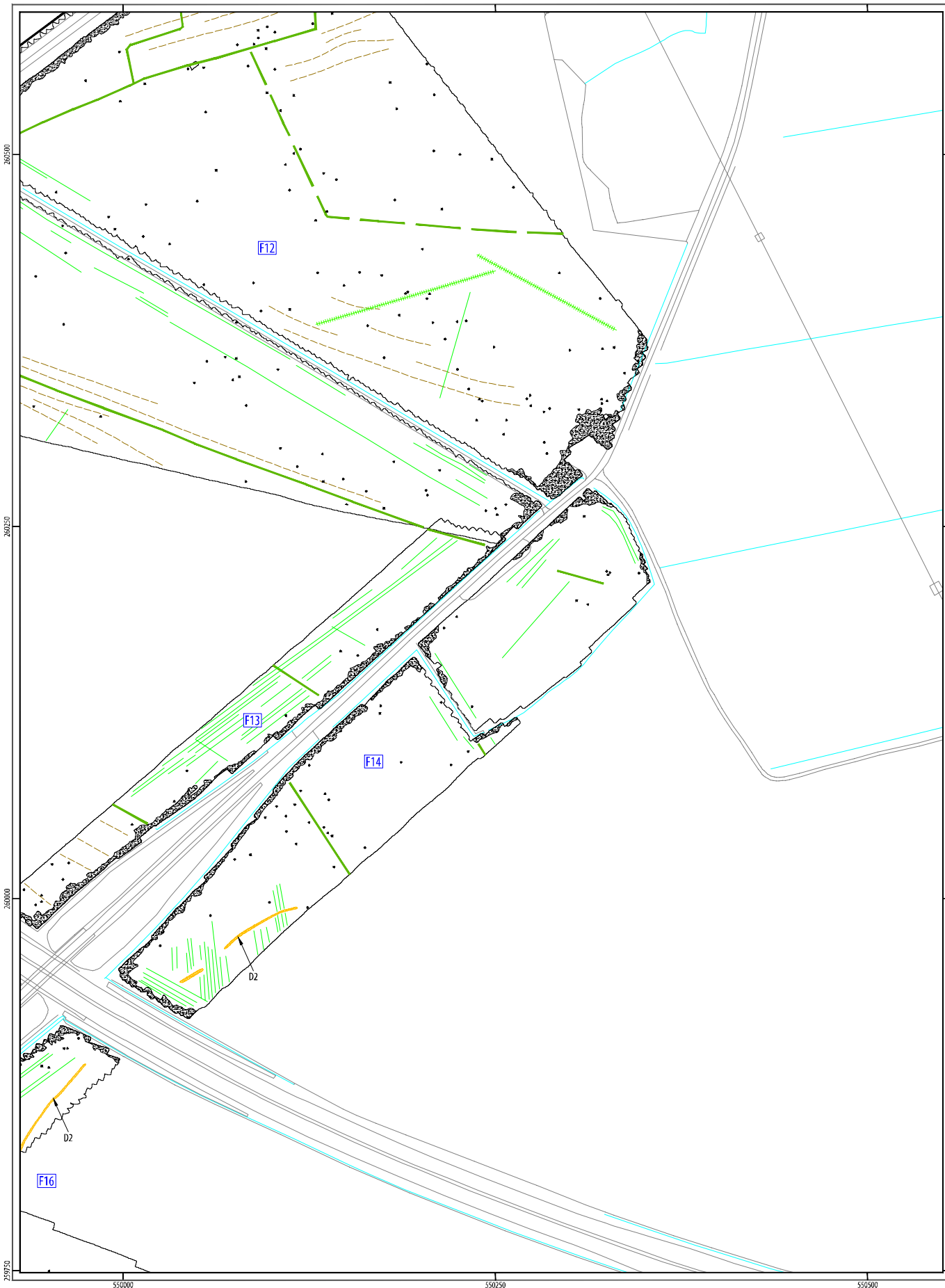
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ILLUS 25 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 6



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION	TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material	— linear	former field boundary
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material	— linear	former field boundary?
— dipolar linear	service pipe	⊗ magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
— linear trend	ridge and furrow		
— linear trend	agricultural		
— linear trend	field drain		



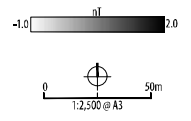
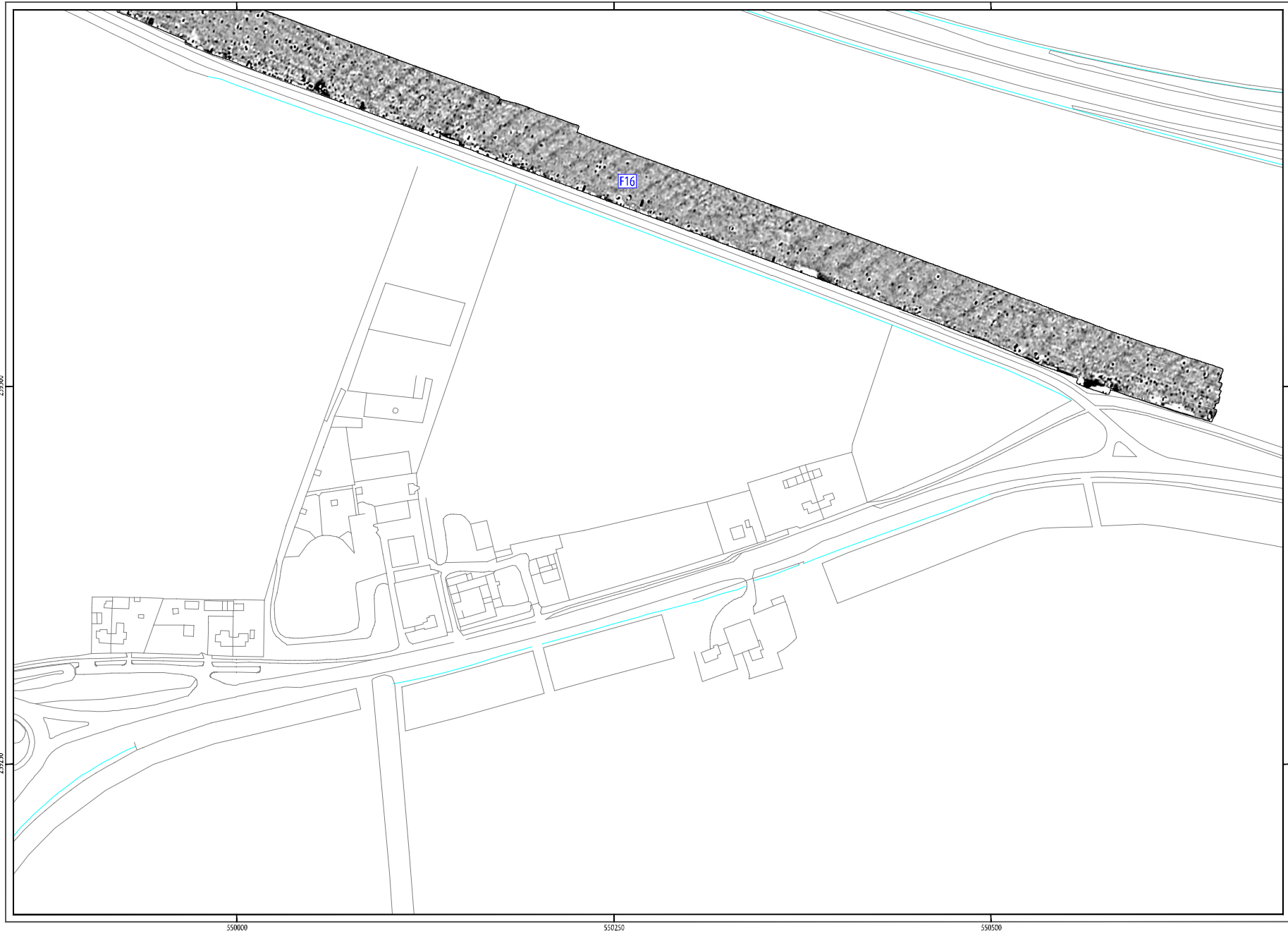
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ILLUS 26 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 6



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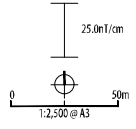
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ILLUS 27 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 7



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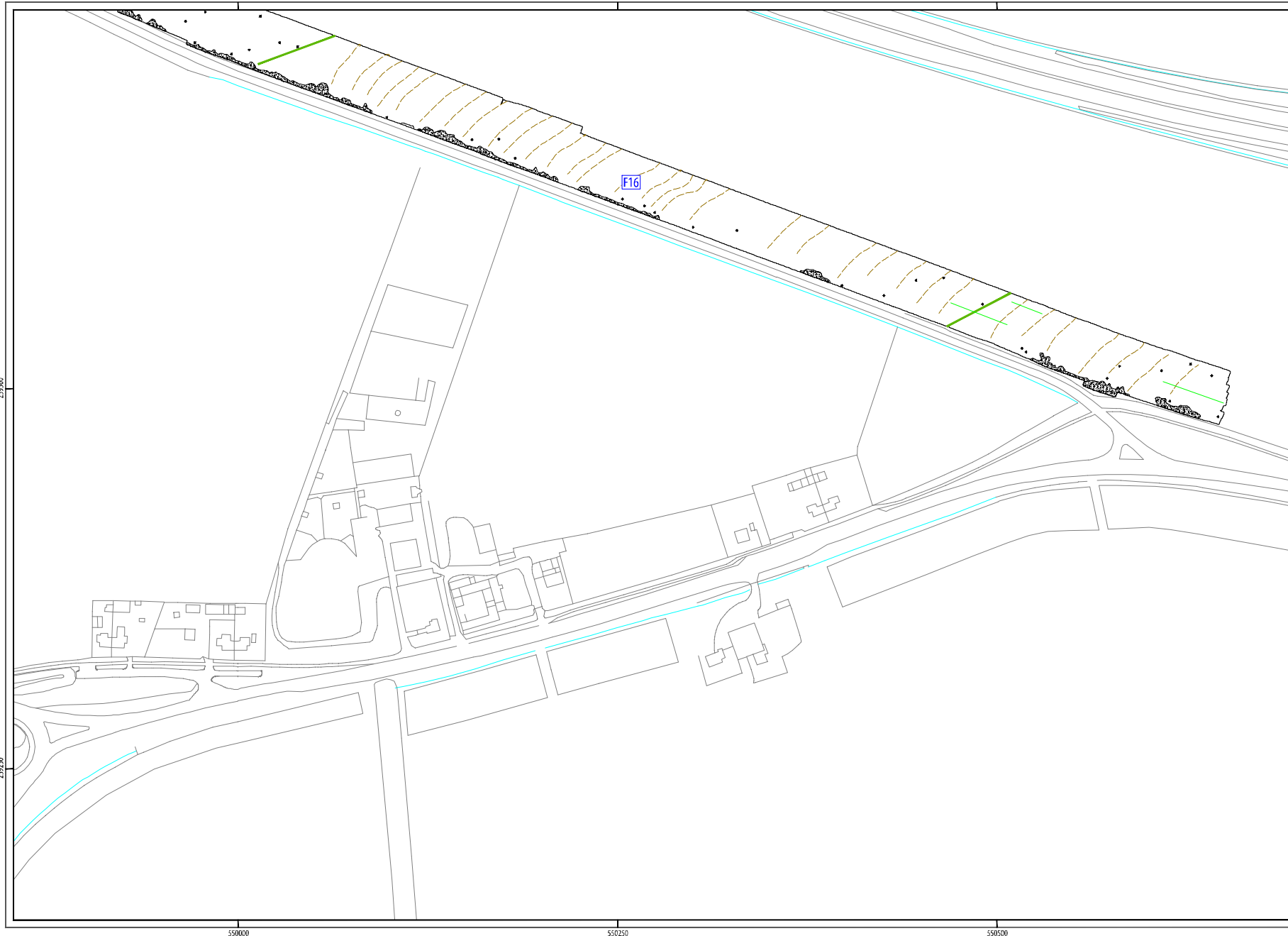
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ILLUS 28 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 7



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● diurnal isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear	former field boundary



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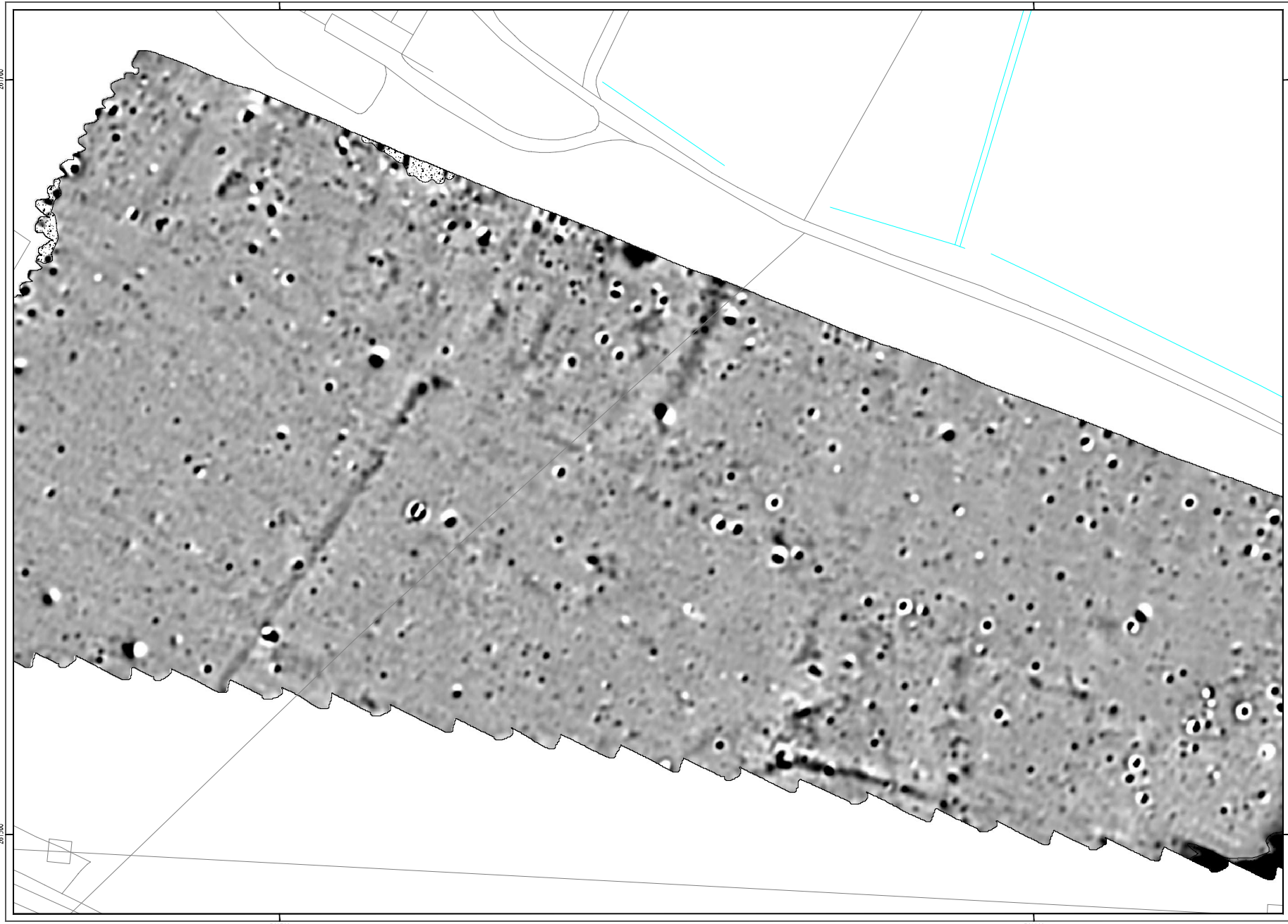
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ILLUS 29 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 7

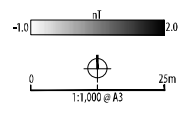


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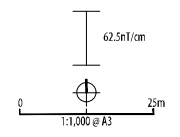
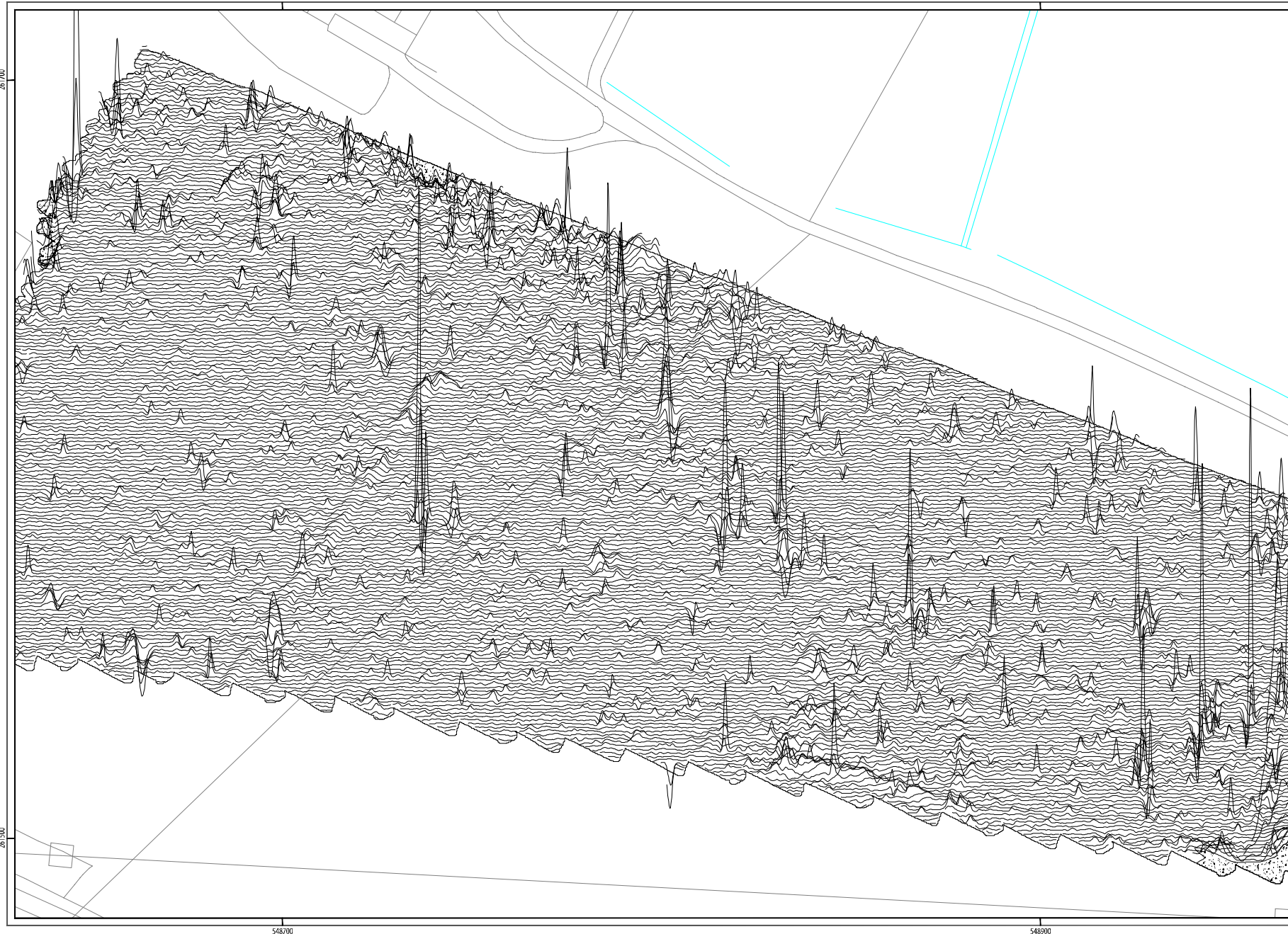


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ILLUS 31 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; AAP1

7. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic susceptibility and soil magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns or areas of burning.

Types of magnetic anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However, some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Lightning-induced remnant magnetisation (LIRM)

LIRM anomalies are thought to be caused in the near surface soil horizons by the flow of an electrical current associated with lightning strikes. These observed anomalies have a strong bipolar signal which decreases with distance from the spike point and often appear as linear or radial in shape.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on

an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

APPENDIX 2 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION

An initial survey base station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). The magnetometer data was georeferenced using a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model).

Temporary sight markers were laid out using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model) to guide the operator and ensure full coverage. The accuracy of this dGPS equipment is better than 0.01m.

The survey data were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if coordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital coordinates.

Headland Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

APPENDIX 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE

The geophysical archive comprises an archive disk containing the raw data in XYZ format, a raster image

of each greyscale plot with associate world file, and a PDF of the report.

The project will be archived in-house in accordance with recent good practice guidelines (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Geophysics_3). The data will be stored in an indexed archive and migrated to new formats when necessary.

APPENDIX 4 DATA PROCESSING

The gradiometer data has been presented in this report in processed greyscale and minimally processed XY trace plot format.

Data collected using RTK GPS-based methods cannot be produced without minimal processing of the data. The minimally processed data has been interpolated to project the data onto a regular grid and de-stripped to correct for slight variations in instrument calibration drift and any other artificial data.

A high pass filter has been applied to the greyscale plots to remove low frequency anomalies (relating to survey tracks and modern agricultural features) in order to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

The data has also been clipped to remove extreme values and to improve data contrast.

APPENDIX 5 OASIS ARCHIVE

WGPL21



Waterbeach Growth Pipeline, Cambridgeshire

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

PLANNING REF. n/a

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for Anglian Water

01/10/2021

PROJECT INFORMATION:

PROJECT NAME	Waterbeach Growth Pipeline, Cambridge
TYPE OF WORK	Geophysical Survey
PLANNING REF.	n/a
CAMBRIDGE EVENT CODE	TBC
CONSULTANT/AGENT	n/a
CLIENT	Anglian Water
PROJECT CODE	WGPL21
HAS. NO (HEREFORD ONLY)	n/a
NGR	Click or tap here to enter text.
PARISH	Waterbeach, Horningsea
LOCAL AUTHORITY	Cambridgeshire County Council
FIELDWORK DATES	13/09/2021 – 20/09/2021
OASIS REF.	
ARCHIVE REPOSITORY	Archaeological Data Service

PROJECT TEAM:

PROJECT MANAGER	Alistair Webb
AUTHOR	Alistair Webb
FIELDWORK	Eleanor Culverhouse, Neil Paveley
GRAPHICS	Sam Harrison, Ross Bishop, Matt Berry

PROJECT SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Anglian Water Ltd to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey along the proposed route of the Waterbeach Growth Pipeline, north-east of Cambridge, which will run from Waterbeach in the north to Cambridge (Milton) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in the south. The pipeline will also connect to the new Cambridge WWTP once this has been constructed. The survey also covered areas required for associated infrastructure including trackways, compound and laydown areas; in total an area of approximately 31 hectares was surveyed. The results of the survey will help assess the impact of the proposed development on the historic environment and will be used to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application for the proposed scheme. The results will also inform future archaeological strategy for the project.

The geophysical survey has identified numerous linear and discrete anomalies across all parts of the survey corridor. The narrow survey corridor makes confident interpretation difficult for some anomalies. However, most of these anomalies are clearly due to activity associated with the drainage and subsequent farming of this low-lying fenland landscape being caused by drains, relict field boundaries, ridge and furrow and more recent ploughing/cultivation or by modern activity. Anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin are few and concentrated in two main areas towards the southern end of the pipe corridor; either side of the point at which it crosses the A14 and immediately east of Horningsea.

In F24, south of the A14, linear anomalies are interpreted as ditches defining a likely trackway. Other linear and curvilinear ditch type anomalies, which are not on the same alignment as the agricultural anomalies, are also recorded in the vicinity of the trackway although there is no obvious or coherent pattern of land division/enclosure and these anomalies are interpreted as of possible archaeological origin. Immediately north of the A14 a single discrete anomaly is recorded close to a cluster of discrete anomalies (identified by a previous survey and outside the current survey area). Both the trackway and the discrete anomalies are recorded in an area where cropmarks interpreted as of Roman date have been previously identified and a scatter of Roman artefacts recorded. Both these events are recorded on the Cambridge HER. This part of the pipe corridor, approximately 100m either side of the A14 crossing point, is assessed as of moderate archaeological potential.

The second area is due east of Horningsea. Here too no clear pattern can be discerned but a clear area of possible archaeological activity has been defined which is again very close to recorded cropmarks and a cluster of Roman finds. Anomalies possibly indicative of copralite extraction are also recorded within this area of archaeological activity. This defined area is also assessed as of moderate archaeological potential.

The remainder of the pipe corridor is assessed as having low archaeological potential, based solely on the results of the geophysical survey.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	7
	1.1. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE	8
	1.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS	8
2.	<u>ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND</u>	8
3.	<u>AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION</u>	8
	3.1. AIMS & OBJECTIVES	8
	3.2. METHODOLOGY	9
	3.3. DATA PRESENTATION & TECHNICAL DETAIL	9
4.	<u>RESULTS AND DISCUSSION</u>	10
	4.1. SITE CONDITIONS	10
	4.2. FERROUS AND MODERN ANOMALIES	10
	4.3. AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES	10
	4.4. GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES	11
	4.5. AREA OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	11
	4.6. OTHER ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	11
5.	<u>CONCLUSION</u>	11
6.	<u>REFERENCES</u>	12
7.	<u>APPENDICES</u>	13
	APPENDIX 1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY	13
	APPENDIX 2 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION	14
	APPENDIX 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE	14
	APPENDIX 4 DATA PROCESSING	14
	APPENDIX 5 OASIS ARCHIVE	14

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Illus 1 Site location (1:50,000)

Illus 2 F5, looking south-southeast

Illus 3 North of F7 adjacent Burgess's Drove, looking south

Illus 4 F21, looking south

Illus 5 Survey location showing GPS swaths and photograph locations (1:17,500)

Illus 6 Overall processed greyscale magnetometer data (1:17,500)

Illus 7 Overall interpretation of magnetometer data (1:17,500)

Illus 8 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 9 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 10 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 1 (1:2,500)

Illus 11 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 2 (1:2,500)

Illus 12 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 2 (1:2,500)

Illus 13 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 2 (1:2,500)

Illus 14 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 3 (1:2,500)

Illus 15 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 3 (1:2,500)

Illus 16 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 3 (1:2,500)

Illus 17 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 4 (1:2,500)

Illus 18 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 4 (1:2,500)

Illus 19 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 4 (1:2,500)

Illus 20 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 5 (1:2,500)

Illus 21 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 5 (1:2,500)

Illus 22 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 5 (1:2,500)

Illus 23 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 6 (1:2,500)

Illus 24 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 6 (1:2,500)

Illus 25 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 6 (1:2,500)

Illus 26 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 7 (1:2,500)

Illus 27 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 7 (1:2,500)

Illus 28 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 7 (1:2,500)

Illus 29 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 8 (1:2,500)

Illus 30 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 8 (1:2,500)

Illus 31 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 8 (1:2,500)

Illus 32 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 9 (1:2,500)

Illus 33 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 9 (1:2,500)

Illus 34 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 9 (1:2,500)

Illus 35 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Area 1 (1:1,000)

Illus 36 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Area 1 (1:1,000)

Illus 37 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Area 1 (1:1,000)

WATERBEACH GROWTH PIPELINE, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by Anglian Water Ltd (The Client) to undertake a geophysical (magnetometer) survey along the route of the Waterbeach Growth Pipeline, north-east of Cambridge, which will run from Waterbeach in the north to Cambridge (Milton) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) in the south (Illus 1). The pipeline will also connect to the new Cambridge WWTP once it has been constructed (see below).

This new rising main (pipeline) is required in order to support the development of Waterbeach New Town as there is currently insufficient capacity to treat flows within the existing Waterbeach Wastewater Recycling Centre (WRC). The new town development (when built out) will comprise 11,000 new homes along with associated business, retail, community and leisure units. The new rising main will also accommodate flows from the existing Waterbeach catchment.

The developer need date, based upon the existing capacity within the network and the predicted built out rates of Waterbeach New Town is expected to be before the new WWTP is operational. Therefore, the pipeline has been designed to take flows into the existing Cambridge (Milton) WWTP for an interim period as a reasonable worst-case scenario. It is expected that once the new WWTP is constructed the southernmost section of the pipeline (to the south of the new WWTP), will become redundant.

A new pumping station will be required within the Waterbeach New Town development area, to pump

flows into the new rising main. It is expected that this will be located either within the existing Waterbeach WRC, located off Bannold Drove, or the adjacent area.

The geophysical survey covered land required for new access tracks, laydown areas, construction compounds and other necessary infrastructure as well as a 30m wide easement centred on the line of the pipe, an overall area of approximately 36 hectares; some parts of the pipe corridor had been surveyed previously as part of other schemes associated with the current project. The results of the survey will help assess the impact of the proposed scheme on the historic environment and will be used to support a Development Consent Order (DCO) application. The results will also inform future archaeological strategy.

The survey was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation for Geophysical Survey (WSI) (Headland 2021a), which was submitted to Anglian Water prior to the survey commencing. The WSI was also in part informed by a Brief for Archaeological Geophysical Survey provided by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCCHET) to Anglian Water for a previous (and associated) adjacent project (Cambridge Wastewater Treatment Works – Headland 2021b) part of the survey for which overlaps with the current survey area.

The survey also follows guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2021) and was carried out in line with current best practice (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2016).

The survey was carried out between September 13th 2021 and September 20th 2021.

1.1. SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND-USE

The survey corridor extends from the north-eastern edge of Waterbeach, at the northern end, immediately to the west of the mainline railway, before crossing the railway line and turning due south before crossing the River Cam immediately north-east of Cambridge Sailing Club. The pipe corridor then heads on a south-easterly and then southerly bearing before crossing the A14 and then heading north-west, re-crossing the River Cam and the railway line to finish at Cambridge (Milton) WTW, an overall distance of approximately 7.5kms.

The land along the pipe corridor was mostly under arable agricultural production with most of the 29 fields which the survey crossed either still stubble or recently re-drilled. There were occasional small stretches of rough pasture in use as horse paddocks; some of these were semi-overgrown and only partially suitable for survey. A single field of sugar beet was also omitted as unsuitable for survey (Illus 2 to Illus 4 inclusive).

Topographically the landscape is predominantly low lying and flat at between 3m and 5m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) west of the river (on the flood plain) but rising slightly to the east between 5m and 9m AOD as the corridor approaches the A14 crossing point with a maximum elevation of 11m AOD immediately just south of the A14 before reducing back to between 3m and 5m AOD on the river flood plain.

1.2. GEOLOGY AND SOILS

The underlying solid geology comprises sedimentary bedrock, mostly Gault Formation and Upper Greensand (Mudstone, Sandstone and Limestone) overlain by River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravel to the north of the corridor and Grey Chalk overlain with Alluvium to the south (UKRI 2021).

The soils are mostly classified in the Soilscape 5 Association which are described as freely draining lime-rich loamy soils. Loamy and clayey floodplain soils (Soilscape 20) are recorded adjacent to the River Cam (Cranfield University 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Information included within the Brief (CCCHET 2021) for the Cambridge WWTW scheme assessed the area for that project, which is located at the southern end of the current survey corridor, is *'located in an area of high archaeological potential with substantial evidence for prehistoric and Roman settlement within and in the vicinity of the site'*. The Brief also noted that the south-western extent of the CWWTW site falls under the A14, the construction of which was considered likely to have had a substantial impact on any currently unknown assets; this area overlaps with the current pipe corridor and is immediately adjacent to the Roman settlement.

Information provided by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) for the current project, at the request of Anglian Water, confirms that the scheme is located within an area of high archaeological potential, particularly relating to the Roman period. Specific examples with most relevance to this project (and within the current survey corridor) are Roman cropmarks and Roman pottery scatter, HER No's. MCB6845 and MCB6492 respectively, that are recorded in F24 immediately north of the A14 and Roman cropmarks and pottery scatter (MCB 6581 and MCB 13594) that are recorded 50m east of the survey corridor (in F21), immediately east of Horningsea. Numerous other Roman artefacts have been recovered in and around Horningsea. Also of note are cropmarks of rectangular features (MCB30567) which are recorded immediately adjacent to the survey corridor, to the west.

It should also be noted that spot finds of artefacts from other periods, most notably the prehistoric, have also been recovered from the immediate vicinity surrounding the survey corridor, attesting to the archaeological potential of this area.

3. AIMS, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION

3.1. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the programme of geophysical survey was to gather information to establish the presence/absence, character and extent of any archaeological remains within the pipe corridor and associated infrastructure areas. This will therefore enable an assessment to be made of the impact of

the proposed development on any sub-surface archaeological remains, if present, and thereby inform the DCO application and any further investigation strategies, as appropriate.

The specific archaeological objectives of the geophysical survey were:

- to gather enough information to inform the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the PDA;

- to obtain information that will contribute to an evaluation of the significance of the scheme upon cultural heritage assets; and

- to prepare a report summarising the results of the survey.

3.2. METHODOLOGY

Magnetic survey methods rely on the ability of a variety of instruments to measure very small magnetic fields associated with buried archaeological remains. A feature such as a ditch, pit or kiln can act like a small magnet, or series of magnets, that produce distortions (anomalies) in the earth's magnetic field. In mapping these slight variations, detailed plans of sites can be obtained as buried features often produce reasonably characteristic anomaly shapes and strengths (Gaffney & Gater 2003). Further information on soil magnetism and the interpretation of magnetic anomalies is provided in Appendix 1.

Magnetometry is the most widely used geophysical survey technique in archaeology as it can quickly evaluate large areas and, under favourable conditions, identify a wide range of archaeological features including infilled cut features such as large pits, gullies and ditches, hearths and areas of burning and kilns and brick structures. It is therefore good at locating settlements of all periods, prehistoric field systems and enclosures and areas of industrial or modern activity, amongst others. It is less successful in identifying smaller features such as post-holes and small pits (except when using a non-standard sampling interval), unenclosed (prehistoric) settlement sites and graves/burial grounds. However, magnetometry is by far the single most useful technique and was assessed as the best non-intrusive evaluation tool for this site.

The survey was undertaken using four Bartington Grad601 sensors mounted at 1m intervals (1m traverse interval) onto a rigid carrying frame. The

system was programmed to take readings at a frequency of 10Hz (allowing for a 10-15cm sample interval) on roaming traverses (swaths) 4m apart (Illus 2). These readings were stored on an external weatherproof laptop and later downloaded for processing and interpretation. The system was linked to a Trimble R8s Real Time Kinetic (RTK) differential Global Positioning System (dGPS) outputting in NMEA mode to ensure a high positional accuracy for each data point.

MLGrad601 and MultiGrad601 (Geomar Software Inc.) software was used to collect and export the data. Terrasurveyor V3.0.37.0 (DWConsulting) software was used to process and present the data.

3.3. DATA PRESENTATION & TECHNICAL DETAIL

A general site location plan is shown in Illus 1 at a scale of 1:50,000. Illus 2 to Illus 4 inclusive are site condition photographs. Illus 5 shows the GPS swaths at 1:17,500. Illus 6 and Illus 7 present the greyscale data and an overall interpretation of the data, by Sector, also at a scale of 1:17,500. Fully processed (greyscale) data, minimally processed data (XY trace plot) data and an interpretative plot (by Sector) are presented, at a scale of 1:2,500, in Illus 8 to Illus 34 inclusive. Large scale (1:1,000) plots of the area around the A14 crossing point are presented in Illus 35 to Illus 37 inclusive.

Technical information on the equipment used, data processing and magnetic survey methodology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 details the survey location information and Appendix 3 describes the composition and location of the site archive. Data processing details are presented in Appendix 4. A copy of the OASIS entry (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) is reproduced in Appendix 5.

The survey methodology, report and any recommendations comply with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Headland 2021), guidelines outlined by Europae Archaeologia Consilium (EAC 2016) and by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). All illustrations from Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping are reproduced with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office (© Crown copyright).

The illustrations in this report have been produced following analysis of the data in 'raw' (minimally processed) and processed formats and over a range

of different display levels. All illustrations are presented to display and interpret the data to best effect. The interpretations are based on the experience and knowledge of management and reporting staff.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. SITE CONDITIONS

Magnetometer survey is generally recommended over any sedimentary bedrock geology with the response reported as 'average' to 'good' on limestone and chalk and 'average' on sandstone (English Heritage 2008) although results can be variable when there are overlying superficial deposits, as there are in this case. Nevertheless, it was considered that magnetometry was an appropriate methodology for evaluating the pipe corridor given the prevailing geology and taking account of the limitations noted in Section 3.2 above.

Ground conditions were generally average to good across the PDA, although heavy underfoot in places. Data quality was also average to good with only minimal post-processing required. Small areas of overgrown vegetation restricted survey in F5 and the field to the east of F6 was also unsuitable for survey as it contained a sugar beet crop. No problems were encountered during the fieldwork.

Overall, the magnetic background was homogenous across the survey corridor but with some geological variations (see Section 4.4 below) with numerous anomalies, mostly agricultural, geological and modern being identified. Possible and probable archaeological anomalies are also recorded at two main locations. This confirms that the soils and geology are suitable for magnetometry and that the results likely provide a good indication of the extent of sub-surface archaeological features within the corridor, notwithstanding the limitations of magnetometer survey to identify certain types and sizes of archaeological feature and period.

The anomalies have been classified into categories and are discussed below.

4.2. FERROUS AND MODERN ANOMALIES

Ferrous anomalies, characterised as individual 'spikes', are typically caused by ferrous (magnetic) material, either on the ground surface or in the

plough-soil. Little importance is normally given to such anomalies, unless there is any supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, as modern ferrous debris is common on most sites, often being introduced into the topsoil during manuring or tipping/infilling. There is no obvious clustering to the ferrous anomalies within any of the fields or across the survey corridor more generally to indicate an archaeological origin. Far more probable is that the 'spike' responses are likely caused by the random distribution of ferrous debris in the upper soil horizons.

Dipolar, linear anomalies SP1 (F7), SP2 (F24) and SP3 (F29) are caused by sub-surface service pipes.

Other areas of more widespread magnetic disturbance are recorded around the southern boundary in F3, in the paddocks in F4 and F5, the north-western corner of F7, the southern end of F9, across most of F11, adjacent to Mulberry Farm in F13, around the southern edge of F16 and in F29. This disturbance is likely due to the proximity of current buildings or structures or the tipping or spreading of magnetic debris along boundaries or in gateways. Other linear bands of disturbance located along field edges are due to the accumulation of ferrous debris along the boundary or to the presence of barbed wire or wire mesh in the boundary itself. None of these areas of ferrous disturbance are interpreted as of any archaeological interest; all are interpreted as being probably modern in origin.

4.3. AGRICULTURAL ANOMALIES

Analysis of the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) County series mapping from the late 19th century and more recent mapping shows that there has been a rationalisation of boundaries over the past 130 years to create larger fields. Linear anomalies that correlate with former boundaries are identified in F9 (F1, F2 and F3), F15 (FB4), F25 (FB5), F28 (FB6 and F29 (FB7 and FB8).

Numerous other linear anomalies and linear trends in the data also have an agricultural origin. Most of the anomalies are closely spaced and are indicative of recent cultivation. More widely spaced linear anomalies, for example those in F3 aligned north-north-east/south-south-west or those in F24, are interpreted as likely field drains. Of note are parallel curvilinear anomalies on the western edge of the survey corridor in F21. These are also ploughing lines

around a fence which previously enclosed a large tree immediately to the west of the survey corridor.

Slightly curving parallel anomalies aligned broadly east/west, that just extend into the current survey area in F24, but which are more extensively seen in the earlier survey (Headland 2021b), are due to ridge and furrow cultivation. These cultivation strips are also recorded south of the A14 in F25, aligned north-west/south-east.

4.4. GEOLOGICAL ANOMALIES

Numerous low magnitude discrete anomalies as well as broad, low magnitude, irregular anomalies are recorded throughout the survey corridor, being particularly noticeable adjacent to the River Cam on the eastern side in F9. These anomalies are all interpreted as geological in origin.

4.5. AREAS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Two areas of archaeological potential have been identified.

The first is in F21 where a cluster of poorly defined and amorphous linear, curvilinear and discrete anomalies is recorded east of Horningsea (Illus 23 to Illus 25 inclusive). No definite pattern can be discerned but the extent of an area where the magnetic background is much more variable than elsewhere can be clearly defined and this has been illustrated by a dashed line (Illus 25); an area of possible copralite extraction is also recorded within this defined area. This demarcated area is within 50m west of the recorded location of Roman settlement cropmarks and pottery scatter (MCB6581 and MCB13594) and a similar distance east of other recorded features (MCB30567). Based on this additional evidence these anomalies are interpreted as of possible archaeological origin.

Of more certain archaeological origin are parallel linear anomalies (Illus 37 – L2) which are recorded on a south-west/north-east alignment in F25, immediately south of the A14 (Illus 35 to Illus 37 inclusive). These anomalies are interpreted as ditches defining either side of a trackway. Crossing the trackway at right angles is another ditch type anomaly, L3, which is aligned oblique to the orientation of the ridge and furrow anomalies also recorded in this field. On the western edge of the

survey corridor, immediately west of the trackway, are concentric curvilinear anomalies, (ring ditch - RD1), which may be a possible barrow or enclosure. To the east of the trackway, also oblique to the former ploughing, is L-shaped anomaly, L4. All these anomalies, except the trackway, are interpreted as of possible archaeological origin and all are located immediately adjacent to the recorded position of Roman cropmarks and pottery scatter (MCB 13594 and MCB6581) which again provides supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation for these anomalies.

On the northern side of the A14 a single discrete anomaly, B?2, is identified. This possible burnt feature may be associated with the cluster of other discrete anomalies identified by a previous survey (Headland 2021b) immediately outside the survey corridor on the western side (Illus 26 to Illus 28 inclusive). This anomaly, and those recorded by the earlier survey, are also possibly associated with the Roman cropmarks although they may also be linked with the construction of the A14.

4.6. OTHER ANOMALIES OF POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ORIGIN

In the survey corridor west of the trackway in F26 linear anomalies L5 and L6 are identified as well as a small cluster of linear trends, L7, (Illus 19 to Illus 21 inclusive). All these anomalies have been interpreted as potentially archaeological on the basis that they are slightly oblique to the orientation of ploughing anomalies or former or extant boundaries. Nevertheless, an agricultural origin cannot be discounted.

5. CONCLUSION

The geophysical survey has identified numerous linear and discrete anomalies across all parts of the survey corridor. The relatively narrow survey corridor makes confident interpretation difficult for some anomalies. However, most of these anomalies are clearly due to activity associated with the drainage and subsequent farming of this low-lying fenland landscape being caused by drains, relict field boundaries, ridge and furrow and more recent ploughing/cultivation or by modern activity.

Anomalies of possible or probable archaeological origin are few and concentrated in two main areas of potential towards the southern end of the pipe

corridor; firstly either side of the point at which the corridor crosses the A14 and secondly immediately to the east of Horningsea.

The first area is in F24, south of the A14, where two parallel linear anomalies are interpreted as ditches defining a likely trackway. Other linear and curvilinear ditch type anomalies, which are not on the same alignment as the agricultural anomalies, are also recorded in the vicinity of the trackway although there is no obvious or coherent pattern of land division/enclosure and so these anomalies are therefore interpreted as of possible archaeological origin.

Immediately north of the A14 a single discrete anomaly is recorded close to a cluster of discrete anomalies (identified by a previous survey and outside the current survey area). Both the trackway and the discrete anomalies are in an area where cropmarks interpreted as being caused by features of Roman date have been previously identified and a scatter of Roman artefacts recorded. Both these events are recorded on the Cambridge HER. This section of the pipe corridor, approximately 100m either side of the A14 crossing point, is assessed as of moderate archaeological potential.

The second area of archaeological potential is due east of Horningsea. Here too no clear pattern to the anomalies can be discerned within the narrow survey window but a clear area of possible archaeological activity has been defined which is again very close to recorded cropmarks and a cluster of Roman finds. Anomalies possibly indicative of copralite extraction are also recorded within this identified area of archaeological activity which is also assessed as of moderate archaeological potential.

The remainder of the pipe corridor is assessed as having low archaeological potential, based solely on the results of the geophysical survey.

6. REFERENCES

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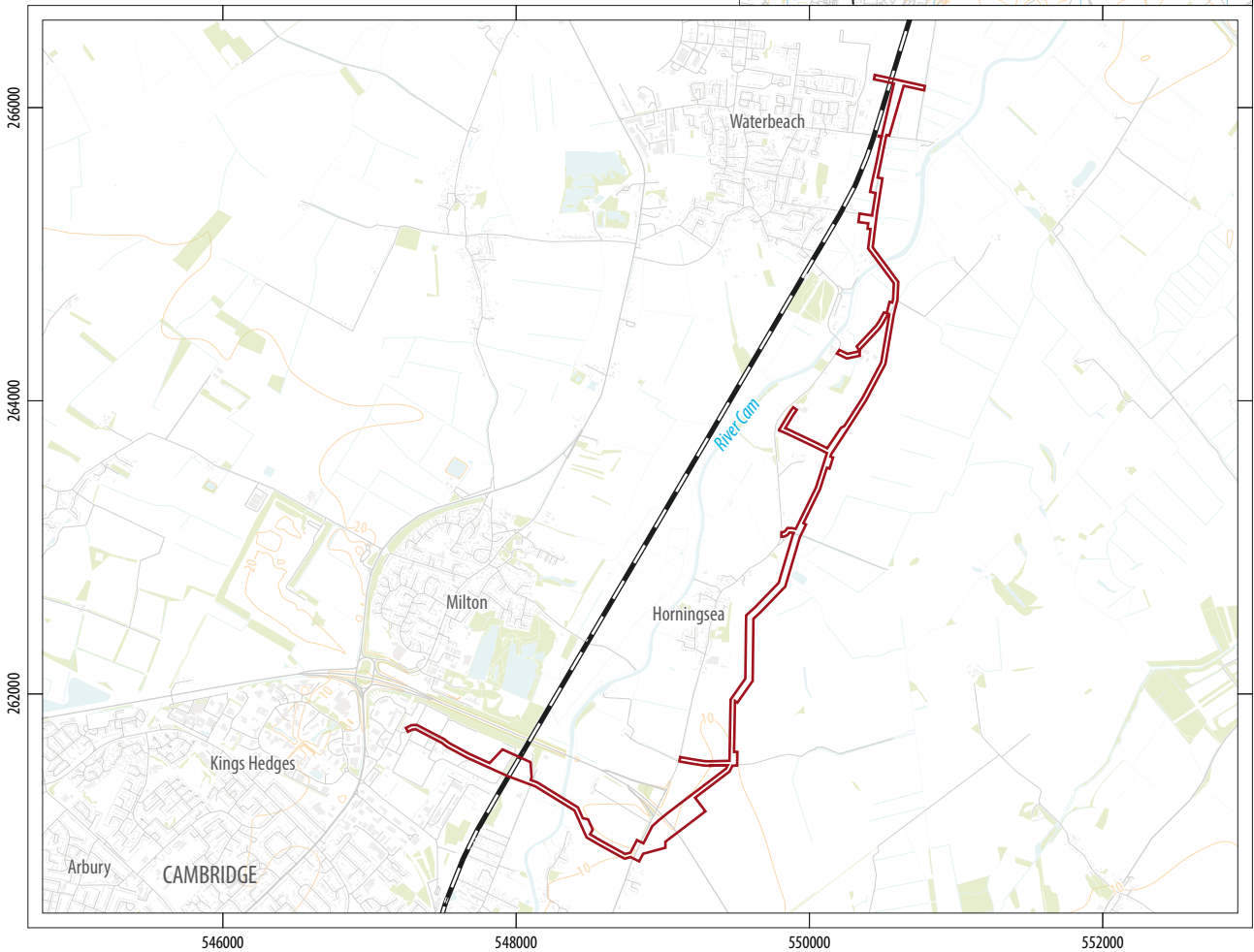
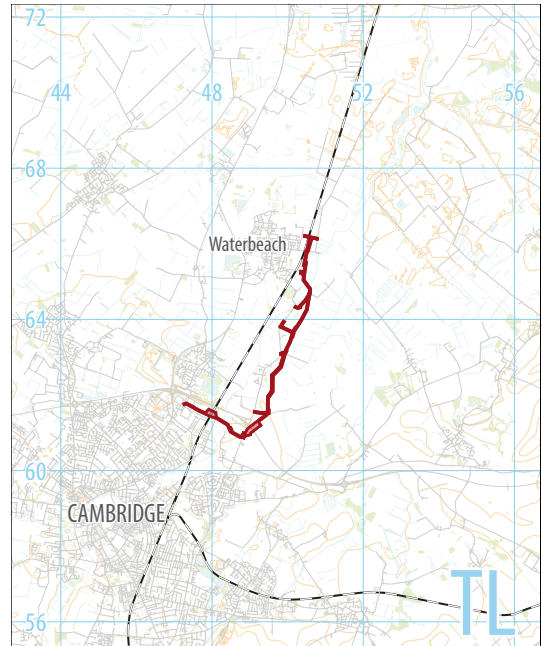
Headland 2021b Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant, Cambridgeshire Geophysical Survey Report Unpublished Client Document Ref. CWRP21

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government MHCLG) 2019 National Planning Policy Framework https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/81017/NPPF_Feb_2019_revised.pdf accessed 1st October 2021


Waterbeach Growth Pipeline
Cambridgeshire



0 200km
1:12,500,000 @ A4



0 1,000m
1:50,000 @ A4

 geophysical survey area



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ILLUS 1 Site location



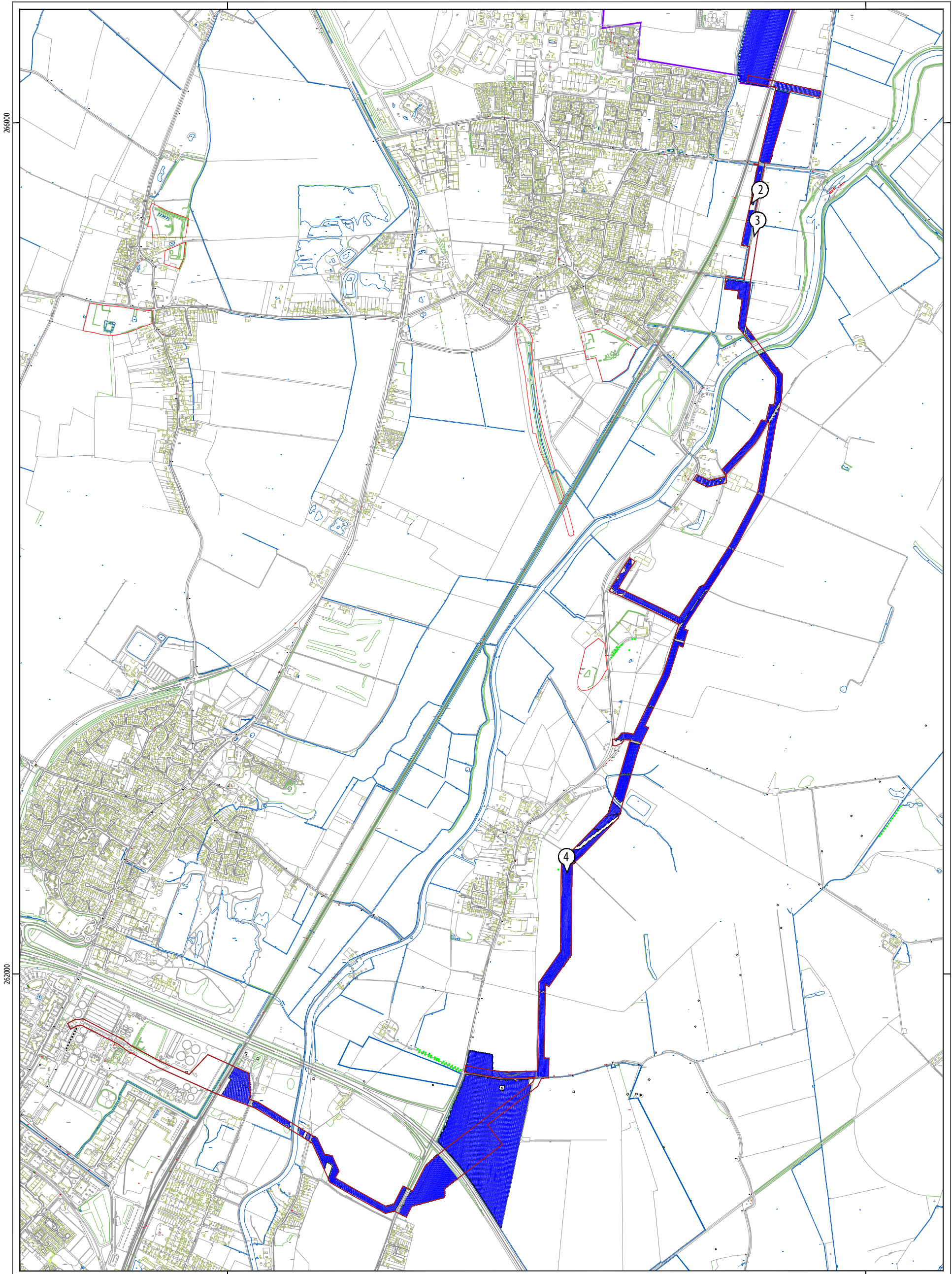
Illus 2. F5, looking south-southeast



Illus 3. North of F7 adjacent Burgess's Drove, looking south



Illus 4. F21, looking south



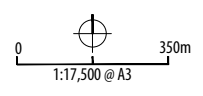
- geophysical survey area
- WBCA18 geophysical survey area
- CWRP21 geophysical survey area
- GPS swaths
- 📍 location and direction of ILLUS 2-4

PROJECT WGPL21
Waterbeach Growth Pipeline
Cambridgeshire

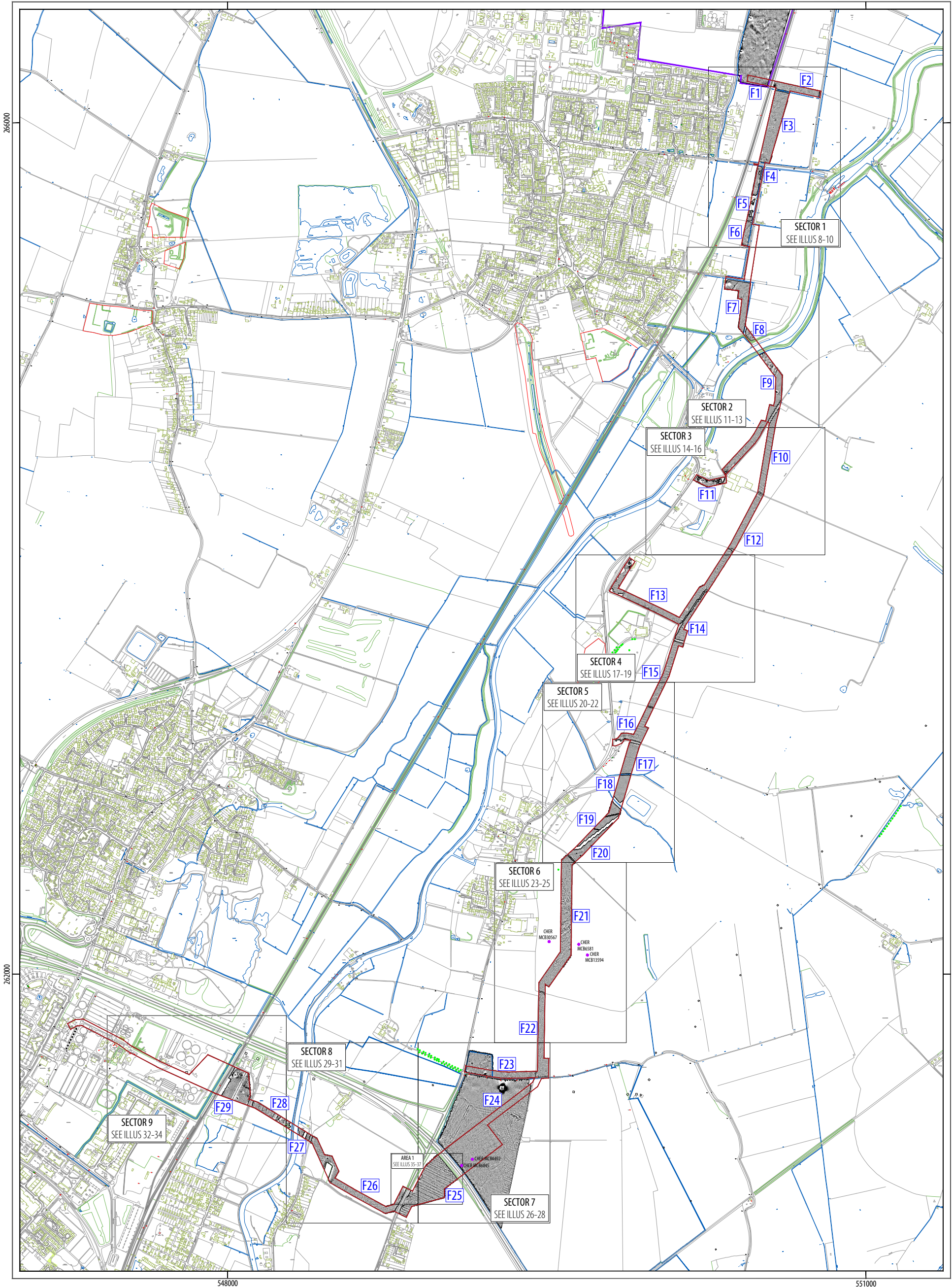
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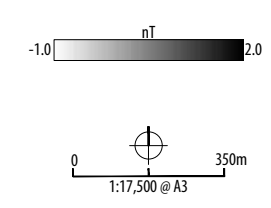
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ILLUS 5 Survey location showing GPS swaths and photograph locations



- ▭ geophysical survey area
- ▭ WBCA18 geophysical survey area
- ▭ CWRP21 geophysical survey area
- CHER numbers



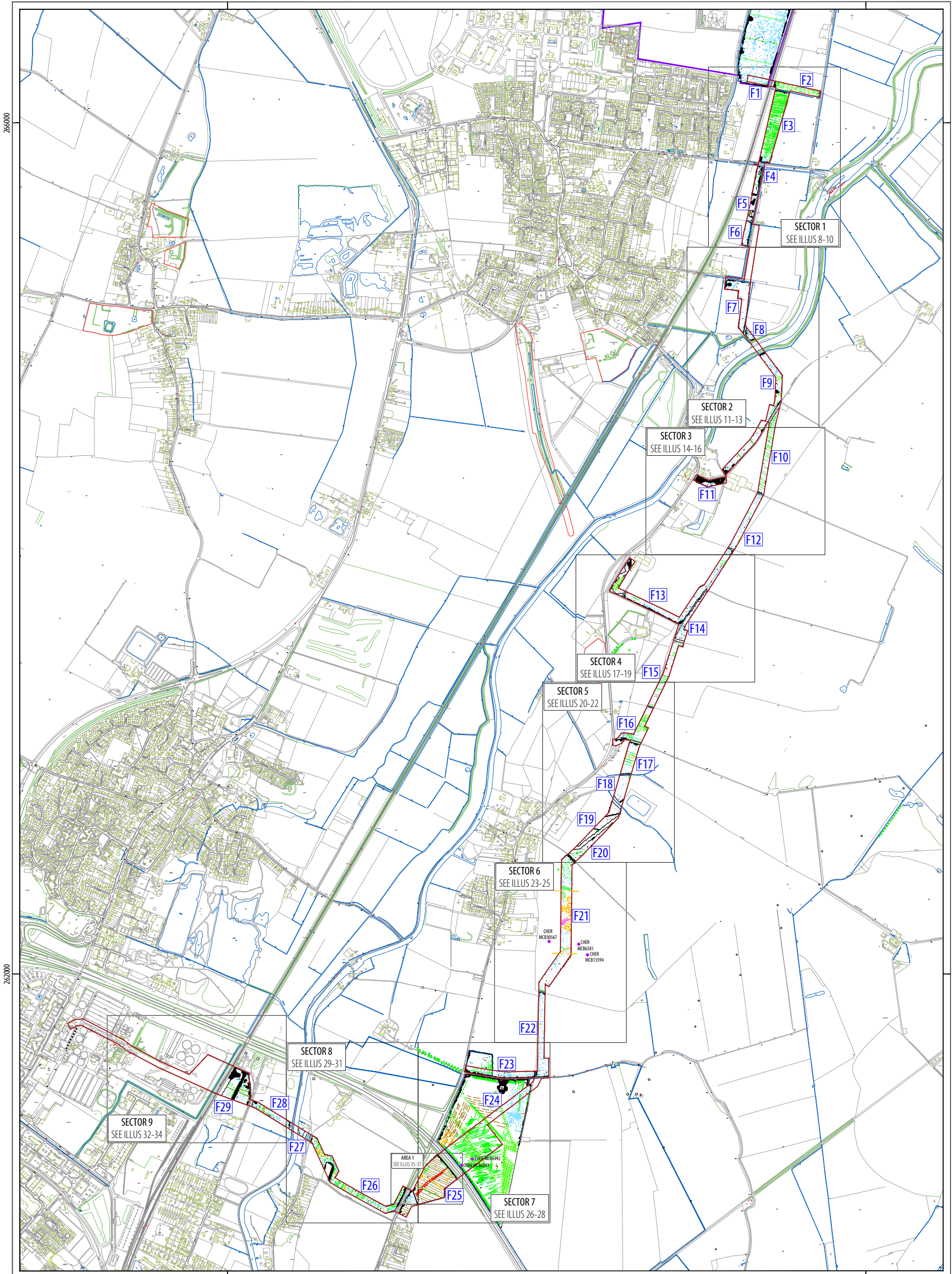
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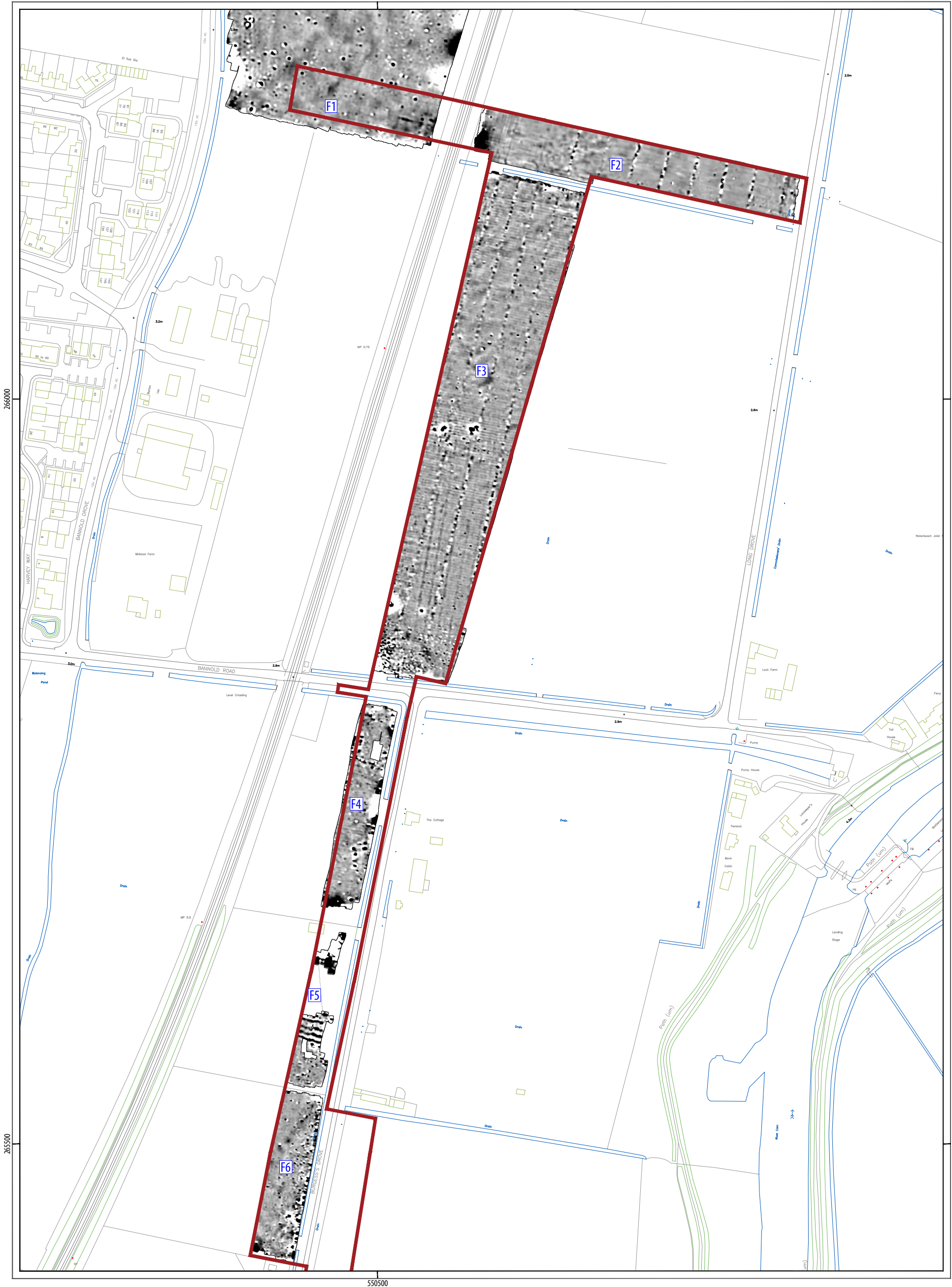
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ILLUS 6 Overall processed greyscale magnetometer data

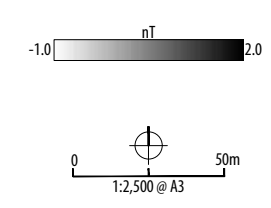


<p>TYPE OF ANOMALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● dipolar isolated ● magnetic disturbance — dipolar linear ● magnetic enhancement — linear trend — linear trend 	<p>INTERPRETATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ferrous material ferrous material service pipe extraction? ridge and furrow agricultural 	<p>TYPE OF ANOMALY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — linear trend — linear — linear trend ● magnetic enhancement ● magnetic enhancement ● magnetic enhancement 	<p>INTERPRETATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> field drain former field boundary geological variation geology archaeology? kiln/burning? 	<p>● magnetic enhancement archaeology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ geophysical survey area ■ WBCA18 geophysical survey area ■ CWRP21 geophysical survey area ● CHER numbers 	<p>PROJECT WGPL21 Waterbeach Growth Pipeline Cambridgeshire</p> <p>CLIENT Anglian Water</p>	<p>HEADLAND ARCHAEOLOGY</p> <p>Headland Archaeology Yorkshire & North Units 23-25 Acorn Business Centre Balme Road Cleckheaton BD19 4EZ t 01274 93 8019 www.headlandarchaeology.com</p>
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ILLUS 7 Overall interpretation of magnetometer data



geophysical survey area

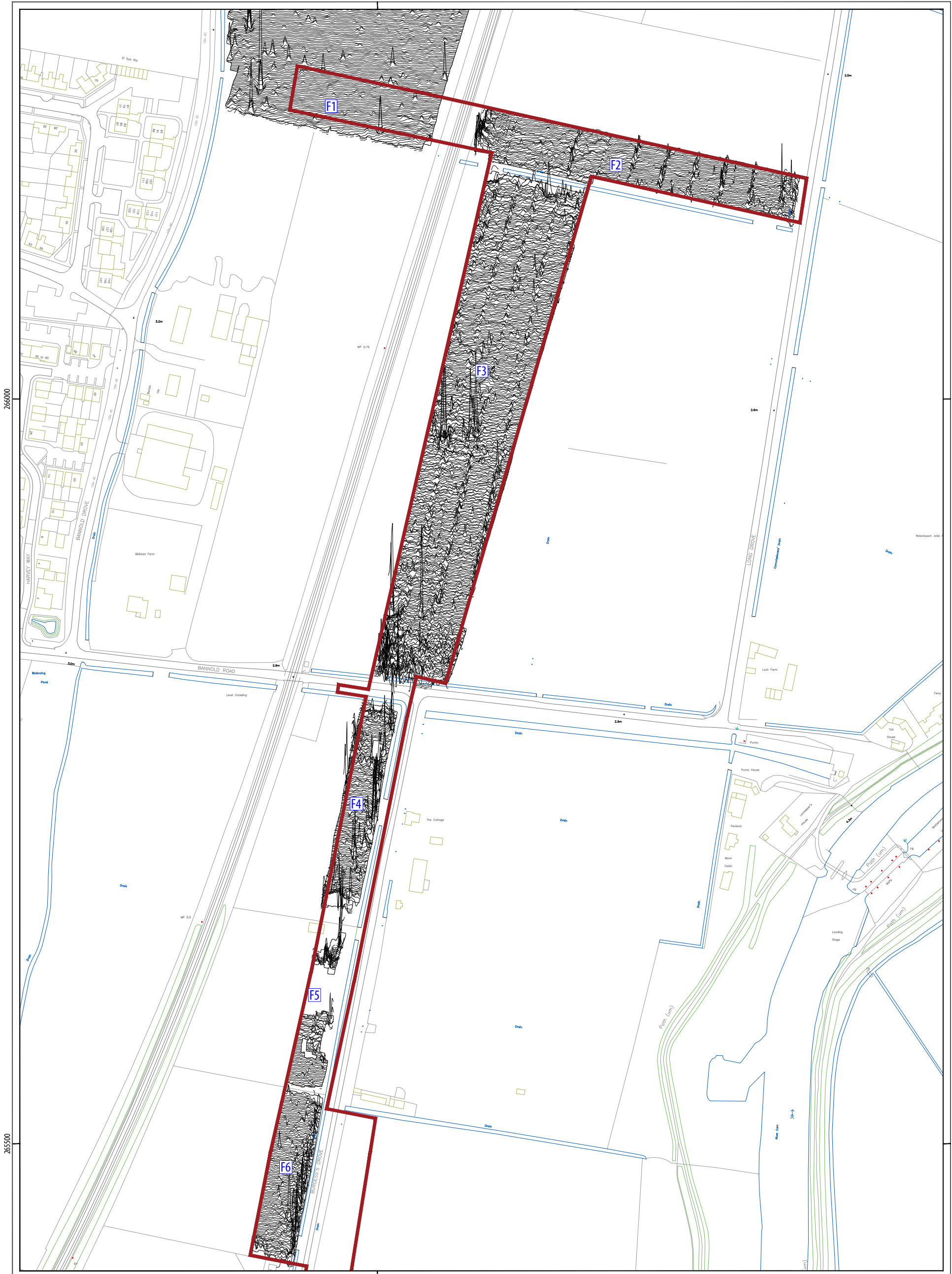


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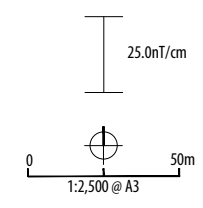
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geophysical survey area



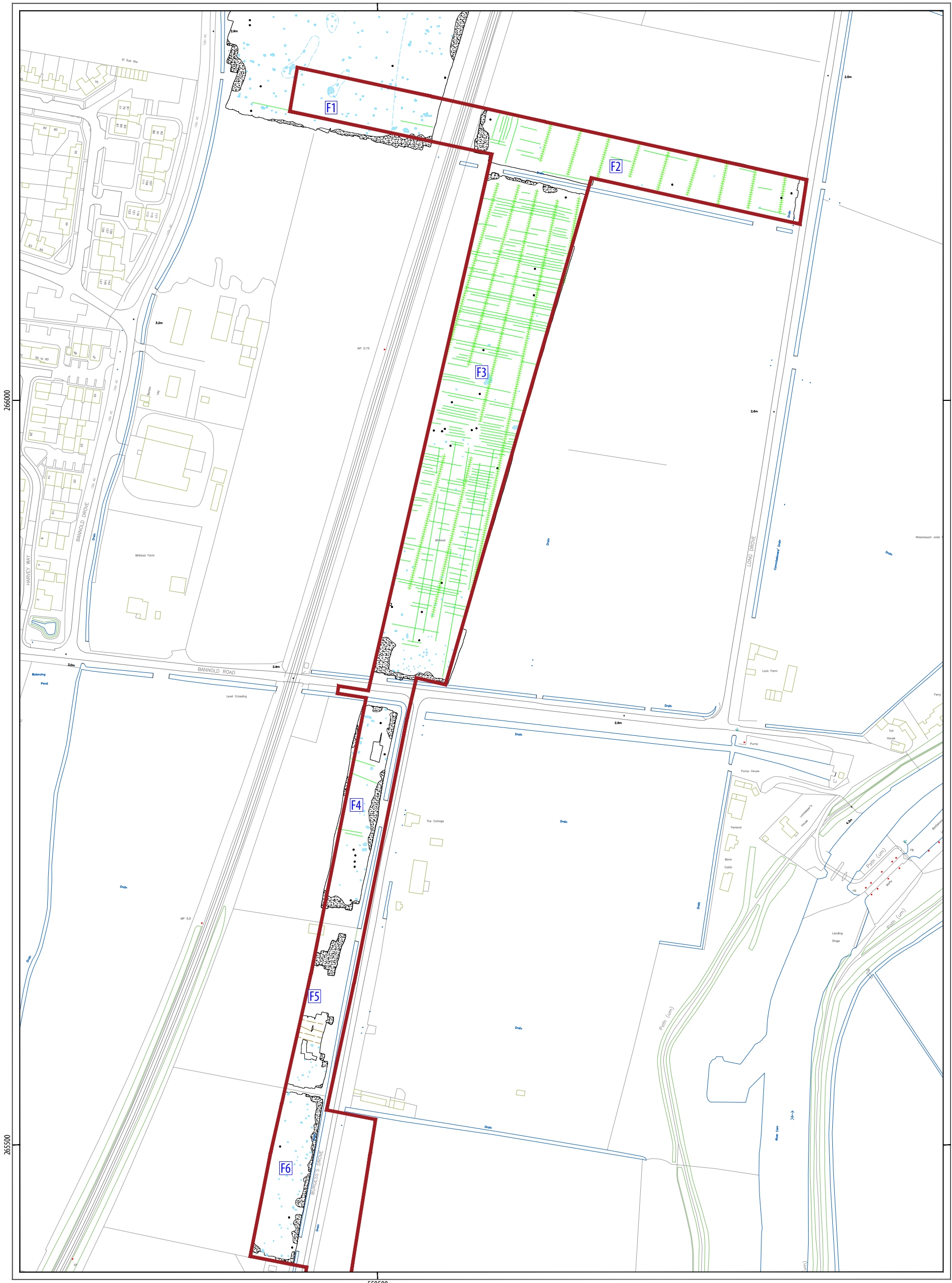
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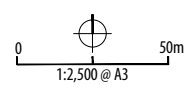
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ILLUS 8 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 1



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
- - - linear trend	field drain
— linear trend	geological variation

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● magnetic enhancement	geology
□ geophysical survey area	



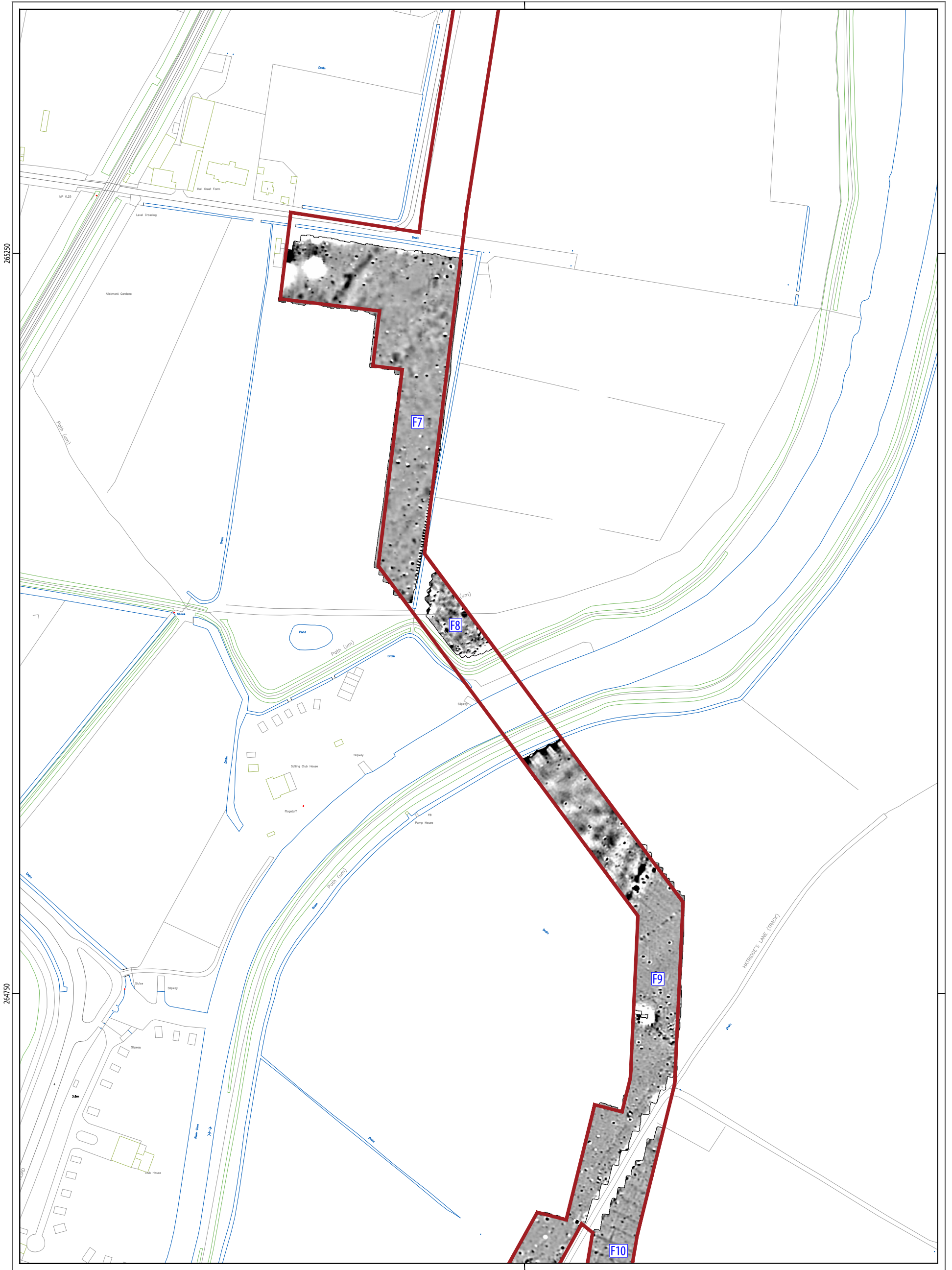
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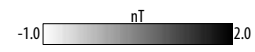
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ILLUS 10 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 1



geophysical survey area

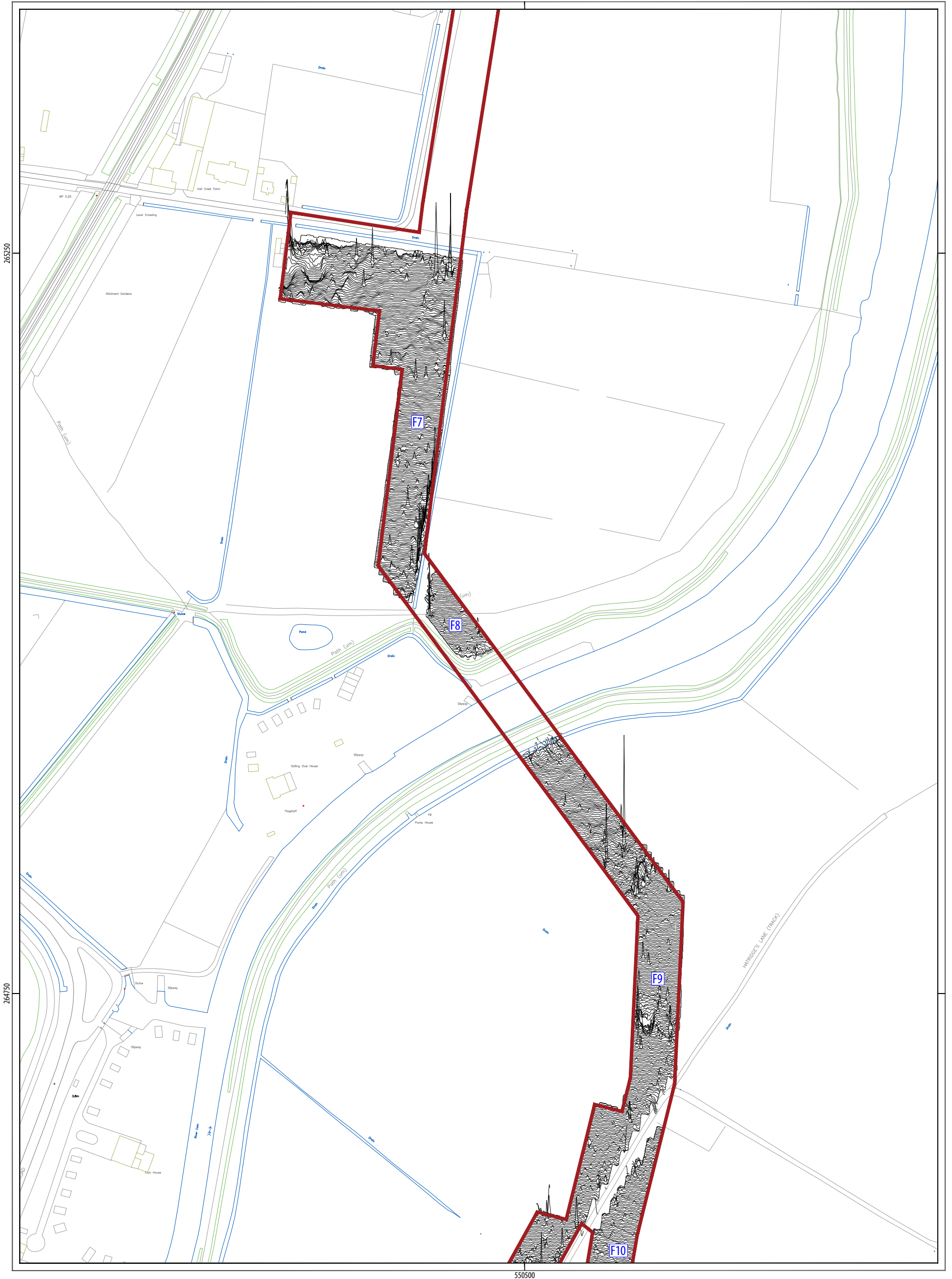


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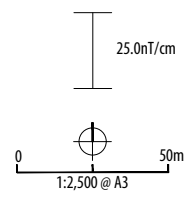


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geophysical survey area

550500

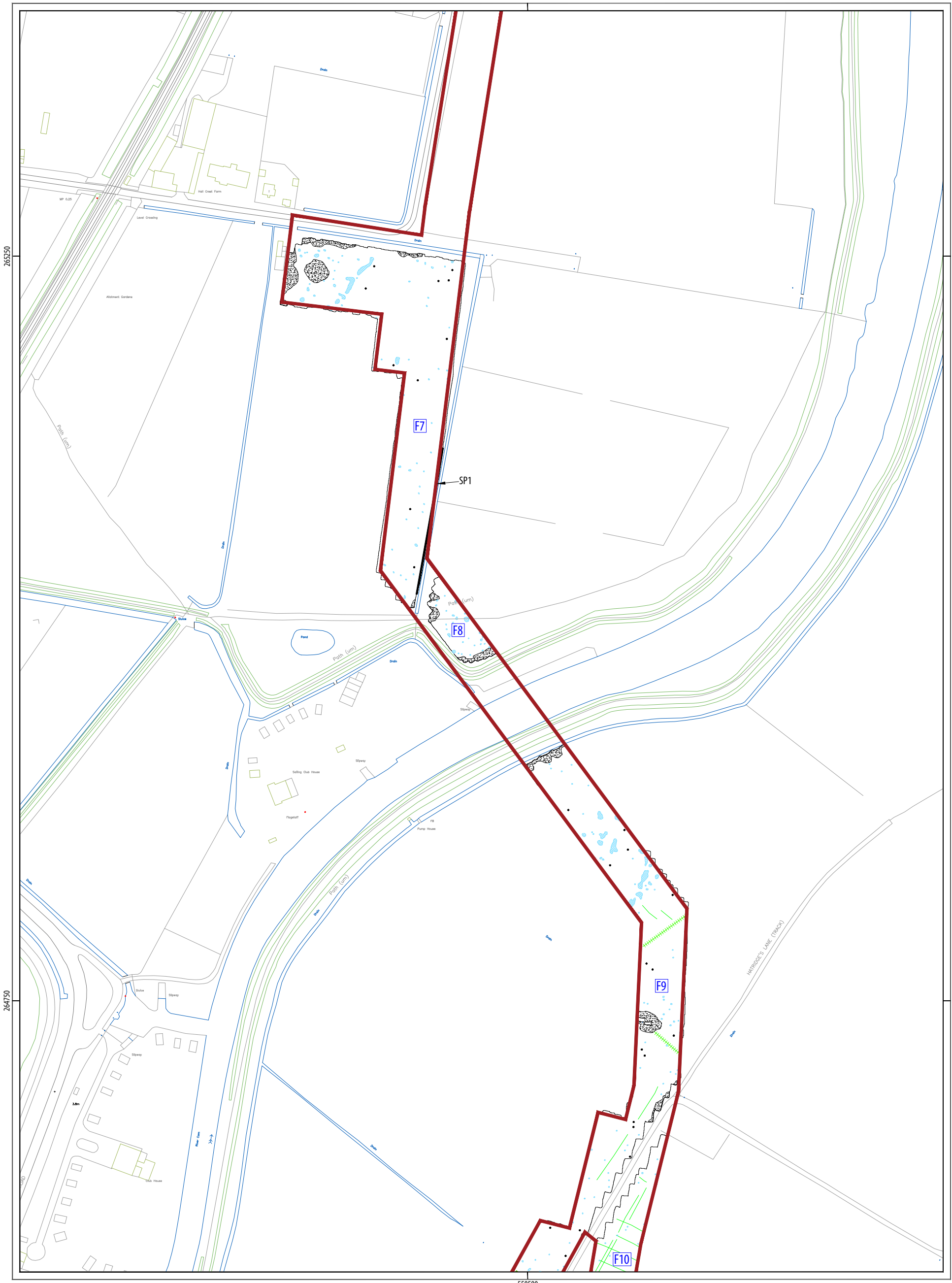


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TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
● magnetic enhancement	geology

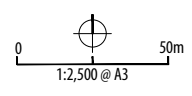
ABBREVIATIONS	INTERPRETATION
SP	Service pipe

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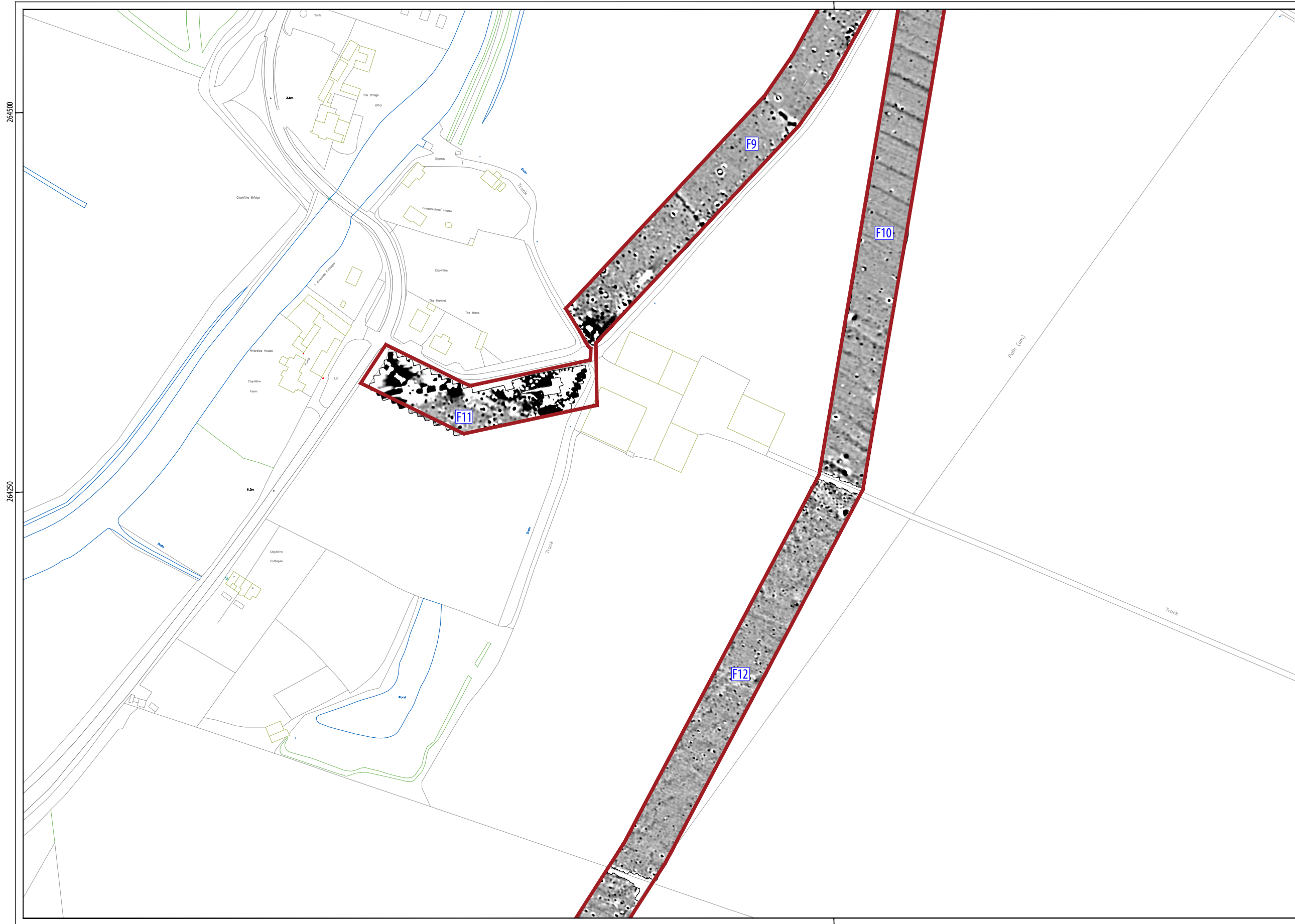
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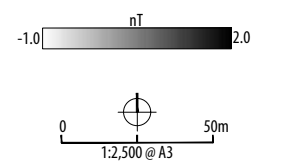
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ILLUS 13 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 2



geophysical survey area



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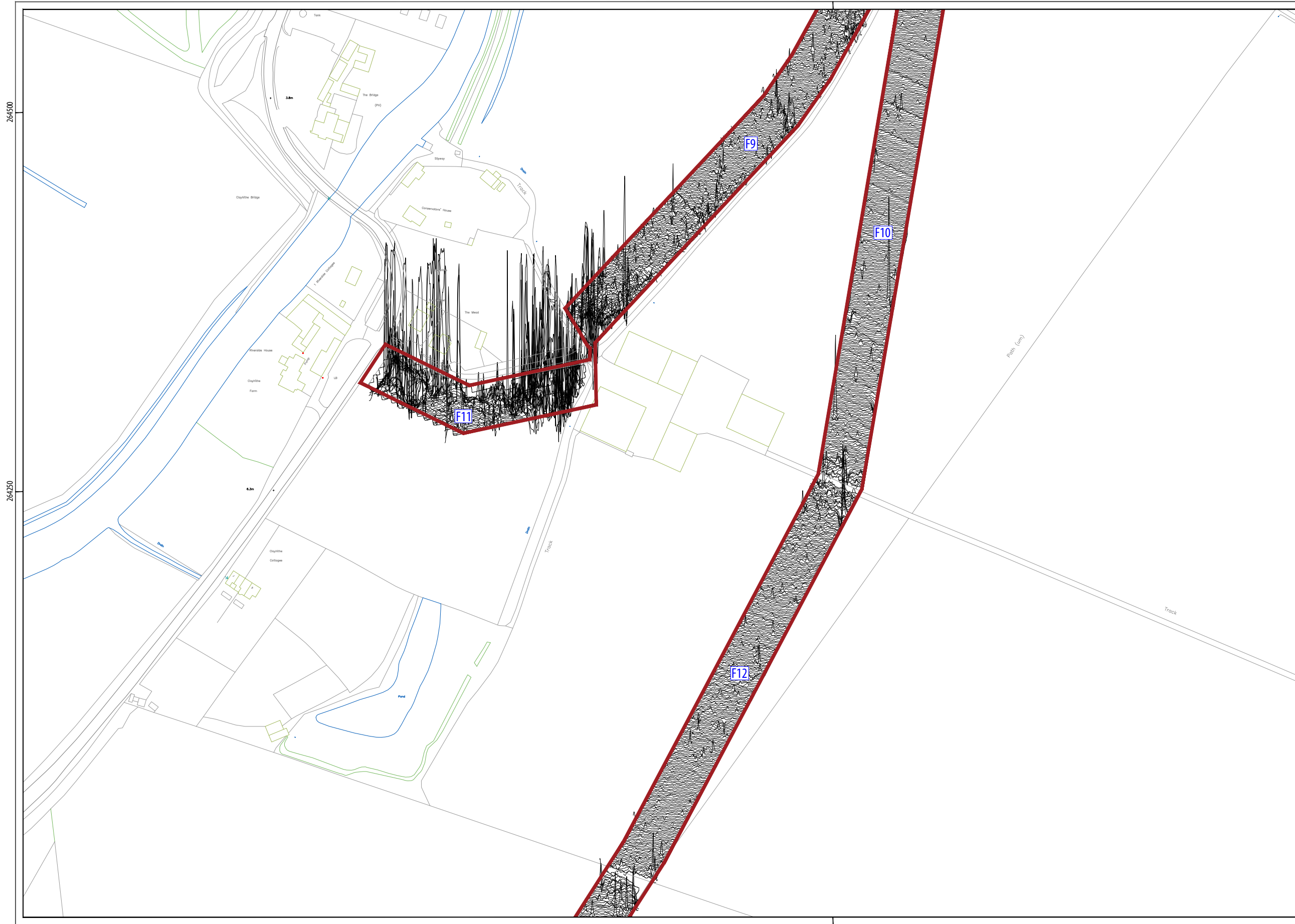
CLIENT Anglian Water



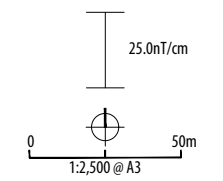
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ILLUS 14 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 3

550500



geophysical survey area



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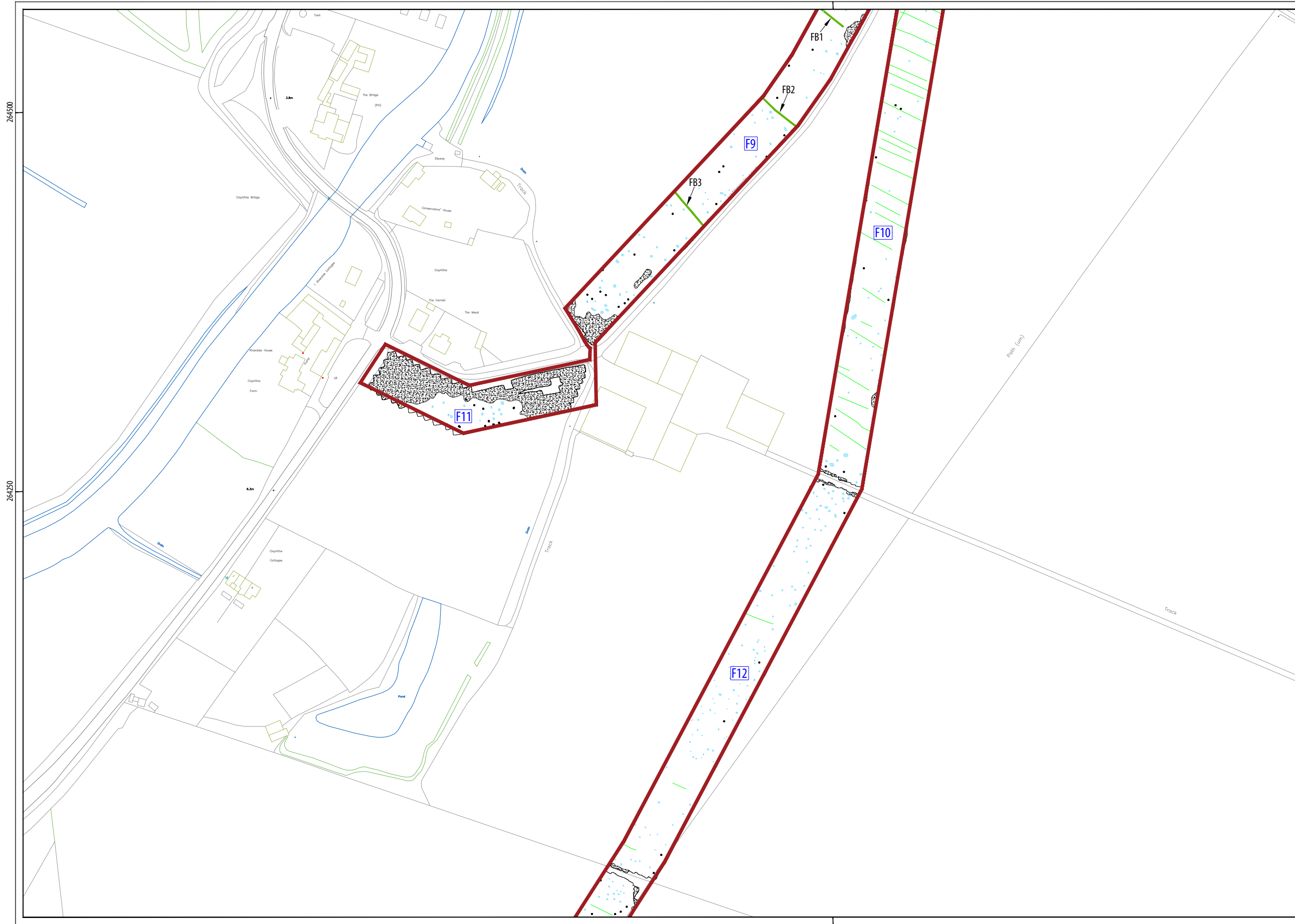


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ILLUS 15 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 3

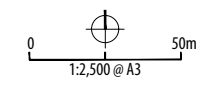
550500



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear	former field boundary
● magnetic enhancement	geology

□ geophysical survey area

ABBREVIATIONS
FB - Former boundary



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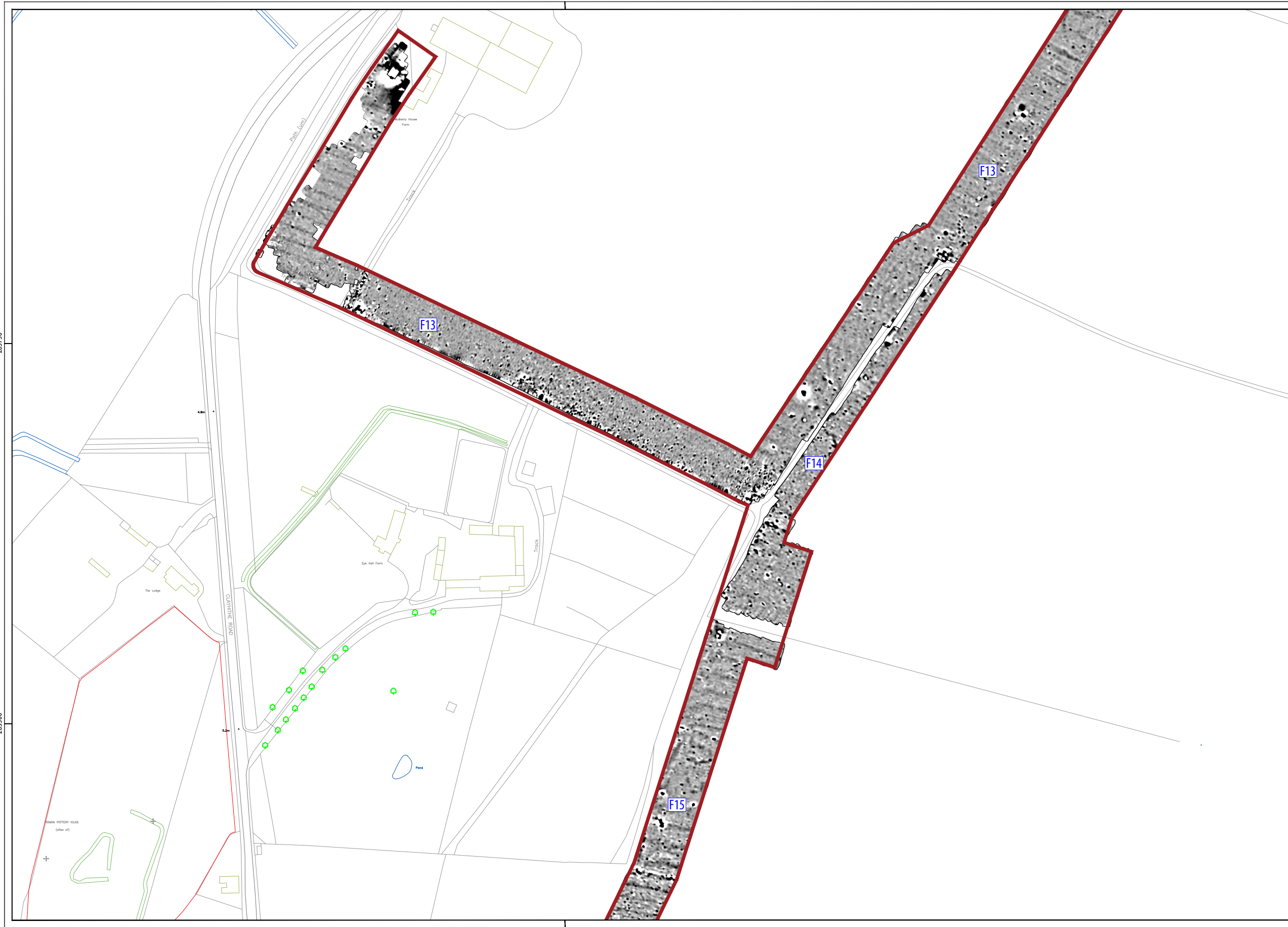
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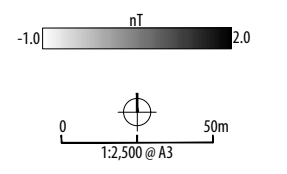
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ILLUS 16 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 3

550500



geophysical survey area



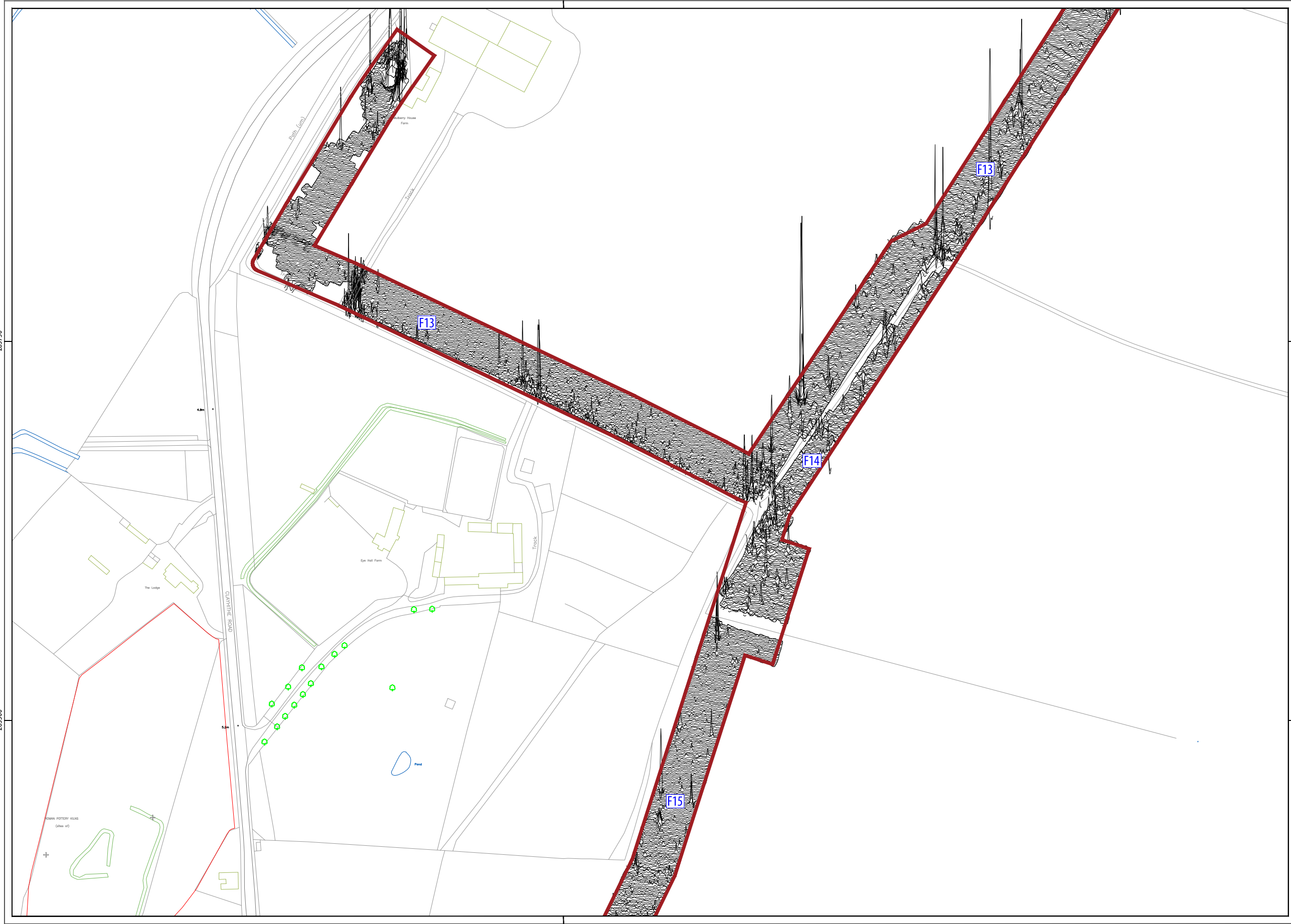
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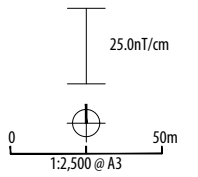


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ILLUS 17 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 4



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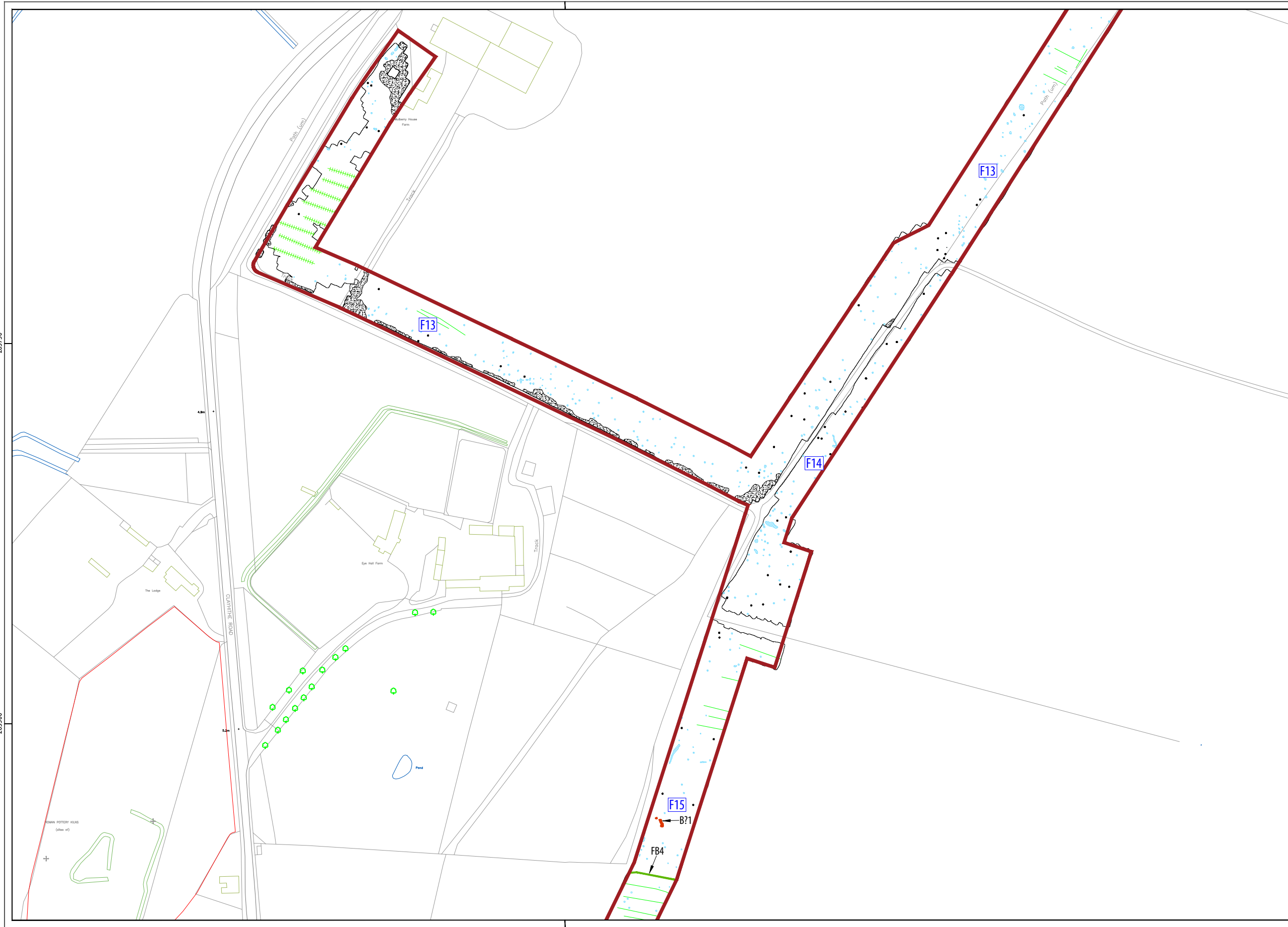
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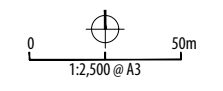
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ILLUS 18 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 4



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
— linear	former field boundary
● magnetic enhancement	geology
● magnetic enhancement	burning?
□ geophysical survey area	

ABBREVIATIONS
 FB - Former boundary
 B? - Burning?



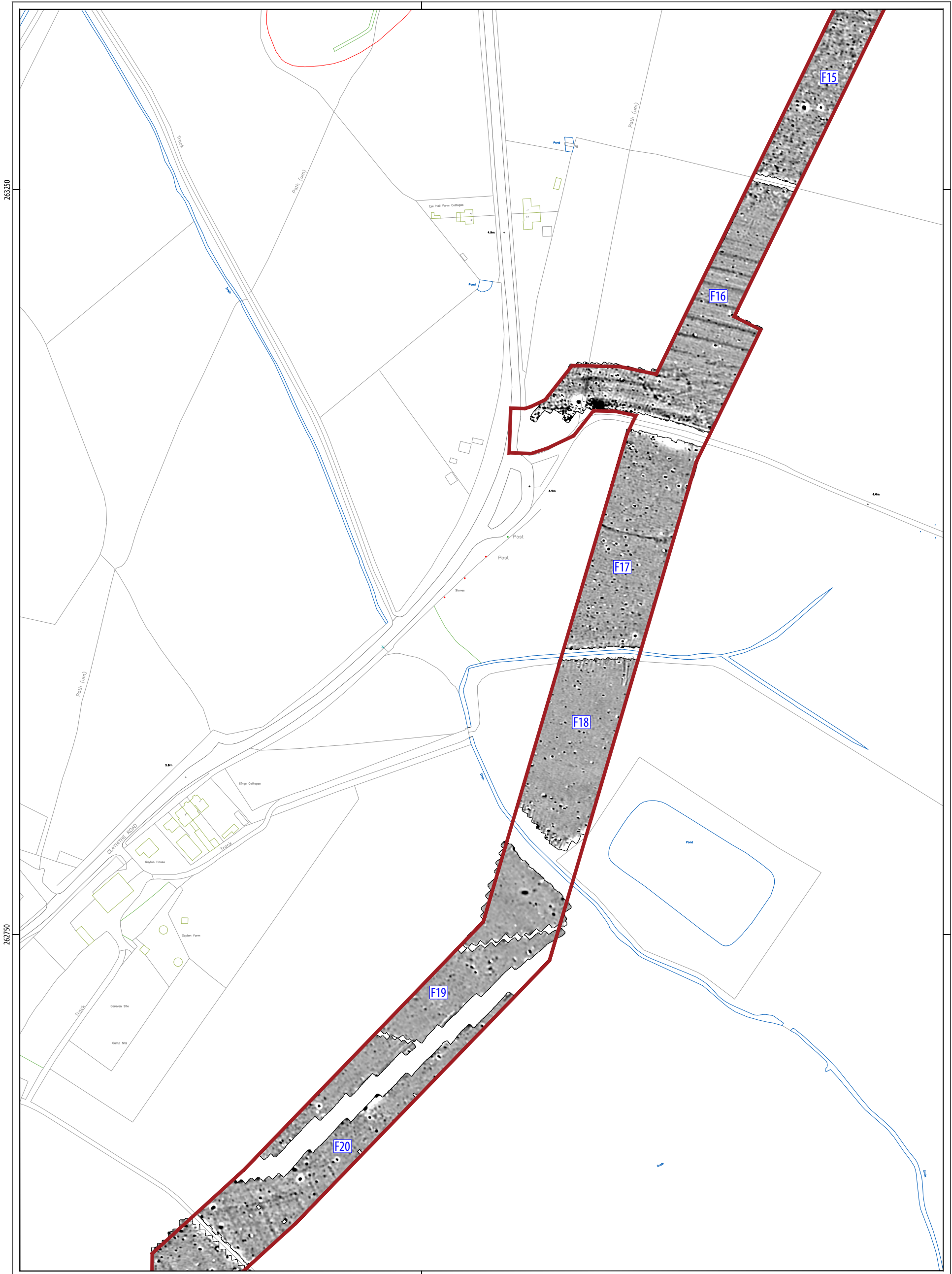
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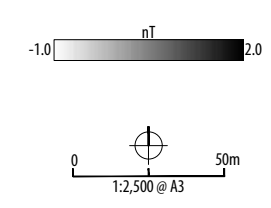


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ILLUS 19 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 4

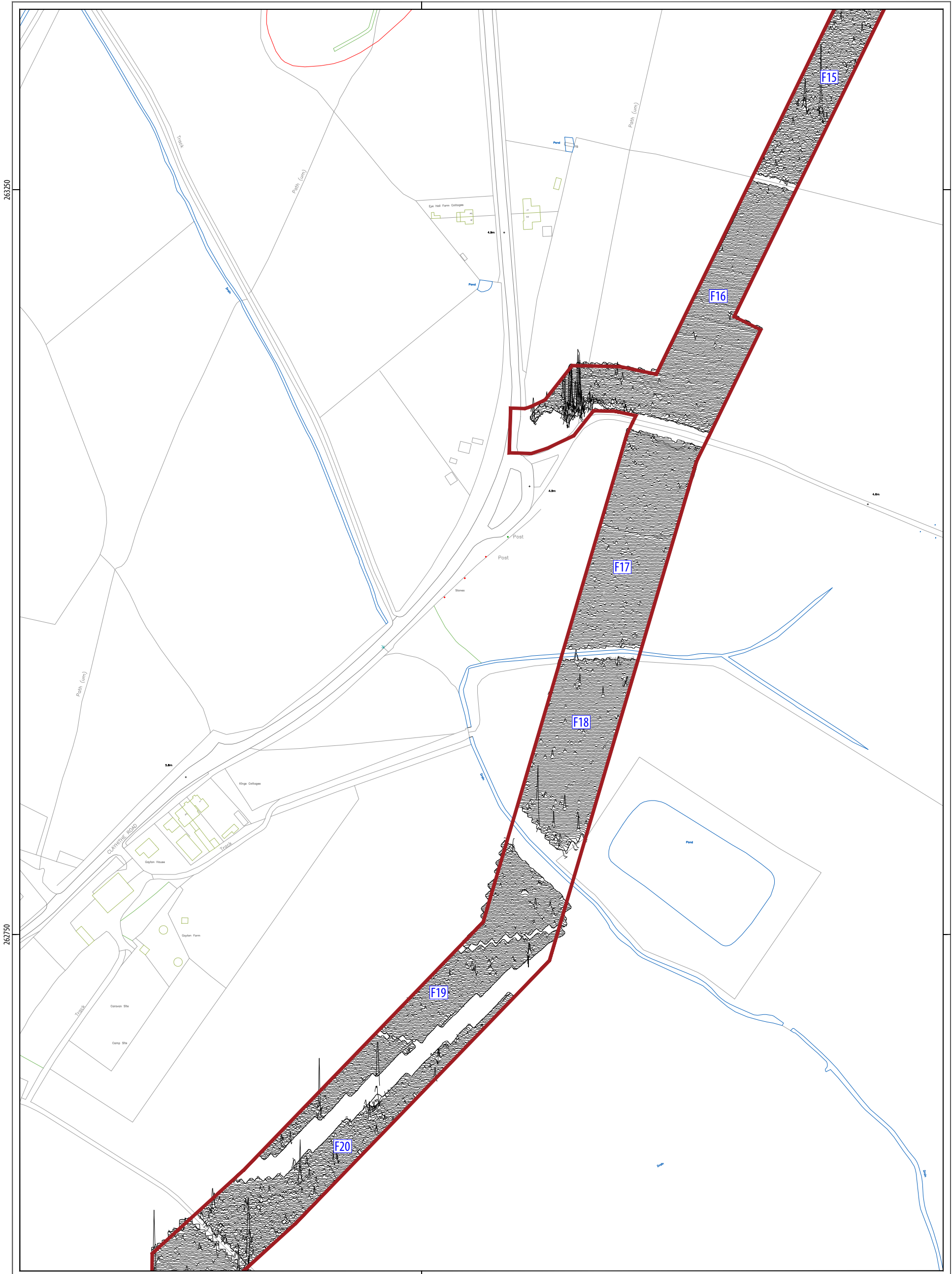


geophysical survey area

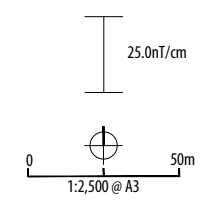


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geophysical survey area



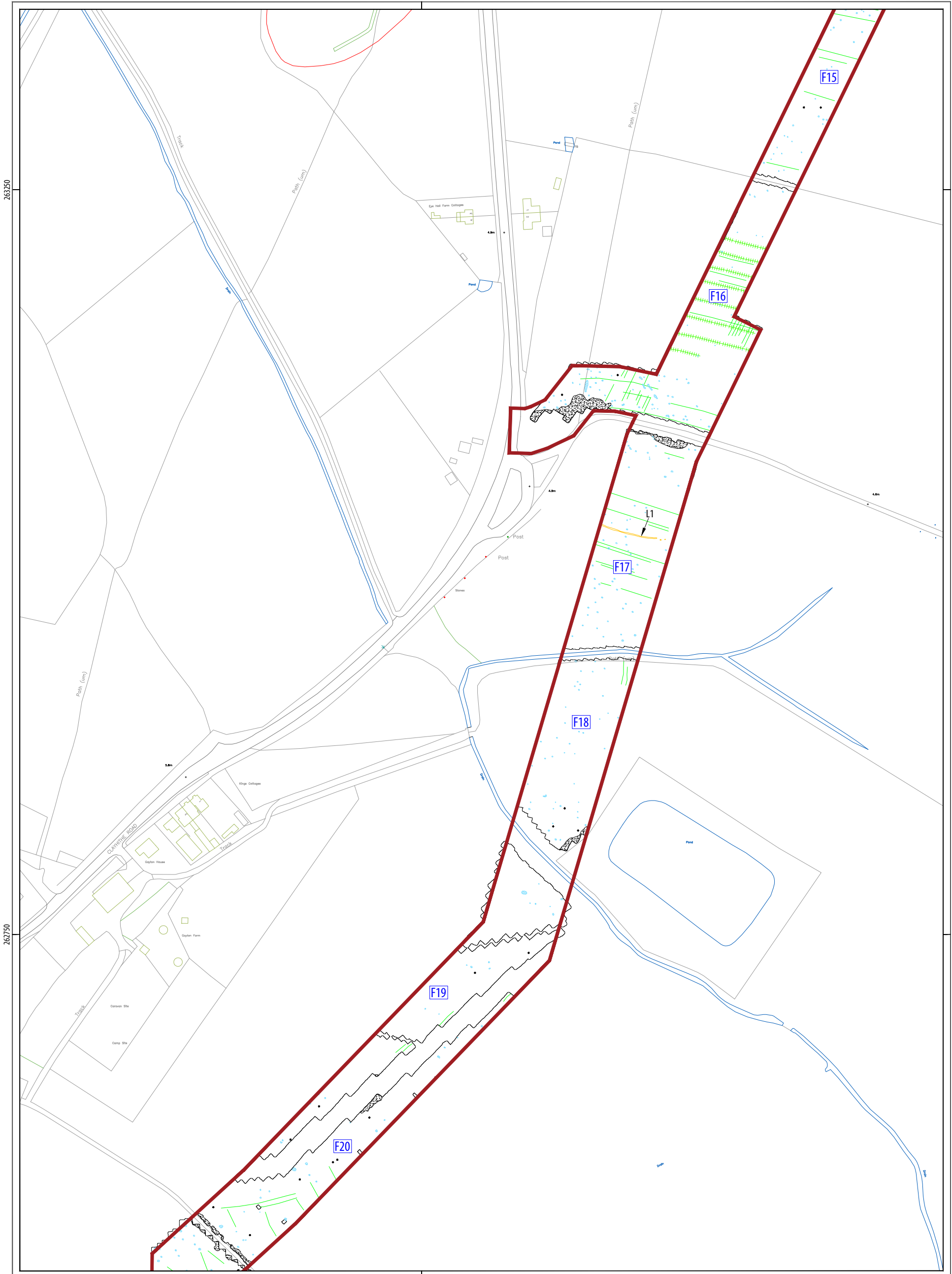
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ILLUS 21 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 5



263750

262750

549750

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
⊗ magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
⊕ magnetic enhancement	geology
⊗ magnetic enhancement	archaeology?

□ geophysical survey area

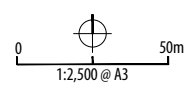
ABBREVIATIONS
L Linear

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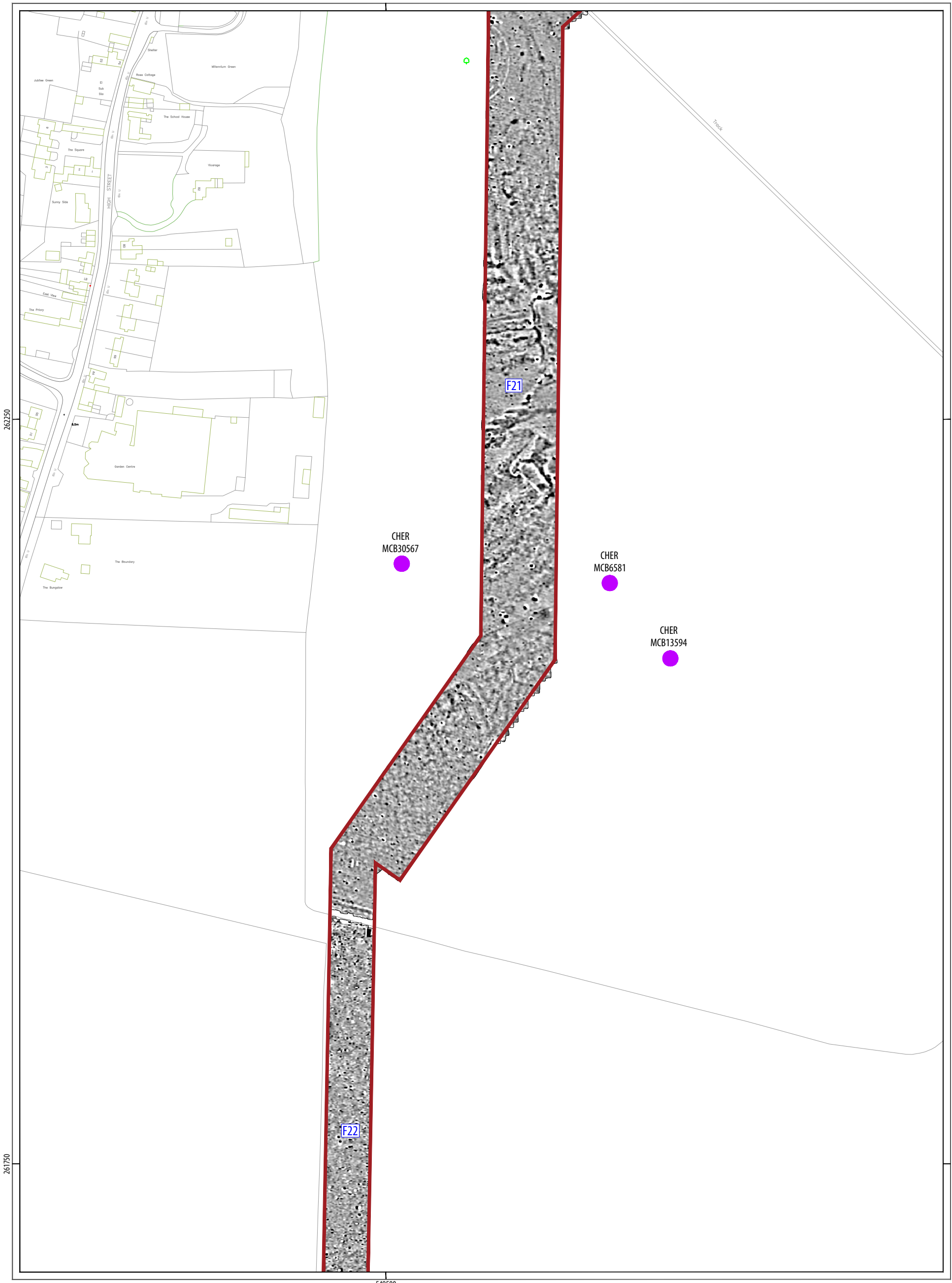
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ILLUS 22 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 5

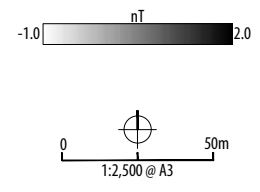


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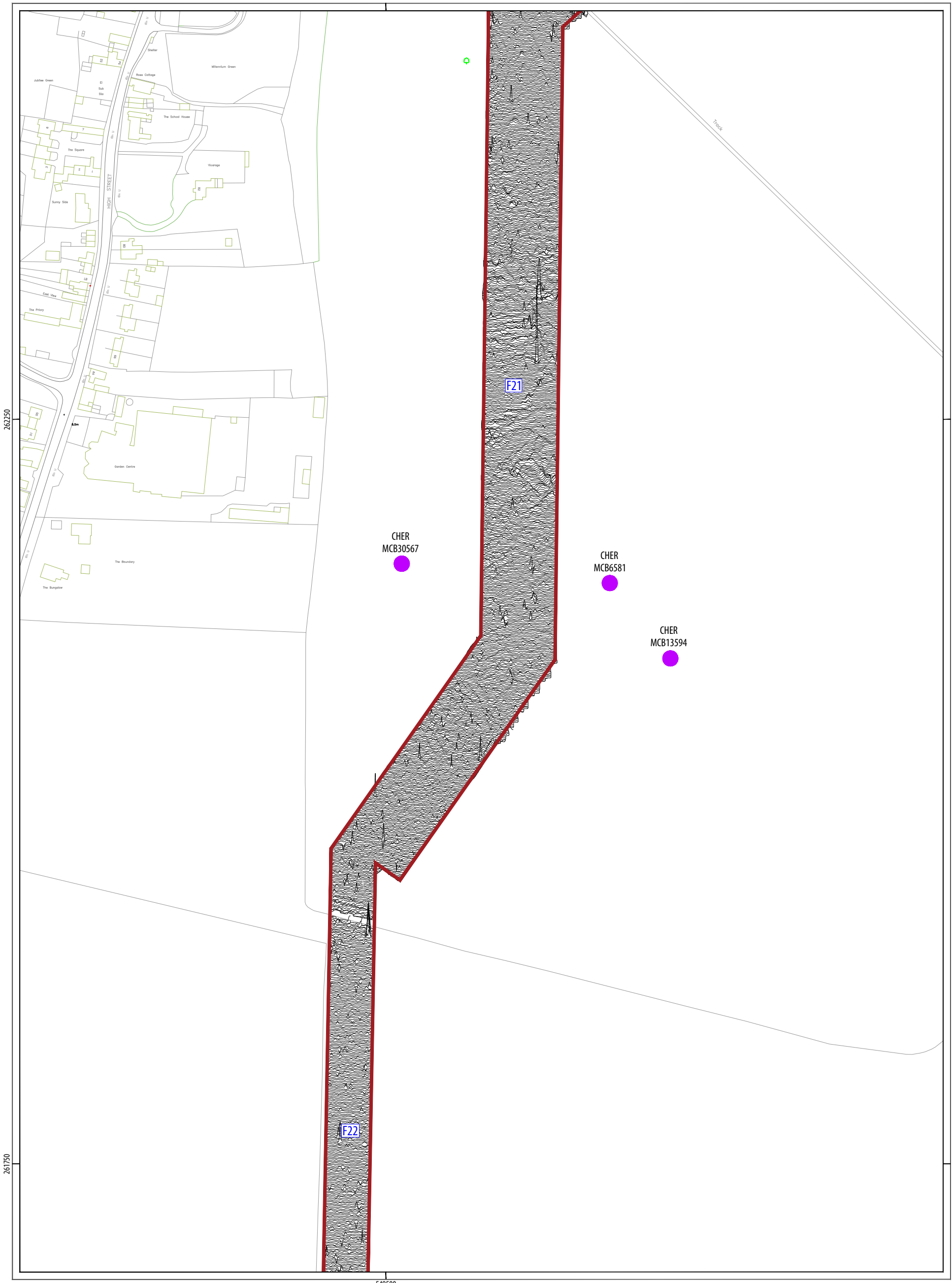
549500

geophysical survey area
 ● Chert numbers



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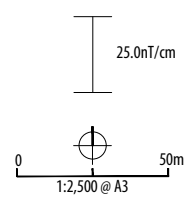


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261750

549500

- geophysical survey area
- CHER numbers

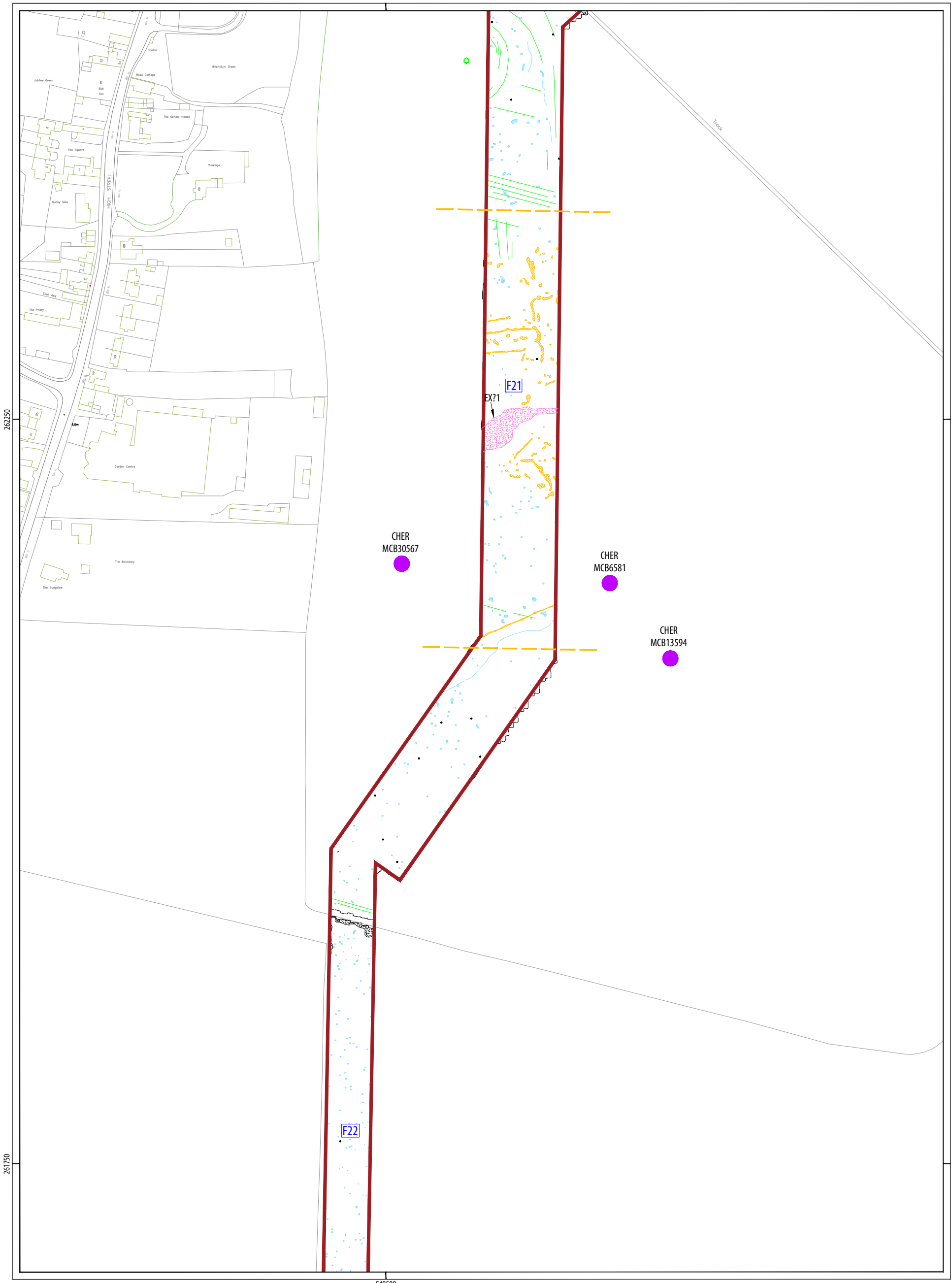


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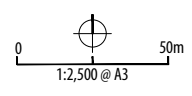
262750

261750

549500

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION	TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material	⊗ magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
⊗ magnetic disturbance	ferrous material	▭ geophysical survey area	
⊗ magnetic enhancement	extraction?	● Chert numbers	
— linear trend	agricultural		
— linear trend	geological variation		
⊗ magnetic enhancement	geology		

ABBREVIATIONS	
EX?	Extraction?



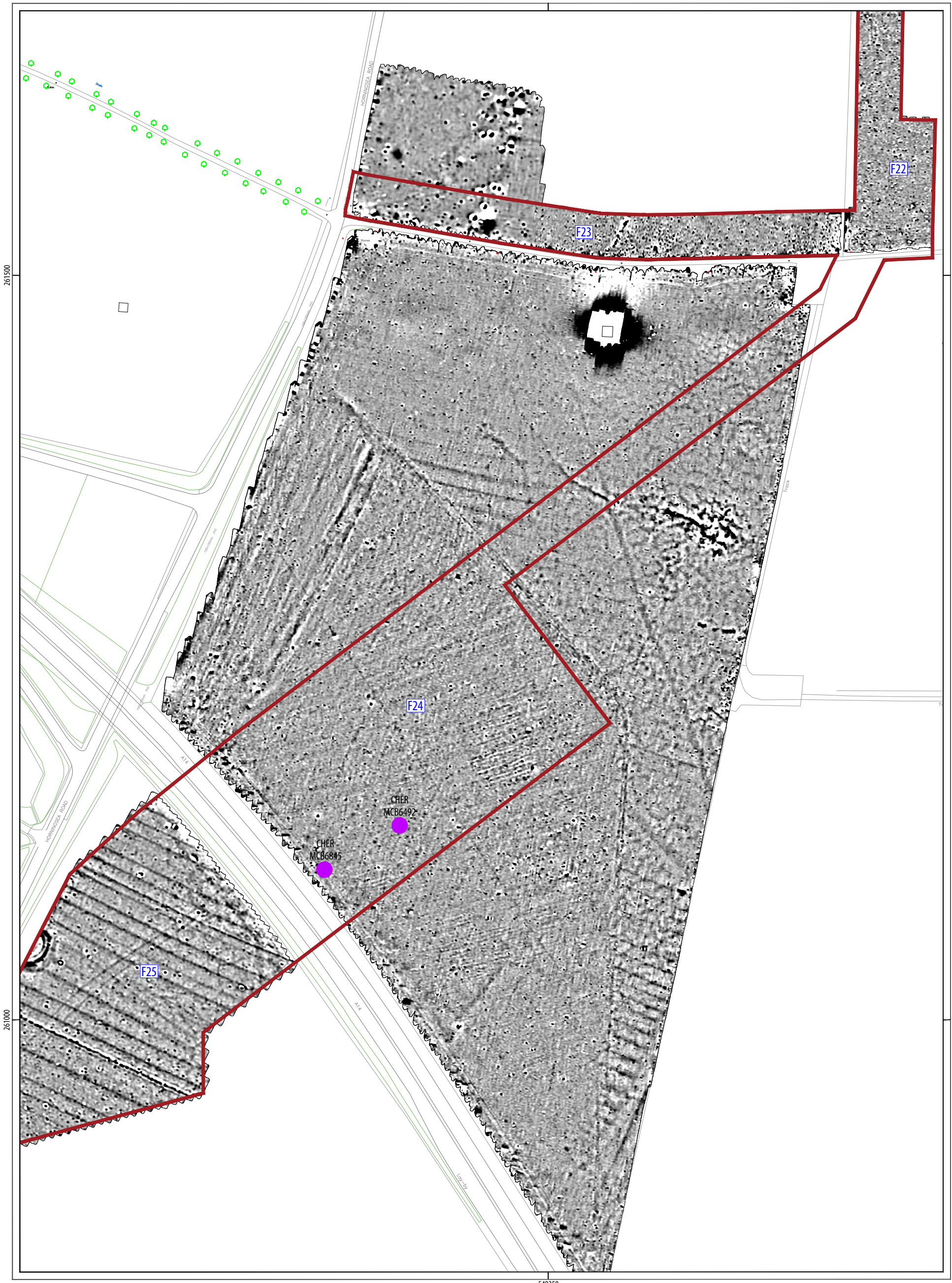
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ILLUS 25 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 6

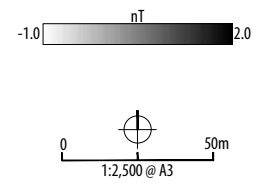


261500

261000

549250

- geophysical survey area
- CHER numbers

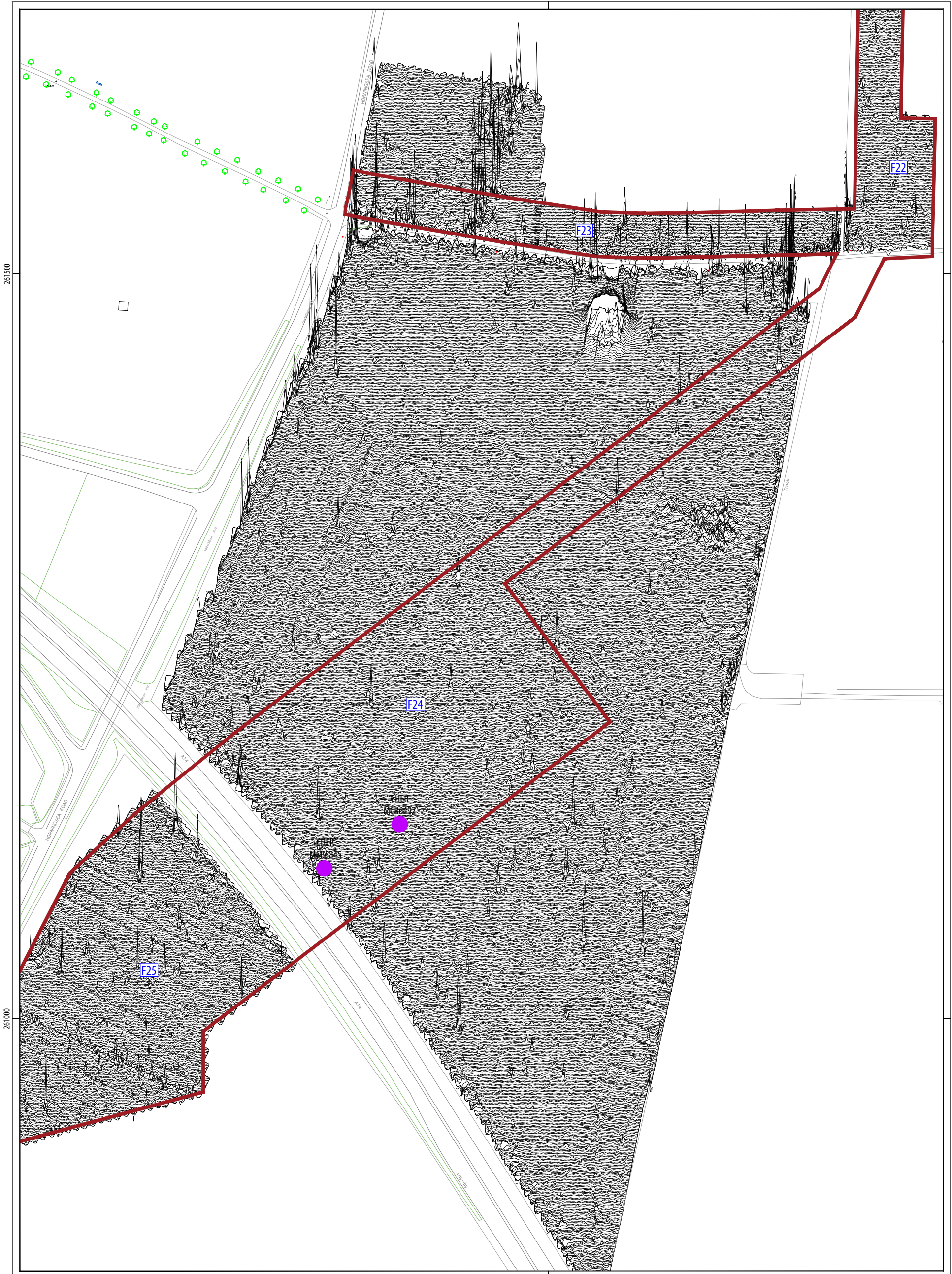


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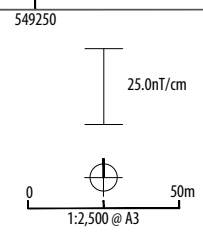
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▭ geophysical survey area
● CHER numbers

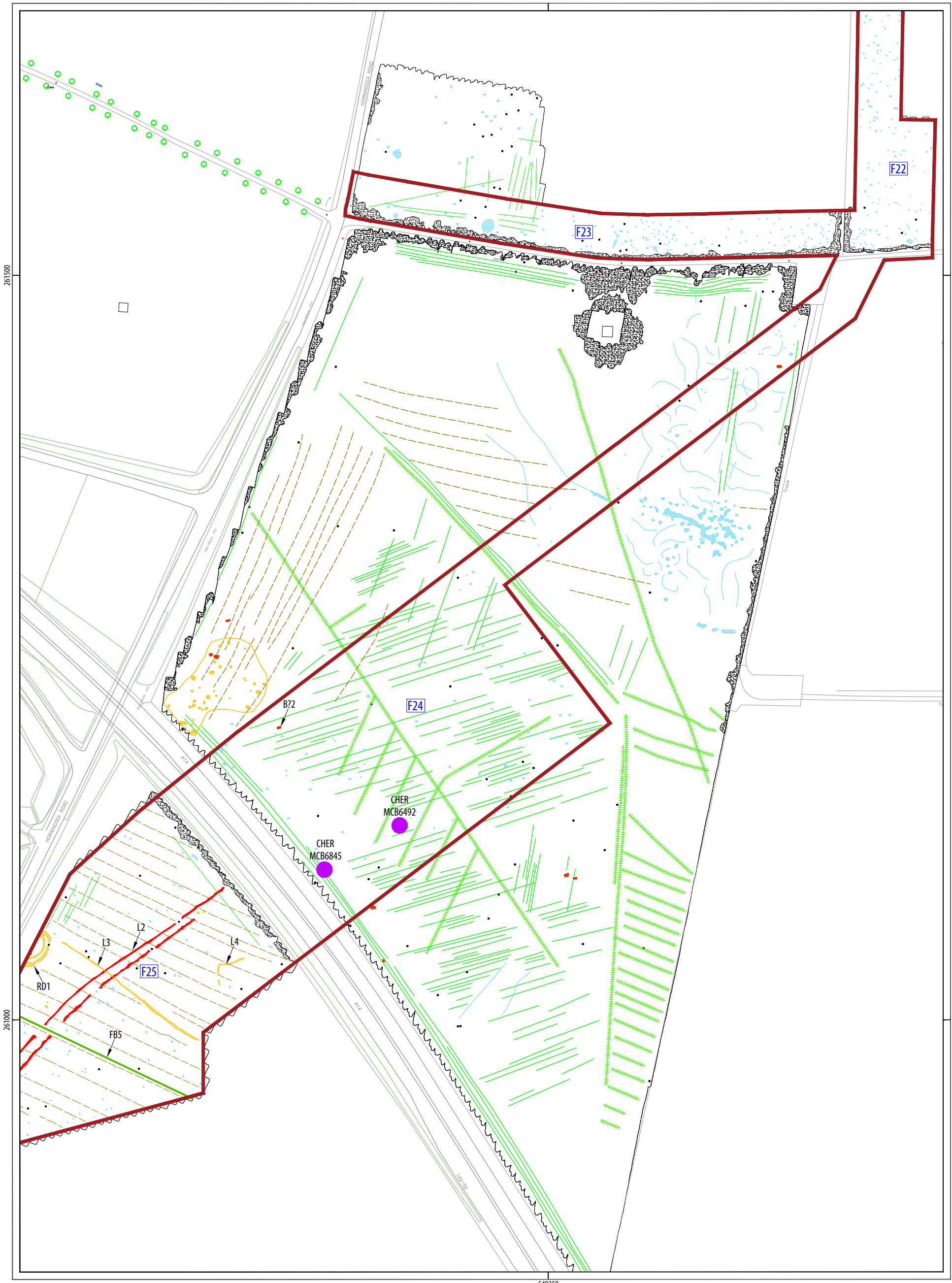


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ILLUS 27 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 7



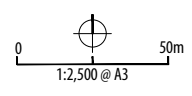
TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
• dipolar isolated	ferrous material
⬤ magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear trend	field drain
— linear	former field boundary

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
— linear trend	geological variation
— magnetic enhancement	geology
— magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
— magnetic enhancement	kiln/burning?
— magnetic enhancement	archaeology

ABBREVIATIONS	
FB	Former boundary
L	Linear
B?	Burning?
RD	Ring Ditch

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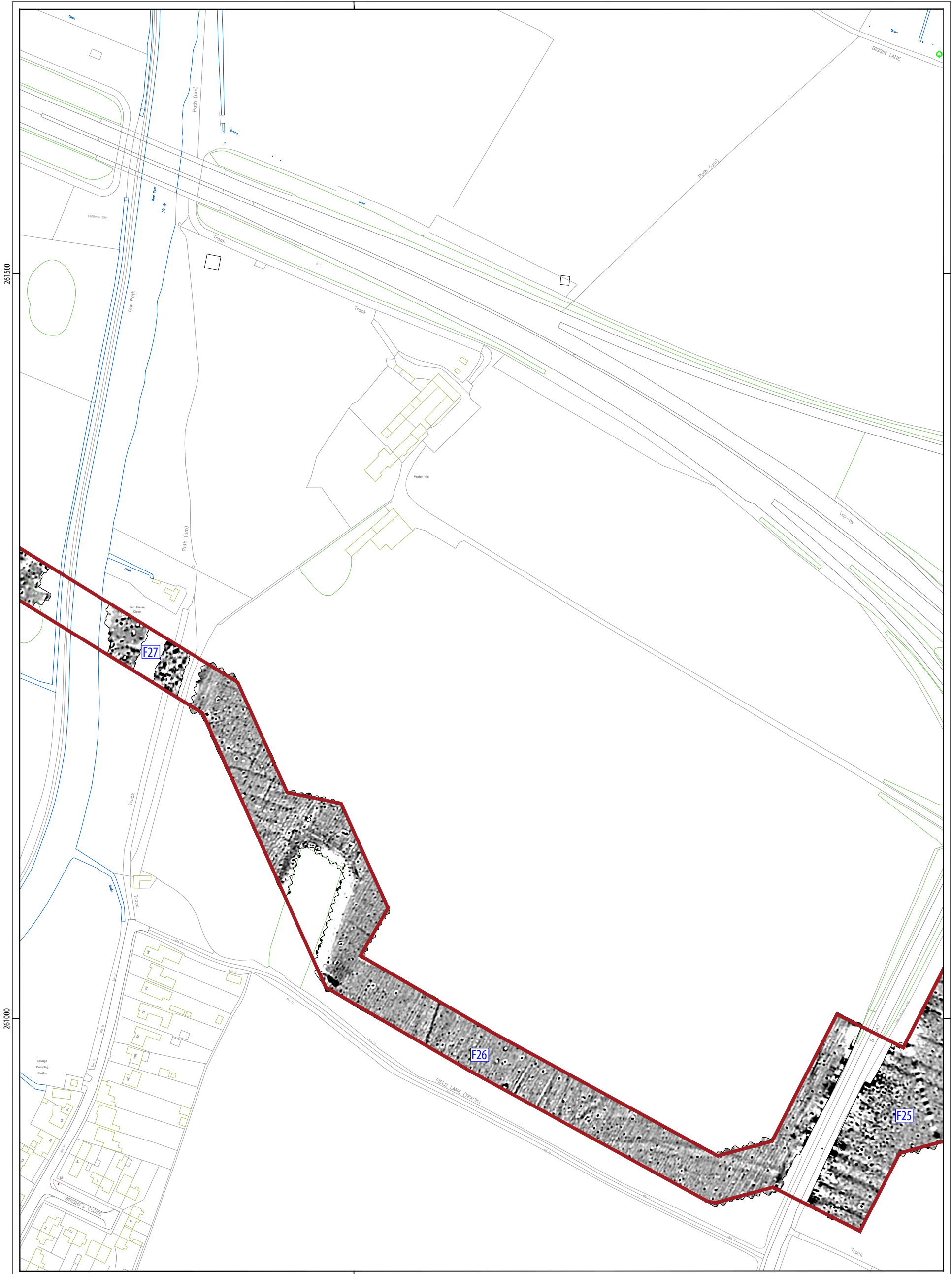
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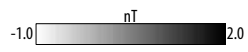
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ILLUS 28 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 7



geophysical survey area

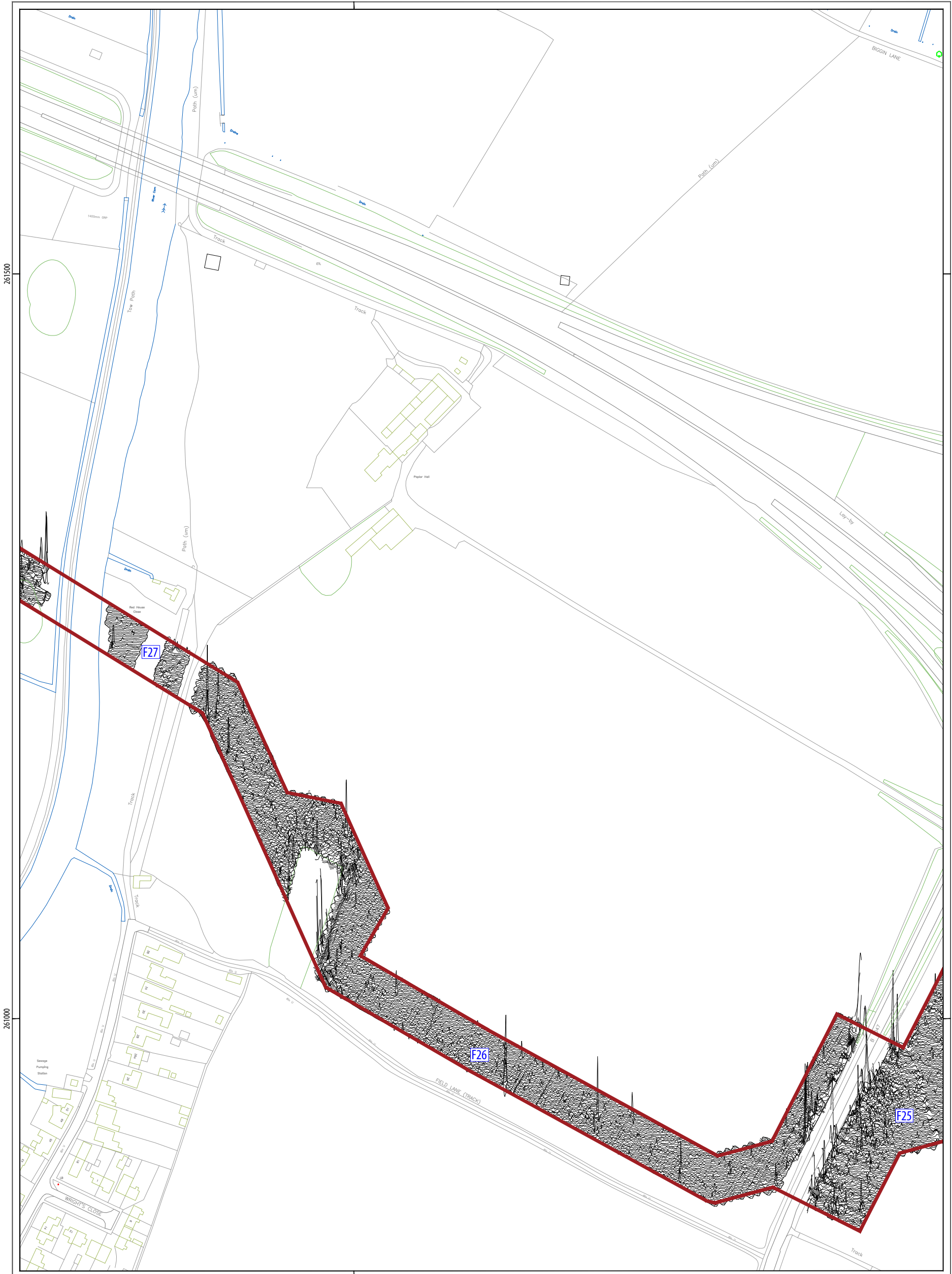


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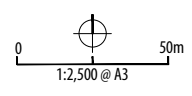
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geophysical survey area



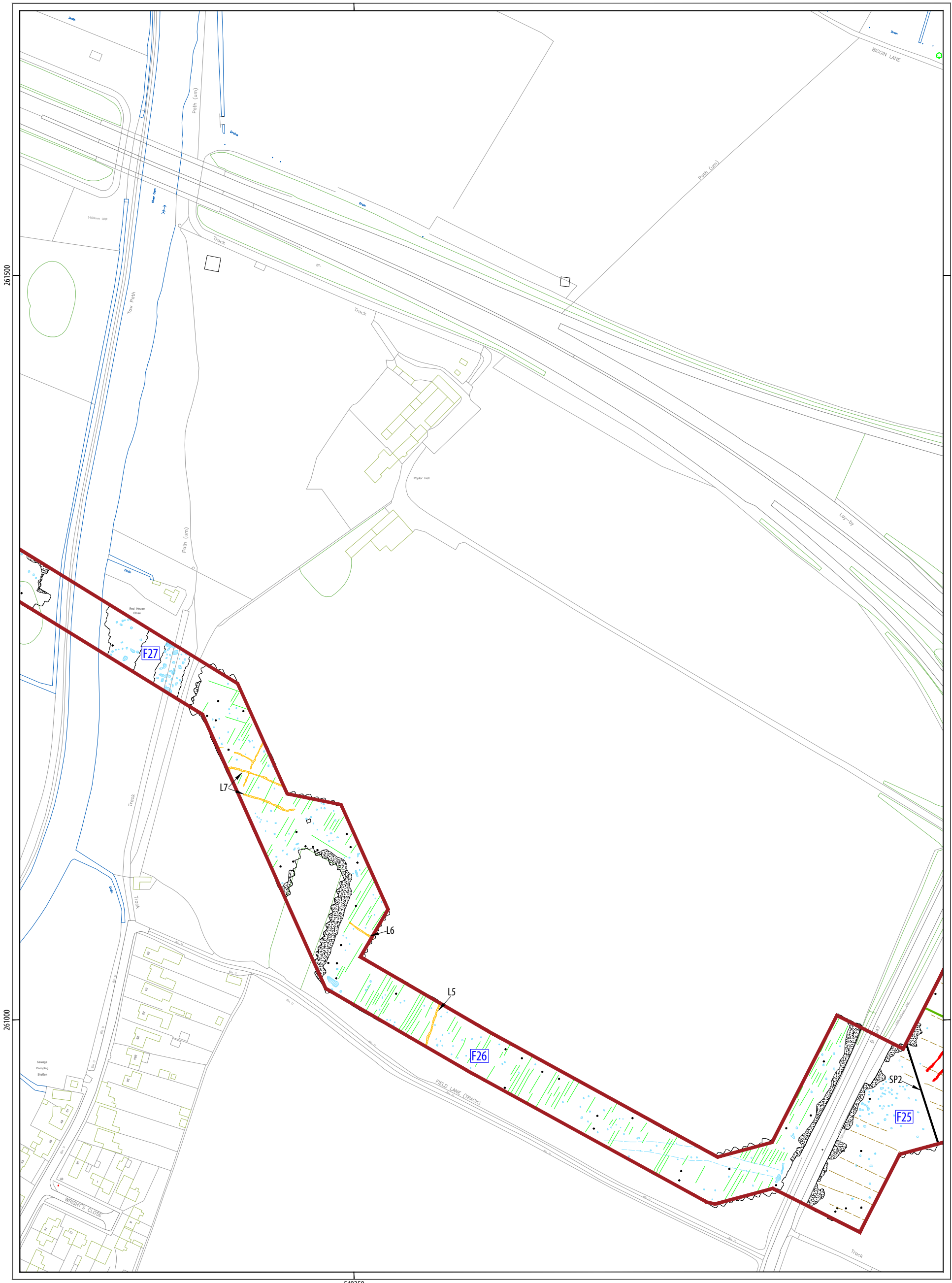
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ILLUS 30 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 8



261500

261000

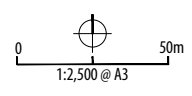
549250

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
• dipolar isolated	ferrous material
⊗ magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
— linear trend	ridge and furrow
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear	former field boundary

TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
— linear trend	geological variation
⊗ magnetic enhancement	geology
⊗ magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
• magnetic enhancement	archaeology

ABBREVIATIONS	
SP	Service pipe
L	Linear

geophysical survey area



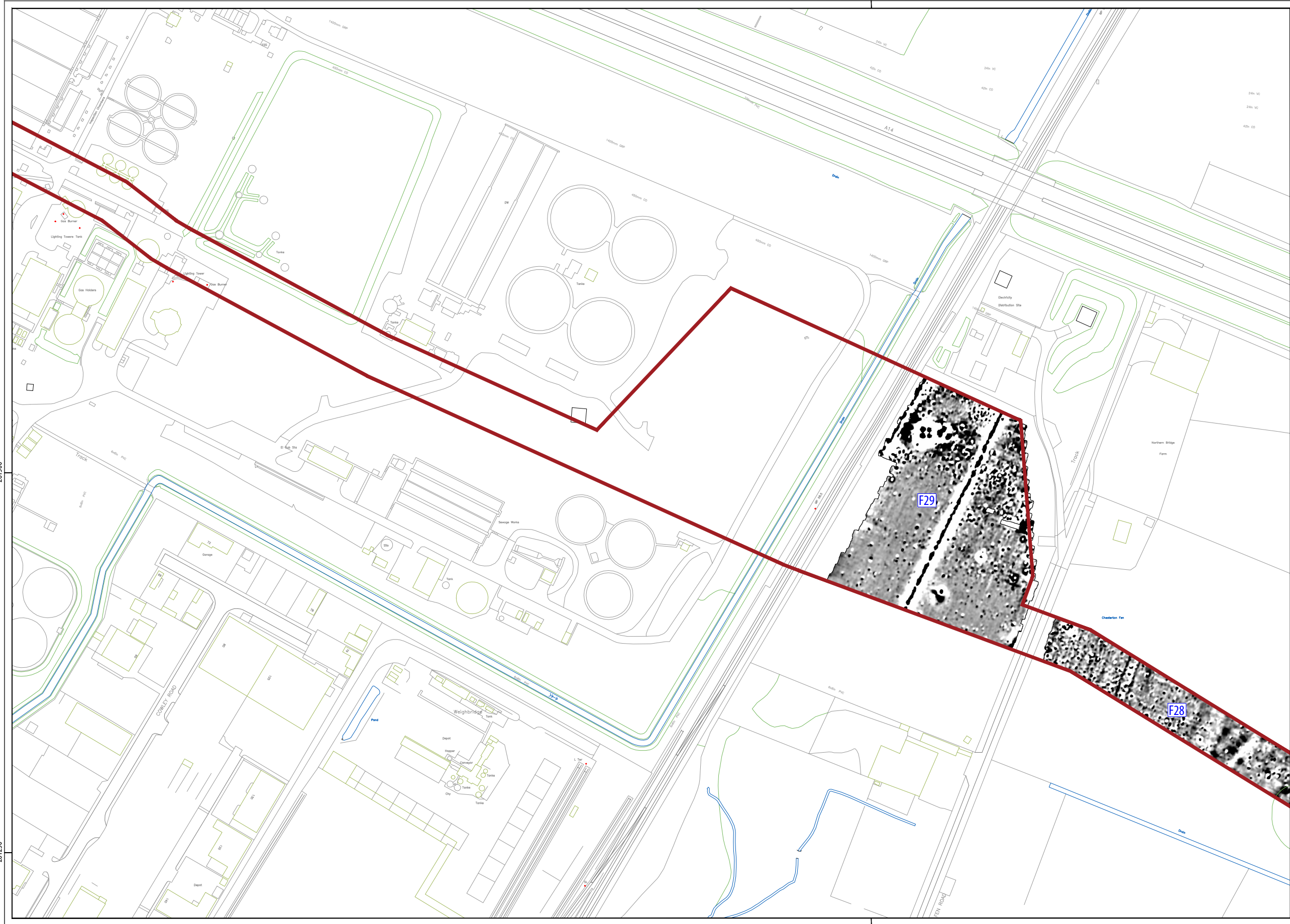
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ILLUS 31 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 8

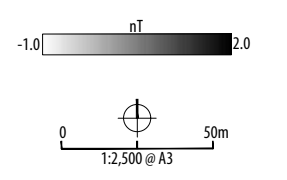


geophysical survey area

261500

261250

548000



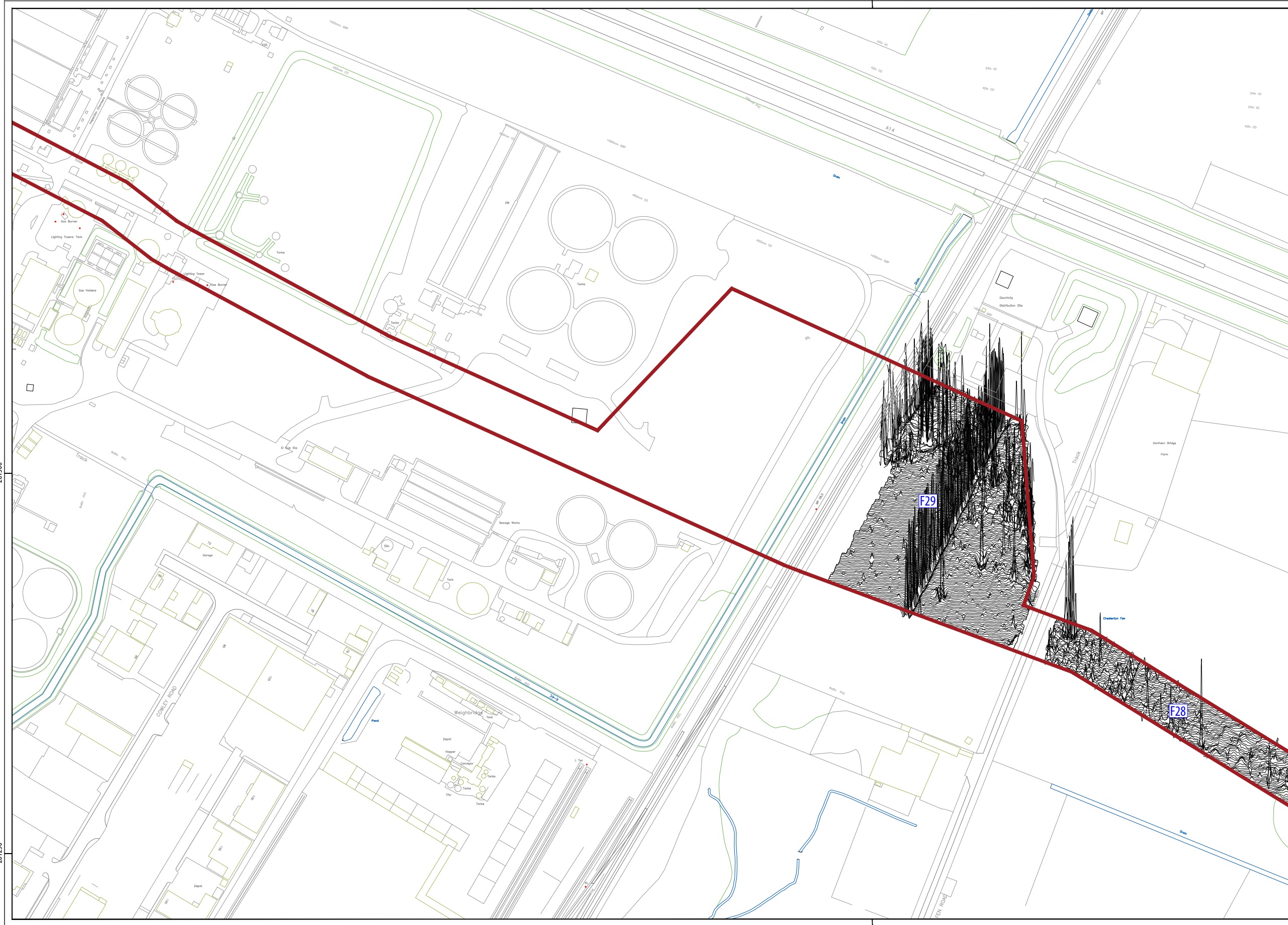
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ILLUS 32 Processed greyscale magnetometer data; Sector 9

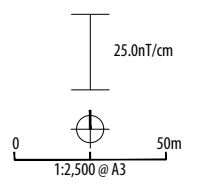


geophysical survey area

261500

261250

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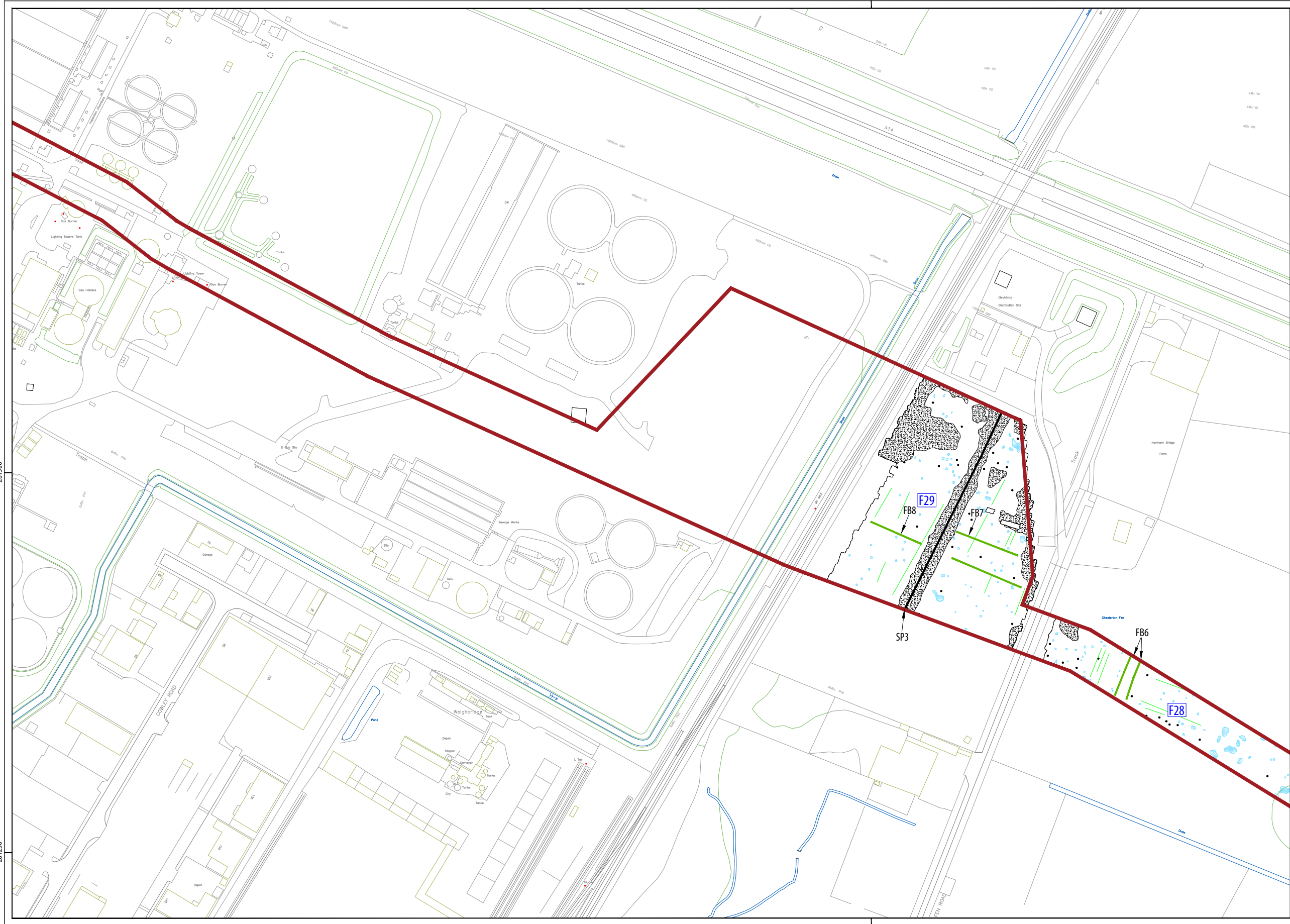
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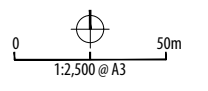
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ILLUS 33 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Sector 9



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
— linear trend	agricultural
— linear	former field boundary
■ magnetic enhancement	geology
□ geophysical survey area	

ABBREVIATIONS
SP - Service pipe
FB - Former boundary



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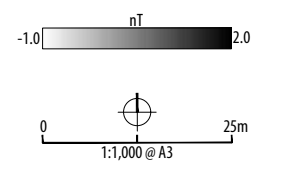
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ILLUS 34 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Sector 9



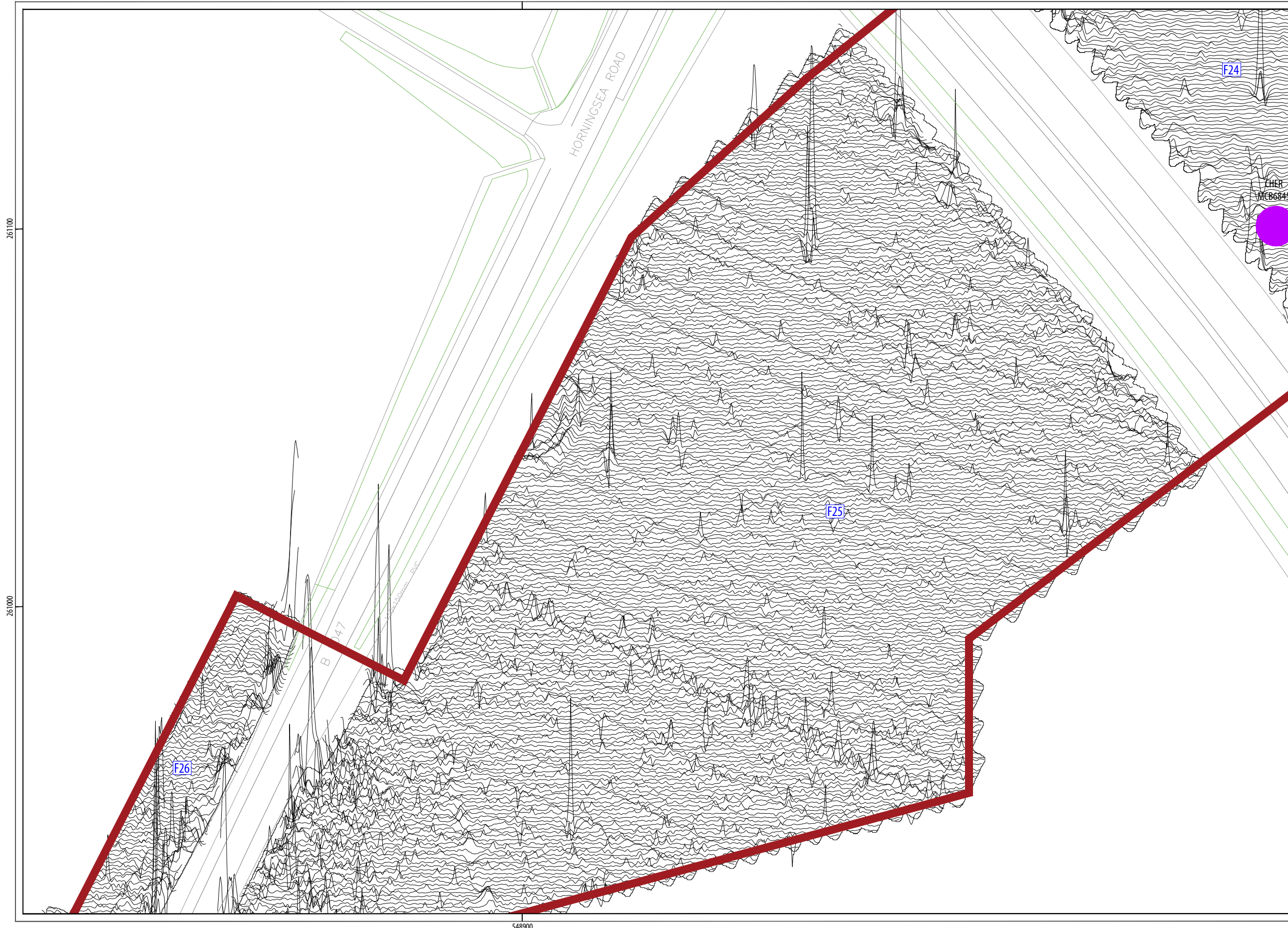
geophysical survey area
 ChER number



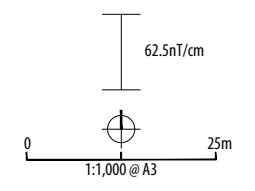
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▭ geophysical survey area
● CHER number



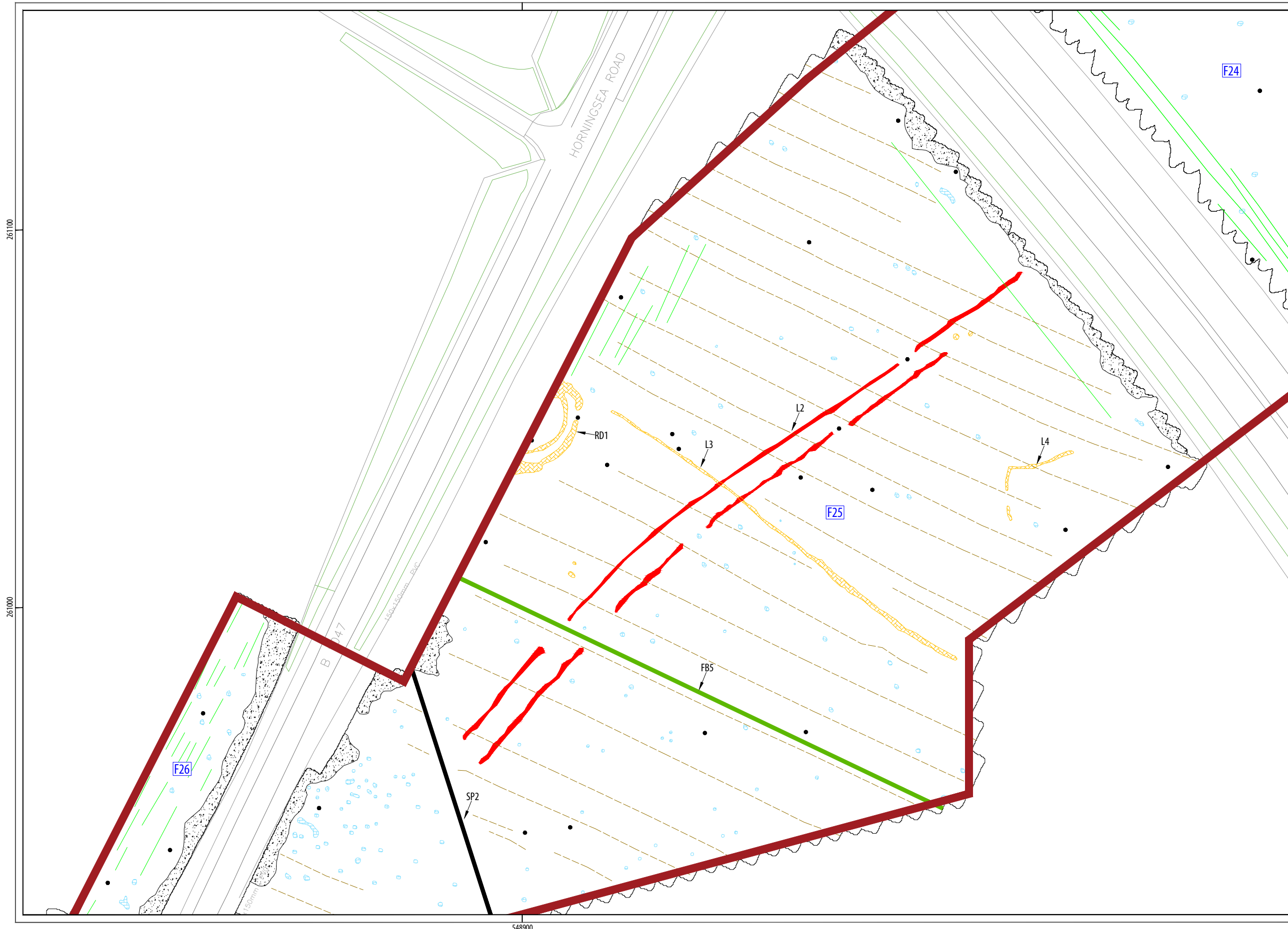
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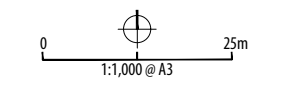
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ILLUS 36 XY trace plot of minimally processed magnetometer data; Area 1



TYPE OF ANOMALY	INTERPRETATION
● dipolar isolated	ferrous material
● magnetic disturbance	ferrous material
— dipolar linear	service pipe
- - - linear trend	ridge and furrow
- - - linear trend	agricultural
— line	former field boundary
● magnetic enhancement	geology
● magnetic enhancement	archaeology?
● magnetic enhancement	archaeology
□ geophysical survey area	

ABBREVIATIONS
SP - Service pipe
FB - Former boundary
L - Linear
RD - Ring ditch



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ILLUS 37 Interpretation of magnetometer data; Area 1

7. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 MAGNETOMETER SURVEY

Magnetic susceptibility and soil magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed magnetic susceptibility. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected.

The magnetic susceptibility of a soil can also be enhanced by the application of heat. This effect can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns or areas of burning.

Types of magnetic anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed 'positive'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However, some features can manifest themselves as 'negative' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories that are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:

Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Lightning-induced remnant magnetisation (LIRM)

LIRM anomalies are thought to be caused in the near surface soil horizons by the flow of an electrical current associated with lightning strikes. These observed anomalies have a strong bipolar signal which decreases with distance from the spike point and often appear as linear or radial in shape.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. These anomalies are often caused by agricultural activity, either ploughing or land drains being a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on

an XY trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic exhibited by an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' anomaly (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post-holes or by kilns. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

APPENDIX 2 SURVEY LOCATION INFORMATION

An initial survey base station was established using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (dGPS). The magnetometer data was georeferenced using a Trimble RTK differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model).

Temporary sight markers were laid out using a Trimble VRS differential Global Positioning System (Trimble R8s model) to guide the operator and ensure full coverage. The accuracy of this dGPS equipment is better than 0.01m.

The survey data were then super-imposed onto a base map provided by the client to produce the displayed block locations. However, it should be noted that Ordnance Survey positional accuracy for digital map data has an error of 0.5m for urban and floodplain areas, 1.0m for rural areas and 2.5m for mountain and moorland areas. This potential error must be considered if coordinates are measured off hard copies of the mapping rather than using the digital coordinates.

Headland Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

APPENDIX 3 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ARCHIVE

The geophysical archive comprises an archive disk containing the raw data in XYZ format, a raster image

of each greyscale plot with associate world file, and a PDF of the report.

The project will be archived in-house in accordance with recent good practice guidelines (http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Geophysics_3). The data will be stored in an indexed archive and migrated to new formats when necessary.

APPENDIX 4 DATA PROCESSING

The gradiometer data has been presented in this report in processed greyscale and minimally processed XY trace plot format.

Data collected using RTK GPS-based methods cannot be produced without minimal processing of the data. The minimally processed data has been interpolated to project the data onto a regular grid and de-striped to correct for slight variations in instrument calibration drift and any other artificial data.

A high pass filter has been applied to the greyscale plots to remove low frequency anomalies (relating to survey tracks and modern agricultural features) in order to maximise the clarity and interpretability of the archaeological anomalies.

The data has also been clipped to remove extreme values and to improve data contrast.

APPENDIX 5 OASIS ARCHIVE

CAMBRIDGE WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT RELOCATION PROJECT (CWWTPRP)

Archive Report For:
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

For

@ONE

On Behalf of

ANGLIAN WATER

Project Code: CWW14

Report number: 21017

June 2022

anglianwater

@one

network
archaeology

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3.0	Third Issue	Steve Thorpe Snr Project Officer	Nigel Cavanagh Project Manager	David Bonner Director		
4.0	Fourth issue	Steve Thorpe Snr Project Officer	Nigel Cavanagh Project Manager	Mike Wood SPM		
5.0	Fifth issue	Steve Thorpe Snr Project Officer	Nigel Cavanagh Project Manager	Mike Wood SPM		

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Contents

Document Control Sheet	i
Contents	ii
List of Tables	iii
List of Appendices.....	iii
List of Figures	iv
List of Plates.....	iv
Non-Technical Summary	6
1 Introduction.....	7
1.1 Purpose of this Report.....	7
1.2 Stakeholders	7
1.3 Project Background	7
1.4 Archaeological Context.....	9
1.5 Assessed potential of the ICA	12
1.6 Aims and objectives.....	12
1.7 Methodology	13
1.8 Resources.....	14
2 Results	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Field GO40-3	15
2.3 Field F1.....	16
2.4 Field F3.....	19
2.5 Field F4.....	27
2.6 Field F5.....	33
2.7 Field F6.....	41
2.8 Field F7.....	53
2.9 Field F8.....	55
2.10 Field F9.....	56
2.11 Field F10.....	60
2.12 Field F11.....	67
2.13 Field F12.....	68
2.14 GO40-1.....	70
2.15 GO40-2.....	70
2.16 Finds.....	71
2.17 Environmental Remains.....	73
3 Interpretation and Discussion	74
3.1 Introduction	74
3.2 Prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Neolithic).....	74
3.3 Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age)	74
3.4 Romano-British.....	76
3.5 Medieval and post-medieval	77
3.6 Modern	78



3.7	Undated	79
3.8	Research Aims and statement of potential	80
4	Conclusion	84
5	Archive.....	85
6	Acknowledgements.....	86
7	Bibliography.....	87
7.1	Secondary sources	87
7.2	Website sources	89

List of Tables

Table 1: Field GO40-3 Findings	15
Table 2: Field F1 Trench Findings	16
Table 3: Field F3 Trench Findings	19
Table 4: Field F4 Trench Findings	27
Table 5: Field F5 Trench Findings	34
Table 6: Field F6 Trench Findings	41
Table 7: Field F7 Trench Findings	53
Table 8: Field F8 Trench Findings	55
Table 9: Field F9 Trench Findings	56
Table 10: Field F10 Trench Findings	60
Table 11: Field F11 Trench Findings	67
Table 12: Field F12 Trench Findings	68
Table 13: Field GEO40-1 Trench Findings	70
Table 14: Field GEO40-2 Trench Findings	70
Table 15: Finds summary table	71
Table 16: Archive quantification	85
Table 17: Acknowledgements	86

List of Appendices

Appendix A:	Summary Trench Data
Appendix B:	Summary Context Data
Appendix C:	Summary Finds Data
Appendix D:	Specialist Finds Reports



Appendix E: OASIS Summary

Appendix F: Figures

List of Figures

- Figure 1: Location of designed trenches (1:250,000 and 1:10,000)
- Figures 2.1 to 2.16: Geophysical Survey Results and Archaeological Results (1:6,500 and 1:1,500)
- Figures 3.1 to 3.24: Trench plans with associated sections (1:350, 1:200 and 1:20)
- Figure 4.1: Prehistoric results (1:6,500)
- Figure 4.2: Medieval to Modern results (1:6,500)
- Figure 4.3: Undated results (1:6,500)
- Figure 5.1: Areas of truncation from modern or historic disturbance (1:6,500)
- Figure 5.2 to 5.6: Areas with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Potential (1:6,500)

List of Plates

- Plate 1: Trench 2 rep sec showing peat layer 2003 - Camera facing south
- Plate 2: Trench 30 - Ditch 30003 - camera facing south
- Plate 3: Trench 26 showing modern drainage features – Camera facing south-southeast
- Plate 4: Trench 38 showing modern drainage features – Camera facing southwest
- Plate 5: Trench 51 – Camera facing west
- Plate 6: Trench 60 – Camera facing north
- Plate 7: Trench 57 – Roman ditch 57005 and recut 57005 – Camera facing northwest
- Plate 8: Trench 64 – Posthole 64007 – Camera facing north
- Plate 9: Trench 69 – Cremation pre-excavation
- Plate 10: Trench 69 – Cremation urn 69005 – post-excavation
- Plate 11: Trench 69 – Cremation 69005 – Camera facing southeast
- Plate 12: Trench 70 – Camera facing southeast
- Plate 13: Trench 75 – Pit 75003 - Camera facing east
- Plate 14: Trench 76 - Intercutting prehistoric pits 76007, 76009 and 76017 - camera facing southeast
- Plate 15: Trench 101 - Prehistoric posthole 101008 - Camera facing northeast
- Plate 16: Trench 105 – Ditch 105006 – Camera facing southeast



Plate 17: Trench 108 – Iron Age pit 108003 – Camera facing northwest

Plate 18: Trench 109 – Iron Age pit 109015 – Camera facing west

Plate 19: Trench 113 - Prehistoric pit 113003 – Camera facing northeast

Plate 20: Trench 113 – Iron Age pit 113019 – Camera facing northeast

Plate 21: Trench 149 – Ditch 149003 – Camera facing north

Plate 22 – Trench 46 – Cremation 46005 half-sectioned

Plate 23 – Trench 46 – Cremation 46005 fully excavated



Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Network Archaeology from October 2021 to January 2022. The evaluation took place in advance of the proposed Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project, located between the villages of Fen Ditton and Horningsea, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR 549500 261140).

The impacted footprint of the Scheme targeted by the trench evaluation was defined by the Indicative Construction Area, which affects 19 fields (F1-16, GO40-1, GO40-2 and GO40-03) and measures c.106ha (Figure 1). A total of 178 trenches were excavated across the ICA, identifying evidence of activity dating from the prehistoric and medieval to modern periods.

Prehistoric activity has been identified in four zones of potential labelled A-D. This comprised:

- Area A revealed a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age cremation in Trench 69 as well as several ditches and pits of contemporary date, suggesting localised settlement across Trenches 58, 63 and 69 with worked flints also recovered from the topsoil of several nearby trenches in Area A.
- Area B also revealed a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age cremation in Trench 46. Possible Mesolithic to early Neolithic worked flint was recovered in Trench 76 from within a cluster of intercutting Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pits.
- Area C encompassed a larger area of potential settlement in the southeast of the ICA and included several pits and ditches retaining Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery in Trenches 108, 109, 110, 113, 124, 126 and 140.
- Area D is the smallest area of potential focussed on a single ditch containing Late Bronze Age -Early Iron Age pottery in Trench 143.

An area of suspected Romano-British cropmarks in Field F3 was evaluated with no remains identified from this period. This area is known to have been truncated by the excavation of a large borrow-pit during the construction of the A14, which could potentially have impacted on any Roman remains.

Post-medieval and modern agricultural activity, represented by plough furrows, and frequent drainage features were recorded across the ICA. Potential remnant historic furrows were also recorded in the southwest corner of Field 3, suggesting less truncation from modern disturbance in this part of the field.

Evidence of 19th/20th century historic mining was recorded in Field F1, this activity removing any archaeology pre-dating this period. A small number of field boundaries, possibly associated with 18th to 19th century enclosures, were also identified during the evaluation across the development area.

No features associated with Biggin Abbey were identified during these archaeological works.



1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents the results of a trial trench evaluation undertaken in advance of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Program (CWWTPRP).

The evaluation comprised 178 trenches located across 16 fields (fields F1- to F16) between Horningsea and Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire (NGR 549500 261140, Figure 1).

The purpose of the evaluation was to inform Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) of the location, geoarchaeological context, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development and to inform the scope of archaeological investigation required in any mitigation of the construction impact. The results of the evaluation will also inform the inputs into the Development Consent Order (DCO) submission.

1.2 Stakeholders

● Applicant	CWRP Relocation Ltd
● Client	@one Alliance
● Principal Contractor	Barhale Ltd
● Archaeological Consultant	Mott MacDonald
● Archaeological Contractor	Network Archaeology
● Planning Archaeologist	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET)

1.3 Project Background

1.3.1 Planning Background

Anglian Water is currently engaging in preliminary studies and investigations for the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project, comprising:

- Decommissioning of the existing Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) to make the land available for housing development.
- Construction and operation of an Integrated Waste Water Treatment Centre and Sludge Treatment Plant (the Scheme).

The Scheme proposes:

- Main WWTP site
- treated effluent transfer pipeline corridor and access route
- sewer tunnel extension shaft sites
- terminal and intermediate pumping stations and utility connections



- vehicle access routes
- landscaping and ecology mitigation surrounding the proposed WWTP, and
- temporary construction compounds, lay down areas and construction access routes

The works are to be carried out as a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP) under Section 35 of the Planning Act (National Archives).

The impacted footprint of the Scheme, targeted by the current trench design, is defined by the Indicative Construction Boundary (Figure 1). This area (henceforth the Indicative Construction Area or ICA) affects 18 fields (F1-16, GO40-01, GO40-2) and measures c.106ha. The field numbers were assigned during a previous geophysical survey (Section 1.4) and have been retained here to allow comparison between the geophysical survey and the proposed trial trench evaluation works. Two further fields, (GO40-1 and GO40-2) which were outside the scope of the geophysical survey, were also investigated during this trial trench evaluation.

1.3.2 Location and Description

Location: The Scheme is located on the northeastern fringes of Cambridge, in the southern part of Horningsea parish, approximately 2km north-northeast of Cambridge Airport (Figure 1).

Works Areas Description: The evaluation works were undertaken in 16 fields (Figure 1):

- GO40-3 is located to the west of Horningsea Road, to the southwest of Biggin Abbey and to the east of the River Cam.
- F1 is located to the west of Horningsea Road, to the south of Biggin Lane and Biggin Abbey.
- F2 is located to the immediate northeast of the junction between Horningsea Road and Low Fen Drove Way.
- F3-F14 are located to the north of the A14, to the south and west of Low Fen Drove Way, to the east of Horningsea Road.
- GO40-1 lies to the southwest of Field F3 and to the southwest of the junction between the A14 and B1047, to the south of the lane leading to Poplars Farm.
- GO40-02 lies to the south of Field F1, immediately to the east of the River Cam and to the southwest of Poplars Farm.
- The remaining two fields (F15, F16) are located to the south of the A14 on either side of Low Fen Drove Way, to the north of High Ditch Road.
- The northwestern and southeastern portions of the ICA are divided by the Cambridge and Mildenhall Branch railway line.

Current land-use: Land use is predominantly arable.

Solid geology: The bedrock is recorded as chalk of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation with superficial deposits of River Terrace gravels and sand recorded in the western portion of F1 only (BGS 2021).

Soils: The agricultural land classification (ALC), used to assess the quality of farmland, shows that the affected land is classed as Grade 2 (excellent) (Natural England 2019).

- Across most of the ICA, the soils are recorded as Soilscales 5: Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (LandIS 2021).
- Within pockets of the ICA (F1, F2, F3 and F7) the soils are recorded as Soilscales 3: Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone (*ibid*).
- Alluvial deposits are recorded in the western portion of GO040-02.

Ground level: The topography of the ICA is relatively flat across all fields, at approximately 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Land Designation: The ICA is located within the Cambridge Green Belt Area.

Flooding: The River Cam lies to the immediate west of F1, and the Government flood risk website (Environment Agency 2019) shows that following flood risk potential:

- The River Cam presents a high level of flooding risk within Field GO040-02 and the western portion of F1.
- F2 has a medium risk.
- The remainder of the ICA is at a low risk of surface water flooding.

1.4 Archaeological Context

The information presented in this section summarises, in field order, the data compiled from the brief issued by Cambridgeshire Council Historic Environment Team (CHET 2021), the geophysical survey report (Headland 2021) and Scope of Works provided by Mott MacDonald (Mott Macdonald 2021).

1.4.1 Previous works

A geophysical survey (Headland 2021) was undertaken across the majority of the ICA. This identified numerous linear and discrete anomalies, most of which were associated with drainage and cultivation of this former fenland. Anomalies potentially associated with Biggin Abbey, including a possible moat, were recorded within F1; whilst within F3, several discrete features were recorded adjacent to Horningsea Road, close to an area of cropmarks that had previously been interpreted as indicative of Romano-British settlement (Figures 2.1 to 2.7).

1.4.2 Designated assets

No designated assets (such as Scheduled Monuments) are recorded within the ICA or its immediate environs. Two listed buildings are recorded within the vicinity of F1; a Grade II* farmhouse, dating in part to the 14th century, which is thought to be a surviving part of the

Bishop of Ely's residence at Biggin Abbey (NHLE 1178408) and Grade II Wildfowl Cottage (NHLE 1390672). A Grade II milestone (NHLE 1331307) is recorded to the southeast of F16.

1.4.3 Archaeological and historical baseline data by field

GO40-3 and F1 (Treated effluent pipeline and treated effluent access route)

To the immediate north of F1 is Biggin Abbey (HER 11555), comprising the remains of a medieval residence for the Bishops of Ely which, by the 13th century, comprised a moat and manor (HER 01095). The southern and eastern arms of the moat were picked up by the geophysical survey and the possible infilled moat is visible on Google Earth images recorded in 2013 and 2017 (Google Earth), along with broad parallel linear soil marks which may have been former fishponds or coprolite quarrying. The documentary evidence suggests that the residence was formerly on a larger scale and possibly crenelated. Undated cropmarks (MCB 30586) are visible on historic aerial photographs (East Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation and Mapping project: ECB6189) within the area enclosed by the moat. These comprise a partial ring ditch, a small enclosure and macula possibly related with either the creating/infilling of the moat, extraction pits nearby or earlier activity in the form of the Roman settlement to the north of the moated area.

The CHER data identifies cropmarks from an area of coprolite quarrying (MCB 30585) to the immediate south of Biggin Abbey whilst a 19th century kiln and a coprolite - clay quarry (HER05393) are recorded to the north. Images from Google Earth (December 2013 and December 2017) show a possible infilled moat surrounding the Abbey enclosure, along with broad parallel linear soil marks which may have been former fishponds or coprolite quarrying.

Late Saxon and early medieval pottery has been recovered from within the area of the farm (HER 11765), as has a Neolithic stone axe (HER 1095a). Roman pottery and cropmarks have also been recorded further to the north (HER 13593).

The manor was converted into a farmhouse, now a Grade II* listed building (NHLE 1178408, DCB6868). Due to its significance, the area of the moat was excluded from the scheme development and therefore excluded from the trial trench evaluation.

Fieldwalking undertaken to the south of the Biggin Abbey (HER 11193), in advance of the construction of the A14, recovered a sherd of Roman pottery and fragments of clay tile along with evidence of potential coprolite mining (HER 08327).

The geophysical survey also identified two areas of discrete enclosures and pit like features on the southern edge of the effluent pipeline / access road corridor.

F2

Only features considered to be related to agricultural drainage were recorded by the geophysical survey in this field.

F3 (Main site west)

Worked flint dating to the Bronze Age (HER 07812) has been recorded from the northeastern corner of this field, whilst an aerial photo assessment undertaken for the Wicken Fen Vision project (Cambridgeshire Archaeological Unit / National Trust 2007) identified cropmarks of a Roman occupation site (MCB 13592). The cropmarks revealed a series of enclosures and associated fields with a general rectangular layout, a track or driveway, and a large double-ditched compound with inner enclosures and a villa-like layout (HER 11555). Although these remains were not identified by the geophysical survey, it is possible that they were masked by later agricultural drainage.

The geophysical survey identified a potential area of discrete archaeological features in the southwestern corner of the field, possibly associated with the aforementioned Roman occupation site or more recent activity.

Roman and medieval pottery has also been recorded during fieldwalking in the southeastern portion of the field (HER 11203).

Features associated with medieval agriculture, such as ridge and furrow, are recorded within the southern portion of the field (HER 05612, 05324a). These were also detected by the geophysical survey, except in the area of potential Roman occupation.

Several potential land drains were also recorded within this field by the geophysical survey.

F4 (Main site north)

The geophysical survey and air photo assessment undertaken for the Wicken Fen Vision project identified a potential pre-Ordnance Survey field boundary in the southwestern corner of the area. The Bronze Age flint scatter (HER 07812) identified in F3, is located immediately to the west of F4.

F5, F6 (Main site centre)

The geophysical survey and air photo assessment, undertaken for the Wicken Fen Vision project, also identified a potential pre-Ordnance Survey field boundary extending northwest to southeast across both areas, with additional potential field boundaries identified in the southern part of the fields. Two curvilinear anomalies, possibly agricultural, were also identified within the area, whilst two areas of discrete anomalies of potential archaeological origin were identified towards the southern end of F6.

The CHER records a small scatter of prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery, together with burnt flint, from F5 (HER 11194). In addition, Prehistoric, Roman, and medieval pottery was recovered from F6 during fieldwalking for the A14 (HER 11195). An area of ridge and furrow is also recorded close to the centre of F5 (HER 05611). The geophysical survey identified two areas of discrete anomalies of potential archaeological origin towards the southern end of F6 as well as remnants of ridge and furrow across both fields.

F7, F9 and F10 (Main site eastern edge)

Linear features and enclosures of medieval/post medieval date (MCB 30584) are visible on historic aerial photographs and remote sensing data as cropmarks within F7 (East

Cambridgeshire Aerial Investigation and Mapping Project ECB6189). These comprise a long narrow field with possible ridge and furrow earthworks as well as ditches, which appear to form sub-rectangular enclosures.

Ridge and furrow are recorded within F9 (HER 05798), this is supported by the geophysical survey, which identified ridge and furrow across all these areas.

F12, F13 (Access option and mitigation area)

Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from F13. during fieldwalking for the A14 (HER 11192). The geophysical survey identified potential pre-Ordnance Survey field boundaries and ridge and furrow across both these fields.

The southern boundary of F12 and F13 is formed by the former Cambridge and Mildenhall Branch Railway line which was fully opened in 1895 and closed in 1965.

1.5 Assessed potential of the ICA

Due to the nature of archaeological remains, the extent, survival, and location of buried remains is often uncertain.

The CHER identified areas of potential Prehistoric and Roman settlement activity within F3, the south-western extent of which falls under the present day A14, and the construction of which likely to have had a substantial negative impact on the asset. The geophysical survey did not detect any definite anomalies associated with this settlement, although it was considered possible that the remains were masked by land drains.

In addition, findspots of artefacts spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods were recorded across elements of the ICA, notably areas F3, F5, F6 and F13 whilst earthworks possibly associated with medieval / post-medieval enclosures were recorded in F7 and a possible former field boundary in F4.

The geophysical survey identified features possibly associated with the 13th century Biggin Abbey in the vicinity of F1 whilst discreet anomalies were recorded in F6. In addition, undated field boundaries and features likely associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, notably ridge and furrow, were identified by the geophysical survey across the ICA as were a multitude of possible land drains.

1.6 Aims and objectives

The primary aims of the evaluation, as outlined in the Brief issued by CHET, were to determine, the location, geoarchaeological context, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development

The results of this work will assist CHET in deciding any subsequent mitigation requirements prior to or during works associated with CWWTPRP in the context of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (Department for Communities and Local Government, 2021).

The **general** aims of the evaluation were to:

- confirm the presence/absence, extent and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the ICA.
- determine the nature, date, condition, state of preservation, complexity and significance of any archaeological remains.
- determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evident present.
- understand the impact of agricultural regimes on earlier activity.
- record the character of stratigraphy and examine the potential for cultural and environmental archaeological remains within and beneath the deposits, either as primary or secondary assemblages.
- sample appropriately for absolute dating in order to establish robust and secure chronostratigraphic frameworks.
- sample appropriately for paleoenvironmental assessment; and

The **specific** aims of the evaluation were to identify and record evidence relating to:

- 13th century Biggin Abbey.
- undated geophysical anomalies of potential enclosures and pits.
- Roman cropmarks.
- Bronze Age flint scatters.
- potential historic field boundaries.

1.7 Methodology

The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the methodology laid out in section 2 of the written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Network Archaeology 2021) and considering existing and developing national and regional research frameworks from the surrounding regions (Historic England, 1991, 1997; Research Frameworks, 2021).

A total 178 trenches were excavated, comprising:

- 7 no. trenches measuring 100m x c.2m.
- 168 no. trenches measuring 50m x c.2m.
- 3 no. trenches measuring 30m x c.2m.

These trenches were distributed across the ICA as follows:

- Field GO43-1: 3 trenches.
- Field F1: 14 trenches.
- Field F3: 30 trenches.
- Field F4: 22 trenches.
- Field F5: 27 trenches.
- Field F6: 39 trenches.

- Field F7: 2 trenches.
- Field F8: 5 trenches.
- Field F9: 10 trenches.
- Field F10: 15 trenches.
- Field F11: 4 trenches.
- Field F12: 4 trenches.
- GEO40-1: 2 trenches.
- GEO40-2: 1 trench.

Trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All archaeological features and deposits uncovered were investigated in compliance with the methodology laid out in section 2.5 of the WSI. Once completed, the trenches were inspected and signed off by CHET prior to backfilling.

Field F2 was not evaluated as it has been excluded from the land required for the construction of the scheme.

1.8 Resources

The evaluation was carried out by a team of up to ten archaeologists between October 2021 and January 2022.



2 Results

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the evaluation in field order. Cut features are referred to by unique context numbers and are referenced in **bold** type, whilst deposits such as fills, and layers are referenced in plain type.

Where a trench was located to target specific anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey or other potential archaeological features or deposits, this is specified in the text. All other trenches are regarded as untargeted.

Unless otherwise stated, all features truncated the natural substrate and were sealed by the subsoil.

A summary table of findings for each field is provided below with a full table of trench specifics provided in Appendix A.

2.2 Field GO40-3

A total of three trenches were excavated in this field, none of which contained any archaeological features, although Trenches 1 and 2 did contain deposits of peat (Table 1, Figure 2.2).

Table 1: Field GO40-3 Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
GO40-3	1	N	N
GO40-3	2	N	N
GO40-3	3	N	N

2.2.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil was a mid grey-brown silty clay between 0.2m and 0.4m thick, whilst the subsoil comprised between 0.2m and 0.42m of grey clay. A layer of peat was recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 between the subsoil and the natural substrate. This had a thickness of 0.17m in Trench 2 and in excess of 0.2m in Trench 1. These trenches were positioned to avoid an area of former quarrying and investigate any potential undisturbed ground. The natural substrate varied from a chalky clay to a mottled grey clay with red clay patches.

2.2.2 Summary of Results

2.2.2.1 Trench 1

This trench was located in the western corner of the field and was oriented broadly north to south. The topsoil (1002) was 0.3m thick, sealing subsoil (1001) 0.23m thick. Directly below the subsoil was a deposit of peat (1003) which was excavated to a depth of 0.2m (0.84m total maximum trench depth). The base of the peat layer extended beneath the level of the trench base and was not excavated to depth due to safety considerations.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.



2.2.2.2 Trench 2

This trench was located in the western portion of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (2002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (2001) 0.2m thick. Directly below the subsoil was a 0.17m thick layer of peat (2003) which directly overlay the natural substrate (2000) (Plate 1).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.2.2.3 Trench 3

This trench was also located in the western portion of the field. It was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (3002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (3001) 0.16m thick.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3 Field F1

A total of fourteen trenches were excavated in this field. All the trenches were located within an area of 19th century coprolite mining the extent of which was not fully understood but has been confirmed by the trenching results (Figures 2.2 and 2.3). Two of these trenches contained features which post-dated the coprolite mining activity (Table 2).

Table 2: Field F1 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)	Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F1	4	N	N	F1	11	Y	Y
F1	5	N	N	F1	12	Y	N
F1	6	Y	N	F1	13	N	N
F1	7	Y	Y	F1	14	N	N
F1	8	N	N	F1	15	Y	N
F1	9	N	N	F1	16	N	N
F1	10	N	N	F1	17	Y	N

2.3.1 General Stratigraphy

This field contained relatively shallow deposits of modern topsoil and subsoil overlying a thick layer of redeposited chalky clay material derived from the upcast of the 19th century mining which extended in excess of c. 1m below the current land surface. The full extent of mining has not been reached in this trenching programme due to it exceeding a safe depth of excavation.

Within Field F1, coprolite mining had truncated the landscape, removing any evidence for pre 19th century activity and the features recorded therein likely relate to the 19th century coprolite mining.

2.3.2 Summary of Results

2.3.2.1 Trench 4

This trench was located in the western portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (4001) was 0.28m thick, and no subsoil was present.



No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.2 Trench 5

This trench, which was also located in the western portion of the field, was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (5002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (5001) 0.18m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.3 Trench 6

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was targeted on a ditch-like anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. The trench was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast, the topsoil (60000) was 0.48m thick and no subsoil was present.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.4 Trench 7

This trench, also located close to the centre of the field, was targeted on the same ditch-like anomaly as Trench 6. The trench was oriented west-northwest to east southeast. The topsoil (7000) was 0.28m thick and subsoil was present in the base of the trench.

One feature was identified in this trench. This was a linear feature located close to the centre of the trench, which was oriented northeast to southwest, correlating with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2021). This feature was interpreted as disturbance associated with coprolite mining.

2.3.2.5 Trench 8

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east southeast. The topsoil (8000) was 0.35m thick and subsoil was present in the base of the trench.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.6 Trench 9

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (9001) was 0.34m thick and subsoil was present in the base of the trench.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.7 Trench 10

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field close to the northern boundary and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (10002) was 0.26m thick and the subsoil (10001) was 0.2m thick.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.8 Trench 11

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and targeted a possible enclosure ditch. The trench was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil

(11003) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil and mining upcast (11001 and 11002) had a combined thickness of 0.46m.

One feature was identified in this trench; a pit (**11004**) which was located close to the centre of the trench and that had steep concave sides and a flat base (1.55m long, 0.55m wide and 0.4m deep) (Figure 3.1a). The single fill (11005) consisted of friable mid brown silty clay. This feature appeared to correlate with a pit-like anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey and post-dated the coprolite mining activity.

2.3.2.9 Trench 12

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and abutted the centre of Trench 11, targeting the same possible enclosure ditch. The trench was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (12003) was 0.52m thick and the subsoil and mining upcast (12001 and 12002) had a combined thickness of 0.58m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.10 Trench 13

This trench, located within the central-eastern portion of the field, was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (13001) was 0.42m thick, with subsoil present in the base of the trench.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.11 Trench 14

This trench was located in the central portion of the site, close to the northern boundary and oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (14001) was 0.28m thick with subsoil present.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.12 Trench 15

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and targeted possible pit-like anomalies which were identified by the geophysical survey. It was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (15002) was 0.42m thick and the subsoil (15001) was 0.36m thick.

Two features (**15003** and **15005**) were identified in this trench. These post-dated the coprolite mining activity and appeared to correlate with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. Both features were relatively amorphous and were interpreted as areas of recent disturbance from agricultural activities.

2.3.2.13 Trench16

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (16002) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (16001) 0.1m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.3.2.14 Trench 17

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the site and targeted possible pit-like anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The trench was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest, the topsoil (17002) was 0.8m thick and the subsoil (17001) 0.21m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.4 Field F3

A total of thirty trenches were excavated within this field, of which fourteen contained archaeological features or deposits (Table 3). Sixteen of these trenches (Trenches 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43 and 44) were located either partially or entirely within an area formerly occupied by a borrow pit excavated during the construction of the A14 (Figures 2.4 and 2.5).

2.4.1 General Stratigraphy

Within Field F3. The topsoil generally comprised between 0.22m and 0.65m of dark grey-brown silt or sandy silt. The subsoil was generally a light to mid yellow-brown silty clay or a mid orange-brown sandy silt which was between 0.04m and 0.34m thick.

Table 3: Field F3 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)	Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F3	18	N	Y	F3	34	Y	N
F3	19	N	Y	F3	35	Y	N
F3	20	N	Y	F3	36	Y	N
F3	21	N	Y	F3	37	Y	N
F3	22	Y	N	F3	38	Y	N
F3	23	Y	N	F3	43	N	N
F3	25	Y	N	F3	44	N	N
F3	26	N	N	F3	45	N	N
F3	27	N	N	F3	46	N	Y
F3	28	N	N	F3	47	N	N
F3	29	N	Y	F3	48	N	N
F3	30	N	Y	F3	49	N	N
F3	31	N	Y	F3	50	Y	Y
F3	32	N	N	F3	51	Y	N
F3	33	Y	N	F3	52	Y	Y

2.4.2 Summary of Results

2.4.2.1 Trench 18

This trench was located in the northwestern corner of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (180002) was 0.44m thick and the subsoil (18001) 0.12m.

A single undated ditch (**18003**) was located at the southeastern end of the trench and was oriented broadly northeast to southwest (Figure 3.1b). It had moderate to steep concave sides, with a concave base and a rounded terminal at its northeastern end (1m long, 0.48m



wide and 0.15m deep) (Figure 3.1c). The single fill (18004) was a friable mid-brown silty clay that contained no finds.

In addition, two further features were investigated and found to be of geological origin.

2.4.2.2 Trench 19

This trench was located in the northwestern portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (19000) was 0.44m thick and the subsoil (19002) 0.12m.

Two features, a possible ditch (**19003**) and a probable furrow (**19005**), both oriented northwest to southeast, were recorded in the southwestern portion of this trench (Figures 3.1d and 3.1e).

Ditch **19003** had shallow to steep concave sides and a flat base (0.65m wide and 0.25m deep). The single fill (19004) was a compact dark grey-brown compact clayey silt, from which fragments of medieval to post-medieval pottery and post-medieval brick were recovered.

Ditch fill 19004 was truncated by the probable furrow (**19005**). This feature had shallow concave sides, a flat base (0.9m wide and 0.1m deep) and contained two fills (19006 and 19007). The primary fill (19006) comprised 0.1m of mid off-white friable clayey silt, whilst the secondary fill (19007) comprised 0.1m of compact dark grey-brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from either context.

2.4.2.3 Trench 20

This trench, located close to the western boundary within the area of the former borrow pit, was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (20002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (20001) 0.2m.

Four features, comprising two modern features (**20003** and **20005**) and two pit-like features, were identified in this trench (Figure 3.1f).

Two modern drainage features (20003 and 20005) were located within this trench. Both oriented broadly northeast to southwest, with similar shallow concave sides and flat bases (0.35m to 0.72m wide and 0.04m to 0.3m deep) (Figures 3.1 f, 3.1g and 3.1h). Both were filled with a firm mid yellow-brown silty clay fills (20004 and 20006 respectively) neither of which produced any finds, and both appeared to correlate with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

In addition to the modern features, the two pit-like features were investigated; both were found to be variations in the natural substrate.

2.4.2.4 Trench 21

This trench, located close to the western boundary of the field, was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (21002) was 0.26m thick and the subsoil (21001) 0.16m. The southeastern corner of this trench was located within the area of the former borrow pit.

Ten features were recorded crossing this trench, of which two (**21003** and **21005**) were excavated (Figures 21a to c). All were aligned broadly north-northeast to south-southwest,

with the excavated examples having shallow to moderate concave sides and concave to irregular bases (between 0.6m and 1.35m wide and 0.06m and 0.18m deep). Both of the excavated features were filled with a firm dark brown clayey silt from which no finds were recovered. All of these features appeared to correlate with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey and may be the result of frequent ploughing or remnants of ridge and furrow. A single land drain was also recorded.

2.4.2.5 Trench 22

This trench was located in the southwestern portion of the field and targeted anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey within the area of the former borrow pit. The trench was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (22000) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (22001) 0.26m. A single fragment of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil (22002) whilst fragments of stone, including a possible quernstone fragment, were recovered from the subsoil (22001). The southeastern portion of this trench was located within the area of the former borrow pit.

Two features were identified in this trench. Both were located at northwestern end of the trench and were oriented northeast to southwest (Figure 3.1d). One was excavated (**22003**) and proved to have concave sides with an irregular base (1.2m wide and 0.13m deep) (Figure 3.1e). The single fill (22004) was a firm dark brown clayey silt from which a single fragment of 14th to 16th century pottery was recovered. Both of these features correlated with linear features recorded by the geophysical survey. A single land drain was also recorded.

2.4.2.6 Trench 23

This trench was located in the southwestern corner of the field within the area of the former borrow pit and was placed to target anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. The trench was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (23000) was 0.46m thick and the subsoil (23002) 0.1m.

Features identified within this trench included a modern land drain and evidence of bioturbation representing a probable former hedge-line. These modern features appeared to correlate with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.4.2.7 Trench 25

This trench was located in the central-western portion of the field, within the area of the former borrow pit, and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (25002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (25001) was 0.2m deep. A small and abraded fragment of pottery of uncertain date was recovered from the topsoil (25002).

Twenty-six modern drainage features, oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, were identified crossing this trench. The features all correlated with the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey and were not excavated (Figure 3.2f).

2.4.2.8 Trench 26

This trench was located close to the centre of the field within the area of the former borrow pit. It was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (26000) was 0.3 thick and the subsoil (26001) 0.08m.

Fourteen modern drainage features oriented northeast to southwest, were recorded crossing this trench (Figure 3.2g, Plate 3) and three were excavated (**26003**, **26005** and **26007**). The excavated examples (Figures 3.2h to J) had moderate to steep concave sides with flattish bases (0.81m to 1.25m wide and 0.13m to 0.17m deep) and all were filled with a firm to compact dark grey-brown silty clay (26004, 26006 and 26008) from which no finds were recovered. All of the features identified in this trench correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.4.2.9 Trench 27

This trench was located close to the centre of the field within the area of the former borrow pit and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (26000) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (26001) 0.2m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.4.2.10 Trench 28

This trench was located in the northwestern portion of the field and oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (28001) was 0.9m thick and the subsoil (28002) was 0.23m.

Two discrete features were identified in this trench which, upon investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.4.2.11 Trench 29

This trench was located close to the northern boundary of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (29002) was 0.42m thick and the subsoil (29001) 0.22m. Two fragments of 12th to 14th century pottery were recovered from the topsoil (29002).

A single ditch terminal (**29005**) was recorded at the northeastern end of this trench, along with a further two natural features at the southwestern end (Figure 3.2a).

Ditch terminal (**29005**) was oriented broadly northeast to southwest, with a steep-sided profile (1.03m wide and 0.63m deep) (Figure 3.3b). The primary fill (29006) comprised 0.37m of compact pale yellow-brown silty clay and the upper fill (29007) 0.36m of friable mid orange-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from either of the fills and the ditch did not correlate with any anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.4.2.12 Trench 30

This trench was located in the northern central portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (30000) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (30001) also 0.3m.

A single undated ditch (**30003**) was located within the northeast portion of the trench, correlating with a linear feature recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 3.3, Plate 2). The ditch was oriented northwest to southeast, with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base (0.43 wide and 0.23m deep). The single fill (30004) comprised 0.23m of firm mid brown clayey silt.

2.4.2.13 Trench 31

This trench was located in the northern central portion of the field and oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (31002) was 0.22m thick and the subsoil (31001) 0.48m.

This trench contained a single ditch (**31003**) which crossed the northeastern end of the trench, and which was oriented broadly north to south (Figure 3.3e). The ditch had steep concave sides with a slightly concave base (0.52m wide and 0.21m deep) (Figure 3.3f), the single fill (31004) comprising 0.21m of firm mid brown clayey silt from which no finds were recovered. This ditch did not appear to correlate with any of the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.4.2.14 Trench 32

This trench was located in the centre of the field within the area of the former borrow pit and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (32002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (32001) 0.16m.

Land drains were recorded in this trench.

2.4.2.15 Trench 33

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field, within the area of the former borrow pit but targeting possible Romano-British cropmarks, and oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (33002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (33001) 0.2m.

Thirteen modern drainage features, oriented northeast to southwest, correlated with linear features recorded by the geophysical survey were identified in this trench (Figure 3.3g).

2.4.2.16 Trench 34

This trench was located in the southwestern corner of the field and targeted possible linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey within the area of the former borrow pit. The trench was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (34002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (34001) 0.11m.

Up to twenty-six modern drainage features, all oriented broadly northeast to southwest, correlated with linear features recorded by the geophysical survey were identified in this trench (Figure 3.4a).

The two excavated examples (**34003** and **34005**) had shallow concave sides with concave bases (0.8m to 1.8m wide and 0.11m deep) (Figures 3.4b and c). Each contained the same firm mid yellow-brown silty clay fill (34004 and 34006) with the fill (34004) of **34003** producing a single fragment of 16th to 18th century pottery.

2.4.2.17 Trench 35

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field abutting Trench 38 within the area of the former borrow pit. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (35002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (35001) 0.1m.

Five modern drainage features, all located in the northwest portion of the trench and oriented northeast to southwest, were recorded but not excavated in this trench. These features correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.4.2.18 Trench 36

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and targeted possible Romano-British cropmarks within the area of the former borrow pit. It was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (36002) was 0.65m thick and the subsoil (36001) 0.25m. A single fragment of Roman box flue tile was recovered from the topsoil (36002).

Seven modern drainage features, all oriented broadly northeast to southwest correlated with linear features recorded by the geophysical survey, were identified in this trench (Figure 3.4e).

Four examples were excavated (**36003**, **36005**, **36007** and **36009**), all having shallow to steep concave sides with flat bases (between 0.55m and 1.8m wide and between 0.1m and 0.26m deep) (Figures 3.4f to l). All were filled with the same firm mid-brown silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. A single land drain was also recorded.

2.4.2.19 Trench 37

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and targeted possible Romano-British cropmarks within the area of the former borrow pit. The trench was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (36002) was 0.65m thick and the subsoil (36001) 0.25m. A single fragment of 14th to 16th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil (36002).

Seven modern drainage features, all oriented broadly east-northeast to west-southwest correlated with linear features recorded by the geophysical survey, were identified in this trench (Figure 3.4j). None were excavated.

2.4.2.20 Trench 38

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field and targeted linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey within the area of the former borrow pit. It was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (38002) was 0.35m thick and the subsoil (38001) 0.1m.

Fifteen modern drainage features, all oriented west-northwest to east-southeast were recorded crossing this trench (Figure 3.5a, Plate 4). These did not appear to correlate with the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in the immediate vicinity of the trench.

2.4.2.21 Trench 43

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field, within the area of the former borrow pit. It was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (43002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (43001) 0.1m.

Seven modern drainage features, all oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, were recorded crossing this trench. These correlated with the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 3.5b). None were excavated.

2.4.2.22 Trench 44

This trench was located in the southeastern corner of the field, within the area of the former borrow pit. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (44002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (44001) 0.04m.

Four modern drainage features, all oriented northeast to southwest, were recorded crossing this trench (Figure 3.5c), none of which were identified by the geophysical survey.

2.4.2.23 Trench 45

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field and oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (45002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (45001) 0.15m.

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.4.2.24 Trench 46

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field close to the eastern boundary and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (46002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (46001) 0.04m.

Two pit-like features (**46003** and **46005**) were recorded within the southwestern portion of the trench (Figure 3.5d). One of these pits (**46005**) contained fragments of cremated human bone, although neither appeared to correlate with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Pit-like feature **46003** was ovoid in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base, (0.87m long, 0.41m wide and 0.28m deep) (Figure 3.5e). The single fill (46004) was a grey-brown clayey silt which contained charcoal flecks but no finds.

The remaining pit-like feature (**46005**) appeared circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base (0.44m diameter and 0.16m deep) and contained three fills (Figure 3.5f, Plates 22 and 23). The primary fill (46008) comprised 0.08m of soft dark brown clayey sandy silt (46008) which was below 0.14m of soft very dark-grey clayey sandy silt (46006), whilst the upper fill (46007) comprised 0.06m of soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt. Fragments of charcoal, burnt human bone, shell, and fired clay were recovered from the secondary fill (46006).

2.4.2.25 Trench 47

This trench was located in the central-eastern portion of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (47002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (47001) 0.18m.

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.4.2.26 Trench 48

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and targeted linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. It was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (48002) was 0.0.3m thick and the subsoil (48001) 0.18m.

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.4.2.27 Trench 49

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and targeted anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. The trench was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (49002) was 0.22m thick and the subsoil (49001) 0.34m. Single fragments of prehistoric worked flint and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil (49001).

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.4.2.28 Trench 50

This trench was located in the northeastern portion of the field and targeted a previously identified flint scatter. The trench was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (50001) was 0.39m thick and the subsoil (50002) 0.2m.

Two ditches (**50003** and **50005**) were recorded at the southwestern end of this trench (Figure 3.6a) with ditch **50005** possibly correlating with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

Ditch **50003** was oriented broadly east to west, with a rounded terminal at its eastern extent, and had steep concave sides with a flat base (1.16m long, 0.9m wide and up to 0.22m deep) (Figure 3.6b). The single fill (50004) was a friable mid yellow-brown clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch **50005** was oriented northwest to southeast and had steep, irregular concave sides with a concave base (1.2m wide and 0.39m deep) (Figure 3.6c). This ditch contained two fills, the primary fill (50006) comprising 0.2m of friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent grey mottling whilst the upper fill (50007) comprised 0.19m of friable mid red-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from either context.

2.4.2.29 Trench 51

This trench was located in the northeastern portion of the field, targeting a previously identified flint scatter. It was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (51002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (51001) 0.29m.

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology (Plate 5).

2.4.2.30 Trench 52

This trench was located in the northeastern corner of the field and again targeted a previously identified flint scatter. It was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (52002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (52001) 0.18m.

A single ditch (**52003**) was located within the northwestern portion of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest (Figure 3.6d). The ditch had moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base (1.6m wide and 0.56m deep) (Figure 3.6e). The single fill (52004) was a friable orange-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered. This ditch appeared to correlate with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

A number of amorphous features were also identified within this trench, these upon investigation, proving to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5 Field F4

A total of twenty-two trenches were excavated within this field, of which twelve were recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 4, Figure 2.6).

2.5.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F4 varied from a dark brown silt to a dark grey-brown clayey silt and was between 0.11m and 0.63m thick. The subsoil varied from a mid brown /orange-brown clayey silt to a mid yellow-brown sandy silt and was between 0.13m and 0.5m thick.

Table 4: Field F4 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)	Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F4	53	N	N	F4	64	N	Y
F4	54	N	N	F4	65	N	Y
F4	55	N	Y	F4	66	N	N
F4	56	Y	N	F4	67	N	N
F4	57	Y	Y	F4	68	N	Y
F4	58	N	Y	F4	69	N	Y
F4	59	N	N	F4	70	N	N
F4	60	N	Y	F4	71	N	Y
F4	61	N	N	F4	72	N	N
F4	62	N	N	F4	73	N	Y
F4	63	N	Y	F4	74	N	Y



2.5.2 Summary of Results

2.5.2.1 Trench 53

This trench was located in the northwestern corner of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (53002) was 0.11m thick and the subsoil (53001) 0.36m.

A number of amorphous features were identified and upon investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.2 Trench 54

This trench was located in the northwestern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (54002) was 0.63m thick and the subsoil (54001) 0.22m.

A number of amorphous features were also identified within this trench, these upon investigation, proving to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.3 Trench 55

This trench was also located in the northwestern portion of the field and targeted linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. The trench was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (55002) was 0.632 thick and the subsoil (55001) 0.27m.

A single ditch (**55003**), oriented broadly east-northeast to west-southwest, was recorded at the northwestern end of the trench (Figure 3.6f). This correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. The ditch had moderate to steep concave sides (1.5m wide and 0.07m deep) (Figure 3.6g), the single fill (55004) was a dark grey-brown silty clay which produced no finds.

A number of amorphous features were identified within this trench; these upon investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.4 Trench 56

This trench was located close to the western boundary of the field targeting and targeted a former field boundary. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (56002) was 0.58m thick and the subsoil (56001) 0.25m.

A number of amorphous features were also identified within this trench, these upon investigation, proving to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.5 Trench 57

This trench was located close to the southwestern corner of the field and targeted a former field boundary. The trench was oriented east to west. The topsoil (57002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (57001) 0.5m.

A total of two archaeological features were recorded within this trench (Figure 3.6h), these were a posthole (**57003**) and a ditch (**57005**) with an associated recut (**57007**) (Figure 3.6i, Plate 7). None of the features correlated with any anomalies recorded by the geophysics.

Ditch **57005** was located at the western end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast, with steep concave sides and a concave base (0.4m wide and 0.32m deep). The single fill (57006) was a compact grey-brown silty clay from which fragments of undated pottery were recovered.

The recut of this ditch (**57007**) also had steep concave sides with a concave base (0.86m wide and 0.45m deep) but contained two fills. The primary fill (57008) comprised 0.13m of compact grey-brown silty clay whilst the upper fill (57009) comprised 0.32m of compact grey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from either context.

The remaining posthole (**57003**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a flat base (0.28m long, 0.24m wide and 0.14m deep) (Figure 3.6J). The single fill (57004) was a friable mid yellow-brown clayey silt from which fragments of undated pottery were recovered.

2.5.2.6 Trench 58

This trench was located in the southwestern portion of the field and oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (58002) was 0.53m thick and the subsoil (58001) 0.25m.

Three features were recorded; a pit (**58003**) and two ditches (**58005**) and (**58007**) (Figure 3.7a).

Pit **58003** was recorded in the northwestern portion of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base (1.3m long, 0.79m wide and 0.17m deep) (Figure 3.7b). The single fill (58004) was a loose mid grey-brown chalky silt which contained fragments of prehistoric worked flint and undated pottery.

Ditch **58005** was located in the southeastern portion of the trench and was oriented east to west, with steep concave sides and a flat base (0.42m wide and 0.21m deep) (Figure 3.7c). The single fill (58006) was a friable mid grey-brown clayey silt from which fragments of undated pottery were recovered.

Ditch **58007** was located at the southeastern end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest, with a shallow visible edge and flat base (1.5m visible width and 0.27m deep) (Figure 3.7d). The single fill (58008) was a compact mid grey-brown silty clay from which a pig tooth and fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Ditch **58007** correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.5.2.7 Trench 59

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (59002) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (59001) 0.3m. A fragment of 16th to 18th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil (56001) whilst fragments of prehistoric worked flint and undated pottery were recovered from the topsoil (56002).

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded within this trench.

2.5.2.8 Trench 60

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest (Plate 6). The topsoil (60002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (60001) 0.14m.

The only feature identified in this trench was a pit (**60003**) which was located close to the centre (Figure 3.7e). This feature was ovoid in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.71m long, 0.27m wide and 0.1m deep) (Figure 3.7f). The single fill (60004) was a friable mid brown sandy clay which contained very frequent flints.

2.5.2.9 Trench 61

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (61002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (61001) 0.25m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.10 Trench 62

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (62002) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (62001) 0.16m. A single prehistoric worked flint was recovered from the topsoil (62002).

Three amorphous, potential features were identified in this trench and were test-excavated. However, all proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.11 Trench 63

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field close to the southern boundary and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (63002) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (63001) 0.2m.

A single circular pit (**63003**) was recorded within the northern portion of the trench (Figure 3.7g). This had moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base (0.5m diameter and 0.2m deep) (Figure 3.7h). The single fill (63004) was firm dark brown clayey silt containing charcoal flecks, from which fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered. This feature did not appear to correlate with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.5.2.12 Trench 64

This trench, also located close to the southern boundary, was oriented north to south. The topsoil (64002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (64001) 0.21m.

Eight undated features, comprising two gullies (**64013** and **64015**) and six postholes (**64003**, **64005**, **64007**, **64009**, **64011** and **64017**) were identified in this trench (Figure 3.8a).

The postholes were circular or sub-circular in plan, with moderate to near vertical sides and concave to flat bases (between 0.3m to 0.55m long, 0.28m to 0.5m wide and 0.09m to 0.23m deep) (Figures 3.8b to 3.8f and 3.8h, Plate 8) and formed a north-northwest to

south-southeast alignment along the length of the trench. The fills ranged from soft mid to dark grey silty clay to a friable mid orange-grey sandy silt, with the fills of **64003** (64004) and **64017** (64018) containing fragments of animal bone. The fills of **64017** and **64009** (64010) also containing fragments of undated pottery.

The two gullies (**64013** and **64015**) were situated at the northern end of the trench, and both were oriented broadly east to west, with shallow to moderate concave sides and concave bases (Figures 3.8g and 3.8i). The fills (64014 and 64016) varied from a light to mid grey-brown clayey silt, with neither producing any finds. These gullies appeared to correlate with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.5.2.13 Trench 65

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (65002) was 0.38 thick, as was the subsoil (65001).

The only features identified in this trench were two possible pits (**65004** and **65006**) located at opposite ends of the trench (Figure 3.8J). The pits were circular and sub-circular in plan, with moderate to steep concave sides and concave bases (0.38m to 0.86m diameter and 0.15m to 0.2m deep) (Figure 3.8k and 3.8l). Both were filled with a mid-grey-brown silty clay (65005 and 65006), neither of which produced any finds. Neither feature correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Two further anomalies were also excavated; both were interpreted as variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.14 Trench 66

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (66002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (66001) also 0.34m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this trench.

2.5.2.15 Trench 67

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (67002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (67001) 0.21m.

Several amorphous features were identified which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.5.2.16 Trench 68

This trench was located in the northeastern corner of the field, close to the northern boundary, and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (68002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (68001) 0.13m. A single fragment of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil (68001).

One feature identified in this trench; a ditch (**68003**) which was located in the northeastern part of the trench. This feature possibly correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. The ditch was oriented northeast to southwest (Figure 3.8m) and had moderate concave sides with a concave base (0.85m wide and 0.18m deep) (Figure 3.8n).

The single fill (68004) was a loose light brown silty clay from which fragments of animal bone recovered.

2.5.2.17 Trench 69

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (69002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (69001) 0.1m.

Two features were identified in this trench, a ditch (**69003**) and a pit (**69005**) that contained a cremation urn (Figure 3.8o). Neither of these features correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Ditch **69003** was located within the southeastern part of the trench and was curvilinear in plan. It was oriented northeast to southwest, turning south-southwest. It had steep concave sides and a flat base (0.8m wide and 0.23m deep) (Figure 3.8p). The single fill (69004) was a soft mid brown-grey clayey silt which produced no finds.

Pit **69005** was located at the northwestern end of the trench (Plate 9) and was circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a concave base (0.32m diameter and 0.21m deep) (Figure 3.8q). A pottery vessel had been placed in an upright position in the base of the pit and remained substantially intact (Plates 10 and 11). The vessel was of probable late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date and contained a cremation deposit (69007) consisting of fragments of burnt human bone, prehistoric flint, slag and charcoal. The pit had then been deliberately backfilled by a deposit (69006) comprised of dark black-grey sandy silt from which fragments of charcoal, shell, burnt human bone, prehistoric flint and Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

2.5.2.18 Trench 70

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast (Plate 12). The topsoil (70002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (70001) 3m.

Two circular or sub-circular features (**70003** and **70005**) were identified in this trench, however; subsequent investigation identified them as natural bioturbation.

2.5.2.19 Trench 71

This trench was located within the southeastern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (71002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (71001) also 0.3m.

Three ditches (**71003**, **71005** and **71007**) were identified in this trench (Figure 3.9a) None correlated with any anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Ditch **71003** was located in the northwestern portion of the trench and was oriented broadly north to south, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (1.3m wide and 0.2m deep) (Figure 3.9b). Ditch **71007** (Figure 3.9c) was located close to the centre of the trench and was also oriented north to south. This ditch had moderate to steep concave sides, with a concave base. The remaining ditch (**71005**) was also located close to the centre of the trench but was oriented northeast to southwest. This feature had moderate concave sides and a concave base (Figure 3.9d). All three ditches were filled with a similar

friable mid grey-brown chalky silt (71004, 71006 and 71008 respectively) from which no finds were recovered.

2.5.2.20 Trench 72

This trench was located within the northeastern portion of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (72002) was 0.33m thick and the subsoil (72001) 0.22m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.5.2.21 Trench 73

This trench was located within the eastern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (71002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (71001) also 0.3m.

Two ditches (**73003** and **73005**), oriented northwest to southeast, were identified (Figure 3.9e). Neither correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. A single land drain was also recorded.

Ditch **73003** was located in the southeast part of the trench and had moderate concave sides with a flat base (0.26m wide and 0.09m deep) (Figure 3.9f) The single fill (73004) was a soft dark brown clayey silt which produced no finds.

Ditch **73005** was located close to the centre of the trench and had shallow concave sides with a concave base (2.3m wide and 0.32m deep). It contained two fills (Figure 3.9g). The primary fill (73006) comprised 0.2m of soft mid yellow-brown sandy silt, whilst the upper fill (73007) comprised 0.16m of soft mid brown-grey clayey silt from which fragments of animal bone and a single fragment of 13th to 15th century pottery were recovered.

2.5.2.22 Trench 74

This trench was located in the southeastern corner of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (74002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (74001) also 0.15m.

Three furrows and four land drains, all oriented west-northwest to east-southeast, were identified in this trench. These and correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 3.9h). Four land drains were also recorded.

Two of the furrows were investigated (**74003** and **74005**) with both having shallow concave sides and flat bases (Figure 3.9i and j). Both contained a single fill (74004 and 74006 respectively) with the fill (74004) of **74003** producing a single fragment of 12th to 14th century pottery.

2.6 Field F5

Twenty-seven trenches were excavated within this field, of which eleven were recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 5, Figures 2.7 to 2.9).

2.6.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within field F5 varied from a dark grey silt to a dark grey-brown silt and was between 0.29m and 0.6m thick. The subsoil varied from a mid grey / dark grey-brown silt to a mid orange-brown silty sand / mid orange-brown sandy clayey silt and was between 0.05m and 0.6m thick.

Table 5: Field F5 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)	Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F5	75	N	Y	F5	89	N	N
F5	76	Y	Y	F5	90	Y	Y
F5	77	N	N	F5	91	N	N
F5	78	N	N	F5	92	N	N
F5	79	N	N	F5	93	N	N
F5	80	N	N	F5	94	N	N
F5	81	N	Y	F5	95	N	N
F5	82	N	Y	F5	96	Y	Y
F5	83	N	N	F5	97	N	N
F5	84	N	Y	F5	98	N	N
F5	85	N	N	F5	99	Y	N
F5	86	N	N	F5	100	Y	Y
F5	87	N	Y	F5	101	Y	Y
F5	88	N	N				

2.6.2 Summary of Results

2.6.2.1 Trench 75

This trench was located within the northwestern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (75002) was 0.29m thick and the subsoil (75001) was 0.36m.

The only feature identified was a pit (**75003**) which was recorded in the northwestern portion of the trench (Figure 3.9k). This feature was amorphous in plan, with irregular concave sides and base, and contained three fills (Figure 3.9l, Plate 13). The primary fill (75006) comprised 0.13m of compact, hard light to mid brown silty sand, whilst the secondary fill (75005) comprised 0.06m of dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. The upper fill (75004) comprised 0.22m of friable but slightly compact mid brown sandy silt from which fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered. This feature did not correlate with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.6.2.2 Trench 76

This trench was located within the western portion of the field and was targeted on a former field boundary and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (76002) was 0.11m thick and the subsoil (76001) was 0.24m.

Within the northwest part of this trench were five intercutting pits (**76007**, **76009**, **76017**, **76019** and **76020**) (Plate 14) and an additional two postholes (**76003** and **76005**) (Figure



3.10a). None of these features correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Pit **76017** was sub-circular in plan, with a steep visible edge and a flat base (0.92m long, 1.05m wide and 0.25m deep) (Figure 3.10f). The single fill (76018) was a friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **76009** was sub-circular in plan with irregular, stepped concave sides and a concave base (1.36m wide and 0.34m deep) (Figure 3.10e). Four fills were recorded (76011, 76012, 76013 and 76014,) ranging from a dark yellow-brown sandy silt to a compact light yellow-white silty chalk. Pit 76009 was truncated by two features; pits **76007** and **76019**.

Pit **76007** (Figure 3.10e), was sub-circular in plan with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base. The single fill (76008) was a friable mid orange-brown sandy silt from which fragments of late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Pit **76019** had a steep sided, concave based profile (0.94m wide and 0.52m deep). It was filled by a single deposit (76015) which contained fragments of prehistoric worked flint and late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery.

The final pit in the sequence (**76020**) truncated both pits **76019** and **76019**. This feature had a concave bowl-shaped profile (2.20m wide and 0.54m deep). It contained two fills; 76010 and 76016. Fill 76010 contained fragments of prehistoric worked flint and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.

The two postholes (**76003** and **76005**) were both sub-circular in plan, with steep to vertical sides and flat bases (0.27m to 0.35m long, 0.21m to 0.25m wide and 0.08m to 0.24m deep) (Figure 3.10b and 3.10c). Each contained a single fill which varied from a friable mid yellow-grey sandy silt (76004) to a friable mid orange-grey sandy silt (76006). Both fills which produced fragments of animal bone.

2.6.2.3 Trench 77

This trench was located within the southwestern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (77002) was 0.6m thick and the subsoil (77001) was 0.4m.

One feature was identified in this trench; a land drain, which correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.6.2.4 Trench 78

This trench was located within the southwestern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (78002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (78001) 0.2m thick.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.5 Trench 79

This trench was located within the southwestern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (79002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (79001) 0.19m in depth.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.6 Trench 80

This trench was located within the southwestern portion of the field and oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (80002) was 0.6m thick and the subsoil (80001) 0.24m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.6.2.7 Trench 81

This trench was located in the central west portion of the field and was oriented east to west. The topsoil (81002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (81001) 0.35m.

Two ditches (**81003** and **81005**) were identified in this trench; ditch **81003** was located at the eastern end of the trench and ditch **81005** within the western part (Figure 3.10g). A single land drain was also recorded.

Ditch **81003** was oriented broadly north to south, with shallow concave sides and a flat base (0.65m wide and 0.11m deep) (Figure 3.10i). The single fill (81004) was a slightly compact mid brown silty sand from which fragments of animal bone were recovered.

Ditch (**81005**) was oriented broadly north to south, with steep concave sides and a concave base (1.15m wide by 0.42m deep) (Figure 3.10h). The single fill (81006) was a slightly compact mid grey-brown silty sand.

Neither of these features correlated with any anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey and neither fill produced any finds.

Several amorphous features were also identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology. A modern land drain was also recorded.

2.6.2.8 Trench 82

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented east to west. The topsoil (81002) was 0.39m thick and the subsoil (81001) 0.21m.

Three furrows were recorded that oriented broadly north to south. These correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 3.10J). A single land drain was also recorded.

Two examples were excavated (**82003** and **82005**), both having shallow to moderate concave sides with flat bases (between 0.35m to 1.4m wide and 0.06m to 0.13m deep) (Figures 3.10k and 3.10l). Both were filled with a mid-brown chalky silt (82004 and 82006).

No dating evidence was recovered from either of the fills although two fragments of burnt stone were recovered from fill 82006.

2.6.2.9 Trench 83

This trench was located within the southwestern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (83002) was 0.2m thick and the subsoil (83001) 0.3m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology. A single land drain was also identified.

2.6.2.10 Trench 84

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (84002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (84001) 0.05m.

A single feature was identified; a ditch (**84003**) which was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. (Figure 3.11a). This ditch had steep concave sides with a concave base (0.8m wide and 0.42m deep) (Figure 3.11b), the single fill (84004) was a friable mid grey-brown sandy silt from which a fragment of post-medieval brick was recovered.

A land drain, also oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, was also recorded in the southwestern portion of this trench. Neither the drain nor the ditch correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.6.2.11 Trench 85

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was oriented broadly east to west. The topsoil (85002) was 0.12m thick and the subsoil (85001) 0.32m.

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.12 Trench 86

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was oriented broadly east to west. The topsoil (86002) was 0.12m thick and the subsoil (86001) 0.32m.

A number of amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.13 Trench 87

This trench was located close to the southern boundary of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (87000) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (87001) 0.1m thick.

A single feature was identified; ovoid pit (**87003**) which was located close to the centre of the trench (Figure 3.11c). This had moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base (1.3m long, 0.53m wide and 0.26m deep) (Figure 3.11d). The single fill (87004) was a soft mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks from which no finds were recovered. This feature did not correlate with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.6.2.14 Trench 88

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (88002) was 0.36m thick and the subsoil (88001) 0.29m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.15 Trench 89

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (89002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (89002) 0.24m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench. On investigation, three proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.16 Trench 90

This trench was located close to the centre of the field, was oriented broadly east to west and was targeted on field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey. The topsoil (90002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (90001) 0.34m.

Three features, comprising two pits (**90003** and **90005**) and a single posthole (**90007**) were identified in the eastern portion of the trench (Figure 3.11e). None correlated with the former field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey.

The pits (**90003** and **90005**) were sub-circular in plan with irregular to steep concave sides and a flat to concave bases (0.54m to 0.68m long, 0.5m to 0.56m wide and 0.25m to 0.32m deep) (Figure 3.11f and g). Both were filled with a friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining posthole (**90007**) was sub-circular in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base (0.48m long by 0.43m wide by 0.21m deep) (Figure 3.11h). The single fill (90008) was a friable light yellow-brown sandy silt which also produced no finds.

In addition, a single land drain was also recorded.

2.6.2.17 Trench 91

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (89002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (89002) 0.2m.

The only features identified in this trench were three modern land drains.

2.6.2.18 Trench 92

This trench was located close to the northern boundary of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (92002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (92002) 0.2m.

The only feature identified in this trench was a modern land drain.

2.6.2.19 Trench 93

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (93002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (93001) 0.19m.

A modern land drain was identified, in addition to a number of amorphous features which were investigated and proven to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.20 Trench 94

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (94002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (94001) 0.14m.

A modern land drain was identified, in addition to a number of amorphous features which were investigated and proven to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.21 Trench 95

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented broadly north to south. The topsoil (95002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (95001) 0.11m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.6.2.22 Trench 96

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was targeted on a former field boundary. The trench was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (96002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (69001) 0.54m.

One feature was identified; a ditch (**96003**) which was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast (Figure 3.11i). This ditch had steep concave sides with a concave base (1.2m wide and 0.6m deep) (Figure 3.11j), the single fill (96004) was a mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks which produced no finds. This undated ditch correlated with the field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey and predates the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

2.6.2.23 Trench 97

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (97002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (97001) 0.13m.

A modern land drain was identified, in addition to several amorphous features which were investigated and proven to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.24 Trench 98

This trench was located in the central-southern portion of the field and oriented east to west. The topsoil (98002) was 0.37m thick and the subsoil (98001) 0.21m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.6.2.25 Trench 99

This trench was also located in the central-southern portion of the field and targeted a former field boundary. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (99002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (99001) 0.22m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology and the former field boundary was not evident.

2.6.2.26 Trench 100

This trench was located close to the southwestern boundary of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (10002) was 0.35m thick and the subsoil (10001) 0.25m.

One feature was identified; a ditch (**10003**) which was located within the southwest part of the trench and was oriented broadly north to south (Figure 3.12a). This ditch had steep concave sides with a flat base (0.86m wide and 0.2m deep) (Figure 3.12b), the single fill (10004) was a friable mid brown-orange silt which produced no finds. This ditch did not correlate with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey; however the trench is located across the line of the Parish boundary shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and is potentially a related drainage feature.

2.6.2.27 Trench 101

This trench was located in the southeastern corner of the field and was targeted on a former field boundary. The trench was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (101002) was 0.44m thick and the subsoil (101001) 0.34m.

Two pits (**101003** and **101012**) and two postholes (**101008** and **101010**) were recorded within this trench. An additional feature (**101006**) was investigated which proved to be caused by bioturbation. None of the features correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Pit **101012** was located in the southeast part of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with moderate concave sides and an irregular base (0.38m long, 0.26m wide and 0.06m deep) (Figure 3.12e). The single fill (101013) was a soft brown clayey sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

Posthole **101010** was located in the southeast part of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.28m diameter and 0.18m deep) (Figure 3.12g). The single fill (101011) was a soft dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining posthole (**101008**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.27m diameter and 0.21m deep) (Figure 3.12f, Plate 15). The single fill (101009) was a firm dark brown clayey silt from which fragments animal bone and a single prehistoric worked flint were recovered.

The remaining pit (**101003**) was located in the northwestern part of the trench and was ovoid in plan (0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.21m deep), with steep concave sides and a concave base. It contained two fills (Figure 3.12d); the primary fill (101005) comprised 0.17m of firm grey silty clay whilst the upper fill (101004) comprised 0.1m of light grey clayey silt, with a small quantity of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this deposit.

2.7 Field F6

A total of thirty-nine trenches were excavated within this field, of which seventeen were recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 6, Figures 2.10 to 2.11).

Table 6: Field F6 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)	Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F6	102	N	N	F6	122	N	N
F6	103	N	N	F6	123	N	Y
F6	104	N	Y	F6	124	Y	Y
F6	105	Y	Y	F6	125	N	Y
F6	106	N	N	F6	126	Y	Y
F6	107	N	N	F6	127	Y	Y
F6	108	N	Y	F6	128	N	N
F6	109	Y	Y	F6	129	N	N
F6	110	Y	Y	F6	130	N	Y
F6	111	Y	Y	F6	131	N	N
F6	112	N	Y	F6	132	N	N
F6	113	Y	Y	F6	133	N	N
F6	114	Y	Y	F6	134	N	N
F6	115	N	N	F6	135	N	N
F6	116	N	N	F6	136	N	N
F6	117	N	N	F6	137	N	N
F6	118	N	N	F6	138	N	Y
F6	119	N	N	F6	139	N	N
F6	120	N	Y	F6	140	N	Y
F6	121	N	N				

2.7.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil generally comprised between 0.06m and 0.45m of mid brown silty clay to soft dark yellow-brown sandy clay silt. The subsoil consisted of 0.08m to 0.6m of dark brown silty clay to mid brown silty sand.

2.7.2 Summary of Results

2.7.2.1 Trench 102

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (102002) was 0.41m thick and the subsoil (102001) 0.2m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.



2.7.2.2 Trench 103

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (103002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (103001) 0.11m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.3 Trench 104

This trench was located in the central western portion of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (104002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (104001) 0.24m.

One feature identified was a furrow (**104004**) located within the southern part of the trench and which was oriented broadly east-northeast to west-southwest (Figure 3.12i). This feature had moderate to steep concave sides and an irregular base (Figure 3.12j) (1.28m wide and 0.2m deep), the single fill (1044005) was a firm orange-brown sandy clay. This feature correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.4 Trench 105

This trench was located in the central western portion of the field and targeted a curvilinear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (105002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (105001) 0.36m.

Two ditches (**105004** and **105006**) were recorded (Figure 3.12k). Ditch **105004** was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented broadly east to west, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.4m wide and 0.11m deep) (Figure 3.12m). The single fill (105005) was a mid-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch **105006** was located in the northwestern part of the trench and was oriented east-northeast to south-southwest. It had irregular concave sides with a concave base (3.9m wide and 0.84m deep) (Figure 3.12l, Plate 16). The primary fill (105009) comprised up to 0.66m of firm light brown-yellow fine sandy silt whilst the secondary fill (105008) comprised 0.32m of firm mid yellow-grey sandy silt. The upper fill (105007) comprised up to 0.22m of soft dark grey-brown sandy silt with fragments of animal bone were recovered from all three fills. This ditch correlated with the curvilinear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.5 Trench 106

This trench was located close to the central western portion of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (106002) was 0.35m thick and the subsoil (106001) 0.29m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.6 Trench 107

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (107002) was 0.22m thick and the subsoil (107001) 0.216.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench

2.7.2.7 Trench 108

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was targeted to identify a former field boundary. It was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (108002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (108001) 0.3m. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the subsoil (108001).

One feature was identified; an ovoid pit (**108003**) which was located in the northeast part of the trench (Figure 3.13a). This pit had moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base (1.27m long, 0.54m wide and 0.27m deep) (Figure 3.13b, Plate 17). The primary fill (18004) comprised 0.1m of friable mid orange-brown sandy silt whilst the upper fill (18005) comprised 0.17m of friable mid grey-brown sandy silt. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the primary (108004) and secondary (108005) fills. Fragments of prehistoric worked flint burnt stone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were also recovered from the secondary fill. This feature did not correlate with the linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.8 Trench 109

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and targeted a former field boundary. It was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (109002) was 0.2m thick and the subsoil (109001) 0.18m.

Two postholes (**109003** and **109013**) and four pits (**109005**, **109009**, **109011** and **109015**) were identified (Figure 3.13c). These correlated with pit-like features recorded by the geophysical survey.

The two postholes (**109003** and **109013**) were both located in the southern part of the trench and were sub-circular in plan with steep concave sides and flat to concave bases (0.25m to 0.43m long, 0.27m to 0.42m wide and 0.05m to 0.15m deep) (Figure 3.13d and 3.13f). Both were filled with a mid orange-grey silt (109004 and 109014) with the fill (109004) of posthole **109003** producing no finds and the fill (109014) of posthole **109013** fragments of animal bone and Iron Age pottery.

Three of the pits (**109005**, **109009** and **109015**) were located in the southern part of the trench and were sub-circular in plan, with pits **109009** and **109011** having moderate concave sides with flat bases (0.34m to 0.53m wide long, 0.31m to 1.37m wide and 0.07, to 0.38m deep) (Figures 3.13e and 3.13h). Pit **109009** was filled with a friable light grey-brown sandy silt (109010) from which fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered. In contrast, pit **109011** was filled with a friable mid orange-brown clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **109005** was located in the southern part of the trench and was also sub-circular in plan, with moderate to steep concave sides (1.96m long, 1.63m wide and 0.27m deep) and three fills (Figure 3.13g). The primary fill (109006) comprised 0.04m of friable light yellow-brown sandy silt whilst the secondary fill (109007) comprised 0.2m of friable dark grey-brown sandy silt. Upper fill (109008) comprised 0.13m of friable mid grey brown sandy silt. Fragments of animal bone, heat affected stone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the secondary (109007) and upper fills (109008), with a single prehistoric worked flint also recovered from the secondary fill.

The remaining pit (**109015**) was located in the northern part of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with steep concave sides (2.72m long, 1m wide and 0.86m deep) and five fills (Figure 3.13i, Plate 18). The earliest fill (109020) comprised 0.12m of firm light brown-grey clayey silt from which fragments of late Bronze Age and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered. This was overlain by deposit (109019) which comprised 0.2m of friable light grey sandy silt that contained charcoal flecks but no finds and was overlain by deposit (109018). This deposit comprised 0.22m of friable mid green-grey sandy silt overlain by a 0.26m of friable mid to dark grey sandy silt (109017). The upper fill (109016) comprised 0.34m of friable mid to dark grey sandy silt with fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and animal bone recovered from the upper fills.

2.7.2.9 Trench 110

This trench was located in the southern corner of the field and targeted possible discrete anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. The trench was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (110002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (110001) 0.2m.

Five postholes (**110003**, **110006**, **110008**, **110010** and **110012**) and two pits (**110014** and **110016**) were identified (Figure 3.14a).

The five postholes (**110003**, **110006**, **110008**, **110010** and **110012**) were all located within the southwestern part of the trench, and all were circular in plan, with moderate to steep concave sides and flat to concave bases (0.31m to 0.61m diameter and 0.07m to 0.26m deep) (Figure 3.14b to 3.14c and 3.14e to 3.14g). With the exception of **110003**, all the postholes contained a single fill of dark grey-brown silty clay (110007, 110009, 110011 and 110013) with the fills (110011 and 110013) of postholes **110010** and **110012** producing single fragments of animal bone. Posthole **110003** contained two fills, the primary fill (110004) comprising 0.16m of grey-brown silty clay, whilst the upper fill (110005) comprised 0.1m of dark grey-brown silty clay. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from the primary fill (110004).

Pit **110014** was ovoid in plan with irregular, convex sides, and a flat base (2.12m long and 0.41m deep) The lower fill (110015) was a mid to light yellow-grey silty sand from which fragments of animal bone, heat affected stone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered. The upper fill was a 0.44m thick deposit of friable dark brown silt (110018). This correlated with a discreet anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

Pit **110014** was truncated by pit **110016** (Figure 3.14d). This feature was sub-circular in plan, with slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base (0.92m diameter by 0.4m deep). The single fill (110017) was a loose mid to light yellow-grey silty clay from which fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

2.7.2.10 Trench 111

This trench was located close to the southern corner of the field and targeted discrete anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. It was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (111002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (111001) was 0.16m.

Three pits (**111003**, **111005** and **111011**), a posthole (**111007**), a possible gully terminal (**111009**) and a ditch (**111013**) were identified (Figure 3.14h).

Pit **111003** was located in the southwestern part of the trench and was circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base (0.8m diameter and 0.21m deep) (Figure 3.14i). Pit **111005** was also located in the southwestern part of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.8m long, 0.54m wide and 0.28m deep) (Figure 3.14j). Both pits were filled with a dark grey-brown silty sand (111004 and 111006) which contained moderate to frequent charcoal flecks but no finds.

Pit **111011** was located in the northeastern part of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with shallow to steep concave sides and a flat base (0.95m long, 0.48m wide and 0.19m deep) (Figure 3.14m). It was filled with a light grey-brown silty clay from which a fragment of bone was recovered.

Posthole **111007** was located in the southwestern part of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.55m long, 0.38m wide and 0.26m deep) (Figure 3.14k). The single fill (111008) was a mid grey-brown silty sand which contained moderate charcoal flecks but no finds.

The ditch terminal (**111009**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest. It had a rounded terminal at its southwestern extent (0.8m long, 0.51m wide and 0.09m deep) (Figure 3.14l). The single fill (111010) was a mid-grey-brown sandy silt which contained occasional charcoal flecks but no finds.

The remaining ditch (**111013**) was located at the northeastern end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. It had moderate concave sides and a concave base (1.81m wide and 0.44m deep) (Figure 3.14n). The earliest fill (111014) comprised 0.18m of light grey silty clay whilst the upper fill (111015) comprised 0.26m of dark grey-brown silty sand which contained charcoal flecks and fragments of animal bone.

Ditch **111013** and ditch terminal **111009** correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.11 Trench 112

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (112002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (112001) 0.24m.



One feature was identified; a furrow (**112003**), which was located in the northern part of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast (Figure 3.14o). This correlated with an anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. The furrow had shallow concave sides with a flat base (0.41m wide and 0.09m deep) (Figure 3.14p), the single fill (112004) was a mid-grey-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

2.7.2.12 Trench 113

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field, targeted discrete anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (113001) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (113002) 0.21m.

Five pits (**113019**, **113030**, **113031**, **113003** and **113009**), a further pit or ditch terminal (**113005**) and a posthole (**113007**) were identified (Figure 3.15a). These features correlated with discrete anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Pits **113030** and **113031** were located in the southeastern part of the trench; both were truncated by pit **113019** (Figure 3.15e). Both pits were ovoid in plan, with steep to irregular concave sides and irregular to concave bases (up to 0.7m long, 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep). Both pits were filled with a soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt (113026 and 113027 respectively) from which fragments of animal bone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Pit **113019** was circular in plan, with irregular concave sides and base (3.06m long, 1.9m wide and 0.89m deep) and contained eight fills (Plate 20). The earliest fill (113022) comprised 0.05m of soft dark grey clayey, sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks sealed by a deposit (113021 /113028) comprised up to 0.23m of soft dark grey to dark yellow-brown clayey sandy silt. This was in turn overlain by a fill (113024 / 113025 / 113029) comprised up to 0.31m of firm light grey sandy chalky silt varying to a soft dark yellow-brown sandy clayey silt, which was overlain by up 0.58m of soft very dark grey sandy clayey silt (113014). This deposit was then sealed by fill (113023) comprised up to 0.58m of dark grey soft sandy clay silt whilst the final, upper fill (113020) comprised 0.09m of soft dark grey clayey sandy silt with charcoal flecks. Finds, comprising animal bone and late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery, were recovered from the fills of this pit.

Pit **113003** was located near the west end of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (2.09m diameter and 0.49m deep) (Figure 3.15b, Plate 19). The single fill (113004) was a soft, very dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and animal bone were recovered, together with a fragment of burnt quern stone, were recovered from this context.

The fifth pit (**113009**) was located close to the southeastern corner of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (2.35m diameter and 0.51m deep) Figure 3.15c). Five fills were recorded, the earliest fill (113018) comprising 0.47m of soft yellow-brown sandy clayey silt sealed by a deposit (113017) 0.21m thick of soft dark brown clayey silt, with occasional charcoal flecks, from which fragments of animal bone were recovered. This was overlain by a fill (113014) comprised 0.29m of soft yellow-brown

clayey silty sand sealed by a deposit (113015) that measured 0.38m thick and comprised brown-yellow clayey silt. Fragments of animal bone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. The upper fill (113016) comprised 0.21m of soft dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. The upper fills of this pit were disturbed by what appeared to be an area of animal activity (**113010**).

Posthole (**113007**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base (0.44m diameter and 0.14m deep) (Figure 3.15f). The single fill (113008) was a soft dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks which produced no finds.

The final feature was located close to the centre of the trench and was a possible pit or ditch terminal (**113005**), which was sub-rounded in plan and was oriented broadly east to west, with a rounded terminal at its northeastern extent (1.44m long and 0.38m deep) (Figure 3.15d). This feature had near vertical sides with a flat base, the earliest fill (113012) comprising 0.38m of soft dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks sealed by a fill (113011) comprised 0.08m of soft mixed yellow-brown clayey sandy silt, also with occasional charcoal flecks. The upper fill (113006) comprised 0.15m of soft very dark grey sandy silt. Finds, comprising animal bone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, were recovered from the earliest (113012) fill.

2.7.2.13 Trench 114

This trench was located close to the centre of the field to target discrete anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. it was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (114002) was 0.18m thick and the subsoil (114001) 0.06m.

Two large, parallel, east to west-aligned ditches were located towards the southern end of the trench (Figure 3.15g). Ditch **114004** was steep-sided with concave base (1.4m wide, 1m deep) (Figure 3.15h). The single fill (114005) comprised a black-brown silty clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions. Ditch **114007** truncated the southeast side of ditch **114004** and was steep-sided, but it was not excavated to its maximum depth due to health and safety constraints surrounding deep excavations (excavated dimensions; 2.1m wide and >1.2m deep). The extent of the ditch that was excavated contained three fills. The upper fill (114009) consisted of black silty clay, with frequent charcoal inclusions, and from which fragments of animal bone and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered. The lower fill (114008) consisted of grey black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.

A single small feature was recorded in the centre of the trench. Pit **114010** had moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.42m diameter and 0.18m deep) (Figure 3.15i) and contained a single fill (114011) comprised of black-grey sand silt clay.

2.7.2.14 Trench 115

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (115002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (115001) 0.32m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.15 Trench 116

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (116002) was 0.31m thick and the subsoil (116001) 0.31m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.16 Trench 117

This trench was located within the northern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (117002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (117001) 0.1m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.17 Trench 118

This trench was located within the northern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (118002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (118001) 0.45m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.18 Trench 119

This trench was located in the northern portion of the trench and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (119002) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (119001) 0.18m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.19 Trench 120

This trench was located in the northern portion of the trench and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (120002) was 0.27m thick and the subsoil (120001) 0.0.33m.

One feature was identified; a pit (**120003**) which was located in the southwestern part of the trench (Figure 3.16a). This had an irregular concave profile (1.36m wide and 0.25m deep) and contained two fills (Figure 3.16b). The earliest fill (120004) comprised 0.07m of mid grey-brown silt (120005) which was below 0.18m of mid brown friable silty sand with burnt clay and charcoal (120004). No finds were recovered from either fill.

2.7.2.20 Trench 121

This trench was located in the northern part of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (121002) was 0.33m thick and the subsoil (121001) 0.6m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.21 Trench 122

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (122002) was 0.21m thick and the subsoil (122001) 0.34m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.



2.7.2.22 Trench 123

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (123002) was 0.24m thick and the subsoil (123001) 0.35m. A single fragment late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the unstripped surface of the trench (123002).

Two postholes (**123003** and **123005**) were recorded within the southwestern part of this trench (Figure 3.16c). Both were circular in plan, with steep concave sides and concave bases (up to 0.37m long, 0.35m wide and 0.28m deep) (Figure 3.16d and 3.16e). Both postholes were filled with a compact light grey-brown clayey loam (123004 and 123006) with the fill (123006) of posthole **123005** producing fragments of prehistoric worked flint and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery. Neither of these postholes correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.23 Trench 124

This trench was located close to the centre of the field in order to target discrete anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. It was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (124002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (124001) 0.08m.

Five pits (**124003**, **124005**, **124007**, **124009**, and **124011**) and a single posthole (**124014**), were located within the southeastern part of the trench (Figure 3.16f).

p**124003** was ovoid in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.67m diameter and 0.19m deep) (Figure 3.16g). The single fill (124004) was a friable dark brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **124005**, which was truncated by pit **124007** (Figure 3.16h), was circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a flat base (0.56m diameter and 0.36m deep). The single fill (124006) was a firm grey-brown silty clay from which fragments of bone were recovered.

Pit **124007** was circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a concave base (0.36m diameter and 0.16m deep). The single fill (124008) was a firm black-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **124011**, which was truncated by pit **124009** (Figure 3.16i), was circular in plan, with a steep visible edge and a flattish base (0.73m diameter and 0.32m deep). The earliest fill (124012) comprised 0.14m of firm light grey silty clay, with charcoal flecks and fragments of animal bone, whilst the upper fill (124013) comprised 0.18m of firm dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and from which fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Pit **124009** was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a concave base (0.8m diameter and 0.17m deep). The single fill (124010) contained fragments of animal bone and undated pottery.

The remaining posthole (**124014**) was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.35m diameter and 0.28m deep) (Figure 3.16j). The single fill (124015) was a firm grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks from which no finds were recovered.

None of these features correlated with the discrete anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.24 Trench 125

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (125002) was 0.36m thick and the subsoil (125001) 0.2m.

Three postholes (**125003**, **125007**, **125009**) and a furrow (**125005**) were identified in this trench (Figure 3.16k).

All of the postholes were circular in plan, with steep concave sides and flattish bases (0.33m to 0.47m long, 0.28m to 0.42m wide and 0.18m to 0.2m deep) (Figure 3.16l, 3.16n and 3.16o). All were filled with a soft mid brown-grey sandy silt (125004, 125008 and 125010) from which no finds were recovered. None of these postholes correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

The furrow (**125005**) was in the northwestern part of the trench and correlated with an anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. It was oriented northeast to southwest with shallow concave sides and a flat base (1.17m wide and 0.13m deep) (Figure 3.16m). The single fill (125006) was a soft mid brown-grey sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

2.7.2.25 Trench 126

This trench was in the southern portion of the field and targeted a possible former field boundary. It was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (126002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (126001) 0.28m.

A single ditch terminal (**126003**) and two postholes (**126005** and **126007**) were identified (Figure 3.17a). Ditch terminal **126003** was located at the southwestern end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast, with a rounded terminal at its northwestern extent, steep concave sides and a concave base (2m long, 1.12m wide and 0.44m deep) (Figure 3.17b). The single fill (126004) was a compact dark grey-brown clay from which fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery were recovered. This terminal correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

The two postholes (**126005** and **126007**) were both located at the northeastern end of the trench. Both were circular in plan with moderate to steep concave sides and concave bases (0.35m to 0.4m long, 0.31m to 0.37m wide and 0.21m to 0.23m deep) (Figure 3.17c and 3.17d). Both were filled with a compact dark brown clayey loam (126006 and 126008 respectively) with the fill (126006) of Posthole **126005** producing fragments of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.

2.7.2.26 Trench 127

This trench was located in the southern corner of the field and targeted discreet anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. It was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (127002) was 0.26m thick and the subsoil (127001) 0.32m.



Four pits (**127004**, **127006**, **127008** and **127012**) were recorded in the northeastern part of the trench, none of which correlated with the discrete geophysical anomalies (Figure 3.17e).

Pit **127004** was sub-circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a concave base (0.8m diameter and 0.28m deep) (Figure 3.17f). The single fill (127005) was a friable dark brown silt which produced a single fragment of early Iron Age pottery as well as the partial remains of a pig.

Pit **127006** was ovoid in plan, with shallow concave sides with a flat base (1.8m long, 1.2m wide and 0.16m deep) (Figure 3.17i). The single fill (127007) was a friable dark brown silt which contained a single fragment of early Iron Age pottery as well as a large quantity of animal bone.

Pit **127008** had convex sides with a flat base (1.3m wide and 0.52m deep) (3.17g), the single fill (127009) was a dark brown friable silty clay which contained charcoal flecks and from which fragments of early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

The remaining pit (**127012**) had moderate concave sides with a concave base (0.44m diameter and 0.26m deep). The single fill (127011) was a mid brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

A northeast to southwest-aligned linear (**127010**) was partially uncovered within the trench area (0.35m wide, 0.21m deep, >2m long). The ditch contained a single fill (127013) comprised of firm light brown silty clay (Figure 3.17h).

2.7.2.27 Trench 128

This trench, located in the southeastern corner of the field, was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (128002) was 0.6m thick and the subsoil (128001) 0.24m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.28 Trench 129

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (129002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (129001) 0.18m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.29 Trench 130

This trench was located in the southern portion of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (130002) was 0.28m thick and the subsoil (130001) 0.22m.

A single pit (**130003**) was recorded in the northwestern part of the trench. This feature was ovoid in plan, with shallow to steep concave sides and a sloping base (1.19m long, 0.51m wide and 0.24m deep) (Figures 3.17j and 3.17k). It contained two fills; the lower fill (130004) comprised 0.12m of compact mid brown silty clay whilst the secondary fill (130005) comprised 0.18m of compact dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. The only finds, small fragments of animal bone, were recovered from the upper fill (130005). This feature did not correlate with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.



2.7.2.30 Trench 131

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (131002) was 0.33m thick and the subsoil (131001) 0.43m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench

2.7.2.31 Trench 132

This trench was also located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (132002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (132001) 0.16m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.32 Trench 133

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (133002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (133001) 0.2m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.33 Trench 134

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (134002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (134001) 0.28m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.34 Trench 135

This trench was located close to the northern boundary of the field and was oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (134002) was 0.21m thick and the subsoil (134001) 0.24m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.35 Trench 136

This trench was located close to the western boundary of the field and oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (136002) was 0.29m thick and the subsoil (136001) 0.38m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.36 Trench 137

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and oriented north to south. The topsoil (137002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (137001) 0.22m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.7.2.37 Trench 138

This trench was located in the central portion of the field close to the eastern boundary, and oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The topsoil (138002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (138001) 0.12m.



A single furrow (**138003**) was recorded close to the centre of the trench. This was oriented broadly east to west and correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 3.17i). This feature had steep concave sides with a concave base (1.3m wide and 0.37m deep) (Figure 3.17m). The primary fill (138004) comprised 0.28m of mottled mid brown and red-brown clayey silt whilst the upper fill (138005) comprised 0.11m of dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt. No finds were recovered from either fill, although charcoal flecks and fragments of burnt clay were noted within the upper fill.

2.7.2.38 Trench 139

This trench was located within the southeastern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (139002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (139001) 0.2m.

A land drain was recorded in the northeast part of the trench and was oriented broadly east to west. This correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.7.2.39 Trench 140

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (140002) was 0.24m thick and the subsoil (140001) 0.22m.

A posthole (**140003**) and a ditch (**140006**) were identified (Figure 3.18a). The posthole (**140003**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with shallow to vertical sides and a flat base (0.64m long, 0.15m wide and 0.35m deep) (Figure 3.18b). The lower fill (140005) comprised 0.22m of soft mid brown-grey sandy silt whilst the upper fill (140004) comprised 0.13m of soft mid grey-brown sandy silt. Fragments of early Iron Age pottery were recovered from both fills, whilst the lower fill (140005) also produced a single prehistoric worked flint.

The ditch (**140006**) was located at the southeastern end of the trench and was oriented broadly northeast to southwest, with shallow concave sides and a concave base (0.81m wide and 0.16m deep) (Figure 3.18c). The single fill (140007) was a soft mid brown-grey sandy silt, from which fragments of early Iron Age pottery and a fragment of prehistoric worked flint were recovered. This feature correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.8 Field F7

A total of two trenches were excavated within this field, with both recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 7, Figure 2.12).

Table 7: Field F7 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F7	141	N	Y
F7	142	N	Y

2.8.1.1

2.8.2 General stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F7 comprised between 0.3 and 0.34m of blackish-brown friable clayey silt whilst the subsoil comprised 0.3m to 0.4m of mid brown silty clay.

2.8.3 Summary of results

2.8.3.1 Trench 141

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented north to south. The topsoil (141002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (141001) 0.34m.

Two features, comprising a pit (**141003**) and a ditch (**141005**) were identified (Figure 3.18d). The pit (**141003**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base (0.47m long, 0.94m wide and 0.18m deep) (Figure 3.18e). The single fill (141004) comprised a mid grey-brown sandy silt.

The ditch (**141005**) was located at the northern end of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.54m wide and 0.13m deep) (Figure 3.18f). The single fill (141006) was a friable mid brown clayey silt.

No finds were recovered from any of the contexts and neither of these features correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.8.3.2 Trench 142

This trench was located within the southern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (142002) was 0.3m thick, as was the subsoil (142001).

Three ditches (**142003**, **142005** and **142007**) were identified (Figure 3.18g). Ditch **142003** was located in the southern part of the trench and was oriented broadly east to west, with steep concave sides and concave base (0.98m wide and 0.08m deep). The single fill (142004) was a light yellow-brown gravelly silty sand.

Ditch **142005** was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.68m wide and 0.14m deep). The single fill (142006) was a dark grey-brown silty sand.

The remaining ditch (**142007**) was located in the northern part of the trench and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast, with a steep visible side with an irregular, flat base (0.8m wide and 0.33m deep). The primary fill (142008) comprised up to 0.33m of compact mid blue clay, with occasional chalk and flint fragments, whilst the upper fill (142009) comprised 0.04m of compact mid brown sandy clay.

None of these ditches provided any dating material. However, ditch **142005** did correlate with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.9 Field F8

A total of five trenches were excavated within this field, with two recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 8, Figure 2.12).

Table 8: Field F8 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F8	158	N	Y
F8	161	N	Y
F8	162	N	N
F8	165	N	N
F8	166	N	N

2.9.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F8 varied from a black-brown friable clayey silt to a dark brown silty clay and was between 0.24m and 0.45m thick. The subsoil, which was only present in Trenches 158 and 166, varied from a mid brown silty clay to a mid grey-brown silty clay and was approximately 0.25m thick.

2.9.2 Summary of Results

2.9.2.1 Trench 158

This trench was located in the northwestern corner of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (158002) was 0.24m thick and the subsoil (158001) 0.2m.

Two pits (**158005** and **158020**), two ditches (**158007** and **158022**) and a posthole (**158003**) were identified (Figure 3.22a). The posthole (**158003**) was located in the southwestern part of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, with shallow concave sides and a concave base (0.39m long, 0.47m wide and 0.08m deep) (Figure 3.22b). The single fill (158004) was a friable light yellow brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **158005** was located close to the centre of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, with a steep visible edge and flat base (0.94m long, 0.63m wide and 0.13m deep) (Figure 3.22c). The single fill (158006) was a friable clayey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks, from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch **158007** was located at the northeastern end of the trench, was oriented broadly north to south, with a steep visible edge and flat base (0.72m wide and 0.08m deep) (Figure 3.22d). The single fill (158008) was a mid brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining pit (**158020**) was also located close to the centre of the trench. This feature was amorphous in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base (0.8m long, 0.89m wide and 0.1m deep) (Figure 3.22e). The single fill (158021) was a friable dark orange-grey sandy silt, from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining ditch (**158022**) was located at the southwestern end of the trench and was oriented broadly east to west, with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base (1.15m wide and 0.27m deep) (Figure 3.22f). The single fill (158023) was a friable mid orange-grey silty clay which also produced no finds. This ditch correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.9.2.2 Trench 161

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (161001) was 0.3m thick with no subsoil present.

One feature was identified; a ditch (**161003**) which was located at the southeastern end of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest, with an irregular concave profile (0.56m wide and 0.39m deep) Figures 3.22i and 3.22j). The single fill (161004) was a loose dark grey-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

No correlating feature was identified by the geophysical survey

2.9.2.3 Trench 162

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (162001) was 0.45m thick with no subsoil present.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.9.2.4 Trench 165

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (165001) was 0.4m thick with no subsoil present.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.9.2.5 Trench 166

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (166002) was 0.4m thick and no subsoil was present.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.10 Field F9

A total of ten trenches were excavated within this field, with five recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 9, Figure 2.12 and 2.13)

Table 9: Field F9 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F9	159	Y	N
F9	160	Y	Y
F9	163	N	N
F9	164	N	Y
F9	167	N	N
F9	168	N	N
F9	169	N	Y
F9	170	Y	Y



Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F9	171	Y	Y
F9	172	N	N

2.10.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F9 varied from a dark brown silt to a dark grey-brown silty clay between 0.26m and 0.44m thick. The subsoil varied from a light to mid grey-brown silty clay and was between 0.05m and 0.4m thick.

2.10.2 Summary of Results

2.10.2.1 Trench 159

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (159002) was 0.35m thick and the subsoil 0.13m thick.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.10.2.2 Trench 160

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field, oriented northeast to southwest, targeting a possible former field boundary identified by the geophysical survey. The topsoil (160002) was 0.44m thick and the subsoil (160001) 0.36m.

A single northwest to southeast linear was identified towards the southwestern end of the trench. Ditch **160003** had steep sides and a concave base (1.6m wide, 0.55m deep, >2m long) and contained three fills (Figure 3.22 g and h). Basal fill (160004) was 0.12m thick and consisted of light brown firm sand silt clay with frequent chalk inclusions. Middle fill (160005) consisted of firm mid brown silty clay and measured 0.26m thick. Upper fill (160006) measured 0.08m thick and consisted of dark grey firm sandy clay. None of the fills within this feature produced any finds.

This ditch correlated with the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

2.10.2.3 Trench 163

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast (163002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (163001) 0.25m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.10.2.4 Trench 164

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (164002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (164001) 0.2m.

Five pits (**164003**, **164005**, **164010**, **164012** and **164014**) and a ditch terminal (**164007**) were identified (Figure 3.22k). Pit **164003** was located at the northwestern end of the trench and was allantoidal in shape, with shallow concave sides and a flat base (0.54m long, 1.1m wide and 0.13m deep). The single fill (164004) was again a loose dark grey-brown sand which was also devoid of finds.

Pits **164010** and **164012** were both located close to the centre of the trench and were also ovoid in plan, with moderate or irregular concave sides and flat bases (0.49m to 0.76m long, 0.45m to 1.05m wide and 0.05m to 0.2m deep) (Figures 3.22p and 3.22q). All three pits were filled with a similar loose dark grey-brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **164014** was circular in plan, located in the southeast portion of the trench with steep concave sides and a flat base (0.28m long by 0.7m wide by 0.34m deep) (Figure 3.22o). The single fill (164015) was a loose dark grey-brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

The ditch terminal (**164007**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented broadly east to west, with a rounded terminal at its eastern extent. It had steep concave sides and a concave base (1.5m long, 1.22m wide and 0.6m deep) (Figure 3.22n). The primary fill (164009) comprised 0.25m of loose dark grey-brown sand clay whilst the upper fill (164008) comprised 0.45m of light grey-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from either fill. This ditch appeared to correlate with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

The remaining feature (**164005**) was a pit-like anomaly that was located in the northwestern portion of the trench. It was investigated and deemed to be an area of bioturbation (Figure 3.22m).

2.10.2.5 Trench 167

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (98002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (98001) 0.05m.

Several amorphous features were identified in this trench which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology.

2.10.2.6 Trench 168

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (168002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (168001) 0.26m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.10.2.7 Trench 169

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (169002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (169001) 0.4m.

Five pits (**169003**, **169005**, **169007**, **169009** and **169011**), were identified close to the centre of the trench (Figure 3.23a). All were sub-circular in plan, and all had steep concave sides with three (**169003**, **169005** and **169007**) having concave bases and the remaining two (**169009** and **169011**) having irregular bases (up to 1.14m long, 1.09m wide and 0.58m deep) Figures 3.22b to e). All were filled with a friable mid blue-grey-orange silty sand with charcoal flecks (169004, 169006, 169008, 169010 and 169012) from which no finds were recovered.

2.10.2.8 Trench 170

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented north-northeast. It was positioned to target an area of possible ridge and furrow. The topsoil (170002) was 0.34m thick and the subsoil (170001) 0.16m.

Two pits (**170005** and **170011**), a possible beam-slot (**170007**), two postholes (**170009** and **170017**), a ditch (**170003**) and a gully (**170019**) were identified in this trench, along with an area of bioturbation (**170015**) (Figure 3.23f).

No finds were recovered from the fills of these features and none correlated to any anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Ditch **170003** was located in the southwestern part of the trench and was oriented broadly east to west, with shallow concave sides and a flat base (1.1m wide and 0.09m deep) (Figure 3.23g). The single fill (170004) was a mid brown-grey silty clay.

Pit **170005** was also located in the southwestern part of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.68m long, 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep) (Figure 3.23h). The single fill (170006) was a mid brown-grey silty clay from.

The possible beam-slot (**170007**), which truncated pit **170005** (Figure 3.23h), was allantoid in plan, with an irregular visible edge and base (0.8m long, 0.41m wide and 0.09m deep). The single fill (170008) was a light brown-grey silty sand with moderate stones.

Posthole **170009** was located in the southwestern part of the trench and was circular in plan, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base (0.43m long, 0.39m wide and 0.12m deep) (Figure 3.23i). The single fill (170010) was a dark grey-brown silty clay.

Pit (**170011**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was sub-circular in plan, with a stepped visible edge and a flat base (0.95m long, 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep visible) (Figure 3.23l). The primary fill (170012) comprised up to 0.11m of light brown-grey silty clay with moderate stones, whilst the secondary fill (170013) comprised up to 0.15m of dark brown silty clay with occasional stones and frequent charcoal flecks. The upper fill (170014) comprised up to 0.08m of mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate flints.

The remaining posthole (**170017**) was also located close to the centre of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base (0.3m diameter and 0.15m deep) (Figure 3.23j). The single fill (170018) was a firm mid white-grey silty clay.

The remaining ditch (**170019**) was located at the northeastern end of the trench and was oriented broadly northwest to southeast, with steep concave sides and a concave base (0.53m wide and 0.23m deep) (Figure 3.23k). The single fill (170020) was also a firm mid white-grey silty clay.

2.10.2.9 Trench 171

This trench, which crossed the boundary between Fields F9 and F11, was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (171002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (171001) 0.26m.



Two pits (**171003** and **171005**), both sub-rounded in plan, were identified, whilst a land drain ran east to west across the centre of the trench (Figure 3.23m).

Pit **171003** had steep concave sides with an irregular base (0.67m long, 0.36m wide and 0.19m deep) (Figure 3.23n). The single fill (171004) was a friable dark grey-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining pit (**171005**) had a steep visible edge with a sloping base (0.92m long, 0.62m wide and 0.38m deep) (Figure 3.23o). The lower fill (171006) comprised up to 0.38m of friable light grey-brown silty clay and the upper fill (171007) up to 0.1m of loose dark brown clayey silt. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Neither of the pits correlated with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey although the land drain did correlate with an anomaly forming the boundary between fields F9 and F11.

In addition, one northwest to southeast aligned field drain was identified.

2.10.2.10 Trench 172

This trench was located in the southeastern corner of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (172002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (172001) 0.26m.

A single shallow linear (**172003**) was recorded in the central area of the trench. This was oriented east to west and had sloping concave sides, with a flat base. The single fill comprised mid to dark sandy silt and contained no finds. This feature represents a furrow due to its typology and correlates with the geophysical results which show ridge and furrow in this area on the same orientation.

2.11 Field F10

A total of sixteen trenches were excavated within this field, with ten recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 10, Figures 2.13 and 2.14).

Table 10: Field F10 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)	Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F10	143	N	Y	F10	151	Y	Y
F10	144	N	Y	F10	152	N	N
F10	145	N	N	F10	153	N	Y
F10	146	N	Y	F10	154	N	N
F10	147	N	N	F10	155	N	N
F10	148	N	N	F10	156	N	Y
F10	149	N	Y	F10	157	N	Y
F10	150	N	Y				

2.11.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F10 varied from a black-brown friable clayey silt to a mid-grey-brown clayey silt between 0.24m and 0.46m thick. The subsoil varied from a mid yellow-brown sandy silt to a mid-grey-brown clayey silt between 0.14m to 0.36m thick.



2.11.2 Summary of Results

2.11.2.1 Trench 143

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (143002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (143001) 0.36m.

Three ditches (**143003**, **143005** and **143007**), all oriented broadly north to south, and a possible ditch or furrow (**143009**) were identified (Figure 3.18k). Ditches **143003** and **143005** were both located close to the centre of the trench, **143003** having moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base (1.1m wide and 0.32m deep) and **143005** having shallow concave sides with a flat base (1.23m wide and 0.06m deep) (Figures 3.18l and 3.18m). Ditch **140003** was filled with a soft brown clayey silt (143004) whilst **143005** was filled with a soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt (143006) from which a small assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery and a single fragment of 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered.

Ditch **143007** was located at the east-northeastern end of the trench and had shallow concave sides and an irregular base (0.69m wide and 0.08m deep) (Figure 3.17n). The single fill (143008) was a soft light grey-brown sandy clayey silt which contained no finds.

The remaining ditch or furrow (**143009**) was located at the south-southwestern end of the trench and was oriented broadly northwest to southeast. The feature was only partially exposed but appeared to have moderate concave sides and a flat base (1.6m wide and 0.42m deep visible) (Figure 3.18o). The single fill (143010) was a soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt from which fragments of animal bone were recovered.

Of these features, only the ditch or furrow (**143009**) correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.11.2.2 Trench 144

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (144002) was 0.24m thick and the subsoil (144001) 0.26m.

Two ditches (**144005** and **144009**), a ditch terminal (**144003**) and a pit (**144007**) were identified (Figure 3.19a). The two ditches correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

The ditch terminal (**144003**) was in the east-southeastern part of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast, with a rounded terminal at its northwest extent. The ditch had steep concave sides with a flat base (0.8m long, 0.39m wide and 0.1m deep) (Figure 3.19b). The single fill (144004) was a light grey-brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch **144005** was located in the east-southeastern portion of the ditch and was oriented broadly north-northwest to south-southeast, with steep concave sides and a concave base (1.12m wide and 0.51m deep) (Figure 3.19c). The primary fill (144006) comprised 0.16m of

mid grey-brown silty clay whilst the upper fill (144011) comprised 0.46m of dark brown-grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from either of the contexts.

The remaining ditch (**144009**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast, with steep concave sides and a flat base (1.1m wide and 0.29m deep) (Figure 3.19d). The single fill (144010) was a dark brown grey silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

The pit (**144007**) was located in the east-southeastern part of the trench between ditches **144005** and **144009**. It was ovoid in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base (1m wide and 0.07m deep) (Figure 3.19e) and contained a single fill (144008) of light brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered.

2.11.2.3 Trench 145

This trench was located in the northwestern portion of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (145002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (145001) 0.22m.

Several amorphous features were identified which, following investigation, proved to be caused by bioturbation.

2.11.2.4 Trench 146

This trench was located in the northern portion of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (146002) was 0.42m thick and the subsoil (146001) 0.36m.

A single posthole (**146003**), a possible ditch (**146005**) and a pit (**146008**) were identified (Figure 3.19f). Only the possible ditch (**146005**) correlated with any features recorded by the geophysical survey.

The posthole (**146003**) was located in the west-southwestern portion of the trench and was circular in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.4m long, 0.35m wide and 0.1m deep) (Figure 3.19g). The single fill (146004) was a compact mid brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling, from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch (**146005**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base (2.55m wide and 0.59m deep) (Figure 3.19h). The lower fill (146006) comprised up to 0.59m of dark brown-grey silty clayey sand whilst the upper fill (146007) comprised up to 0.35m of mid brown silty sand from which a single fragment of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered.

The remaining pit (**146008**) was located at the east-northeastern end of the trench and was ovoid in shape, with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base (1.2m long, 0.87m wide and 0.16m deep) (Figure 3.19i). The single fill (146009) was a mid brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling from which no finds were recovered.

2.11.2.5 Trench 147

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (147002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (147001) 0.24m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.11.2.6 Trench 148

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (148002) was 0.38m thick and the subsoil (148001) 0.29m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.11.2.7 Trench 149

This trench was also located close to the centre of the field and was oriented east to west. The topsoil (149002) was 0.24m thick, as was the subsoil (149001).

One feature was identified; a ditch (**149003**), which was located within the western part of the trench and was oriented broadly north to south (Figure 3.19J, Plate 21). The full profile of this ditch was not seen due to health and safety constraints, although steep concave sides and two fills were recorded (3.42m wide and 0.76m excavated depth) (Figure 3,18k). The lowest fill excavated (149004) comprised 0.34m of compact light blue-grey sandy clay, from which fragments of animal bone were recovered. The upper fill (149005) comprised 0.48m of friable mid orange-brown sandy silt from which fragments of animal bone were recovered.

This ditch correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.11.2.8 Trench 150

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (150002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (150001) 0.14m.

Four pits (**150003**, **150005**, **150007** and **150013**), two ditches (**150011** and **150015**) and a posthole (**150009**) were (Figure 3.20a). Pit **150003** was located close to the centre of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base (0.85m long, 0.42m wide and 0.27m deep) (Figure 3.20b). The single fill (150004) was a mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **150005** was located in the central part of the trench and was ovoid in plan, with irregular concave sides and a concave base (0.75m diameter and 0.22m deep) (Figure 3.20c). The single fill (150006) was a friable grey-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Pit **150013** was also located in the southeastern part of the trench and was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.63m diameter and 0.19m deep) (Figure 3.20g). The single fill (150013) was a friable grey-brown silty clay which also produced no finds.

Pit **150007** was located at the northwestern end of the trench and was circular in plan, with shallow, concave sides and a flat base (0.8m diameter and 0.12m deep) (Figure 3.20d). The single fill (150008) was also a friable grey-brown silty clay which contained no finds.

Ditch **150011** was in the southeastern part of the trench and was oriented west-northwest to east-northeast, with shallow concave sides and a flat base (0.94m wide and 0.05 deep)

(Figure 3.20f). The single fill (150012) was a friable grey-brown silt from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining ditch (**150015**) was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest, with steep but irregular sides and a flat base (0.9m wide and 0.52m deep) Figure 3.20h). The lowest fill (150016) comprised 0.18m of firm grey-brown silty clay whilst the secondary fill (150017) comprised 0.23m of friable light grey silty clay. The upper fill (150018) comprised 0.2m of firm brown silty clay. The only finds were fragments of animal bone and heat-affected stone recovered from the secondary fill (150017).

The posthole (**150009**), located within the southern portion of the trench, was circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.28m diameter and 0.31m deep). The single fill (150010) was a friable black-brown clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.

2.11.2.9 Trench 151

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. It was targeted in order to investigate a possible former field boundary. The topsoil (151002) was 0.33m thick and the subsoil (151001) 0.23m.

Five ditches, comprising three oriented north-northwest to south-southeast (**151004**, **151013** and **151017**), one oriented north to south (**151015**) and a single curvilinear ditch or pit (**151019**) were identified in the east-northeastern portion of this trench (Figure 3.20i). The three north-northwest to south-southeast ditches correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

The easternmost of the north-northwest to south-southeast ditches, **151004**, had steep concave sides with a concave base (0.75m wide and 0.87m deep) (Figure 3.20j). Its primary fill (151005) comprised 0.6m of dark grey-brown sandy silt from which fragments of shell, and medieval roof tile were recovered. The upper fill (151006) comprised 0.27m of dark grey-brown sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

Directly to the west of ditch **151004** was ditch **151013**, which had shallow concave sides with a concave base (1.18m wide and 0.22m deep) (Figure 3.20k). The single fill (151014) was a friable light blue-grey clayey silt from which no finds were recovered.

The third north-northwest to south-southeast ditch (**151017**), also had a shallow concave side, but with a flat base (2m wide and 0.62m deep) (Figure 3.20m). It was filled with a soft yellow-brown sandy clayey silt (151018) from which no finds were recovered.

North to south orientated ditch **151015** had steep concave sides with a concave base (1m wide and 0.41m deep) (Figure 3.20l). The single fill (151016) was a firm mid grey silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining short curvilinear ditch or pit (**151019**) was excavated in three sections (**151007**, **151009** and **151012**) and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast, turning southeast, and with rounded terminals at either end (3.08m long, 0.61m wide and 0.12m deep). This ditch had moderate concave sides with a flat to sloping base and the

single fill (151008, 151010 and 151011) was a firm mid grey-brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

2.11.2.10 Trench 152

This trench was located in the southern portion of the trench and was oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (152002) was 0.44m thick and the subsoil (152001) 0.18m.

A modern land drain was recorded in this trench, in addition to a number of amorphous features which were investigated and proven to be variations in the natural geology.

2.11.2.11 Trench 153

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (153002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (153001) 0.28m.

Two gullies (**153003** and **153005**) and one ditch (**153007**), all oriented north-northwest to south-southeast were identified and correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Figure 3.21a).

The two gullies (**153003** and **153005**) were both located in the west-southwestern part of the trench and had shallow concave sides and concave bases (0.6m wide and 0.07 to 0.11m deep) (Figures 3.21b and 3.21d) Both were filled with a friable mid yellow-brown silty clay (153004 and 153006 respectively) from which no finds were recovered.

The remaining ditch (**153007**) was located close to the centre of the trench, had moderately concave sides with a flattish base (3m wide and 0.96m deep) and contained three fills (Figure 3.21c). The primary fill (153008) comprised up to 0.52m of light orange grey clay, the secondary fill (153009) up to 0.44m of mid brown-grey silty clay and the upper fill (153010) 0.15m of mid grey-brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from any of these contexts.

2.11.2.12 Trench 154

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented northeast to southwest. The topsoil (154002) was 0.46m thick and the subsoil (154001) 0.33m.

Several amorphous features were identified which, following investigation, proved to be variations in the natural geology. Four land drains were also identified, two of which appeared to correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.11.2.13 Trench 155

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and oriented north-northwest to south-southeast. The topsoil (155002) was 0.26m thick and the subsoil (155001) 0.19m.

Several amorphous features which were investigated and proven to be variations in the natural geology.

2.11.2.14 Trench 156

This trench was located in the southern portion of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (156002) was 0.26m thick and the subsoil (156001) 0.36m.

A single gully (**156003**) and three pits (**156005**, **156009** and **156011**) were identified (Figure 3.21e). None of these features correlated with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

The gully (**156003**) was located in the west-southwestern part of the trench and was oriented broadly northwest to southeast, with shallow concave sides and a flat base (0.56m wide and 0.12m deep) (Figure 3.21f). The single fill (156004) was a friable light grey-brown clayey silt which produced no finds.

Two of the pits (**156009** and **156011**) were located at the east-northeastern end of the trench, with **156009** ovoid in plan, with shallow to steep concave sides and a concave base (0.74m long, 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep) (Figure 3.21h). Its single fill (156010) was a light grey-brown clayey silt which produced no finds. Pit **156011** was amorphous in plan, with shallow to steep concave sides and a concave base (0.76m long, 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep) (Figure 3.21i). The single fill (156012) was a firm mottled light blue-grey silt which also produced no finds.

The remaining pit (**156005**) was partially visible at the west-southwestern end of the trench and appeared circular in plan, with a moderate to steep visible edge and a flat base (8.4m long, 1.8m wide and 1.2m deep) (Figure 3.21g). The lower fill (156008) comprised 0.32m of mixed lenses of light brown-grey clayey silt, blue silt and orange silt which produced no finds. The secondary fill (156007) comprised 0.17m of firm bright blue silt with brown-grey lenses and the upper fill (156006) up to 0.84m of light brown-grey clayey silt. Fragments of animal bone were recovered from all three fills.

2.11.2.15 Trench 157

This trench was located close to the southern corner of the field and was oriented north to south. The topsoil (157002) was 0.32m thick and the subsoil (157001) 0.23m.

Two ditches (**157005** and **157007**) and a single gully (**157003**) were identified (Figure 3.21j). Gully **157003** was located in the northern part of the trench and was oriented northwest to southeast, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.98m wide and 0.24m deep) (Figure 3.21k). The single fill (157004) was a friable silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Ditch **157005** was located close to the centre of the trench and was oriented northeast to southwest, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.8m wide and 0.25m deep) (Figure 3.21l). The single fill (157006) was a friable mid yellow-brown silty clay which also produced no finds.

The remaining ditch (**157007**) was located within the southern part of the trench and oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, with steep concave sides and a concave base

(1.9m wide and 0.29m deep) (Figure 3.21m). The single fill (157008) was a soft mid orange-brown sandy silt from which fragments of undated pottery were recovered.

Only ditch **157005** correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. However, ditch **157007** did follow a similar northeast to southwest orientation, whilst the location of gully **157003** coincided with that of a geophysical anomaly, although following a different orientation.

In addition, two east to west aligned land drains were identified in this trench.

2.12 Field F11

A total of four trenches were excavated within this field with two recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 11, Figure 2.14).

Table 11: Field F11 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F11	173	N	Y
F11	174	N	N
F11	175	Y	N
F11	176	N	Y

2.12.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F11 varied from a mid brown-grey sandy chalk to a mid grey-brown silty clay between 0.12m and 0.28m thick. The subsoil was a dark grey-brown silty clay and was between 0.3m and 0.46m thick.

2.12.2 Summary of Results

2.12.2.1 Trench 173

This trench was located in the eastern portion of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (173002) was 0.41m thick and the subsoil (173001) 0.22m. Close to the centre of the trench was a 0.08m thick (2.1m visible length) layer of mid-brown sandy silt (173007). No finds were recovered from any of these layers or deposits.

Two features, a ditch (**173003**) and a pit (**173005**) were identified within this trench with pit **173005** cutting layer 173007 and ditch **173003** cutting the natural substrate (173000) (Figure 3.23p). Both features were sealed by the subsoil (173001).

Ditch **173003** was located within the southeastern portion of the trench and was oriented broadly west-northwest to east-southeast, with moderately concave sides and a concave base (0.59m wide and 0.14m deep) (Figure 3.23q). The single fill (173004) was a friable mid yellow-brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered. This ditch did not appear to correlate with any of the anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

Pit **173005** was located close to the centre of the trench and was circular in plan, with a steep visible edge and a concave base (0.92m long, 0.86m wide and 0.86m deep). The

single fill (173006) was a compact dark brown silty sand from which fragments of pottery and bone were recovered.

2.12.2.2 Trench 174

This trench was located in the centre of the field and was oriented east to west. The topsoil (174002) was 0.3m thick and the subsoil (174001) 0.12m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.12.2.3 Trench 175

This trench was located in the southwestern portion of the field and was oriented north to south. It was positioned to target a former field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey. The topsoil (175002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (175001) 0.26m.

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.12.2.4 Trench 176

This trench was located in the northwestern portion of the field and was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest. The topsoil (176002) was 0.46m thick and the subsoil (176001) 0.25m.

Three features, comprising a ditch (**176003**) a pit (**176005**) and a ditch terminus (**176007**), were recorded in the southwest part of this trench (Figure 3.24a)

Ditch **176003** was oriented north to south, with shallow to steep concave sides and a concave base (0.55m wide and 0.21m deep) filled by friable mid brown silt 176004 (Figure 3.24b).

Pit **176005** was circular in plan, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (0.49m long, 0.58m wide and 0.13m deep) (Figure 3.24c). The single fill was a compact but friable light red-brown sandy silt.

Ditch **176007** was also oriented north to south, with a rounded terminal at its northern extent (1m long, 0.53m wide and 0.36m deep) (Figure 3.24d). The single fill (176008) was a compact mid blue-grey clay.

No finds were recovered from the fills of any of these features whilst the ditch (**176003**) and terminal (**176007**) correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey.

2.13 Field F12

A total of four trenches were excavated within this field, with two recorded as containing archaeological features or deposits (Table 12, Figure 2.15).

Table 12: Field F12 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F12	177	Y	Y
F12	178	N	N
F12	179	N	N

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
F12	180	N	Y

2.13.1.1 General stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field F12 was a dark brown sandy silt with a uniform depth of 0.3m. The subsoil varied from a mid to dark brown silty sand and was also 0.3m thick.

2.13.1.2 Trench 177

This trench was located in the northwestern corner of the field and was oriented northwest to southeast. It was positioned to target a former field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey. The topsoil (177002) was 0.3m thick as was the subsoil (177001).

Two ditches (**177003** and **177005**), both oriented northeast to southwest, were identified in the northwestern part of the trench (Figure 3.24e), cutting the subsoil (177001) and were sealed by topsoil (177002).

Ditch **177003** had moderate concave sides with a concave base (1.55m wide and 0.34m deep) and was filled with a loose dark grey-brown silty clay (177004) (Figure 3.24f).

Ditch **177005** had an almost stepped south southeast side, a concave north northwest side, with a concave base (1.36m wide and 0.58m deep) (Figure 3.24g). The single fill (177006) was a friable mid brown-grey sandy silt.

No finds were recovered from either of these features and neither correlated with the former field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey. Both did however follow a similar orientation to the former field boundary.

2.13.1.3 Trench 178

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (178002) was 0.3m thick as was the subsoil (178001).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.13.1.4 Trench 179

This trench was located close to the centre of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (179002) was 0.3m thick as was the subsoil (179001).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this trench.

2.13.1.5 Trench 180

This trench was located in the southeastern portion of the field and was oriented west-northwest to east-southeast. The topsoil (180002) was 0.3m thick as was the subsoil (180001).

The only feature identified in this trench was a ditch (**180003**) which was located in the southeastern part of the trench (Figure 3.24h). It was oriented east-northeast to west-southwest, with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base (1m wide and 0.3m

deep) (Figure 3.24i). The fill (180004) was a mid brown friable silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

2.14 GO40-1

Two intersecting trenches (181 and 182) were excavated in the northeastern corner of this field, neither of which contained any archaeological features or deposits (Table 13, Figure 2.16).

Table 13: Field GEO40-1 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
GO40-1	181	N	N
GO40-1	182	N	N

2.14.1 General Stratigraphy

The topsoil within Field GE40-1 was a mid grey-brown silty clay between with 0.4 and 0.42m thick. The subsoil was a mid orange-brown silty clay between 0.11m and 0.13m thick.

2.14.2 Summary of Results

2.14.2.1 Trench 181

This trench was oriented northwest to southeast. The topsoil (181002) was 0.42m thick and the subsoil (181001) 0.11m

2.14.3 Trench 182

This trench was oriented broadly northeast to southwest. The topsoil (182002) was 0.4m thick and the subsoil (182001) 0.13m.

2.15 GO40-2

A single trench was excavated in the eastern portion of this field, this containing no archaeological features or deposits (Table 14, Figure 2.16).

Table 14: Field GEO40-2 Trench Findings

Field	Trench	Targeted (Y/N)	Archaeology (Y/N)
GO40-2	183	N	N

2.15.1 Summary of Results and Stratigraphy

The topsoil in the only excavated trench (183002) comprised 0.3m of mid grey-brown silty clay, the subsoil (183001) comprising 0.2m of mid white-grey silty clay.

2.15.1.1 Trench 183

The only feature identified in this trench was a ditch located in the northwestern portion of the trench, oriented northeast to southwest. Investigation of this feature found it to be the remnant of a modern ditch.

2.16 Finds

A number of finds were recovered during the evaluation, these are summarised below and in Table 15. Detailed specialist finds reports are provided in Appendix D with a full summary table in Appendix C.

Table 15: Finds summary table

Material	Description	Count	Weight
Bone	Animal	1673	22621
	Cremations (human)	2	1436
CBM	Roman	1	53
	Med	1	12
	Pmed - Mod	1	6
	Mod	2	729
	U/D	1	7
Charcoal	U/D	178	19
CU Alloy	Pmed/Emod	1	9
Fclay	Preh	200	188
Flint	Burnt	3	1
	Mes/Eneo	1	2
	Preh	39	294
Glass	Emod	1	13
Pottery	EIA	396	3159
	LBA	2	60
	LBA/EIA	547	7832
	Rom/Med	1	4
	Med	12	211
	Med/Pmed	5	31
	Pmed/Emod	2	67
U/D	54	141	
Shell	U/D	23	8
Stone	Burnt	100	4069
	Worked	5	1522
Wood	U/D	1	5
Totals		3250	42499

2.16.1.1 Animal Bone

The assemblage came from late Bronze Age to late Iron Age features and comprised both hand-collected remains and remains recovered from the environmental samples.

There were no obvious deposits of butchery, bone working or skin processing waste, although examples of worked bone were recorded from late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age contexts 113023 (cattle metatarsal and sheep/ goat tibia) and 113020 (sheep/ goat tibia).

Primary contexts subject to minimal post-depositional disturbance were implied by associated bone groups in the following features:

- Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pit 110016 (context 11017): group of horse tarsals with pathologies consistent with spavin (equine osteoarthritis).

- Early Iron Age post hole 127004 (context 127005): pig partial skeleton (vertebrae, humerus, radius and metapodials).

2.16.1.2 Ceramic Building Material

In total, six fragments (9951g) of CBM were collected from six contexts and the assemblage included two pieces of possible Roman tile and a small piece of medieval roof tile.

Fragments of mixed white/orange sandy bricks were found in two contexts; these are likely to be of 17th–19th-century date and are typical of this part of the county.

2.16.1.3 Flint

A total of 40 pieces of worked flint, weighing 296g, and three fragments of burnt unworked flint, weighing a cumulative total of less than 1g, were recovered from fourteen contexts in twelve trenches.

The small assemblage suggests technological evidence for planned blade production and a serrated blade, both of which suggest a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for the assemblage.

2.16.1.4 Glass

The only glass recovered during the archaeological works was an unstratified fragment of 19th-20th century date from the topsoil.

2.16.1.5 Human Remains

Two cremation burials were recovered from Trenches 46 and 69.

The remains recovered from the burial in Trench 46 were well calcined, typical of Bronze Age cremation practice, whereas the mixed white to grey colouring of the bone recovered from the burial in Trench 69 was more unusual and implies less thorough cremation.

2.16.1.6 Metalwork

One copper alloy coin was recovered from the topsoil probably representing an 18th to 19th century half penny.

2.16.1.7 Post-Roman Pottery

Twenty sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 313g were collected from fourteen contexts spread widely across several trenches within the ICA. These were recovered from topsoil, furrow or ditch fills and, in all cases, were probably redeposited and related to manuring of open fields rather than occupation within the site.

2.16.1.8 Prehistoric Pottery

This is a homogeneous collection which, with the exception of a few clearly late Bronze Age and early Iron Age sherds, spans the late Bronze Age / Earliest Iron Age.

2.16.1.9 Stone

A total of 105 stones, comprising 100 heat-affected and 5 worked stones, weighing a total 5,591 grams, were recovered during archaeological works.



Examples from 109007, 22001 and 113004 have been identified as abraders and grinders.

Fire-cracked and heated stone was also recovered from several features.

2.17 Environmental Remains

Forty-four samples were submitted for assessment.

Several indicate possible domestic hearth or midden detritus. Environmental indicators are all but absent, but it is probably reasonable to assume that cereals were being grown on the heavy, clay/loam soils to the west (in the case of the wheat) and the lighter loam soils to the east (in the case of the barley). The hazel nuts were also probably collected from local areas of light woodland.

3 Interpretation and Discussion

3.1 Introduction

Where possible, the features have been dated using a combination of finds data and stratigraphic relationships and are discussed here in chronological order. Where possible, positional and orientational data has also been used in an attempt to ascertain a features date and purpose.

The density of the recorded activity shown by period on Figures 4.1 to 4.3.

3.2 Prehistoric (Mesolithic to Early Neolithic)

The earliest human activity within the ICA dated from the Mesolithic to early Neolithic period and consisted of worked flints which were recovered from a number of features across the scheme (Fields F3, F4, F5 and F6. Trenches 49, 58, 62, 68, 76, 101, 108, 109, 113, 123, 126).

The majority of these flints were considered to be background material, indicative of transient activity within the ICA during this period. The largest concentration of flint was recovered from the upper fills (76010 and 76015) of pit 76009. It should be noted however that this pit group contained ceramics of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, which may suggest evidence of residuality of flintwork or repeated returns to the same area into the later prehistoric period.

No Mesolithic activity is recorded within the ICA with the nearest published material known at Milton, 2.7km to the northwest of the ICA, where a scatter of flints indicative of Mesolithic to Bronze Age activity were recovered (Oxford Archaeology East, 2009). In addition, three Mesolithic tranchet axes were recovered from Anglesey Abbey (ADS 2022a) approximately 4km east-northeast of the ICA.

Neolithic find spots are known from within the immediate area with a hand axe (HER 1095a) recovered from Biggin Abbey and another polished axehead (HER 06346) to the immediate northeast of the ICA. Further afield, an evaluation at Tunbridge Lane Bottisham, approximately 5km to the east of the ICA, identified a buried soil horizon sealed beneath the subsoil which contained Early Neolithic worked flints and knapping debris (Pre-construct Archaeology 2014). In addition, Neolithic pottery and flint has been recovered from Main Street, Stow-Cum-Quy, 2.75km to the southeast of the ICA (ADS 2022b).

3.3 Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age)

Evidence of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age activity was recorded in Fields F3 (Trench 46, Area B) F4 (Trench 58, 69. Area A), F5 (Trenches 76 and 101, Areas B and C), F6 (Trench 108, 126, Area C) and F10 (Trench 156). Potential settlement-related activity was recorded in the southern portion of Field F6 (Trenches 110, 113, 114 and 124, Area C). Funerary activity was recorded in the eastern portion of Field F3 (Trench 46, Area B) and the northeast portion of Field F4 (Trench 69, Area A) and the east and southeast portions of

Field F10 (Trenches 143, Area D). The areas of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age are displayed on Figures 5.2 to 5.6.

Evidence of prehistoric funerary activity was recorded within the northern portion of the ICA in Trenches 46 (**46005**) and 69 in F4 (**69005**), both of which contained human cremation burials. Cremation **69005** was placed within a cremation urn, whilst cremation 46005 was not urned; both date from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. No evidence of any pyre material was recovered from either of the cremation burials, which were placed as interments.

No similar findings have been recorded in other areas of the ICA, although Trench 46 was located to the south of the previously identified Bronze Age flint spread (see section 1.4.3, HER 07812) whilst Trench 69 was located to the east of the spread. In addition to the cremation, a ditch was recorded in Trench 69 (**69003**), which although undated, was curvilinear in plan which is suggestive of a prehistoric date and may have formed part of a ring ditch. Similarly, the additional pit recorded in Trench 46 (**46003**) produced no finds and its date and purpose remain unknown, although it could be contemporary with the late Bronze Age to early Bronze Age cremation.

Within the southern corner of Field F6, the remains of a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery vessel were recovered from Pit **110016** (Trench 110) whilst also within Field F6, late Bronze Age and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **113005** (Trench 113). Unlike the funerary vessels recovered from Trenches 46 and 69, these vessels were domestic in nature and perhaps indicative of settlement activity taking place within the environs of Field 6.

Additional evidence of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity was recorded in Trenches 63 (**63003**), 109 (**109005**, **109009**, **109013** and **109015**), 113 (**113003**, **113005**, **113009**, **113019** and **113030**), 123 (**123005**), 124 (**124009** and **124011**), 126 (**126006**), 140 (**140003**) whilst probable ditches were identified in Trenches 143 (**143005**) 156 (**156005**) and 157 (**157007**).

The purpose of these features is uncertain, although pit **156005** has been interpreted as a watering hole or dewpond for watering animals and therefore as potential evidence for agricultural activity. The pits in Trenches 113 (**113019**, **113003**, **113005** and **113009**) 114 (**140003**) and 124 (**124009** and **124011**) as well as the posthole located in Trench 124 (**124014**) produced fragments of animal bone and Iron Age pottery, likely indicative of settlement-related activity. This indicates that the pits were most likely the remnants of former rubbish pits, the average sherd weight of the pottery (between 9 and 22 grams) suggesting that the material had not travelled far from its point of deposition.

The presence of multiple fills, notably within pits **113019** and **111309** may suggest that these features were open for a prolonged period, allowing multiple fills to accumulate. Pit **113009** truncated pits **113030** and **113031** and is perhaps indicative of successive episodes of pit-digging. This was also evident in Trench 124, where pit **124011** truncated pit **124009**, and suggests that certain areas may have been used for a specific purpose for a prolonged period of time.



The animal bones recovered from these features comprised horse, pig, cattle, deer and dog. Of interest were a number of horse tarsals which showed evidence of spavin probably associated with old age recovered from Pit **110016**. Horses were a valued commodity during the Bronze Age and the presence of such remains suggests that the inhabitants of the associated settlement could have been of considerably high status.

In addition, to the horse tarsals, this pit produced partial cattle and horse skulls which showed evidence of cut marks, the cause of which is unknown but may represent skinning waste.

Further evidence of potential settlement activity was provided by possible quernstone fragments recovered from Posthole 113003. Also, a number of heat-affected stones were recovered, notably from Trenches 108, 109, 110 and 113 in the southern portion of the ICA, close to an area of possible pitting identified by the geophysical survey.

The exact use for these stones is unclear, although similar artefacts have been considered to be used for domestic purposes. Such as heating water, cooking *etc.* It is therefore possible that the pits from which these stones were recovered were located close to an area of settlement activity.

The environmental remains recovered from several of the pits (**113019**, **110014** and **109015**) suggest they may be domestic hearth or midden detritus (Fryer, Appendix D).

Evidence of potential land division through ditches, was identified in the southern portion of Field F4 (Trench 58, 58005, 58007) the southeast portion of Field F6 (Trench 126, 126003) and the east and southeast portions of Field F10, (Trench 143005 and Trench 157 157007). These probably represented the remnants of a former field boundaries and part of an Iron Age agricultural field system, this likely having a secondary use in providing drainage to the fields.

Although undated, it is possible that, based on orientation, ditches **143003** and **143005** in Field F10 could have been the northern continuations of ditches **144005** and **144009**. This could be suggestive of a mixed agricultural landscape, with the land within the ICA utilised for pastoral and arable activity, perhaps with the ditches segregating specific areas of activity.

No evidence of Bronze Age settlement activity has previously been identified within the ICA although a considerable amount worked flint recovered from fieldwalking has been recorded from the northeast corner of Field F3 (HER 07812). It is therefore possible that the ICA sits in an area of hitherto unidentified Late Bronze Age activity.

3.4 Romano-British

No evidence of Romano-British activity was identified within the ICA, and the only find of this date was a fragment of box-flue tile from Field F18 (Trench 36).

The area of cropmarks within Field F3 that was thought to be associated with Romano-British occupation (MCB 13592 and HER 11555) was evaluated and the only remains located in this area were related to modern drainage. It is therefore considered that any

archaeological assets pre-dating the modern period within the southern portion of Field F3 were removed by the borrow pit excavated during the construction of the A14.

3.5 Medieval and post-medieval

Evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity was recorded across the majority of the ICA, predominantly in the form of furrows such as those recorded in Field F4 (Trench 74) and ditches, such as those in Fields F3 (Trench 19) and F4 (Trench 73). These accorded, for the most part, with the geophysical survey and the HER data (HER 05612, 05324a, 05611, 05798).

Several possible field boundary ditches were recorded, such as in Trenches 19 (**19003**), 73 (**73005**), 96 (**96003**), 143 (**143006**) and 146 (**146005**). Again, these correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. These ditches would not only have served as physical divisions within the landscape but would have also acted as drainage ditches, carrying water away from the farmland.

Pottery was recovered from three of the ditches. Ditches **143006** and **146005** yielded sherds of late 12th to 14th century date range, whilst ditch **73005** contained material dating from the 13th to 15th century. Additionally, the ditches recorded in Field F7 (Trenches 141 and 142) were located within an area thought to contain medieval or post-medieval enclosures (MCB 30584, ECB 6189). However, there was no evidence of the potential pre-Ordnance Survey boundary in the southwestern corner (trenches 56 and 57) of Field F4 (Network Archaeology 2021).

The furrows within Fields F5, F6, F9 and F10 correlated with linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey (Headland Archaeology 2021) the similar orientations suggesting that they were all part of or related to the same field system. Further furrows were recorded in Field F5 (Trench 82) where they were oriented north to south and Field F6 (Trench 112) where they were oriented northwest to southeast.

It is interesting to note that the potential field boundaries appear to correlate with the various areas of ridge and furrow, for example in the eastern portions where the possible furrows west of ditch **96003** appear to be oriented broadly north to south whilst those to the east appear to be oriented east-northeast to west-southwest.

Conversely, the orientations of these furrows appears to indicate that some of the current boundaries post-date the ridge and furrow. For example, some of the potential furrows recorded by the geophysical survey in fields F5, F6, F9 and F10 appear oriented broadly east-northeast to west-southwest, indicating that the current system of field boundaries may not have been in use during the medieval and post-medieval periods. It is possible that these boundaries may have been installed as part of the early 19th century enclosure of Horningsea.

Evidence of mid to late 19th century industrial activity was identified in Field F1, where a ditch-like feature associated with coprolite mining was recorded in Trench 7. This correlated with a known area of cropmarks (MCB 30585, HER 11193), and it is likely that the entirety of Field F1 was once incorporated into the mine. Coprolite was mined in the 19th century; the phosphate used to improve the soil and increase the crop yield to feed

the increased populace within the cities brought on by the industrial revolution. The phosphatic nodule beds occur close to the Glauconitic or Chalk Marl layer that extends from East Bedfordshire to Cambridgeshire, where the Chalk Marl is between 3m and 8m in depth. The last coprolite mine to be worked in Cambridge closed in 1898 with some pits re-opened for a short time during the First World War (Cambridge Archaeology Field Group, 2015).

The remaining feature attributed to the post-medieval period was Pit **11004**, identified in Field F1 (Trench 11), which contained the articulated remains of an animal which were not collected as this was deemed to be a fairly recent burial.

Further possible evidence of pastoral activity may have been provided by the potential watering hole or dew pond recorded in Field F10 (Trench 115, **115005**) which would have been used for providing water to livestock. Dew ponds, however, have been in use since at least the Neolithic period and a moderate amount of prehistoric pottery (20 fragments weighing 118gms) was recovered from the upper fill (115006) although it is unclear whether this pottery was indicative of the pits date or if it had been redeposited in the upper fill through later agricultural practices such as ploughing.

Combined, the evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity appears predominantly to be related to agriculture with the furrow's indicative of crop production whilst the ditches likely used for drainage as well as to separate different areas of crop or denote property boundaries. The varying alignments of the furrows and the ditches is indicative of an evolving, probably predominantly arable, landscape.

3.6 Modern

The only feature that was positively identified as modern in date was the ditch in field GE40-2. This ditch was likely the remnant of a former field boundary and contained fragments of modern CBM. It did however not appear to correlate with any of the field boundaries visible on the 19th century and subsequent mapping, indicating that either it pre-dated the 19th century mapping or that the boundary was only in use for a limited period of time.

Two further ditches, (**177003** and **177005**), identified in Field F12 were cut through the subsoil and were sealed by the topsoil. Unlike the majority of features which were sealed by subsoil. Neither of these ditches correlated with the existing boundaries or with those visible on the post-19th century and subsequent mapping, indicating these too could have been boundaries of antiquity or merely temporary divisions in the landscape.

The linear features recorded in the southern portion of Field F3 (Trenches 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43 and 44) were located within the area of a former borrow pit excavated during the construction of the A14 and most likely represented evidence of modern land improvement, likely drainage features which were installed to aid the repair of the soil structure following the backfilling of the borrow pit.

3.7 Undated

The majority of the features identified during the evaluation remain undated, the various orientations of the ditches and gullies, which were also likely field boundaries and / or drainage features, restricts any definite phasing. Similarly, the pits and postholes formed no definitive alignments other than those discussed above and could belong to any of the previously discussed phases.

It is possible that, given their location, the features recorded in Trench 111 (ditches **111013** and **111009**, pits **111011**, **111003** and **111005** and posthole **111007**) and Trench 124 (pits **124003**, **124005**, **124007** and posthole **124014**) were related to the Iron Age features identified in the southern portion of Field F6. If contemporary, the pits (**111011**, **111003** and **111005**) and posthole (**111007**) may have formed an alignment, oriented northeast to southwest, which could be indicative of a former post-built structure.

Ditch **164007**, in Field F9 correlated with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey and could be the remnants of a furrow, whilst ditches **177003** and **177005** followed a similar orientation to a former field boundary recorded by the geophysical survey and may also be remnants of former field boundaries. The fact that, unlike the majority of the features recorded during the evaluation, these features cut the subsoil and were sealed by the topsoil indicates that they may have been fairly recent in date.

Substantial ditches were recorded in Trenches 153 (**153007** = 3m wide), 105 (**105006** = 3.9m) and 149 (**149003** = 3.42m wide) indicating that these may have been significant, if undated, boundaries.

It is possible that some of the undated ditches, such as those in Trenches 30 (**30003**), 31 (**31003**), 50 (**50003** and **50005**), 55 (**55003**), 68 (**68003**), 71 (**71003**, **71005** and **71007**), 73 (**73003**, **73005**), 141 (**141005**) **142** (**142005** and **142007**), 157 (**157003** and **157005**) and 158 (**158007** and **158022**) could be broadly contemporary. This contemporaneity is perhaps suggested by a number of these ditches forming apparent alignments, such as:

- **68003** and **141005**
- **142005** and **142007**
- **157003** and **157005**
- **158007** and **158022**

If this is the case then, given their rectilinear arrangement, it is possible that they could be indicative of Iron Age / Romano-British enclosures, the varying alignments perhaps indicative of numerous phases of enclosure.

A posthole alignment was identified in Trench 64, where datable postholes **64009** and **64017** appeared to form a broadly north-south alignment with undated postholes **64003**, **64005**, **64007**, **64011** and **64013**. Although all the postholes, with the exception of **64009** and **64017**, were undated, but the similar fills recorded in the majority may be indicative of some form of contemporaneity. However, as with the previous phases of activity, it was not possible to ascertain if these were structural for buildings or if they were merely the remnants of former fence lines.



3.8 Research Aims and statement of potential

The agenda and research aims for archaeological projects within Cambridgeshire are covered by the East of England Regional Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).

The results of the trial trench evaluation for the relocation project have the potential to contribute to the following specific regional research questions, as laid out in the research framework:

3.8.1 Palaeolithic to Neolithic Research Aims and potential

Pal-Meso 03: Which methodological approaches produce the best results for the Mesolithic?

Neo 01: Which methodological approaches produce the best results for the Neolithic?

- The evaluation identified remains thought to relate to Mesolithic to early Neolithic settlement activity, proving that such fieldwork methodology can be successful in locating such remains.

Pal-Meso 06: How can we increase our understanding of non-valley sites?

- The Mesolithic to early Neolithic remains were identified east of the floodplain of the River Cam and on clay soils. The recovered dataset therefore has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Pal-Meso 07: How can we increase the recognition and excavation of Mesolithic features?

- The majority of the Mesolithic to early Neolithic features identified during the evaluation were pits or postholes and it is therefore considered that the recovered dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Pal-Meso 11: Are deposit modelling and predictive modelling useful tools?

- The soil stratigraphy was recorded in all trenches and provides a stratigraphic model for the ICA and therefore contributes towards this research objective.

Pal-Meso 12: What impact have modern agricultural practices had on the Mesolithic archaeological record?

- The land within the ICA is currently used for agriculture, and has been for a considerable period of time, yet in situ Mesolithic to early Neolithic remains were identified. The dataset therefore has the potential to contribute to this research objective.

Pal-Meso 15: Are there chronologically significant differences within Mesolithic lithic assemblages?

- Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flints were recovered from a number of features and it is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective

Pal-Meso 18: What can we infer about patterns of raw material use?



- Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flints were recovered from a number of features and it is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective

Pal-Meso 23: What do we know about the scale, distribution and character of occupation in the region?

- No similarly dated sites have been recorded within the immediate vicinity of the ICA, therefore the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective

Pal-Meso 24: What do we know about the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition in the region?

- The recovered artefacts dated from the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic, therefore the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 02: How can we learn more about climate and environmental conditions during the Neolithic?

- Environmental remains were recovered from a number of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic features and therefore the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 04: Which sampling strategies should be employed on Neolithic sites and features?

- The sampling strategy employed during the evaluation were successful in identifying environmental remains from a number of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic features and therefore the dataset can contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 06: How do we improve the dating of Neolithic sites and artefacts?

- Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic flints were recovered from a number of features and it is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective

Neo 13: Can we better detect where people were living during the Neolithic and explore change through time?

- The evidence suggests that late Mesolithic to early Neolithic settlement activity was taking place within the ICA, the site archive as a whole therefore has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 14: What was the original purpose of Neolithic pits and why are their contents so variable?

- A number of pits containing late Mesolithic to early Neolithic finds were identified, therefore the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 16: How can we better understand Neolithic diet and economy?

- Environmental remains were recovered from several of the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic features, therefore the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 19: How can we refine typologies for Neolithic sites and features?

- Given the presence of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic features, the dataset as a whole has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

Neo 21: How can we better appreciate the emergence of agriculture in the Neolithic?

- Environmental remains were recovered from a number of the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic features; therefore, the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

3.8.2 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Research Aims and potential

The evidence suggests that domestic activity was taking place within a mixed agricultural landscape during the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age.

LBA-MIA 01: What can be done to refine the chronology of the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age?

- Features spanning the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were identified and it is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

LBA-MIA 08: What can the relationship between settlements tell us about social change?

LBA-MIA 10: How can we better understand the relationships between contemporary sites?

- A small number of contemporary sites are known within the vicinity and comparisons between these, and the recovered dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

LBA-MIA 11: Can finds assemblages be better used to characterise sites?

- Finds spanning the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were recovered during the evaluation, therefore the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

LBA-MIA 14: What were the functions of pits and pit alignments?

- A number of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pits were identified during the evaluation, therefore the dataset is considered to have the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

LBA-MIA 16: What crops were grown, and which animals reared during this period?

- Animal bones were recovered from a number of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age features, as were environmental remains such as remains of cereal crops. It is

therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

LBA-MIA 17: How can we better understand the nature and extent of Bronze Age cremation?

LBA-MIA 18: How can we improve the dating of Bronze Age cremations and inhumations?

LBA-MIA 19: How can we improve our understanding of LBA to MIA burial practices?

- Cremation burials thought to date from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age were identified in the northern portion of the ICA. It is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

LBA-MIA 21: How can we improve our understanding of the characterisation, production, use and distribution of artefacts?

Artefacts spanning the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age, including pottery and worked flints, were recovered from a number of features within the ICA. It is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

3.8.3 Medieval to Post-medieval Research Aims and potential

Med (Rural) 03: How can we improve our understanding of medieval agricultural practices?

Med (Rural) 09: How can we characterise medieval rural settlement morphology and relationships?

Med (Rural) 14: How can we characterise and explain medieval rural settlement change, evolution and abandonment?

P-Med 14: How can we characterise the post-medieval historic landscape and the factors which affected it?

- A number of medieval to post-medieval features, predominantly furrows but also ditches considered to be former field boundaries, were identified during the evaluation. It is therefore considered that the dataset has the potential to contribute towards this research objective.

4 Conclusion

The evaluation has been broadly successful in identifying a moderate amount of archaeology across the ICA, spanning the prehistoric, medieval, and post-medieval / modern periods (Figures 4.1 to 5.1). The evaluation proved the usefulness of the geophysical survey in identifying potential areas of interest and allowing for targeted trenching to be undertaken. It should be noted however that several archaeological features have been discovered that were not recorded in the survey and that the geophysical survey also identified several examples of potential archaeology that have proved to be natural or recent in origin. Disturbance from historic mining, excavation and infilling of a borrow pit and modern intrusive drainage as well as likely deep ploughing have all impacted on the survival of remains within the PDA.

Prehistoric activity has been identified in four zones of potential labelled A-D. Possible Mesolithic to early Neolithic worked flint was recovered in Trench 76 from within a cluster of intercutting Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pits (Area B). Area B also included a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age cremation in Trench 46, with another recorded in Trench 69, Area A. Area A also contained several ditches and pits of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date suggesting localised settlement across Trenches 58, 63 and 69 with worked flints also recovered from the topsoil of several nearby trenches in Area A. Area C encompassed a larger area of potential settlement in the southeast of the ICA and included several pits and ditches retaining Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery in Trenches 108, 109, 110, 113, 124, 126 and 140. Finally, Area D is the smallest area of potential focussed on a single ditch in Trench 143.

No features were identified within the area of suspected Roman cropmarks (MCB 13592). This was potentially due to the truncation of any archaeological assets at this location by the modern excavation of the A14 borrow pit.

Medieval to post-medieval features, predominantly remnants of ridge and furrow and later plough furrows, were identified across the ICA, with possible concentrations in the northwest part of Field F3 (Trenches 19 and 29), the eastern part of Field F4 (Trenches 68 and 73), the central and southern parts of Field F6 (Trenches 104 and 125), the intersection of Fields F7 and F8 (Trenches 141 and 158) and the northern part of Field F10 (Trenches 143 and 146) (Figure 4.2).

No evidence was identified within Fields GO43-1 and F1 of any features associated with Biggin Abbey (HER 11555). Outside the limits of the mining activity, Trenches 1 and 2 in Field GO43-1 uncovered in-situ undated peat deposits and it is possible that similar organic remains may exist with areas of the field that have previously not been excavated.

A number of undated features were recorded throughout the ICA (Figure 4.3), these including pits, ditches, and postholes. Some of these features align or are located in close proximity to the afore-mentioned later prehistoric features and it is therefore possible that they were broadly contemporary.



5 Archive

The investigation produced the following document archive, recorded under the site code of CWW14. The physical archive will be submitted into Cambridgeshire County Council's Archaeological Archive Facility in accordance with the standards laid out by Cambridgeshire County Council (Cambridgeshire County Council, 2020).

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository.

The event number issued by CHET is ECB6794.

Table 16: Archive quantification

Document Archive	Total
Trench Index	6
Trench Sheets	178
Context Sheets	409
Drawing Sheets (A3 Permatrace)	29
Sample Index	2
Sample Sheets	48
Small Finds Index	1
Photographic Index	1
Digital Images	2048

Copies of this report will be submitted to the @ONE, Anglian Water and CHET. The report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and OASIS websites.

A copy of the OASIS data collection form can be found in Appendix F.



6 Acknowledgements

Network Archaeology would like to thank the following people and organisations for their assistance during the investigation and the production of this report.

Table 17: Acknowledgements

Organisation	Name	Position	Contribution
CHET	Andy Thomas	Archaeological Officer	External Monitoring
@One Alliance	Steve Seekings	Project Manager	Site Manager
Anglian Water	Tim Jerry	Project Manager	Client Representative
Network Archaeology	David Bonner	Technical Director	Project Management
	Nigel Cavanagh	Project Manager	Project Management
	Ciaran Feeney	Project Officer	Site Management
	Russell Henshaw	Project Supervisor	Site Supervision
	Oliver Farmer	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Giovanni Festa	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Callum Knauf	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Peri Horsley	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Adam Mager	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Jedlee Chapman	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Jake Minton	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Jan Janulewicz	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Andrew Thompson	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Steven Porter	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Louis Windsor	Project Archaeologist	Evaluation
	Stephen Thorpe	Senior Project Officer	Report Compilation
	Diana Fernandes	Finds Officer	Finds processing
Mike Wood	Geomatics Manager	Geomatics	
	Harvey Tesseyman	Geomatics Supervisor	Illustrations
Independent	Rebecca Devaney	Specialist	Flint report
University of York	Malin Holst	Specialist	Human remains report
Independent	Sue Anderson	Specialist	Post-Roman Ceramics report
Independent	Matilda Holmes	Specialist	Animal bone report
Independent	Peter Chowne	Specialist	Prehistoric Pottery report
Independent	Raquel Maraglef	Specialist	Stone report
Network Archaeology	Diana Fernandes	Specialist	Other finds reports
Independent	Val Fryer	Specialist	Environmental report



7 Bibliography

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ALGAO	2003	Standards for Field Archaeology in The East of England	EAA Occasional Paper 14
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ADS 2022c	Milton Country Park	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleid=1068302
ADS 2022d	Bronze Age Barrows, Wicken Vision Area A	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleid=1736296
ADS 2022e	Greenhouse Farm	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleid=1255787
ADS 2022f	Airport Way	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleid=1314820
ADS 2022g	No Title	https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record?titleid=1068252
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Summary Trench Data

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
GO40-3	1	N-S	548439.26	261655.57	548444.01	261705.34	1.8 x 50	0.84	0.4	0.23	Peat	N
GO40-3	2	WNW-ESE	548485.88	261681.95	548531.33	261661.12	1.8 x 50	0.7	0.3	0.2	Peat	N
GO40-3	3	NNE-SSW	548560.55	261590.41	548580.73	261636.16	1.8 x 50	0.7	0.42	0.2	None	N
F1	4	NE-SW	548613.27	261572.69	548658.55	261593.91	1.8 x 50	0.44	0.28	0	None	N
F1	5	NW-SE	548681.78	261599.49	548655.51	261642.04	1.8 x 50	0.57	0.34	0.18	None	N
F1	6	WNW-ESE	548662.13	261565.59	548709.51	261549.62	1.8 x 50	0.7	0.48	-	None	N
F1	7	WNW-ESE	548704.50	261611.72	548745.64	261583.30	1.8 x 50	0.66	0.28	-	1 x Coprolite Quarry	N
F1	8	NW-SE	548781.04	261529.67	548754.78	261572.22	1.8 x 50	0.52	0.35	-	None	N
F1	9	NE-SW	548794.22	261566.75	548839.49	261587.97	1.8 x 50	0.54	0.3	-	None	N
F1	10	NW-SE	548879.64	261575.98	548853.38	261618.53	1.8 x 50	0.98	0.26	0.2	None	N
F1	11	NNE-SSW	548843.83	261513.95	548850.11	261563.55	1.8 x 50	1.16	0.34	0.46	1 x Modern Pit	Y
F1	12	WNW-ESE	548896.03	261528.92	548846.57	261536.27	1.8 x 50	1.07	0.5	0.58	None	N
F1	13	NE-SW	548949.32	261562.37	548901.29	261548.48	1.8 x 50	0.86	0.42	-	None	N
F1	14	NW-SE	548979.71	261538.96	548962.82	261586.02	1.8 x 50	0.5	0.28	-	None	N
F1	15	WNW-ESE	548983.23	261507.90	549029.22	261488.27	1.8 x 50	0.9	0.42	0.36	2 x Geological features	N
F1	16	NE-SW	549004.31	261523.72	549049.13	261545.88	1.8 x 50	0.5	0.28	0.1	None	N
F1	17	NNE-SSW	549054.15	261479.20	549068.79	261527.01	1.8 x 50	0.93	0.38	0.21	None	N
F3	18	WNW-ESE	549121.89	261503.27	549171.32	261495.74	2.1 x 50	0.62	0.44	0.12	1 x ditch Geological features	Y
F3	19	NNE-SSW	549113.68	261406.59	549138.72	261449.87	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.44	0.12	1 x ditch 1 x Furrow	Y
F3	20	WNW-ESE	549078.14	261378.97	549120.61	261352.58	2.1 x 50	0.61	0.4	0.2	Modern drainage features	N
F3	21	NW-SE	549063.83	261309.73	549090.77	261267.61	2.1 x 50	0.47	0.26	0.16	Modern drainage features	N
F3	22	WNW-ESE	549033.94	261247.89	549079.71	261227.77	2.1 x 50	0.8	0.34	0.26	Modern drainage features	Y
F3	23	NW-SE	549013.82	261233.17	549044.52	261193.70	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.46	0.1	Modern drainage features	N

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F3	25	NW-SE	549181.89	261184.01	549117.78	261260.75	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.2	0.3	Modern drainage features	Y
F3	26	NW-SE	549148.59	261254.85	549136.43	261303.35	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.3	0.08	Modern drainage features	N
F3	27	NW-SE	549143.23	261349.77	549181.50	261317.60	2.1 x 50	0.61	0.31	0.28	None	N
F3	28	NNE-SSW	549188.60	261394.61	549199.15	261443.48	2.1 x 50	1.23	0.9	0.23	None	N
F3	29	NE-SW	549220.61	261486.85	549267.89	261503.12	2.1 x 50	0.74	0.42	0.22	1 x Ditch terminal	Y
F3	30	NE-SW	549240.87	261383.81	549274.21	261421.07	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.3	0.3	1 x Ditch	N
F3	31	NE-SW	549250.53	261353.71	549218.19	261315.58	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.22	0.48	1 x Ditch	N
F3	32	WNW-ESE	549222.48	261228.86	549218.64	261278.71	2.1 x 50	0.54	0.38	0.16	Modern drainage features	N
F3	33	NE-SW	549135.96	261146.24	549213.59	261209.27	2.1 x 100	0.51	0.3	0.2	Modern drainage features	N
F3	34	NW-SE	549083.45	261164.52	549141.73	261083.26	2.1 x 100	0.42	0.32	0.11	Modern drainage features	Y
F3	35	NW-SE	549254.74	261035.93	549180.65	261103.10	2.1 x 100	0.46	0.35	0.1	Modern drainage features	N
F3	36	NE-SW	549196.87	261129.55	549255.01	261210.91	2.1 x 100	0.9	0.65	0.25	Modern drainage features	Y
F3	37	NW-SE	549208.71	260982.36	549168.95	261074.12	2.1 x 100	0.46	0.3	0.15	Modern drainage features	Y
F3	38	NE-SW	549223.65	261066.28	549279.99	261148.95	2.1 x 100	0.46	0.35	0.1	Modern drainage features	N
F3	43	NW-SE	549244.70	261019.69	549267.23	260975.05	2.1 x 50	0.41	0.3	0.1	Modern drainage features	N
F3	44	NW-SE	549242.97	260919.13	549268.36	260876.06	2.1 x 50	0.35	0.3	0.04	Modern drainage features	N
F3	45	NNW-SSE	549312.22	261072.98	549315.49	261023.09	2.1 x 50	0.46	0.3	0.15	None	N
F3	46	NNE-SSW	549328.24	261114.42	549338.71	261163.31	2.1 x 50	0.61	0.3	0.04	1 x cremation 1 x Pit	Y
F3	47	WNW-ESE	549285.47	261208.68	549328.21	261182.72	2.1 x 50	0.49	0.3	0.18	Geological features	N
F3	48	NNE-SSW	549293.03	261269.75	549303.58	261318.62	2.1 x 50	0.49	0.3	0.18	Geological features	N
F3	49	E-W	549310.83	261331.29	549360.77	261333.73	2.1 x 50	0.62	0.22	0.34	Geological features	Y

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F3	50	NNE-SSW	549317.28	261382.98	549327.84	261431.85	2.1 x 50	0.59	0.39	0.2	2 x Ditches	N
F3	51	WNW-ESE	549355.90	261418.65	549404.94	261408.88	2.1 x 50	0.64	0.3	0.29	Geological features	N
F3	52	WNW-ESE	549344.91	261494.12	549391.99	261477.29	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.3	0.18	1 x Ditch Geological features	N
F4	53	NW-SE	549476.39	261497.11	549513.62	261463.73	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.11	0.36	Geological features	N
F4	54	NW-SE	549482.10	261389.15	549449.17	261426.78	2.1 x 50	0.87	0.63	0.22	Geological features	N
F4	55	NW-SE	549448.03	261383.38	549470.04	261338.49	2.1 x 50	0.89	0.62	0.27	1 x Ditch Geological features	N
F4	56	NNE-SSW	549438.45	261356.25	549423.85	261308.43	2.1 x 50	0.84	0.58	0.25	Geological features	N
F4	57	E-W	549417.38	261253.73	549467.36	261255.12	2.1 x 50	0.81	0.3	0.5	1 x Posthole 1 x Ditch, 1 x Recut	Y
F4	58	NW-SE	549491.49	261305.73	549510.53	261259.50	2.1 x 50	0.67	0.53	0.25	1 x pit 2 x Ditches	Y
F4	59	NNE-SSW	549530.991	261370.312	549519.532	261321.643	2.1 x 50	0.61	0.23	0.33	None	Y
F4	60	NW-SE	549569.99	261511.24	549606.29	261476.86	2.1 x 50	0.49	0.34	0.14	1 x Possible pit	Y
F4	61	NW-SE	549566.27	261396.10	549591.45	261352.90	2.1 x 50	0.55	0.3	0.25	Geological features	N
F4	62	NE-SW	549592.74	261334.10	549573.67	261287.88	2.1 x 50	0.47	0.28	0.16	Geological features	Y
F4	63	NW-SE	549543.11	261274.91	549570.90	261233.34	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.28	0.2	1 x pit	Y
F4	64	N-S	549629.07	261287.70	549629.46	261237.70	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.34	0.21	6 x Postholes 2 x Gullies	Y
F4	65	NNE-SSW	549674.02	261335.59	549662.56	261286.92	2.1 x 50	0.8	0.38	0.38	2 x Pits	N
F4	66	NE-SW	549656.82	261404.64	549656.82	261404.64	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.34	0.34	None	N
F4	67	NW-SE	549690.48	261479.24	549661.86	261520.24	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.34	0.21	Geological features	N
F4	68	NNE-SSW	549739.55	261489.51	549750.11	261538.38	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.31	0.13	1 x Ditch	Y
F4	69	NW-SE	549722.35	261415.10	549752.13	261374.93	2.1 x 50	0.4	0.3	0.1	1 x Cremation 1 x Ditch	Y
F4	70	NW-SE	549690.22	261367.42	549725.76	261332.26	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.3	0.3	Bioturbation	N
F4	71	NW-SE	549707.15	261298.14	549730.28	261253.81	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.3	0.3	3 x Ditches	N
F4	72	NNE-SSW	549808.14	261402.21	549796.68	261353.54	2.1 x 50	0.57	0.33	0.22	None	N
F4	73	NW-SE	549763.87	261338.16	549788.67	261294.74	2.1 x 50	0.68	0.34	0.31	2 x Ditches	Y
F4	74	NNE-SSW	549808.91	261284.88	549797.46	261236.21	2.1 x 50	0.47	0.32	0.15	3 x Furrows 4 x Land drains	Y
F5	75	NW-SE	549416.62	261151.59	549375.40	261179.90	2.1 x 50	0.65	0.36	0.29	1 x Possible pit	Y

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F5	76	WNW-ESE	549396.52	261056.91	549354.49	261083.99	2.1 x 50	0.76	0.44	0.24	5 x Pits 2 x Postholes	Y
F5	77	WNW-ESE	549325.39	260958.28	549365.89	260928.97	2.1 x 50	1.1	0.6	0.4	1 x Land drain	N
F5	78	NW-SE	549310.07	260880.22	549335.40	260837.11	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.3	0.2	Geological features	N
F5	79	NW-SE	549352.61	260765.09	549320.75	260803.62	2.1 x 50	0.49	0.3	0.19	Geological features	N
F5	80	WNW-ESE	549400.12	260887.96	549351.94	260901.32	2.1 x 50	1.04	0.6	0.24	None	N
F5	81	E-W	549417.37	260992.17	549367.45	260995.08	2.1 x 50	0.65	0.35	0.3	2 x Ditches 1 x Land drain Geological features	N
F5	82	E-W	549422.73	261133.33	549472.70	261134.98	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.21	0.39	3 x Furrows	Y
F5	83	WNW-ESE	549422.49	261064.18	549468.02	261043.52	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.3	0.2	Geological features 1 x Land drain	N
F5	84	ENE-WSW	549400.57	260934.24	549446.51	260953.98	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.3	0.05	1 x Ditch 1 x Land drain	Y
F5	85	ENE-WSW	549382.80	260824.71	549432.61	260829.03	2.1 x 50	0.51	0.32	0.12	Geological features	N
F5	86	E-W	549365.14	260733.35	549415.12	260731.71	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.3	0.12	Geological features	N
F5	87	NW-SE	549451.20	260652.74	549419.33	260691.27	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.4	0.1	1 x Pit	N
F5	88	NW-SE	549479.01	260763.65	549438.92	260793.53	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.36	0.29	Geological features	N
F5	89	WNW-ESE	549467.20	260859.28	549424.64	260885.53	2.1 x 50	0.86	0.44	0.24	Geological features	N
F5	90	WNW-ESE	549460.99	260990.73	549510.45	260983.35	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.32	0.34	2 x Pits 1 x Posthole 1 x Land drain Geological features	N
F5	91	NW-SE	549525.22	261062.51	549493.35	261101.03	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.3	0.2	3 x land drains Geological features	N
F5	92	NW-SE	549542.25	261148.33	549510.38	261186.86	2.1 x 50	0.64	0.38	0.2	1 x Land drain	N
F5	93	NE-SW	549554.06	261101.77	549579.84	261144.61	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.3	0.19	1 x Land drain Geological features	N
F5	94	NNE-SSW	549548.62	260994.41	549554.57	261044.05	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.4	0.14	1 x Land drain Geological features	N
F5	95	N-S	549542.56	260903.01	549543.63	260953.00	2.1 x 50	0.52	0.38	0.1	None	N
F5	96	NW-SE	549487.79	260889.43	549525.59	260922.16	2.1 x 50	0.9	0.3	0.54	1 x Ditch	N
F5	97	WNW-ESE	549492.65	260813.92	549536.82	260790.49	2.1 x 50	0.53	0.38	0.13	1 x Land drain	N

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F5	98	WNW-ESE	549463.96	260699.71	549513.94	260698.09	2.1 x 50	0.61	0.37	0.21	Geological features	N
F5	99	NW-SE	549522.53	260637.32	549481.19	260665.45	2.1 x 50	0.66	0.32	0.22	Geological features	N
F5	100	NE-SW	549446.09	260581.50	549483.89	260614.23	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.35	0.25	1 x Ditch	N
F5	101	NW-SE	549525.41	260473.03	549492.74	260510.88	2.1 x 40	1	0.34	0.44	2 x Pits 2 x Postholes	Y
F6	102	NNE-SSW	549655.30	261145.94	549661.90	261195.50	2.1 x 50	0.64	0.41	0.2	None	N
F6	103	NNW-SSE	549642.23	261053.60	549635.42	261103.14	2.1 x 50	0.44	0.31	0.11	None	N
F6	104	NNE-SSW	549623.55	260970.94	549629.85	261020.54	2.1 x 50	0.54	0.3	0.24	1 x Possible furrow	N
F6	105	NW-SE	549623.67	260899.60	549639.75	260852.25	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.3	0.36	2 x Ditches	Y
F6	106	NNE-SSW	549611.34	260779.31	549617.40	260828.94	2.1 x 50	0.65	0.35	0.29	None	N
F6	107	NW-SE	549632.30	260692.54	549611.23	260737.88	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.22	0.16	None	N
F6	108	NE-SW	549587.58	260574.30	549625.38	260607.03	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.31	0.3	1 x Pit	Y
F5	109	NNE-SSW	549574.81	260472.77	549592.67	260519.46	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.2	0.18	4 x Pits 2 x Postholes	Y
F6	110	NE-SW	549578.86	260384.04	549612.07	260421.41	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.4	0.2	5 x Postholes 2 x Pits	Y
F6	111	NNE-SSW	549638.45	260473.53	549622.86	260426.02	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.34	0.16	3 x Pits 1 x Posthole 1 x Gully 1 x Ditch	Y
F6	112	NE-SW	549647.58	260565.07	549622.71	260521.69	2.1 x 50	0.55	0.31	0.24	1 x Furrow	N
F6	113	NW-SE	549685.88	260656.17	549648.35	260689.21	2.1 x 40	0.5	0.28	0.21	5 x Pits 1 x Pit or Ditch 1 x Posthole	Y
F6	114	NNW-SSE	549689.44	260693.25	549680.74	260742.49	2.1 x 50	0.24	0.18	0.06	2 x Ditch 1 x Pit	Y
F6	115	NW-SE	549683.88	260812.18	549652.02	260850.71	2.1 x 50	0.63	0.31	0.32	None	N
F6	116	NW-SE	549688.06	260918.67	549656.19	260957.20	2.1 x 50	0.54	0.31	0.22	None	N
F6	117	NNE-SSE	549677.88	261006.09	549675.41	261056.03	2.1 x 50	0.4	0.3	0.1	None	N
F6	118	NW-SE	549702.70	261101.93	549684.33	261148.43	2.1 x 50	0.75	0.3	0.45	None	N
F6	119	NNE-SSW	549741.66	261156.21	549748.06	261205.80	2.1 x 50	0.66	0.28	0.18	None	N
F6	120	NNW-SSE	549726.72	261053.64	549743.17	261100.86	2.1 x 50	0.68	0.27	0.33	1 x Pit	Y
F6	121	NE-SW	549721.62	260961.94	549736.55	261009.66	2.1 x 50	1.16	0.33	0.6	None	N

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F6	122	NW-SE	549734.00	260848.46	549717.88	260895.79	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.34	0.21	None	N
F6	123	NNE-SSW	549709.34	260751.87	549715.98	260801.42	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.35	0.24	2 x Postholes	Y
F6	124	NW-SE	549719.38	260711.33	549750.42	260672.13	2.1 x 50	0.46	0.38	0.08	5 x Pits 1 x Posthole	Y
F6	125	NW-SE	549681.85	260606.53	549714.44	260568.62	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.36	0.2	3 x Postholes 1 x Furrow	N
F6	126	NE-SW	549708.01	260512.95	549670.06	260480.39	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.38	0.28	1 x Ditch terminal 2 x Postholes	Y
F6	127	NW-SE	549640.23	260386.89	549676.91	260420.87	2.1 x 50	0.64	0.26	0.32	1 x Posthole 3 x Pits	Y
F6	128	NW-SE	549764.99	260515.30	549733.48	260554.12	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.26	0.24	None	N
F6	129	NNW-SSE	549767.02	260595.88	549762.75	260645.70	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.34	0.18	None	N
F6	130	NW-SE	549791.89	260705.97	549759.74	260744.27	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.28	0.22	1 x Pit	Y
F6	131	NW-SE	549793.45	260788.59	549761.58	260827.12	2.1 x 50	0.92	0.33	0.43	None	N
F6	132	NW-SE	549791.26	260896.45	549759.39	260934.98	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.34	0.16	None	N
F6	133	NW-SE	549791.11	261005.43	549770.64	261051.05	2.1 x 50	0.61	0.38	0.2	None	N
F6	134	NNW-SSE	549798.41	261102.13	549786.62	261150.72	2.1 x 50	0.76	0.3	0.28	None	N
F6	135	NNE-SSW	549813.65	261158.13	549822.07	261207.42	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.21	0.24	None	N
F6	136	NNE-SSW	549823.05	260943.42	549829.74	260992.97	2.1 x 50	0.68	0.29	0.38	None	N
F6	137	N-S	549807.37	260839.68	549808.41	260889.67	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.32	0.22	None	N
F6	138	NNE-SSW	549828.63	260726.13	549833.81	260775.86	2.1 x 50	0.42	0.3	0.12	1 x Ditch	N
F6	139	NW-SE	549803.84	260685.16	549832.82	260644.40	2.1 x 50	0.74	0.32	0.2	1 x Land drain	N
F6	140	NW-SE	549786.53	260582.12	549825.93	260551.34	2.1 x 50	0.52	0.24	0.22	1 x Posthole 1 x Ditch	Y
F7	141	N-S	549829.65	261526.25	549831.09	261476.27	2.1 x 50	0.75	0.34	0.4	1 x Ditch 1 x Pit	N
F7	142	N-S	549866.03	261292.84	549860.49	261342.53	2.1 x 50	0.74	0.3	0.3	3 x Ditches	N
F10	143	ENE-WSW	549887.26	261211.09	549932.28	261232.85	2.1 x 50	0.8	0.36	0.38	3x Ditches 1 x Furrow	Y
F10	144	WNW-ESE	549956.60	261155.17	549908.01	261166.99	2.1 x 50	0.57	0.24	0.26	2 x Ditches 1 x Terminal 1 x Pit	N
F10	145	NNW-SSE	549884.07	261079.54	549876.33	261128.94	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.22	0.4	Bioturbation	N

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F10	146	ENE-WSW	549932.75	261068.44	549979.27	261086.77	2.1 x 50	0.9	0.42	0.36	1 x Pit 1 x Ditch 1 x Posthole	Y
F10	147	ENE-WSW	549964.78	261030.40	549921.01	261006.23	2.1 x 50	0.62	0.38	0.24	None	N
F10	148	NNE-SSW	549889.65	260952.22	549882.24	261001.67	2.1 x 50	0.77	0.38	0.29	None	N
F10	149	E-W	549944.42	260918.37	549894.49	260915.69	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.24	0.24	1 x Ditch	Y
F10	150	NNW-SSE	549989.60	260889.27	549975.10	260937.12	2.1 x 50	0.6	0.4	0.14	4 x Pits 2 x Ditches 1 x Posthole	Y
F10	151	ENE-WSW	549972.45	260881.15	549923.90	260869.20	2.1 x 50	0.8	0.33	0.23	4 x Ditches 1 x Curvilinear ditch	Y
F10	152	NNW-SSE	549897.87	260763.45	549893.78	260813.28	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.44	0.18	1 x Land drain Geological features	N
F10	153	NNW-SSE	549961.39	260791.76	550010.76	260799.69	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.32	0.28	2 x Gullies 1 x Ditch	N
F10	154	NE-SW	549940.74	260716.40	549965.58	260759.79	2.1 x 50	0.68	0.46	0.33	Geological features Land Drains	N
F10	155	NNW-SSE	549890.36	260685.98	549886.46	260735.83	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.26	0.19	Geological features	N
F10	156	ENE-WSW	549974.45	260667.03	550023.50	260676.71	1.8 x 15	0.92	0.36	0.12	3 x Pits 1 x Gully	Y
F10	157	N-S	549914.60	260605.78	549915.18	260655.78	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.32	0.23	1 x Gully 2 x Ditches 2 x Land drains	Y
F8	158	NE-SW	549877.79	261498.87	549893.09	261546.47	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.24	0.2	2 x Ditches 2 x Pits 1 x Posthole	Y
F9	159	NW-SE	549934.81	261350.32	549969.78	261314.59	2.1 x 50	0.48	0.35	0.13	None	N
F9	160	NE-SW	549963.58	261234.15	549984.91	261279.37	2.1 x 50	1m	0.44	0.36	1 x Ditch	N
F8	161	NW-SE	549998.78	261358.40	550033.75	261322.66	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.3	-	1 x Ditch	N
F8	162	NE-SW	550040.92	261247.91	550076.69	261282.85	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.46	-	None	N
F9	163	NNW-SSE	549998.18	261218.09	550022.49	261174.40	2.1 x 50	0.4	0.4	-	None	N
F9	164	NW-SE	550009.45	261138.07	550026.64	261091.12	2.1 x 50	0.72	0.32	0.2	3 x Possible pits 1 x Terminal Bioturbation	N

Field	Trench No	Orientation	Trench Coordinates				Dimensions (m)	Trench Depth (m)			Findings	Finds (Y/N)
			Easting 1	Northing 1	Easting 2	Northing 2		Overall	Topsoil Depth	Subsoil Depth		
F8	165	NW-SE	550074.52	261212.46	550109.49	261176.73	2.1 x 50	0.5	0.4	-	None	N
F8	166	NE-SW	550112.78	261108.97	550148.55	261143.91	2.1 x 50	0.4	0.4	-	None	N
F9	167	NW-SE	550074.38	261087.87	550097.62	261043.60	2.1 x 50	0.35	0.3	0.05	Geological anomalies	N
F9	168	NW-SE	550051.48	261013.61	550024.51	261055.71	2.1 x 50	0.62	0.3	0.26	None	
F9	169	NNW-SSE	550095.39	261009.60	550109.36	260961.58	2.1 x 50	0.9	0.34	0.4	5 x Possible pits	N
F9	170	NNE-SSW	550037.99	260912.51	550046.31	260961.81	2.1 x 50	0.72	0.34	0.16	2 x Pits 1 x Beam slot 2 x Postholes 1 x Ditch 1 x Gully	
F9	171	NW-SE	550076.34	260889.69	550091.97	260842.19	2.1 x 50	0.56	0.3	0.26	2 x pits 1 x Land Drain	N
F9	172	NNW-SSE	550150.68	260886.70	550142.18	260935.97	2.1 x 50	0.64	0.3	0.26	None	N
F11	173	NW-SE	550149.71	260861.53	550184.68	260825.79	2.1 x 50	0.77	0.41	0.22	1 x Ditch 1 x Pit	Y
F11	174	E-W	550096.90	260788.13	550146.90	260788.02	2.1 x 50	0.7	0.3	0.12	None	N
F11	175	N-S	550070.55	260764.42	550069.84	260714.43	2.1 x 50	0.64	0.4	0.28	None	N
F11	176	ENE-WSW	550069.93	260825.64	550023.00	260808.39	2.1 x 50	0.75	0.46	0.25	1 x Ditch 1 x Terminal 1 x Pit	N
F12	177	NW-SE	549944.30	260523.70	549960.59	260476.43	1.8 x 30	0.6	0.3	0.3	2 x Ditches	N
F12	178	WNW-ESE	550013.62	260457.67	550048.59	260421.94	1.8 x 30	0.6	0.3	0.3	None	N
F12	179	NNW-SSE	550113.63	260409.97	550130.01	260362.73	1.8 x 30	0.6	0.3	0.3	None	N
F12	180	NW-SE	550201.74	260341.63	550242.04	260312.04	1.8 x 30	0.6	0.3	0.3	1 x Ditch	N
GO40-1	181	NW-SE	548855.59	261076.32	548865.55	261104.62	1.8 x 25	0.59	0.42	0.11	None	N
GO40-1	182	NE-SW	548832.19	261100.20	548860.57	261090.47	1.8 x 24	0.6	0.4	0.13	None	N
GO40-2	183	WNW-ESE	548407.39	261304.32	548433.84	261290.16	1.8 x 50	0.6	0.3	0.2	1 x Modern Ditch	N

Summary Context Data

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F1	1	1000				Void			
		1001	Layer			0.23m thick	Light white-grey clay	Subsoil	n/a
		1002	Layer			0.4m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		1003	Layer			0.2m+ thick	Peat	Peat	n/a
F1	2	2000	Layer			n/a	Grey clay with red mottling	Natural substrate	n/a
		2001	Layer			0.2m thick	Light to mid white-grey silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		2002	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		2003	Layer			0.17m thick	Peat	Peat	n/a
F1	3	3000	Layer			n/a	Chalky clay	Natural substrate	n/a
		3001	Layer			0.42m thick	Light grey clay	Subsoil	n/a
		3002	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F1	4	4000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		4001	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	5	5000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		5001	Layer			0.18m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Subsoil	n/a
		5002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	6	6000	Layer			0.48m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		6001	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
F1	7	7000	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		7001	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
F1	8	8000	Layer			0.35m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		8001	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
F1	9	9000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		9001	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	10	10000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		10001	Layer			0.2m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Subsoil	n/a
		10002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	11	11000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		11001	Layer			0.24m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Lower subsoil	n/a
		11002	Layer			0.22m thick	Void	Upper subsoil	n/a
		11003	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		11004	Cut	11005		1.55m x 0.55m x 0.4m	Void- Dead animal within backfill of coprolite mining	Animal burial	n/a
		11005	Fill		11004	0.4m thick	Void	Fill of animal burial	Pmed
F1	12	12000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		12001	Layer			0.38m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Lower subsoil	n/a
		12002	Layer			0.2m thick	Void	Upper subsoil	n/a
		12003	Layer			0.5m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	13	13000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		13001	Layer			0.42m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	14	14000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		14001	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F1	15	15000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		15001	Layer			0.36m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Subsoil	n/a
		15002	Layer			0.42m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		15003	Cut	15004		0.95m wide x 0.9m deep	Linaer oriented NW-SE with irregular concave sides and base	Geological variation	n/a
		15004	Fill		15003	0.9m thick	Soft to friable brown-grey silt marl with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of geological feature	n/a
		15005	Cut	15006		0.3m wide x 0.2m deep	Linaer oriented NNE-SSW with irregular concave sides and base	Geological variation	n/a
		15006	Fill		15005	0.2m thick	Soft mid to light brown marl with charcoal flecks	Fill of geological feature	n/a
F1	16	16000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		16001	Layer			0.1m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Subsoil	n/a
		16002	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	
		16003				Void			
		16004				Void			
F1	17	17000	Layer			n/a	Mixed natural chalks and glacial clays- Reinstated backfill from historic coprolite mining	Natural substrate	n/a
		17001	Layer			0.21m thick	Light brown chalky clay	Subsoil	n/a
		17002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark Brown Clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	18	18000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		18001	Layer			0.12m thick	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		18002	Layer			0.44m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		18003	Cut	18004		1m long x 0.48m wide x 0.15m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with a rounded terminal at its NE end. Moderate to steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		18004	Fill		18003	0.15m thick	Friable mid brown silty clay with moderate to frequent sub-angular flints	Fill of ditch	n/a
F3	19	19000	Layer			0.44m thick	Dark brown friable silt	Topsoil	n/a
		19001	Layer			n/a	Mid white friable chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		19002	Layer			0.12m thick	Dark grey-brown compact silt	Subsoil	n/a
		19003	Cut	19004		2m+ long x 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with shallow to steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		19004	Fill		19003	0.25m deep	Compact dark grey-brown compact clayey silt	Fill of ditch	Med / Pmed
		19005	Cut	19007 19006		2m+ long x 0.9m wide x 0.1m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Furrow	n/a
		19006	Fill		19005	0.1m thick	Mid off-white friable clay silt	Primary fill of furrow	n/a
		19007	Fill		19005	0.1m thick	Compact dark grey-brown clayey silt	Upper fill of furrow	n/a
F3	20	20000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		20001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		20002	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
		20003	Cut	20004		1.8m+ long x 0.72m wide x 0.3m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		20004	Fill		20003	0.3m thick	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flints	Sole fill	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
		20005	Cut	20006		1.8m+ long x 0.35m wide x 0.04m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a	
		20006	Fill		20005	0.04m thick	Firm mid yellow-brown silty clay with rare sub-angular flints	Sole fill	n/a	
F3	21	21000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		21001	Layer			0.16m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		21002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		21003	Cut	21004			0.6m wide x 0.06m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		21004	Fill		21003		0.06m thick	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Sole fill	n/a
		21005	Cut	21006			1.35m wide x 0.18m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with moderate concave sides and a flattish base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		21006	Fill		21005		0.18m thick	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Sole fill	n/a
F3	22	22000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		22001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silty clay	Subsoil	UD	
		22002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	Med	
		22003	Cut	22004			1.2m wide x 0.13m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow concave sides and an irregular base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		22004	Fill		22003		0.13m thick	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Sole fill	n/a
F3	23	23000	Layer			0.46m thick	Chalk	Topsoil	n/a	
		23001	Layer			> 0.1m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silty clay	Natural substrate	n/a	
		23002	Layer			0.1m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	Med	
		23003	Cut				2m+ long x 1.2m wide x 0.13m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with shallow concave sides and an irregular base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		23004	Fill				0.13m thick	Firm dark brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded stones	Sole fill	Med
F3	25	25000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		25001	Layer			0.2m thick	mid orange-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	Med	
		25002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	Med	
F3	26	26000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		26001	Layer			0.08m thick	mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		26002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		26003	Cut	26004			1m+ long x 0.81m wide x 0.13m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
		26004	Fill		26003	0.13m thick	Compact dark grey-brown slightly silty clay with occasional chalk and flint	Sole fill	n/a	
		26005	Cut	26006		2m+ Long x 0.45m Wide x 0.15m Deep	Linear oriented E-W with PROFILE	Modern drainage feature	n/a	
		26006	Fill		26005	0.15m Thick	Dark Brown firm Silty clay	Sole fill	n/a	
		26007	Cut	26008		1.25m wide x 0.17m deep	Linear oriented E-W with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base	Modern drainage feature	n/a	
		26008	Fill		26007	0.17m thick	Compact dark grey-brown slightly silty clay with occasional chalk and flint	Sole fill	n/a	
F3	27	27000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		27001	Layer			0.28m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		27002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F3	28	28000	Layer			n/a	Dark brown friable silt	Natural substrate	n/a	
		28001	Layer			0.9m thick	Mid white friable chalk	Topsoil	n/a	
		28002	Layer			0.23m thick	Dark grey-brown compact silt	Subsoil	n/a	
F3 F3	29 29	29000	Layer			n/a	Marly chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		29001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a	
		29002	Layer			0.42m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	Med	
		29003	Void							
		29004	Void							
		29005	Cut	29007 29006			0.4m + long x 1.03m wide x 0.63m deep	Linear oriented broadly NE-SW with a rounded terminal at its southern extent. Steep concave sides with a flat base	Recut of 29003	n/a
		29006	Fill		29005		0.37m thick	Compact pale yellow-brown silty clay with common small flints	Primary fill of recut	n/a
F3	30	29000	Layer			n/a	Marly chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		30000	Layer			n/a	Dark brown friable silt	Natural substrate	n/a	
		30001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid white friable chalk	Subsoil	n/a	
		30002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown compact silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		30003	Cut	30004			2.2m+ long x 0.43m wide x 0.23m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with steep concave sides and slightly concave base	Ditch	n/a
		30004	Fill		3003	0.23m thick	Firm mid brown clayey silt with common small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a	
F3	31	31000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		31001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		31002	Layer			0.48m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
		31003	Cut	31004		2m+ long x 0.52m wide x 0.21m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base	Ditch	n/a
		31004	Fill		31003	0.21m thick	Firm mid brown clayey silt with common small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
F3	32	32000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		32001	Layer			0.38m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		32002	Layer			0.16m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	33	33000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		33001	Layer			0.2m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		33002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	34	34000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		34001	Layer			0.11m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		34002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
		34003	Cut	34004		0.8m wide x 0.11m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		34004	Fill		34003	0.11m thick	Mid yellow-brown firm silty clay with rare flints	Sole fill	Pmed
		34005	Cut	34006		1.8m wide and 0.11m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow to moderate concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		34006	Fill		34005	0.11m thick	Mid yellow-brown firm silty clay with rare flints	Sole fill	n/a
F3	35	35000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		35001	Layer			0.1m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		15002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	36	36000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		36001	Layer			0.25m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		36002	Layer			0.65m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	Roman
		36003	Cut	36004		0.55m wide x 0.04m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		36004	Fill		36003	0.04m thick	Mid- brown firm silty clay	Sole fill	n/a
		36005	Cut	36006		1.8m wide x 0.1m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		36006	Fill		36005	0.1m thick	Mid- brown firm silty clay	Sole fill	n/a
		36007	Cut	36008		1.5m wide x 0.23m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with shallow to moderate concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		36008	Fill		36007	0.23m thick	Mid- brown firm silty clay	Sole fill	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		36009	Cut	36010		1.45m wide x 0.26m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with shallow to moderate concave sides and a flat base	Modern drainage feature	n/a
		36010	Fill		36009	0.26m thick	Mid- brown firm silty clay	Fill of furrow	n/a
F3	37	37000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		37001	Layer			0.15m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		37002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	Med
F3	38	38000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		38001	Layer			0.1m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		38002	Layer			0.35m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	43	43000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		43001	Layer			0.1m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		43002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	44	44000	Layer			n/a	Pale yellow-white chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		44001	Layer			0.04m thick	Dark orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		44002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	45	45000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		45001	Layer			0.15m thick	Light yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		45002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	46	46000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		46001	Layer			0.04m thick	Light yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		46002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
		46003	Cut	46004		0.87m L x 0.28m D x 0.41m W	Steep concave sides with a flat base	Pit	n/a
		46004	Fill		46003	0.28m Thick	Grey Brown clayey silt with freq. Charcoal	Fill of pit	n/a
		46005	Cut	46007 46006 46008		0.44m diameter x 0.16m deep	Steep, near vertical sides with a flattish base	Cremation pit	n/a
		46006	Fill		46005	0.14m thick	Soft very dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional flints	Secondary fill of pit	Prehistoric
		46007	Fill		46005	0.06m thick	Soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional flints	Upper fill of pit	n/a
		46008	Fill		46005	0.08m thick	Soft dark brown clayey sandy silt with modeate charcoal and burnt bone	Primary fill of cremation pit	n/a
F3	47	47000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		47001	Layer			0.18m thick	Light yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		47002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
F3	48	48000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		48001	Layer			0.18m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		48002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		49000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F3	49	49001	Layer			0.34m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	Pmed
		49002	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		50000	Layer			0.39m thick	Chalk	Topsoil	n/a
F3	50	50001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		50002	Layer			n/a	Dark brown silty clay	Natural substrate	n/a
		50003	Cut	50004		1.16m long, 0.9m wide and up to 0.22m deep	Linear oriented broadly E-W with a rounded terminal at its eastern extent. Steep concave sides with a flat base	Ditch terminal	n/a
		50004	Fill		50003	0.22m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch terminal	n/a
		50005	Cut	50007 50006		1.2m wide and 0.39m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with steep, irregular concave sides with a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		50006	Fill		50005	0.2m thick	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent mid grey mottling	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		50007	Fill		50005	0.19m thick	Friable mid red-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
		51000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F3	51	51001	Layer			0.29m thick	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		51002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		52000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F3	52	52001	Layer			0.18m thick	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		52002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		52003	Cut	52004		1.6m wide x 0.56m deep	Linear oriented NE-WW with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		52004	Fill		52003	0.56m thick	Friable orange-brown silty clay with frequent large to middle-sized flints	Fill of ditch	n/a
		53000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F4	53	53001	Layer			0.36m thick	Mid yellow-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		53002	Layer			0.11m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		54000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F4	54	54001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		54002	Layer			0.63m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F4	55	55000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		55001	Layer			0.27m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		55002	Layer			0.62m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		55003	Cut	55004		1.5m wide and 0.07m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with moderate to steep concave sides and an irregular base	Ditch	n/a
		55004	Fill		55003	0.07m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay with stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		56000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F4	56	56001	Layer			0.25m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		56002	Layer			0.58m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		57000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
F4	57	57001	Layer			0.5m thick	Orange-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		57002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		57003	Cut	57004		0.28m long x 0.24m wide x 0.14m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		57004	Fill		57003	0.14m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown clayey silt with rare stones	Fill of posthole	IA / RB
		57005	Cut	57006		0.4m wide x 0.32m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with a steep visible edge and an irregular flat base	Ditch	n/a
		57006	Fill		57005	0.32m deep	Compact grey-brown silty clay with frequent flint	Fill of ditch	IA / RB
		57007	Cut	57009 57008		0.86 wide x 0.45m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with steep concave sides and a concave base	Recut of 57005	n/a
		57008	Fill		57007	0.13m thick	Compact grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Primary fill of recut	n/a
		57009	Fill		57007	0.32m thick	Compact grey-brown silty clay	Upper fill of recut	n/a
		F4	58	58000	Layer			n/a	Chalk
58001	Layer					0.25m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
58002	Layer					0.53m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
58003	Cut			58004		1.3m long x 0.79m wide x 0.17m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
58004	Fill				58003	0.17m thick	Loose mid grey-brown chalky silt with frequent small stones	Fill of pit	Prehistoric
58005	Cut			58006		0.42m wide x 0.21m deep	Linear oriented E-W with steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
58006	Fill				58005	0.21m thick	Friable mid grey-brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch	IA / RB

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		58007	Cut	58008		1.5m wide x 0.27m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with a shallow visible edge and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		58008	Fill		58007	0.27m thick	Compact mid grey-brown silty clay with small stones	Fill of ditch	IA / RB
F4	59	59000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		59001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	Pmed
		59002	Layer			0.28m thick	dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	Prehistoric
F4	60	60000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		60001	Layer			0.14m thick	Mid yellow silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		60002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		60003	Cut	60004		0.71m long x 0.27m wide x 0.1m deep	Ovoid cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Possible pit	n/a
		60004	Fill		60003	0.1m thick	Friable mid brown sandy clay with frequent flints and stone	Fill of pit	n/a
F4	61	61000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		61001	Layer			0.25m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		61002	Layer			0.3m thick	dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F4	62	62000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		62001	Layer			0.16m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		62002	Layer			0.28m thick	dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	Prehistoric
F4	63	63000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		63001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		63002	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
		63003	Cut	63004		0.55m diameter x 0.2m deep	Circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		63004	Fill		63003	0.2m thick	Dark brown firm clay silt with occasional Charcoal	Fill of pit	IA / RB
F4	64	64000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		64001	Layer			0.21m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		64002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		64003	Cut	64004		0.3m long x 0.41m wide x 0.23m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		64004	Fill		64003	0.23m thick	Friable dark grey-brown silty sandy clay with occasional flints	Fill of posthole	UD
		64005	Cut	64006		0.5m long x 0.42m wide x 0.22m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		64006	Fill		64005	0.22m thick	Soft dark grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Fill of posthole	n/a
		64007	Cut	64008		0.34m long x 0.28m wide x 0.2m deep	Sub-circular cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		64008	Fill		64007	0.2m thick	Friable mid orange-grey sandy silt	Fill of posthole	n/a
		64009	Cut	64010		0.55m long x 0.5m wide x 0.14m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate sides and a slightly concave base	Posthole	n/a
		64010	Fill		64009	0.14m thick	Soft mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of posthole	IA
		64011	Cut	64012		0.37m long x 0.45m wide x 0.09m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a slightly concave base	Posthole	n/a
		64012	Fill		64011	0.09m thick	Soft light grey-brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of posthole	n/a
		64013	Cut	64014		0.58m wide x 0.12m deep	Linear oriented E-W with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Gulley	n/a
		64014	Fill		64013	0.12m thick	Soft light grey-brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of gulley	n/a
		64015	Cut	64016		0.3m wide x 0.11m deep	Linear oriented E-W with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Gulley	n/a
		64016	Fill		64015	0.11m thick	Soft mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of gulley	n/a
		64017	Cut	64018		0.42m long x 0.35m wide x 0.21m deep	Sub-circular cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		64018	Fill		64017	0.21m thick	Soft mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of posthole	IA
		64019	Fill		64007	0.13m thick	Mid grey-brown loose sandy silt with rare small flints	Upper fill of posthole	n/a
		F4	65	65001	Layer			n/a	Chalk
65002	Layer					0.38	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
65003	Layer					0.38	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
65004	Cut			65005		0.38m diameter x 0.15m deep	Circular cut with moderate sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
65005	Fill				65004	0.15m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of possible pit	n/a
65006	Cut			65007		0.86m diameter x 0.2m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
65007	Fill				65005	0.2m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of possible pit	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F4	66	66000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		66001	Layer			0.34m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		66002	Layer			0.34m thick	dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F4	67	67000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		67001	Layer			0.21m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		67002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F4	68	68000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		68001	Layer			0.13m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	Pmed
		68002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		68003	Cut	68004		0.85m wide x 0.18m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		68004	Fill		68003	0.18m thick	Loose light brown silty clay with frequent flints	Fill of ditch	UD
F4	69	69000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		69001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		69002	Layer			0.1m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		69003	Cut	69004		0.8m wide x 0.23m deep	Curvilinear oriented NE-SW turning SSW with steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		69004	Fill		69003	0.23m thick	Soft mid brown-grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		69005	Cut	69007 69006		0.32m diameter x 0.21m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Cremation pit	n/a
		69006	Fill		69005	0.11m thick	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Backfill of cremation pit	LBA
		69007	Fill		69005	0.1m thick	Dark black-grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and fragments of cremated bone	Fill of cremation urn	LBA
F4	70	70000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		70001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		70002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		70003	Cut	70004		0.42m x 0.38m x 0.05m	Circular cut with shallow concave sides and a sloping base	Bioturbation	n/a
		70004	Fill		70003	0.05m thick	Friable light orange-grey silt	Bioturbation	n/a
		70005	Cut	70006		0.45m x 0.39m x 0.11m	Ovoid cut with steep sides and a concave base	Bioturbation	n/a
		70006	Fill		70005	0.11m thick	Friable mid grey-brown silt	Bioturbation	n/a
F4	71	71000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		71001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silty	Subsoil	n/a
		71002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	Topsoil	n/a
		71003	Cut	71004		1.3m wide x 0.2m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with moderate sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		71004	Fill		71003	0.2m thick	Friable mid grey-brown chalky silt with occasional small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		71005	Cut	71005		1.55m wide x 0.4m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with moderate concave sides with a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		71006	Fill		71005	0.4m thick	Friable mid grey-brown chalky silt with occasional small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		71007	Cut	71008		1.18m wide x 0.3m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with moderate to steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		71008	Fill		71007	0.3m thick	Friable mid grey-brown chalky silt with occasional small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
F4	72	72000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		72001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		72002	Layer			0.33m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F4	73	73000	Layer			n/a	Chalk and orange gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		73001	Layer			0.21m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		73002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		73003	Cut	73004		0.26m wide x 0.09m deep	Linear oriented E-W with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		73004	Fill		73003	0.09m thick	Soft dark brown clayey silt with occasional small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		73005	Cut	73007 73006		2.3m wide x 0.32m deep	Linear oriented WNW-ESE with shallow concave sides with a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		73006	Fill		73005	0.2m thick	Soft mid yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
73007	Fill		73005	0.16m thick	Soft mid brown-grey clayey silt with occasional small stones	Upper fill of ditch	Med		
F4	74	74000	Layer			n/a	Chalk and orange gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		74001	Layer			0.15m thick	Mid orange-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		74002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		74003	Cut			1.38m wide x 0.11m deep	linear oriented WNW-ESE with a shallow visible edge and a flat base	Furrow	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date		
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)					
F5	75	74004	Fill			0.11m thick	Friable dark grey-brown silt	Fill of furrow	Med		
		74005	Cut			1.18m wide x 0.06m deep	linear oriented WNW-ESE with a shallow visible edge and a flat base	Furrow	n/a		
		74006	Fill			0.06m thick	Friable mid grey-brown silt	Fill of furrow	n/a		
	75	75000	Layer				n/a	Light yellow markly chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		75001	Layer				0.36m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		75002	Layer				0.29m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		75003	Cut	75004 75005 75006			1.21m long x 0.92m wide x 0.41m deep	Circular cut with irregular concave sides and base	Possible pit	n/a	
		75004	Fill		75003		0.22m thick	Friable and slightly compact mid brown sandy silt with rare small stones	Upper fill of possible pit	IA	
		75005	Fill		75003		0.06m thick	Friable dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of possible pit	n/a	
		75006	Fill		75003		0.13m thick	Compact / hard light to mid brown silty sand with occasional stones	Primary fill of possible pit	n/a	
	F5	76	76000	Layer				n/a	Mid brown-orange clayey sand	Natural substrate	n/a
			76001	Layer				0.11m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
76002			Layer				0.24m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
76003			Cut	76004			0.35m long x 0.25m wide x 0.08m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a	
76004			Fill		76003		0.08m thick	Friable mid yellow-grey sandy silt	Fill of posthole	UD	
76005			Cut	76006			0.27m long x 0.21m wide x 0.24m deep	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a	
76006			Fill		76005		0.24m thick	Friable mid orange-grey sandy silt	Fill of posthole	UD	
76007			Cut	76008			1.17m long x 1.25m wide x 0.25m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a	
76008			Fill		76007		0.25m thick	Friable mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional flints	Fill of pit	Prehistoric	
76009			Cut	76014 76013 76012 76011			1.36m long x 0.34m deep	Circular with steep sides and concave base. Cut by pits [076007], [76019] and [76020]	Cut of pit	n/a	
76010			Fill		76020		0.64m Thick	Dark yellow brown friable sandy silt	Fill of pit	Prehistoric	

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
		76011	Fill		76009	0.08m thick	Mid yellow brown firm sandy silt with sub-angular flints	Primary fill of pit	n/a	
		76012	Fill		76009	0.18m thick	Mid yellow brown compact sandy silt	Secondary fill of pit	n/a	
		76013	Fill		76009	0.05m thick	Yellow white compact silty chalk	Tertiary fill of pit	n/a	
		76014	Fill		76009	0.7m thick	Mid yellow brown compact sandy silt	Quaternary fill of pit	n/a	
		76015	Fill		76019	0.41m thick	light yellow white compact silty chalk	Quinary fill of pit	Prehistoric	
		76016	Fill		76020	0.16m thick	Dark orange-brown friable sandy silt	Upper fill of pit	n/a	
		76017	Cut	76018			0.99m wide x 0.31m deep	Sub circular cut with a steep visible edge and flat base	Pit	n/a
		76018	Fill		76017		0.25m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit	n/a
		76019	Cut	76015			0.97m wide x 0.52m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		76020	Cut	76016 76010		2.9m wide x 0.54m deep	Moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base	Pit	n/a	
F5	77	77000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		77001	Layer			0.4m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		77002	Layer			0.33m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F5	78	78000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		78001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		78002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F5	79	79000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		79001	Layer			0.19m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		79002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F5	80	80000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		80001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		80002	Layer			0.6m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F5	81	81000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		81001	Layer			0.35m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		81002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		81003	Cut	81004			0.65m wide x 0.11m deep	Linear oriented north-northeast to south-southwest with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		81004	Fill		81003		0.11m thick	Slightly compact mid brown silty sand with occasional stones	Fill of ditch	UD

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		81005	Cut	81006		1.15m wide x 0.42m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		81006	Fill		81005	0.42m thick	Slightly compact mid grey-brown silty sand with frequent stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
F5	82	82000	Layer			n/a	Light yellow markly chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		82001	Layer			0.21m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		82002	Layer			0.39m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		82003	Cut	82004		0.35m wide x 0.06m deep	Linear oriented N-S with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Furrow	n/a
		82004	Fill		82003	0.06m thick	Mid brown chalky silt	Fill of furrow	n/a
		82005	Cut	82006		1.4m wide x 0.13m deep	Linear oriented N-S with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Furrow	n/a
		82006	Fill		82005	0.13m thick	Mid brown chalky silt	Fill of furrow	UD
F5	83	83000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		83001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		83002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	84	84000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		84001	Layer			0.05m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		84002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		84003	Cut	84004		0.8m wide x 0.42m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		84004	Fill		84005	0.42m thick	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and stones	Fill of ditch	Modern
F5	85	85000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		85001	Layer			0.12m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		85002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	86	86000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		86001	Layer			0.12m thick	Mid grey silty sand	Subsoil	n/a
		86002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	87	87000	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		87001	Layer			0.1m thick	Mid grey silty sand	Subsoil	n/a
		87002	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		87003	Cut	87004		1.3m long x 0.53m wide x 0.26m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base	Pit	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		87004	Fill		87003	0.26m thick	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and angular stones	Fill of pit	n/a
F5	88	88000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		88001	Layer			0.29m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		88002	Layer			0.36m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	89	89000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		89001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		89002	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	90	90000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown gravelly sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		90001	Layer			0.34m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		90002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		90003	Cut	90004		0.54m long x 0.5m wide x 0.25m deep	Sub-circular cut with irregular concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		90004	Fill		90003	0.25m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit	n/a
		90005	Cut	90006		0.68m long x 0.56m wide x 0.32m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		90006	Fill		90005	0.32m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit	n/a
		90007	Cut	90008		0.48m long x 0.43m wide x 0.21m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
F5	91	91000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		91001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid grey silty sand	Subsoil	n/a
		91002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	92	92000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		92001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		92002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	93	93000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		93001	Layer			0.19m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		93002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	94	94000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		94001	Layer			0.14m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		94002	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	95	95000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		95001	Layer			0.1m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		95002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F5	96	96000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		96001	Layer			0.54m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		96002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		96003	Cut	96004		1.2m thick x 0.6m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		96004	Fill		96003	0.6m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch	n/a
F5	97	97000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		97001	Layer			0.13m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		97002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	98	98000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		98001	Layer			0.21m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		98002	Layer			0.37m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	99	99000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		99001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		99002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F5	100	100000	Layer			n/a	Dark grey-brown silt	Natural substrate	n/a
		100001	Layer			0.25m thick	Mid grey silty sand	Subsoil	n/a
		100002	Layer			0.35m thick	Chalk	Topsoil	n/a
		100003	Cut	10004		0.86m wide x 0.2m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		100004	Fill		10003	0.2m thick	Friable mid brown-orange silt with occasional stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
F5	101	101000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		101001	Layer			0.34m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		101002	Layer			0.44m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		101003	Cut	101004 101005		0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.21m deep	Ovoid cut with steep sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		101004	Fill		101003	0.1m thick	Light grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit	Prehistoric
		101005	Fill		101003	0.17m thick	Firm grey silty clay with occasional stones	Primary fill of pit	n/a
		101006				Void			
		101007				Void			
		101008	Cut	101009		0.27m diameter x 0.21m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		101009	Fill		101008	0.21m thick	Firm dark brown sandy clay silt	Fill of posthole	Prehistoric

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		101010	Cut	101011		0.28m diameter x 0.18m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		101011	Fill		101010	0.18m thick	Soft dark grey-brown sandy clay silt with occasional stones	Fill of posthole	n/a
		101012	Cut	101013		0.38m long x 0.26m wide x 0.06m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate concave sides and an irregular base	Pit	n/a
		101013	Fill		101013	0.06m thick	Soft brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of pit	
F6	102	102000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		102001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		102002	Layer			0.41m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	103	103000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		103001	Layer			0.11m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		103002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	104	104000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand with gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		104001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		104002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		104004	VOID			Void	Void	Void	n/a
		104004	Cut	104005		1.28m wide x 0.2m deep	Linear oriented WNW-ESE with moderate to steep concave sides and an irregular base	Possible furrow	n/a
		104005	Fill		104004	0.2m thick	Firm orange-brown sandy clay	Fill of possible furrow	n/a
F6	105	105000	Layer			n/a	Light orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		105001	Layer			0.36m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		105002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		105003	Void			Void	Void		
		105004	Cut	105005		2m+ Long x 0.4m Wide x 0.11m Deep	E-W linear with moderately sloping sides and concave base	Cut of ditch	n/a
		105005	Fill		105004	0.11m Thick	Mid brown silty clay	Fill of ditch	n/a
		105006	Cut	105007 105008 105009		3.9m wide x 0.84m deep	Linear oriented east-northeast to west-southwest with irregular concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		105007	Fill		105006	0.22m thick	Soft dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Upper fill of ditch	UD
		105008	Fill		105006	0.32m thick	Firm mid yellow-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary fill of ditch	UD

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		105009	Fill		105006	0.66m thick	Firm light brown-yellow fine sandy silt with moderate small stones	Primary fill fo ditch	UD
F6	106	106000	Layer			n/a	Light orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		106001	Layer			0.29m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		106002	Layer			0.35m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	107	107000	Layer			n/a	Light orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		107001	Layer			0.16m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		107002	Layer			0.22m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	108	108000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		108001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid orange-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	UD
		108002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		108003	Cut	18005 18004		1.27m long x 0.54m wide x 0.27m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate to steep concave sides with a concave base	Pit	n/a
		108004	Fill		18003	0.1m thick	Friable mid orange-brown sandy silt with common flints	Primary fill of pit	UD
		108005	Fill		18003	0.17m thick	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional flints	Upper fill of pit	IA
F6	109	109000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		109001	Layer			0.18m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		109002	Layer			0.2m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		109003	Cut	109004		0.25m long x 0.27m wide x 0.15m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	
		109004	Fill		109003	0.15m thick	Friable mid orange-grey silt	Fill of posthole	UD
		109005	Cut	109008 109007 109006		1.96m long x 1.63m wide x 0.27m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides with a flat base	Cut of pit	n/a
		109006	Fill		109005	0.04m thick	Friable light yellow-brown sandy silt	Primary Fill of pit	n/a
		109007	Fill		109005	0.2m thick	Friable dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	Secondary fill of pit	IA
		109008	Fill		109005	0.13m thick	Friable mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit	IA
		109009	Cut	109010		0.53m long x 1.37m wide x 0.38m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Cut of pit	n/a
		109010	Fill		109009	0.38m thick	Friable light grey-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit	IA

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		109011	Cut	109011		0.34m long x 0.31m wide x 0.07m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base	Cut of pit	n/a
		109012	Fill		109011	0.07m thick	Friable mid orange-brown clayey silt	Fill of pit	n/a
		109013	Cut	109013		0.43m long x 0.42m wide x 0.05m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Cut of posthole	n/a
		109014	Fill		109013	0.05m thick	Friable mid orange-grey clayey silt	Fill of pit	IA
		109015	Cut	109106 109017 109108 109109 109020 109015		2.72m long x 1m wide x 0.86m deep	Ovoid cut with steep concave sides and an irregular base	Pit	n/a
		109016	Fill		109015	0.34m thick	Friable mid to dark grey sandy silt	Upper fill of pit	LBA/EIA
		109017	Fill		109015	0.26m thick	Friable mid to dark grey sandy silt	Quaternary fill of pit	LBA/EIA
		109018	Fill		109015	0.22m thick	Friable mid green-grey sandy silt	Tertiary fill of pit	Prehistoric
		109019	Fill		109015	0.2m thick	Friable light grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of pit	n/a
		109020	Fill		109015	0.12m thick	Firm light brown-grey clayey silt	Primary fill of pit	IA
F6	110	110000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		110001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid brown silty sand	Subsoil	n/a
		110002	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
		110003	Cut	110005 110004		0.61m diameter x 0.26m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		110004	Fill		110003	0.16m thick	Grey-brown silty clay with occasional stones	Lower fill of posthole	UD
		110005	Fill		110003	0.1m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate stones and charcoal flecks	Upper fill of posthole	n/a
		110006	Cut	110007		0.47m diameter x 0.13m deep	Circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		110007	Fill		11006	0.13m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay with moderate stones and charcoal flecks	Fill of posthole	n/a
		110008	Cut	110009		0.31m diameter x 0.07m deep	Circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		110009	Fill		110008	0.07m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay with rare charcoal flecks	Fill of posthole	n/a
		110010	Cut	110011		0.49m diameter x 0.17m deep	Circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
F6	111	110011	Fill		110010	0.17m thick	Daark grey-brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of posthole	n/a	
		110012	Cut	110013		0.47m diameter x 0.12m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides with a concave base	Posthole	n/a	
		110013	Fill		110012	0.12m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay with rare stones and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of posthole	n/a	
		110014	Cut	110014		2.12m long x 0.78m deep	Ovoid cut with steep convex sides and a flat bae	Pit	n/a	
		110015	Fill		110014	0.41m thick	Mid to light yellow-grey silty sand with occasional stones	Fill of pit	LBA/EIA	
		110016	Cut	110017		0.92m diameter x 0.4m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep, slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base	Pit	n/a	
		110017	Fill		110016	0.4m thick	Loose mid to light yellow-gyre silty sand with occasional stones	Fill of pit	LBA	
		110018	Deposit		110014 / 110016	0.44m thick	Friable dark brown silt	Fill overlying 110014 and 110016	IA	
	111	111000	Layer				0.04m thick	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		111001	Layer				0.16m thick	Mid brown silty sand	Subsoil	n/a
		111002	Layer				0.34m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
		111003	Cut	111004			0.8m diameter x 0.21m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base	Cut of pit	n/a
		111004	Fill		111003		0.21m thick	Dark grey-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of pit	n/a
		111005	Cut	111006			0.8m long x 0.54m wide x 0.28m deep	Ovoid cut near verical sides and a flat base	Cut of pit	n/a
		111006	Fill		111005		0.28m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of pit	n/a
		111007	Cut	111008			0.55m long x 0.38m wide x 0.26m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a concave base	Cut of posthole	n/a
		111008	Fill		111007		0.26m thick	Mid grey-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks	Fill of posthole	n/a
		111009	Cut	111010			0.8m long x 0.51m wide x 0.09m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with a shallow visible edge and a flat base	Cut of possible terminus	n/a
111010	Fill		111009		0.09m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of possible terminus	UD		

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		111011	Cut	111012		0.95m long x 0.48m wide x 0.19m deep	Ovoid cut with shallow to steep concave sides and a flat base	Cut of pit	n/a
		111012	Fill		111011	0.19m thick	Light grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	UD
		111013	Cut	111015 111014		1.81m wide x 0.44m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Cut of ditch	n/a
		111014	Fill		111013	0.18m thick	Light grey silty clay	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		111015	Cut		111013	0.26m thick	Dark grey-brown silty sand with moderate charcoal	Upper fill of ditch	UD
F6	112	112000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		112001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		112002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		112003	Cut	112004		0.41m wide x 0.09m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Furrow	n/a
		112004	Fill		112003	0.09m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of furrow	n/a
F6	113	113000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		113001	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		113002	Layer			0.21m thick	Soft dark yellow-brown sandy clay silt	Subsoil	n/a
		113003	Cut	113004		2.09m diameter x 0.49m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		113004	Fill		113003	0.49m thick	Soft very dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional stone and charcoal flecks	Fill of pit	Prehistoric
		113005	Cut	113006 113011 113012		1.44m diameter x 0.38m deep	Possible linear oriented broadly E-W with near vertical sides and a flat base	Possible pit or butt-ending linear	n/a
		113006	Fill		113005	0.15m thick	Soft very dark grey sandy silt with occasional stones	Upper fill of pit	UD
		113007	Cut	113008		0.44m diameter x 0.14m deep	Circular cut with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Possible posthole	n/a
		113008	Fill		113007	0.14m thick	Soft dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Fill of possible postholes	n/a
		113009	Cut	113016 113015 113014 113017 113018		2.35m diameter x 0.51m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		113010	Cut	113013		0.75m long x 0.4m deep	Possible linear oriented NW-SE with irregular concave sides and a rounded base	Possible animal disturbance	n/a
		113011	Fill		113005	0.08m thick	Soft mixed yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of pit or ditch terminal	n/a
		113012	Fill		113005	0.38m thick	Soft dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Primary fill of pit	LBA
		113013	Fill		113010	0.4m thick	Soft brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of possible animal burrow	n/a
		113014	Fill		113009	0.29m thick	Soft yellow-brown clayey silty sand with occasional stones	Tertiary fill of pit	n/a
		113015	Fill		113009	0.38m thick	Mixed soft brown to brown-yellow clayey silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Quaternary fill of pit	Prehistoric
		113016	Fill		113009	0.21m thick	Soft dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit	n/a
		113017	Fill		113009	0.21m thick	Soft dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of pit	Prehistoric
		113018	Fill		113009	0.47m thick	Soft yellow-brown sandy clayey silt with occasional stones	Primary fill of pit	n/a
		113019	Cut	113020 113023 113024 113029 113025 113028 113021 113022		3.06m long x 1.9m wide x 0.89m deep	Circular cut with irregular concave sides and base	Pit	n/a
		113020	Fill		113019	0.5m thick	Soft grey-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit	LBA/EIA
		113021	Fill		113019	0.09m thick	Soft dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of pit	UD
		113022	Fill		113019	0.05m thick	Soft dark grey clayey sandy silt with occasional stones and moderate charcoal flecks	Primary fill of pit	LBA/EIA
		113023	Fill		113019	0.58m thick	Soft very dark grey sandy clayey silt with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional stones	Quaternary fill of pit	LBA/EIA
		113024	Fill		113019	0.08m thick	Firm light grey sandy chalky silt	Tertiary fill of pit	UD

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		113025	Fill		113019	0.13m thick	Soft dark yellow-brown sandy clay silt with occasional stones	Tertiary fill of pit	Prehistoric
		113026	Fill		113030	0.22m thick	Soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones	Fill of pit	Prehistoric
		113027	Fill		113031	0.22m thick	Soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones	Fill of pit	LBA/EIA
		113028	Fill		113019	0.23m thick	Soft dark yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones	Secondary fill of pit	IA
		113029	Fill		113019	0.31m thick	Soft very light grey sandy silty chalk	Tertiary fill of pit	n/a
		113030	Cut	113026		0.6m long x 0.59m wide x 0.22m deep	Ovoid cut with irregular concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		113031	Cut	113027		0.7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.22m deep	Ovoid cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
F6	114	114000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		114001	Layer			0.18m thick	Soft dark yellow-brown sandy clay silt	Subsoil	n/a
		114002	Layer			0.06m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		114003	Void			Void			
		114004	Cut	114005		1.4m wide x 1m deep x >2m long	V-shaped with steep sides and a concave base	Cut of enclosure ditch	n/a
		114005	Fill		114004	1.4m wide x 1m deep x >2m long	Black brown, firm, silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of enclosure ditch	n/a
		114006	Cut	114007, 114008, 114009		2.1m wide x >1.2m deep x > 2m long	Steep sides, base unknown	Cut of enclosure ditch	n/a
		114007	Fill		114006	0.22m thick	Dark black brown, firm, sand silt clay	Top fill of enclosure ditch	n/a
		114008	Fill		114006	0.65m thick	Grey black, firm, silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Middle fill of enclosure ditch	n/a
		114009	Fill		114006	0.33m thick	Black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	Lower fill of enclosure ditch	Prehistoric
		114010	Cut	114011		0.42m Diameter x 0.18m Deep	Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Cut of pit	n/a
		114011	Fill		114010	0.18m Thick	Black grey, friable, sand silt clay	Fill of pit	n/a
F6	115	115000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		115001	Layer			0.32m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		115002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	116	116000	Layer			n/a	Orange sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		116001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a
		116002	Layer			0.31m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		117000	Layer			n/a	Orange sand	Natural substrate	n/a
F6	117	117001	Layer			0.1m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a
		117002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		18000	Layer			n/a	Orange sand	Natural substrate	n/a
F6	118	118001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a
		118002	Layer			0.45m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		119000	Layer			n/a	Orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
F6	119	119001	Layer			0.18m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		119002	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		120000	Layer			n/a	Orange sand	Natural substrate	n/a
F6	120	120001	Layer			0.33m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a
		120002	Layer			0.27m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		120003	Cut	120004 120005		1.71m diameter x 0.21m Deep	Irreg. circular cut with steep sides and undulatig base	Cut of pit	n/a
		120004	Fill		120003	0.07m thick	id grey brown silt with occasional sub angular flint	Bottom fill of pit	n/a
		120005	Fill		120003	0.18m thick	Mid brown friable silty sand with freq. flint, burnt clay and charcoal	Top fill of pit	n/a
F6	121	121000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		121001	Layer			0.6m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a
		121002	Layer			0.33m thick	Dark grey silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	122	122000	Layer			n/a	Orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		122001	Layer			0.21m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		122002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	123	123000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		123001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		123002	Layer			0.35m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	Prehistoric
		123003	Cut	123004		0.34m long x 0.29m wide x 0.28m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		123004	Fill		123003	0.28m thick	Compact light grey-brown clayey loam	Fill of posthole	n/a
		123005	Cut	123006		0.37m long x 0.35m wide x 0.28m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
		123006	Fill		123005	0.28m thick	Compact light grey-brown clayey loam	Fill of posthole	IA	
F6	124	124000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		124001	Layer			0.08m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		124002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		124003	Cut	124004			0.67m diameter and 0.19m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		124004	Fill		14003		0.19m thick	Friable dark brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		124005	Cut	124006			0.53m diameter x 0.36m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		124006	Fill		124005		0.36m thick	Firm grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	UD
		124007	Cut	124007			0.36m diameter x 0.16m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		124008	Fill		124007		0.16m thick	Firm black-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		124009	Cut	124010			0.8m diameter x 0.17m deep	Circular cut with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		124010	Fill		124009		0.17m thick	Friable light grey silty clay	Fill of pit	Prehistoric
		124011	Cut	124013 124012			0.73m diameter x 0.32m deep	Circular cut with a steep visible edge and a flattish base	Pit	n/a
		124012	Fill		124011		0.14m thick	Firm light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks	Primary fill of pit	UD
		124013	Fill		124011		0.18m thick	Firm dark grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit	Prehistoric
		124014	Cut	124015			0.35m diameter x 0.28m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Possible posthole	n/a
124015	Fill		124014		0.28m thick	Firm grey silty clay with occasional charocla flecks and stones	Fill of possible posthole	n/a		
F6	125	125000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		125001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		125002	Layer			0.36m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
		125003	Cut	125004			0.33m long x 0.32m wide x 0.2m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a flattish base	Posthole	n/a
		125004	Fill		125003		0.2m thick	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of posthole	n/a
		125005	Cut	125006			1.17m wide x 0.13m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Probable furrow	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		125006	Fill		125005	0.13m thick	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of probable furrow	n/a
		125007	Cut	125008		0.33m long x 0.28m wide x 0.18m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		125008	Fill		125007	0.18m thick	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of posthole	n/a
		125009	Cut	125010		0.47m long x 0.42m wide x 0.18m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		125010	Fill		125009	0.18m thick	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of posthole	n/a
F6	126	126000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a
		126001	Layer			0.28m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		126002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		126003	Cut	126004		2m long x 1.12m wide x 0.44m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with a rounded terminal at its northwest extent. Steep concave sides with a concave base	Ditch terminal	n/a
		126004	Fill		126003	0.44m thick	Compact dark grey-brown clayey loam	Fill of ditch terminal	Prehistoric
		126005	Cut	126006		0.48m long x 0.37m wide x 0.21m deep	Circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		126006	Fill		126005	0.21m thick	Compact dark brown clayey loam	Fill of posthole	Prehistoric
		126007	Cut	126008		0.35m long x 0.31m wide x 0.23m deep	Circular cut with steep concave sides and concave base	Posthole	n/a
		126008	Fill		126007	0.23m thick	Compact dark brown clayey loam	Fill of posthole	n/a
F6	127	127000				Void			
		127001	Layer			0.32m thick	Mid yellow-brown sand	Subsoil	n/a
		127002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		127003	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		127004	Cut	127005		0.8m diameter x 0.28m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		127005	Fill		127004	0.28m thick	Friable dark brown silt	Fill of posthole	LIA
		127006	Cut	127007		1.8m long x 1.2m wide x 0.16m deep	Ovoid cut with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		127007	Fill		127006	0.16m thick	Friable dark brown silt	Fill of pit	LIA
		127008	Cut	127009		1.3m wide x 0.52m deep	Convex sides, flat base	Cut of pit	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
		127009	Fill		127008	0.52m Thick	Dark brown friable silty clay with freq. Charcoal	Fill of pit	LIA	
		127010	Cut	127011		0.44m Diameter x 0.16m Deep	Moderately sloping sides, concave base	Cut of pit	n/a	
		127011	Fill		127010	0.16m Thick	Mid brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a	
F6	128	128000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		128001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		128002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	129	129000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		129001	Layer			0.18m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		129002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	130	130000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		130001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a	
		130002	Layer			0.28m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a	
		130003	Cut	130005 130004			1.19m long x 0.51m wide x 0.24m deep	Ovoid cut with shallow to steep concave sides and a sloping base	Pit	n/a
		130004	Fill		129003	0.12m thick	Compact mid brown silty clay	Primary fill of pit	n/a	
		130005	Fill		129003	0.18m thick	Compact dark brown silty clay with occasional flints and charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit	UD	
F6	131	131000	Layer			n/a	Orange-brown to yellow-brown sand	Natural substrate	n/a	
		131001	Layer			0.43m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		131002	Layer			0.33m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	132	132000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a	
		132001	Layer			0.16m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		132002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	133	133000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		133001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		133002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	134	134000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		134001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		134002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	135	135000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		135001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	
		135002	Layer			0.21m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a	
F6	136	136000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a	
		136001	Layer			0.38m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a	

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F6	137	136002	Layer			0.29m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
		137000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		137001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		137002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	138	138000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		138001	Layer			0.12m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		138002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		138003	Cut	138005 138004		1.3m wide x 0.37m deep	Linear oriented broadly E-W with steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible ditch	n/a
		138004	Fill		138003	0.28m thick	Mottled mid brown and red-brown clayey silty sand with frequent flints and occasional gravel	Primary fill of possible ditch	n/a
		138005	Fill		138003	0.11m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal and burnt clay	Upper fill of possible ditch	n/a
F6	139	139000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		139001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		139002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F6	140	140000	Layer			n/a	Fine orange gravel and chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		140001	Layer			0.22m thick	Light grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		140002	Layer			0.24m thick	Dark grey clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		140003	Cut	140004 140005		0.64m long x 0.15m wide x 0.35m deep	Circular cut with shallow to vertical sides and a flat base	Posthole	n/a
		140004	Fill		140003	0.13m thick	Soft mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Upper fill of posthole	Prehistoric
		140005	Fill		140003	0.22m thick	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Primary fill of posthole	Prehistoric
		140006	Cut	140007		0.81m wide x 0.16m deep	Linear oriented broadly NE-SW with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Probable furrow	n/a
		140007	Fill		140006	0.16m thick	Soft mid brown-grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	Fill of furrow	Prehistoric
F7	141	141000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		141001	Layer			0.4m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		141002	Layer			0.34m thick	Black brown friable clay silt	Topsoil	n/a
		141003	Cut	141004		0.47m long x 0.94m wide x 0.18m deep	Circular cut with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		141004	Fill		141003	0.18m thick	Mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional flints	Fill of pit	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		141005	Cut	141006		0.54m wide x 0.13m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		141006	Fill		141005	0.13m thick	Friable mid brown clayey silt with occasional flints	Fill of ditch	n/a
F7	142	142000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		142001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		142002	Layer			0.3m thick	Black brown friable clay silt	Topsoil	n/a
		142003	Cut	142004		0.98m wide x 0.08m deep	Linear oriented broadly E-W with steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible ditch	n/a
		142004	Fill		142003	0.08m thick	Light yellow-brown gravelly silty sand	Fill of possible ditch	n/a
		142005	Cut	142006		0.68m wide x 0.14m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		142006	Fill		142005	0.14m thick	Dark grey-brown silty sand	Fill of ditch	n/a
		142007	Cut	142009 142008		0.8m wide x 0.33m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with a steep visible side and irregular flat base	Ditch	n/a
		142008	Fill		142007	Up to 0.33m thick	Compact mid blue clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		142009	Fill		142007	0.04m thick	Compact mid brown sandy clay	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
F10	143	143000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		143001	Layer			0.36m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		143002	Layer			0.38m thick	Black brown friable clay silt	Topsoil	n/a
		143003	Cut	143004		1.1m wide x 0.32m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with moderate to steep sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		143004	Fill		143003	0.32m thick	Soft brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of ditch	n/a
		143005	Cut	143006		1.23m wide x 0.06m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		143006	Fill		143005	0.06 thick	Soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones	Fill of ditch	Roman
		143007	Cut	143008		0.69m wide x 0.08m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with shallow concave sides and an irregular base	Ditch	n/a
		143008	Fill		143007	0.08m thick	Soft light grey-brown sandy clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		143009	Cut	143010		1.6m wide x 0.42m deep	Linear appearing to be oriented NW-SE with a moderate visible side and a possible flat base	Possible ditch or furrow	n/a
		143010	Fill		143009	0.42m thick	Soft yellow-brown clayey sandy silt with occasional stones	Fill of possible ditch or furrow	UD

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F10	144	144000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		144001	Layer			0.26m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		144002	Layer			0.24m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		144003	Cut	144004		0.8m long x 0.39m wide x 0.1m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with a rounded terminal at its northwest extent. Steep concave sides with a flat base	Ditch terminal	n/a
		144004	Fill		144003	0.1m thick	Light brown-grey silty sand with moderate stones	Fill of ditch terminal	n/a
		144005	Cut	144011 144006		1.12m wide x 0.51m deep	Linear oriented broadly NNW-SSE with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		144006	Fill		144005	0.16m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay with moderate small stones	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		144007	Cut	144008		1m wide x 0.07m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		144008	Fill		144007	0.07m thick	Light brown silty sand with occasional stones	Fill of pit	n/a
		144009	Cut	144010		1.1m wide x 0.29m deep	Linear oriented broadly NNW-SSE with steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		144010	Fill		144009	0.29m thick	Dark grey-brown silty sand with moderate small stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		144011	Fill		144005	0.46m thick	Dark brown-grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
F10	145	145000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		145001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		145002	Layer			0.4m thick	Black brown friable clay silt	Topsoil	n/a
F10	146	146000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		146001	Layer			0.36m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		146002	Layer			0.42m thick	Black brown friable clay silt	Topsoil	n/a
		146003	Cut	146004		0.4m long x 0.35m wide x 0.1m deep	Circular cut with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		146004	Fill		146003	0.1m thick	Compact mid brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling	Fill of posthole	n/a
		146005	Cut	146007 146006		2.55m wide x 0.59m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		146006	Fill		146005	0.59m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clayey sand	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
146007	Fill		146005	0.35m thick	Mid brown silty sand	Upper fill of ditch	Med		

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		146008	Cut	146009		1.2m long x 0.87m wide x 0.16m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		146009	Fill		146008	0.16m thick	Mid brown silty clay with blue-grey mottling	Fill of pit	n/a
F10	147	147000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange sand and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		147001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid yellow-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	n/a
		147002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark grey-brown silt	Topsoil	n/a
F10	148	148000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange gravel and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		148001	Layer			0.29m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		148002	Layer			0.38m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F10	149	149000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange gravel and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		149001	Layer			0.24m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		149002	Layer			0.24m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		149003	Cut	149004 149005		3.42m wide x 0.76m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with steep concave sides	Ditch	n/a
		149004	Fill		149003	0.34m thick	Compact light blue-grey sandy clay with occasional small flints	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		149005	Fill		149003	0.48m thick	Friable mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional flints	Upper fill of ditch	UD
F10	150	150000	Layer			n/a	Mid orange gravel and chalk marl	Natural substrate	n/a
		150001	Layer			0.14m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		150002	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		150003	Cut	150004		0.85m long x 0.42m wide x 0.27m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		150004	Fill		150003	0.27m thick	Mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit	n/a
		150005	Cut	150006		0.75m diameter x 0.22m deep	Ovoid cut with irregular concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		150006	Fill		150005	0.22m thick	Friable grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		150007	Cut	150008		0.8m diameter x 0.12m deep	Circular cut with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		150008	Fill		150007	0.12m thick	Friable grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		150009	Cut	150010		0.28m Diameter x 0.31m Deep	Near vertical sides, concave base	Posthole	n/a
		150010	Fill		150009	0.31m Thick	Black brown friable clayey silt	Fill of posthole	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F10	151	150011	Cut	150012		0.94m wide x 0.15m deep	Linear oriented WNW-ESE with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		150012	Fill		150013	0.15m thick	Friable grey-brown silty clay	Fill of ditch	n/a
		150013	Cut	150014		0.63m diameter x 0.19m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		150014	Fill		150013	0.19m thick	Friable grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		150015	Cut	150018 150017 150016		0.9m wide x 0.52m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with steep but irregular concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		150016	Fill		150015	0.18m thick	Firm grey-brown silty clay	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		150017	Fill		150015	0.23m thick	Friable light grey silty clay	Secondary fill of ditch	UD
		150018	Fill		150015	0.2m thick	Firm brown silty clay	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
	151000					VOID			
	151001	Layer				0.23m thick	Mid orange gravel and chalk marl	Subsoil	n/a
	151002	Layer				0.33m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
	151003	Layer				n/a	Dark brown silty clay	Natural substrate	n/a
	151004	Cut	151006 151005			0.75m wide x 0.87m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
	151005	Fill		151004		0.6m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stones	Primary fill of ditch	Pmed
	151006	Fill		151004		0.27m thick	Dark grey-brown sandy silt with common stones	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
	151007	Cut	151008			0.61m wide x 0.12m deep	Curvilinear oriented NW-SE with a rounded terminal at its southeast extent. Moderate concave side, flat base	Curvilinear. Part of Group 15109	n/a
	151008	Fill		151007		0.12m thick	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of curvilinear	n/a
	151009	Cut	151010			0.54m wide x 0.07m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with moderate to steep concave sides and a sloping base	Curvilinear. Part of Group 15109	n/a
151010	Fill		151009		0.07m thick	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of curvilinear	n/a	
151011	Fill		151012		0.12m thick	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay	Fill of curvilinear	n/a	
151012	Cut	151011			0.68m wide x 0.12m deep	Curvilinear oriented NNW-SSE with a rounded terminal at its NNW extent. Moderate visible edge, flat base	Curvilinear. Part of Group 15109	n/a	
151013	Cut	151014			1.18m wide x 0.22m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with shallow concave sides and concave base	Possible ditch or furrow	n/a	
151014	Fill		151013		0.22m thick	Friable light blue-grey clayey silt	Fill of possible ditch	n/a	

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		151015	Cut	151016		1m wide x 0.41m deep	Linear oriented N-S with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		151016	Fill		151015	0.41m thick	Firm mid grey silty clay with occasional stones	Fill of ditch	n/a
		151017	Cut	151018		2m wide x 0.62m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with a shallow to steep visible edge and a flat base	Possible ditch	n/a
		151018	Fill		151017	0.62m thick	Soft yellow-brown sandy clayey silt with occasional stones	Fill of possible ditch	n/a
		151019	Group			3.08m long x 0.61m wide x 0.12m deep	Curvilinear feature comprising interventions 151007, 151009 and 151012		
F10	152	152000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		152001	Layer			0.18m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		152002	Layer			0.44m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F10	153	153000	Layer			n/a	Fine orange gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		153001	Layer			0.28m thick	Light grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		153002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		153003	Cut	153004		0.6m wide x 0.07m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Gulley	n/a
		153004	Fill		153003	0.07m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of gulley	n/a
		153005	Cut	151006		0.6m wide x 0.11m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Gulley	n/a
		153006	Fill		153005	0.11m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown silty clay with occasional small stones	Fill of gulley	n/a
		153007	Cut	153010 153009 153008		3m wide x 0.96m deep	Linear oriented NNW-SSE with moderate concave sides and a flattish base	Ditch	n/a
		153008	Fill		153007	0.52m thick	Light orange-grey clay	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		153009	Fill		153007	0.44m thick	Mid brown-grey silty clay	Secondary fill of ditch	n/a
153010	Fill		153007	0.15m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Upper fill of ditch	n/a		
F10	154	154000	Layer			n/a	Light orange gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		154001	Layer			0.33m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		154002	Layer			0.46m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F10	155	155000	Layer			n/a	Light orange gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		155001	Layer			0.19m thick	Mid grey-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		155002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
F10	156	156000	Layer			n/a	Orange-white sandy clay and gravel	Natural substrate	n/a
		156001	Layer			0.36m thick	Light brown clayey silt	Subsoil	n/a
		156002	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark grey silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		156003	Cut	156004		0.56m wide x 0.12m deep	Linear oriented broadly NW-SE with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Gulley	n/a
		156004	Fill		156003	0.12m thick	Friable light grey-brown clayey silt	Fill of gulley	n/a
		156005	Cut	156006 156007 156008		8.4m long x 1.8m wide x 1.2m deep	Possible circular cut with a moderate to steep concave side and a flat base	Pit, possible watering hole or dew pond	n/a
		156006	Fill		156005	0.84m thick	Firm but friable light brown-grey clayey silt with a slightly blue hue	Upper fill of pit	LIA
		156007	Fill		156005	0.17m thick	Firm bright blue silt with brown-grey lenses	Secondary fill of pit	UD
		156008	Fill		156005	0.32m thick	Mixed lenses of light brown-grey clayey silt, blue silt and orange silt	Primary fill of pit	UD
		156009	Cut	156010		0.74m long x 0.5m wide x 0.22m deep	Ovoid cut with shallow to steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
		156010	Fill		156009	0.22m thick	Light grey-brown clayey silt	Fill of possible pit	n/a
		156011	Cut	156012		0.76m long x 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep	Amorphous cut with shallow to steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
		156012	Fill		156011	0.18m thick	Firm mottled light blue-grey silt	Fill of possible pit	n/a
F10	157	157000	Layer			n/a	Fine orange gravel and chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		157001	Layer			0.23m thick	Light grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		157002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey clayey silt	Topsoil	n/a
		157003	Cut	157004		0.98m wide x 0.24m deep	Linear oriented northwest to southeast with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Gulley	n/a
		157004	Fill		157003	0.24m thick	Friable silty clay	Fill of gulley	n/a
		157005	Cut	157006		0.8m wide x 0.25m deep	Linear oriented northeast to southwest with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		157006	Fill		157005	0.25m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown silty clay with white mottling	Fill of ditch	n/a
		157007	Cut	157008		1.9m wide x 0.29m deep	Linear oriented east-northeast to west-southwest with steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		157008	Fill		157007	0.29m thick	Mid orange-brown soft sandy silt	Fill of ditch	IA
F8	158	158000	Layer			n/a	Chalk marl with pockets of orange sandy gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		158001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		158002	Layer			0.24m thick	Black brown friable clay silt	Topsoil	n/a
		158003	Cut	158004		0.39m long x 0.47m wide x 0.08m deep	Sub-circular cut with shallow concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		158004	Fill		158003	0.08m thick	Friable light yellow-brown silty sand	Fill of posthole	n/a
		158005	Cut	158006		0.94m long x 0.63m wide x 0.13m deep	Sub-circular cut with a steep visible edge and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		158006	Fill		158005	0.13m thick	Friable clayey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of pit	UD
		158007	Cut	158008		0.72m wide x 0.08m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with a steep visible edge and flat base	Possible furrow	n/a
		158008	Fill		158007	0.08m thick	Mid brown silty clay	Fill of possible furrow	n/a
		158009				VOID			
		158010				VOID			
		158011				VOID			
		158012				VOID			
		158013				VOID			
		158014				VOID			
		158015				VOID			
		158016				VOID			
		158017				VOID			
		158018				VOID			
		158019				VOID			
		158020	Cut	158021		0.8m long x 0.89m wide x 0.1m deep	Amorphous cut with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		158021	Fill		158020	0.1m thick	Friable dark orange-grey sandy silt	Fill of pit	Preh ?
		158022	Cut	158023		2.1m long x 1.15m wide x 0.27m deep	Linear cut oriented broadly E-W with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base	Ditch	n/a
		158023	Fill		158022	0.27m thick	Friable mid orange-grey silty clay	Fill of ditch	n/a
F9	159	159000	Layer			n/a	White grey clay chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		159001	Layer			0.13m thick	Light grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		159002	Layer			0.35m thick	Dark brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F9	160	160000	Layer			n/a	White chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		160001	Layer			0.36m thick	Brown silt	Subsoil	n/a
		160002	Layer			0.44m thick	Dark brown silt	Topsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		160003	Cut	16006 16005 16004		1.6m wide x 0.55m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with irregular concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		160004	Fill		160003	0.12m thick	Light brown, firm, sand silt clay with freq. chalk inclusions	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		160005	Fill		160003	0.35m thick	Mid brown, firm, silty clay	Secondary fill of ditch	n/a
		160006	Fill		160003	0.08m thick	Dark grey, firm, sandy clay	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
F8	161	161000	Layer			n/a	White grey chalk marl	Natural	n/a
		161001	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark Brown Silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		161002					Void		
		161003	Cut	161004		0.56m wide x 0.39m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with an irregular concave profile	Ditch	n/a
		161004	Fill		161003	0.39m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty clay	Fill of ditch	n/a
F8	162	162000	Layer			n/a	White grey chalk marl	Natural	n/a
		162001	Layer			0.45m thick	Dark Brown Silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F9	163	163000	Layer			n/a	White grey chalk marl	Natural	n/a
		163001	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark Brown Silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F9	164	164000	Layer			n/a	White grey chalk marl	Natural	n/a
		164001	Layer			0.2m thick	Light grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		164002	Layer			0.32m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		164003	Cut	164004		0.54m long x 1.1m wide x 0.13m deep	Short length of linear oriented NW-SE with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Pit	n/a
		164004	Fill		164003	0.13m thick	Loose dark grey-brown sand	Fill of pit	n/a
		164005	Cut	164006		0.56m long x 0.76m wide x 0.3m deep	Amorphous cut with irregular concave sides and a flat base	Bioturbation	n/a
		164006	Fill		164005	0.3m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty clay	Bioturbation	n/a
		164007	Cut	164008 164009		1.5m long x 1.22m wide x 0.6m deep	Linear oriented broadly east to west with a rounded terminal at its eastern extent. Steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch terminal	n/a
		164008	Fill		164007	0.45m thick	Loose light grey-brown silty sand	Upper fill of ditch	n/a
		164009	Fill		164007	0.25m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand	Primary fill of ditch	n/a
		164010	Cut	164011		0.49m long x 1.05m wide x 0.2m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate concave sides and a flat base	Possible pit	n/a
164011	Fill		164010	0.2m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand	Fill of pit	n/a		

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		164012	Cut	164013		0.76m long x 0.45m wide x 0.05m deep	Ovodi cut with irregular concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		164013	Fill		164012	0.05m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		164014	Cut	164015		0.28m long x 0.7m wide x 0.34m deep	Ovoid cut with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		164015	Fill		164014	0.34m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty sand	Fill of pit	n/a
F8	165	165000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		165001	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F8	166	166000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		166001	Layer			0.4m	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F9	167	167000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		167001	Layer			0.05m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		167002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F9	168	168002	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		168001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		168000	Layer			0.26m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F9	169	169000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		169001	Layer			0.4m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		169002	Layer			0.34m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		169003	Cut	169004		0.45m long x 0.46m wide x 0.19m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
		169004	Fill		169003	0.19m thick	Friable mid blue-grey-orange silty sand with charcoal flecks	Fill of possible pit	n/a
		169005	Cut	169006		1.04m long x 1.09m wide x 0.58m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
		169006	Fill		169005	0.58m deep	Friable mid blue-grey-orange silty sand with charcoal flecks	Fill of possible pit	n/a
169007	Cut	169008		0.48m long x 0.12m deep	Sub-circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a		

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date	
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)				
F9		169008	Fill		169007	0.48m thick	Friable mid blue-grey-orange silty sand with charcoal flecks	Fill of possible pit	n/a	
		169009	Cut	169010		1.14m long x 0.61m wide x 0.28m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and an irregular base	Possible pit	n/a	
		169010	Fill		169009	0.28m thick	Friable mid blue-grey-orange silty sand with charcoal flecks	Fill of possible pit	n/a	
		169011	Cut	169012		0.94m long x 0.73m wide x 0.28m deep	Sub-circular cut with steep concave sides and an irregular base	Possible pit	n/a	
		169012	Fill		169011	0.28m thick	Friable mid blue-grey-orange silty sand with charcoal flecks	Fill of possible pit	n/a	
	170	170000	Layer				n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural substrate	n/a
		170001	Layer				0.16m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		170002	Layer				0.34m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		170003	Cut	170004			1.1m wide x 0.09m deep	Linear oriented broadly E-W with shallow concave sides and a flat base	Possible furrow	n/a
		170004	Fill		170003		0.09m thick	Mid brown-grey silty clay	Fill of possible furrow	n/a
		170005	Cut	170006			0.68m long x 0.55m wide x 0.25m deep	Circular cut with near vertical sides and a concave base	Possible pit	n/a
		170006	Fill		170005		0.25m thick	Mid brown-grey silty clay	Fill of possible pit	n/a
		170007	Cut	170008			0.8m long x 0.41m wide x 0.09m deep	Allantoid cut with an irregular visible edge and an irregular flat base	Possible beam slot	n/a
		170008	Fill		170007		0.09m thick	Light brown-grey silty sand with moderate stones	Fill of possible beam slot	n/a
		170009	Cut	170010			0.43m long x 0.39m wide x 0.12m deep	Circular cut with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Posthole	n/a
		170010	Fill		170009		0.12m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Fill of posthole	n/a
		170011	Cut	170014 170013 170012			0.95m long x 0.52m wide x 0.2m deep	Sub-circular cut with a stepped visible edge and flat base	Pit	n/a
		170012	Fill		170011		0.11m thick	Light brown-grey silty clay with moderate stones	Primary fill of pit	n/a
		170013	Fill		170011		Up to 0.15m thick	Dark brown silty clay with occasional stone and frequent charcoal flecks	Secondary fill of pit	n/a
170014	Fill		170011		0.08m thick	Mid brown-grey silty clay with moderate flints	Upper fill of pit	n/a		
170015	Cut	170016			1.13m wide x 0.4m deep	Sub-ovoid cut with steep concave sides and a flat base	Bioturbation	n/a		

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		170016	Fill		170015	0.4m thick	Firm white-grey silty clay	Bioturbation	n/a
		170017	Cut	170018		0.3m diameter x 0.15m deep	Ovoid cut with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base	Posthole	n/a
		170018	Fill		170017	0.15n thick	Firm white-grey silty clay	Fill of posthole	n/a
		170019	Cut	170020		0.53m wide x 0.23m deep	Linear oriented NW-SE with steep concave sides and a concave base	Gulley	n/a
		170020	Fill		170019	0.23m thick	Firm mid white-grey silty clay	Fill of gulley	n/a
F9	171	171000	Layer			n/a	Light grey-orange silty clay	Natural substrate	n/a
		171001	Layer			0.26m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		171002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		171003	Cut	171004		0.67m long x 0.36m wide	Allantoidal cut with steep concave sides and irregular base	Pit	n/a
		171004	Fill		171003	0.36m thick	Friable dark grey-brown silty clay	Fill of pit	n/a
		171005	Cut	171007 171006		0.92m long, 0.62m wide and 0.38m deep	Allantoidal cut with a steep visible edge and a sloping base	Pit	n/a
		171006	Fill		171005	Up to 0.38m thick	Friable light grey-brown silty clay	Primary fill of pit	n/a
		171007	Fill		171005	Up to 0.1m thick	Loose dark brown clayey silt	Upper fill of pit	n/a
F9	172	172000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural	n/a
		172001	Layer			0.26m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		172002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
F11	173	173000	Layer			n/a	Light brown-grey sandy chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		173001	Layer			0.22m thick	Mid brown-grey sandy chalk	Subsoil	n/a
		173002	Layer			0.41m thick	Dark grey-brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
		173003	Cut	173004		0.59m wide x 0.14m deep	Linear oriented WNW-ESE with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		173004	Fill		173003	0.14m thick	Friable mid yellow-brown silty sand	Fill of ditch	n/a
		173005	Cut	173006		0.92m long x 0.86m wide x 0.86m deep	Circular cut with a steep visible edge and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		173006	Fill		173006	0.86m thick	Compact dark brown silty sand	Fill of pit	n/a
F11	174	174000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural	
	174	174001	Layer			0.12m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
	174	174002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	
F11	175	175000	Layer			n/a	Light grey chalk marl with orange sands and gravels	Natural	
	175	175001	Layer			0.28m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	
	175	175002	Layer			0.4m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	
F11	176	176000	Layer			n/a	Chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		176001	Layer			0.25m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		176002	Layer			0.46m thick	Dark grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
		176003	Cut	176004		0.55m wide x 0.21m deep	Linear oriented broadly N-S with shallow to steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		176004	Fill		176003	0.21m thick	Compact but friable mid brown silt	Fill of ditch	n/a
		176005	Cut	176006		0.49m long x 0.58m wide x 0.13m deep	Circular cut with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Pit	n/a
		176006	Fill		176005	0.13m thick	Compact but friable light red-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit	n/a
		176007	Cut	176008		1m long x 0.53m wide x 0.36m deep	Linear oriented broadly north to south with a rounded terminal at its northern extent. An irregular visible edge and a flat base	Ditch terminal	n/a
		176008	Fill		176007	0.36m thick	Compact mid blue-grey clay	Fill of ditch terminal	n/a
F12	177	177000	Layer			n/a	Light orange-brown-grey sandy chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		177001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid brown-grey sandy chalk	Subsoil	n/a
		177002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark grey-brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
		177003	Cut	177004		1.55m wide x 0.34m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with moderate concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		177004	Fill		177003	0.34m thick	Loose dark grey-brown silty clay	Fill of ditch	n/a
		177005	Cut	177006		1.36m wide and 0.58m deep	Linear oriented NE-SW with steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		177006	Fill		177005	0.58m thick	Friable mid brown-grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch	n/a
F12	178	178000	Layer			n/a	Sandy chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		178001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid brown-grey sandy chalk	Subsoil	n/a
		178002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
F12	179	179000	Layer			n/a	Sandy chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		179001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid brown-grey sandy chalk	Subsoil	n/a
		179002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
F12	180	180000	Layer			n/a	Sandy chalk	Natural substrate	n/a
		180001	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid brown-grey sandy chalk	Subsoil	n/a

Field	Trench	Context	Type	Filled by	Fill of	Dimensions in metres	Description	Interpretation	Spot-date
						(Length, width, depth / thickness)			
		180002	Layer			0.3m thick	Dark brown silty sand	Topsoil	n/a
		180003	Cut	180004		1m wide x 0.3m deep	Linear oriented ENE-WSW with moderate to steep concave sides and a concave base	Ditch	n/a
		180004	Fill		180003	0.3m thick	mid brown friable silty clay	Fill of ditch	n/a
GO40-1	181	181000	Layer			n/a	Light grey-white chalky clay	Natural substrate	n/a
		181001	Layer			0.11m thick	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		181002	Layer			0.42m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
GO40-1	182	182000	Layer			n/a	Light grey-white chalky clay	Natural substrate	n/a
		182001	Layer			0.13m thick	Mid orange-brown silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		182002	Layer			0.4m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a
GO40-1	183	183000	Layer			n/a	Light grey-white chalky clay	Natural substrate	n/a
		183001	Layer			0.2m thick	Mid white-grey silty clay	Subsoil	n/a
		183002	Layer			0.3m thick	Mid grey-brown silty clay	Topsoil	n/a

Summary Finds Data

Trench	Context	Data	Bone		CBM					Charcoal	CU Alloy	Fclay	Flint			Glass	Pottery								Shell	Stone		Wood	Grand Total
			Animal	Human	Roman	Med	Pmed - Mod	Mod	U/D	U/D	Pmed/Emod	Preh	Burnt	Mes/Eneo	Preh	Emod	LBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	Rom/Med	Med	Med/Pmed	Pmed/Emod	U/D	U/D	Burnt	Worked	U/D	
19	19004	Count					1														1	2							4
		Weight (g)					6															7	21						
22	22001	Count																							4	1			5
		Weight (g)																							250	208			458
	22002	Count																			1								1
		Weight (g)																			4								4
	22004	Count																			1								1
		Weight (g)																			14								14
25	25002	Count																		1								1	
		Weight (g)																		4								4	
29	29002	Count																			2								2
		Weight (g)																			1								1
34	34004	Count																				1							1
		Weight (g)																				2							2
36	36002	Count			1																								1
		Weight (g)			53																								53
37	37002	Count																				1							1
		Weight (g)																				4							4
46	46006	Count		0						10		200													10				220
		Weight (g)		1230						7		188													1				1426
49	49001	Count							1																				2
		Weight (g)							7																				9
57	57004	Count															1							6					7
		Weight (g)															4							12					16
	57006	Count																						4					4
		Weight (g)																						4					4
58	58004	Count																											2
		Weight (g)																											24
	58006	Count																						1					1
		Weight (g)																						1					1
	58008	Count																4											4
		Weight (g)															38												38
59	59001	Count																				1							1
		Weight (g)																				4							4
	59002	Count																						4					4
		Weight (g)																						10					10
62	62002	Count													1													1	

Trench	Context	Data	Bone		CBM					Charcoal	CU Alloy	Fclay	Flint			Glass	Pottery								Shell	Stone		Wood	Grand Total	
			Animal	Human	Roman	Med	Pmed - Mod	Mod	U/D	U/D	Pmed/Emod	Preh	Burnt	Mes/Eneo	Preh	Emod	LBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	Rom/Med	Med	Med/Pmed	Pmed/Emod	U/D	U/D	Burnt	Worked	U/D		
		Weight (g)											7																	7
63	63004	Count																												5
		Weight (g)																												6
	64004	Count	5																											5
		Weight (g)	2																											2
64	64010	Count																												7
		Weight (g)																												4
	64018	Count	1																											3
		Weight (g)	1																											1
68	68001	Count																												1
		Weight (g)																												1
	68004	Count	12																											12
		Weight (g)	20																											20
69	69004	Count																												1
		Weight (g)																												5
	69006	Count		0						10			1		6					15										8
		Weight (g)		206						1			0		1					20										1
	69007	Count	1							158			1		3					277										440
		Weight (g)	1							11			0		5					781										798
73	73007	Count	6																											1
		Weight (g)	40																											82
74	74004	Count																												1
		Weight (g)																												1
75	75004	Count																												15
		Weight (g)																												131
76	76004	Count	1																											1
		Weight (g)	1																											1
	76006	Count	5																											5
		Weight (g)	5																											5
	76008	Count																												3
		Weight (g)																												45
	76010	Count												1	10															1
		Weight (g)												2	12															2
	76012	Count																												2
		Weight (g)																												2
	76015	Count													3															3
		Weight (g)													0															2
81	81004	Count	13																											13

Trench	Context	Data	Bone		CBM					Charcoal	CU Alloy	Fclay	Flint			Glass	Pottery									Shell	Stone		Wood	Grand Total													
			Animal	Human	Roman	Med	Pmed - Mod	Mod	U/D	U/D	Pmed/Emod	Preh	Burnt	Mes/Eneo	Preh	Emod	LBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	Rom/Med	Med	Med/Pmed	Pmed/Emod	U/D	U/D	Burnt	Worked	U/D															
		Weight (g)	290																																290								
82	82006	Count																																2	2								
		Weight (g)																																	22	22							
84	84004	Count																																1	1								
		Weight (g)																																	611	611							
101	101004	Count																																	3	3							
		Weight (g)																																	15	15							
	101009	Count	3																																1	4							
105	105007	Count	6																																	6	6						
		Weight (g)	260																																		260	260					
	105008	Count	1																																		1	1					
		Weight (g)	6																																		6	6					
	105009	Count	6																																			6	6				
Weight (g)		252																																			252	252					
108	108001	Count	7																																		7	7					
		Weight (g)	98																																			98	98				
	108004	Count	3																																			2	5				
		Weight (g)	86																																			5	91				
	108005	Count	20																																			2	34				
Weight (g)		129																																		19	307						
109	109004	Count	1																																			1	1				
		Weight (g)	1																																				1	1			
	109006	Count	1																																					1	1		
		Weight (g)	3																																					3	3		
	109007	Count	69																																			1	88				
		Weight (g)	241																																			27	1116				
	109008	Count	31																																				6	42			
		Weight (g)	156																																				63	1719			
	109010	Count	11																																					7	18		
		Weight (g)	134																																					50	184		
	109014	Count	13																																							13	13
		Weight (g)	120																																						120	120	
	109016	Count	15																																						1	30	
Weight (g)		58																																					25	229			
109017	Count	23																																							50	73	
	Weight (g)	298																																						1387	1685		
109018	Count	6																																							3	9	

Trench	Context	Data	Bone		CBM					Charcoal	CU Alloy	Fclay	Flint			Glass	Pottery								Shell	Stone		Wood	Grand Total
			Animal	Human	Roman	Med	Pmed - Mod	Mod	U/D	U/D	Pmed/Emod	Preh	Burnt	Mes/Eneo	Preh	Emod	LBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	Rom/Med	Med	Med/Pmed	Pmed/Emod	U/D	U/D	Burnt	Worked	U/D	
	109020	Weight (g)	42													40													82
		Count														4													4
		Weight (g)														66													66
110	110004	Count	7																									7	
		Weight (g)	26																									26	
	110015	Count	37														13								1			51	
		Weight (g)	1530														1049								245			2824	
	110017	Count	109														4											113	
		Weight (g)	5704														78											5782	
110018	Count	9														2											11		
	Weight (g)	6														16											22		
111	111010	Count	1																									1	
		Weight (g)	6																									6	
	111012	Count	1																									1	
		Weight (g)	16																									16	
111015	Count	4																									4		
	Weight (g)	36																									36		
113	113004	Count	61													61	1								1	1	125		
		Weight (g)	275													982	7								978	978	3220		
	113012	Count	50												1	43												94	
		Weight (g)	140												35	768												943	
	113015	Count	10													11												21	
		Weight (g)	50													79												129	
	113017	Count	26													21												47	
		Weight (g)	61													202												263	
	113020	Count	95													38												133	
		Weight (g)	1272													588												1860	
	113022	Count	18													18												36	
		Weight (g)	11													462												473	
	113023	Count	226													73												300	
		Weight (g)	2793													1081												3904	
113025	Count	13													1												14		
	Weight (g)	262													24												286		
113026	Count	12													9												21		
	Weight (g)	278													176												454		
113027	Count	12													13												25		
	Weight (g)	230													143												373		
113028	Count	8													2												10		

Trench	Context	Data	Bone		CBM					Charcoal	CU Alloy	Fclay	Flint			Glass	Pottery								Shell	Stone		Wood	Grand Total		
			Animal	Human	Roman	Med	Pmed - Mod	Mod	U/D	U/D	Pmed/Emod	Preh	Burnt	Mes/Eneo	Preh	Emod	LBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	Rom/Med	Med	Med/Pmed	Pmed/Emod	U/D	U/D	Burnt	Worked	U/D			
		Weight (g)	140														14													154	
114	114009	Count	2														33													35	
		Weight (g)	30															452													482
123	123002	Count															1													1	
		Weight (g)																13													13
	123004	Count	5																												5
		Weight (g)	2																												2
	123006	Count												1	2			3													6
		Weight (g)												0	51			50													101
124	124006	Count	4																											4	
		Weight (g)	96																												96
	124010	Count	1																									17			18
		Weight (g)	2																								16				18
	124012	Count	1																												1
		Weight (g)	14																												14
124013	Count	2															5													7	
	Weight (g)	1															26													27	
126	126004	Count	53												5		41													99	
		Weight (g)	497												110		433													1040	
	126006	Count															2														2
		Weight (g)															8														8
127	127005	Count	114																1											115	
		Weight (g)	746																8												754
	127007	Count	202																1												203
		Weight (g)	2108																9												2117
	127009	Count	92																13												105
Weight (g)		986																136												1122	
130	130005	Count	3																											3	
		Weight (g)	4																												4
140	140004	Count																	24											24	
		Weight (g)																		226											226
	140005	Count												1					29												30
		Weight (g)												6					273												279
	140007	Count																2													2
Weight (g)																	6													6	
143	143006	Count															20				1									21	
		Weight (g)																125			6										131
	143010	Count	16																											16	

Trench	Context	Data	Bone		CBM					Charcoal	CU Alloy	Fclay	Flint			Glass	Pottery										Shell	Stone		Wood	Grand Total			
			Animal	Human	Roman	Med	Pmed - Mod	Mod	U/D	U/D	Pmed/Emod	Preh	Burnt	Mes/Eneo	Preh	Emod	LBA	LBA/EIA	EIA	Rom/Med	Med	Med/Pmed	Pmed/Emod	U/D	U/D	Burnt	Worked	U/D						
		Weight (g)	142																														142	
146	146007	Count																															1	
		Weight (g)																															2	
149	149005	Count	3																														3	
		Weight (g)	20																														20	
150	150017	Count	4																														80	
		Weight (g)	258																														460	
151	151005	Count				1																											5	
		Weight (g)				12																											6	
156	156006	Count	69																														69	
		Weight (g)	390																														390	
	156007	Count	36																															36
		Weight (g)	254																															254
156008	Count	55																																55
	Weight (g)	146																															146	
157	157008	Count																																8
		Weight (g)																																84
n/a	U/S	Count	52						1			1								18													1	
		Weight (g)	1841						118				9								572												90	
Total Count			1673	0	1	1	1	2	1	178	1	200	3	1	39	1	2	547	396	1	12	5	2	54	23	100	5	1			3250			
Total Weight (g)			22621	1436	53	12	6	729	7	19	9	188	0	2	294	13	60	7832	3159	4	211	31	67	141	8	4069	1522	5			42499			

Key: Med = Peh = Prehistoric Mesolithic Eneo = Early Neolithic LBA = Late Bronze Age EIA = Early Iron Age Rom = Roman Med = Medieval Pmed = Post-medieval Emod = Early modern Mod = Modern U/D = Undated

Specialist reports

ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN REMAINS

Malin Holst

Introduction

Trial trenching in sixteen fields to the northwest of Cambridge identified two cremation burials, one located in Trench 46 and one in Trench 69 (Table1).

Table 1: Summary of cremated bone assemblages

Context Number	Trench	Weight	Preservation	Fragment Size	Colour	Other
46006	46	1,230.20	Excellent	10mm+	Well calcined, white	Ageing possible, potentially also sex assessment
69006, 69007	69	206.4	Good	5-10mm	Mixed calcination – white to dark grey	Some recognisable bones, approximate age assessment is possible, but there are few diagnostic elements

Upon rapid assessment of the skeletal remains by York Osteoarchaeology Ltd, it was found that bone preservation was excellent in Burial 46006, with large fragment survival and many identifiable bone fragments, while the bone preservation was good in in Burial 69006/7, where fewer diagnostic elements survived. In Burial 46006, age assessment will be possible, and it might also be possible to estimate sex, while a broad age assessment should be possible in Burial 69006/7.

The remains in burial 46006 were well calcined, which is typical of Bronze Age cremation practice, whereas the mixed white to grey colouring of bone in of Burial 69006/7 was more unusual and implies less thorough cremation.

It is recommended that both cremated bone assemblages are fully osteologically analysed to gain an understanding of the pyre techniques used, as well as a better insight demographic information on the individuals and any subtle pathologies that could not be identified during the assessment of the remains. The assessment has confirmed that both cremations are suitable for full analysis and subsequent C14 dating. The full assessment would be undertaken at the mitigation assessment stage of the project. Suitable samples for radiocarbon dating have been identified and C14 dating will be undertaken as part of the mitigation assessment stage.

The Flint

By Rebecca Devaney

Introduction

A total of 40 pieces of worked flint, weighing 296g and three fragments of burnt unworked flint, weighing a cumulative total of less than 1g, were recovered from 14 contexts in 12 trenches, during archaeological trial trenching at Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation (Tables 2 and 3). A further 15 flints were recovered during the excavation but were deemed to be natural or unworked burnt flint and therefore discarded. The small assemblage includes technological evidence for planned blade production and a serrated blade, both of which suggest a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for the assemblage.

Table 2: Summary of flint by trench

Flint category	49	58	62	69	76	101	108	109	113	123	126	140	Total	Weight (g)
Flake	1	1		2	6		2		1	2	4	1	20	176
Blade		1											1	16
Bladelet					2	1							3	0
Blade-like flake					3								3	4
Irregular waste				1							1		2	63
Chip					2								2	0
Sieved chips				6									6	1
End scraper								1					1	27
Serrated blade					1								1	2
Notched flake			1										1	7
Total	1	2	1	9	14	1	2	1	1	2	5	1	40	296
<i>Burnt unworked</i>				2	1								3	0

Methodology

The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material, and technology (as published by Inizan 1999) was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted. In addition, burnt unworked flint was quantified by count and weight. Flint recovered from soil samples was also recorded in the same way.

Assessment of assemblage

The small assemblage includes flakes and a small number of blades, bladelets and blade-like flakes. Some of the bladelets exhibit dorsal blade scars, a technological characteristic indicative of planned

blade production, usually associated with Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flint working. The presence of chips and irregular waste suggest knapping took place in the vicinity, but no cores were recovered.

The end scraper (SF. 6), from context (109007), has abrupt direct retouch on the distal end which utilises a slight plunging termination giving a stronger working edge. The scraper is chronologically undiagnostic. The serrated blade (SF. 1), from context (076010), is made on a bladelet blank with dorsal blade scars, indicative of planned blade production. It has tiny serrations along the right lateral edge. It measures 35mm long and 10mm wide. Serrated blades are thought to have been used for plant working (Juel Jensen 1994, 50-68) and are commonly associated with Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic assemblages. The notched flake, from context (062002), has direct retouch on the distal end which forms the notch, and which truncates a straight section of direct retouch, suggesting the reuse of an end scraper. The notched flake is chronologically undiagnostic.

Condition

The condition of the flint is good, with most pieces (73% excluding chips and burnt pieces) remaining in a fresh condition. The rest of the assemblage exhibits slight to moderate post-depositional damage, such as chips to vulnerable unretouched edges. Surface alteration in the form of cortication is present on most of the assemblage (83% excluding chips and burnt pieces). A total of nine pieces are broken and three are burnt.

Raw material

All flint with retained cortex (35% of the assemblage) exhibits a thick white cortex, which can be identified as chalk derived flint. The site is located on chalk bedrock, and so the flints are likely to be locally sourced.

Discussion

The small assemblage of worked flint from Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation includes flint with both technological and typological characteristics indicative of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic flint industries, in particular evidence for planned blade production and the presence of the serrated bladelet. The highest concentration of flint was recovered from the fills of pit [76009] in Trench 76, which may be an in-situ deposit. A smaller concentration of flint was associated with the backfill of a later Bronze Age cremation [69005], but this mostly comprised sieved chips and is likely to be residual. The significance of the flint assemblage lies in its

demonstration of human activity at the site during prehistory, probably during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. Further work is not recommended, however a summary of the assemblage, based on this assessment report, should be included in any future publication report. Although it is anticipated that most archaeological evidence at the site derives from later Bronze Age and early Iron Age activity, all worked flint recovered during further mitigation work should be retained and assessed by a specialist in order to ascertain the nature of earlier prehistoric activity as demonstrated by the worked flint assemblage recovered during trial trenching.

References

Butler, C, 2005, *Prehistoric Flintwork*, Tempus

Inizan, M-L, Reduron-Ballinger, M, Roche, H, and Tixier, J, 1999, *Technology and terminology of knapped stone*, Bordeaux

Juel Jensen, H, 1994, *Flint Tools and Plant Working. Hidden Traces of Stone Age Technology*, Aarhus

Table 3: Flint Catalogue

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
CWW14	29	49	049001			1	Flake	1			2		Hinge termination		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	34	58	058004			2	Blade	1			16		68mm long, 23mm wide		Heavy	Slight
CWW14	35	58	058004			1	Flake	1			8	Chalk	Secondary removal		Light	Fresh
CWW14	23	62	062002			62	Notch	1			7		Flake blank, potential notch on distal end truncates abrupt direct retouch, reworked end scraper?		Uncorticated	Moderate
CWW14	17	68	068004			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	45	69	069006		15	7	Sieved chips	6	1		1		Fragments			
CWW14	46	69	069006		15	80	Burnt unworked	1			0					
CWW14	47	69	069006		15	81	Natural	2								
CWW14	12	69	069007			1	Flake	1		1	2		Proximal break, hinge termination		Uncorticated	Fresh
CWW14	13	69	069007			1	Flake	1	1	1	1		Heavily burnt, secondary removal			
CWW14	14	69	069007			5	Irregular waste	1			2				Uncorticated	Slight
CWW14	15	69	069007			81	Natural	1								

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
CWW14	16	69	069007			80	Burnt unworked	1			0					
CWW14	1	76	076010	1		59	Serrated flake/blade	1			2	Chalk	Bladelet blank, dorsal blade scars, serrations on right edge, distal trimming, 35mm long, 10mm wide	MES/ENE	Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	2	76	076010	2		4	Blade-like flake	1		1	0		Distal break, parallel lateral edges		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	3	76	076010	3		3	Bladelet	1			0	Chalk	Distal trimming		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	4	76	076010	4		1	Flake	1			7		Tertiary		Light	Fresh
CWW14	5	76	076010			4	Blade-like flake	1			4	Chalk	Secondary removal, cortical butt, plunging termination		Moderate	Slight
CWW14	6	76	076010			1	Flake	1		1	1		Proximal break		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	7	76	076010			1	Flake	1		1	0		Proximal break		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	8	76	076010			1	Flake	1		1	0	Chalk	Secondary removal		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	9	76	076010			4	Blade-like flake	1			0	Chalk	Secondary removal		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	10	76	076010			6	Chip	2			0		Mini flakes		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	21	76	076010			80	Burnt unworked	1			0					
CWW14	22	76	076010			81	Natural	1								

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
CWW14	26	76	076015	5		3	Bladelet	1			0		Dorsal blade scars		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	27	76	076015			1	Flake	1		1	0		Distal break		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	28	76	076015			1	Flake	1		1	0		Proximal break (does not conjoin with above)		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	18	101	101009			3	Bladelet	1			0	Chalk	Dorsal blade scars, distal trimming		Uncorticated	Fresh
CWW14	19	108	108005			1	Flake	1			18		Hinge termination		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	20	108	108005			1	Flake	1			1	Chalk	Secondary removal		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	36	109	109007	6		48	End scraper	1			27		Abrupt direct retouch on distal end, slight plunging termination		Light	Slight
CWW14	32	110	110015			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	11	113	113020			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	37	113	113023			1	Flake	1			30		Step termination		Uncorticated	Slight
CWW14	24	123	123006			1	Flake	1			46		Clear cone, removed from bashed nodule		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	25	123	123006			1	Flake	1	1		5		Moderately burnt, secondary removal			
CWW14	33	124	124010	7		81	Natural	1								
CWW14	38	126	126004			1	Flake	1			31	Chalk	Secondary removal		Moderate	Fresh

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
CWW14	39	126	126004			1	Flake	1			7	Chalk	Step termination		Moderate	Slight
CWW14	40	126	126004			1	Flake	1		1	9	Chalk	Proximal break, proximal & distal breaks		Light	Fresh
CWW14	41	126	126004			1	Flake	1			2	Chalk	Secondary removal		Light	Fresh
CWW14	42	126	126004			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	43	126	126004			5	Irregular waste	1			61	Chalk	Couple of flake scars, reverse is thermal		Light	Moderate
CWW14	44	127	127007			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	30	140	140005			1	Flake	1			6	Chalk	Cortical butt, side trimming		Light	Fresh
CWW14	31		unstrat			81	Natural	2								

Post-Roman pottery and CBM

Sue Anderson, February 2022.

Pottery

Twenty sherds of pottery weighing 313g were collected from 14 contexts.

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Late Saxon to late medieval wares were identified based on Spoerry (2016); post-medieval to modern fabrics are based on the author's fabric series.

Table 4 provides a summary quantification by fabric

Table 4: Pottery quantification by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	MNV	Eve
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	M.12th-M.14th c.	4	8		4
Medieval sandy ware	MSW	L.12th-14th c.	2	1		1
Medieval Essex micaceous sandy wares	MEMS	13th-14th c.	1	6		1
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	L.12th-E.14th c.	2	89		2
Late medieval oxidised sandy wares	OSW	M.15th-M.16th c.	2	18		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	5	117	0.03	5
Post-medieval unglazed redwares	PMR	16th-19th c.	1	3		1
Late slipped redwares	LSRW	L.18th-E.20th c.	1	40	0.06	1
Porcelain (English/European)	PORC	18th-20th c.	1	27		1
Unidentified	UNID	-	1	4		1
Totals			20	313	0.09	19

Nine sherds were of high medieval date, with medieval Ely ware being the most frequent fabric in this group. Apart from one tiny fragment, all Ely Ware had traces of green glaze externally. The medieval courseware's (MSW, MEMS) comprised small body sherds. One unprovenanced? glazed ware was in a sandy fabric with soft red clay pellet/ferrous oxide inclusions and was a piece of a thumbled sagging base, but much of the surface was lost and there were no traces of glaze. The other was a body/handle sherd with double applied pads at the base of the handle and a deep internal finger impression at the point of attachment. This was in a fine sandy pale grey fabric with moderate black-red angular and sub-rounded ferrous inclusions. It may be a Lincoln product (LSW2/3?).

Two sherds in a sandy fabric with dirty orange-brown surfaces and margins and a pale grey core are likely to be of late medieval date (OSW). One of these had shallow fine combing externally.

Post-medieval wares were dominated by glazed redwares (GRE), some of which were probably made in Ely. One was in a fairly coarse fabric similar to the Broad Street (BELGRIT) fabric. The others were mainly small body fragments in a finer fabric, and there was also one bowl rim. One thick body sherd, with brown glaze externally and olive green glaze internally, had traces of lime on the inner surface and was probably from a large storage vessel such as a water cistern. One unglazed sandy redware sherd may be of late or post-medieval date (PMR).

More recent wares were unstratified fragments of a slipped redware bowl rim and a base fragment from a porcelain? plate with hand painted floral decoration.

Table 5 provides a summary list by context. The full catalogue is available as an Access database in the archive.

Table 5: Pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date range
u/s	GRE	large storage vessel		1	80	brown glazed with olive green glaze internally	16th-18th c.
	GRE	bowl?	complex everted	1	13	brown glaze internally, 300mm diam	16th-18th c.
	LSRW	bowl	beaded	1	40	white slip and clear glaze internally, 420mm diam	L.18th-E.20th c.
	PORC			1	27	base fragment, hand painted floral decoration overglaze	L.18-19
19004	UPG			1	7	abraded fragment of thumbled sagging base, oxidised sandy ware with moderate clay pellets/ferrous inclusions	L.12th-14th c.
	GRE			1	18	brown glaze internally, fairly coarse Ely type	16th c.?
	PMR			1	3	unglazed sandy ware	15th-19th c.
22002	MEL			1	4	spots green glaze, heavily abraded	L.12th-M.14th c.
22004	OSW			1	14	faint combed horizontal lines	14th-16th c.?
25002	UNID			1	4	Wheel made orange sandy ware with occasional shell	Rom/lmed?
29002	MSW			2	1	tiny frags	12th-14th c.
34004	GRE			1	2	orange glaze int & ext	16th-18th c.
37002	OSW			1	4	same fabric as 22004	14th-16th c.?
59001	GRE			1	4	brown glaze int	16th-18th c.
68001	MEL			1	1	green glaze ext	L.12th-M.14th c.
73007	UPG	jug		1	82	body/handle sherd, double pad for handle, pale grey green glazed	13th-15th c.
74004	MEL			1	1	green glazed ext	L.12th-M.14th c.
143006	MEMS			1	6	body sherd	13th-14th c.
146007	MEL			1	2	green glazed, heavily abraded	L.12th-M.14th c.

The sherds were widely spread across several trenches, and most were recovered from topsoil, furrow or ditch fills, in all cases probably redeposited and related to manuring of open fields rather than occupation within the site.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and mortar

Six fragments (9951g) of CBM were collected from six contexts. Table 6 provides a summary of the finds by context.

Two pieces of possible Roman tile (RBT) were collected. One fragment was in a shelly fabric similar to that produced by the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire. However, the fragment was abraded and there were traces of combing on the surface – this is sometimes seen on large storage vessels of the period (e.g. Horningsea types), as well as being a typical trait of bow flue tiles. There was no trace of sooting on the fragment. One other fragment may be either Roman or post-medieval roof tile (RT), but was a small, abraded piece of upper surface in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets. These pieces were collected from topsoil.

Table 6: CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Notes	Date
u/s	comp	B	1	118						19-20
19004	wfx	B?	1	6	+					17-19
36002	sh	RBT?	1	53	+			15	combed surfaces	4?
49001	fscp	RT/R BT?	1	7	+				surface frag	Rom/Pmed
84004	wfx	B	1	611			109	48		17-19
151005	sc	RTM	1	12	+			12		Med

Fabrics: comp – compressed shale; fscp – fine sandy with clay pellet inclusions; sc – silty with sparse calcareous inclusions; sh – shelly; wfx – white firing fine sandy poorly mixed with orange streaks.

A small piece of medieval roof tile (RTM) in a silty red fabric with a dark grey core was recovered from the primary fill of a ditch (151005).

Fragments of mixed white/orange sandy bricks (B) were found in two contexts, one being a small piece from ditch fill (19004) and the other a larger fragment from ditch fill (84004). The latter measured 109mm wide and 48mm thick. These are likely to be of 17th–19th-century date and are typical of this part of the county.

A fragment of a pressed brick of Peterborough (London Brick Co.) type was an unstratified find and is of later 19th or 20th-century date.

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Stone

By Raquel Margalef

Introduction

A total of 105 stones, comprising 100 heat-affected and 5 worked stones, weighing a total 5,591 grams, were yielded during archaeological works carried out by Network Archaeology in 2021 for the construction of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project at Fen Ditton and Horningsea, Cambridgeshire (CWW14).

The stones (Table 7) were collected from seven different trenches: Trench 22, 82, 108, 109, 110, 113 and 150.

Table 7: Summary of stone type by area

Stone type	Tr.22	Tr.82	Tr.108	Tr.109	Tr.110	Tr.113	Tr.150	Total
Granite			2					2
Quartzite	4			10	1	2		17
Uncertain		2					80	82
Total	4	2	2	10	1	2	80	104

Methodology

The assemblage has been examined in detail by eye, following the recommendations and guidelines from Ruth Shaffrey, stone specialist, and the resulting references Ground stone analysis from Jennifer Adams (2014) and “Use-alteration analysis of fire-cracked rocks” from Fernanda Neubauer (2018). As a result, the stones were catalogued by the following attributes¹:

- Rock typology: material identification.
- Shape²: catalogued in three typologies: Tabular: when the stone has a flat or rectangular morphology, Block: when the stone has a cuboid structure, not necessarily symmetric and Cobble: when the stone has a rounded or pebble-like shape.
- FCR type: There are five categories: Spall³, Chuck⁴, Crenelated⁵, Pot-lid⁶ and Block⁷. It identifies short term or multiple uses in contact with direct or indirect heat.
- Heating: Classify direct firing such as hearth or, heat and water-cooling processes such as boiled stones.
- Use: It classifies if the stones were dry-cooled or wet-cooled.

- Fracture: There are two kinds of fractures displayed on the rock after its contact with heat: expansion-fracture and contraction-fracture.
- Size, Weight, and Quantity: these factors can elongate or reduce the life and durability of rocks.
 1. The table contains two additional attributes to exclusively classify Fire Cracked Stones.
 2. The stone's morphology reacts differently with the type of heat.
 3. Spall fractures represent curvilinear and thin splinters.
 4. Chuck, also known as Angular, is sharp and pronounced fractures with concave and convex surfaces.
 5. Crenelated fracture has serrated edges.
 6. Pot-lid is the reaction produced by sudden direct firing leaving a circular depression on the stone exterior.
 7. Block fracture has an irregular shape with an eroded fracture.

Discoloration, differential lustre, fine crazing, deep surface, exfoliation, pot-lid negative, sooting, oxidised patch, iron oxidation and adhesion: These conditions will indicate if the rocks were in contact with heat as well as changes of intensity.

Concerning the fire affected stones, the attributes above were included in order to determine stones' resilience and anthropic use.

Provenance and Condition

The assemblage of heat affected and worked stones derives from layers, pits, and linear features from 7 different trenches.

The condition of the stones was uneven, displaying different degrees of preservation. None of the recovered stone specimens were complete and 99% showed heat affected traces.

Assemblage

The whole assemblage contained a total of 104 FCR, comprising Quartzite of fine and coarse grains, Granite and 80 uncertain types (table 7). The items have suffered from heating episodes displayed on its type of fracture, block, and chunk, and in its pink, red, maroon, and black discolouration.

The fragments collected from Trench 22 were as described on Table 8:

Table 8: Stone catalogue from Trench 22

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
22001	Quartzite	Block	block	Direct	1	5-9cm	206	Yes - maroon	Single fragment recovered from subsoil - potential abraded - the stone has iron inclusions
22001	Quartzite	Block	block	Direct	3	less than 5cm	44	Yes - maroon	Three heavily eroded fragments of coarse quartzite grains

Layer 22001 yielded a total of 4 fragments of Quartzite stone that showed eroded and convex fractures as well as the presence of maroon discoloration. Heavy erosion was observed in three stone specimens and a single example displayed oxidised patches. The type of fracture, expansion-fracture, may indicate that the stones suffered from dry-cooling rather than wet-cooling actions.

In addition, one of the items, an incomplete worked quartzite pebble measuring 520 x 880 x 300 mm and showing traces of heat exposure, might have been used as an abraded. The fragment showed severe, possibly tribochemical, wear on one of the surfaces. The area observed showed a clear polished surface pointing horizontally into a V-shaped end.

Trench 108 yielded two fragments of FCR (Table 9).

Table 9: Stone catalogue for Trench 82

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
82006	Uncertain	Block	Block	Direct/Indirect	2	less than 5cm	22	Yes – light grey	The fragments were recovered from a fill of ditch. The stone was subjected to a heat environment that adhered mineral on its surface. The size and type are impossible to be used as heat keepers

Two FCR were yielded from a fill 82006 of a furrow 82005. The fragments displayed both contraction and expansion fracture, possibly caused by dry and wet-cooled usage. Visible delamination, mineral adhesion and a light grey discoloration were noted.

Trench 108 yielded two fragments of FCR (Table 10).

Table 10: Stone catalogue for Trench 108

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
108003	Granite	Block	Block	Direct	2	less than 5cm	132	Yes – red	Two small specimens of FCR that displayed heavy weathering. Unclear fracture however, potential expansion

From fill 108005 of pit 108003, two fragments of FCR were collected. The granite fragments consisted of a regular block showing direct heat in a dry-cooled environment. The surface showed variable lustre, severe exfoliation and iron oxidation.

Trench 109 contained ten fragments of FCR (Table 11).

Table 11: Stone catalogue for Trench 109

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
109007	Quartzite	Cobble	Chunk	Direct - Indirect	5	less than 5cm	482	Yes – red and black	Direct contact with organic fuel, mixed fracture with expansion and contraction, mineral adhesion (sand) - hairline cracks and two potential worked stones
109008	Quartzite	Cobble	Chunk	Direct - Indirect	5	5-9cm	1500	Yes – red and black	Clear expansion fracture with some contraction/irregular. A single sandstone was also identified

Five fragments of FCR were recovered from secondary fill 109007 of pit 109005. The quartzite cobbles showed distinct black and red discoloration, mineral adhesion and heat-induced oxidation staining. The surface was both smooth and flat and uneven, probably caused by direct and indirect heat. Two elements were identified as potential worked stones.

From the upper fill 109008 were also recovered 5 fragments of FCR showing direct and indirect heat modification. The stones suffered from deep surface cracking, exfoliation, sooting and mineral adhesion.

Four FCR specimens were collected from Trench 110 (Table 12).

Table 12: Stone catalogue for Trench 110

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
110015	Quartzite	Cobble	Block	Direct	1	5-9cm	245	Yes – red	Rectangular block heavily weathered with

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
									mineral adhesion and clay impregnation
110015	Quartzite	Cobble	Chunk	Direct	3	Less than 5cm	87	Yes – pink	Three fragments with base and perforation

Four fragments of quartzite boulders were recovered from single filling 110015 of pit 110014. The fragments showed direct heating, resulting in pink and red discoloration, delamination, and concave and flat fractures. The presence of two perforations and a flat surface in one of the sides and traces of clay adhesion were observed.

Trench 113 contained a single fragment of FCR (Table 13).

Table 13: Stone catalogue for Trench 113

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
113004	Quartzite	Block	Chunk	Direct	1	9-13cm	978	Yes - pink	Heat affected quern stone - directly placed over organic fuel on the unworked face.

Pit 113003 yielded a single heat modified quartzite stone that measured 1150x970x570mm. The incomplete and burnt object was identified as a possible quern, with elliptical shape and fine-grained texture. It showed oxidised patches and mineral adhesion.

Trench 150 had 180 FCR recovered (Table 14).

Table 14: Stone catalogue for Trench 180

Context	Rock Type	Shape	FCR Type	Heating	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration	Comments
150017	Uncertain	Block	Block	Direct – Indirect	80	Less than 5cm	460	Yes – light grey	The porous fragments were recovered from a fill of ditch. The stones were subjected to a heat environment that adhered mineral on its surfaces. The size is extremely small proving to be impossible for these to have been used as heat keepers – probably resulting slag residues?

A total of 80 fragments of uncertain nature were collected from fill 150017 of ditch 150015 showing highly porous structures and direct heat marks caused by a dry and/or wet-cooled environment. It displayed grey discoloration, oxidised patches and clear mineral adhesion.

Discussion

The observed assemblage suggests a highly variable anthropic landscape due to the erratic treatment of the FCR collected on site.

The stones were parched on multiple occasions, displaying smooth and uneven fracture surfaces, which were heavily eroded due to a constant reuse and/or exposure to high temperatures. These actions caused two types of effects: expansion-fracture and contraction-fracture. Both effects result from the heating of the stones, either remaining therein, causing the stone to expand, fracturing, and consequently showing flat, convex, or concave breakage faces that are smooth (Neubauer 218:683), or by its suddenly cooling, usually by the action of water, resulting in irregular breakage of the striking faces.

None of the items showed fine crazing, which is normally present with low heat and/or short firing periods. But 50% of the collection had oxidised patches which usually form under the absence of soot when the stones are exposed to temperatures in excess of 400°C.

The stone fragments were all collected from secondary deposits, part of a backfill, placed within linear features, subsoil layers, and pit deposits. None of the examples have been found in-situ and its interpretation appears biased due to its incompleteness and scarcity. The location of the items associated with prehistoric pottery (108005, 109007, 109008 and 110015) and animal bone may describe the features as waste deposits from potential nearby occupation areas. Still, further understanding of the site would be required to recognise behavioural traits and patterns, as well as to identify intentional use, for domestic or industrial processes, and in the case of the heat affected stones, to recognise accidental use.

The unidentified group of 80 stones would also need deeper investigation. The mentioned assemblage showed heat modifications, although its use appears unclear. None of the fragments had the appropriate attributes, size, and type of stone, to retain heat. The assemblages appeared badly eroded and in very poor condition, covered by a perforated patina. These conditions coupled with its lightness may indicate other uses, arising from mineral extraction or for ceramic inclusions.

Concerning the worked stone examples (109007, 22001 and 113004), none of them suffered from an intended redesign for their new role. Their primary functions have been identified as abraders and grinders. The different wear marks, located on its surface, exhibited how the object was probably treated. Adhesive wear was found on the dorsal sides of the stones. This evidence appeared through the molecular interaction of two surfaces that established a bond and a break or disruption, through separation. The interaction can be seen as the act of handling the object itself or, over the friction between two objects which revealed to be passive in the current collection, instead of active or giver of the movement. The detection of differential lustre and a high level of sheen may be caused by the chemical interaction between two different elements, the stone and the residue extracted from bone, wood, etc (Adams 2013:34-35).

The absence of modification for their secondary use catalogues these elements as recycled rather than “reused” (Adams 2014). It is unclear to define whether the recycling of the stones, to be used as FCR, was related to disposal actions or served deeper purposes, as the condition of the worked stones was good. The intentional destruction of an object, a body, or any material by fire has been a theme repeatedly identified in diverse communities from multiple places and periods. Witnessing a physical object vanishing through fire creates an inexplicable connection and an irrational explanation with and of magic. The power associated with fire, the control over a chemical reaction, entangles into the cosmology of born and reborn, purifying the physical matter by destroying or transforming the tangible into the intangible, combining the fumes and the air (Gheorghiu 2018:92; Quinn, et al. 2014; Verhoeven 2000).

Chronologically, these artefacts are difficult to date, their use and technology have been documented from the Palaeolithic to the present days. However, the recovered collection was associated with early Iron Age pottery which may indicate and identify the assemblage as contemporary, and therefore confirming the presence of domestic activity in the area. Iron Age domestic refuse pits are thought to be intentionally or unintentionally excavated silos or pits into which organic and/or inorganic material was dumped. The presence of animal and/or human excrement, ashes, stones, animal bones or tools has usually been detected within these types of features (see in Zwieten 2017; Middleton 2004; Kanthilatha, Boyd & Chang, 2014). Preliminary studies (Cunliffe 1992) have introduced further implications regarding the management and control of these features and the deposits placed within them. The rubbish associated, usually incomplete, fragmented, and partial, such as the examples from CWW14, can respond to behavioural patterns. The incompleteness of the stones can be considered as a selective action, consequently associated with the idea of “curated rubbish”, previously studied in earlier periods

(Cunliffe 1992:77). The deposits, aleatory, meticulously or ceremoniously placed in the earth, can deepen our understanding of these communities and their relationship between the active and alive, the creating/making and the passive, already consumed, and discarded/abandoned.

In addition, further soil analyses may identify the presence of phosphorus as the proof in living systems (see in van Zwieten 2017; Middleton 2004; Oonk 2009). The existence of this chemical can respond to unidentified features or the purpose of its creation. The chemical has the ability to define and differentiate between rubbish pits and postholes (van Zwieten 2017), when considering that post-holes may have been filled with disposal material to hold the timber.

The recovered assemblage has the ability to further understand and identify behavioural patterns. None of the artefacts was found in-situ and a 1% was previously worked. Consumption, discarding, and destruction are actions that can potentially describe and respond to deeper concepts, including identity, socio-economic practices, interests and traditions, cultural affiliations, economical management, technological specialisation, and cosmological understanding, amongst others. Despite the difficulties to date and contextualise these elements without the assistance of secondary archaeological material, these should not be disregarded as they can recognise and assist our understanding of past inhabitants and their related activities.

Recommendations for further work

Additional research of the wider context would help to comprehend the relation between the recovered stones and their contexts. Further works in this site should consider the need for recovery of similar artefacts.

Storage and curation

There are no specific requirements for its short and long-term storage. The material was recorded at archive level and, apart from the worked objects, can be discarded.

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Table 15: Worked Stone Catalogue

Context	Feature	Type	Trench	Sample	Rock Type	Artifact type	Subtype	Condition	Burned	Shape	Texture	Manufacturing	Design	Use	Secondary use	Sequence	Designed Activity	Actual activity	Length	Width	Thickness	Weight	Number of used surfaces	Use Level	Contact type	Residue	Residue colour	Provenance	Comments
109007	109005	Pit	109	-	Quartzite	Abrader/grinder	flat	less than 1/2	Yes - heat cracked	conical	coarse	natural	expedient	secondary	burnt stone	concomitant	grinding	FCS	440	600	340	126	three opposites and adjacent	heavy	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		
109007	109005	Pit	109	-	Quartzite	Grinder	flat	incomplete	Yes - heat cracked	irregular	fine	natural	expedient	secondary	burnt stone	concomitant	grinding	FCS	720	550	290	121	one	heavy	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		
22001	22001	Layer	22	-	Quartzite	Abrader/grinder	flat	incomplete	Yes - heat cracked	cobble	coarse	natural	expedient	secondary	burnt stone	concomitant	grinding	FCS	520	880	300	208	one	moderate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		possible polisher - V-shaped in flat
US	US	US	US	-	Quartzite	Lid?	flat	incomplete	No	cylindrical	coarse	polished	expedient	primary	-	-	pot lid?	-	900	4500	120	90	one	moderate	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		possible pot lid associated with pottery vessel
113004	11303	Pit	113	-	Quartzite	Quern	flat	incomplete	Yes - heat cracked	elliptical	fine	polished	expedient	secondary	burnt stone	concomitant	grinding	FCS	1150	970	570	978	one	heavy	indeterminate	indeterminate	indeterminate		90 degrees angle that cuts the quern

Table 16: Catalogue of Fire Cracked Stone

Context	Feature	Type	Trench	Sample	Rock Type	Rock Shape	FCR type	Heating	Use	Fracture	Quantity	Size	Weight	Discoloration and reddening	Differential Lustre	Fine Cracking	Deep surface cracking	Exfoliation	Pot-lid Negative/Scar-Fracture	Sooting	Oxidized Patch	Iron Oxidation	Adhesion	Spot date	Notes
22001	22001	Layer	22	-	Quartzite	Block	block	Direct	Dry-cooled	Expansion-fractured	1	5-9cm	206	Yes - maroon	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	-	Single fragment recovered from subsoil - potential abraded - the stone has iron
22001	22001	Layer	22	-	Quartzite	Block	block	Direct	Dry-cooled	Expansion-fractured	3	less than 5cm	44	Yes - maroon	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	Three heavily eroded fragments of coarse grains quartzite stone
82006	82005	Furrow	82	-	?	Block	block			both expansion and contraction fracture	2	less than 5cm	22	Yes - light grey	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	The fragments were recovered from a fill of ditch. The stone were subjected to heat environment that adhered mineral on its surface. The size is extremely small as a result impossible to be used as heat keepers - probable slag or pottery inclusions
108005	108003	Pit	108	-	Granite	Block	block	Direct	Dry-cooled	Expansion-fractured	2	less than 5cm	132	Yes - bright red	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	IA	Two small specimens of FCS that displayed heavy weathering and erosion. It has lost fracture however, potential expansion
109007	109005	Pit	109	-	Quartzite	Cobble	chunk	Direct	Both	both expansion and contraction fracture	5	less than 5cm	482	Yes - red and black discoloration	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	IA	Direct contact with organic fuel, mixed fracture with expansion and contraction, mineral adhesion (sand) - hairline cracks and two potential worked stones
109008	109005	Pit	109	-	Quartzite	Cobble	chunk	Direct	Both	both expansion and contraction fracture	5	5-9cm	1500	Yes - red and black discoloration	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	IA	Clear expansion fracture with some contraction/irregular. A single sandstone was also identified
110015	110014	Pit	110	-	Quartzite	Block	block	Direct	Dry-cooled	Expansion-fractured	1	5-9cm	245	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	BA/EIA	Rectangular block heavily weathered with mineral adhesion and clay impregnation
113004	11303	Pit	113	-	Quartzite	Block	chunk	Direct	Dry-cooled	Expansion-fractured	1	9-13cm	978	Yes - pink	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes		Heat affected quern stone - directly placed over organic fuel on the unworked face.
150017	150015	Ditch	150	-	?	Block	block			both expansion and contraction fracture	80	less than 5cm	460	Yes - light grey	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	The fragments were recovered from a fill of ditch. The stone were subjected to heat environment that adhered mineral on its surface. The size is extremely small as a result impossible to be used as heat keepers - probable slag or pottery inclusions

Other finds – Glass and Metal

Diana Fernandes, BA, MA

Introduction and Quantification

The archaeological evaluation conducted by Network Archaeology at CWWTPRP yielded one fragment of glass and a single copper alloy coin. Both objects were submitted for assessment.

Methodology

The glass and metalwork were catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. Measurements were recorded in millimetres, weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales. The finds were visually assessed by eye with a magnifier lens and the results are presented below. The archive data can be found within Table 17.

Table 17: Catalogue of artefacts from CWWTPRP

Context	Material	Description	Object	Condition	Count	Weight	Dimensions	Chronology
Topsoil	Glass	Side and base fragment of blue <i>aqua</i> coloured container.	Torpedo Bottle	Fair, slightly iridescent	1	12.7	360	19 th – 20 th century
Topsoil	Copper Alloy	Obverse: Bust of King? George III facing right. Illegible legend. Reverse: Britannia. facing left, holding a spear. Legend reads 'NIA-' to the right. Date below reads '-77-' ?	Half Penny coin	Abraded and worn	1	9.1	27	18 th – 19 th century

Glass Assemblage

The only glass recovered during the archaeological works is unstratified from topsoil. The fragment, blue aqua in colour, seems to represent part of the body and end of a Hamilton or Torpedo bottle. Although highly fragmented, its condition is fair and stable.

Metalwork Assemblage

One copper alloy coin was recovered from topsoil. The coin is abraded and most of its legends are illegible. The monarch's representation is obscured by wear and corrosion, limiting its

identification. Despite the frayed condition, the examination of the date showed a possible 77, as well as the depiction of Britannia carrying a spear.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

Objects such as the torpedo bottles appear in 1814 and came into general use from the 1840s onwards. Such bottles were created to contain carbonated drinks as its forceable side storage would keep the cork moist and swollen and, consequently, preserve the beverage gas. Such bottles disappear in the beginning of the 20th century.

Despite its condition, the copper alloy coin, with its representation of Britannia carrying a spear, as well as a possible depicted date of 1770's, appears very similar to the George II and George III half-penny representations. Considering the date reading, the coin would much probably fit within the rule of this last king, George III.

The objects here assessed are a clear portrayal of social activity in these, or nearby, areas during modern times. These objects were found unstratified and, apart from illustrating human activity, they do not allow a deeper understanding of the use of this land during the 18th and 19th centuries.

The finds were recorded at archive level and further work is not recommended. Retention of the copper alloy coin is required, although the glass can be discarded from the final archive.

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Prehistoric Pottery

Peter Chowne

Introduction

This assessment was commissioned by Network Archaeology and took place between February 2022 and March 2022. The scope of work was set out in a commissioning email 'we seek a basic assessment (not a fabric-level recording) of this assemblage, with recording of sherds, basic description, and assessment of potential for future work'. The pottery was identified as prehistoric by at Network Archaeology before delivery. Pre-sorting into contexts, weighing and bagging had taken place. The evaluations yielded 981 sherds of prehistoric pottery. This is a minimum number of sherds and not representative of the number of vessels. Fragments under 1g and unstratified sherds were not counted. The entire collection was weighed and totalled 11.174 kg.

Methodology

The pottery was recorded following the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010) within the limitations of the brief. As a rapid scan of the assemblage was required to provide spot dates as an aid in analysing site stratigraphy, this was carried out as the first stage of the assessment. The pottery was then divided according to the site evaluation trench locations in which it was discovered and then examined by context. The condition of the pottery is variable and ranges from robust fineware sherds to very friable coarseware sherds and fragments found during sample sieving by other specialists. Some bags contained stones, bone and fired clay.

Unidentifiable pottery fragments and crumbs were inspected and retained but not studied further. A photographic record was made of diagnostic sherds. Key diagnostic sherds are illustrated in this report, others form part of the photographic archive. As fabric level recording was not specified in the brief each sherd was inspected to determine a broad fabric category. Occasional sherds were examined by handheld x10 lens to identify inclusions but were not subjected to microscopic inspection. The fabric descriptions are therefore provisional and subject to modification should further analysis of the pottery be required. So far nine distinctive fabrics have been identified.

Fabric Code	Inclusions	Date Range
F1	Flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
F2	Flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
F3	Flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

Fabric Code	Inclusions	Date Range
G1	Grog	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
QF1	Burnt flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
S1	Sand	Early Iron Age
SH1	Shell	Early Iron Age
SH2	Shell	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
V1	Voids irregular	Early Iron Age

Early Prehistoric Pottery Description

A complete list of the pottery assessed can be found in the spot dating spreadsheet (see Table 18). Key groups of pottery from features and diagnostic sherds from post-prehistoric features and unstratified deposits have been identified for further analysis. This is a fairly homogeneous collection which spans the LBA – MIA (c. 600-300 BC) but the majority of sherds can be assigned to the EIA.

The bulk of the pottery is composed of coarse wall sherds from jars with burnt flint temper. This fabric is dominant in Cambridgeshire during the LBA - EIA. A small number of shelly wares are present, one containing a cremation. The most common flint-tempered forms are shouldered jars with upright or slightly concave rims. Some of the jar rims display expanded, flanged or T-shaped profiles. One fragment of perforated lug was present. Most of the pottery is undecorated although fingertip impressions on the rim-top and shoulder are present. Surface brushing is evident on several vessels. Also present in the same context as the flint tempered coarsewares are sherds from finer vessels, undecorated, with one exception, but occasionally burnished or smoothed in a sandy fabric. Some of the forms would fit in Cunliffe's Chinnor-Wandlebury group which he dates to the 5th-3rd century BC (Hartley 1957; French 2004; Webley 2005; Cunliffe 2015). The Early Iron Age pottery has affinities with ceramics from the nearby Milton Landfill and Park & Ride sites. In particular the carinated shoulder jar with fingertip-impressed decoration and small jars with fingertip-impressions on the rim top (Phillips 2015) and vessels from Glebe Farm, including a perforated lug/handle (Evans et al. 2018)

Assessment of Potential for Future Work

As this has been a basic assessment the assemblage requires further analysis of the fabrics and the matching of sherds from different contexts. Obvious joining sherds have been noted in the appendix but during this process it became clear that there was scope to look for joins across

trenches/features. This would allow for more precision in the quantification of sherd counts and number of vessels.

Several sherds have organic/carbonised residue adhering to their fabric. These deposits, which are protected by tin foil, warrant scientific investigation.

References

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Table 18: Prehistoric Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Interpretation	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comments
46	46005	46006	Pit	Secondary fill of pit			n/a	Abraded. Fired Clay
57	57003	57004	Posthole	Fill of posthole	6	12	?	Wall sherd fragments
57	57005	57006	Ditch	Fill of ditch	4	4	?	Unidentifiable fragments
58	58006	58006	Ditch	Fill of ditch	1	1	?	Unidentifiable fragment
58	58007	58008	Ditch	Ditch	4	38	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd fragments
59	59002	59002	Layer	Topsoil	4	10	?	Unidentifiable fragments
63	63003	63004	Pit	Fill of pit	5	6	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd fragments
64	64009	64010	Posthole	Fill of posthole	7	4	?	Unidentifiable fragments
64	64017	64018	Posthole	Fill of posthole	3	1	?	Unidentifiable fragments
69	69005	69006	Pit	Backfill of cremation pit	15	20	EIA	Sample <15> same vessel
69	69005	69007	Urn	Fill of cremation urn	277	781	EIA	same vessel
75	75003	75004	Pit	Upper fill of possible pit	1	4	LBA/EIA	Sample <9> shell-tempered
75	75003	75004	Pit	Upper fill of possible pit	4	4	LBA/EIA	Sample <9> same vessel
75	75003	75004	Pit	Upper fill of possible pit	4	67	LBA/EIA	Sample <9> same vessel
75	75003	75004	Pit	Upper fill of possible pit	4	44	LBA/EIA	Sample <9> same vessel
75	75003	75004	Pit	Upper fill of possible pit	1	7	LBA/EIA	Sample <9> same vessel
75	75003	75004	Pit	Upper fill of possible pit	1	5	LBA/EIA	Sample <9> same vessel
76	76007	76008	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	2	14	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76010	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	4	20	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76010	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	1	3	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76008	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	1	31	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76010	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	1	15	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76010	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	1	1	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76015	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	3	2	LBA/EIA	same vessel
76	76007	76010	Pit	Fill of pit 76007	1	2	?	shell-tempered
101	101003	101004	Pit	Upper fill of pit	2	9	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
101	101003	101004	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	6	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd
108	108003	108005	Pit	Upper fill of pit	7	8	LBA/EIA	Wall fragments & crumbs
108	108003	108005	Pit	Upper fill of pit	3	19	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
109	109005	109008	Pit	Upper fill of pit	3	18	LBA/EIA	Rim & wall sherds
109	109005	109008	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	25	LBA/EIA	Bone in temper? Base sherd
109	109005	109008	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	10	LBA/EIA	Shell?

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Interpretation	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comments
109	109005	109008	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	10	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd
109	109005	109007	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	1	17	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
109	109005	109007	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	2	34	LBA/EIA	Bone in temper?
109	109005	109007	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	2	24	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd
109	109005	109007	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	3	26	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
109	109005	109007	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	1	1	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd
109	109009	109010	Pit	Fill of pit	3	9	LBA/EIA	Flint tempered
109	109009	109010	Pit	Fill of pit	2	29	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
109	109009	109010	Pit	Fill of pit	1	9	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd
109	109009	109010	Pit	Fill of pit	1	3	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd
109	109015	109016	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	25	LBA	Flint tempered
109	109015	109016	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	31	LBA/EIA	Probably from same vessel as similarly styled in 109017
109	109015	109016	Pit	Upper fill of pit	2	36	LBA/EIA	Probably from same vessel as similarly styled in 109017
109	109015	109016	Pit	Upper fill of pit	1	31	LBA/EIA	Flint tempered
109	109015	109017	Pit	Quaternary fill of pit	50	1387	LBA/EIA	6 wall sherds some decorated fingertip impressions, joins with sherds in 109017 at least 5 other vessels represented. Many wall sherds + crumbs
109	109015	109018	Pit	Tertiary fill of pit	3	40	LBA/EIA	2 joining wall sherds (shell) + 1 wall sherd (flint)
109	109015	109020	Pit	Primary fill of pit	4	66	LBA/EIA	2 joining rim sherds + 2 wall sherds
110	110014	110015	Pit	Fill of pit	10	716	LBA/EIA	Base & wall of storage jar
110	110014	110015	Pit	Fill of pit	3	333	LBA/EIA	Carinated jar rim & carination some sherds from 110017 fit
110	110016	110017	Pit	Fill of pit	2	33	LBA/EIA	Rim & wall sherds from carinated jar
110	110016	110017	Pit	Fill of pit	2	45	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds from storage jar, possibly same vessel from 110015
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	13	63	LBA/EIA	Rims & wall sherd, fine, some burnished
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	1	11	LBA/EIA	Perforated lug or handle
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	2	2	LBA/EIA	Perforated lug or handle
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	1	12	LBA/EIA	Perforated lug or handle (flint)
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	1	7	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd with grooved & burnished decoration
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	1	38	LBA/EIA	Base sherd
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	2	83	LBA/EIA	Base sherds (flint)
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	3	42	LBA/EIA	Rim sherds, 2 from same vessel non-joining
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	1	39	LBA/EIA	Wall sherd (shell)
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	2	42	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds (fine)

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Interpretation	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comments
113	113003	113004	Pit	Fill of pit	26	484	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds (flint) mainly from one vessel, some incised/scored decoration
113	113005	113012	Pit	Primary fill of pit	40	673	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds, including one fine sherd
113	113005	113012	Pit	Primary fill of pit	1	9	LBA/EIA	Rim
113	113005	113012	Pit	Primary fill of pit	1	35	LBA	Decorated rim
113	113009	113015	Pit	Quaternary fill of pit	11	79	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
113	113009	113017	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	10	138	LBA/EIA	2 base sherds + 8 wall sherds
113	113019	113020	Pit	Upper fill of pit	33	468	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
113	113019	113020	Pit	Upper fill of pit	5	120	LBA/EIA	Rim sherds from 4 vessels, some join
113	113019	113023	Pit	Quaternary fill of pit	9	230	LBA/EIA	8 rims from 4 vessels + 1 fingertip decorated wall sherd
113	113019	113023	Pit	Quaternary fill of pit	52	704	LBA/EIA	1 base sherd + wall sherds
113	113019	113025	Pit	Tertiary fill of pit	1	24	LBA/EIA	Rim sherd
113	113019	113022	Pit	Primary fill of pit	10	444	LBA/EIA	7 wall sherds + 3 base sherds
113	113030	113026	Pit	Fill of pit	9	176	LBA/EIA	7 wall sherds + 2 joining rim sherds
113	113031	113027	Pit	Fill of pit	12	131	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
113	113031	113027	Pit	Fill of pit	1	12	LBA/EIA	Fingertip decorated wall sherd
113	113019	113028	Pit	Secondary fill of pit	2	14	LBA/EIA	1 wall sherd + 1 rim sherd
114	114006	114009			29	380	LBA/EIA	29 wall sherds
114	114006	114009			4	72	LBA/EIA	3 base sherds + 1 rim
123	123002	123002	Layer	Topsoil	1	13	LBA/EIA	1 wall sherd
123	123005	123006	Posthole	Fill of posthole	3	50	LBA/EIA	2 wall sherds + 1 rim sherd
124	124009	124010	Pit	Fill of pit	17	16	?	Fragments + very small rim sherd
124	124011	124013	Pit	Upper fill of pit	5	26	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
126	126003	126004	Ditch	Fill of ditch terminal	41	433	LBA/EIA	40 wall sherds + 1 rim
126	126005	126006	Posthole	Fill of posthole	2	8	LBA/EIA	2 wall sherds
127	127004	127005	Posthole	Fill of posthole	1	8	EIA	Rim sherd, sand tempered
127	127006	127007	Pit	Fill of pit	1	9	EIA	Fragment
127	127008	127009	Pit	Fill of pit	13	136	EIA	Base sherd + rim sherd & wall sherds
140	140003	140004	Posthole	Upper fill of posthole	24	226	EIA	Wall & joining rim sherds from same vessel
140	140003	140005	Posthole	Primary fill of posthole	29	273	EIA	Wall sherds probably same vessel as above
140	140006	140007	Furrow	Probable furrow	2	6	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
143	143005	143006	Ditch	Fill of ditch	19	98	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
143	143005	143006	Ditch	Fill of ditch	1	27	LBA/EIA	Base sherd - fine
157	157007	157008	Ditch	Fill of ditch	8	84		Wall sherds - may not be prehistoric
n/a	n/a	UNSTRAT	Unknown Trench			52	LBA/EIA	Rim & wall sherds - fine

Trench	Feature	Context	Feature type	Interpretation	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date	Comments
n/a	n/a	UNSTRAT	Unknown Trench			520	LBA/EIA	Wall sherds
			Pottery from samples		67	605	LBA/EIA	To be integrated - no additional fabrics or styles



Fabric S1 Context 110017



Fabric F3 Context 110015



Fabric F1 Context Unstratified



Fabric SH2 Context 109016



Fabric F2 Context 110017



Fabric F2 Context 76008

Animal Bone Assessment

Matilda Holmes and Rebecca Gordon

Introduction

A total 1673 fragments of animal bone, of which 1446 were hand collected, refitted animal bones and teeth, were recovered from 56 contexts, of which 497 could be identified to taxon. Animal remains came from late Bronze Age to late Iron Age features, the majority provisionally dated to the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age and early Iron Age periods. This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology present at the site and assess the potential for understanding human-animal interactions in the past.

Methods

All bones and teeth were recorded, although for some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. A basic recording method was undertaken to assess the potential of the animal bone assemblage. The number of bones and teeth that could be identified to taxon were noted, as well as those used to age the major domesticates (tooth wear and bone fusion). The quantity of bones likely to be useful for metrical data were also recorded. Other information included condition and the incidence of burning, gnawing and butchery marks. All hand-collected fragments were recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxon. Material from environmental samples was scanned and fragments that could be identified to taxon or group (bird, fish, micro-mammal or frog/ toad) were counted. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Summary of Findings

Bones were generally in good to fair condition (Table 20), and a few contexts contained gnawed, butchered, and burnt bones. There were no obvious deposits of butchery, bone working or skin processing waste, although examples of worked bone were recorded from late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age contexts 113023 (cattle metatarsal and sheep/ goat tibia) and 113020 (sheep/ goat tibia). The Special Artefact from late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age context 109017 was a goat horn core.

Primary contexts subject to minimal post-depositional disturbance were implied by associated bone groups in the following features:

- Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pit 110016 (context 11017): group of horse tarsals with pathologies consistent with spavin.
- Early Iron Age post hole 127004 (context 127005): pig partial skeleton (vertebrae, humerus, radius and metapodials).

Prehistoric

A small assemblage came from features dated to the prehistoric period (Tables 2 and 3), including cattle, sheep/ goats and pigs.

Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age

The largest and most diverse group came from this period (Table 21), of which sheep/ goat remains were most common, closely followed by cattle, then pigs and horses. A few canids (dog or fox), deer and roe deer were also present. Deer were represented by bones, suggesting they were hunted. Further finds of sheep/ goats, pigs and horse came from the samples (Table 3). The greatest quantity of mortality and metrical data were recorded from this period (Table 4).

Of interest was context 110017 from pit 110016 which, as well as containing the group of horse tarsals, also contained partial cattle and horse skulls with cut marks.

Early Iron Age

A moderate assemblage came from this period (Table 21), dominated by horse and pig remains with fewer sheep/ goats and deer represented. Relatively few mortality and metrical data were available (Table 4).

Iron Age

A few cattle and sheep/ goat remains came from possible late Iron Age and Iron Age features (Table 21).

Potential and Significance

The sample sizes of prehistoric and broad Iron Age assemblages are too small to produce reliable data. However, the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age and early Iron Age assemblages have potential to add detail to the story of those living in the area. Though they remain too small to be of regional or national significance, they will be useful to answer the following research questions:

1. What was the meat diet? Quantification of the major domesticates, and wild mammals can be used to infer diet and the role of hunted animals.
2. What was the nature of the site? Taphonomic data and quantification of carcass parts can help interpretation of food ways and disposal practices.
3. What was the animal economy? Although there were few mortality data, it may be possible to infer the emphasis of keeping domesticates for meat or secondary products (milk, wool, or power).
4. How do the human-animal interactions change with time? Species proportions suggest a changing emphasis on farming and/ or diet throughout the periods.

Recommendations

This is a moderately sized, well-preserved assemblage, and the zooarchaeology of the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and early Iron Age periods should go forward to full recording and analysis with reference to the research questions defined above.

Table 19: Timetable for further work

Task	Description	Time (hrs)
Recording	Fully record animal remains from well-dated late Bronze Age, late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and early Iron Age contexts	16
Analysis	Tabulate or otherwise illustrate taphonomic and mortality data and quantification of species and anatomical elements	7
Interpretation	Consider the findings in relation to the research questions described above	7
Total		30

References

Baker, P and Worley, F (2014). *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice*.
Portsmouth: English Heritage

Table 20: Preservation and bone modifications observed on the bones for each context

Phase	Preservation					Total N contexts	Bone Modification		
	Good	Good-fair	Fair	Poor	Good-poor		Gnawed	Butchered	Burnt
Prehistoric			2		1	3			
Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age	13	7	2			22	7	4	5
Early Iron Age	1	2				3	2	2	
Iron Age?					1	1			
Late iron Age?			1			1			
Undated	3	1	13	9		26	2	1	1

Table 21: Number of fragments recorded for the major domesticates, birds and other taxa

Period	Unidentified	Cattle		Sheep		Pig		Bird	Horse	Canid	Deer	Total identified
		Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth	Bones	Teeth					
Prehistoric		1		2			1					4
Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age	455	69	20	79	28	22	11	1	43	1	2	276
Early Iron Age	259	14	5	9	6	25	10		47		1	117
Iron Age?	9	1		1								2
Late iron Age?	58	7	3		1							11
Undated	168	32	12	20	5	9	2		7			87

Table 22: Summary of taxa recorded from samples

	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse
Prehistoric			1	
Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age	3	11	1	1
Undated		1		

Table 23: Number of bones and teeth likely to provide ageing and metrical data for the major domesticates.

Period	Cattle			Sheep/ goat			Pig		
	TWS	Fus	Meas	TWS	Fus	Meas	TWS	Fus	Meas
Late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age	3	31	16	18	20	28	3	6	6
Early Iron Age	2	5	5	3	3	4	1	14	6
Iron Age?		1							
Late iron Age?	1	4	2						
Undated	1	8	7	2	1			1	

TWS= wear from mandibles and individual teeth; fus= bone fusion; meas= metrical data

Table 24: Animal Bone Catalogue

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
CWW14	29	49	049001			1	Flake	1			2		Hinge termination		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	34	58	058004			2	Blade	1			16		68mm long, 23mm wide		Heavy	Slight
CWW14	35	58	058004			1	Flake	1			8	Chalk	Secondary removal		Light	Fresh
CWW14	23	62	062002			62	Notch	1			7		Flake blank, potential notch on distal end truncates abrupt direct retouch, reworked end scraper?		Uncorticated	Moderate
CWW14	17	68	068004			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	45	69	069006		15	7	Sieved chips	6	1		1		Fragments			
CWW14	46	69	069006		15	80	Burnt unworked	1			0					
CWW14	47	69	069006		15	81	Natural	2								
CWW14	12	69	069007			1	Flake	1		1	2		Proximal break, hinge termination		Uncorticated	Fresh
CWW14	13	69	069007			1	Flake	1	1	1	1		Heavily burnt, secondary removal			
CWW14	14	69	069007			5	Irregular waste	1			2				Uncorticated	Slight
CWW14	15	69	069007			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	16	69	069007			80	Burnt unworked	1			0					
CWW14	1	76	076010	1		59	Serrated flake/blade	1			2	Chalk	Bladelet blank, dorsal blade scars, serrations on right edge, distal trimming, 35mm long, 10mm wide	MES/ENE	Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	2	76	076010	2		4	Blade-like flake	1		1	0		Distal break, parallel lateral edges		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	3	76	076010	3		3	Bladelet	1			0	Chalk	Distal trimming		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	4	76	076010	4		1	Flake	1			7		Tertiary		Light	Fresh
CWW14	5	76	076010			4	Blade-like flake	1			4	Chalk	Secondary removal, cortical butt, plunging termination		Moderate	Slight
CWW14	6	76	076010			1	Flake	1		1	1		Proximal break		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	7	76	076010			1	Flake	1		1	0		Proximal break		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	8	76	076010			1	Flake	1		1	0	Chalk	Secondary removal		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	9	76	076010			4	Blade-like flake	1			0	Chalk	Secondary removal		Moderate	Fresh

SITE CODE	FLINT ID	TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	SAMPLE NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION	POST-DEPOSITIONAL DAMAGE
CWW14	10	76	076010			6	Chip	2			0		Mini flakes		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	21	76	076010			80	Burnt unworked	1			0					
CWW14	22	76	076010			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	26	76	076015	5		3	Bladelet	1			0		Dorsal blade scars		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	27	76	076015			1	Flake	1		1	0		Distal break		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	28	76	076015			1	Flake	1		1	0		Proximal break (does not conjoin with above)		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	18	101	101009			3	Bladelet	1			0	Chalk	Dorsal blade scars, distal trimming		Uncorticated	Fresh
CWW14	19	108	108005			1	Flake	1			18		Hinge termination		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	20	108	108005			1	Flake	1			1	Chalk	Secondary removal		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	36	109	109007	6		48	End scraper	1			27		Abrupt direct retouch on distal end, slight plunging termination		Light	Slight
CWW14	32	110	110015			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	11	113	113020			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	37	113	113023			1	Flake	1			30		Step termination		Uncorticated	Slight
CWW14	24	123	123006			1	Flake	1			46		Clear cone, removed from bashed nodule		Heavy	Fresh
CWW14	25	123	123006			1	Flake	1	1		5		Moderately burnt, secondary removal			
CWW14	33	124	124010	7		81	Natural	1								
CWW14	38	126	126004			1	Flake	1			31	Chalk	Secondary removal		Moderate	Fresh
CWW14	39	126	126004			1	Flake	1			7	Chalk	Step termination		Moderate	Slight
CWW14	40	126	126004			1	Flake	1		1	9	Chalk	Proximal break, proximal & distal breaks		Light	Fresh
CWW14	41	126	126004			1	Flake	1			2	Chalk	Secondary removal		Light	Fresh
CWW14	42	126	126004			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	43	126	126004			5	Irregular waste	1			61	Chalk	Couple of flake scars, reverse is thermal		Light	Moderate
CWW14	44	127	127007			81	Natural	1								
CWW14	30	140	140005			1	Flake	1			6	Chalk	Cortical butt, side trimming		Light	Fresh
CWW14	31		unstrat			81	Natural	2								

The discrepancy in count is due to refits and ABGs which are counted as 1.

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Cambridge, undertaken by Network Archaeology, recorded pits, ditches and other discrete features, many of which were of probable prehistoric (late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) date. Samples for the evaluation of the contents and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from features within twenty-three of the excavation trenches, with a total of forty four being submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were retained in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 25 – 26 (sample 22 produced no flot so is not shown). Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and straw/chaff were present within most assemblages but are not shown in the tables.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and were sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

The assemblages are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and extremely limited in composition. Five include single grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and/or wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and occasional grains which are too poorly preserved for close identification are also recorded. Weed seeds are all but absent. However, sample 47 from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit [109015] includes a possible small legume (*Fabaceae*) and sample 18 from undated ditch [105004] contains a single small grass (*Poaceae*) fruit. Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell occur within three assemblages. Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Larger charcoal fragments occur very infrequently. Other plant macrofossils are absent.

Other remains occur within most assemblages, although rarely at a high density. These include fragments of burnt, porous material (probably a residue of the combustion of organic materials at very high temperatures) and small pieces of degraded bone (some of which are burnt/calced). Small

mammal/amphibian bones also occur, but it is though most likely that the majority of these are modern contaminants. Similarly, the small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are probably derived from either the spreading of night soil during the later medieval or Post medieval periods, or the use of steam implements on the land during the early modern era. Shells of terrestrial and freshwater obligate molluscs are also noted, but again, it is currently unclear whether these are contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the paucity of material within the assemblages makes any clear interpretation of the material extremely difficult. However, it is noted that all of the assemblages are reasonably uniform in composition, suggesting that the remains may all be derived from a common source. It is currently supposed that this may be domestic hearth or midden detritus, although this will need to be verified by comparison with the site data. It is noted that at two placed cremation deposits were recorded on site and, therefore, some of the burnt bone may be related to these cremations. However, this will again require further verification. Environmental indicators are all but absent, but it is probably reasonable to assume that cereals were being grown on the heavy, clay/loam soils to the west (in the case of the wheat) and the lighter loam soils to the east (in the case of the barley). The hazel nuts were also probably collected from local areas of light woodland.

If further interventions are planned within the immediate area of the water treatment works, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of circa 40 litres in volume are taken from all features which are both well-sealed and dated. Spatial analysis data of the current results has been produced and will be used at the mitigation design stage to inform the sampling strategy.

Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition.* Cambridge University Press

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt....LBA/EIA = Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age IA/RB = Iron Age/Romano-British PRE = prehistoric....U/D = undated....Ph = post-hole RD = ring ditch

Table 25: Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

Sample No.	39	41	46	47	2	10	11	12	25	36	7	8	16	17	20	21	23	24	26	27	28	31	32	37	38
Context No.	113023	113022	110015	109016	057004	076008	076010	076012	124010	113017	090004	087004	108004	108005	109006	109007	130004	130005	124012	124013	124015	111004	111006	113004	113012
Feature No.	113019	113019	110014	109015	057003	076007	076009	076009	124009	113009	090003	087003	108003	108003	109005	109005	130003	130003	124011	124011	124014	111003	111005	113005	113005
Spot date	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	IA/RB	PRE.	PRE.	?PRE.	PRE.	PRE.	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Cereals																									
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)																	x								
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf												x										xcf		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x															xcff g							xcff g	x	
Dry land herbs																									
Small Fabaceae indet.				xcf																					
Tree/shrub macrofossils																									
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.																x		x							
Other plant macrofossils																									
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	x	xxx x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	x	xxx	x	xx	xx	xxx	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxx x	xxx x	xxx x
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	x	x	xxx	x	x	x	x	x	xxx		xx	x	x	x	xx		x	x	xx	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx		x	x								x	x		x	x				x			x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm	x			x												x							x		
Other remains																									
Black porous material			x	x	x				x		x	x	x			x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x

Sample No.	39	41	46	47	2	10	11	12	25	36	7	8	16	17	20	21	23	24	26	27	28	31	32	37	38
Context No.	113023	113022	110015	109016	057004	076008	076010	076012	124010	113017	090004	087004	108004	108005	109006	109007	130004	130005	124012	124013	124015	111004	111006	113004	113012
Feature No.	113019	113019	110014	109015	057003	076007	076009	076009	124009	113009	090003	087003	108003	108003	109005	109005	130003	130003	124011	124011	124014	111003	111005	113005	113005
Spot date	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	IA/RB	PRE.	PRE.	?PRE.	PRE.	PRE.	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Bone	xx xxb	x xb	x	x xb	x					x xb		xb	x xb	xx	x	x xb		x	x xb	x xb	x xb	x		x xb	x xb
Burnt/fired clay							x				x														
Mineralised concretions	x																								
Small coal frags.		x		x		x	x				x		x	x		x			x				x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones	xx	x		x						xx		x	x	xx	x	x		x	x			x	xb	x	x
Vitreous material																x									
Mollusc shells																									
Woodland/shade loving species																									
<i>Vertigo pusilla</i>										x															
Open country species																									
<i>Helicella itala</i>										x														x	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.				x		x																x	x	x	
<i>V. costata</i>														x								x	x		
<i>V. cf excentrica</i>						x																			
<i>V. pulchella</i>																							x	x	
Catholic species																									
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x									x															

Sample No.	39	41	46	47	2	10	11	12	25	36	7	8	16	17	20	21	23	24	26	27	28	31	32	37	38	
Context No.	113023	113022	110015	109016	057004	076008	076010	076012	124010	113017	090004	087004	108004	108005	109006	109007	130004	130005	124012	124013	124015	111004	111006	113004	113012	
Feature No.	113019	113019	110014	109015	057003	076007	076009	076009	124009	113009	090003	087003	108003	108003	109005	109005	130003	130003	124011	124011	124014	111003	111005	113005	113005	
Spot date	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	IA/RB	PRE.	PRE.	?PRE.	PRE.	PRE.	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	
Marsh/freshwater slum species																										
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>						x																				
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	xcf																									
Freshwater species																										
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.																									x	
Sample volume (litres)	20	10	30	20	10	40	30	30	10	10	10	10	10	30	10	20	10	20	20	20	10	10	10	10	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%

Table 26: Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

Sample No.	1	3	9	30	43	5	6	19	29	33	44	42	4	18	34	48	49	50
Context No.	064010	064018	075004	123006	126006	076004	076006	109004	123004	111008	126008	126004	069004	105005	111010	149005	177006	177004
Feature No.	064009	064017	075004	123005	126006	076003	076005	109003	123003	111007	126008	126004	069003	105004	111009		177006	177004
Feature type	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	Ditch	RD	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Spot date	IA	IA	IA	IA	PRE.	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	PRE	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D	U/D
Cereals																		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)					x													
Cereal indet. (grains)	xcffg				x													
Dry land herbs																		
Small Poaceae indet.														xcf				
Tree/shrub macrofossils																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcffg																	
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx	xxxx	xxx	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxx	x	x	x	xxx	x	x		x	x	x	x					
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx			x	x								x				
Charcoal >10mm												x						
Other remains																		
Black porous material	x		x	x	x	x			x			x	x	x				x
Bone	x	x	x	x xb			x		x xb	x	x	x			x		x	
Burnt/fired clay							x	x										
Mineralised concretions												x						
Pottery							xcf											
Small coal frags.	x	x							x		x		x	x		x		x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x				x						x	x	x			x	
Mollusc shells																		
Woodland/shade loving species																		
Carychium sp.																	x	

Sample No.	1	3	9	30	43	5	6	19	29	33	44	42	4	18	34	48	49	50
Context No.	064010	064018	075004	123006	126006	076004	076006	109004	123004	111008	126008	126004	069004	105005	111010	149005	177006	177004
Feature No.	064009	064017	075004	123005	126006	076003	076005	109003	123003	111007	126008	126004	069003	105004	111009		177006	177004
Clausilia bidentata													xcf					
Ena sp.													x					
Oxychilus sp.																	x	
Punctum pygmaeum																	xx	
Trichia striolata						xcf							xcf	xcf				
Zonitidae indet.																	x	x
Open country species																		
Helicella itala													x	x			x	
Pupilla muscorum						x	x						x					
Vallonia sp.		x				x			x				x	xx			xx	xx
V. costata									x				x	x			x	x
V.cf excentrica		x				x							x	x			x	x
V. pulchella																x		
Vertigo pymmaea																	x	
Catholic species																		
Cepaea sp.													x				x	
Cochlicopa sp.													x				x	x
Trichia hispida group																	xxx	xx
Marsh/freshwater slum species																		
Anisus leucostoma															x			x
Lymnaea sp.						x									x		x	x
Succinea sp.												x			x			x
Freshwater species																		
Bathymphalus contortus						x												
Pisidium sp.						x										x	xxx	
Other																		
Limacid plate																		x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	40	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	40	20	20	10	40	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Sample No.	1	3	9	30	43	5	6	19	29	33	44	42	4	18	34	48	49	50
Context No.	064010	064018	075004	123006	126006	076004	076006	109004	123004	111008	126008	126004	069004	105005	111010	149005	177006	177004
Feature No.	064009	064017	075004	123005	126006	076003	076005	109003	123003	111007	126008	126004	069003	105004	111009		177006	177004
% flot sorted	100 %	100 %	100 %	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

APPENDIX E

Plates



Plate 1 - Trench 2 rep sec showing peat layer 2003 - Camera facing south

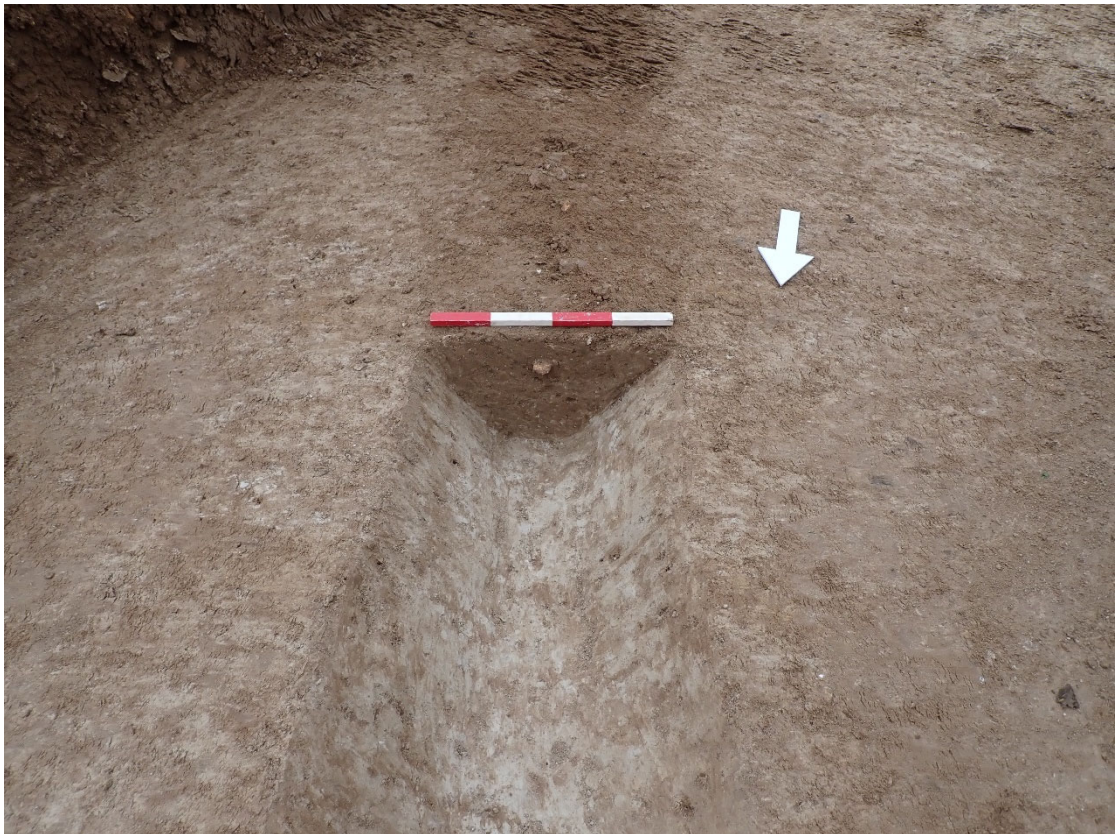


Plate 2 – Trench 30 – undated Ditch 30003 - camera facing south



Plate 3 – Trench 26 showing modern drainage features – Camera facing south-southeast



Plate 4 – Trench 38 showing modern drainage features – Camera facing southwest



Plate 5 – Trench 51 – Camera facing west



Plate 6 – Trench 60 – Camera facing north



Plate 7 – Trench 57 – Undated ditch 57005 and recut 57007 – Camera facing northwest



Plate 8 – Trench 64 – Undated Posthole 64007 – Camera facing north



Plate 9 – Trench 69 – Early Iron Age Cremation pre-excitation



Plate 10 – Trench 69 – Early Iron Age Cremation urn 69005 – Post-excitation



**Plate 11 – Trench 69 – Camera facing
southeast**



**Plate 12 – Trench 70 – Camera facing
southeast**



**Plate 13 – Trench 75 – with Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pit 75003 in the foreground -
Camera facing east**



Plate 14 - Trench 76 - Intercutting Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits 76007, 76009 and 76017 - camera facing southeast

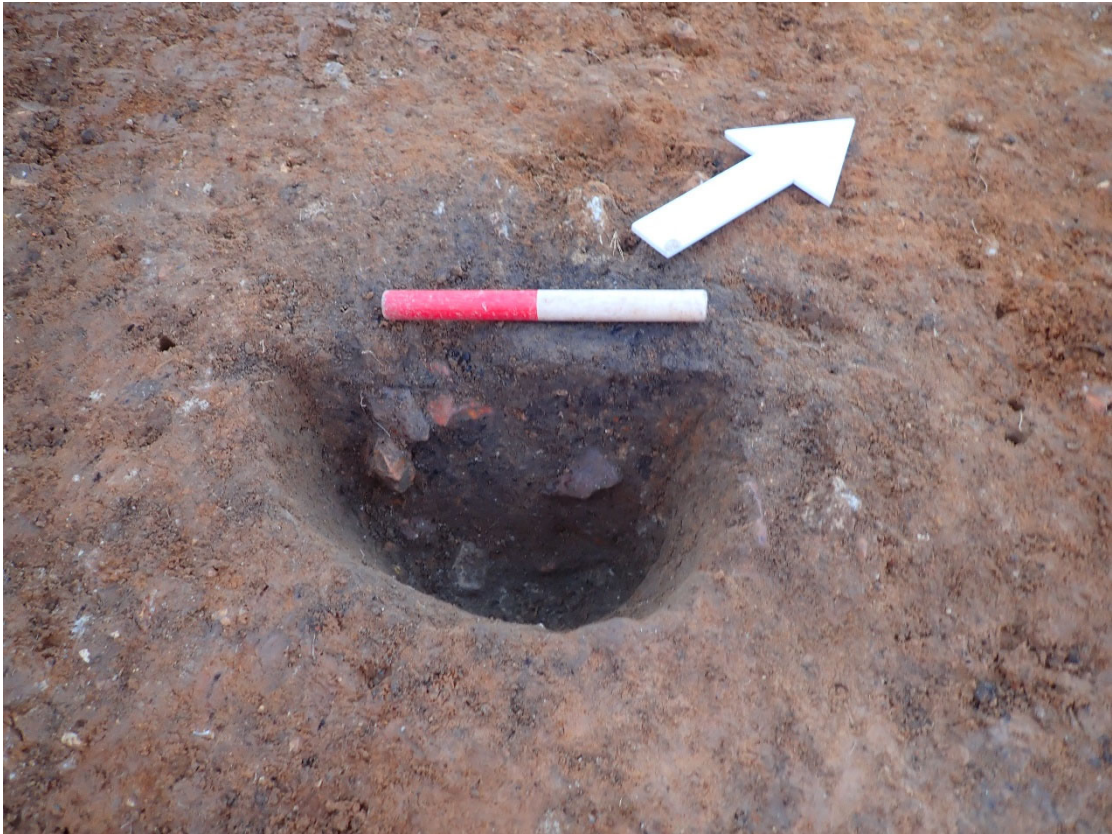


Plate 15 - Trench 101 - Prehistoric posthole 101008 - Camera facing northeast



Plate 16 – Trench 105 – Undated Ditch 105006 – Camera facing southeast



Plate 17 – Trench 108 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 108003 – Camera facing northwest



Plate 18 – Trench 109 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 109015 – Camera facing west



**Plate 19 – Trench 113 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 113003 – Camera facing
northeast**



Plate 20 – Trench 113 – Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit 113019 – Camera facing northeast



Plate 21 – Trench 149 – Undated Ditch 149003 – Camera facing north

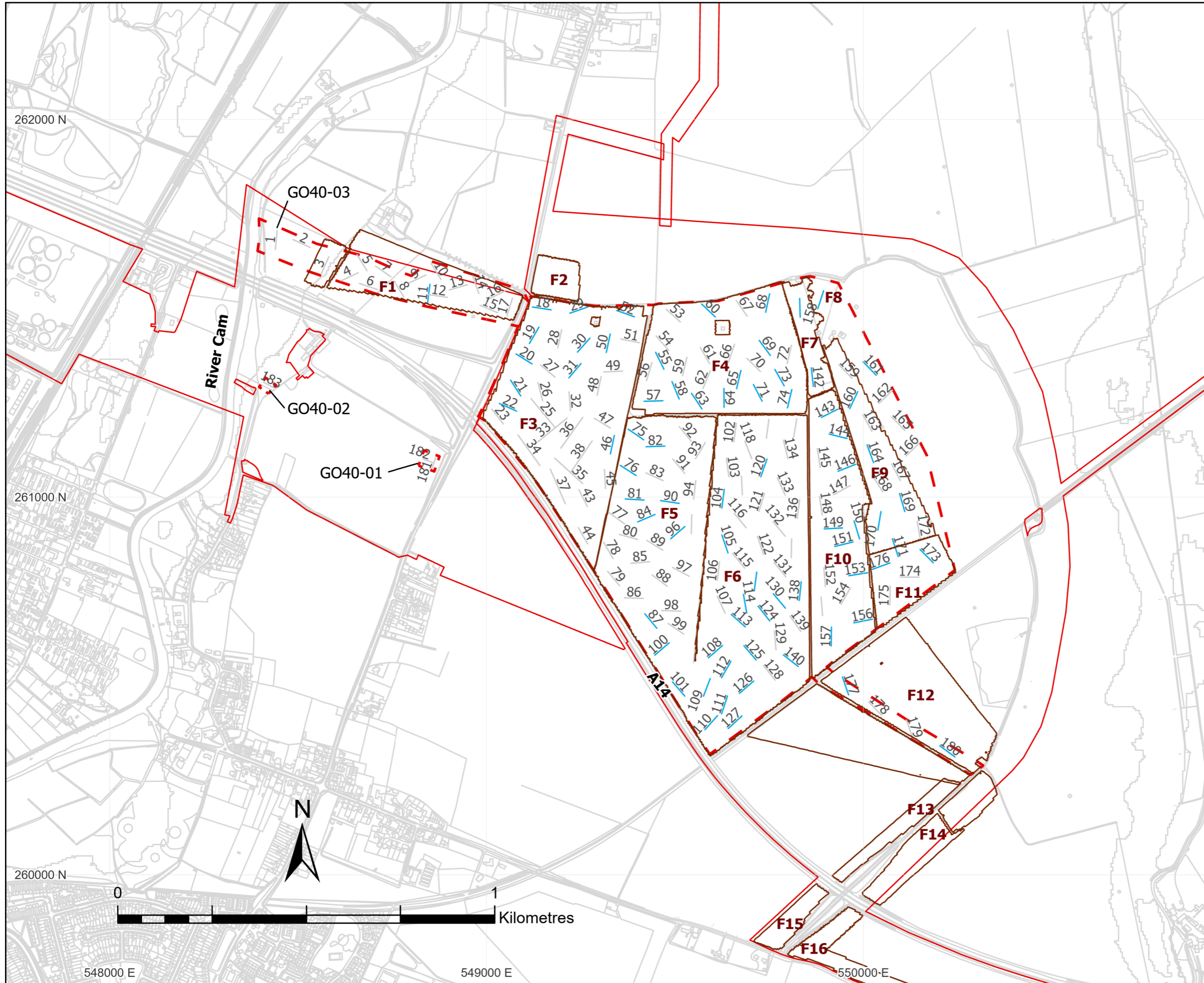
OASIS Submission Form

Summary for networka2-506430

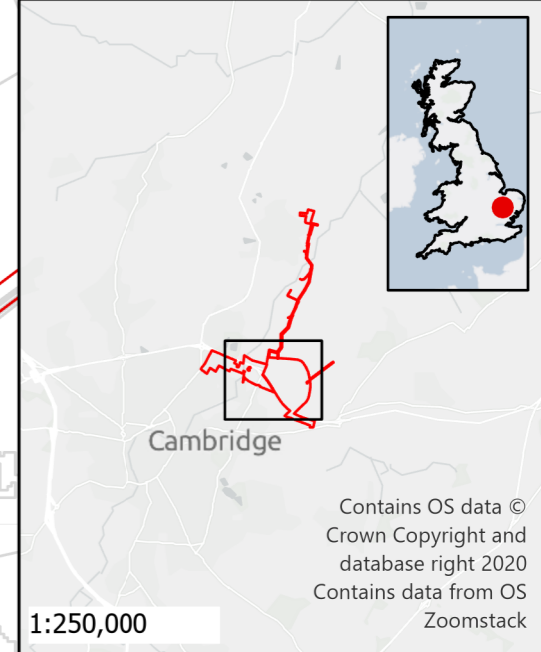
OASIS ID (UID)	networka2-506430
Project Name	Evaluation at Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Sitename	
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Network Archaeology Ltd
Project Dates	18-Oct-2021 - 28-Jan-2022
Location	Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project NGR : TL 49500 61140 LL : 52.2281722106045, 0.187490421268846 12 Fig : 549500,261140
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Cambridgeshire District : South Cambridgeshire Parish : Horningsea
Project Methodology	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Network Archaeology in advance of the proposed Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPRP). The evaluation took place on the site of the proposed new waste water treatment plant, located between the villages of Fen Ditton and Horningsea, Cambridgeshire (centred on NGR 549500 261140). The purpose of the evaluation was to inform Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) of the location, geoarchaeological context, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.
Project Results	
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	S, Thorpe
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - EC86794
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Cambridgeshire County Council County Archaeological Store;

APPENDIX G

Figures



- Scoping Boundary of Development
- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical Survey Area
- F1** Field Number
- Trial trench with no archaeology
- Trial trench with archaeology



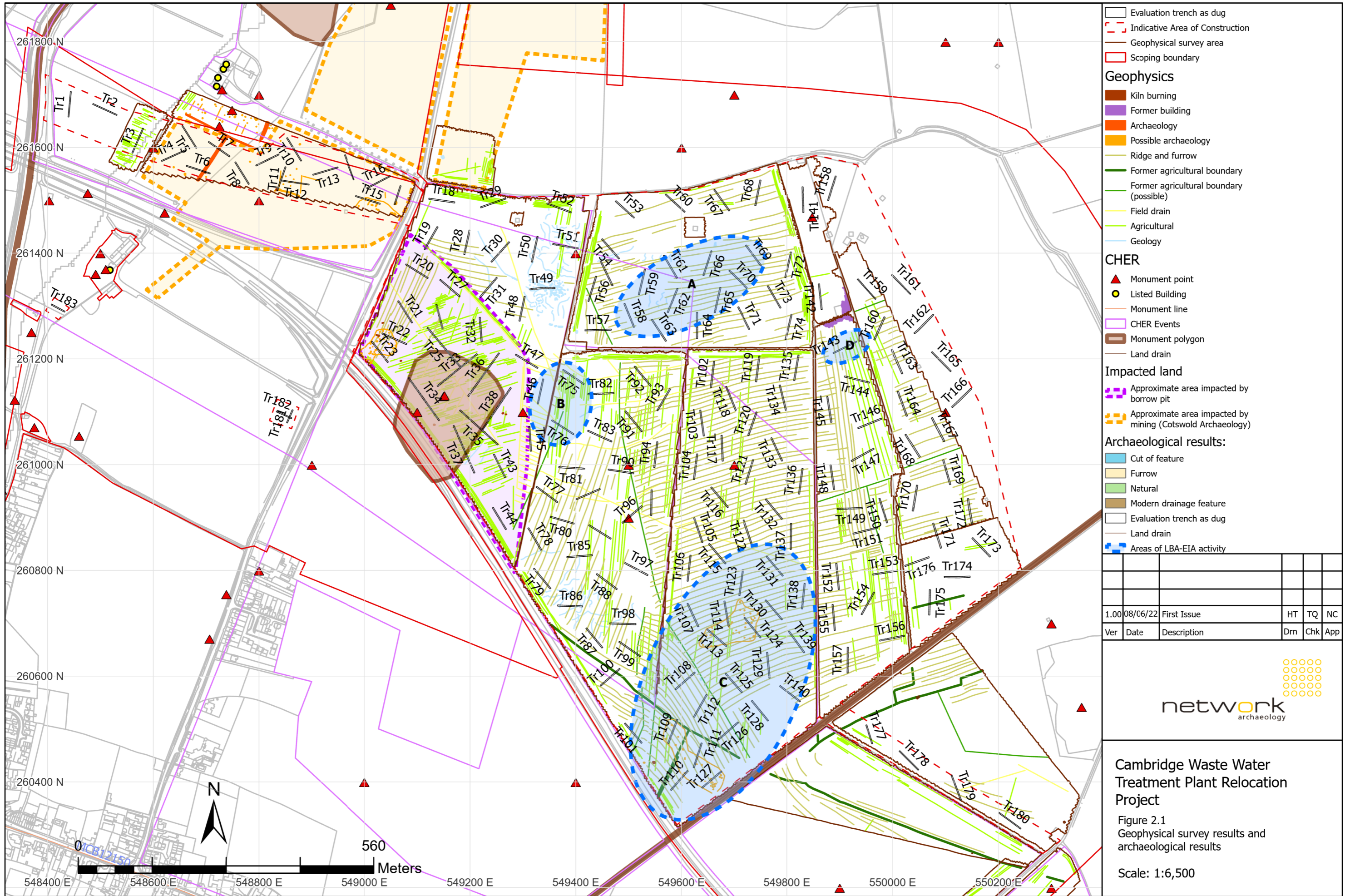
1.00	14/04/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



**Cambridge Waste Water
Treatment Plant Relocation
Project**

Figure 1
Location of designed trial trenches

Scale 1:10,000



- Evaluation trench as dug
 - Indicative Area of Construction
 - Geophysical survey area
 - Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
 - Former building
 - Archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - Ridge and furrow
 - Former agricultural boundary
 - Former agricultural boundary (possible)
 - Field drain
 - Agricultural
 - Geology
- ChER**
- ▲ Monument point
 - Listed Building
 - Monument line
 - ChER Events
 - Monument polygon
 - Land drain
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
 - Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
 - Furrow
 - Natural
 - Modern drainage feature
 - Evaluation trench as dug
 - Land drain
 - Areas of LBA-EIA activity

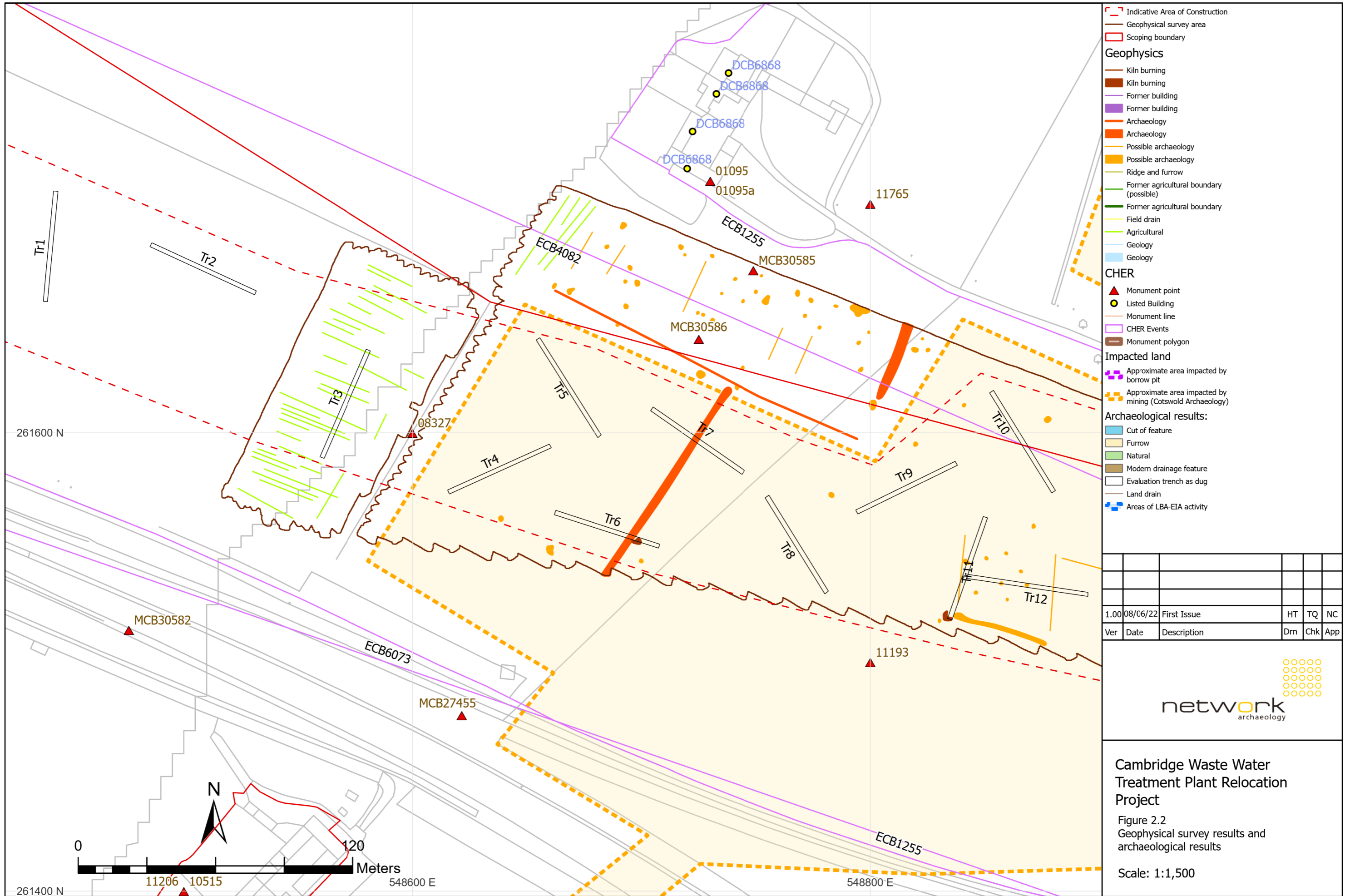
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC		
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App		

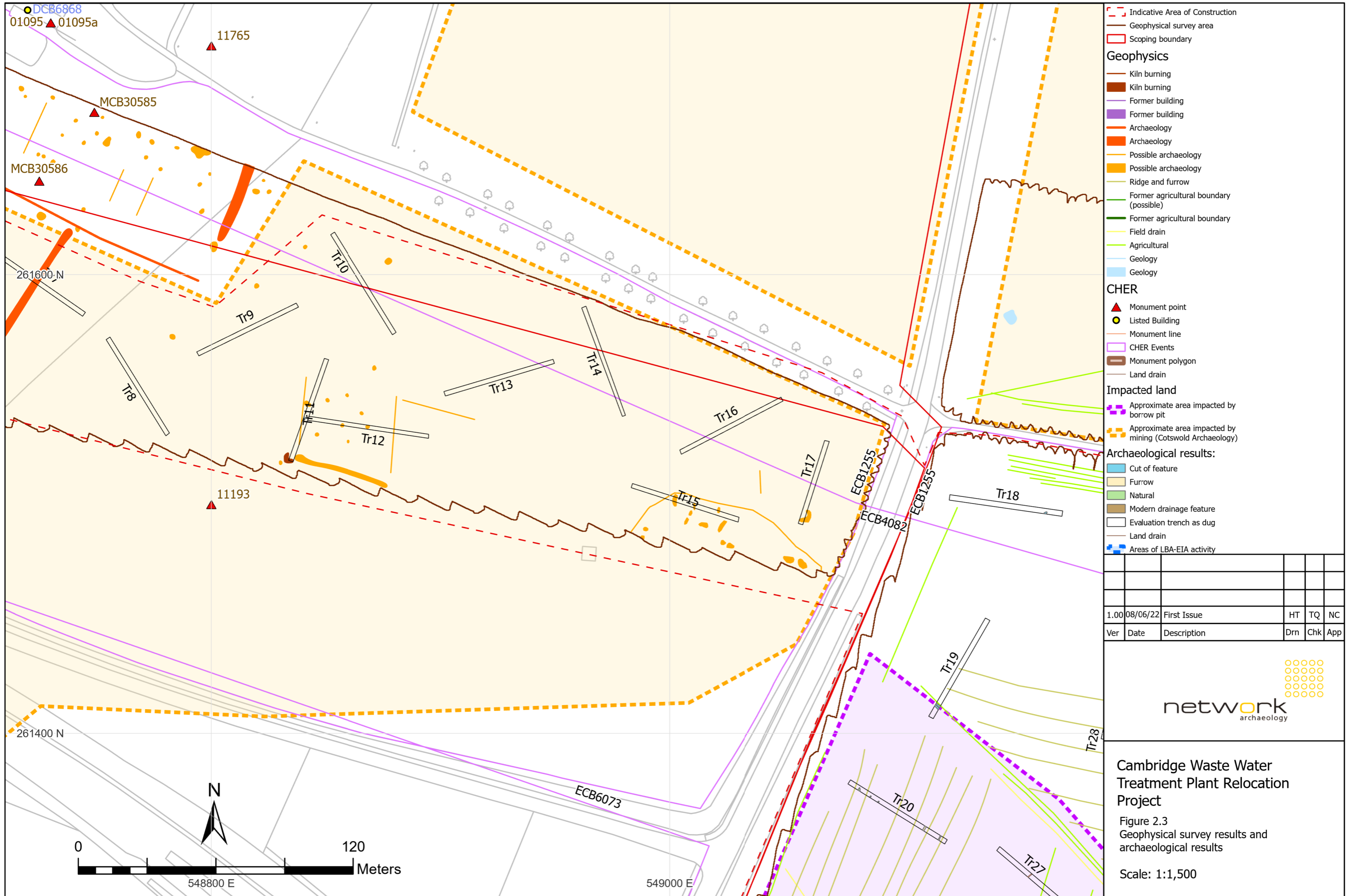


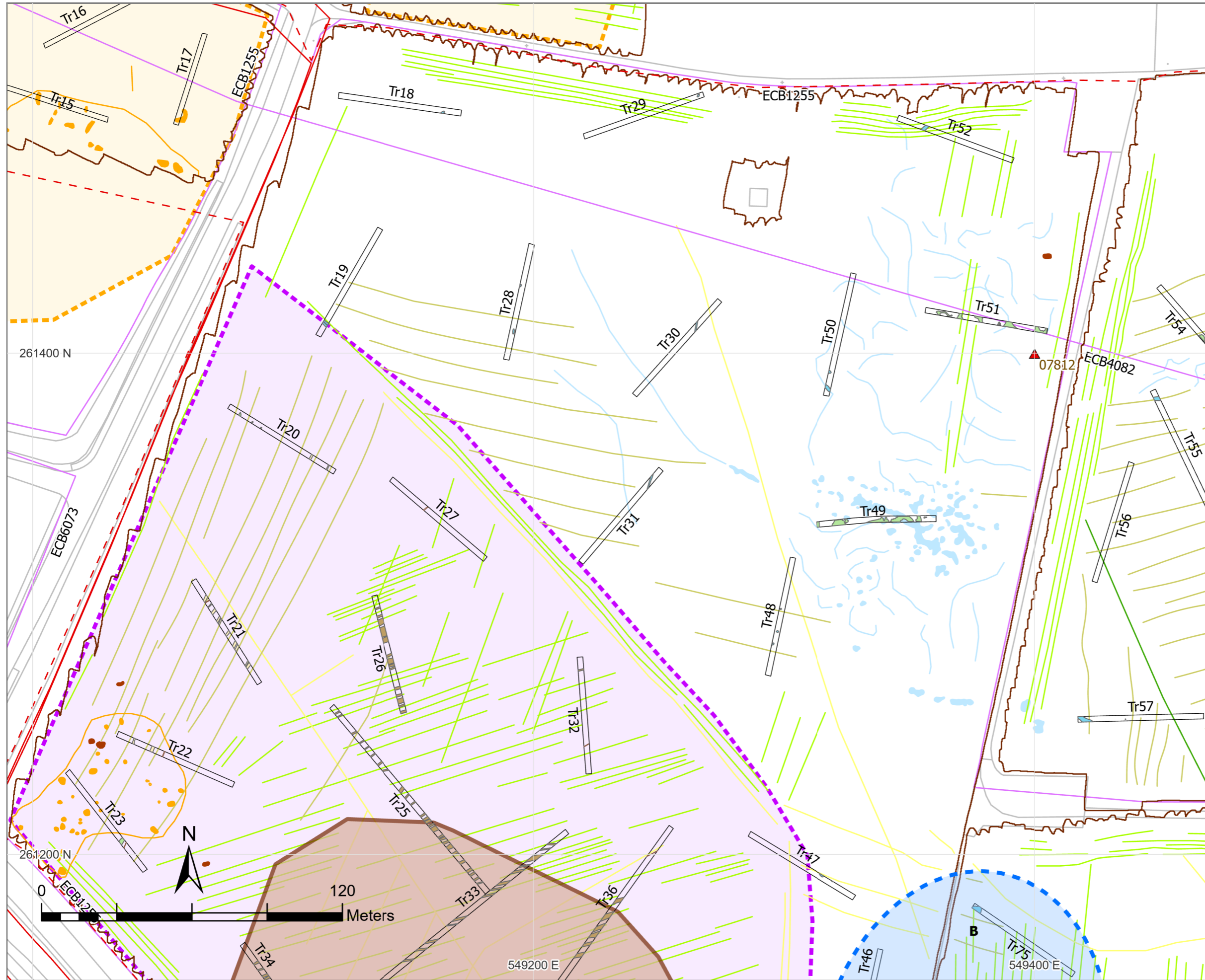
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

Figure 2.1
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:6,500







Indicative Area of Construction
 Geophysical survey area
 Scoping boundary

Geophysics
 Kiln burning
 Kiln burning
 Former building
 Former building
 Archaeology
 Archaeology
 Possible archaeology
 Possible archaeology
 Ridge and furrow
 Former agricultural boundary (possible)
 Former agricultural boundary
 Field drain
 Agricultural
 Geology
 Geology

CHER
 Monument point
 Listed Building
 Monument line
 CHER Events
 Monument polygon

Impacted land
 Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
 Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
 Land drain
 Evaluation trench as dug

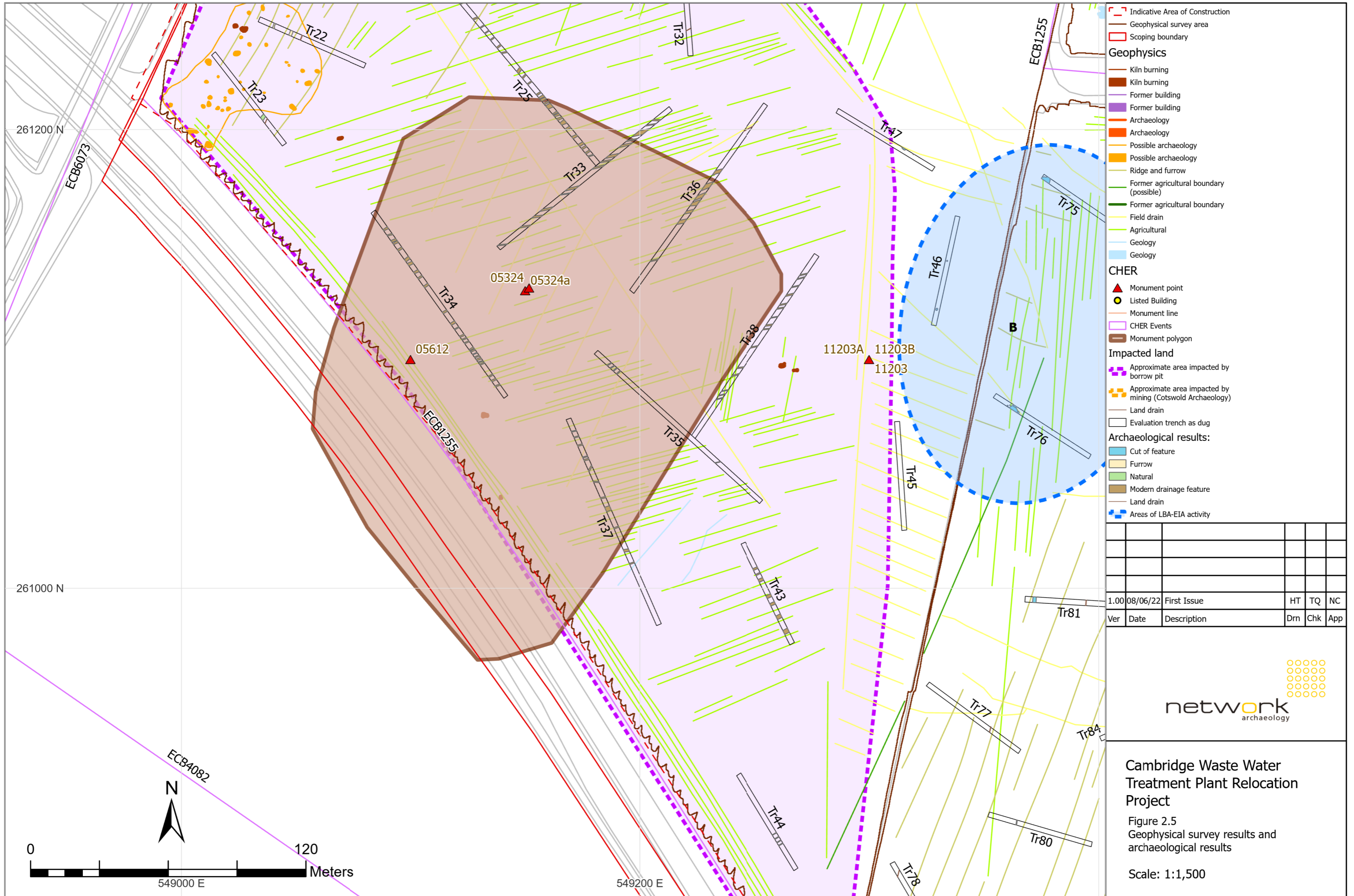
Archaeological results:
 Cut of feature
 Furrow
 Natural
 Modern drainage feature
 Land drain
 Areas of LBA-EIA activity

1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

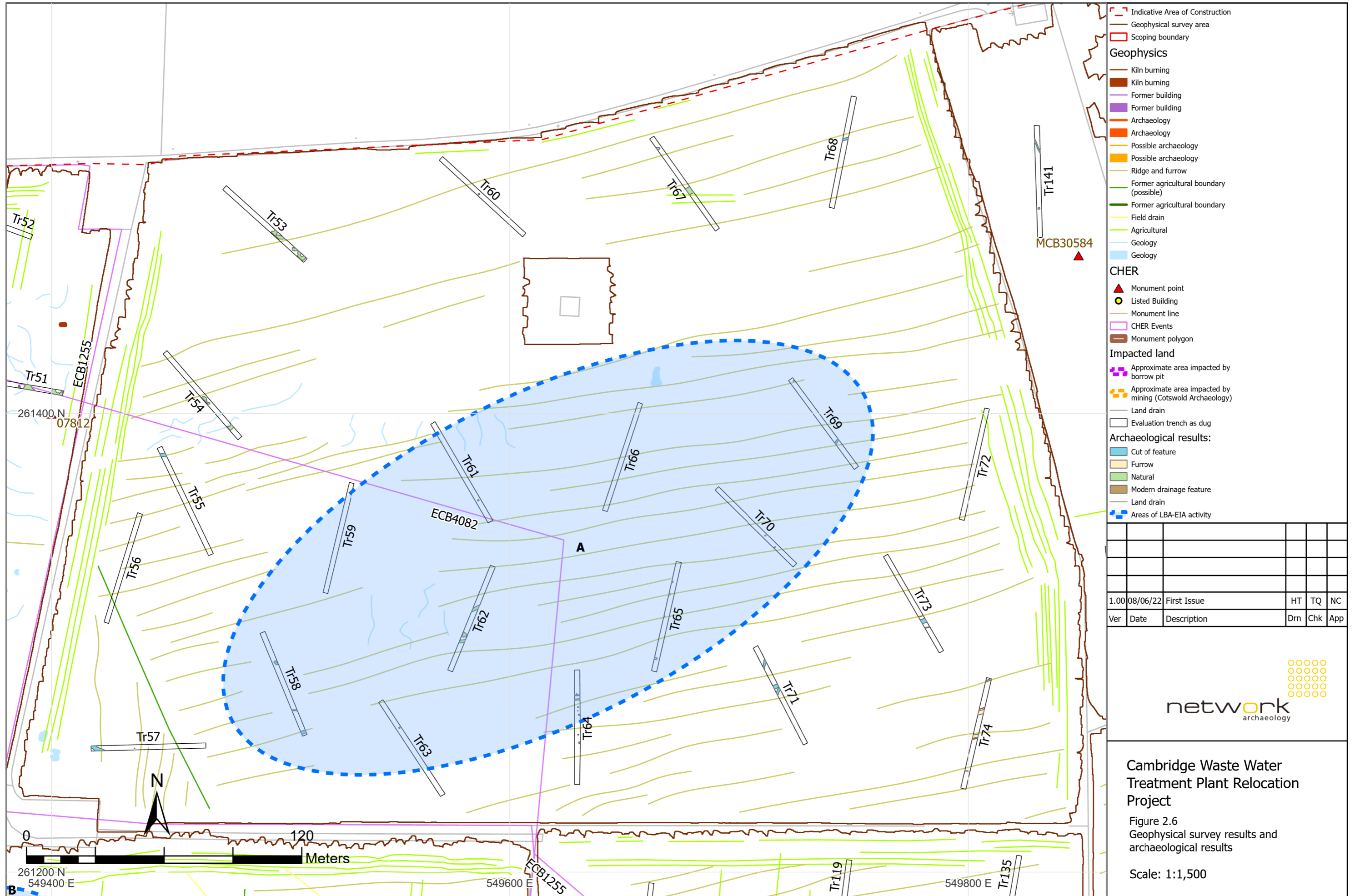
Figure 2.4
 Geophysical survey results and archaeological results
 Scale: 1:1,500



Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

Figure 2.5
 Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology
- ChER**
- Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- ChER Events
- Monument polygon
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

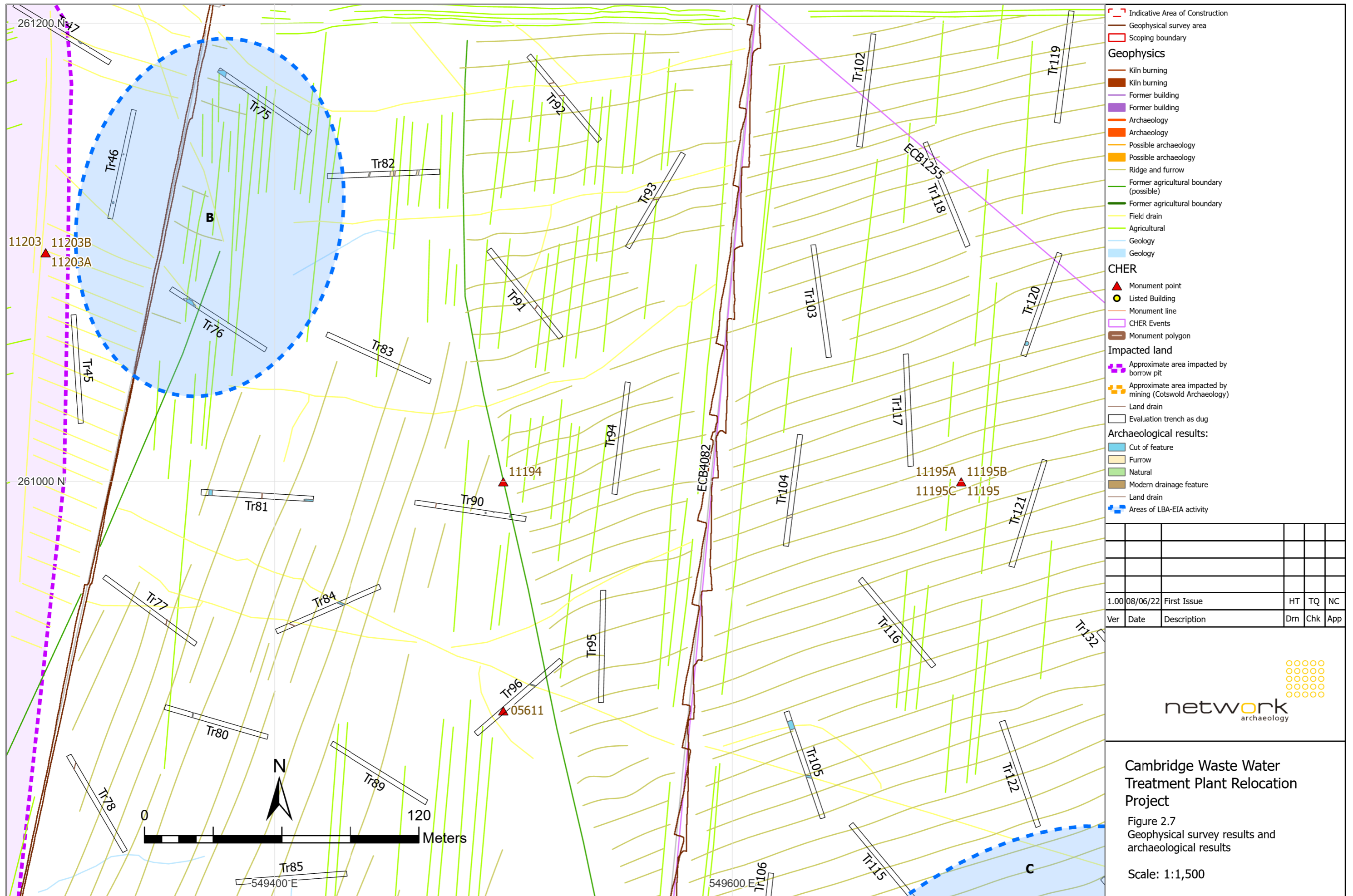
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Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

Figure 2.6
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology
- CHER**
- ▲ Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- ChER Events
- Monument polygon
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

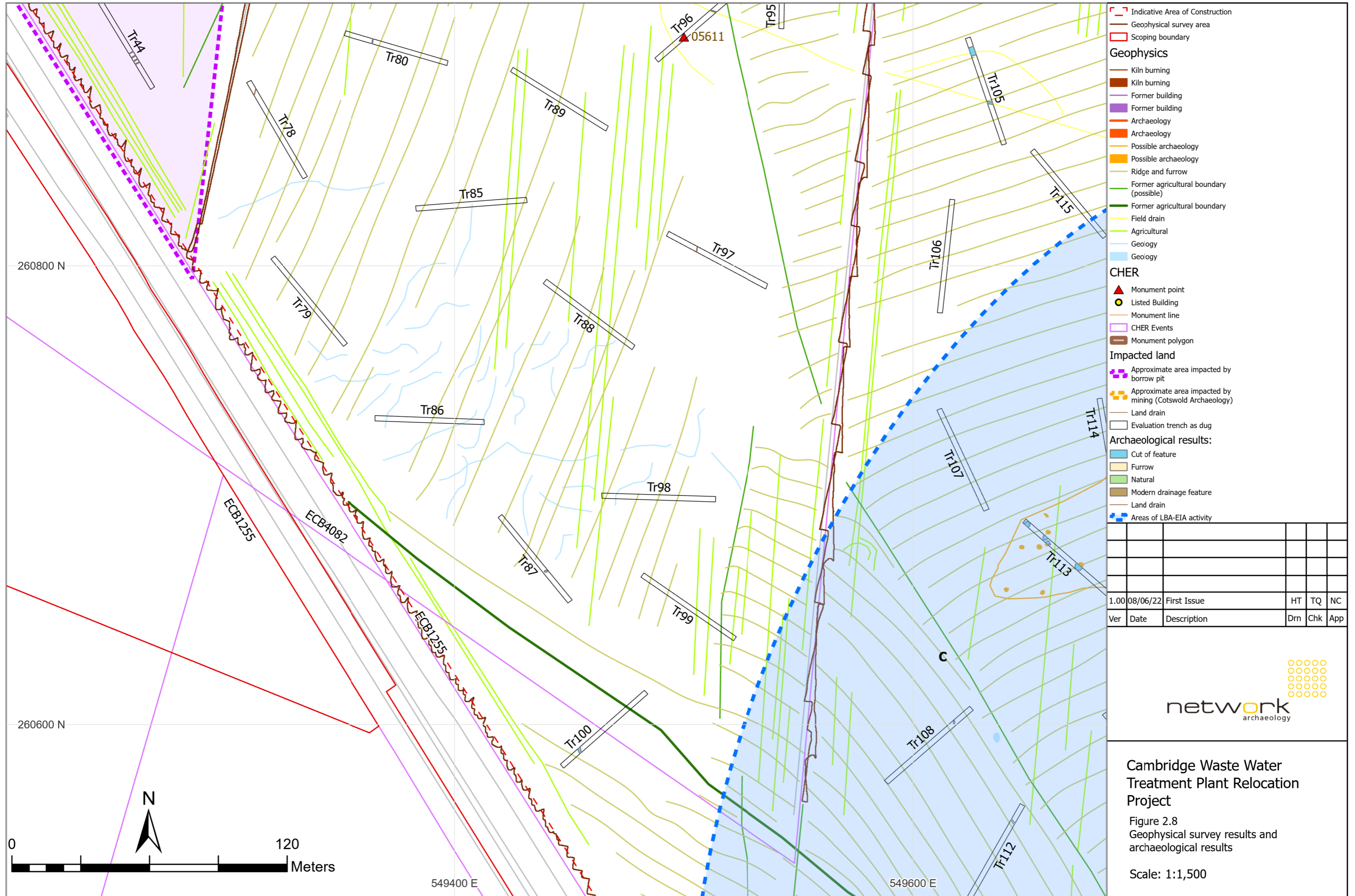
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue				HT	TQ
Ver	Date	Description				Drn	Chk
						App	



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Figure 2.7
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



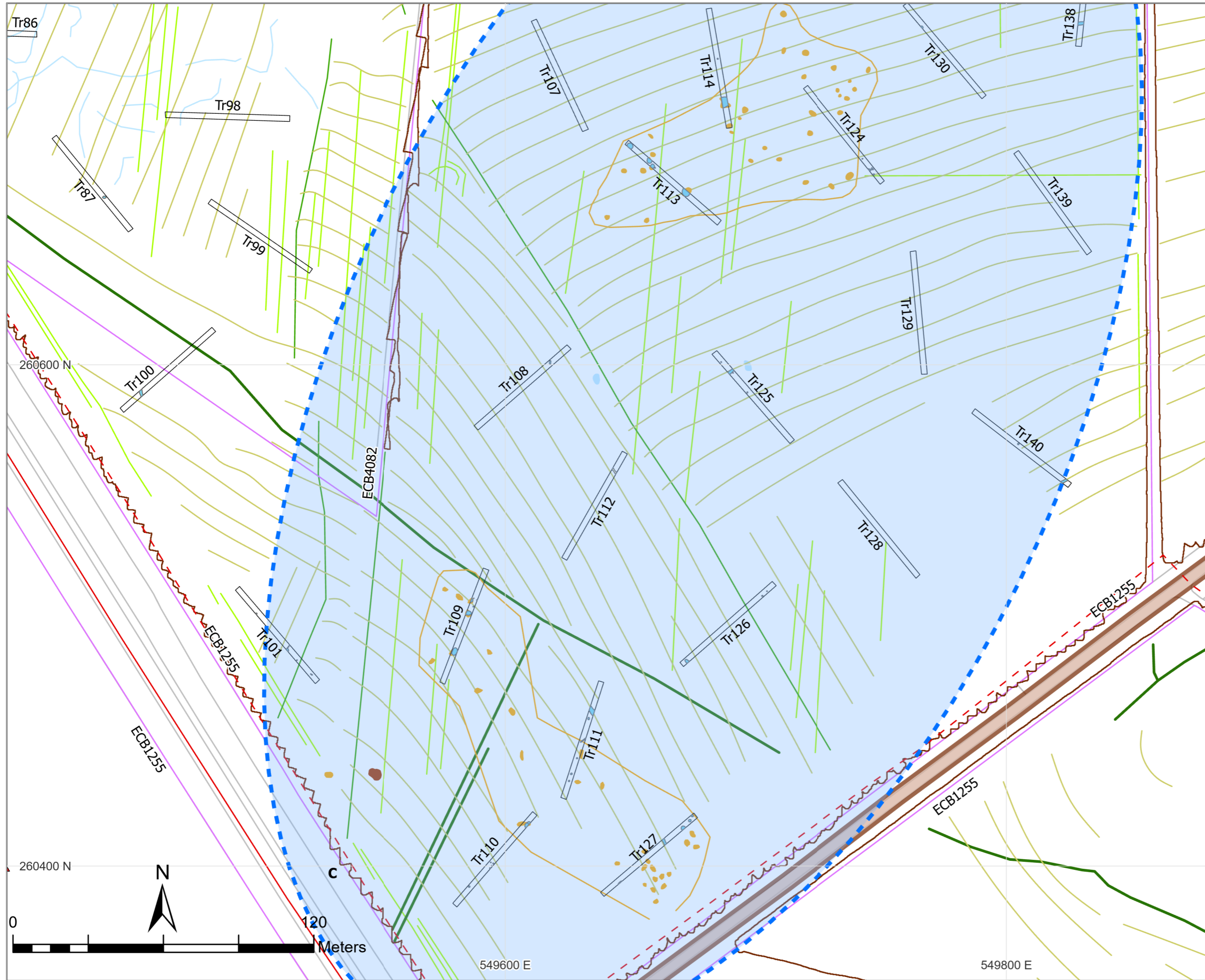
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.8
 Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



Indicative Area of Construction
 Geophysical survey area
 Scoping boundary

Geophysics
 Kiln burning
 Former building
 Archaeology
 Possible archaeology
 Ridge and furrow
 Former agricultural boundary (possible)
 Former agricultural boundary
 Field drain
 Agricultural
 Geology

CHER
 Monument point
 Listed Building
 Monument line
 CHER Events
 Monument polygon

Impacted land
 Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
 Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
 Land drain
 Evaluation trench as dug

Archaeological results:
 Cut of feature
 Furrow
 Natural
 Modern drainage feature
 Land drain
 Areas of LBA-EIA activity

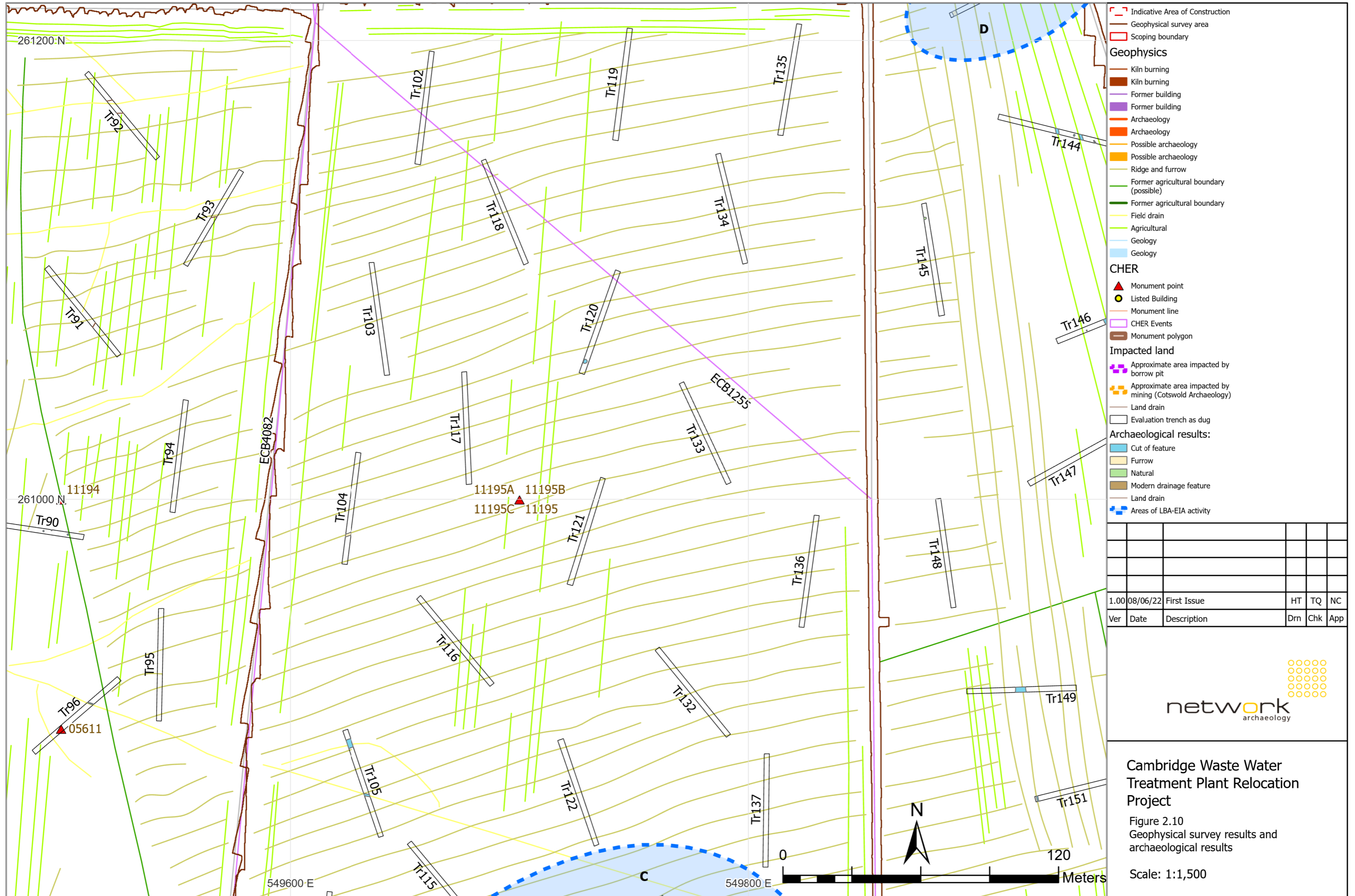
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.9
 Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology
- CHER**
- Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- CHER Events
- Monument polygon
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

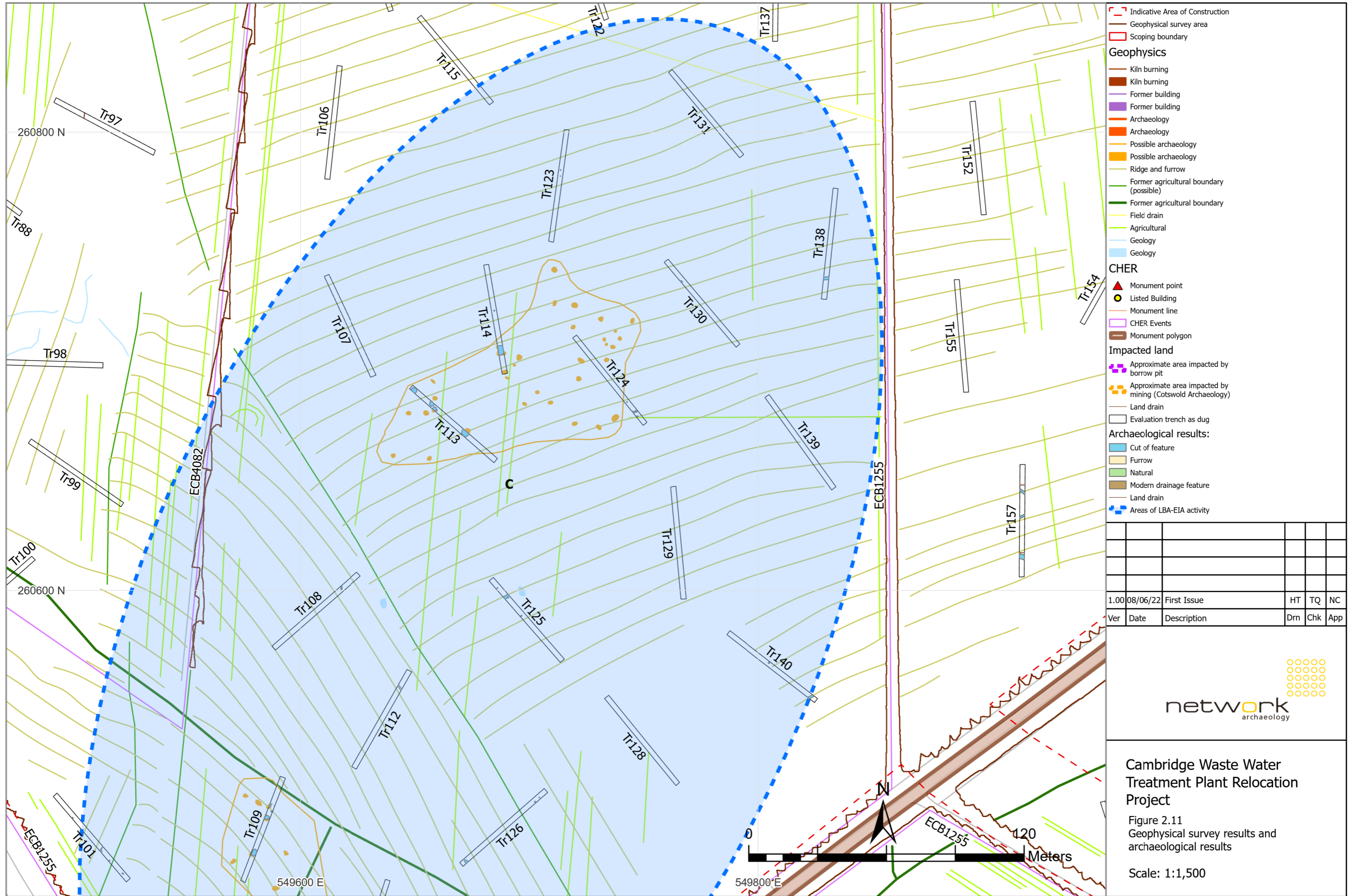
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.10
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



- - - Indicative Area of Construction
- - - Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology
- CHER**
- ▲ Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- Monument line
- Monument line
- Monument line
- Monument polygon
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

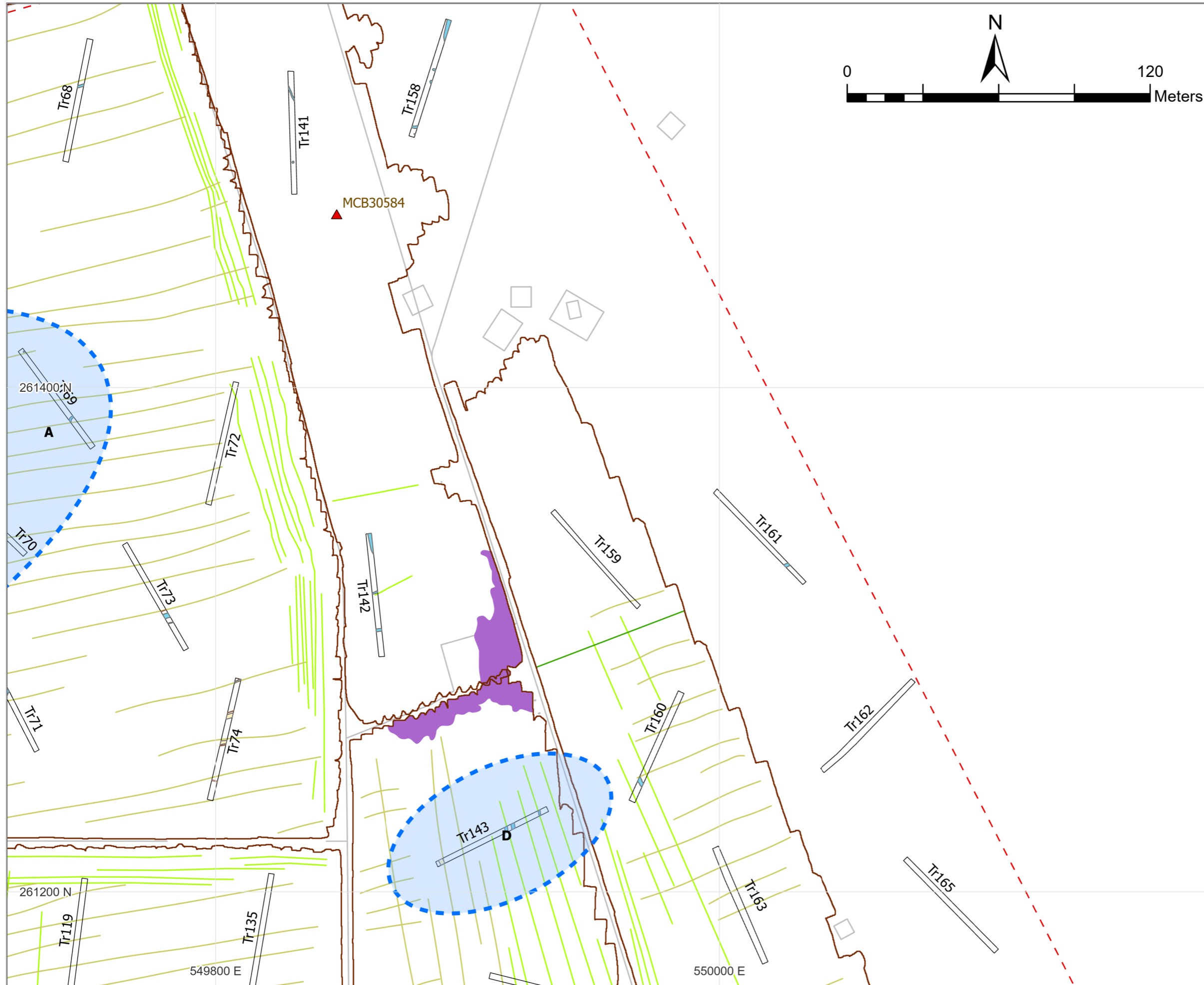
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.11
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



Indicative Area of Construction
 Geophysical survey area
 Scoping boundary

Geophysics

- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology

CHER

- Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- CHER Events
- Monument polygon

Impacted land

- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug

Archaeological results:

- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

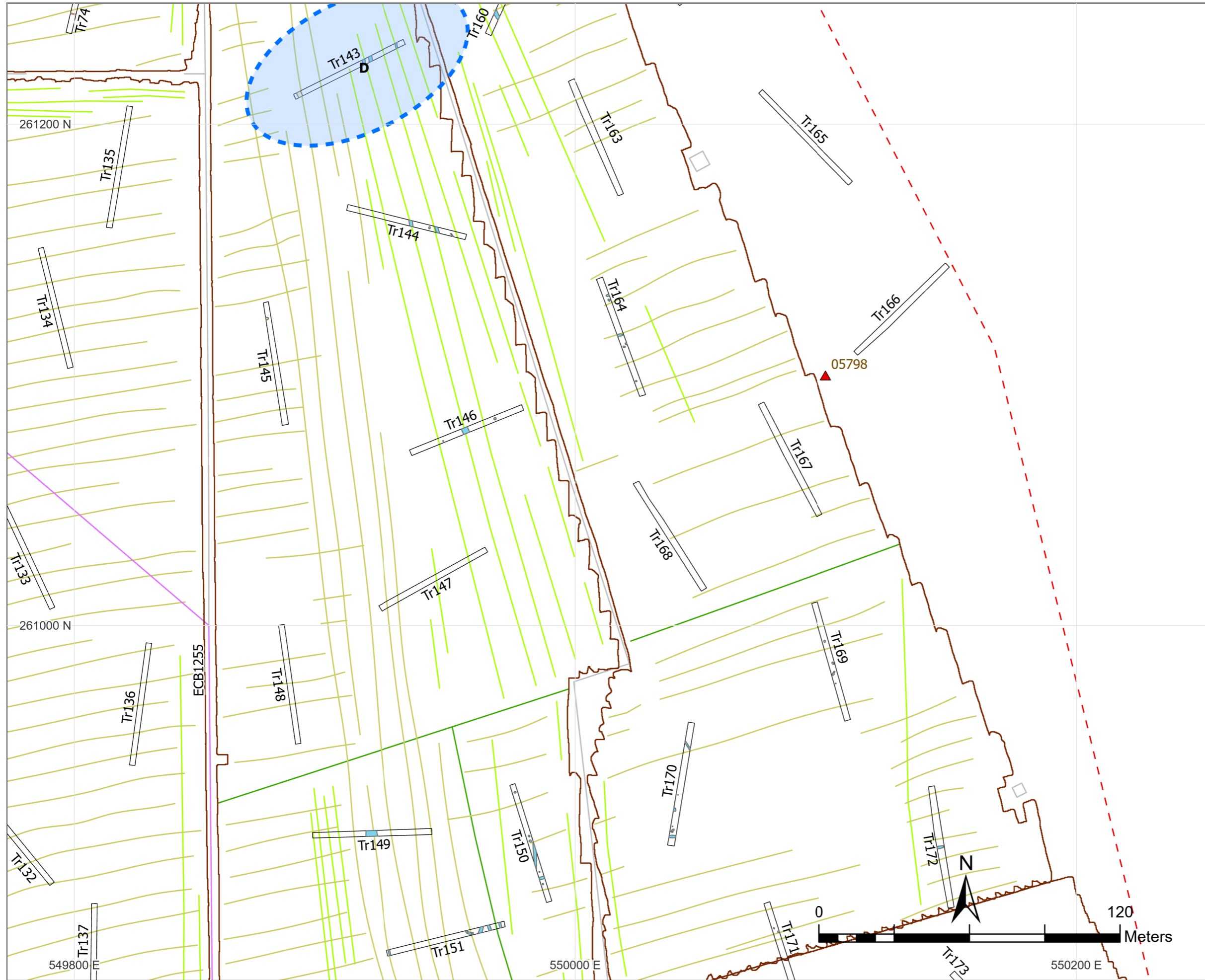
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.12
 Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



Indicative Area of Construction
 Geophysical survey area
 Scoping boundary

Geophysics

- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology

CHER

- Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- CHER Events
- Monument polygon

Impacted land

- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug

Archaeological results:

- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

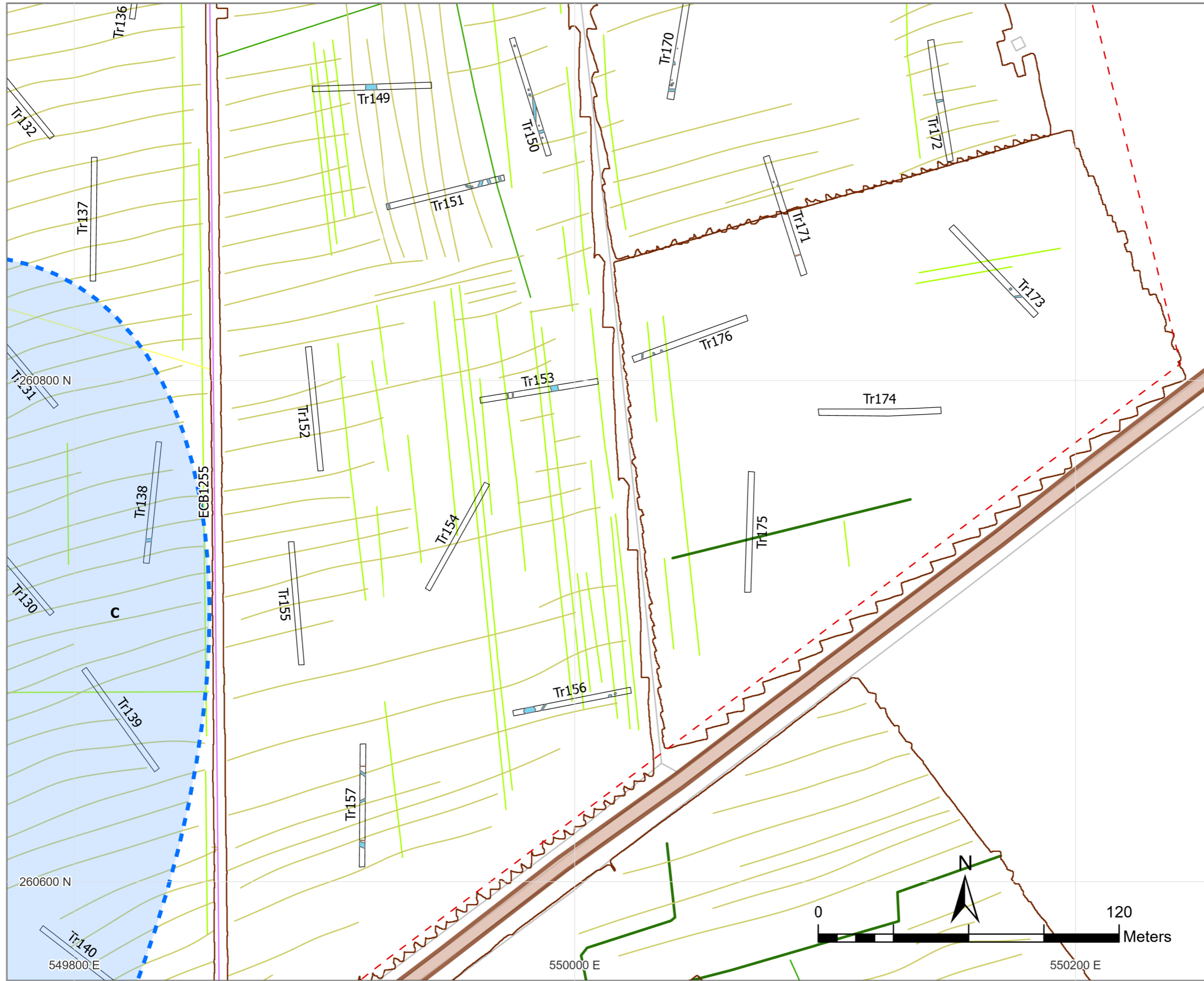
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

network archaeology

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Figure 2.13
 Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



- - - Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology
- CHER**
- ▲ Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- CHER Events
- Monument polygon
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

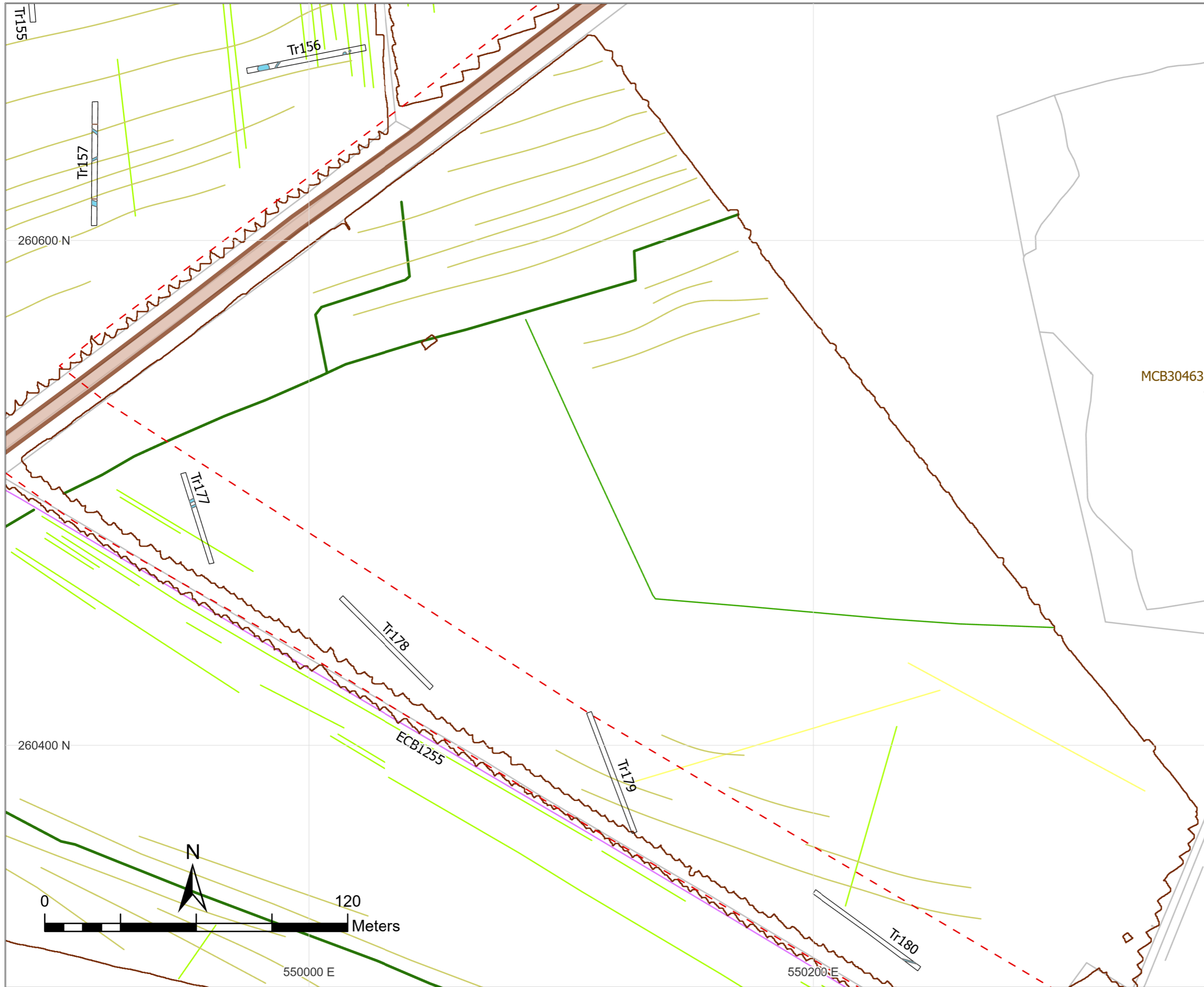
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.14
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results

Scale: 1:1,500



- - - Indicative Area of Construction
— Geophysical survey area
 Scoping boundary

Geophysics

- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology

CHER

- ▲ Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- CHER Events
- Monument polygon

Impacted land

- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug

Archaeological results:

- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

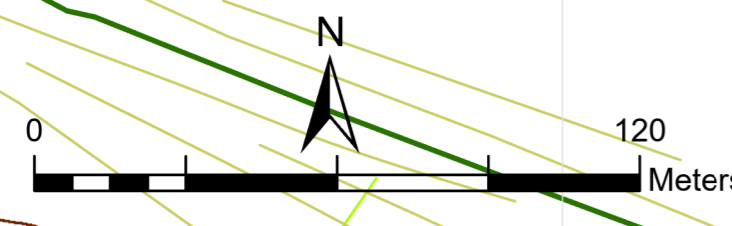
MCB30463

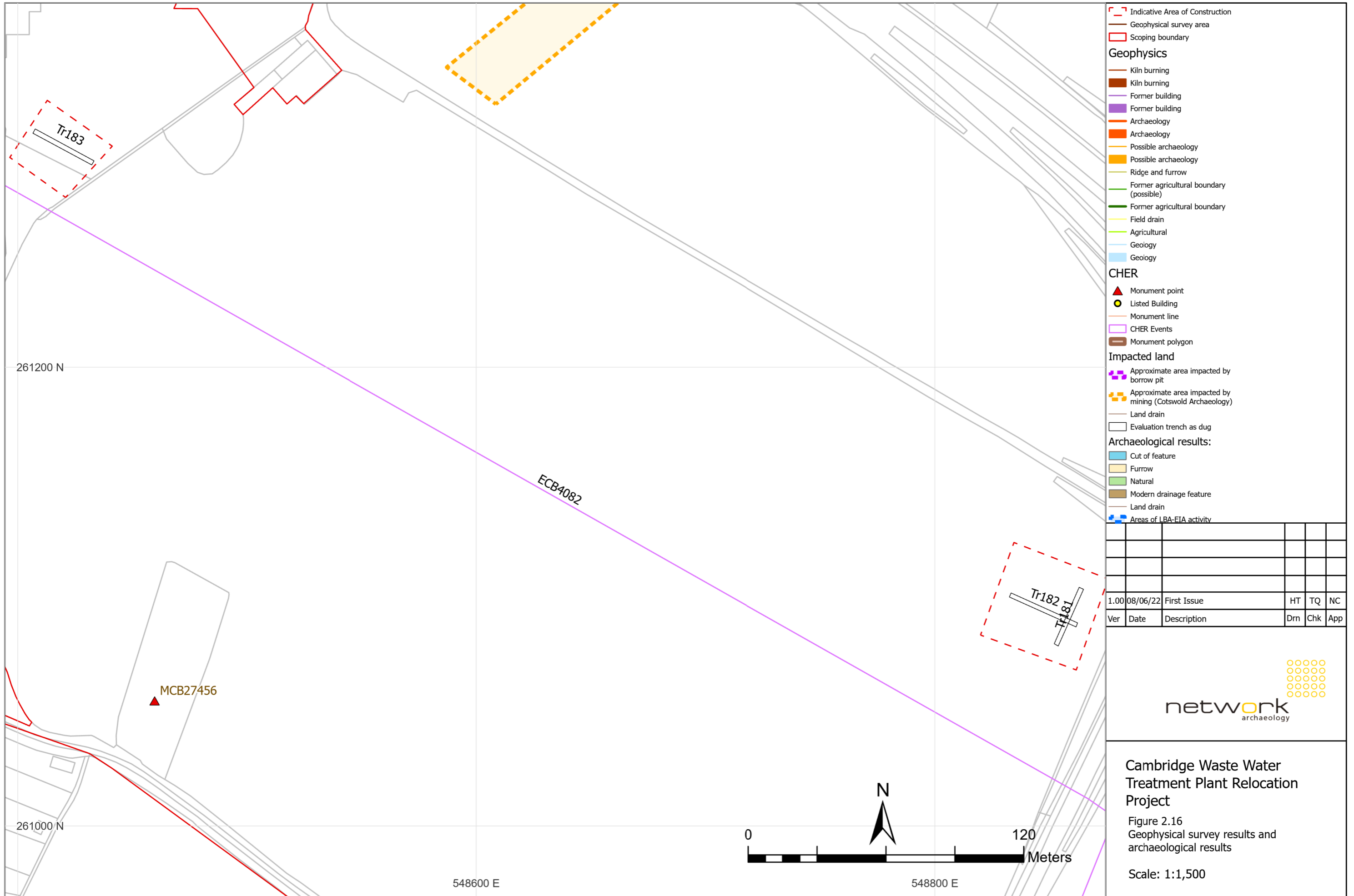
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 2.15
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results
Scale: 1:1,500





- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Geology
- Geology
- CHER**
- ▲ Monument point
- Listed Building
- Monument line
- ChER Events
- Monument polygon
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining (Cotswold Archaeology)
- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
- Furrow
- Natural
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity

1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC	
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App	



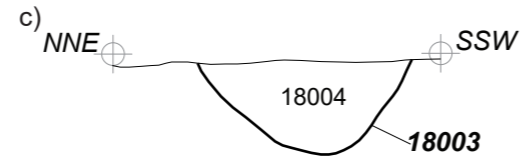
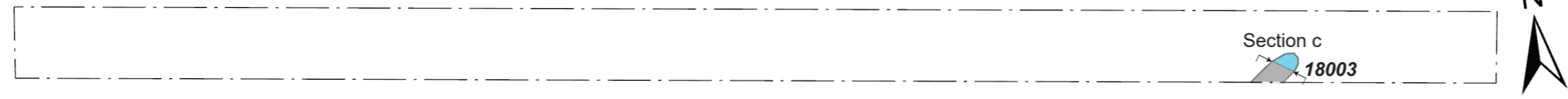
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Figure 2.16
Geophysical survey results and archaeological results
Scale: 1:1,500

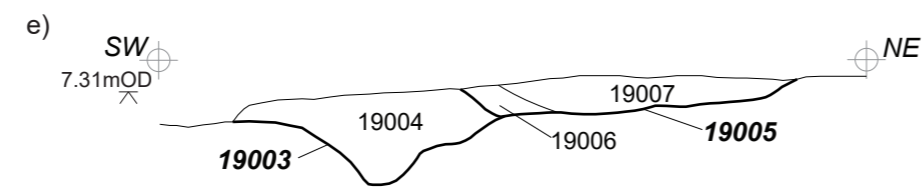
a) Trench 11



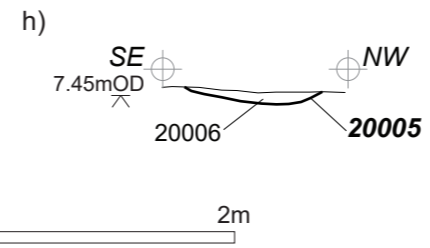
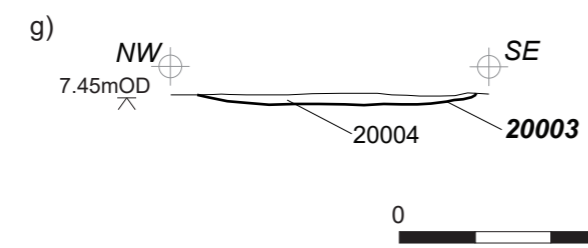
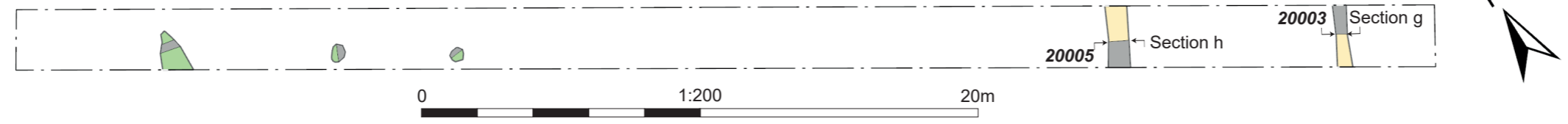
b) Trench 18



d) Trench 19



f) Trench 20



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

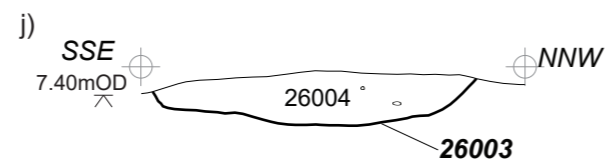
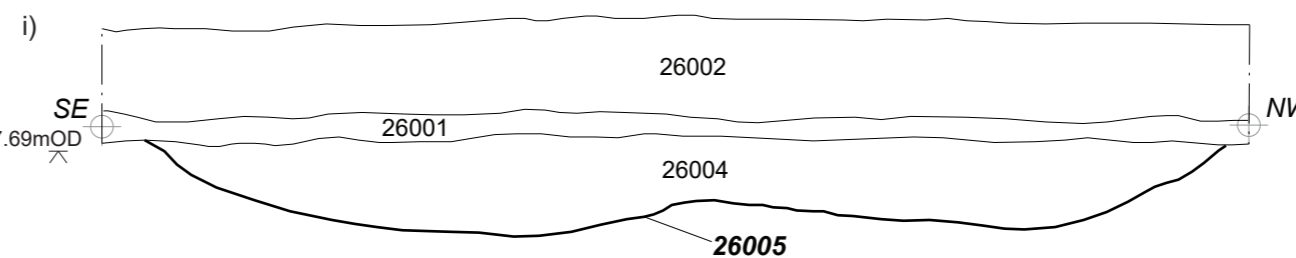
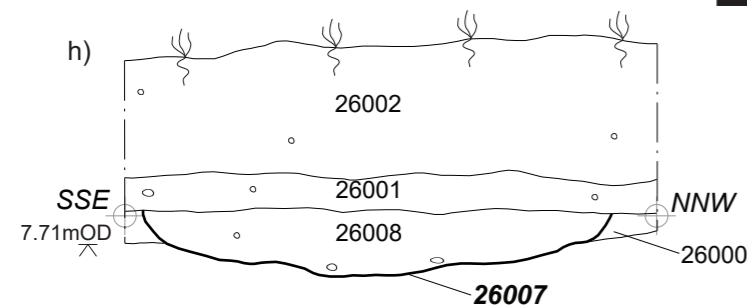
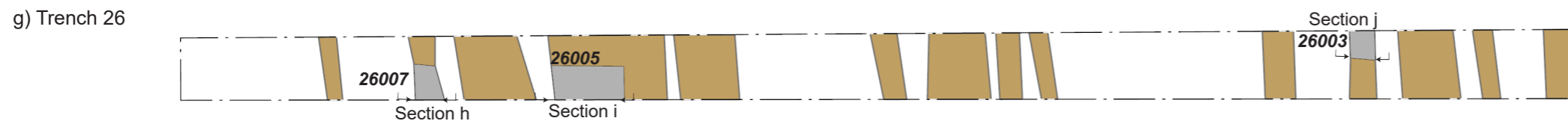
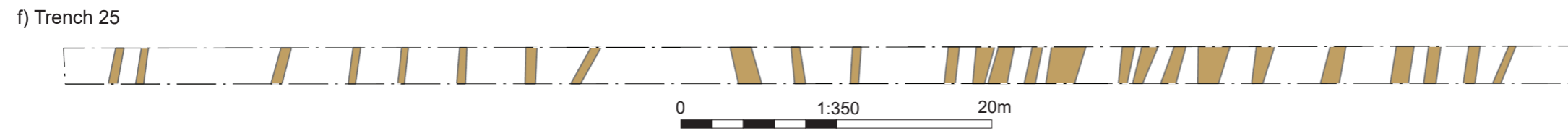
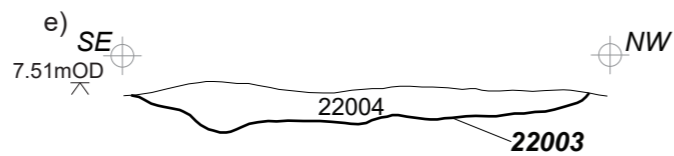
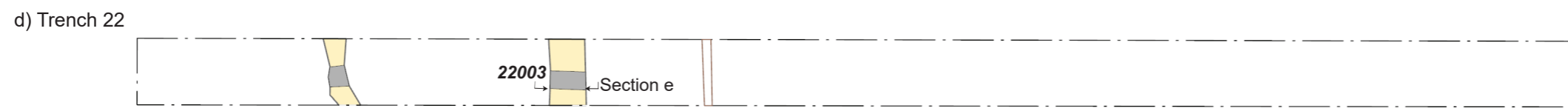
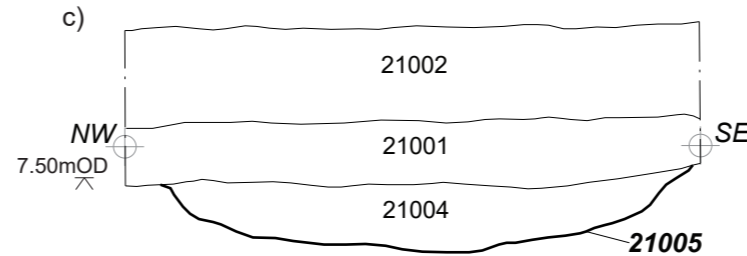
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
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Figure 3.1
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, b, d, f)
Scale 1:20 (c, e, g, h)



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

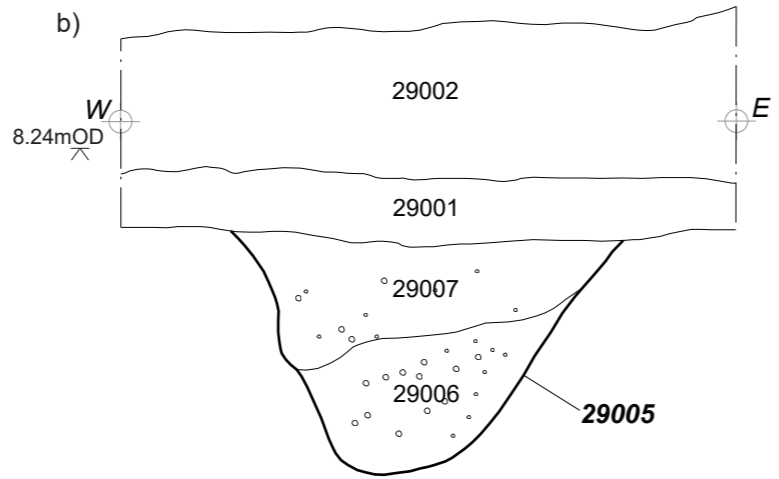
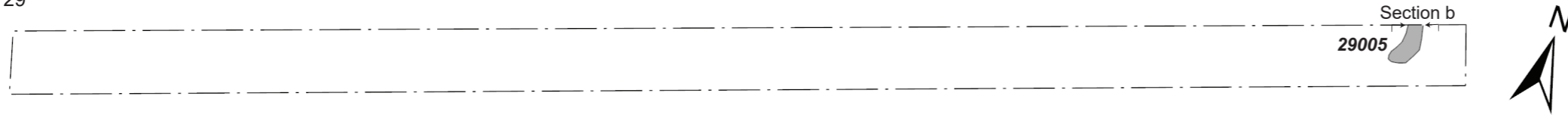


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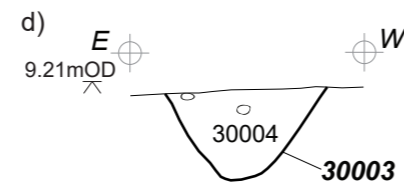
Figure 3.2
Trench plans with associated
sections

Scale 1:200 (a,d, g)
Scale 1:350 (f)
Scale 1:20 (b, c, e, h-j)

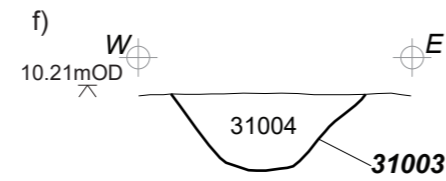
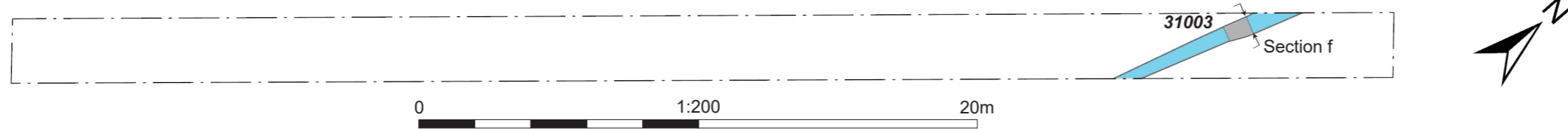
a) Trench 29



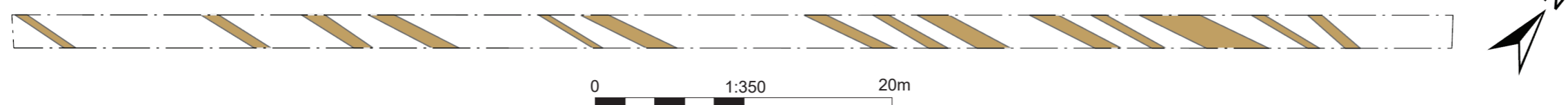
c) Trench 30



e) Trench 31



g) Trench 33



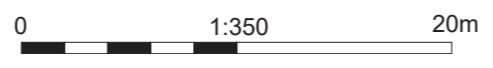
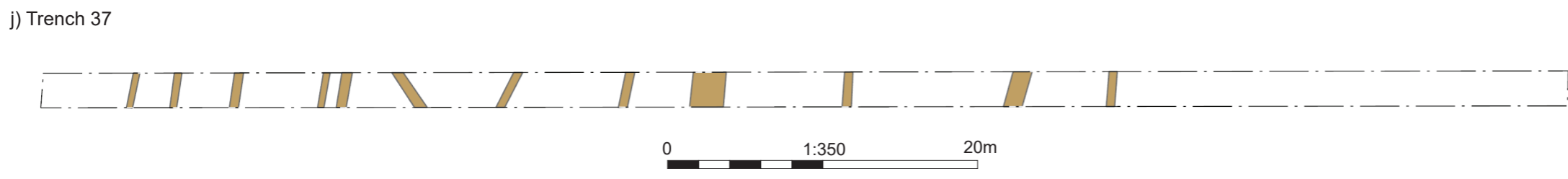
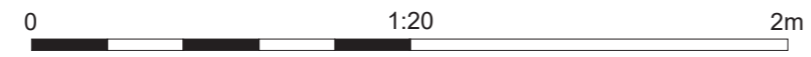
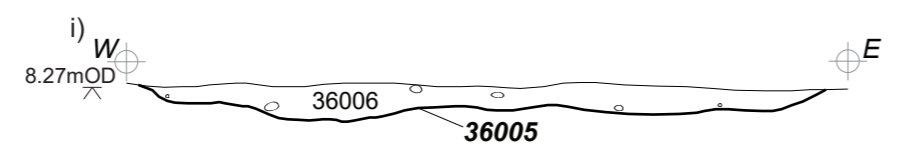
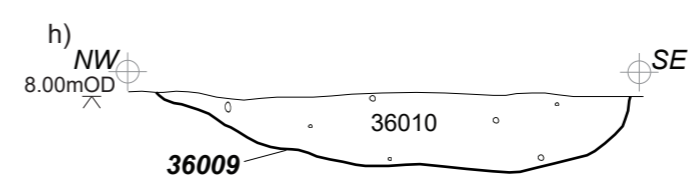
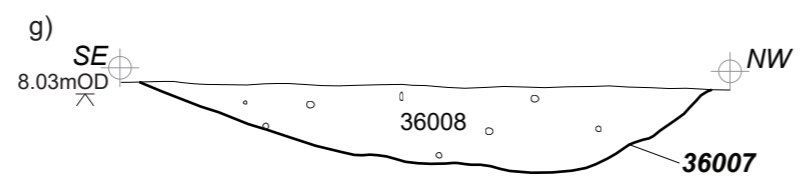
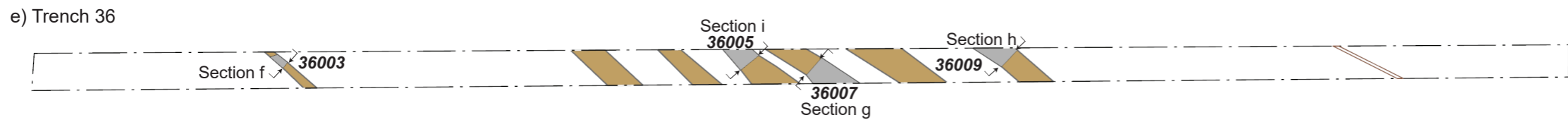
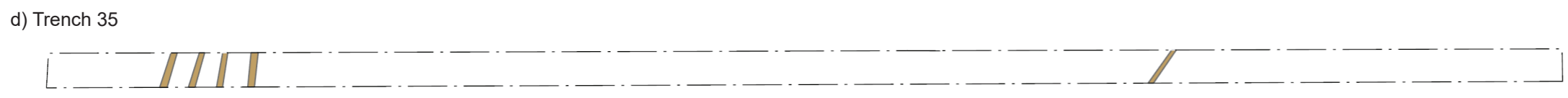
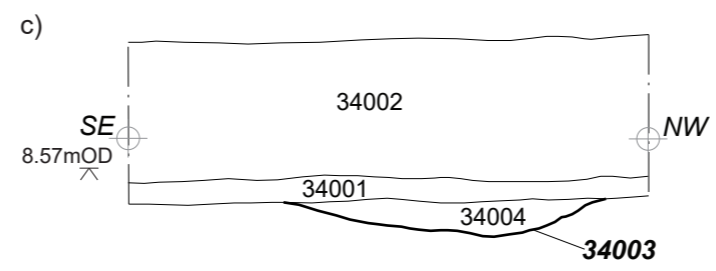
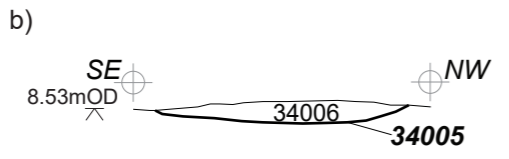
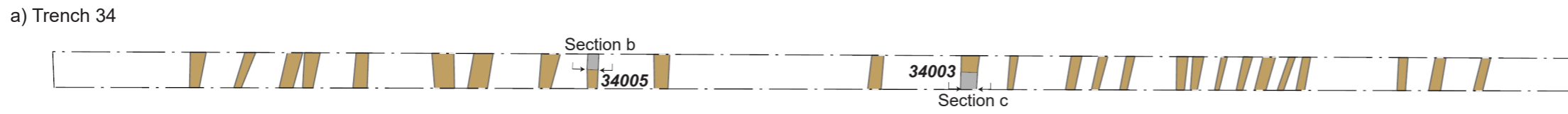
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 3.3
Trench plans with associated sections
Scale 1:200 (a, c, e)
Scale 1:350 (g)
Scale 1:20 (b, d, f)



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

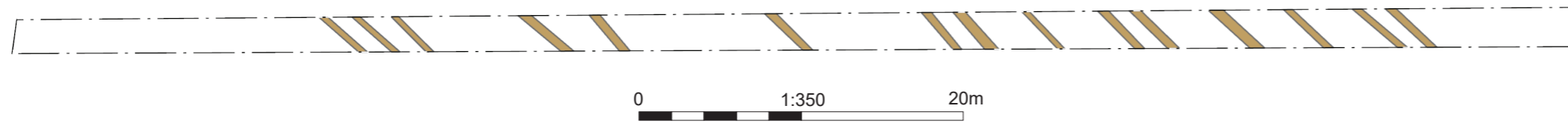


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Figure 3.4
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:350 (a, d, e, j)
Scale 1:20 (b, c, f - i)

a) Trench 38



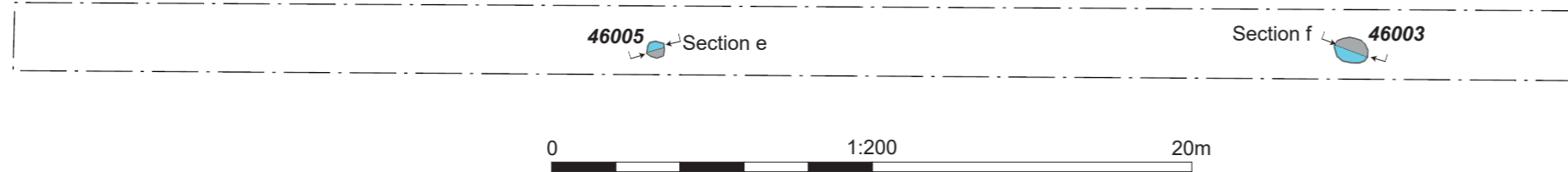
b) Trench 43



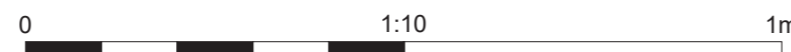
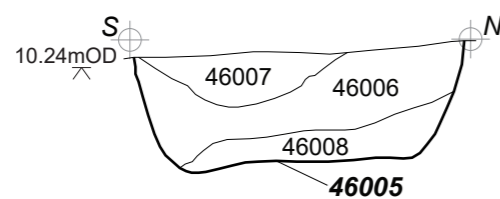
c) Trench 44



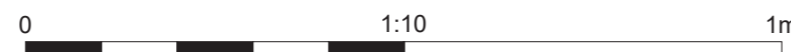
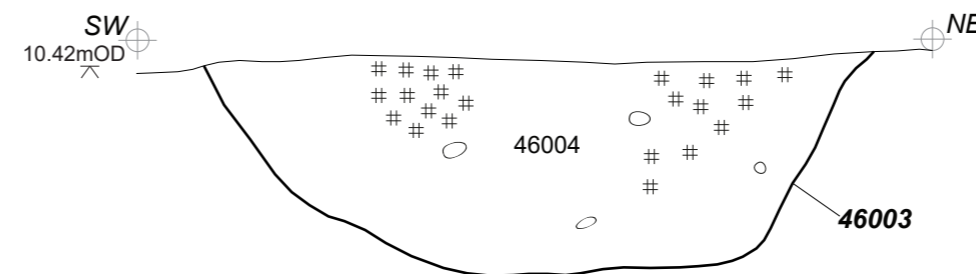
d) Trench 46



e)



f)



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

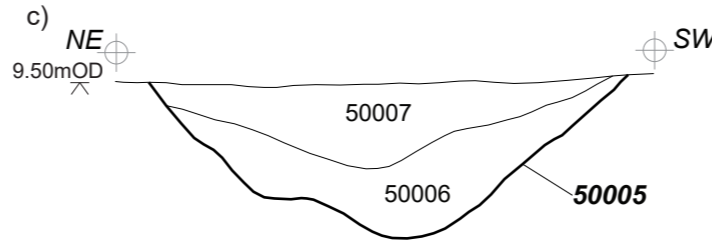
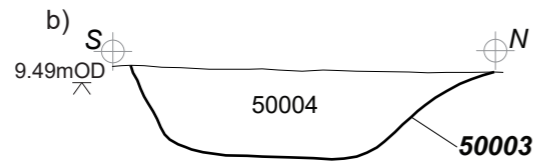


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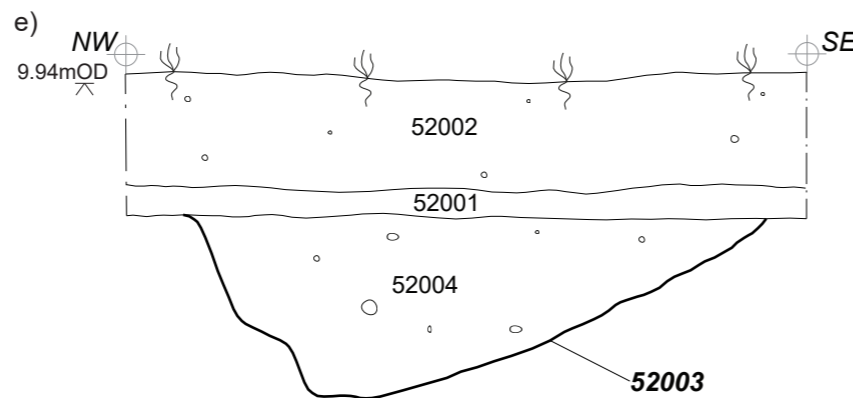
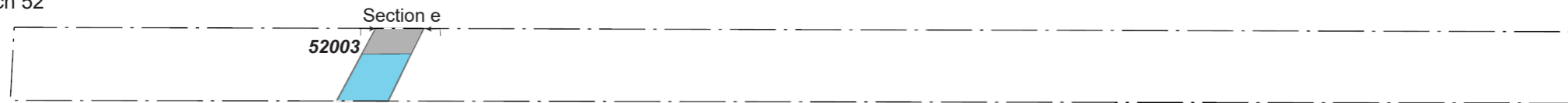
Figure 3.5
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (b - d)
Scale 1:350 (a)
Scale 1:20 (e, f)

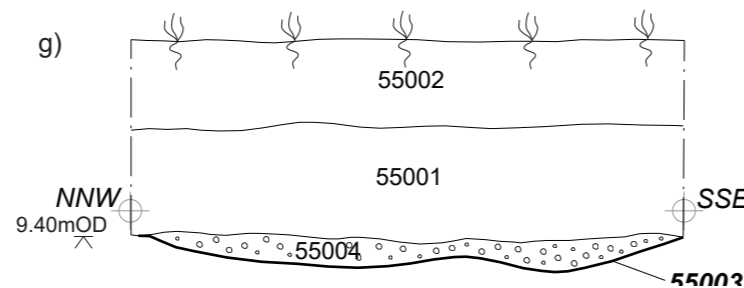
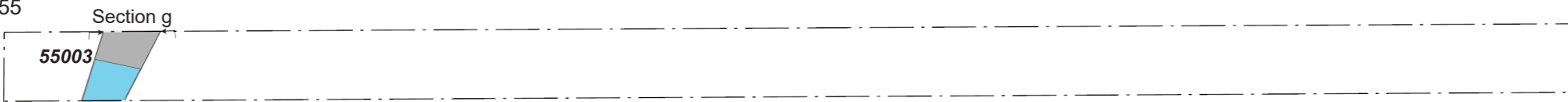
a) Trench 50



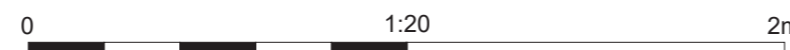
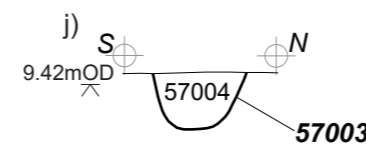
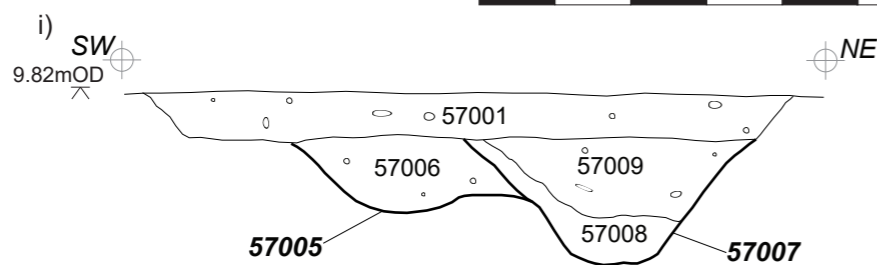
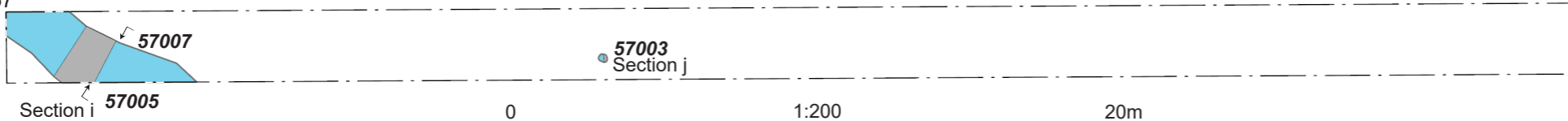
d) Trench 52



f) Trench 55



h) Trench 57



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

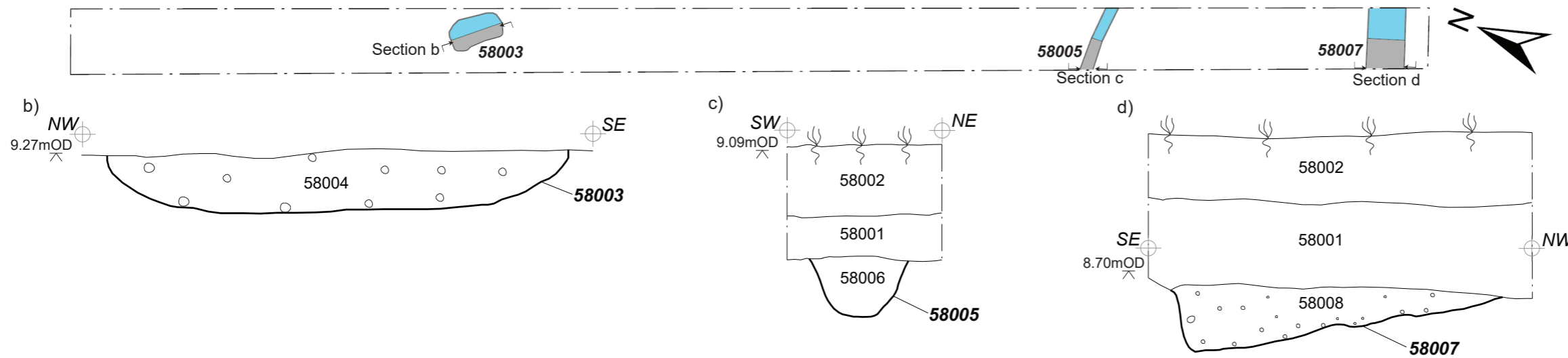
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



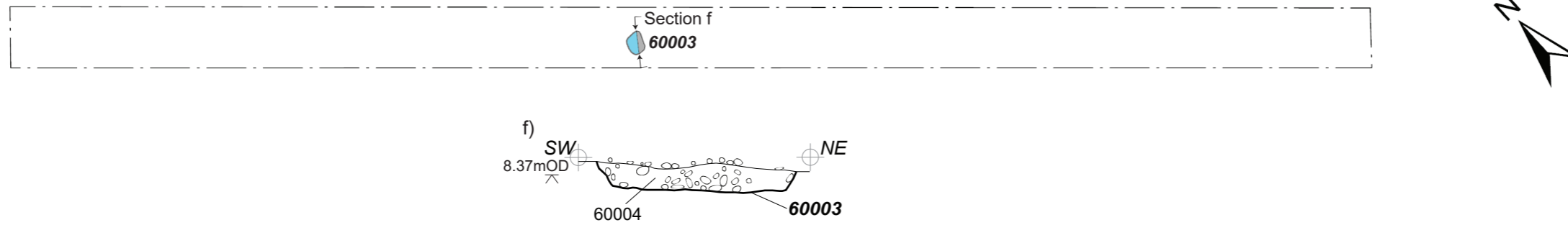
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.6
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, d, f, h)
 Scale 1:20 (b, c, e, g, i, j)

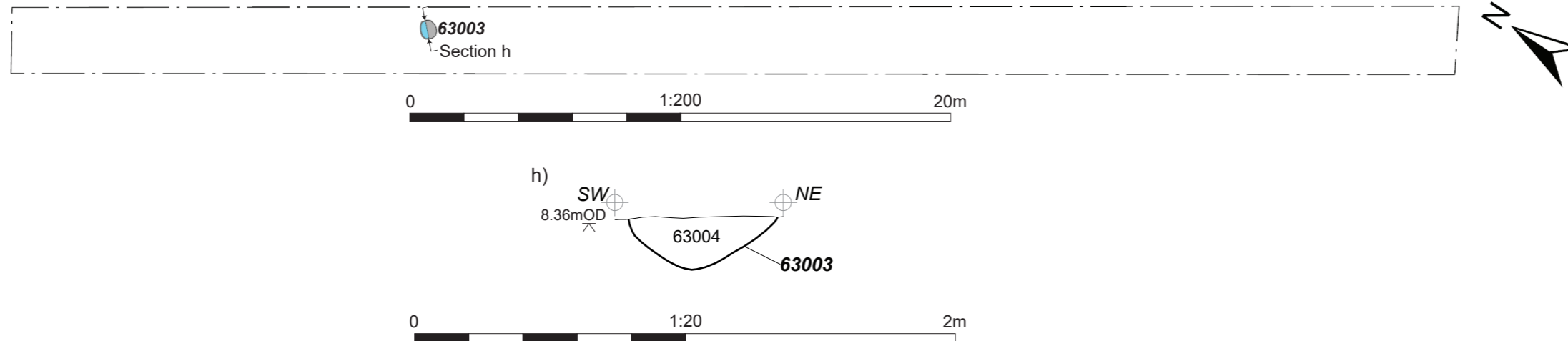
a) Trench 58



e) Trench 60



g) Trench 63



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

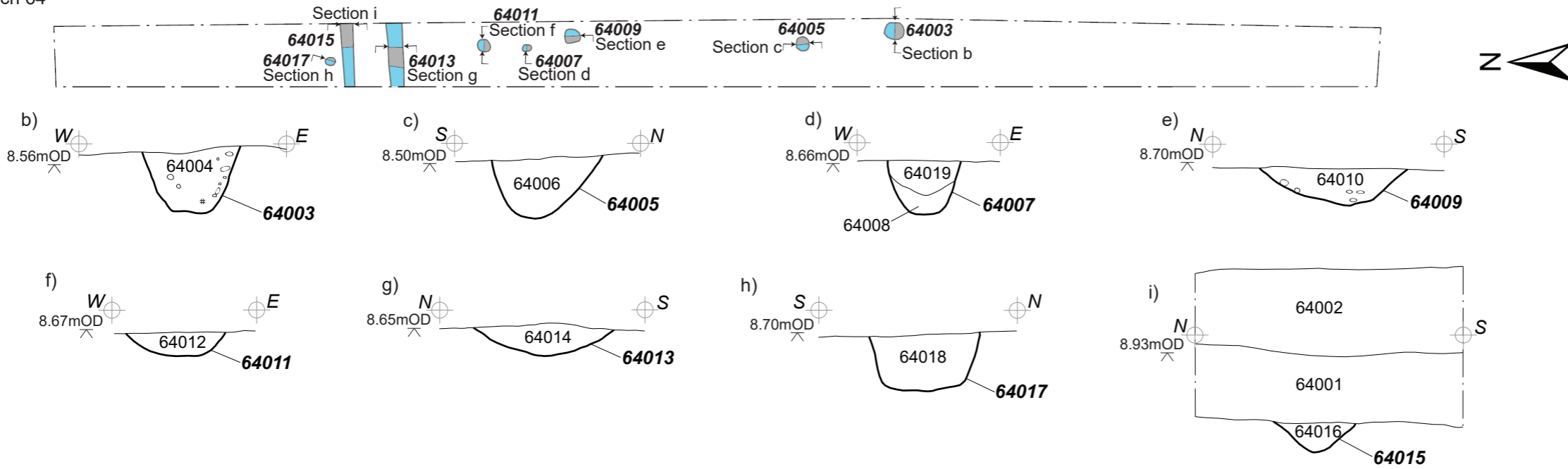
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



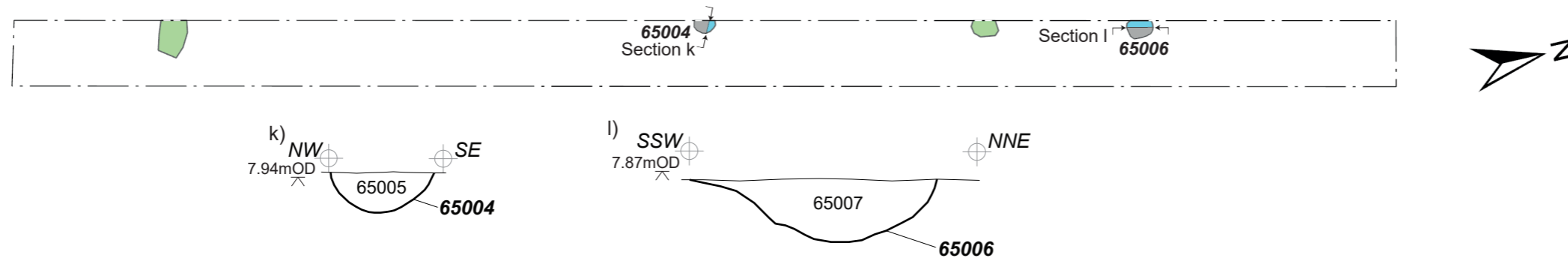
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.7
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, e, g)
 Scale 1:20 (b - d, f, h)

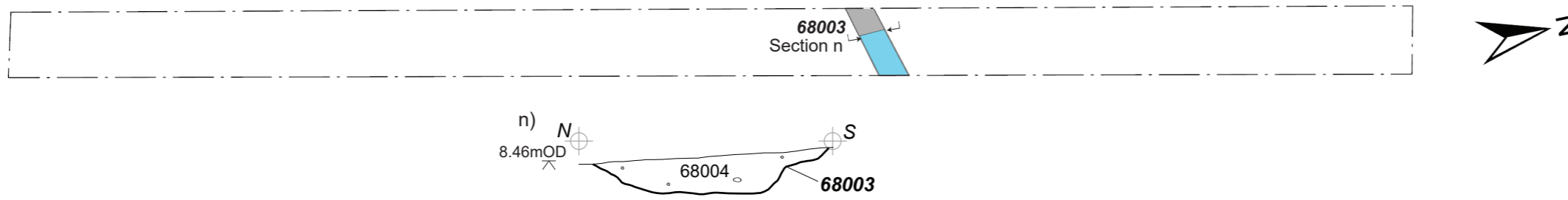
a) Trench 64



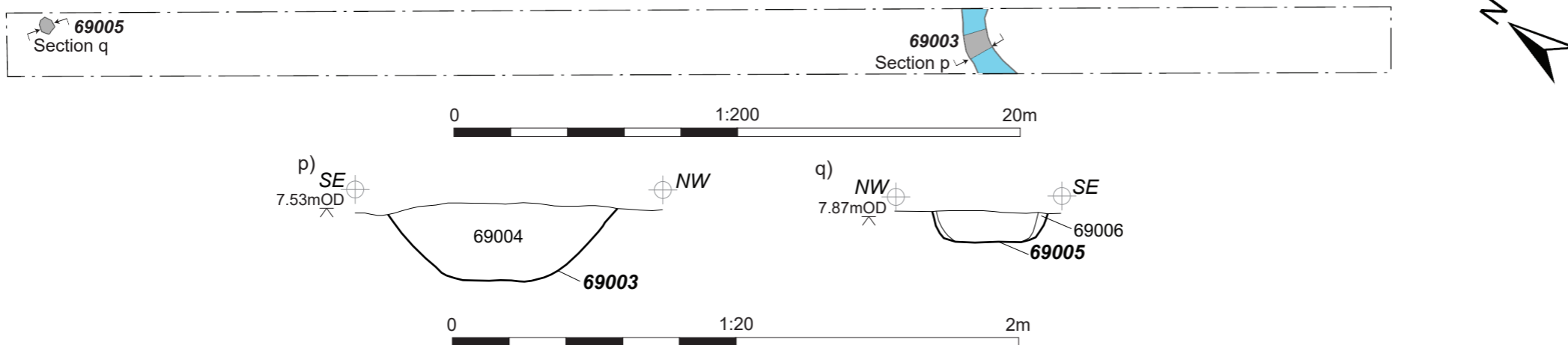
j) Trench 65



m) Trench 68



o) Trench 69



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

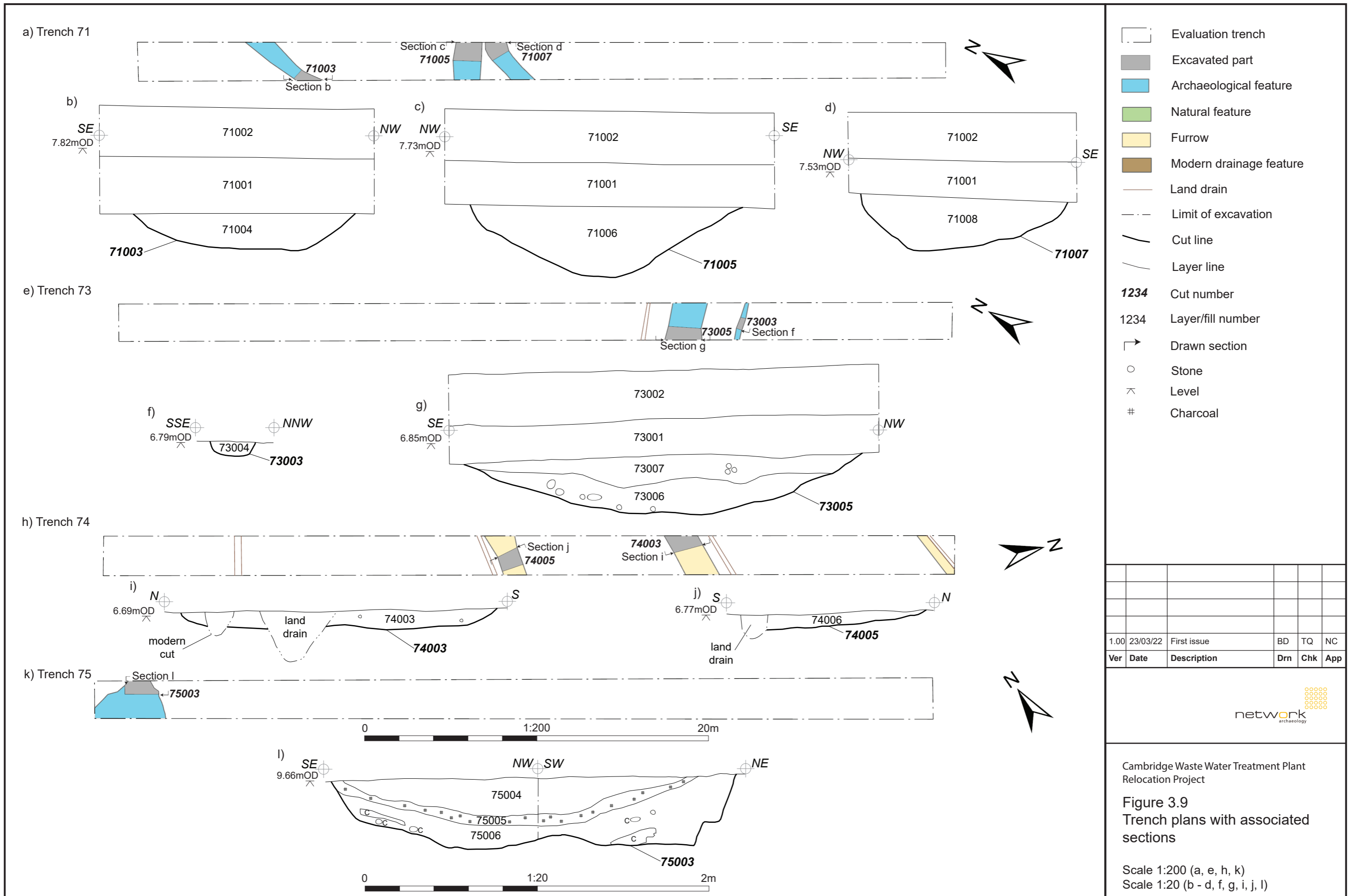
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

Figure 3.8
Trench plans with associated sections

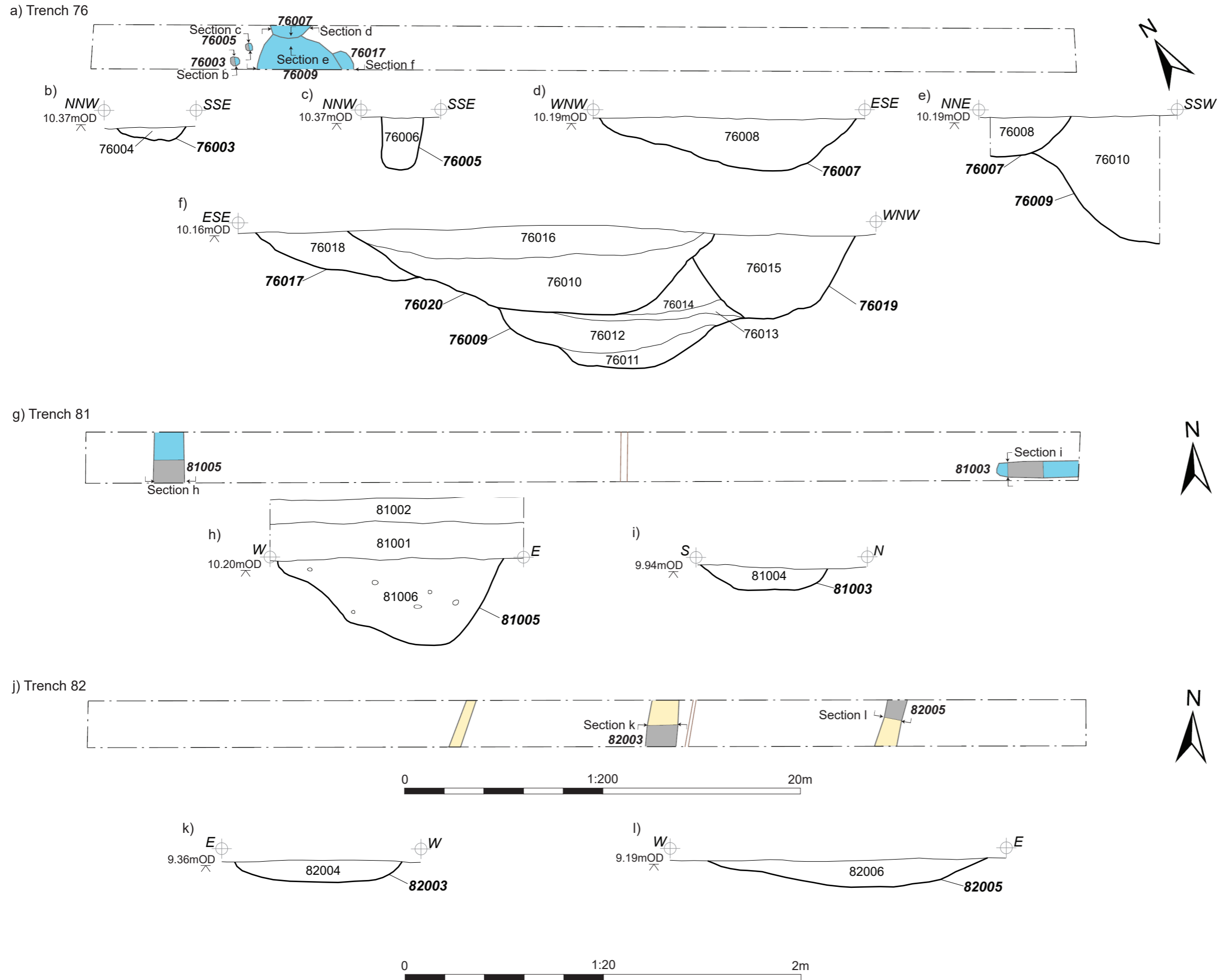
Scale 1:200 (a, j, m, o)
Scale 1:20 (b - i, n, p, q)



1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.9
 Trench plans with associated sections



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

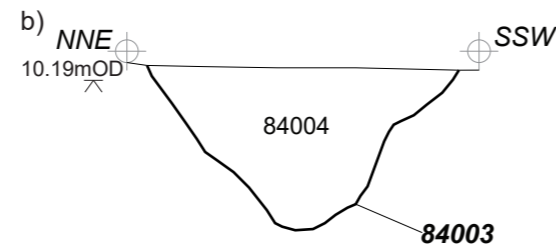


Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

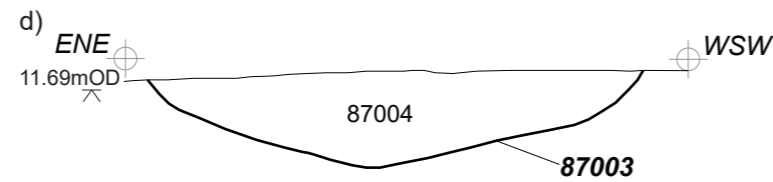
Figure 3.10
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, g, j)
Scale 1:20 (b - f, h, j, k, l)

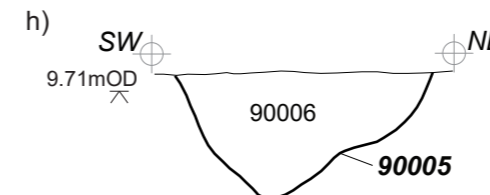
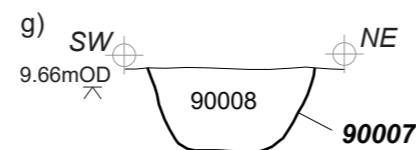
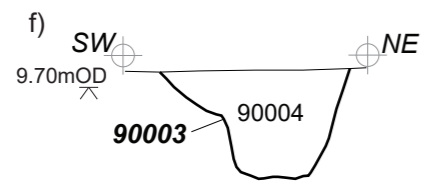
a) Trench 84



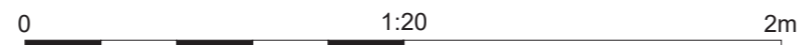
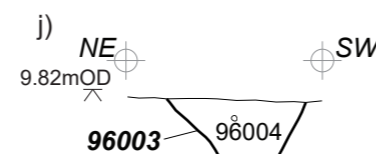
c) Trench 87



e) Trench 90



i) Trench 96



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

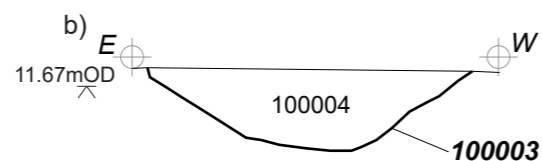
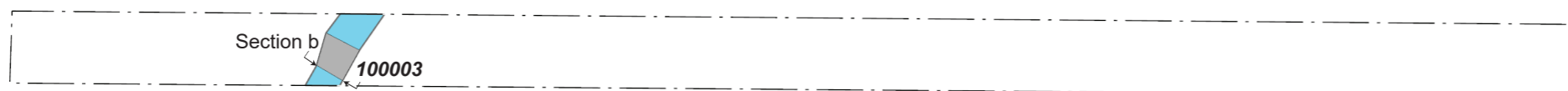
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



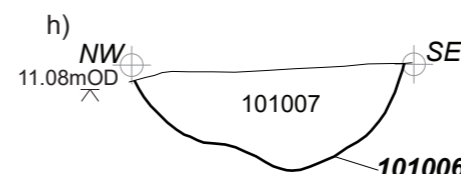
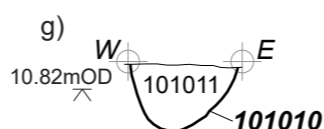
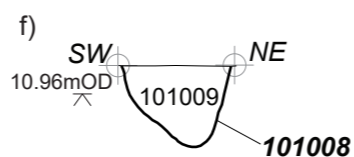
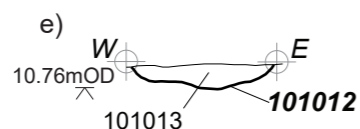
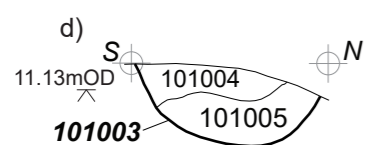
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.11
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, c, e, i)
 Scale 1:20 (b, d, f - h, j)

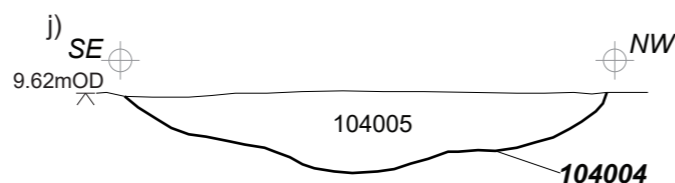
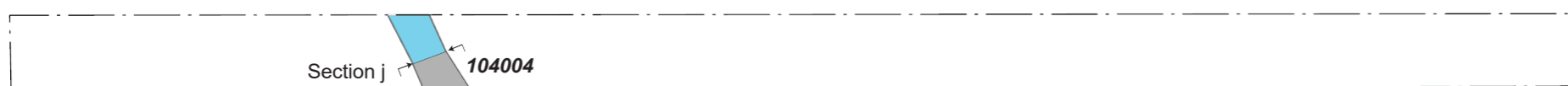
a) Trench 100



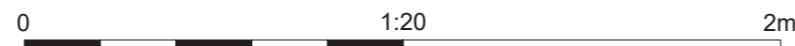
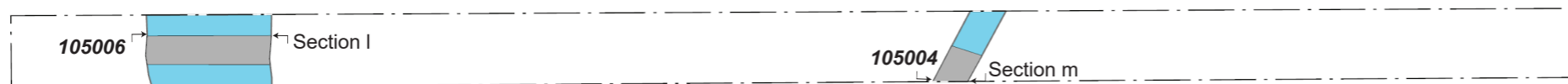
c) Trench 101



i) Trench 104



k) Trench 105



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

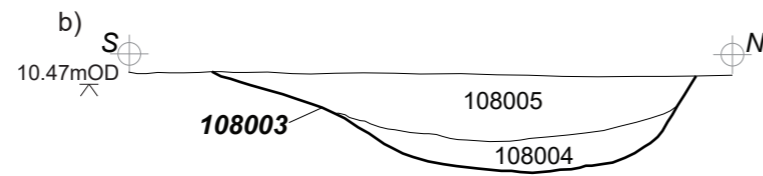
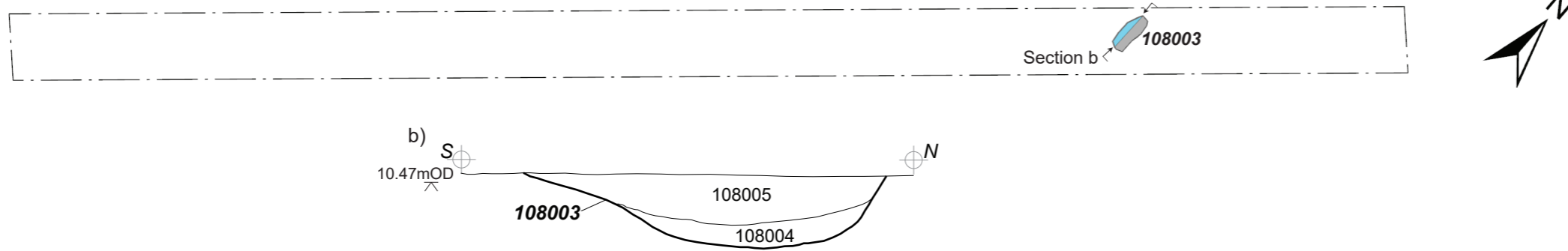
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



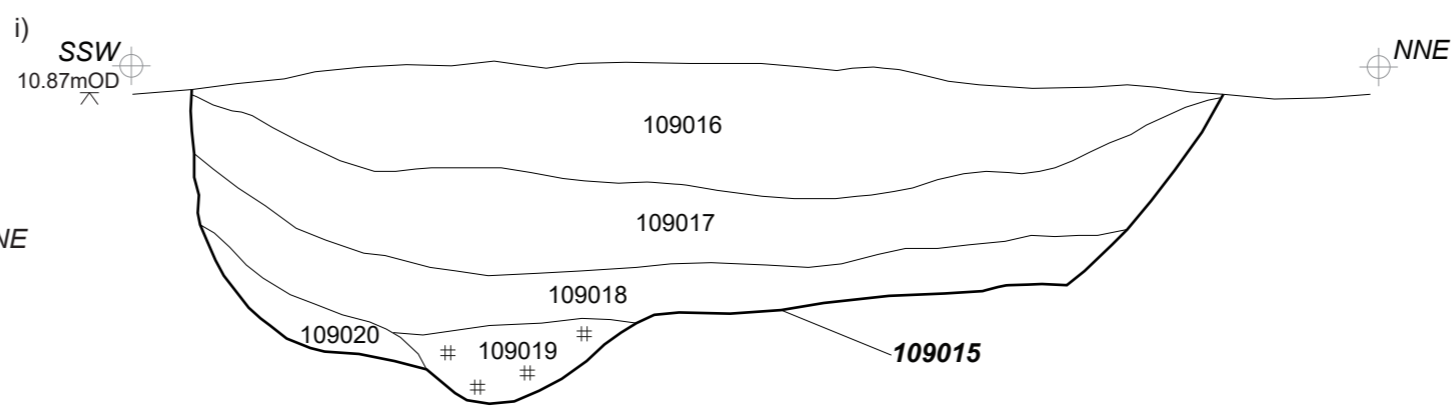
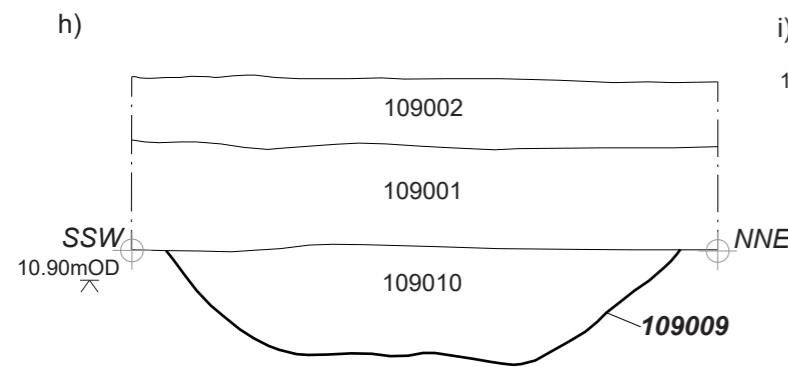
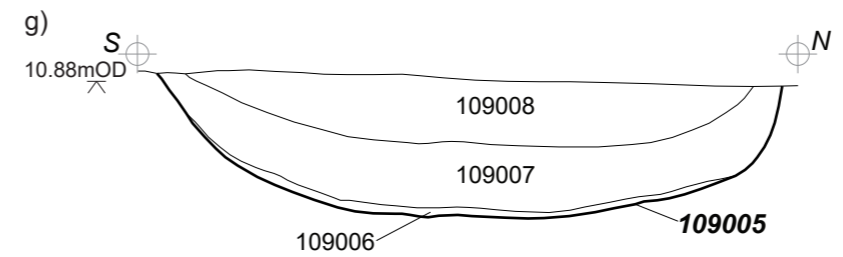
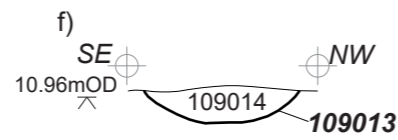
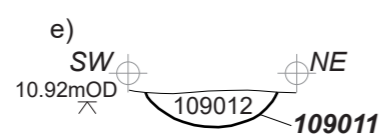
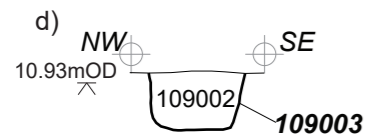
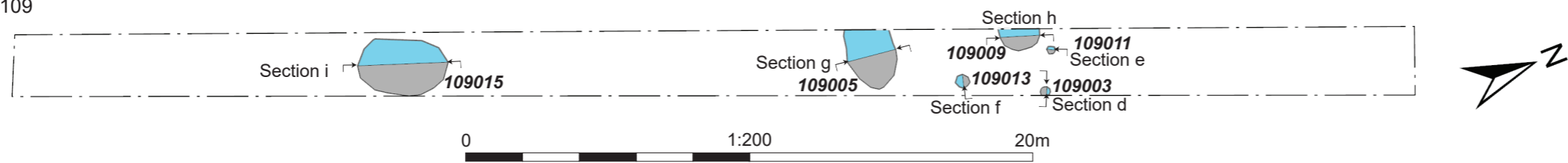
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.12
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, c, i, k)
 Scale 1:20 (b, d - h, j, l, m)

a) Trench 108



c) Trench 109



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

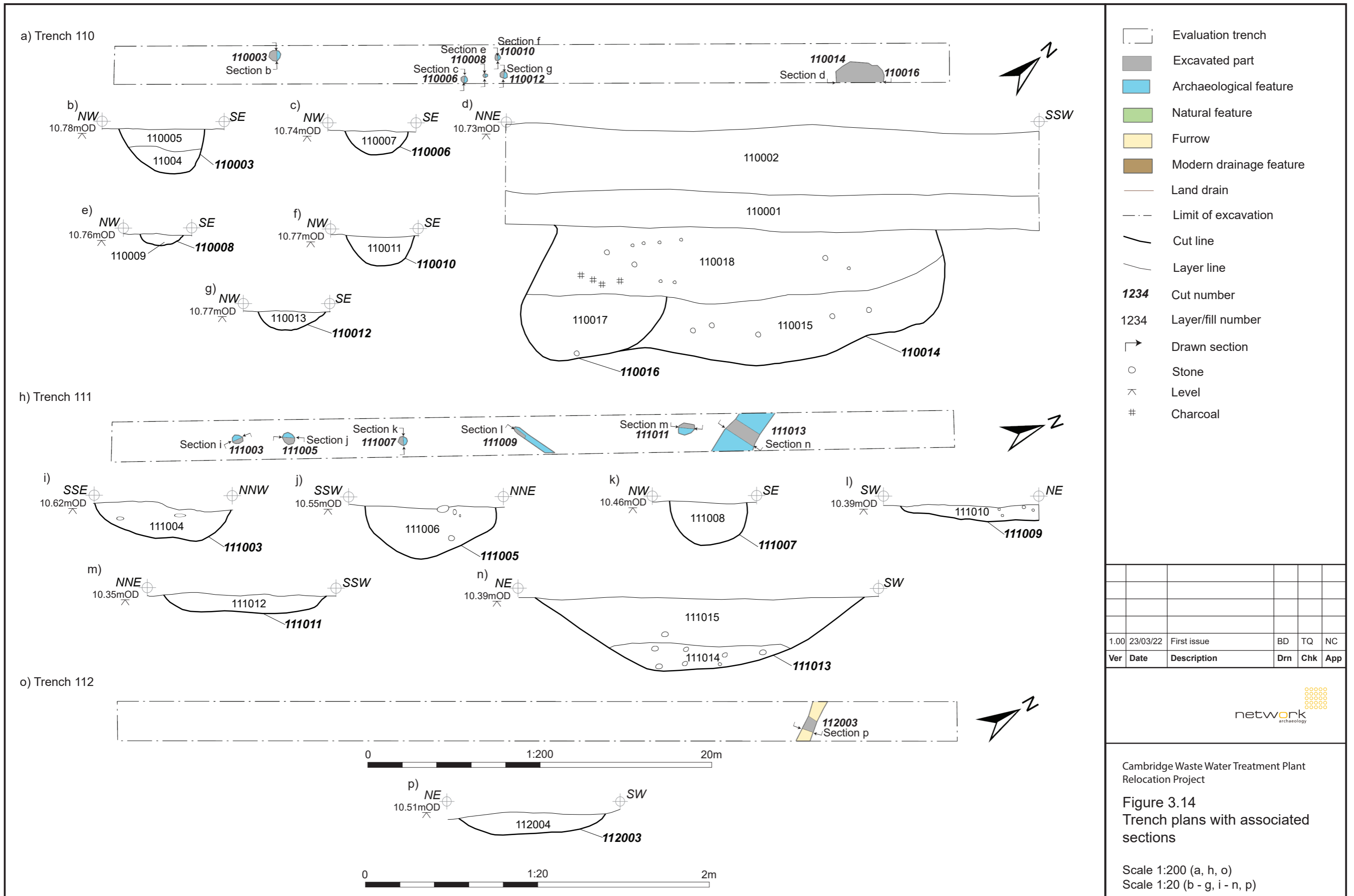
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



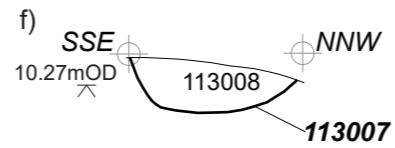
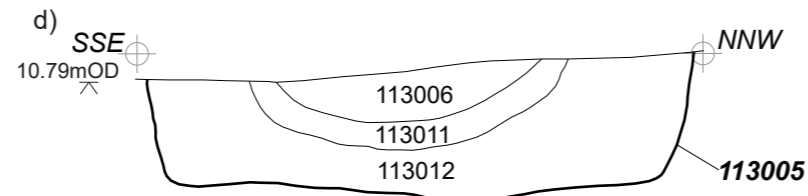
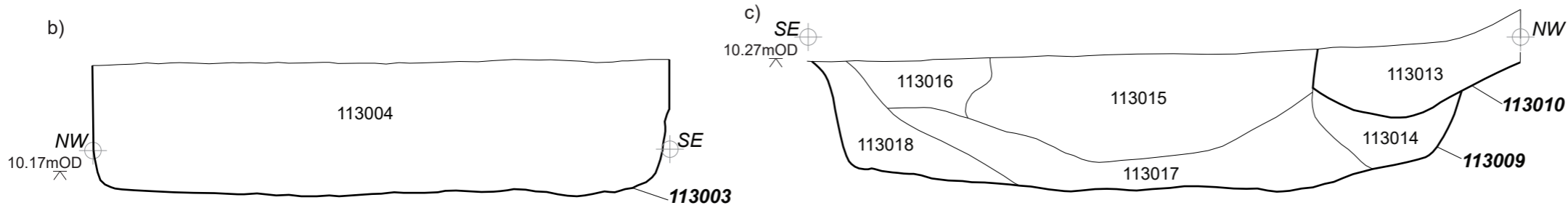
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

Figure 3.13
Trench plans with associated sections

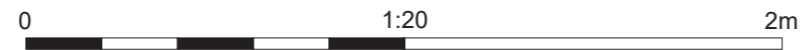
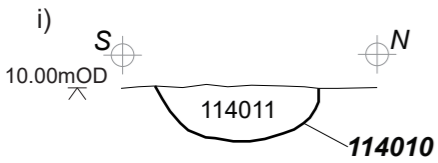
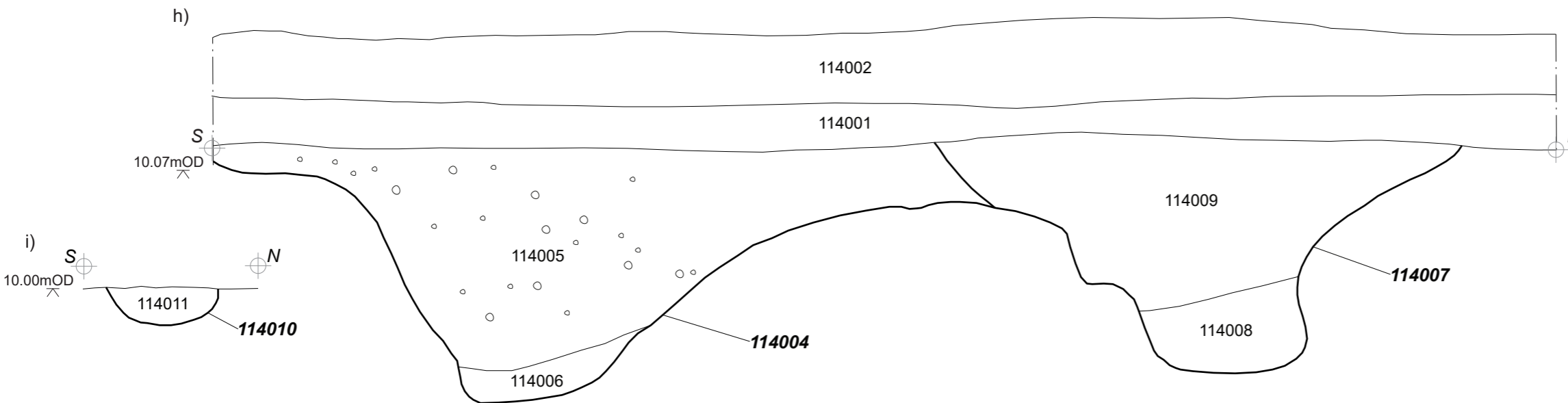
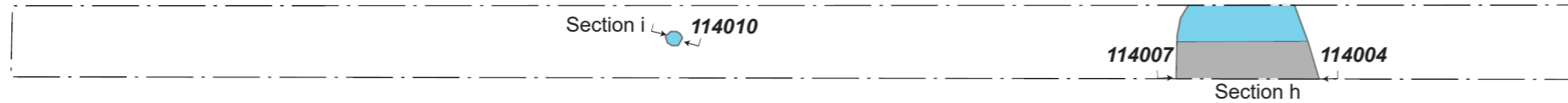
Scale 1:200 (a, c)
Scale 1:20 (b, d - i)



a) Trench 113



g) Trench 114



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

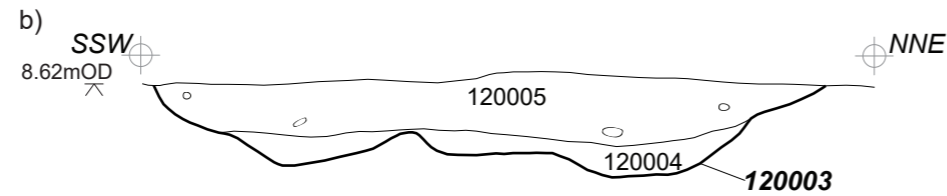
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



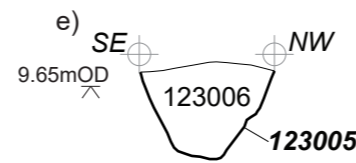
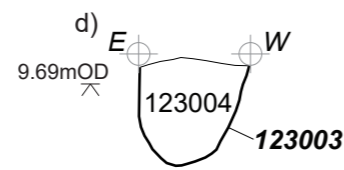
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.15
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, g)
 Scale 1:20 (b - f, h, i)

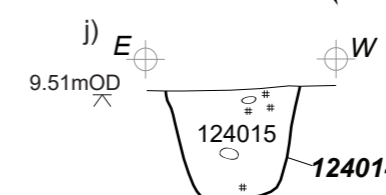
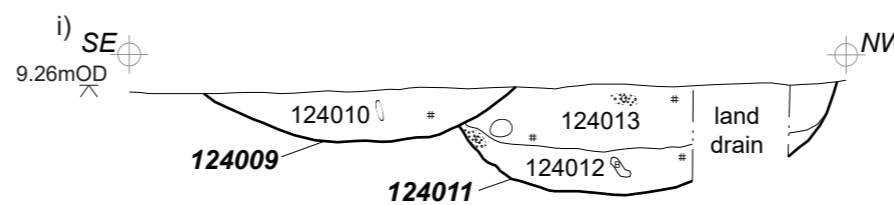
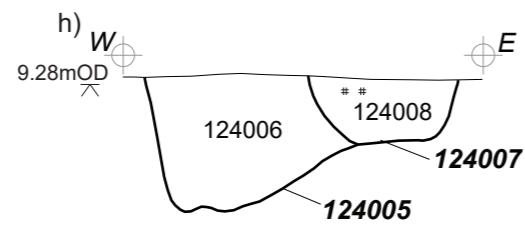
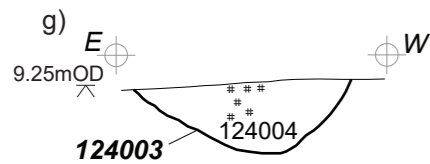
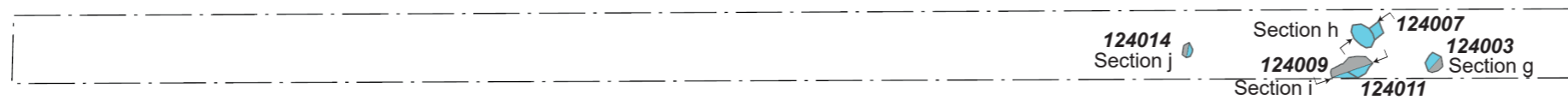
a) Trench 120



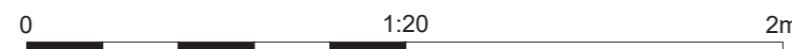
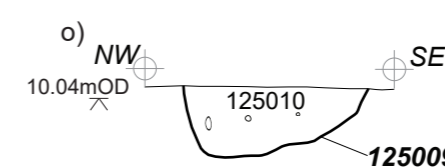
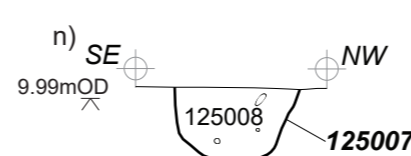
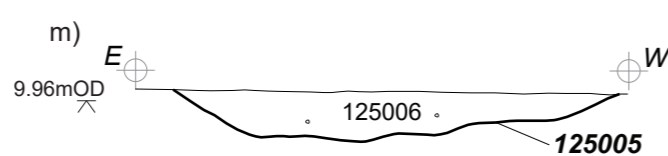
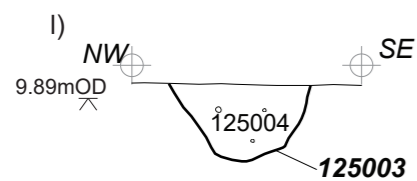
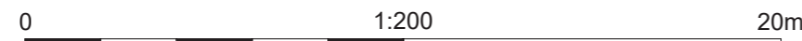
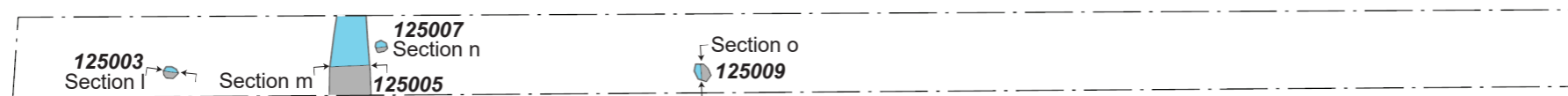
c) Trench 123



f) Trench 124



k) Trench 125



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

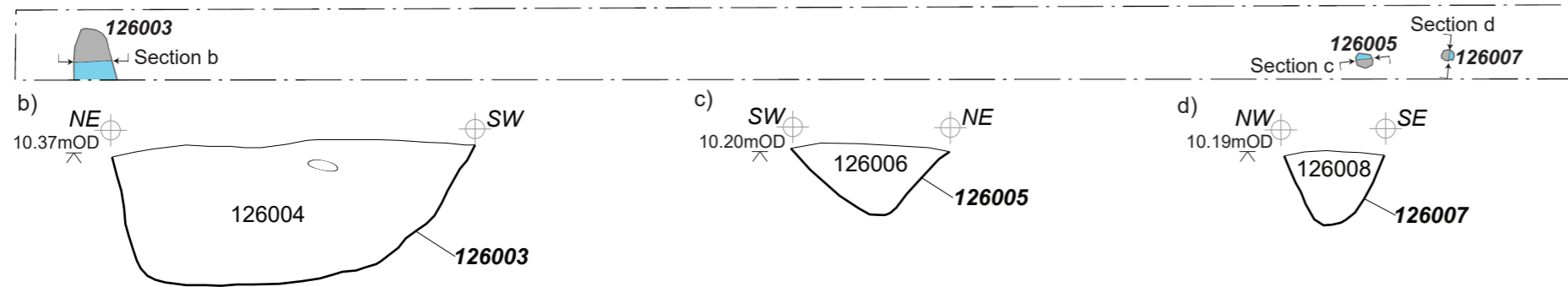
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



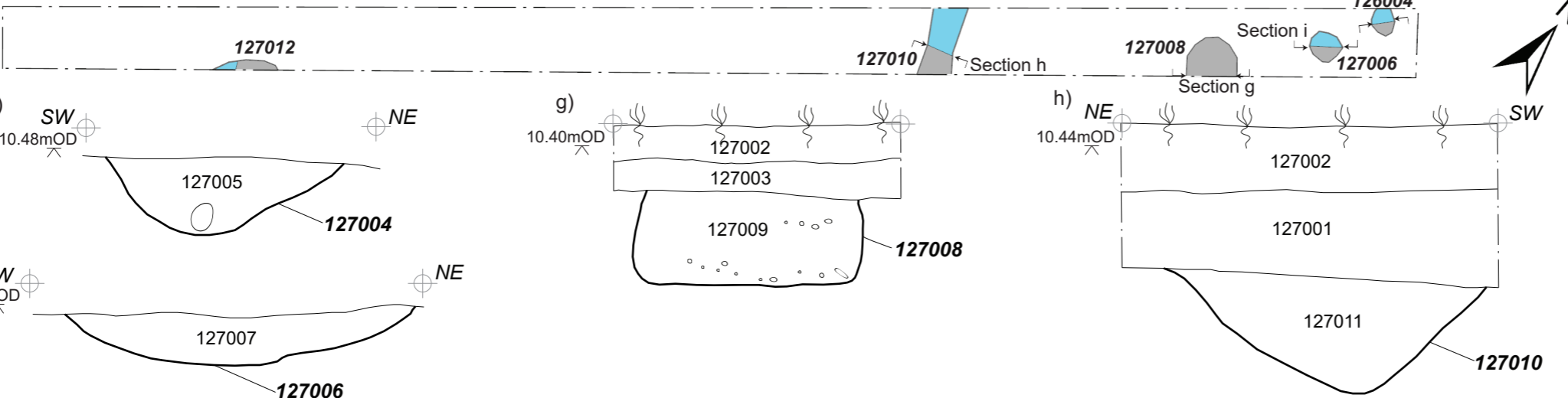
Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Figure 3.16
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, c, f, k)
 Scale 1:20 (b, d, e, g - j, l - o)

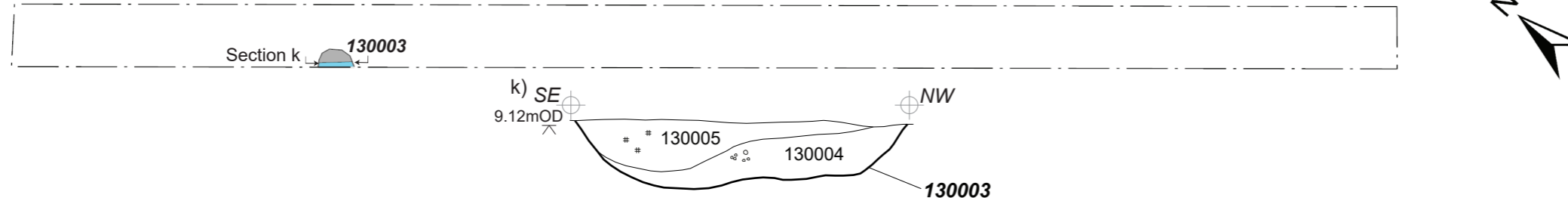
a) Trench 126



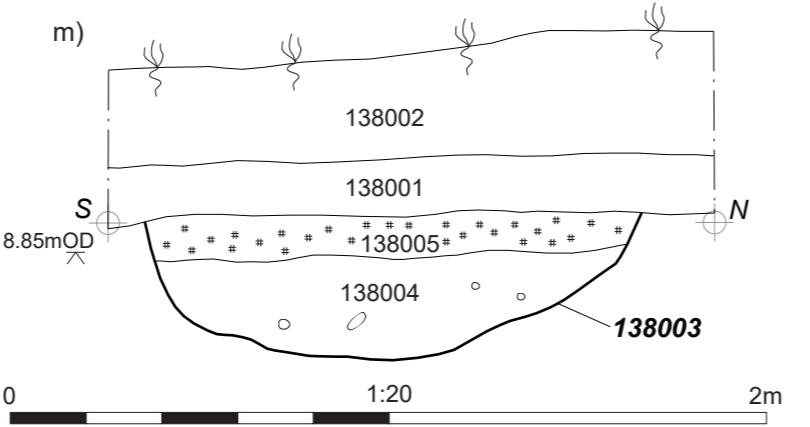
e) Trench 127



j) Trench 130



l) Trench 138



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

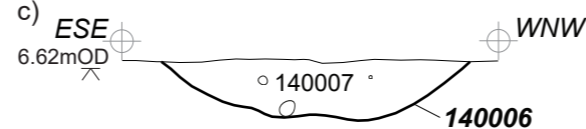
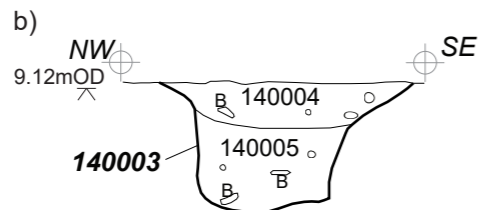
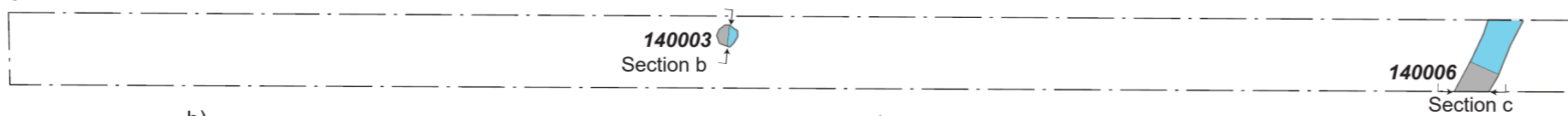


Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project

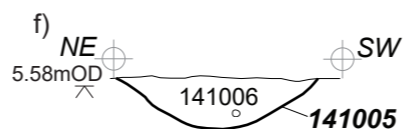
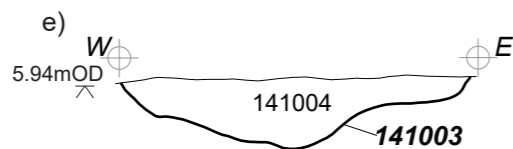
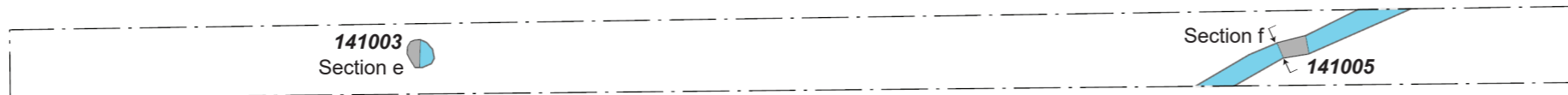
Figure 3.17
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, e, j, l)
Scale 1:20 (b - d, f - i, k, m)

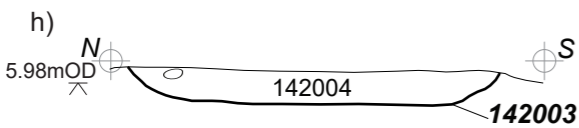
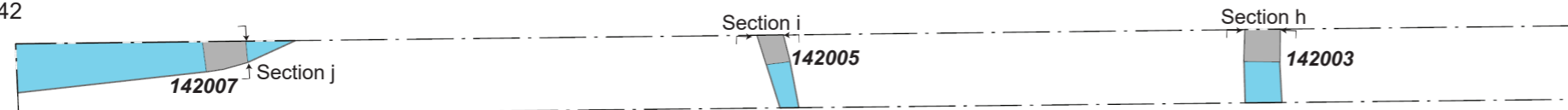
a) Trench 140



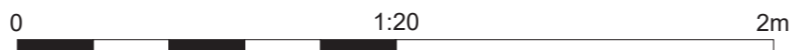
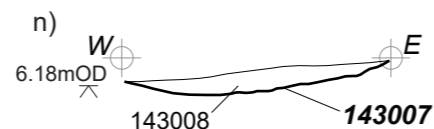
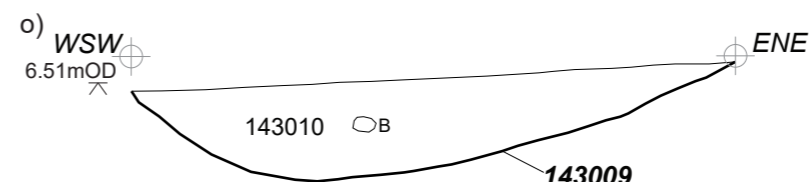
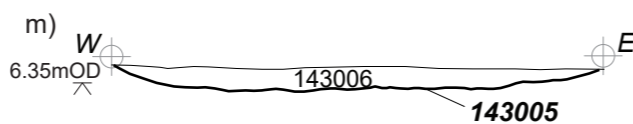
d) Trench 141



g) Trench 142



k) Trench 143



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

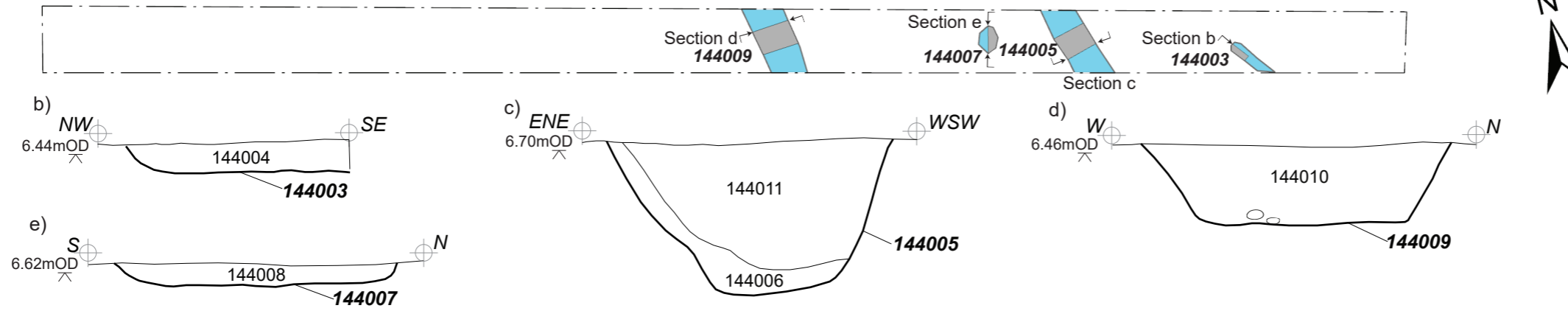


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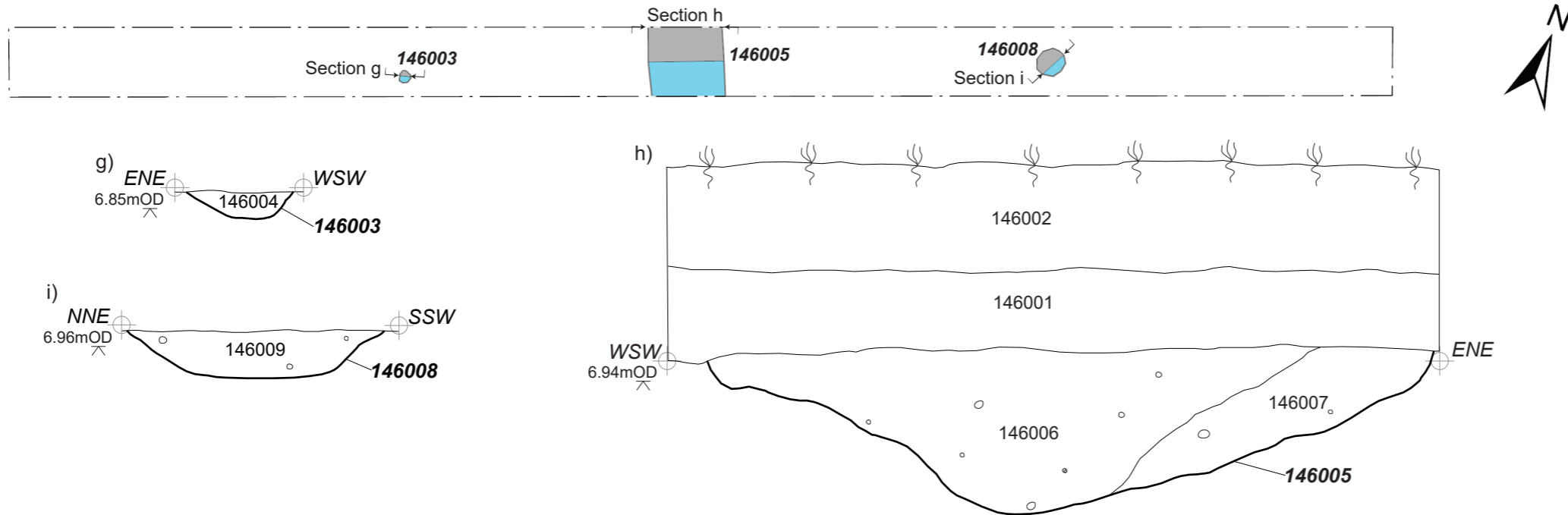
Figure 3.18
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, d, g, k)
Scale 1:20 (b, c, e, f, h - j, l - o)

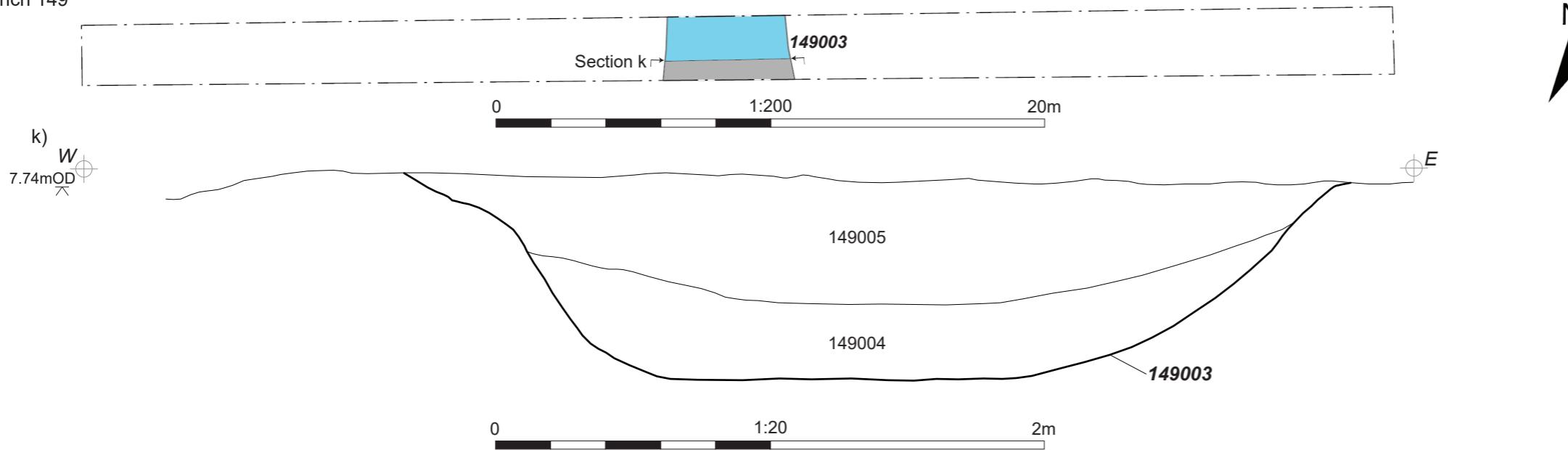
a) Trench 144



f) Trench 146



j) Trench 149



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern land improvement features
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

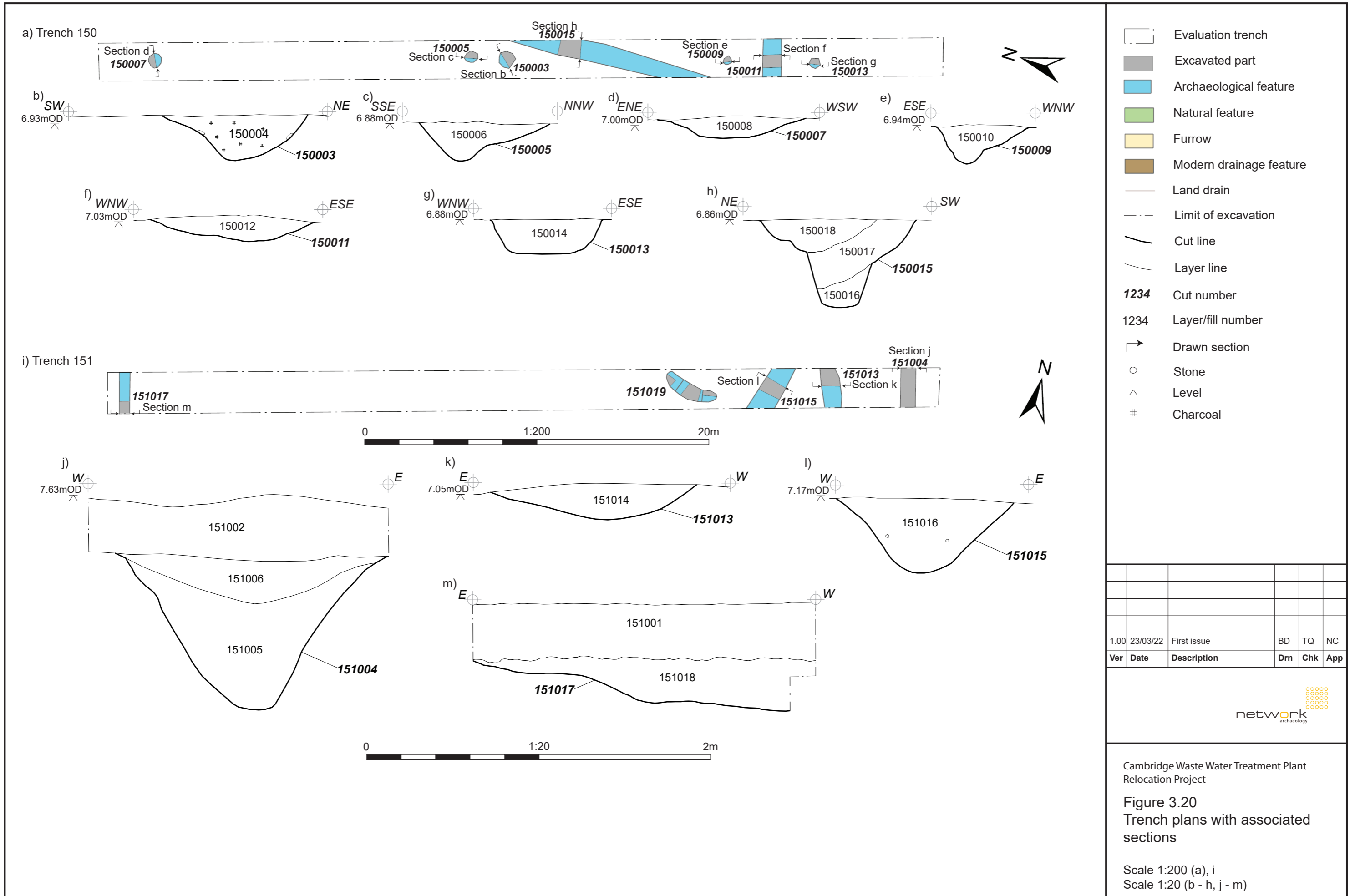
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



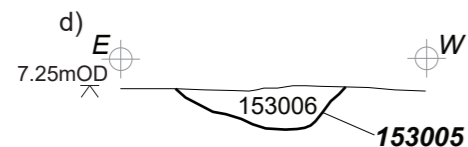
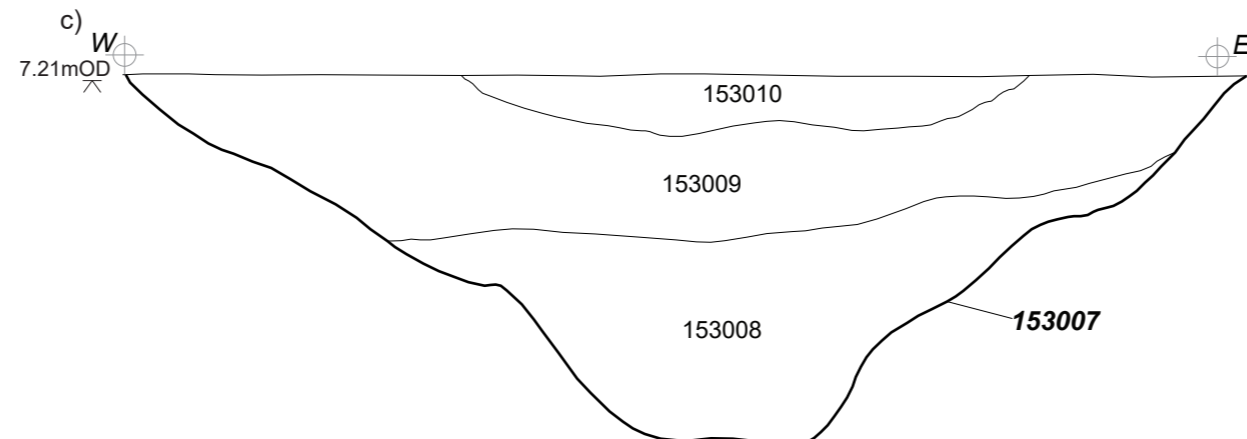
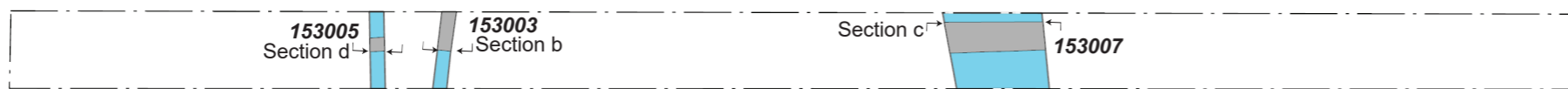
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Figure 3.19
Trench plans with associated sections

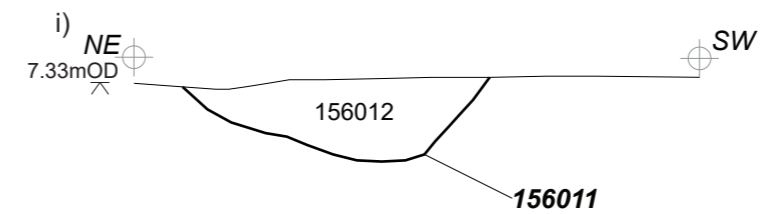
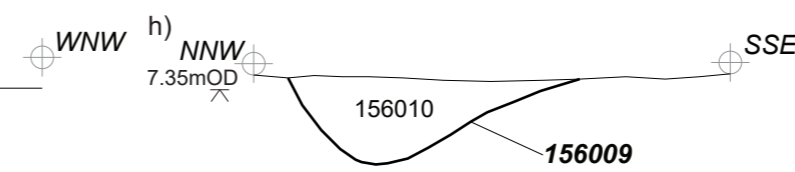
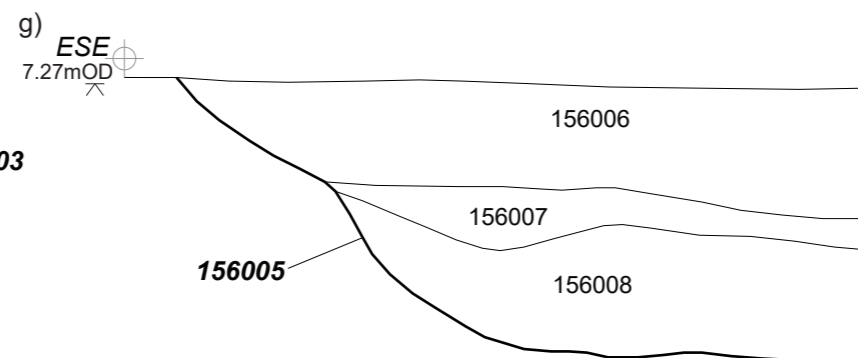
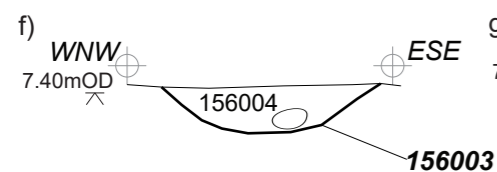
Scale 1:200 (a, f, j)
Scale 1:20 (b - e, g - i, k)



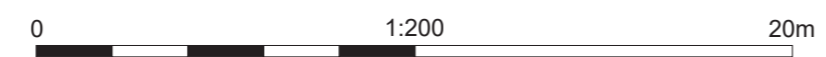
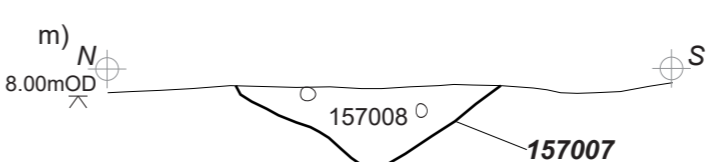
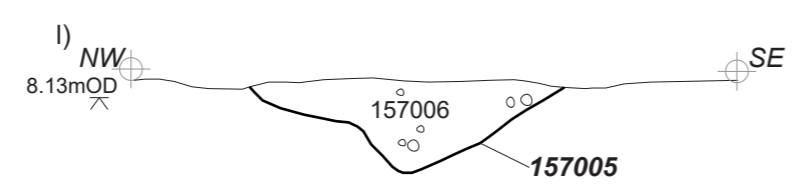
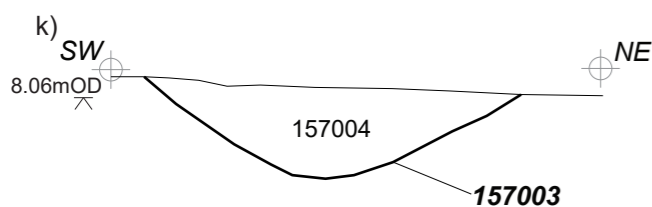
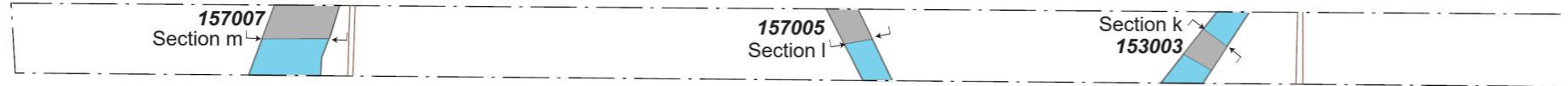
a) Trench 153



e) Trench 156



j) Trench 157



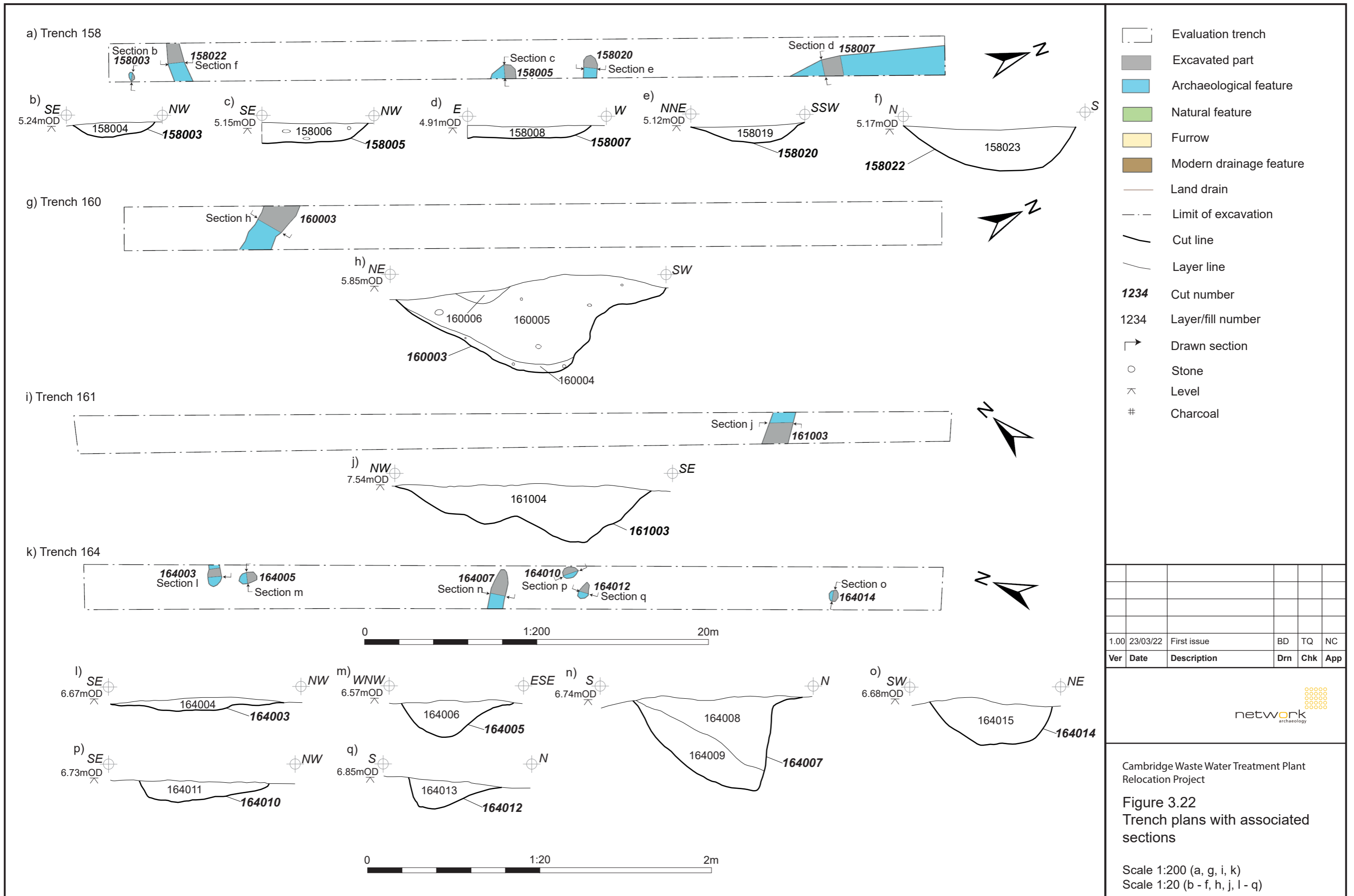
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

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Figure 3.21
 Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:100 (a, e, j)
 Scale 1:20 (b - d, f - i, k - m)



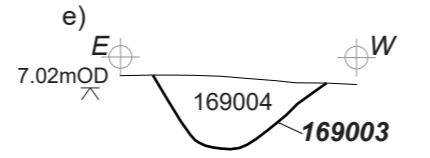
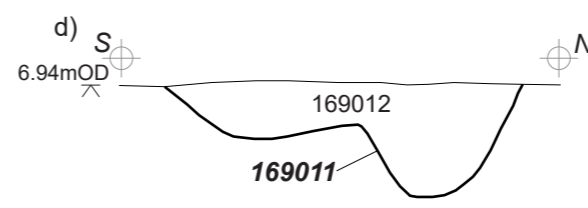
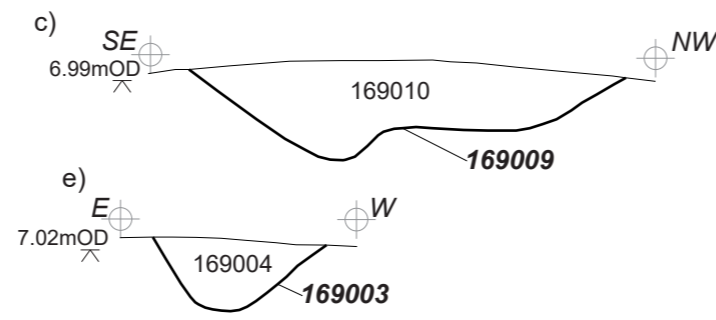
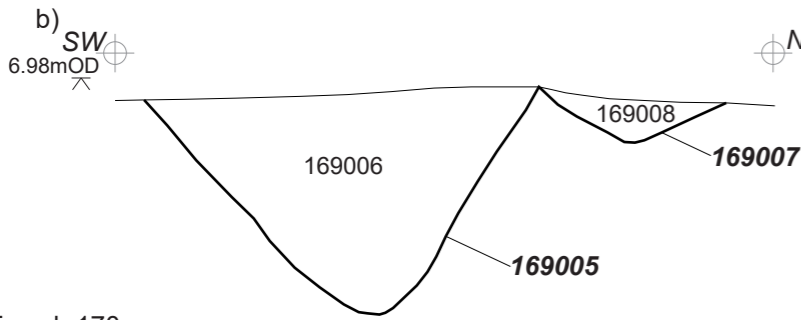
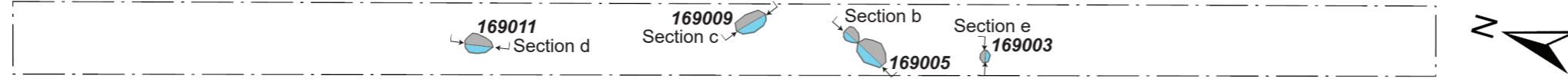
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



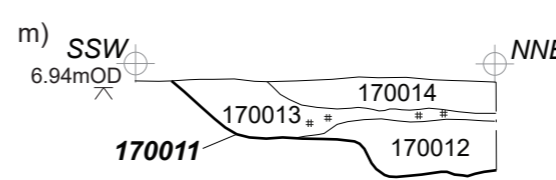
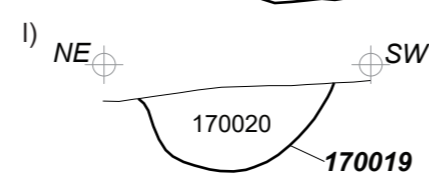
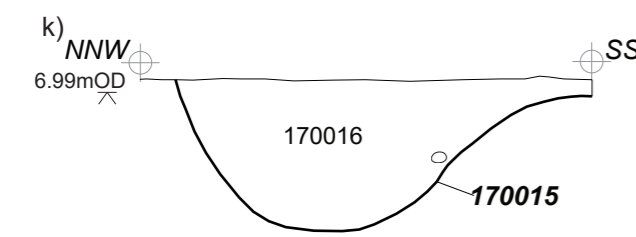
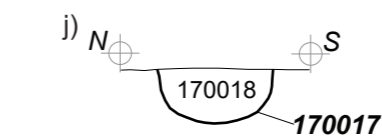
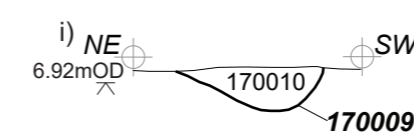
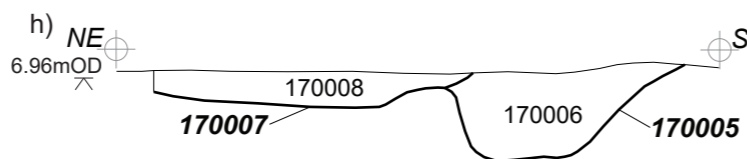
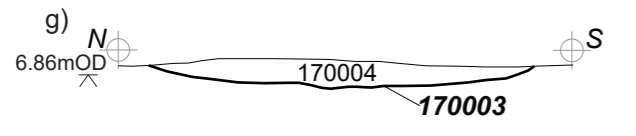
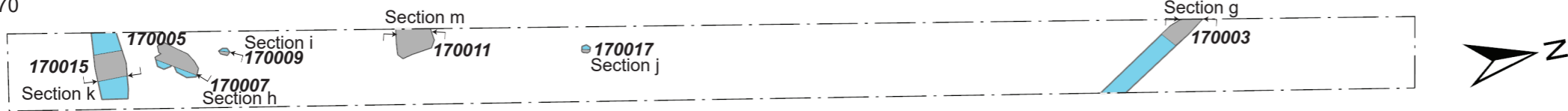
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Figure 3.22
Trench plans with associated sections

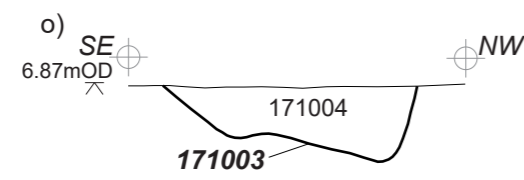
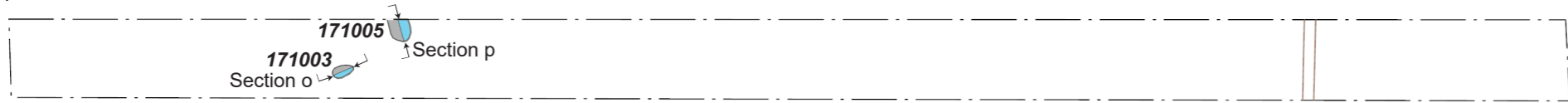
a) Trench 169



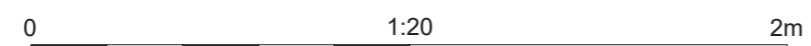
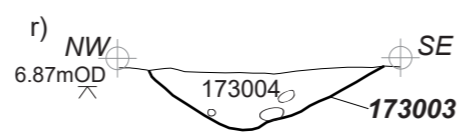
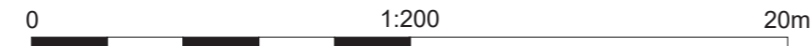
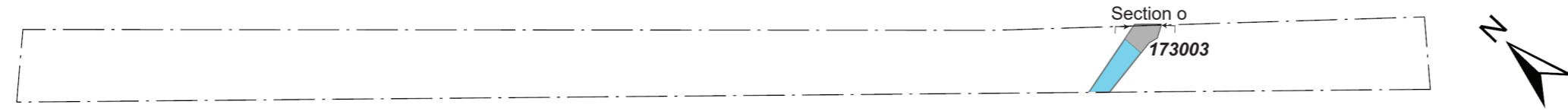
f) Trench 170



n) Trench 171



q) Trench 173



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern land improvement features
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App

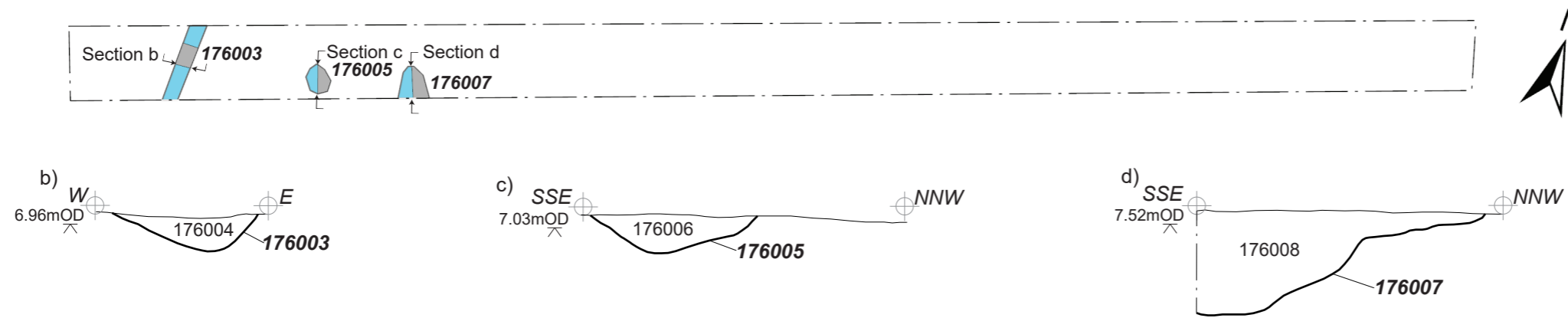


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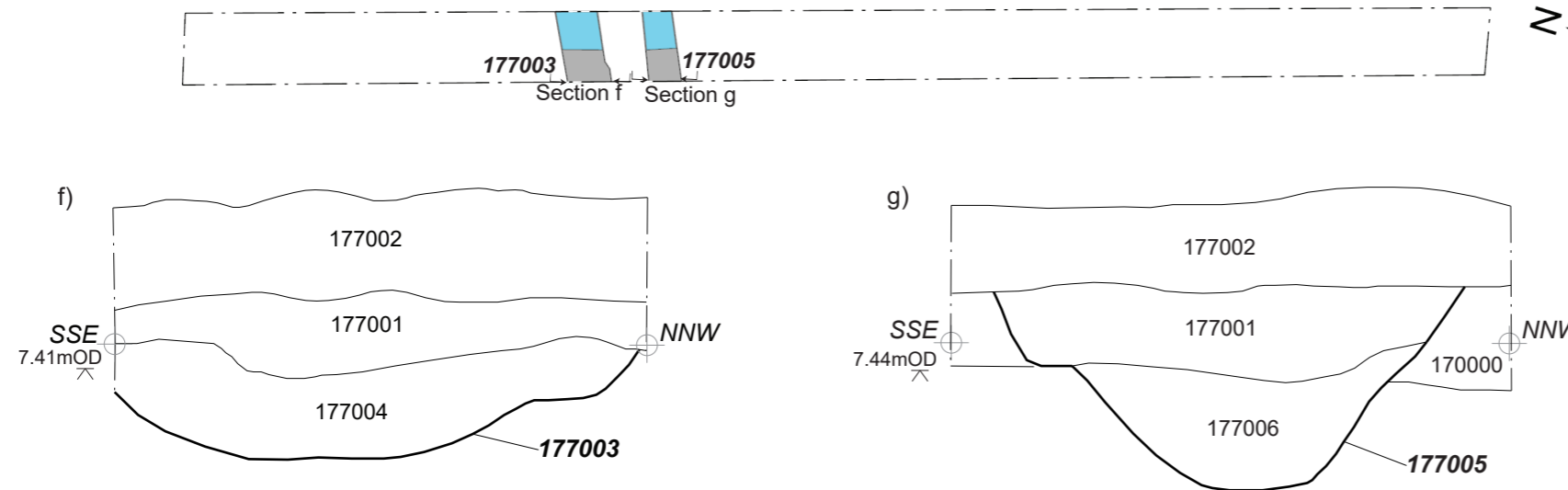
Figure 3.23
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, f, n, q)
Scale 1:20 (b - e, g - m, o, p, r)

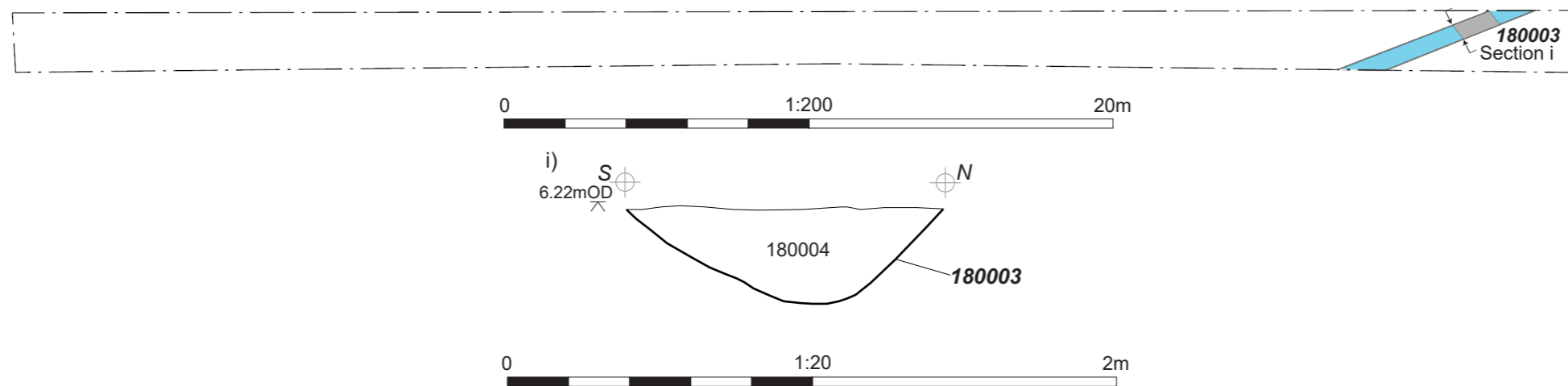
a) Trench 176



e) Trench 177



h) Trench 180



- Evaluation trench
- Excavated part
- Archaeological feature
- Natural feature
- Furrow
- Modern drainage feature
- Land drain
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- 1234** Cut number
- 1234 Layer/fill number
- Drawn section
- Stone
- Level
- Charcoal

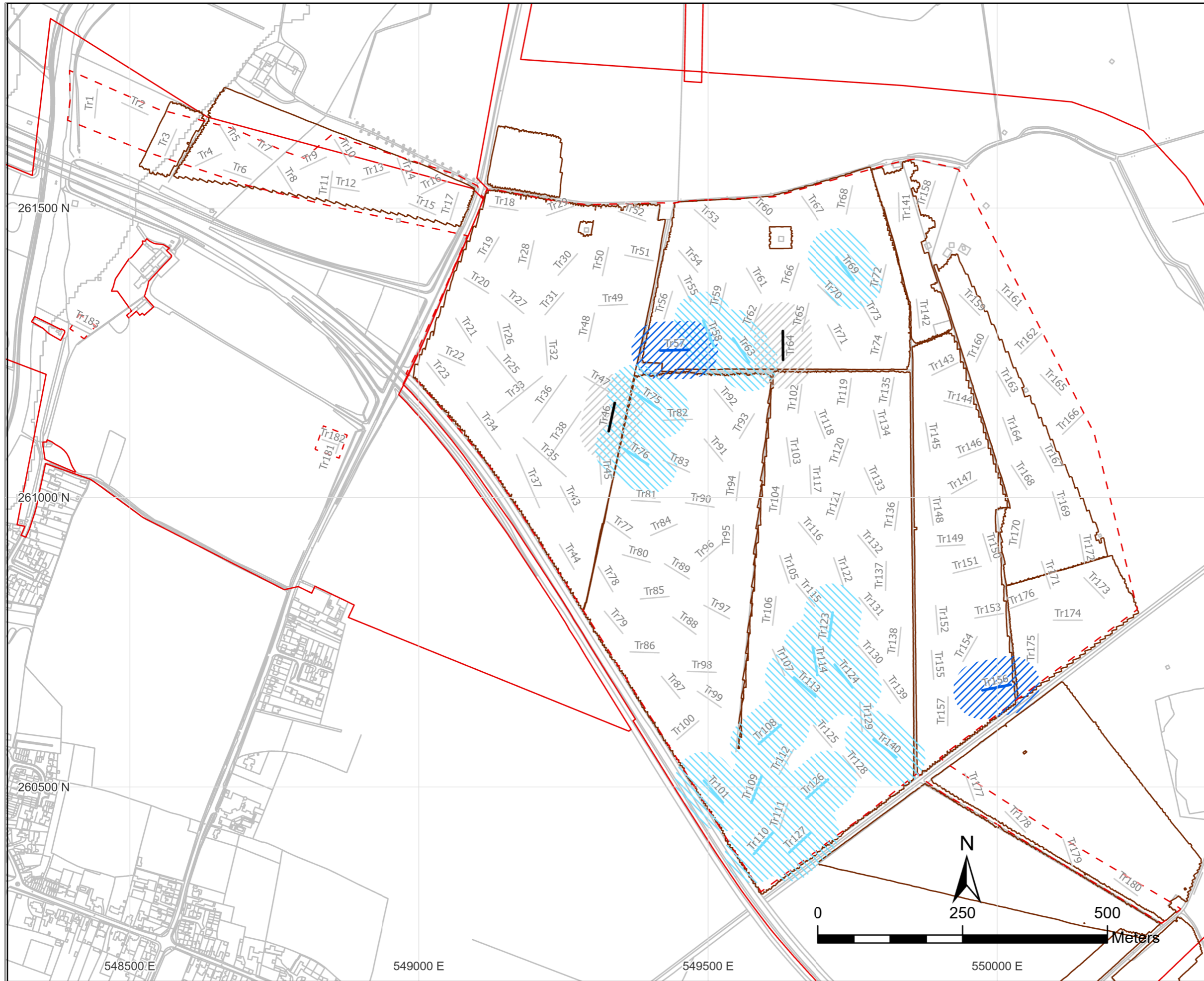
1.00	23/03/22	First issue	BD	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 3.24
Trench plans with associated sections

Scale 1:200 (a, e, h)
Scale 1:20 (b -d, f, g, i)



- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Date of archaeology within trench**
- Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
- Late Iron Age
- Otherwise undated prehistoric origin
- Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
- Late Iron Age
- Potential late prehistoric features

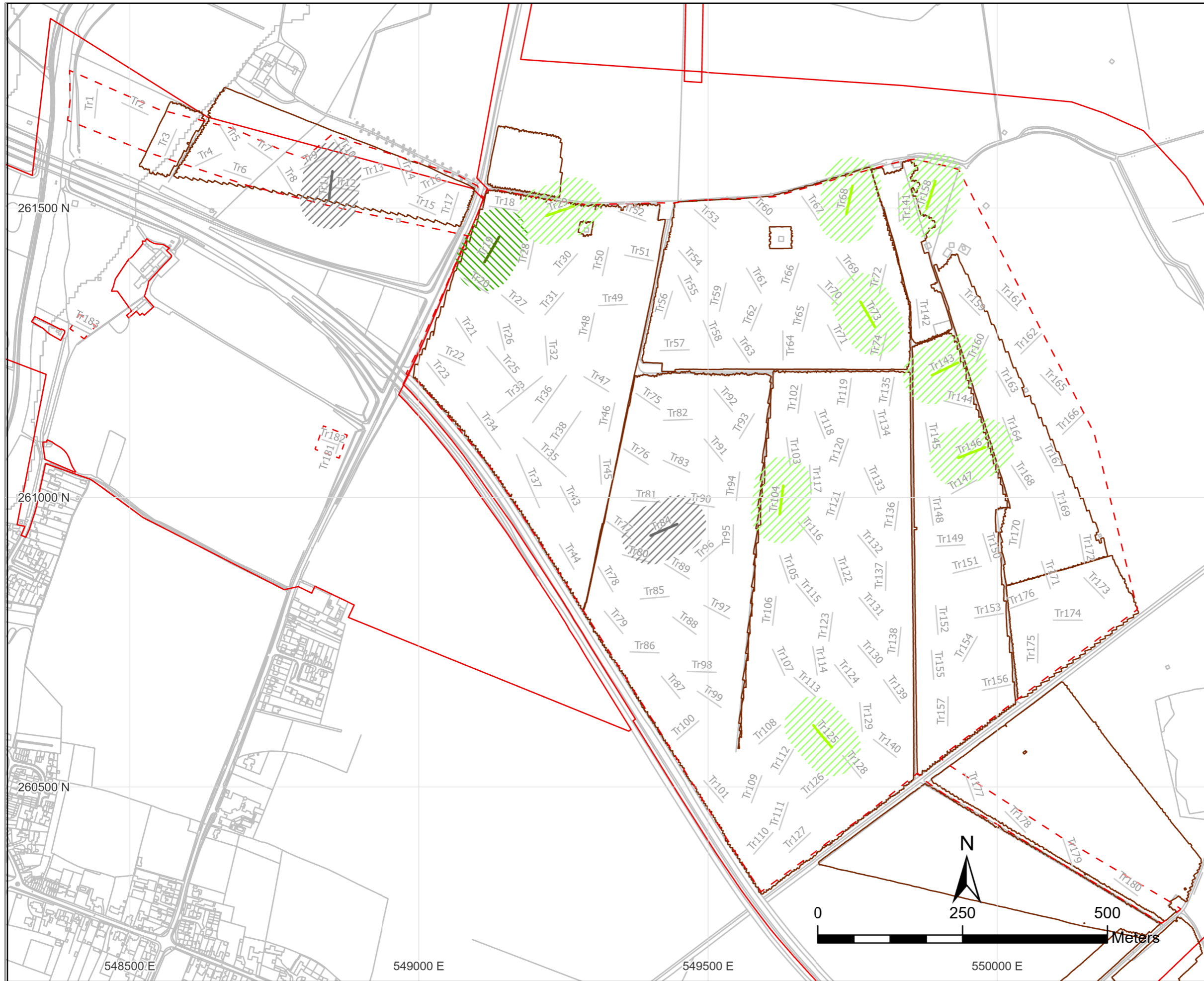
1.00	07/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 4.1
Prehistoric results

Scale: 1:6,500



- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Date or archaeology within trench**
- Medieval
- Medieval - Post-Medieval
- Modern
- Medieval
- Medieval - Post-Medieval
- Post-Medieval
- Modern

1.00	28/04/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 4.2
Medieval to modern results

Scale: 1:6,500



- Scoping boundary
- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Trenches with undated archaeology
- Trench without undated archaeology
- Undated archaeology within trench

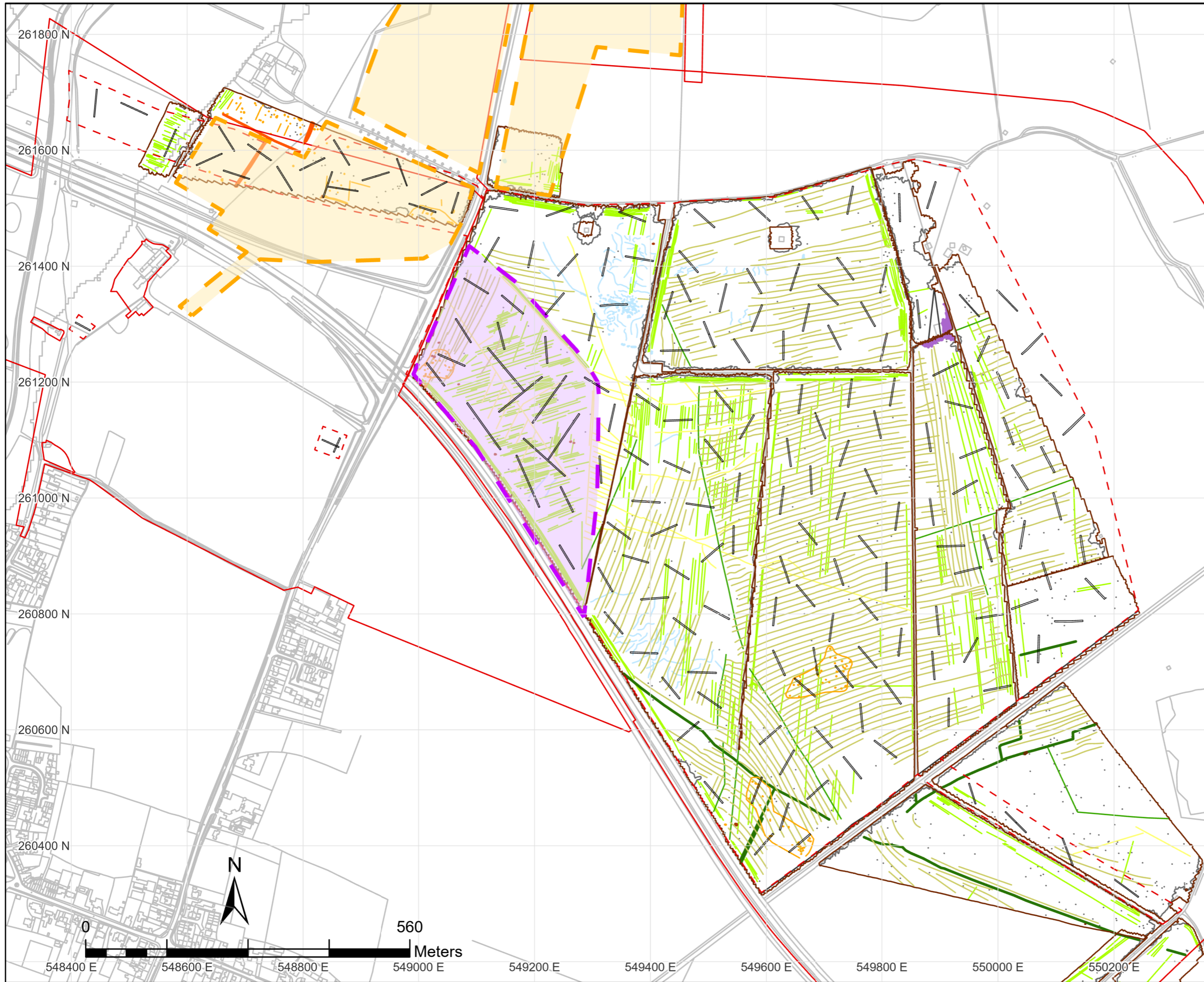
1.00	28/04/22	First Issue		HT	TQ	NC	
Ver	Date	Description		Drn	Chk	App	



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Figure 4.3
Undated results

Scale: 1:6,500



- Land drain
- Evaluation trench as dug
- Impacted land**
- Approximate area impacted by borrow pit
- Approximate area impacted by mining
- - - Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Geophysics**
- Kiln burning
- Kiln burning
- Former building
- Former building
- Archaeology
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- Ridge and furrow
- Former agricultural boundary (possible)
- Former agricultural boundary
- Field drain
- Agricultural
- Ferrous spike
- Ferrous pipe
- Ferrous disturbance
- Ferrous disturbance
- Geology
- Geology

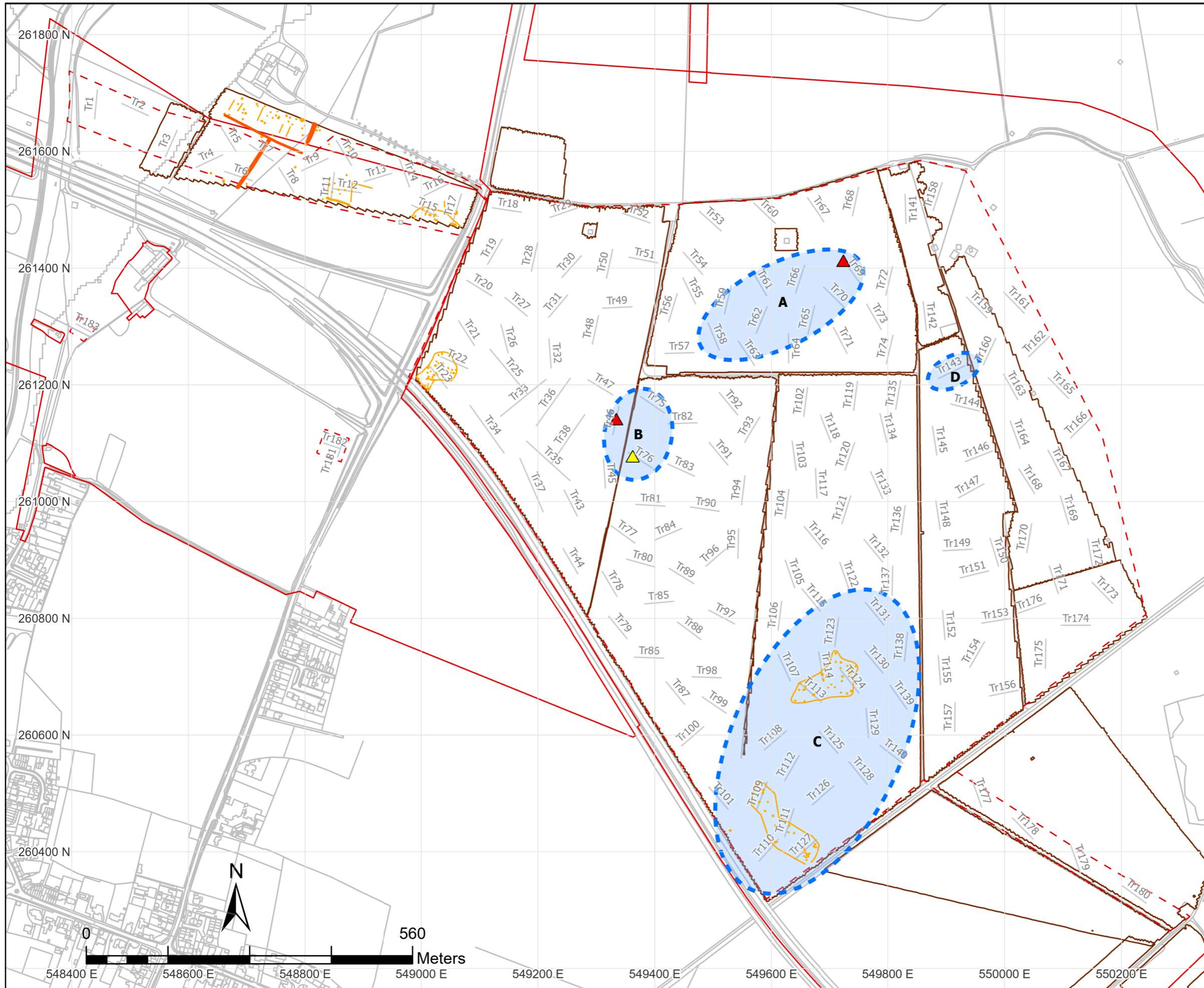
1.00	08/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 5.1
Areas of truncation from modern or historic disturbance

Scale: 1:6,500

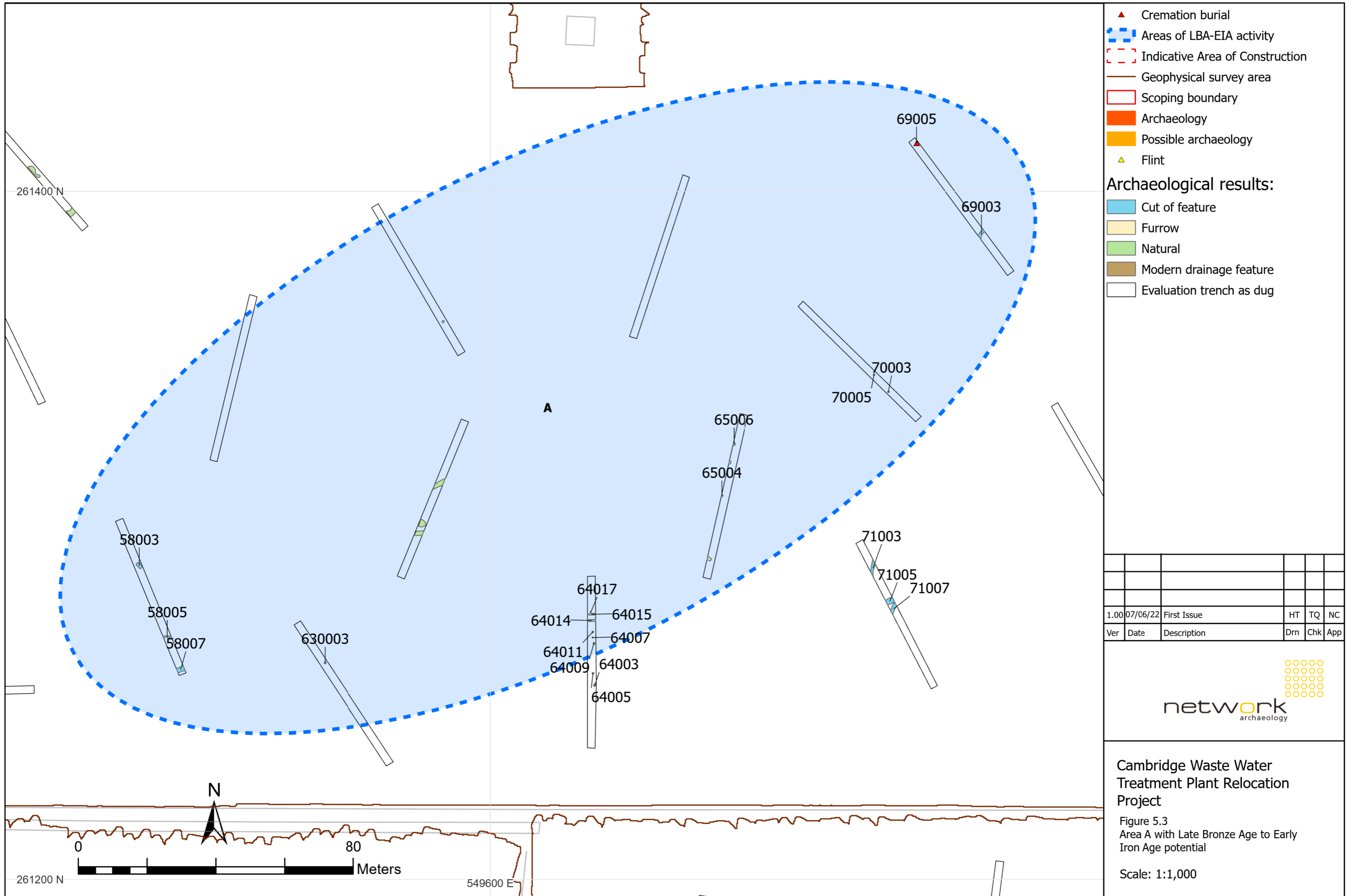


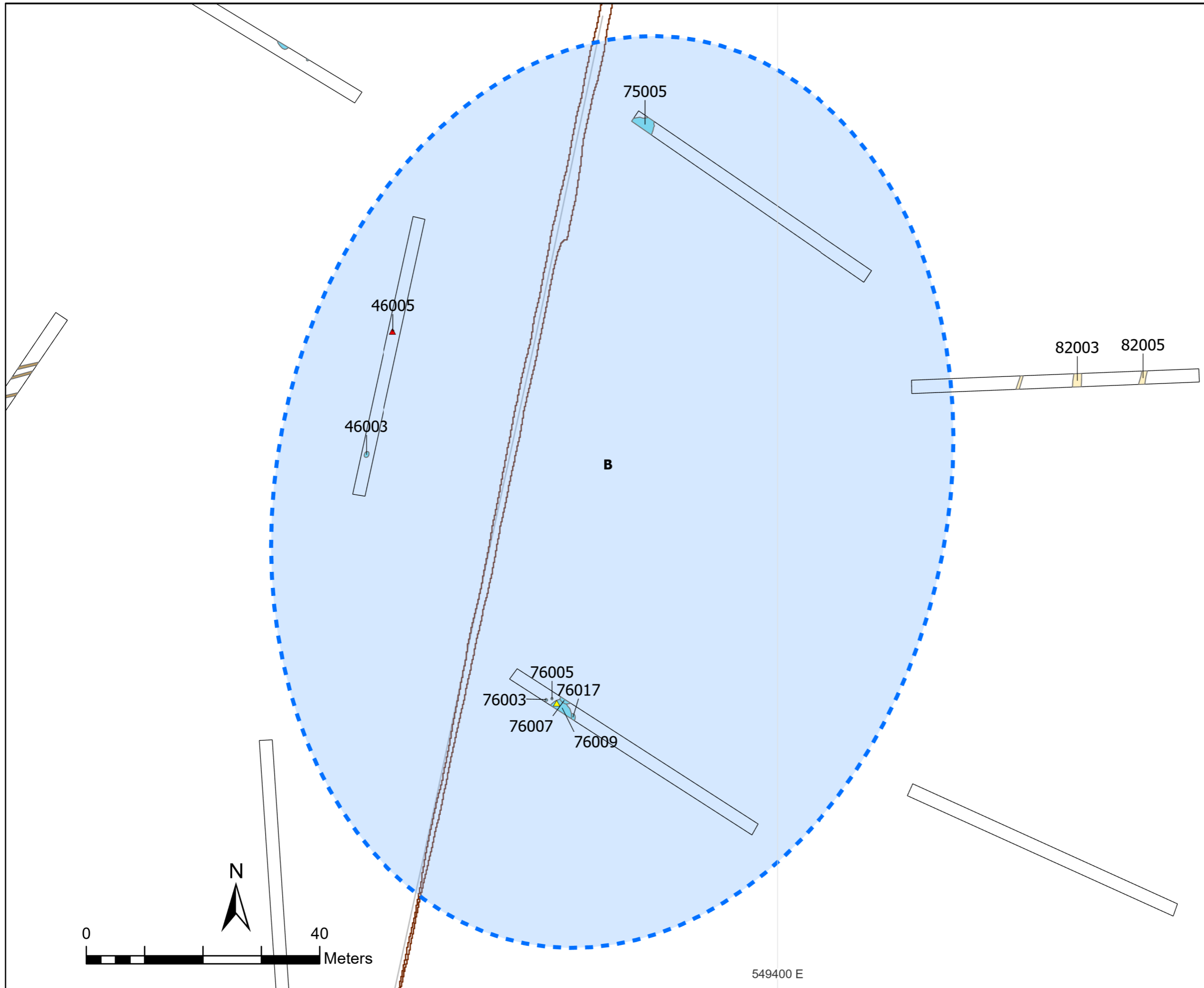
- ▲ Cremation burial
- Areas of LBA-EIA activity
- Trial trench
- Indicative Area of Construction
- Geophysical survey area
- Scoping boundary
- Archaeology
- Possible archaeology
- ▲ Flint

1.00	07/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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 Figure 5.2
 Areas with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age potential, A, B, C, and D
 Scale: 1:6,500





- ▲ Cremation burial
 - ▣ Areas of LBA-EIA activity
 - ▭ Indicative Area of Construction
 - Geophysical survey area
 - ▭ Scoping boundary
 - Archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - ▲ Flint
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
 - Furrow
 - Natural
 - Modern drainage feature
 - ▭ Evaluation trench as dug

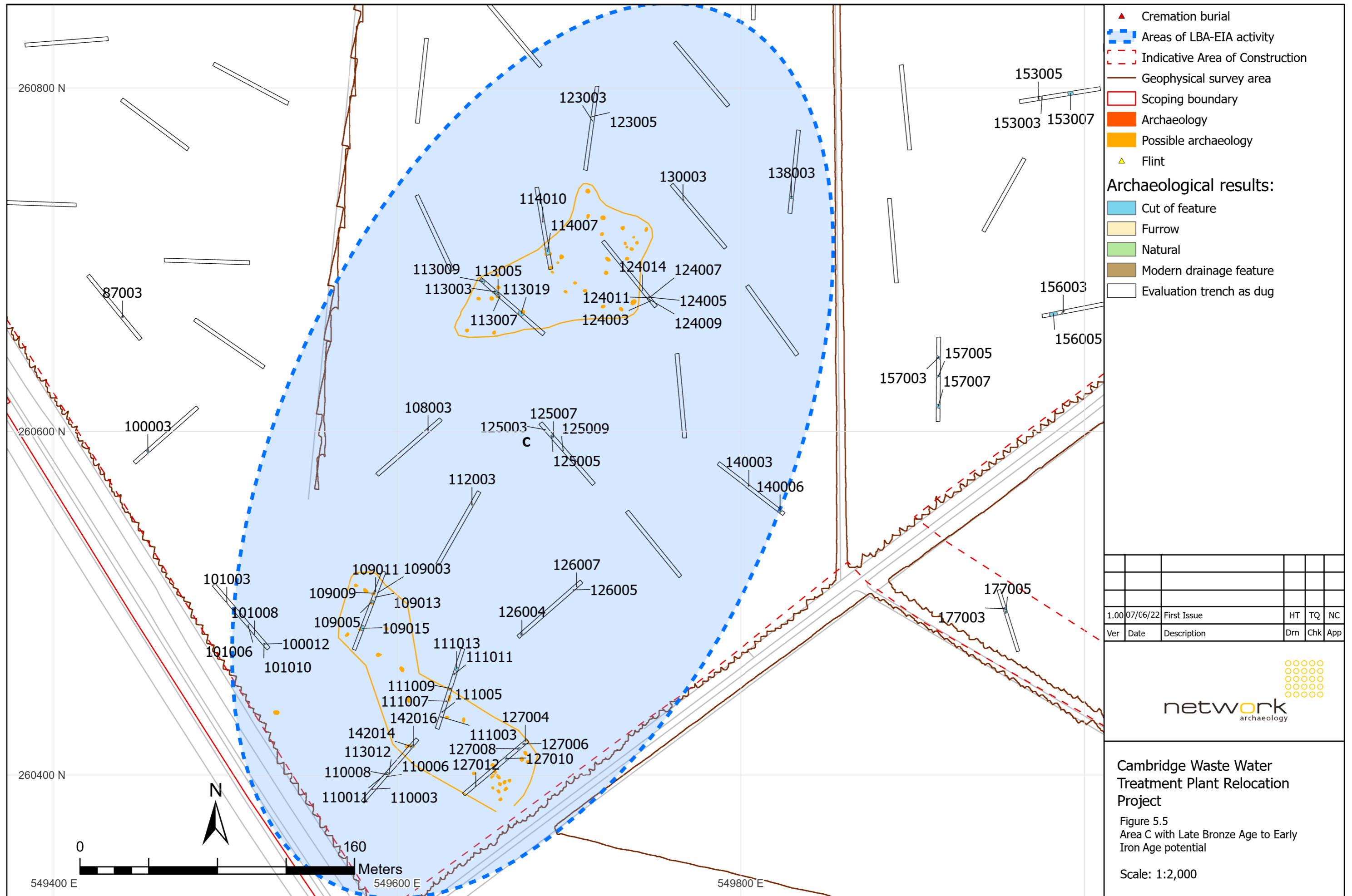
1.00	07/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 5.4
Area B with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age potential

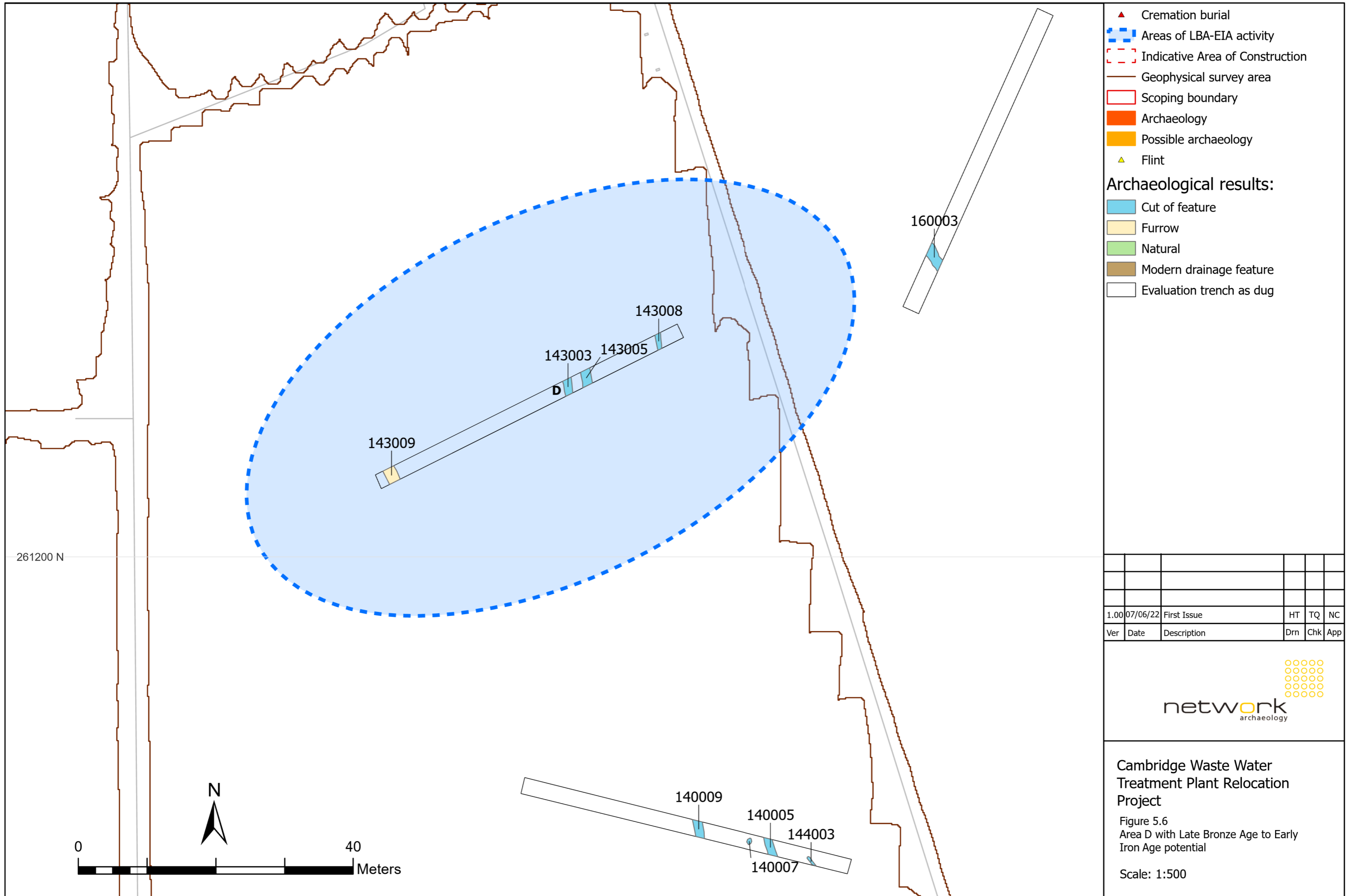
Scale: 1:650



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Figure 5.5
Area C with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age potential
Scale: 1:2,000





- ▲ Cremation burial
 - ▣ Areas of LBA-EIA activity
 - - - Indicative Area of Construction
 - Geophysical survey area
 - Scoping boundary
 - Archaeology
 - Possible archaeology
 - ▲ Flint
- Archaeological results:**
- Cut of feature
 - Furrow
 - Natural
 - Modern drainage feature
 - Evaluation trench as dug

1.00	07/06/22	First Issue	HT	TQ	NC
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



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Figure 5.6
Area D with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age potential

Scale: 1:500

**Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
Cambridgeshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Anglian Water

CA Project: SU0334
CA Report: SU0334_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-433553
HER Ref: ECB6817

March 2022



Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0334
CA Report: SU0334_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-433553
HER reference: ECB6817

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B	09/06/2022	MG	RM	Final	DC Edit	RM

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e. enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk			

CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	6
4. METHODOLOGY	7
5. RESULTS	9
6. THE FINDS	17
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE.....	30
8. DISCUSSION.....	33
9. CA PROJECT TEAM	34
10. REFERENCES.....	34
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	37
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS	57
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE	66
APPENDIX D: OASIS SUMMARY	69

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Site, showing selected Scheduled Monuments and HER entries (1:25,000)
- Fig. 3 Overall site plan of works (north) (1:10,000)
- Fig. 4 Overall site plan of works (south) (1:10,000)
- Fig. 5 Site plans with archaeological features (and geophysics) (1:1,000)
- Fig. 6 Site plans with archaeological features (and geophysics) (1:1,000)
- Fig. 7 Coprolite mining site plan (north) (1:10,000)
- Fig. 8 Coprolite mining site plan (south) (1:10,000)
- Fig. 9 Trench 38: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 10 Trench 63: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 11 Trench 64: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 12 Trench 67: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 13 Trench 68: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 14 Trench 69: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 15 Trench 73: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 16 Trench 74: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 17 Trench 78: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 18 Trench 80: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 19 Trench 83: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 20 Trench 84: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 21 Trench 85: plan, section and photographs (1:200, 1:20)
- Fig. 22 Coprolite mining photographs
- Fig. 23 Blank trench photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	Mains Sewer Pipeline
Location:	Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire
NGR:	548015, 261394 to 550429, 266235
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29 November 2021– 11 February 2022
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-433553
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	ECB6817

In November 2021 to February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of a 7km pipeline easement running from Milton to Waterbeach. A total of 77 of a planned 87 trenches were excavated.

The linear scheme revealed spaced archaeological finds and features focused within the southern fields located near to the Milton/ Fen Ditton end of the pipeline route. A possible Iron Age to Roman pit and ditched trackway were revealed, along with further medieval ditched enclosures and a Mill mound. The central trenches contained coprolite mining (from Horningsea to Waterbeach) which had removed any previous archaeological features and the most northern trenches revealed a single peat filled natural channel and were devoid of archaeological features or finds.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. From November 2021 to February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of a 7km pipeline easement running from Milton to Waterbeach (From NGR: 548015, 261394 to 550429, 266235; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Anglian Water.
- 1.2. The evaluation results will inform a planning application for the mains sewer pipe, which will be made to the South Cambridgeshire District council.
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by Andy Thomas (Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team), the archaeological advisor to South Cambridgeshire District Council, in a brief dated 22nd October 2021.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the brief (CHET 2021), by *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

- 1.5. The proposed easement is approximately 7km in length and 25m in width, widening at points. There are a number of river (2), rail (2) and road (7) crossings, and one environmentally sensitive area, where the pipe will be directionally drilled. These total 1.36km in length. 490m of the remainder has already been evaluated within another scheme (the CWWTPR).
- 1.6. The route lies within agricultural land throughout, with pasture fields closer to the River Cam and arable at a distance. It leaves the Milton Sewage works at c.6m AOD on terrace gravels heading east under the main rail line, crosses onto alluvial soils in low-lying pasture at c.4m AOD, runs under the Cam and rises steeply onto the chalk at around 12m AOD. It then heads northeast under the A14 and then north at c.10m AOD, skirting to the east of Horningsea village. To the north of Horningsea the chalk falls gradually to c.7m AOD onto the lower-lying Mudstone before rising again onto a chalk island at up to 9m AOD. At Clayhithe the land falls again into the floodplain of the Cam to c.3 to 4m AOD, first on the mudstone and then onto a wide stretch of

alluvial soils to the east of Waterbeach. At the northern end of the pipeline the land falls yet further into a pocket of peat.

- 1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is largely Gault Formation Mudstone, with the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation overlying it to the southeast (BGS 2022). The superficial deposits comprise a small area of Second Terrace Sand and Gravel at the southern end of the route, a pocket of Peat at the northern end, and Alluvium - Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel – along the valley bottom in between.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The below information is a summary of the archaeological background contained within the WSI:
- 2.2. A Geophysical Survey was carried out in 2021 by Headland Archaeology. The ground conditions were good for Magnetometer surveys. Two areas of archaeological potential were identified, one immediately to the east of Horningsea where a group of anomalies were interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin (including some possible coprolite workings) and an area immediately to the south of the A14 where a trackway with possible surrounding enclosures was identified.
- 2.3. The route is, however, located in a landscape of high archaeological potential (Fig. 2). Extensive remains of an Iron Age, Roman and medieval date have mainly been recorded to the west of the easement.
- 2.4. Designated heritage assets in the vicinity of the route include the site of Waterbeach Abbey (National List reference 1006888), Car Dyke Roman canal (National List reference 1006930) and the site of Roman pottery manufacture at Horningsea (National List reference 1006895). Non designated archaeology on or close to the route includes a deserted medieval settlement at Clayhithe; medieval landscape features and Roman settlement east of Horningsea and a cropmark of a Roman settlement adjacent to the A14 (also within the Cambridge WWTP project). A more detailed look at finds and features etc on and in the immediate vicinity of the easement follows by period, listed from south to north.
- 2.5. **Prehistoric.** Bronze Age flints south of Low Fen Droveaway (MCB9432); Mesolithic axe and BA rapiers and dirks east of Horningsea (MCB6578, MCB27482); BA flint dagger and handled beaker from Bottisham Lock (MCB7717, MCB7695).

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- 2.6. **Roman.** Copper coin found at the north end of Fen Ditton (MCB6516); artefact scatter just north of the A14 (MCB6491 & MCB13181); settlement enclosures and pottery southeast of Horningsea (MCB6581, MCB13594); lamp, east of Horningsea (MCB27481).
- 2.7. **Saxon & Medieval.** Ridge and Furrow, earthworks and pottery just north of the A14 (MCB6845, MCB6492 & MCB13182); furlong boundaries and ridge and furrow southeast of Horningsea (MCB30640); pottery at east of and northeast of Eye Hall Farm (MCB6770, MCB7711, MCB6770); Deserted settlement and building remains, Eye Hall (MCB6772); Clayhithe deserted settlement (MCB9784).
- 2.8. **Post-Medieval & Modern.** A former coprolite pit on the chalk east of the Cam (MCB27456); Windmill mound within the easement south of the A14 (MCB6473); pottery scatter north of the A14 (MCB13183); pottery north of Low Fen Droveaway (MCB13189); coprolite workings east of Horningsea (MCB6846); Extraction pit, south of Gayton Farm, Horningsea (MCB30560); coprolite workings northeast of Horningsea (MCB28320); a Royal Air Force satellite camp, searchlight battery and a number of pillboxes east of Waterbeach (MCB30932, MCB30288, MCB16405, MCB31062, MCB31063).
- 2.9. **Undated.** Earthworks (possible trackways) adjacent to the east of the Cam (MCB30572 & MCB30574); soil marks and earthworks north of Low Fen Droveaway (MCB13188); rectangular cropmark southeast of Horningsea (MCB30567); Trackway, east of Kings Farm, Horningsea (MCB30561); Trackway, field boundary and linear features, south of Clayhithe Road, Horningsea (MCB30558, MCB30557, MCB30555).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the pipeline easement, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable South Cambridgeshire District Council and their advisor Andy Thomas (Senior Archaeologist, Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team) to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy*

Framework (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

- 3.2. The specific objective of the evaluation was to investigate, identify and date the geophysical anomalies recorded within the site and to set these within their landscape.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of 77 trenches (Figs 3 and 4):
- 5no 25m x 1.8m trenches;
 - 52no 30m x 1.8 trenches; and
 - 20no 40m x 1.8m trench.
- 4.2. The trenches were located to test geophysical anomalies and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Ten trenches were not excavated along the route with the approval of Andy Thomas. Trench 5 was not excavated due to ecological restraints (this area is also now being directionally drilled), Trench 9 was not excavated as this area will no longer be impacted during construction, Trenches 13-18 due to poor ground conditions and coprolite mining and trenches 86-87 due to access issues.
- 4.3. Trenches 19-38 and 40-49 were not fully excavated with the approval of Andy Thomas. These trenches were part excavated at each end to confirm the presence of coprolite mining.
- 4.4. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed. Within the coprolite quarried area machining ceased when the mining was apparent and in trenches 8, 10 and 11 machining ceased at 0.8m due to unstable deep peat deposits and water ingress. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.5. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) took place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phases, by experienced CA

metal-detectorists (Michael Green). Metal finds which were recovered had their location recorded three dimensionally using a Leica GPS.

- 4.6. Following machining, any archaeological features present were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. Hand-drawn sections of excavated archaeological features were prepared (scale 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate). Features/deposits were recorded in plan using Leica GPS, in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate. Photographs (digital colour) were taken as high-quality digital interpolated images of at least 10 megapixels using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor as RAW files (DNG) images.
- 4.7. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.8. Artifact characterisation was undertaken of the removed overburden by bucket sampling (90 litres of spoil hand sorted for each soil horizon at each end of each trench) for artefacts and test pit upcast was also sieved.
- 4.9. A handheld auger was used to gain information from deep deposits encountered in trenches 8, 11 and 12.
- 4.10. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.11. Upon completion of the evaluation, and following sign-off by the CHET Representative, all trenches were backfilled by a mechanical excavator in order of excavation (subsoil followed by topsoil).
- 4.12. CA will make arrangements with CHET for the deposition of the site archive and a completed Transfer of Title form will be submitted. The archive deposited will be consistent with CHET's Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire (2020) guidance. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020).

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- 4.13. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.
- 5.2. The trial trenching revealed three distinct areas within the route. The northern area (Trenches 1-12), where the trenches were devoid of archaeological features and finds and the overburden was mostly comprised of peat, the central area (Trenches 13-62) where coprolite mining had destroyed any earlier archaeological evidence and the southern area (Trenches 63-87) where sparse archaeological features were revealed.

Northern trenches, Trenches 1-12 (Fig. 3)

- 5.3. Trenches 5 and 9 were not excavated within this area due to ecological and access constraints. The remaining trenches measured 30m in length and 1.8m in width.
- 5.4. Trenches 1-4 contained no archaeological finds or features and were excavated through 0.35-0.5m of soft peaty silt topsoil overlying orange-grey gravel and clay deposits.
- 5.5. Trenches 6-8 also contained no archaeological finds or features and were excavated through a slightly deeper 0.65-0.75m of soft peaty silt topsoil overlying orange-grey gravel and clay deposits. Trench 8 also contained demolition rubble (concrete, brick and glass) within the topsoil layer from a previous modern structure in the area and was excavated onto a deeper natural peat channel measuring up to 0.87m in depth (augar) seen within arial photography (google earth). This channel contained unworked waterlogged wood with no archaeological importance.
- 5.6. Trenches 10-12 contained no archaeological finds or features and were excavated through 0.60-0.65m of soft peaty silt topsoil. Trench 10 was excavated to a white grey clay deposit, while trenches 11 and 12 were excavated onto a deeper natural peat channel (as Trench 8) measuring up to 0.87m in depth (augar).

Central trenches, Trenches 13-62 (Figs 3 and 4)

- 5.7. Trenches 13-18 were not excavated within this area due to poor ground conditions. The remaining trenches measured 30-40m in length and 1.8m in width. Many of the trenches were not fully excavated, instead 3-5m boxes were excavated at each end of the trench to verify that the area had been mined. Coprolite mining was seen throughout these trenches with differently orientated strip quarries present. Topsoil metal detecting finds may show that medieval and Roman activity was present in the area before the mining activity removed the earlier features.
- 5.8. Trenches 19-25 showed strip quarries aligned north-west to south-east below 0.26-0.44m of mid brown clayey silt topsoil. Two late Roman coins (RA 25 and 26) were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 22 (2200).
- 5.9. Trench 26 showed strip quarries aligned north-east to south-west below 0.40m of mid brown clayey silt topsoil. No finds were recovered from this trench.
- 5.10. Trenches 27-36 showed strip quarries aligned north-east to south-west below 0.33-0.5m of mid brown clayey silt topsoil. The strip quarries were harder to define in trenches 34-36 which were possibly aligned north-west to south-east. No finds were recovered from these trenches.
- 5.11. Trenches 37 and 38 revealed very disturbed geology and quarry strips were not clear in this area. The area may have been used as an upcast storage area due to the mixed geology encountered. Two modern features were present in Trench 38, a ditch aligned east to west (cut 3805), and a tree throw (cut 3803) which both were seen cutting a mixed subsoil layer above the disturbed natural (Fig. 9). No finds were recovered.
- 5.12. Trenches 39-40 showed strip quarries aligned north-east to south-west below 0.36-0.38m of mid grey-brown clayey silt topsoil. No finds were recovered from these trenches.
- 5.13. Trenches 41-53 showed strip quarries aligned north-east to south-west and some possibly aligned east to west below 0.34-0.46m of mid brown soft clayey silt topsoil. Late medieval and post-medieval metal detected finds were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 47 (RA 4, crotal bell and RA 5, thimble), Trench 48 (RA3, thimble), Trench 50 (RA 2, Lead waste) and Trench 53 (RA 1, medieval jetton).

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- 5.14. Trenches 54-62 were excavated through 0.17-0.38m of mid brown soft clayey silt topsoil and 0.12-0.25m of mid red-brown moderately compact silty clay subsoil to the geological natural of a mixed orange and white clay with orange sand patches. These trenches were not likely quarried, but no archaeological features were revealed. Metal detected finds were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 58 (RA 8, Post-medieval cloth seal), Trench 61 (RA 6, post-medieval mount and RA 9, late medieval buckle) and Trench 62 (RA 7, Late Iron Age to Roman brooch fragment).

Sothern trenches, Trenches 63-87 (Fig. 4)

- 5.15. Trenches 86-87 were not excavated within this area due to access issues and modern disturbance. The remaining trenches measured 25m (5 trenches), 30m (9 trenches) and 40m (7 trenches) in length and 1.8m in width. Trenches 65, 70, 76, 77, 79 81 and 82 were devoid of archaeological features and are not discussed below. The trenches were excavated through 0.25-0.45m of mid brown soft silty clay topsoil and 0.04-0.23m of mixed light orange-brown moderately compact sandy clay subsoil.

Trench 63 (Fig. 10)

- 5.16. Trench 63 revealed two parallel ditches forming a trackway and a pit. The two ditches (6303 and 6305) were seen on the geophysical survey and measured 0.9-1.21m in width, 0.1-0.42m in depth and had concave sides and bases. They both contained a single fill (6304 and 6306) of a mid to dark brown clayey sand with occasional chalk and small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered. The ditches were also seen in trenches 66 and 73.
- 5.17. Pit 6307 was located in the centre of the trench, slightly obscured by the southern trench edge. It was oval in plan, elongated north to south with steep flat to slight concave sides and an irregular concave base. It measured 2.1m in length, 1.2m in width and 0.45m in depth. It contained three fills, basal fill 6308 was a dark brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk flecks, it measured 0.25m in width and 0.12m thick. Middle fill 6309 was a slump fill of light yellow white redeposited chalk natural measuring 0.3m in width and 0.3m in thickness and top fill 6310 was a dark grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions measuring 1.2m in width and 0.35m in thickness. Bronze Age to Iron age pottery (five sherds) and animal bone was recovered from top fill 6310 only.

Trench 64 (Fig. 11)

- 5.18. This trench contained a single ditch aligned east to west. Ditch 6403 was linear in plan with steep concave sides and a concave base. It measured 1.49m in width and 0.41m in depth and contained two fills. Basal fill 6404 was a mid-orange brown moderately compact clayey sand with occasional small flint inclusions, it measured 0.26m in thickness. Top fill 6405 was a dark orange-brown friable clayey sand with no inclusions, it measured 0.21m in thickness and contained pottery (four sherds) dated to the medieval period.

Trench 66

- 5.19. Two parallel ditches, one with a re-cut, were revealed within this trench. They are the same as the ditches seen in Trench 63 and 73 and on the geophysical survey. The ditches (6603 and 6607) were aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.6-1.1m in width and 0.25-0.3m in depth with re-cut 6605 cutting 6603 at the north-western side. Similar concave profiles were seen and single fills were present as in Trench 63. A single piece of fired clay was recovered from ditch 6603, fill 6604.

Trench 67 (Fig. 12)

- 5.20. Ditch 6703 with re-cut 6705 was in the central area of the trench. They were aligned north-west to south-east and together measured 1.38m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. They had similar concave sides and bases and single fills (6704 and 6706) of a mid-grey brown sandy clay. No finds were recovered.
- 5.21. A shallow furrow 6707 was also located at the south end of the trench aligned north-west to south-east. No finds were recovered.

Trench 68 (Fig. 13)

- 5.22. Trench 68 contained two furrows, a ditch terminus and a pit. The furrows (6803 and 6805) were aligned north-west to south-east as in Trench 67 and measured 1.5m in width. They were shallow and irregular and contained no dating evidence.
- 5.23. Ditch terminus 6807 was seen cutting pit 6810 in plan only. It was aligned east to west terminating at the east with a rounded terminal end within the trench. It measured 0.86m in width, 0.36m in depth and had steep concave sides and a concave base. Two fills were seen, basal fill 6808 was a mid-orange brown moderately compact clayey sand with occasional small flint inclusions and top fill 6809 was a dark grey brown soft silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Sample 1

was taken from fill 6809, which contained no environmental evidence and no finds were recovered from the feature.

- 5.24. Pit 6810 was located at the eastern edge of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It was cut by ditch terminus 6807 (in plan only) and furrow 6813 (same as 6805). It measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.8m in depth and had steep concave sides and a narrow V shaped base. Two fills were present, basal fill 6811 was a light grey brown friable sandy clay with no inclusions and top fill 6812 was a mid-grey brown soft sandy clay with no inclusions. No finds were recovered from the fills.

Trench 69 (Fig. 14)

- 5.25. This trench contained the remnants of a medieval mill mound located at the western end of the trench. The mill mound construction contained a dug out hollow and large ditch to the east and the main platform to the west. This feature was visible on the geophysical survey.
- 5.26. The mill mound platform (6908) measured 4.75m within the trench and the associated hollow and ditch (6803) measured 11.3m. The gradual hollow and ditch contained three fills. Basal slump fill 6905 was seen at the north-west edge of the ditch and was a mid-brown grey compact silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, no finds were recovered from this fill. Middle fill 6906 was another slump fill or deliberate backfill on the north-west edge and was a mid-white grey compact chalky silty clay with frequent chalk flecks with no finds present. Top fill 6907 was seen within the ditch and hollow and was a mid-grey brown moderately compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions. This fill produced the largest number of finds including sixty-three sherds of pottery dated early to late medieval periods), iron nails and animal bone.
- 5.27. The main ditch was not fully excavated for health and safety reasons and excavation ceased at 1.1m in depth. The ditch was also seen cutting platform 6908 (fill 6904) which comprised a mid-brown grey clayey silt with no associated finds. The platform was also cut at the far western end of the trench by a modern service.
- 5.28. Anglian water have removed this area from the main construction cut which will be moved to the east to avoid this feature.

Trench 71

- 5.29. A single furrow (7103) was seen aligned east to west within this trench with a single light brown grey clayey sand fill (7104). No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Trench 72

- 5.30. A single post-medieval to modern ditch was seen within this trench. The boundary is seen on the 1888-1913 historic mapping and on the geophysical survey.
- 5.31. Ditch 7203 was aligned east to west with moderate concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.77m in width and 0.14m in depth. Single fill 7204 was a soft light grey brown clayey sand with occasional small flint and charcoal fleck inclusions and no finds.

Trench 73 (Fig. 15)

- 5.32. Two sets of parallel intercutting ditches were seen within this trench aligned north-east to south-west. Ditches 7303 and 7307 form part of the parallel ditched trackway seen in trenches 63 and 66. They measured 0.73-0.8m in width and 0.25-0.28m in depth. Similar single light grey soft clayey sand fills (7304 and 7308) were present in both ditches and CBM dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods was recovered from fill 7308. Ditch 7307 to the west was cut by ditch 7309.
- 5.33. Parallel ditches 7305 and 7309 were aligned north to south. Ditch 7305 was seen terminating to the south and ditch 7309 was seen cutting ditch 7307. Both ditches had similar moderate concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.5-0.63m in width and 0.13-0.35m in depth. Similar mixed mid brown grey clayey sand single fills (7306 and 7310) were present in both ditches and no dating evidence was recovered.
- 5.34. RA 17 was also recovered from this trench within the subsoil layer at the western end of the trench. The worked chalk objects likely represent fragmented Iron Age thatch weights but the unusual form may indicate an earlier date.

Trench 74 (Fig. 16)

- 5.35. A single ditch cut by a field drain and a palaeochannel was recorded within this trench.
- 5.36. Ditch 7403 was located at the north end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It was cut by

a field drain aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 1.3m in width and 0.3m in depth and may relate to one of the ditches seen in Trench 73. Single fill 7404 was a mid-grey brown soft silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, CBM was recovered from the fill likely dating to the post-medieval period.

- 5.37. Paleochannel 7405 was located in the central area of the trench. It was aligned east to west and was an irregular linear in plan with irregular concave sides and an irregular concave base. It measured 7.4m in width and 1m in depth and contained seven fills. Fills 7406-7412 were banded white re-deposited natural chalky clay and mid to dark grey and orange grey silty clay with patches of frequent gravel. Struck flint (four pieces) was recovered from fills 7408 and 7411 dating to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

Trench 75

- 5.38. The paleochannel seen in Trench 74 continued at the northern end of this trench. It was aligned east to west and was devoid of finds, it was not excavated within this trench. A single natural feature/ furrow (cut 7503) was also recorded at the southern end of the trench. It was shallow and irregular and no finds were recovered.

Trench 78 (Fig. 17)

- 5.39. This trench contained a single ditch. Ditch 7802 was linear in plan, aligned north to south and had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It measured 2.03m in width and 0.42m in depth and contained a single fill. Fill 7803 was a light grey brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. CBM, animal bone and RA 23 (crotal bell) and RA 24 (Cu alloy fitting) were recovered from this ditch dating it to the post-medieval period.

Trench 80 (Fig. 18)

- 5.40. This trench revealed a small ditch aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch 8002 measured 0.58m in width 0.31m in depth and had steep flat sides and a narrow concave base. Single fill 8003 was a mid-grey brown firm silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions and chalk flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench 83 (Fig. 19)

- 5.41. Two small ditches aligned north-east to south-west were present within the trench.
- 5.42. Ditch 8303 was located at the western end of the trench. It measured 0.58m in width, 0.16m in depth and had shallow concave sides and a concave base. It contained a

single fill (8304) which was a mid-grey brown moderately compact silty clay with no inclusions. No finds were recovered.

- 5.43. Ditch 8305 was located at the eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.3m in width, 0.17m in depth and had steep concave sides and a concave base. It was seen cutting subsoil 8301 and contained a single fill. Fill 8306 was a mid-grey brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions. CBM was recovered from the fill dating to the post-medieval periods.

Trench 84 (Fig. 20)

- 5.44. This trench contained three ditches (one with a re-cut) and a pit.
- 5.45. Ditch 8402 was located at the southern end of the trench and was re-cut on the northern edge by ditch 8404. Both features were linear in plan, aligned east south-east to west north-west and had moderate concave sides and concave bases. Ditch 8402 measured 0.55m in width and 0.23m in depth and ditch 8404 measured 1m in width and 0.3m in depth. Ditch 8402 contained a single fill 8403, which was a mid-grey brown moderately compact silt clay with occasional small stone inclusions and chalk flecks. Ditch 8404 contained two fills, basal fill 8405 which was a mid to light grey compact silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and stone inclusions and top fill 8406 which was a mid-grey brown moderately compact silt clay with no inclusions. Fill 8406 contained one sherd of pottery and one CBM fragment dated to the late medieval to post-medieval periods.
- 5.46. Ditch 8407 was located at the northern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.9m in width and 0.6m in depth and had steep concave sides and a stepped U shape base. No relationship was seen with ditch 8410 and pit 8412. The ditch contained two fills. Basal fill 8408 was a compact mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and measured 0.55m in width and 0.35m in thickness. Top fill 8409 was a mid-grey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and measured 0.9m in width and 0.25m in thickness and contained two sherds of pottery dating possibly to the Iron Age period.
- 5.47. Ditch 8410 was located at the northern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.6m in width and 0.3m in depth and had shallow concave sides and an uneven concave base. It was seen being cut by pit 8412 in section and plan. Single fill 8411 was a moderately compact mid grey brown sandy clay with no inclusions, it contained a single iron nail likely dating to the post-medieval period.

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- 5.48. Pit 8412 was located at the northern end of the trench and was an irregular oval in plan elongated north to south. It measured 1.8m in length, 1.5m in width and 0.2m in depth and had moderate concave sides and an uneven flat base. It was seen cutting ditch 8410 in section and plan. Single fill 8413 was a moderately compact mid to dark grey brown sandy clay with no inclusions, it contained coal and one CBM fragment dating to the post-medieval to modern periods.

Trench 85 (Fig. 21)

- 5.49. Trench 85 contained eight small postholes. They did not form any discernible patterns or alignments and were spread throughout the trench. Posthole cuts 8502, 8504, 8506, 8508, 8510, 8512, 8514 and 8516 were square or sub-square in plan, they varied in size from 0.35-0.58m in diameter and 0.11-0.27m in depth and had vertical to near vertical sides and flat to concave bases. Fills 8503, 8505, 8507, 8509, 8511, 8513, 8516 and 8517 were a similar mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and lumps. No finds were recovered.

Topsoil and unstratified finds

- 5.50. Metal detecting of the southern trenches revealed sparse finds mostly dating to the post-medieval and medieval periods and a possible. The metallic items are further discussed in section 6 and appendix B (Table 9).
- 5.51. The subsoil deposit in Trench 73 (7301) was slightly thicker than in other trenches, likely due to the slight south facing slope leading to the paleochannel seen in Trench 74. Within the subsoil a possible fragmented Neolithic mace head (RA 17) was found constructed from soft limestone. The fragments were found within a single location, and it is likely that the object fractured during construction and was discarded on surface deposits.

6. THE FINDS

Introduction

- 6.1. The evaluation produced a modest quantity of finds, mostly from ditch fills, with small amounts of finds also from pits, soil layers and a palaeochannel. The largest single group of finds material consists of medieval pottery sherds which come mostly from ditch fill as well as from soil layers. Other finds consist of small amounts of prehistoric and Roman pottery, worked flints, heat-altered stone, worked stone, imported lava quernstone, with single pieces of fired clay and coal. There is also a small group of Registered artefacts and other metalwork.

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- 6.2. The finds include prehistoric and Roman material, but the majority are of medieval date (Saxo-Norman-Late medieval) with some post-medieval finds.
- 6.3. All the finds were cleaned and recorded in accordance with ClfA guidelines (ClfA 2021, Type 1 assemblage). Quantification was by count and weight by material type in each context. The finds have been briefly summarised with quantities and spot dates in Table 1 (Appendix B).

Pottery

Introduction

- 6.4. A total of 85 sherds of pottery (718g) was recovered during the evaluation and later processing of bulk soil samples. The majority of the pottery is of medieval date, with a few prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval sherds. The pottery is reported by period (prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman) below.

Prehistoric pottery

- 6.5. The prehistoric pottery consists of eight sherds (38g) recovered from three contexts: pit 6307 and ditches 6903 and 8407. All are small sherds that are relatively undiagnostic and can only be broadly dated based on the nature of their fabrics.
- 6.6. The pottery has been recorded following the national guidelines (Barclay et al 2016; PCRG 2010). It is listed by context in Table 1 (Appendix B) and the pottery fabrics are listed and described in Table 2 of the same appendix.
- 6.7. Possibly the earliest of the pottery is a single sherd (11g) with coarse flint-temper (Fabric F1) from ditch 6903 (context 6907) but which is broadly dated as Neolithic-Bronze Age.
- 6.8. A small group of five sherds (22g) containing flint and grog-temper (Fabric FG1) from pit 6307 (context 6310) appear to be from one pot and are likely to be Bronze Age.
- 6.9. The remaining two sherds (5g) are sand-tempered and are likely to be Iron Age, dating to the later 1st millennium BC. These came from ditch 8407 (context 8409).
- 6.10. The sherds from pit 6307 and ditch 8407 are the only finds from these features while the pottery from ditch 6903 is residual among a significant group of later dated (medieval) finds.

Roman pottery

- 6.11. The Roman pottery totals two sherds (27g), one from ditch 6903 and the other from subsoil in Trench 74 (context 7401). The pottery is listed by context in Table 5 (Appendix B) and the pottery fabrics are listed and described in Table 4 of the same appendix.
- 6.12. The sherd (11g) from ditch 6903 (context 6907) appears to be a Roman greyware (Fabric GX), rather than part of the large group of medieval pottery recovered from this feature (see below).
- 6.13. The other sherd (16 g) is a rim sherd in a sandy fabric and has widely spaced grooves on the inner surface. This appears to be from a jar from the Horningsea potteries (Fabric HOG) located north-east of Cambridge which were active in the period from the late 1st century to the early or mid 4th century.

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Introduction

- 6.14. A total of 75 sherds (653g) of post-Roman pottery were collected from seven contexts during the evaluation. A summary catalogue is included as Table 6 (Appendix B).

Methodology

- 6.15. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. Medieval wares were identified based on Spoerry (2016); pre-Saxon and post-medieval to modern fabrics are based on the author's fabric series.

Late Saxon and early medieval wares

- 6.16. An abraded fragment of St Neots-type ware appeared to be a fragment of carination from a bowl, although it could also be a wedge-shaped rim fragment. It was the only sherd from furrow fill 6806.
- 6.17. A fragment of unglazed Stamford ware (Fabric B?) was recovered from ditch fill 6907, together with three sherds of Essex-type early medieval wares and two fragments of

a glazed Early Medieval Silty Sandy Orange ware vessel. All were residual in this context.

- 6.18. A body/handle sherd in Smooth Sandy ware was found in platform fill 6904, together with high medieval wares.

Medieval pottery

- 6.19. The medieval group included a range of coarsewares, although perhaps surprisingly for this part of the county, very little Ely ware was present. Identifiable forms in this group included a flat-topped everted jar rim (Essex type H3?) in Hedingham coarseware, a flaring rim from a small ?jar in SE Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware, and a thickened everted (T-shaped?) Ely ware jar rim.

- 6.20. Glazed wares were dominated by Brill/Boarstall wares, again unusual for this area. Some may be of late medieval date, but most were small, abraded fragments. One jug rim in this fabric had a flat-topped beaded rim and a strap handle with diagonal slashes. Fragments of Essex finewares included some white slip-decorated Mill Green sherds, including a jug fragment with an upright thickened rim and Hedingham ware jug body fragments with typical decoration (narrow applied strips, fine combing). One other East Anglian redware body sherd was decorated with white slip but was unprovenanced. A small fragment of Colchester ware was unglazed but oxidised and probably from a jug. There were two small sherds of Grimston ware from NW Norfolk.

- 6.21. Two pieces of a wide strap handle with narrow grooves were in a fabric similar to Grimston-type ware but had copper flecks in the glaze and has therefore been recorded as 'UPG'. It may be a late Grimston product.

Late medieval wares

- 6.22. There were two sherds of a late Grimston ware jug with a cordon at the shoulder. Small body sherds of a late East Anglian redware and late Ely glazed ware were also found, and there was a jar rim fragment in Late Medieval Reduced ware (Slowikowski 2011, type R71).

Post-medieval and modern wares

- 6.23. Four sherds of a Staffordshire-type yellow ware or slipware mug were recovered from ditch fill 6405 and a base fragment of an English stoneware vessel came from ditch fill 7204.

Pottery by context

- 6.24. A summary list of the pottery by context with spotdates is provided in Table 1 (Appendix B). There is clearly a concentration of medieval pottery in Trench 69, with the majority of sherds being recovered from ditch fill 6907. However, this was a mixed and often heavily abraded group which may have derived from topsoil used to backfill the ditch.

Summary and Conclusion

- 6.25. This small assemblage has a broad date range from the Late Saxon to the early modern period, although most of the sherds are of high to late medieval date. The finds were concentrated in a ditch fill within Trench 69 and, even if redeposited, may indicate activity in the near vicinity, perhaps comprising a midden located close to a settlement. The make-up of the assemblage was unusual, as non-local wares were more frequent than the locally made Ely and SEFEN wares. This may indicate that they derived from a high status domestic midden.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 6.26. A total of seventeen pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) together weighing 837g was recovered. The material was recorded by type (brick, tile) and by fabric. The CBM is listed by context in table 5 (Appendix B) and fabrics are listed and described in Table 4 (Appendix B).
- 6.27. The CBM consists of broken pieces of brick with flat, relatively thin pieces of roofing tile, which is almost certainly all peg tile, and one piece of thicker flooring or construction tile. These came mostly from ditch fill (twelve pieces, weight 543g) with three pieces (31g) from a pit and the remainder (two pieces, 261g) from topsoil and subsoil contexts.
- 6.28. While the majority of the CBM can be broadly dated as medieval/late medieval or post medieval, close dating is difficult. There are a few Roman finds (pottery and coins) which might point to the possibility that some of the brick pieces could be Roman; but none was recorded as Roman or as possible Roman and most, if not all are certainly of medieval or later date.
- 6.29. In total there are eight pieces of brick (471g) all of which come from ditch fill: ditches 6903, 7403, 7802, 8404. One other piece (3g) from ditch 7307 might also be a part of a brick. One, from ditch 8404 (context 8406) has a sunken margin and can be dated as late medieval or early post-medieval; another, from ditch 7403 (context

7404), in a yellow-cream fabric with slag-like inclusions is c. 60mm thick and both the fabric and thickness indicate a late post-medieval or modern date. One other piece, from ditch 6903 (context 6907) may be dated by the associated finds which the latest is a group of pottery sherds of c. 14th century date, suggesting the brick piece is likely to be late medieval.

- 6.30. The other group of CBM pieces are from flat roofing tiles, ranging between 7mm and 12mm in thickness and presumed to be pieces of peg tile. These were recovered as one of a few pieces from two ditches: 7307 and 8304, from pit 8412 and subsoil in Trench 73 (context 7301).
- 6.31. Peg tiles have a long history of use. They were introduced in London in the late 12th-13th century (Egan 1998, 28) but appear not to have been common, other than on significant buildings, in rural areas of Essex and presumably rural East Anglia until the 14th century (Andrews and Ryan 1993, 97). They remained in common use thereafter into the early modern period. None of the pieces here have any significant associated finds that would allow a close dating.
- 6.32. There is also a single piece (241g) broken from a thick tile (20mm) which was recovered from topsoil in Trench 84 (context 8400). This has a dense hard fabric which is dark grey throughout. It is not closely dated, although a post-medieval or modern date appears more likely than an earlier one.

Lithics (worked flints)

- 6.33. A total of four worked flints (combined weight 15g) were recovered by hand excavation of two deposits located in paleochannel 7405 (contexts 7408 and 7411). The small assemblage is comprised of three blades (one fragment) and one flake. The flints are listed and described in Table 6 (Appendix B).
- 6.34. All the flints were struck from dark blue-black glassy flint which was likely sourced from surface material. All the flints recovered are heavily recorticated (patinated) which is a white or blueish surface discoloration resulting from soil conditions (Shepherd 1972, 109). This could indicate that the material is residual but may primarily be due to the chalky soil or be enhanced in these conditions making this hard to discern. The identification of striking platforms and hammer type use is also hampered by this effect.

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- 6.35. The small assemblage is primarily made up of three fine small blades (or blade fragments) created from prepared cores and struck using soft hammer techniques. The flint knapping techniques and fine blade production dates these struck flints to the Neolithic periods, most likely Early Neolithic. This may suggest a low level of transient activity in the Neolithic periods in the area of the paleochannel from which the flint was recovered.

Heat-altered stone

- 6.36. A total of three heat-altered stones (combined weight 23g) were recovered during the hand excavation of a deposit in paleochannel 7405 (context 7411). All are flints. They are discoloured white/ grey and are highly fractured indicating exposure to high temperature. The heat-altered stones are listed and described in Table 7 (Appendix B).
- 6.37. The small amount of heat-altered flint is likely residual within the feature and does not show that any significant hot works were taking place in the near vicinity.

Quernstone

- 6.38. A small group of very broken-up and abraded pieces of imported lava quernstone was recovered from (context 6907). In total there are 54 pieces together weighing 159g.
- 6.39. Lava quernstones and millstones were first imported into Britain at the beginning of the Roman period and following a hiatus in the early Anglo-Saxon period continued to be imported through the later Saxon and medieval periods. In Britain almost all this stone can be sourced to quarries located around the town of Mayen in the Rhineland.
- 6.40. The context also produced a group of medieval pottery dated as c. 14th century and a single, small sherd of greyware that is probably Roman, suggesting a likely medieval date for the quern.

Worked stone (chalk)

Introduction

- 6.41. A total of eight pieces of stone were retained and submitted for analysis. These were examined by eye and details included below in full. Circumference and perforation

diameters were estimated using a diameter chart. The stones are listed and described in Table 8 (Appendix B).

Description

- 6.42. All eight pieces are fragments of chalk that were recovered from subsoil 7301 and assigned a single (Registered) object number (Ra17). At least three objects are represented by the fragments.
- 6.43. One fragment is largely degraded but has part of a circular edge suggesting an object with a diameter of c. 90mm. Nothing else can be determined about the form of this object.
- 6.44. Two adjoining fragments are of a larger circular item measuring c. 330mm in diameter and with a perforation of c. 90mm. One face survives of this object, and it is a curved convex face. It suggests an object in form that is like the third object.
- 6.45. The third object is represented by a single fragment with opposing convex faces giving the object a lozenge-shaped cross section. It is a slightly smaller object measuring c. 270mm in diameter and with a perforation of c. 70mm.
- 6.46. All three items are likely to have functioned as weights, which was a typical use for chalk, particularly during the Iron Age, because it was soft and easy to shape. The larger two objects would have weighed several kilos when complete and even the smaller object c. 2kg, so they are too heavy to have been suitable for use on a warp-weighted loom (Shaffrey 2017). Although they are atypical in form for large chalk weights, and they appear quite to have been quite decorative, large chalk weights were often carefully shaped and were presumably intended to be seen. They may have been used as thatch weights.

Other finds

- 6.47. *Fired clay*: A single small, abraded piece of fired clay (2g) came from ditch 6603, (context 6604) in Trench 66. This is in a silty fabric with voids from burnt-out chaff temper, some sparse red grog and pale clay pellets (Fabric VGCP). It preserves part of a small area of original flat surface. The piece is too small for further comment.
- 6.48. *Coal*: A small piece of black coal (6g) was recovered from context 8413. It is probably of post-medieval or modern date.

Registered artifacts (RA) and metal finds

Introduction

- 6.49. A total of 49 metalwork objects together weighing 485.5g were recovered from the evaluation. Of these 26 are from stratified deposits, 23 are unstratified, recovered from the topsoil and subsoil by metal detecting. The assemblage comprises 24 iron objects, 20 of copper alloy, four lead and one of silver.
- 6.50. The artefacts have been catalogued directly onto an MS Access database and recorded in accordance with guidelines set out in the ClfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording (ClfA 2021). The objects have been examined with the assistance of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiography. A summary catalogue listing is provided as Table 9 (Appendix B).
- 6.51. The overall condition of the objects is poor; being fragmentary and corroded. The post-medieval and later copper alloy objects are more stable with less evidence for wear or corrosion products. They are packed in perforated bags and stored in an airtight box with silica gel.

Roman

- 6.52. A copper alloy one piece Colchester bow brooch (Ra 7) was recovered From the topsoil in Trench 62. It is a Mackreth (2011) Type 2, the standard British Colchester brooch characterised by plain wings, narrow tapering bow and remains of forward-facing hook. The poor preservation of the catchplate precludes further categorisation. This type is of mid-1st century date, c. 25-60 AD and has a concentrated distribution in the South-East and East Anglia (Mackreth 2011, 38). Brooches were used to hold together garments at shoulder or chest level and often reflect regional differences in fashion (Cool and Baxter 2016, 1).

Medieval to Late Medieval

- 6.53. Three unstratified copper alloy objects and four iron items from ditch fill 6907 are of medieval to late medieval date.
- 6.54. Two of the copper alloy objects are thimbles, used as protection for the fingers whilst sewing. From the topsoil layer 4700, Trench 47 a domed openwork thimble (Ra 5) was collected. The crown has been decorated with an openwork design of four disconnected slots forming a saltire with a trefoil within each segment. Such thimbles were produced in Nuremberg between c. 1450-1500 Read 2018, 29); it compares

well to three examples recorded in the South-West of England (ibid, 29, fig. 13, nos. 118-120).

- 6.55. The domed thimble (Ra 13) collected from topsoil layer 6700, Trench 67, is of a similar date, c. 1400-1500, and is also likely to have been produced in Nuremberg or possibly by another European manufacturer (ibid, 26).
- 6.56. Trench 69 produced the remaining objects of later medieval date. From topsoil 6900 a copper alloy strap end (Ra 16) was retrieved. Strap ends were used to prevent fraying at the ends of straps or belts. Whilst only one complete plate survives of Ra 16, it is a common 14th century type made from plates secured with rivets, comparable to examples retrieved from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 36 and 35, fig. 20, nos. 232-234).
- 6.57. The four iron fragments collected from ditch fill 6907, Trench 69 comprise three pieces of horseshoe (Ra 27) and one horseshoe nail (Ra number not allocated). One horseshoe fragment is a tapering branch that terminates in a heel with calkin. The nail has expanded head typical of those used with Clark's Type 3 horseshoe (Clark 1995, 87, fig. 65 and 66a) of 13th to 14th century date (ibid, 96).

Post-medieval and modern

- 6.58. Eleven unstratified artefacts and one stratified object date between the 16th and 20th centuries; ten are copper alloy and include only two items of personal adornment: a shoe buckle (Ra 9) dating between c. 1660-1720 and probable buckle pin (Ra 10) of medieval to post-medieval date. In addition, three crotal bells (cast bells with pellets inside) were collected – two from topsoil layers in Trench 47 (Ra 4) and Trench 68 (Ra 14) and one (Ra 23) from ditch fill 7803, Trench 78. Crotal bells were in popular use from the early post-medieval period up to the 19th century and occur in a range of sizes, as demonstrated by the three collected from Water Beach; they were used with livestock, and, for adorning horse harness (Margeson 1993, 213).
- 6.59. The remaining five copper alloy objects are topsoil finds and include two possible candle holder bases (Ra 12 and 19); two spoons (Ra 15 and 21); and a later thimble dating from c. 1700-1800 AD (Ra 3).
- 6.60. In addition to the copper alloy objects, two of lead are post-medieval in date and comprise a lead alnage cloth seal (Ra 8), used as part of the regulation of the quality and taxation of cloth, from topsoil layer 5800, Trench 58, dating to the late 16th or

17th centuries; and a fragment of a discoidal object that could be from a bridle boss or harness mount (Ra 6) of 18th to 19th century date (Maslin 2020).

Uncertain date

- 6.61. Twenty-four artefacts cannot be dated with certainty. Seventeen nails were collected from ditch fill 6907 (Trench 69), with one more from pit 8412 (Trench 84). They are hand forged carpentry nails. Nails of this type developed little between the Roman and post-medieval period, with standardised, machine-made forms only becoming common in the modern period.
- 6.62. Two copper alloy objects, Ra 18 from the topsoil in Trench 85, and Ra 24 from ditch fill 7803, Trench 78, also fall into this category of uncertain date. As do an additional sheet iron object (Ra 28) collected from fill 6907 (Trench 69), and a truncated iron bar (Ra 29) from ditch fill 7204, Trench 72. A piece of lead waste was recovered from the topsoil in Trench 50 and a lead conical weight from the topsoil of Trench 66. The weight is not especially diagnostic and could date between c. 1300 to 1800 AD.

Numismatic data

- 6.63. There is little evidence for commercial activity on the site. Four unstratified coins and one unstratified jetton were collected: four copper alloy and one silver. The earliest denominations are two Roman issues; both were collected from the topsoil of Trench 22 and comprise a copper alloy radiate (Ra 25) of uncertain ruler, dating between AD 275-285; and a nummi of Constantius II (Ra 26) dating between AD 354 – 61.
- 6.64. Post-Roman coinage comprises a silver long-cross penny (Ra 20) from the topsoil in Trench 82 for Edward III (c. 1344-1351) florin coinage, minted in Durham (Wren 1995, 87); a copper alloy rose farthing (Ra 22) for Charles I, collected from the topsoil in Trench 77 and a worn 16th century jetton (Ra 1) from the topsoil in Trench 53. Jettons were used as reckoning counters in financial calculations and are commonly found within many post-medieval assemblages (Egan 2005, 172).

Discussion

- 6.65. This small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with dating or in understanding the function of the site. Earliest activity, as represented in the metalwork assemblage, is of Roman date with a 1st century brooch from Trench 62 and two coins of 3rd to 4th century date from Trench 22.

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- 6.66. There was some evidence for medieval activity on the site in Trenches 47, 67, 69, and 82; with those items retrieved dating towards the latter part of the period being primarily of 14th and 15th century date. It is likely that these objects, along with the post-medieval and later artefacts, entered the archaeological record as either casual losses or through the process of manuring.

Recommendations

- 6.67. The artefacts have been fully recorded to archive standards. It is recommended that all the unstratified post-medieval material is not retained for deposition as part of the archive. Should further mitigation work be undertaken it is recommended that the metalwork of Roman and medieval date together with the stratified post-medieval objects, undergo radiography before deposition with the archive.

Summary

Prehistoric

- 6.68. The earliest closely dated finds are a few sherds of prehistoric pottery and a few worked flints. The flints were all recovered from the paleochannel 7405 (Trench 74) and can be dated to the Neolithic. The pottery consists of a sherd broadly dated as Neolithic-Bronze Age and another dated as Iron Age, both from ditch contexts (ditches 6307 and 8407), and a small sherd group that are probably Bronze Age from pit fill (pit 6307). The sherd dated Neolithic-Bronze Age is residual and the single sherd dated as Iron Age coming from a ditch context suggests it may also be residual. The small group from the pit may be from one pot and might be broadly contemporary with the feature, although probably with some prior depositional history.
- 6.69. These finds indicate some activity on the site in the prehistoric period, certainly in the Neolithic and probably in the later prehistoric period of the Bronze Age and Iron Age. However, the finds few finds of this period recovered suggest the activity was probably limited while its nature remains unclear.

Roman

- 6.70. There are one, possibly two small sherds of Roman pottery, one is probably from the Horningsea kilns, although neither sherd is closely dated. However, there are a few Roman metal objects from topsoil consisting of a brooch of Late Iron Age or more probably Early Roman date (Ra 7) from Trench 62 and two late copper-alloy Roman coins from Trench 22 dating to the late 3rd century (Ra 25) and to the mid-late 4th century (Ra 26).

6.71. The coins were probably of little or no value when lost and overall, the Roman finds do not suggest other than occasional losses, or possibly some manure scattering in an area relatively marginal to the settlement pattern.

Medieval

6.72. In contrast with earlier periods the medieval period is well represented among the finds with a modest but significant pottery assemblage (74 sherds) that includes a wide range of fabric types dating from the late Saxon/Early Norman period (c. 9th-12th century) to the 15th century and a small number of metal finds that can also be dated to the medieval and Late medieval/early post-medieval period.

6.73. The pottery was concentrated in one ditch: 6903 from which 63 sherds were recovered. This included early dated sherds, but most of the pottery was of later date and the group can be dated to c. 14th century. Other medieval pottery was recovered a just one or a few sherds from another ditch, 8406, and features described as a furrow, 6805, and a platform, 6908, as well as from topsoil (context 8400).

6.74. It is noted that the make-up of the medieval pottery assemblage is unusual as non-local wares are more frequent than the locally made Ely and Southeast fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff wares. This could indicate that the pottery represents material from the domestic midden of a high status site which must have been located in the wider area. The presence of a piece of brick with the pottery in ditch 6903 might support the presence of a building of some status, and some of the CBM might be of late medieval or early post-medieval date, but almost all of this material is not closely dated, and some is certainly of post-medieval or modern date.

6.75. Among the metalwork there is a silver long-cross penny (Ra 20) of Edward III (c. 1344-1351), a horseshoe dated as c. 13th-14th century (Ra 27), a strap end of described as of common 14th century type (Ra16) and two thimbles that can be dated to the period c. 1400-1500 (Ra 5 and Ra 13).

6.76. The medieval finds recovered suggest a possible high status site with occupation beginning in the Saxo-Norman period and continuing into the late medieval period. However, apart from the single group of pottery sherds from ditch 6903, these finds have mostly been recovered as one or a few pieces from any one context. The pottery group from the ditch itself is also quite broken up with an average sherd weight of just over 7g and suggests material dumped from a midden located elsewhere. This

indicates material dispersed and dumped, possibly on agricultural or marginal land from an important, but unlocated settlement focus located in the wider area.

Post-medieval and modern

- 6.77. Post medieval finds consist of a few sherds of pottery of 17th-18th and 19th-20th century date from two ditches: 6405 and 7204 and a small collection of eleven metalwork objects which include personal items from clothing, crotaled bells from livestock harnesses, spoons, parts of candle holders and a late dated thimble. Two pieces of brick can also be dated of post-medieval or modern era.
- 6.78. The finds from this late period suggest casual loss and probably material from manure scatter or rubbish dumping on farmland or marginal land. The crotaled bells might indicate loss during grazing suggesting possible pasturing here.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1. The evaluation produced sparse biological evidence with 40 fragments of animal bone, four fragments of marine shell and poor flotation and residue collections from the two processed samples.

Animal bone

- 7.2. Animal bone amounting to 40 fragments (687g) was recovered via hand excavation from six deposits. Artefactual material dating to the Bronze Age and post-medieval periods was also recovered (see Table 1, Appendix C). The material was highly fragmented, generally very poorly preserved however, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*).

Bronze Age

- 7.3. A single fragment (55g) was recovered from deposit 6310 the fill of pit 6307. It was clearly a portion of long bone shaft from a large, cow-size mammal however, it was not complete enough to obtain a confident species identification.

Post-medieval

- 7.4. A total of 32 fragments (239g) were recovered from deposits 6907, 7204 and 7803, fills of ditches 6903, 7203 and 7802. As stated, the bone was not well preserved, displaying a high degree of surface erosion. However, it was possible to identify cattle from a loose third molar and two partial metapodials which, no doubt because of the poor preservation, did not display any damage indicative of butchery practice. The

low recovery of animal remains severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, this species was a commonly exploited domestic animal so its inclusion in an assemblage of this period is to be expected.

Undated

- 7.5. The remaining eight fragments (448g) were recovered from deposits 3701, 7411 and 8517 which remains undated. A limited amount of cattle and horse bone was identified, none of which displayed any butchery damage.

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and Methods

- 7.6. Two 20 litre bulk samples (40 litres of soil) were taken from ditch 6807 and paleochannel 7405. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant or mollusc remains present, and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

- 7.7. The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant or mollusc remains are noted below. Identification of any plant remains is with reference to Stace (1995). The nomenclature for the mollusc assemblage follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Davies (2008) and Cameron (2008). The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Results

Trench 68: ditch 6807 (sample 1)

- 7.8. Fill 6809 (sample 1) produced a small flot of less than 5ml, this volume was made up entirely of modern fibrous rootlet fragments, a low number of wood charcoal fragments were recovered and may suggest dispersed settlement waste that has become incorporated within the backfill of the ditch through the actions of wind or water.
- 7.9. Terrestrial snail shells were recovered in low numbers. The small assemblage is dominated by species that favour open habitats such as *Vallonia costata/excentrica*, *Helicella itala* and *Pupilla muscorum* and their presence indicates the presence of

open-ground and/or dry grassland in the vicinity of the site. A small number of *Discus rotundatus* were also recorded and indicate hedgerows or woodland nearby.

Trench 74: paleochannel 7405 (sample 2)

- 7.10. Lower fill 7408 (sample 2) produced a flot of approximately 50ml. Charred plant remains were absent and the entire volume was made up of terrestrial snail shells. *Pomatias elegans* were most common, these are a burrowing species and indicate a loose or disturbed ground. Species that favour scrub and woodland such as *Discus rotundatus*, *Helicigona lapicida*, *Carychium tridentatum*, *Acanthinula aculeata*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Cochicopidae* and *Clausliidae* were dominant within this sample with *Vallonia costata/excentrica*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Trochulus* sp. which prefer more open countryside being less common.

Marine shell by Anna West

Introduction and Methods

- 7.11. A total of five fragments, weighing a total 31g, of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell were hand collected from fills platform 6904 and ditch 6907. Both right-hand and left-hand valves was present but were relatively fragmented. The shell fragments were all examined for signs of infesting or encrusting organisms, as well as notches or cut marks created when the shell was prised open and the oyster consumed, but none were observed.
- 7.12. Oysters would have been collected from the inter-tidal zone along the coast and imported inland, if stored correctly they can survive for up to two weeks. Shellfish and fish formed an important part of the Medieval diet and were religiously consumed on Fridays and during lent (Serjeantson and Woolgar, 2006). It is likely that oysters were collected from natural oyster beds along the coast, river estuaries and creeks in the area and transported to the site.

Conclusions

- 7.13. Even though the remains are sparse, they suggest that oysters formed part of the diet, in the vicinity of the site during the Medieval period. It is likely the empty shells were discarded, along with other food preparation and domestic waste, before becoming incorporated within the backfills of the excavated features.

8. DISCUSSION

Neolithic

- 8.1. Struck Flint was recovered from the paleochannel located within Trench 74. These finds may suggest that a low level of passing activity was associated around the paleochannel in this period.

Bronze Age to Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)

- 8.2. A single pit (6307) in Trench 63 was the only feature positively dated to the bronze Age to Iron Age period of activity. This feature is most likely linked to the known Iron Age to Early Roman activity to the north of the area and the possible Late Iron Age to Roman trackway seen within trenches 63, 66 and 73 and the geophysical survey. A Late Iron Age or Roman Brooch fragment (RA 7) was also recovered from the topsoil in Trench 62 that may shows that activity was occurring in this phase close to but not within the site.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

- 8.3. Two parallel tracks were discovered creating a likely unmetalled trackway within trenches 63, 66 and 73, they were also located by the geophysical survey. A single possible Roman sherd of pottery was recovered from one of the ditch slots that may suggest that these features belong to this phase of activity. Two later Roman coins were also recovered from topsoil deposits in Trench 22. These coins likely suggest that Roman features were destroyed in the near vicinity by the coprolite mining seen in the central area of the pipeline route.

Medieval (1066–1539)

- 8.4. The majority of the dated activity seen within the southern field's likely dates to the medieval periods. A possible trackway was seen in trench 73 with two parallel ditches cutting the two earlier ditches from the Iron Age to Roman trackway. This likely leads to the mill mound discovered in Trench 69. The mill mound was the most prominent medieval feature within the southern fields and Cotswold archaeology have been informed that the mound area discovered in Trench 69 will be avoided for the construction phase of the pipeline route.
- 8.5. Other likely medieval ditches were identified within trenches 78 to 84 showing a rural use for the wider landscape in this period.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

- 8.6. Post-medieval activity was also prominent in the southern fields. Many of the field boundaries such as those in trenches 78, 83 and 84 and the small postholes seen in trench 85 likely date to this phase of activity. These features may suggest a small temporary quarrying camp was located in this area associated with the still extant quarry pits seen to the south of the trenching.
- 8.7. Late post-medieval to modern quarrying was the only activity seen within the central area on the pipeline route. The coprolite quarries were extensive in this area and had destroyed any earlier features.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Michael Green, assisted by CA site personnel. This report was written by Michael Green. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Michael Green, Stephen Benfield, Ruth Beveridge, Sue Anderson and Anna West, respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled by Michael Green and prepared for deposition by the Archives Officer. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0100		Topsoil	1	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil		1.8	0.35				
0101		Natural	1	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural			0.15				
0200		Topsoil	2	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.45				
0201		Natural	2	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural							
0300		Topsoil	3	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.36				
0301		Natural	3	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural							
0400		Topsoil	4	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.5				
0401		Natural	4	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural							
0600		Topsoil	6	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.65				
0601		Natural	6	Layer	Natural - changing from mid grey brown clay to gravel	Geological natural							
0700		Topsoil	7	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.64				
0701		Natural	7	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural							
0800		Topsoil	8	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.75				
0801		Layer	8	Layer	Dark brown loose peat layer associated with channel silting, from River Cam. No worked wood found in peat, no evidence of human interaction. Auger depths found in Trench 8, 11, 12	Preserved peat layer, natural.			0.85				
0802		Natural	8	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural							

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1000		Topsoil	10	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.65				
1001		Natural	10	Layer	White Grey clay gravel inclusions	Geological natural							
1100		Topsoil	11	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.65				
1101		layer	11	Layer	Layer of peat from ancient river channel	preserved peat layer, natural.			0.6				
1102		Natural	11	Layer	Light blue clay, no inclusions	Geological natural							
1200		Topsoil	12	Layer	Dark Brown soft silty peat topsoil with occasional flints	Topsoil			0.65				
1201		Layer	12	Layer	Layer of peat from ancient river channel	preserved peat layer, natural			0.87				
1202		Natural	12	Layer	Grey white marl and orange grey gravel	Geological natural							
1900		Topsoil	19	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.4				
1901		layer	19	Layer	Mixed white and blue quarry fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay							
2000		Topsoil	20	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.4				
2001		Quarry fill	20	Layer	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay							
2100		Topsoil	21	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.4				
2101		Quarry fill	21	Layer	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay								
2200		Topsoil	22	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.4				
2201		Quarry fill	22	Layer	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay							
2300		Topsoil	23	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.44				
2301		Quarry fill	23	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Strip quarry fill							
2400		Topsoil	24	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.26				
2401		Quarry fill	24	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill			0.10				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2500		Topsoil	25	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.29				
2501		Quarry fill	25	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill			0.30				
2600		Topsoil	26	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.40				
2601		fill	26	Layer	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill			0.20				
2700		Topsoil	27	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.38				
2701		Quarry fill	27	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
2800		Topsoil	28	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.33				
2801		Quarry fill	28	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
2900		Topsoil	29	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.43				
2901		Quarry fill	29	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3000		Topsoil	30	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.43				
3001		Quarry fill	30	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3100		Topsoil	31	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.45				
3101		Quarry fill	31	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3200		Topsoil	32	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.5				
3201		Quarry fill	32	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3300		Topsoil	33	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.45				
3301		Quarry fill	33	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
3400		Topsoil	34	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.4				
3401		Quarry fill	34	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3500		Topsoil	35	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.29				
3501		Quarry fill	35	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3600		Topsoil	36	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt with occasional stones	Topsoil			0.4				
3601		Quarry fill	36	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
3700		Topsoil	37	Layer	Dark grey brown firm clay silt moderate small stone inclusions	Topsoil			0.24				
3701		Subsoil	37	Layer	Dark red brown mixed silt and clay, firm. Frequent small gravel inclusions.	Subsoil			0.18				
3702		Natural	37	Layer	Mid yellow brown mixed sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	Geological natural?							
3800		Topsoil	38	Layer	Dark grey brown firm clay silt moderate small stone inclusions	Topsoil			0.29				
3801		Subsoil	38	Layer	Dark red brown mixed silt and clay, firm. Frequent small gravel inclusions.	Subsoil			0.21	3804, 3807			
3802		Natural	38	Layer	Mid yellow brown mixed sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.	Geological natural?					3805		
3803	3803	Pit	38	Cut	Round & irregular shaped pit cut, with moderate sloping sides, concave base	Possible pit caused by a tree, charcoal present. One fill only	0.46	0.46	0.28		3804		
3804	3803	Pit	38	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose sandy silt with occasional flints, clear horizon	Possible pit caused by a tree, charcoal present. One fill only	0.46	0.46	0.28	3803	3801		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
3805	3805	Ditch	38	Cut	Linear shape, with moderate sloping sides, concave base, E-W	Cut of post-med boundary ditch running E-W, 2 fills	+1m	2m	0.56m	3802	3806		
3806	3805	Ditch	38	Fill	Mid reddish brown firm sandy clay with frequent small sub-angular stone, clear horizon, low risk, dry/hand	1st and bottom fill of ditch [3805]. No finds.		1.68m	0.10m	3805	3807		
3807	3803	Pit	38	Fill	Pale greyish brown compact silty clay, clear, low risk, dry/hand	2nd and top fill of ditch [3805]. No finds.	>1m	2m	0.46	3806	3801		
3900		Topsoil	39	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.36				
3901		Quarry fill	39	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4000		Topsoil	40	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.38				
4001		Quarry fill	40	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4100		Topsoil	41	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.46				
4101		Quarry fill	41	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4200		Topsoil	42	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.42				
4201		Quarry fill	42	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4300		Topsoil	43	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.37				
4301		Quarry fill	43	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4400		Topsoil	44	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.26				
4401		Quarry fill	44	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4500		Topsoil	45	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.32				
4501		Subsoil	45	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Modern subsoil			0.21				
4502		Quarry fill	45	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4600		Topsoil	46	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.35				
4601		Quarry fill	46	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	quarry fill							

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
4700		Topsoil	47	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.35				
4701		Quarry fill	47	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4800		Topsoil	48	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.31				
4801		Quarry fill	48	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
4900		Topsoil	49	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.24				
4901		Subsoil	49	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Modern subsoil			0.14				
4902		Quarry fill	49	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
5000		Topsoil	50	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.36				
5001		Subsoil	50	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Modern subsoil			0.07				
5002		Quarry fill	50	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
5100		Topsoil	51	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.36				
5101		Subsoil	51	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Modern subsoil			0.12				
5102		Quarry fill	51	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
5200		Topsoil	52	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.39				
5201		Quarry fill	52	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
5300		Topsoil	53	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.42				
5301		Subsoil	53	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Modern subsoil			0.08				
5302		Quarry fill	53	Fill	Mixed green blue silt and sand and white chalky clay	Quarry fill							
5400		Topsoil	54	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.27				
5401		Subsoil	54	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.15				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
5402		Natural	54	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
5500		Topsoil	55	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.38				
5501		Natural	55	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
5600		Topsoil	56	Layer	Mid brown soft clayey silt	Topsoil			0.34				
5601		Subsoil	56	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.25				
5602		Natural	56	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
5700		Topsoil	57	Layer	Dark Greyish brown moderate compact clayey silt with rare sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.28				
5701		Subsoil	57	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.15				
5702		Natural	57	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
5800		Topsoil	58	Layer	Dark Greyish brown moderate compact clayey silt with rare sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.3				
5801		Natural	58	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
5900		Topsoil	59	Layer	Dark Greyish brown moderate compact clayey silt with rare sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.31				
5901		Subsoil	59	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.19				
5902		Natural	59	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6000		Topsoil	60	Layer	Dark Greyish brown moderate compact clayey silt with rare sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.35				
6001		Subsoil	60	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.12				
6002		Natural	60	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
6100		Topsoil	61	Layer	Dark Greyish brown moderate compact clayey silt with rare sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.32				
6101		Subsoil	61	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.14				
6102		Natural	61	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
6200		Topsoil	62	Layer	Dark Greyish brown moderate compact clayey silt with rare sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.36				
6201		Subsoil	62	Layer	Mid red brown compact clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.3				
6202		Natural	62	Layer	Mixed white clayey marl and red brown clay with occasional gravel patch.	Geological natural							
6300		Topsoil	63	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.25	6301			
6301		subsoil	63	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.20		6300		
6302		Natural	63	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
6303	6303	Ditch	63	Cut	Linear shape, moderately steep sides with concave base. NE-SW oriented	Shallow linear feature, no finds. Next to parallel ditch	2m+	0.90	0.10		6304		
6304	6303	Ditch	63	Fill	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, no inclusions, low rooting risk.	Likely filled by natural deposition, no finds for dating.	2m+	0.90	0.10	6303			

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6305	6305	Ditch	63	Cut	Linear shaped, steep sloped sides, moderately gentle break of slope, concave base, NW-SE	Cut of linear ditch running NW-SE, containing single fill (6306), purpose unclear, most likely a trackway.	1.8m+	1.21m	0.42m		6306		
6306	6305	Ditch	63	Fill	Mid grey brown moderately compact clayey sand, more compact at NE end of section. Less than 3% stone (sub ang), good clarity.	Secondary fill of ditch [6305] cause of fill likely natural processes, such as secondary silting, no finds.		1.21m	0.42m	6305			
6307	6307	Pit	63	Cut	Oval shaped pit with steep sloping sides, uneven base, oriented N-S.	Iron Age sherds found in (6310) around the sides Animal bone recovered, piece found in situ in section	2.13m	1.20m	0.45m		6308		
6308	6307	Pit	63	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions, clear horizon with some signs of bioturbation, occasional chalk flecks.	Iron Age sherds found in (6310) around the sides Animal bone recovered, piece found in situ in section	0.70	0.30	0.12	6307	6309		
6309	6307	Pit	63	Fill	Thin band of yellowish white silty chalk, moderate compaction with no inclusions, very clear horizon, signs of bioturbation.	Iron Age sherds found in (6310) around the sides Animal bone recovered, piece found in situ in section	0.70	0.30	0.30	6308	6310		
6310	6307	Pit	63	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, moderately compact with rare flint inclusions, clear horizon, chalk flecks included too.	Bone and potsherds IA? found in fill	2.13	1.20	0.35	6309			
6400		Topsoil	64	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3	6401			
6401		Subsoil	64	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.1		6400		
6402		Natural	64	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
6403	6403	Ditch	64	Cut	Linear shaped, steep to moderate sides, moderate break of slope, E-W	Ditch running E-W with 2 fills - (6406) + (6405). Purpose unclear - likely boundary, pot found in fills.	1.8	1.49	0.41		6404		
6404	6403	Ditch	64	Fill	Mid orangey brown friable clayey sand, occasional sub rounded stone.	6404 likely result of secondary silting, no finds in fill	1.8+	1.49	0.26	6403	6405		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6405	6403	Ditch	64	Fill	Dark orangey brown friable clayey sand, good, low risk.	Second fill of ditch, 6403, likely boundary ditch, fill appears natural, result of secondary silting, small fragments of pot found.		1.49	0.21	6404			
6500		Topsoil	65	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3				
6501		Subsoil	65	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.14				
6502		Natural	65	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
6600		Topsoil	66	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.25	6601			
6601		subsoil	66	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.15	6608, 6602	6600		
6602		Natural	66	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					6605, 6607, 6601		
6603	6603	Ditch	66	Cut	Linear shaped, moderately steep sloping sides, concave base, N-S.	Ditch cut by 6605, continuation of 6303, potentially a trackway.		0.60	0.25		6604	6605	
6604	6603	Ditch	66	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable clayey sand, clear horizon, some rooting.	Natural sedimentation contains no finds. Cut by 6605		0.60	0.25	6603		6605	
6605	6605	Ditch	66	Cut	Linear shape, mod steep sides, concave uneven base, N-S	Linear cutting 6603, possible boundary ditch, possibly linked to 6303, possibly recut of 6603. Contained potsherd		0.80	0.20	6602	6606		6603, 6604
6606	6605	Ditch	66	Fill	Light greyish brown friable clayey sand, with chalk flecks.	Natural silting Possible trackway with [6607] No finds	1.80	0.80	0.20	6605			
6607	6607	Ditch	66	Cut	Linear feature, moderately sloping sides and rounded base, N-S	Continuation of [6305], possible trackway	1.80	1.10	0.30	6602	6608		
6608	6607	Ditch	66	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable clayey sand with chalk flecks	Natural silting, continuation (6706) No finds		1.10	0.30	6607	6601		
6700		Topsoil	67	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.27				
6701		Subsoil	67	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.04	6702, 6704, 6706, 6708			

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6702		Natural	67	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					6701, 6703, 6705, 6707		
6703	6703	Ditch	67	Cut	Linear feature, gently sloping sides, uneven base, E-W	Shallow ditch, possible small gully. Ditch is a later cut by [6705]		0.50	0.25	6702	6704	6705	
6704	6703	Ditch	67	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy clay, rare small sub rounded stones and chalk flecks.	Natural sedimentation		0.50	0.25	6703	6701	6705	
6705	6705	Ditch	67	Cut	Linear feature, moderate sloping sides, concave uneven base, E-W	Ditch cutting [6704], possibly recut or extension.		0.88	0.20	6702	6706		6703, 6704
6706	6705	Ditch	67	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, friable with rare sub angular stones, clear horizon.	Caused by natural sedimentation		0.88	0.20	6705	6701		
6707	6707	Furrow	67	Cut	Linear feature, moderate sloping concave sides with flat base, E-W	Possible plough furrow, aligned with other furrows in TR68		0.74	0.11	6702	6708		
6708	6707	Furrow	67	Fill	Light orangey brown loose silty sand, diffuse clarity, low risk contamination.	Natural backfill, fill is very similar to silty sand in natural.		0.74	0.11	6707	6701		
6800		Topsoil	68	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.32				
6801		Subsoil	68	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.1	6814, 6802, 6804, 6806, 6809			
6802		Natural	68	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					6801, 6803, 6805, 6807, 6810		
6803	6803	Plough furrow	68	Cut	Linear, gentle sloping sides concave, with a flat base, E-W	Plough furrow	1.8	1.7	0.14	6802	6804		
6804	6803	furrow	68	Fill	Light grey brown loose sand with chalk flecks	Fill of furrow, natural sedimentation	1.8	1.7	0.14	6803	6801		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
6805	6805	Furrow	68	Cut	Linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and flat base, E-W	Plough furrow, aligned with other trenches		1.53	0.13	6802	6806		6810, 6812
6806	6805	Furrow	68	Fill	Light grey brown loose sand with chalk flecks	Fill of furrow, formed by natural silting		1.53	0.13	6805	6801		
6807	6807	Ditch	68	Cut	Linear terminus, steep concave sides, rounded base, E-W	Ditch contains 2 fills, heated fill sample 6801 Cuts (6812) fill of pit 6810		0.86	0.36	6812, 6802	6808		6812, 6810
6808	6807	Ditch	68	Fill	Medium orangey brown friable clayey sand, clear, low risk	Fill of 6807 cut, natural silting, likely primary fill		0.65	0.15	6807	6809		
6809	6807	Ditch	68	Fill	Blackish brown friable clayey sand, charcoal flecks, clear horizon.	Black fill showing possible charcoal and heat treated event Likely filled by natural silting Sample 6801		0.86	0.17	6808	6801		
6810	6810	Pit	68	Cut	Circular pit with steep sides and concave sharp base	Cut by ditch [6807], also furrow [6805]	0.50+	1.80	0.80	6802	6811	6805, 6807	
6811	6810	Pit	68	Fill	Light greyish brown friable clayey sand, low risk, 1m slot half section	Primary fill, likely natural silting	0.80+	0.65+	0.30	6810	6812		
6812	6810	Pit	68	Fill	Medium greyish friable clayey sand, clear horizon, low risk, half section 1m slot	Natural silting {6813} cuts into this fill	0.80+	1.80	0.50	6811	6807, 6813	6807, 6805	
6813		Furrow	68	Cut	Linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and flat base, E-W	Plough furrow, aligned with other furrows		1.53	0.13	6812	6814		
6814		Furrow	68	Fill	Light grey brown loose sand with chalk flecks	Plough furrow fill		1.53	0.13	6813	6801		
6900		Topsoil	69	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.25				
6901		Subsoil	69	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.12	6904, 6907			
6902		Natural	69	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					6903, 6904, 6908		
6903	6903	Ditch	69	Cut	Hollow and ring ditch (mill mound), very gradual sloping sides (hollow) and steep concave sides (ditch), both features have flat bases,	Cut of hollow and ring ditch around probable mill mound. Fills produced medieval pot, bone, nails. Base of ring ditch not reached, appears to go much	10+	1.8	1+	6902, 6904, 6905	6901		6904, 6908

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					hollow has gradual break of slope, ditch sudden B.O.S	further down than the 1m limit Medieval							
6904	6908	Platform	69	Fill	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt, 1% sub angular stones, high risk near plough soil.	Fill of [6908] , fill likely result of natural processes, secondary silting, following disuse of hollow. Medieval	1.8+	4.75	0.3	6902, 6908	6901, 6903, 6905	6903	
6905	6903	Ditch	69	Fill	Brownish grey silty firm clay, with rare stone inclusions and a clear horizon, low contamination risk.	Slumping fill od ditch only seen on NW side of ditch, secondary fill likely a result of secondary silting after ditch was dug		1.75	0.48	6904	6903, 6906		
6906	6903	Ditch	69	Fill	Mid white grey friable chalky clay, 1% > small sub angular stones, moderate contamination risk, deliberate backfill	Highly likely to be deliberate backfill, as fill (6906) bares a clear resemblance to natural. This layer of redeposited natural may have been placed in this ring ditch [6903] following a demolition of the mill mound the ring ditch and hollow theoretically enclosed	1.8+	3.4	0.43	6905	6907		
6907	6903	Ditch	69	Fill	Greyish brown silty clay with moderate compaction, occasional flint inclusions, clear horizon.	Animal bone, potsherds, iron nails found Third fill of ditch [6403], likely also a result of silting but only after ditch was initially filed by 6906		11.10	0.70	6906	6901		
6908	6908	Platform	69	Cut	Circular feature, no sides in section, flat base (hollow)	Cut of hollow around mill mound, filled by 6904 Medieval	1.8+	4.75	0.3	6902	6904	6903	
7000		Topsoil	70	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3				
7001		Subsoil	70	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.15				
7002		Natural	70	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
7100		Topsoil	71	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.25				
7101		Subsoil	71	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.13	7104			
7102		Natural	71	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					7103		
7103	7103	Furrow	71	Cut	Plough furrow, linear, gently sloping sides, concave, uneven base, E-N	Plough furrow		0.77	0.14	7102	7104		
7104	7103	Ditch	71	Fill	Light brownish grey friable clayey sand, high freq animal burrowing present	Natural sedimentation, contains small animal burrows causing contamination		0.77	0.14	7103	7101		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
7200		Topsoil	72	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3				
7201		Subsoil	72	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.1	7205			
7202		Natural	72	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					7203		
7203	7203	Ditch	72	Cut	Linear ditch, moderately concave stepped on south, rounded base, SW-NE	Pot and metal found in 7205 fill Modern ditch	1.8+	1.7	0.42	7202	7204		
7204	7203	Ditch	72	Fill	Light grey brown friable clayey sand, clear, low risk.	Deposited by natural silting, no finds		1.7	0.3	7203	7205		
7205	7203	Ditch	72	Fill	Dark grey black friable clayey sand with rare chalk flecks	Likely created by natural silting, contained post med pot and metal		1.7	0.24	7204	7201		
7300		Topsoil	73	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.24				
7301		Subsoil	73	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.12	7304, 7306, 7310, 7803			
7302		Natural	73	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					7303, 7305, 7307		
7303	7303	Ditch	73	Cut	Linear ditch, moderate sloping sides, concave base, NNE-SSW	Cut of ditch [7303] possibly part of trackway found in trench 63 and 66	1.8m>	0.73	0.21	7302	7304		
7304	7303	Ditch	73	Fill	Mid greyish brown moderately compact sandy clay, occasional chalk flecks, clear, low risk, dry.	Possible secondary fill of [7305], formed by natural silting process of surrounding soil, no dating evidence found.	>1	0.73	0.21	7303	7301		
7305	7305	Ditch	73	Cut	Ditch terminus, moderate sloping sides, undulating base, N-S	Cut of ditch terminus [7305] running parallel to ditch [7309], possible track way associated with mill mound in trench 69. No dating evidence, poss medieval.	>2	0.63	0.13	7302	7306		
7306	7305	Ditch	73	Fill	Dark greyish brown moderately compact sandy clay, occasional chalk flecks, clear horizon, low risk.	Possible secondary fill of ditch terminus [7305] formed by natural silting process of surrounding material. No dating evidence.	>1	0.63	0.13	7305	7301		
7307	7307	Ditch	73	Cut	Linear ditch, moderately sloping sides, concave uneven base, NE-SW	Potential trackway ditch, likely Roman, later cut by medieval trackway [7309]	1.80	0.80	0.28	7302	7308	7309	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
7308	7307	Ditch	73	Fill	Light greyish brown friable clayey sand, clear horizon, low risk	Likely formed by natural silting. Contained CBM, pot, likely Roman	1.80+	080	0.20	7307	7309	7309	
7309	7309	Ditch	73	Cut	Ditch, moderate sloping sides, concave uneven base, NE-SW	Trackway cutting (7308), possibly medieval related to the hill mound in TR69	1.80+	0.90	0.35	7308	7310		7307, 7308
7310	7309	Ditch	73	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable clayey sand with chalk flecks (common)	Formed by natural silting, containing some chalk natural No finds, possibly linked to mill mound in TR69	1.80+	0.90	0.35	7309	7301		
7400		Topsoil	74	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3				
7401		Subsoil	74	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil, max depth in the centre of the trench.			0.5	7412			
7402		Natural	74	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					7403, 7405, 7410		
7403	7403	Ditch	74	Cut	Linear feature with no corners, moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base, oriented NE-SW	No finds, cut by field drain.	5+	1.30	0.37	7402	7404		
7404	7403	Ditch	74	Fill	Greyish brown moderately compact silty clay, rare flint inclusions, with a relatively clear horizon, some rooting		5	1.30	0.37	7403, 7404	7404		
7405	7405	Paleochannel	74	Cut	Irregular linear in plan, irregular concave sides and an irregular concave base	Cut of paleochannel with 7 fills	1+	7.4	1	7402	7406		
7406	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	Dark brown soft silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	Basal and 2nd fill of 7 in paleochannel		0.6	0.4	7405	7407		
7407	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	Pale grey chalky clay soft with frequent chalk flecks	Basal and 2nd fill of 7 in paleochannel	1+	1.2	0.35	7406	7408		
7408	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	Mid brown soft silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, charcoal flecks and chalk flecks.	Fill of paleochannel	1=	3.2	0.24	7407	7411, 7412		
7409	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	Dark brown grey soft silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions, chalk flecks	Fill of paleochannel	1+	2.8	0.4	7410	7411		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
7410	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	Light orange brown soft silty clay, occasional small flints and charcoal flecks.	Fill of paleochannel	1+	2.6	0.25	7402	7409		
7411	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	Mid brown soft silty clay with occasional small flints and charcoal flecks	Fill of paleochannel	1+	5.1	0.74	7408, 7409	7412		
7412	7405	Paleochannel	74	Fill	White pale grey silty clay, moderate compaction, with rare flints, clear horizon, few signs of rooting.	Top redeposited fill in paleochannel		1.80	0.60	7408, 7411	7401		
7500		Topsoil	75	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3				
7501		Subsoil	75	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.4	7504			
7502		Natural	75	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					7503		
7503	7503	Ditch	75	Cut	Linear, gently sloping sides, with concave flat base, NE-SW	Possible ditch, no finds, very shallow	2+	0.70	0.10	7502	7504		
7504	7503	Ditch	75	Fill	Whitish light brown silty clay, no inclusions, clear horizon.	Possible ditch, no finds, very shallow	2+	0.70	0.10	7503	7501		
7600		Topsoil	76	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3				
7601		Subsoil	76	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.25				
7602		Natural	76	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
7700		Topsoil	77	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.35				
7701		Natural	77	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.								
7800		Topsoil	78	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.4				
7801		Natural	78	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					7802		
7802	7802	Ditch	78	Cut	Linear feature, moderately sloping sides to concave base, E-W	Ditch cut, likely post-med, single fill.	1.8+	2.03	0.42	7801	7803		
7803	7802	Ditch	78	Fill	Light greyish brown soft silty clay with occasional flint	2 x RA's found - 22 - (S)Crotal bell, 23 - copper object	1.8+	2.03	0.42	7802	7301		
7900		Topsoil	79	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.3	7901			
7901		Subsoil	79	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.25		7900		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
7902		Natural	79	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
8000		Topsoil	80	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.45	8001, 8003			
8001		Natural	80	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural					8000, 8002		
8002	8002	Ditch	80	Cut	Linear, very straight sides, concave rounded base with sudden BOS, NW-SE	Cut of small ditch with single fill (8003) Purpose of ditch likely boundary, no finds	1.8+	0.58	0.31	8001	8003		
8003	8002	Ditch	80	Fill	Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions.	Single fill in ditch.	1.8+	0.58	0.31	8002	8000		
8100		Topsoil	81	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.4				
8101		Natural	81	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
8200		Topsoil	82	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.4				
8201		Subsoil	82	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.15				
8202		Natural	82	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
8300		Topsoil	83	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.45	8306			
8301		Subsoil	83	Layer	Light orange brown friable sandy clay, occasional sub rounded stones	Subsoil			0.15		8305	8305	
8302		Natural	83	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
8303	8303	Ditch	83	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with gentle concave sides and a concave base.	Small gully with a single fill. Undated. Likely cut the subsoil.	1.8m+	0.58	0.16		8304		
8304	8303	Ditch	83	Fill	Mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay with no inclusions.	Single fill of small gully.	1.8m +	0.58	0.16	8303			
8305	8304	Ditch	83	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned SW-NE with steep concave sides and a concave base.	Small ditch seen cutting the subsoil. Likely post-med to modern.	1.8m+	0.3	0.17	8301	8306		8301
8306	8304	Ditch	83	Fill	Mid grey brown moderately compact silty clay with no inclusions.	Single fill of small ditch.	1.8m +	0.3	0.17	8305	8300		
8400		Topsoil	84	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.39				
8401		Natural	84	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
8402	8402	Ditch	84	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W with moderately steep concave sides and an uneven concave base.	Ditch with a single fill. Cut by ditch 8404	1.8m+	0.55	0.23		8403	8404	
8403	8402	Ditch	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks.	Single fill of ditch, cut by ditch 8404	1.8m+	0.55	0.23	8402	8404	8404	
8404	8404	Ditch	84	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W with uneven steep concave sides and an uneven concave base.	Ditch with two fills.	1	1	0.3	8403	8405		8402
8405	8404	Ditch	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable chalk fleck sandy clay.	Basal fill of ditch	1	1	0.08	8404	8406		
8406	8404	Ditch	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable chalk fleck sandy clay.	Top fill of ditch	1	1	0.22	8405			
8407	8407	Ditch	84	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W with uneven steep concave sides and an uneven concave base.	Ditch with two fills	1	1.2	0.6		8408		
8408	8407	Ditch	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable chalk fleck sandy clay.	Basal fill in ditch	1	1.2	0.35	8407	8409		
8409	8407	Ditch	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable chalk fleck sandy clay.	Top fill in ditch	1	1.2	0.25	8408			
8410	8410	Ditch	84	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W with uneven steep concave sides and an uneven concave base.	Ditch with a single fill cut by pit 8412	1	0.6	0.3			8412	
8411	8410	Ditch	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable chalk fleck sandy clay	Single fill of ditch	1	0.6	0.3	8410	8412	8412	
8412	8412	Pit	84	Cut	Oval in plan with moderate concave sides and a shallow undulating base	Pit with a single fill	1.6	1.5	0.2	8411	8413		8410
8413	8412	Pit	84	Fill	Mid grey brown friable sandy clay	Single fill of pit	1.6	1.5	0.2	8412			
8500		Topsoil	85	Layer	Dark brown friable clayey sand	Topsoil			0.45				
8501		Natural	85	Layer	White clayey chalk marl.	Geological natural							
8502	8502	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave	Post-hole with a single fill	0.35	0.35	0.15		8503		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
					sides and a flat to concave base.								
8503	8502	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions.	Single fill of post-hole	0.35	0.35	0.15	8502			
8504	8504	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.55	0.55	0.17		8505		
8505	8504	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.55	0.55	0.17	8504			
8506	8506	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.58	0.58	0.13		8507		
8507	8506	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.58	0.58	0.13	8506			
8508	8508	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.4	0.4	0.18		8509		
8509	8508	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.4	0.4	0.18	8508			
8510	8510	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.39	0.39	0.27		8511		
8511	8510	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.39	0.39	0.27	8510			
8512	8512	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.34	0.34	0.16		8513		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
8513	8512	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.34	0.34	0.16	8512			
8514	8514	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.32	0.32	0.11		8515		
8515	8514	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.32	0.32	0.11	8514			
8516	8516	Posthole	85	Cut	Sub square/ rectangular in plan with steep flat to concave sides and a flat to concave base.	Post-hole with a single fill	0.36	0.36	0.22		8517		
8517	8516	Posthole	85	Fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy clay with occasion small stone and chalk inclusions	Single fill of post-hole	0.36	0.36	0.22	8516			

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1. Finds concordance

Trench	Context	Sample	Feature / Layer	Material	Description and Pottery fabrics	Ct.	Wt.	Finds spot-date
22	2200		Topsoil	Copper alloy	coin (Ra 25)	1	1.8	Roman AD 275-285
				Copper alloy	coin (Ra 26)	1	2.6	Roman AD 354 – 61
47	4700		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Crotal bell (Ra 4)	1	19.8	Post-medieval
				Copper alloy	Thimble (Ra 5)	1	4.5	Late medieval c. 1450-1500
48	4800		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Thimble (Ra 3)	1	2.2	Post-medieval c. 1700-1800 AD
50	5000		Topsoil	Lead	Waste (Ra 2)	1	32.5	
53	5300		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Jetton (Ra 1)	1	1.16	Post-medieval
58	5800		Topsoil	Lead	Cloth Seal (Ra 8)	1	25.6	Post-medieval late 16th or 17th C
61	6100		Topsoil	Lead	Mount (Ra 6)	1	2.3	
				Copper alloy	Buckle (Ra 9)	1	5.9	Post-medieval c. 1660 – 1720
62	6200		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Brooch (Ra 7)	1	3.1	LIA-Roman c. 25-60 AD
63	6310		Pit 6307	Pottery Prehistoric	Fabric: FG1	5	22	Prehistoric Bronze Age?
64	6405		Ditch 6403	Pottery Post-medieval	Fabric: STAF	4	21	L.17th-18th C
65	6500		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Buckle pin (Ra 10)	1	1	medieval to post-medieval
66	6604		Ditch 6603	Fired clay	Fabric: VGCP	1	2	
				Lead	Weight (Ra 11)	1	32.8	
67	6700		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Vessel? (Ra 12)	1	30.8	Post-medieval/modern
				Copper alloy	Thimble (Ra 13)	1	3.7	Late medieval c. 1400 – 1500
68	6800		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Crotal bell (Ra 14)	1	6	Post-medieval
	6806		Furrow 6805	Pottery Medieval	Fabric: NEOT	1	4	L.9th-11th C
69	6900		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Strap end (Ra 16)	1	1.8	Medieval c. 14th C
	6904		Platform 6908	Pottery Medieval	Fabrics: SCASS MEL BRIL	3	99	13th-14th C
	6907		Ditch 6903	Pottery Prehistoric	Fabric: F1	1	11	Neolithic-Bronze Age (residual)
				Pottery Roman	Fabric: GX	1	11	Roman (residual)
			Pottery Medieval	Fabrics: STAM EMEMS EMSSO	63	464	14th C?	

Trench	Context	Sample	Feature / Layer	Material	Description and Pottery fabrics	Ct.	Wt.	Finds spot-date
					MSW SEFEN HEDIC MEL MEMS HEDI GRIM MGF BRIL UPG GRIL LMEL LMR (MNV=34)			
				CBM	Brick(40mm thick) (Fabric mscpf)	1	75	Late medieval-post-medieval
				Quernstone	Broken-up and abraded pieces of imported lava quernstone	54	159	Roman-medieval
				Iron	Horseshoe (Ra 27)	3	51.7	Medieval 13th to 14th
				Iron	Object (Ra 28)	1	8.1	
				Iron	Nails	18	143.8	
71	7100		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Spoon (Ra 15)	1	2.5	Post-medieval
72	7204		Ditch 7203	Pottery Post-medieval	Fabric: ESW	1	49	19th-E.20th C
				Iron	Object (Ra 29)	1	8.9	
73	7301		subsoil	CBM	Roofing tile – peg tile (Fabric) ms	1	22	Medieval-post-medieval
	7308		Ditch 7307	CBM	Brick/tile fragment (Fabric fs)	1	3	
				CBM	Roofing tile – peg tile (Fabric fsv)	1	19	Medieval-post-medieval
74	7401		Subsoil layer	Pottery Roman	Fabric HOG (rim)	1	16	c. L1-E4C
	7404		Ditch 7403	CBM	Brick (60mm thick) (Fabric fsis/sl)	5	146	Post-medieval
	7408		Paleochannel 7405	Worked flint	Small fine primary flake, heavily patinated,	1	4	Neolithic. Possibly residual
	7408		Paleochannel 7405	Worked flint	One complete blade. Fine thin, struck using soft hammer, heavily patinated	1	7	Neolithic. Possibly residual
	7411		Paleochannel	Worked flint	One blade fragment and one	2	4	Neolithic. Possibly residual

Trench	Context	Sample	Feature / Layer	Material	Description and Pottery fabrics	Ct.	Wt.	Findings spot-date
					complete blade, fine thin small tri-face blades, struck using soft hammer, heavily patinated			
				Heat-altered stone	Three small high temperature heat-altered flints	3	23	
77	7700		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Coin (Ra 22)	1	0.7	Post-medieval early 17C
78	7803		Ditch 7802	CBM	Brick (40mm thick) (Fabric f-ms)	1	96	Medieval – post-medieval
				Copper alloy	Crotal bell (Ra 23)	1	56.9	Post-medieval
				Copper alloy	Object (Ra 24)	1	5.6	
81	8100		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Spoon (Ra 21)	1	4.7	
82	8200		Topsoil	Silver	Coin (Ra 20)	1	1	Medieval 1344 – 1351
83	8300		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Vessel? (Ra 19)	1	19.9	
	8306		Ditch 8304	CBM	Roofing tile – peg tile, similar to 7308 and 8413 (Fabric fs)	1	5	Medieval – post-medieval
84	8400		Topsoil	Pottery Medieval	Fabrics: COLS EAR	2	13	13th C+
				CBM	Thick tile piece (20mm), hard, dark grey throughout (Fabric f-ms)	1	241	
	8406		Ditch 8404	Pottery Medieval	Fabric LEAR	1	3	14th-15th C
				CBM	Brick (50mm thick) corner with sunken margins, rounded edge (Fabric fs)	1	154	Late medieval-early post-medieval
	8409		Ditch 8407	Pottery Prehistoric	Fabric: Q1	2	5	Prehistoric Iron Age?
	8412		Pit 8412	Iron	Nail	1	3	
	8413		Pit 8412	CBM	Roofing tile – peg tile, similar to 7308 (Fabric fs)	3	31	Medieval – post-medieval
				Coal		1	6	Post-medieval/modern?
85	8500		Topsoil	Copper alloy	Object (Ra 18)	1	1.2	

Table 2. Prehistoric pottery fabrics

Period	Fabric code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	EVE
Prehistoric	F1	Coarse flint-tempered	1	11	
	FG1	Small-medium flint, occasional large flint and common small-medium grog	5	22	
	Q1	common small-medium/medium sand and occasional small flint stone	2	5	
<i>Totals</i>			8	38	

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery by context

Ctxt No	S	F/L	Fabri	C	Wt (g)	EV	Dec	Ab	Res	EN	Description-notes	Pottery date
6310		Pit 6307	FG1	5	22						thick sherds (10mm) small-medium flint, occasional large flint and common small-medium grog, probably BA	BA?
6907		Ditch 6903	F1	1	11						fairly coarse flint-tempered ware	N-BA
8409		Ditch 8407	Q1	2	5						common small-medium/medium sand, occasional small flint stone, dark grey fabric slight reddish-brown surfaces	IA?
<i>Totals</i>				8	38							

Table 4. Roman pottery fabrics

Period	Fabric code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	EVE
Roman	GX	Un sourced greywares and other reduced coarsewares	1	11	
	HOG	Horningsea grey coarsewares	1	16	0.03
<i>Totals</i>			2	27	0.03

Table 5. Roman pottery by context

Ctxt No	S	F/L	Fabri	C	Wt (g)	EV	Dec	Ab	Res	EN	Description-notes	Pottery date
6907		Ditch 6903	GX	1	11						probable Roman greyware	Rom
7401		Subsoil layer	HOG	1	16	0.0					everted rim fragment from a ?jar (200mm dia rim), with widely spaced grooves on the inner surface, sandy dark grey fabric, Horningsea	Rom

Ctxt No	S	F/L	Fabri	C	Wt (g)	EV	Dec	Ab	Res	EN	Description-notes	Pottery date
Totals				2	27	0.0						

Table 6. Medieval and post-medieval pottery fabrics and quantification by fabric in approximate date order

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
St Neots type ware	NEOT	875-1100	1	4		1
Stamford ware	STAM	875-1200	1	7		1
(South Cambridgeshire) Smooth Sandy ware	SCASS	1050-1225	1	44		1
Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	EMEMS	1050-1225	3	5		3
Early Medieval Silty Sandy Orange ware	EMSSO	1150-1250	2	5		1
Hedingham Coarseware	HEDIC	1150-1350	8	32	0.03	2
Hedingham Fineware	HEDI	1150-1350	4	6		4
Medieval Ely ware	MEL	1150-1350	2	18		2
SE Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	SEFEN	1150-1450	2	6	0.04	2
Medieval Sandy ware	MSW	1150-1500	2	3		2
Medieval Essex-type micaceous grey sandy wares	MEMS	1200-1400	7	64		7
Colchester-type ware	COLS	1200-1400	1	3		1
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIL	1200-1500	10	94	0.12	5
East Anglian Redwares	EAR	1200-1400	1	10		1
Unprovenanced glazed wares	UPG	1200-1450	2	164		1
Mill Green Fineware	MGF	1250-1400	16	89	0.15	2
Grimston ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	4		2
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.	2	12		1
Late Medieval Ely ware	LMEL	1350-1500	1	1		1
Late Medieval Reduced ware	LMR	1350-1500	1	9	0.07	1
Late Medieval East Anglian Redwares	LEAR	1400-1500	1	3		1
Staffordshire-type slipware	STAF	L.17th-18th c.	4	21		1
English stonewares	ESW	19th-20th c.	1	49		1
Totals			75	653	0.41	44

Table 4. CBM fabrics

Fabric code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	CBM types
fs	Fine sand	6	193	Brick, Roof tile
fsis	Fine sand with some red clay/iron-sand inclusions	1	45	Roof tile
fsis/sl	Fine sand with some red clay/iron-sand inclusions and hard dark vesicular slag-like inclusions	5	146	Brick
fsv	Fine sand, vesicular with voids from dissolved ?temper – shell?	1	19	Roof tile
f-ms	Fine-medium sand	2	337	Brick, Tile
ms	Medium size sand	1	22	Roof tile
mscpf	Medium size sand fabric with occasional pale clay pellets and small flint stones	1	75	Brick
Totals		17	837	

Table 5. CBM by context and type

Ctxt	Feature/layer	Fabric	C	Wt (g)	Ty	For	Period	Thick	A	Colour note	Description	Context Spotdate
690	Ditch 6903	mscpf	1	75	BR		LM-PM	40	*	orange	sand fabric with occasional pale clay pellets and small flint stone	Medieval 14th C?
730	subsoil	ms	1	22	RT	PT	M-PM	12		orange	orange with thick grey core	
730	Ditch 7307	fs	1	3	BR/					fragmen		
730	Ditch 7307	fsv	1	19	RT	PT	M-PM	7		orange	thin tile, vesicular, voids from dissolved ? temper, shell/ ? (sanded underside)	
740	Ditch 7403	fsis/sl	5	146	BR		PM	60		yellow-cream	corner from a brick, hard dark vesicular slag-like inclusions	
780	Ditch 7802	f-ms	1	96	BR		LM-PM	40		brown-red	fine-medium sand, min c.	Post medieval

Ctxt	Feature/layer	Fabric	C	Wt (g)	Ty	For	Period	Thick	A	Colour note	Description	Context Spotdate
											35-40mm thick, crack from poor wedging	
830	Ditch 8304	fs	1	5	RT	PT		10			similar to 7308, but not so vesicular, and to 8413 (sanded underside)	
840	Topsoil	f-ms	1	241	T		PM?	20		dark grey through		Pottery 14-15C
840	Ditch 8404	fs	1	154	BR		EPM?	50		orange/red	corner from a brick, sunken margins, rounded corner	Late Medieval/early post medieval
840	Ditch 8404	fsis	1	45	RT	PT	M-PM	12 *		orange	fine sand with some red clay/iron-sand inclusions	
841	Pit 8412	fs	3	31	RT	PT	M-PM	11			similar to 7308, but not so vesicular (sanded underside)	Coal – p-med? Poss intrusive
Tot			1	837								

Table 6. Lithics

Tr.	Ctxt	Feature/layer	Category	Description	Ct.	Wt (g)
74	7408	Paleochannel 7405	Flake	Small fine primary flake. Heavily patinated, slight edge damage. Neolithic. Possibly residual.	1	4
74	7408	Paleochannel 7405	Blade	One complete blade. Fine thin mid-sized bi-face blade. Struck using soft hammer. Heavily patinated, slight edge damage. Neolithic. Possibly residual.	1	7
74	7411	Paleochannel	Blade	One blade fragment and one complete blade. Fine thin small tri-face blades. Struck using soft hammer. Heavily patinated, slight edge damage. Neolithic. Possibly residual.	2	4
<i>Totals</i>					4	15

Table 7. Heat-altered stone (flint)

Trench	Context	Feature/ layer	Description	No.	Wt/g.
74	7411	Paleochannel 7405	Three small high temperature heat-altered flints.	3	23
<i>Totals</i>				3	23

Table 8: Details of worked chalk

Functi	N	No-Obj	R	Notes	Size	Wt (g)	Litholo	Context
?Weig	5	1	1	Five fragments, one of which has part of a curved shaped edge suggesting an item with a diameter of c 90mm. Could be fragments of loomweight	Measures x 90mm diameter	429	Chalk	7301
?Weig	2	1	1	Two adjoining fragments of circular object with perforation measuring c 100mm in diameter. One face is neat and curved/convex while the other is missing	Measures c 330mm in diameter x >25mm thick	870	Chalk	7301
?Weig	1	1	1	Single fragment of circular object with perforation measuring c 70mm in diameter. Both faces are neatly curved/convex and the tapering to the edge to create a lozenge shaped profile	Measures c 270mm in diameter x 56mm max thickness	765	Chalk	7301

Table 9. Summary catalogue of the metalwork

Context	Ra. No.	Trench	Material	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
2200	25	22	Copper alloy	1	1.8	Coin
2200	26	22	Copper alloy	1	2.6	Coin
4700	4	47	Copper alloy	1	19.8	Crotal bell
4700	5	47	Copper alloy	1	4.5	Thimble
4800	3	48	Copper alloy	1	2.2	Thimble
5000	2	50	Lead	1	32.5	Waste
5300	1	53	Copper alloy	1	1.16	Jetton
5800	8	58	Lead	1	25.6	Cloth Seal
6100	6	61	Lead	1	2.3	Mount

Context	Ra. No.	Trench	Material	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Comments
6100	9	61	Copper alloy	1	5.9	Buckle
6200	7	62	Copper alloy	1	3.1	Brooch
6500	10	65	Copper alloy	1	1	Buckle pin
6600	11	66	Lead	1	32.8	Weight
6700	12	67	Copper alloy	1	30.8	Vessel?
6700	13	67	Copper alloy	1	3.7	Thimble
6800	14	68	Copper alloy	1	6	Crotal bell
6900	16	69	Copper alloy	1	1.8	Strap end
6907	27	69	Iron	3	51.7	Horseshoe
6907	28	69	Iron	1	8.1	Object
6907		69	Iron	18	143.8	Nails
7100	15	71	Copper alloy	1	2.5	Spoon
7204	29	72	Iron	1	8.9	Object
7700	22	77	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Coin
7803	23	78	Copper alloy	1	56.9	Crotal bell
7803	24	78	Copper alloy	1	5.6	Object
8100	21	81	Copper alloy	1	4.7	Spoon
8200	20	82	Silver	1	1	Coin
8300	19	83	Copper alloy	1	19.9	Vessel?
8412		84	Iron	1	3	Nail
8500	18	85	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Object

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

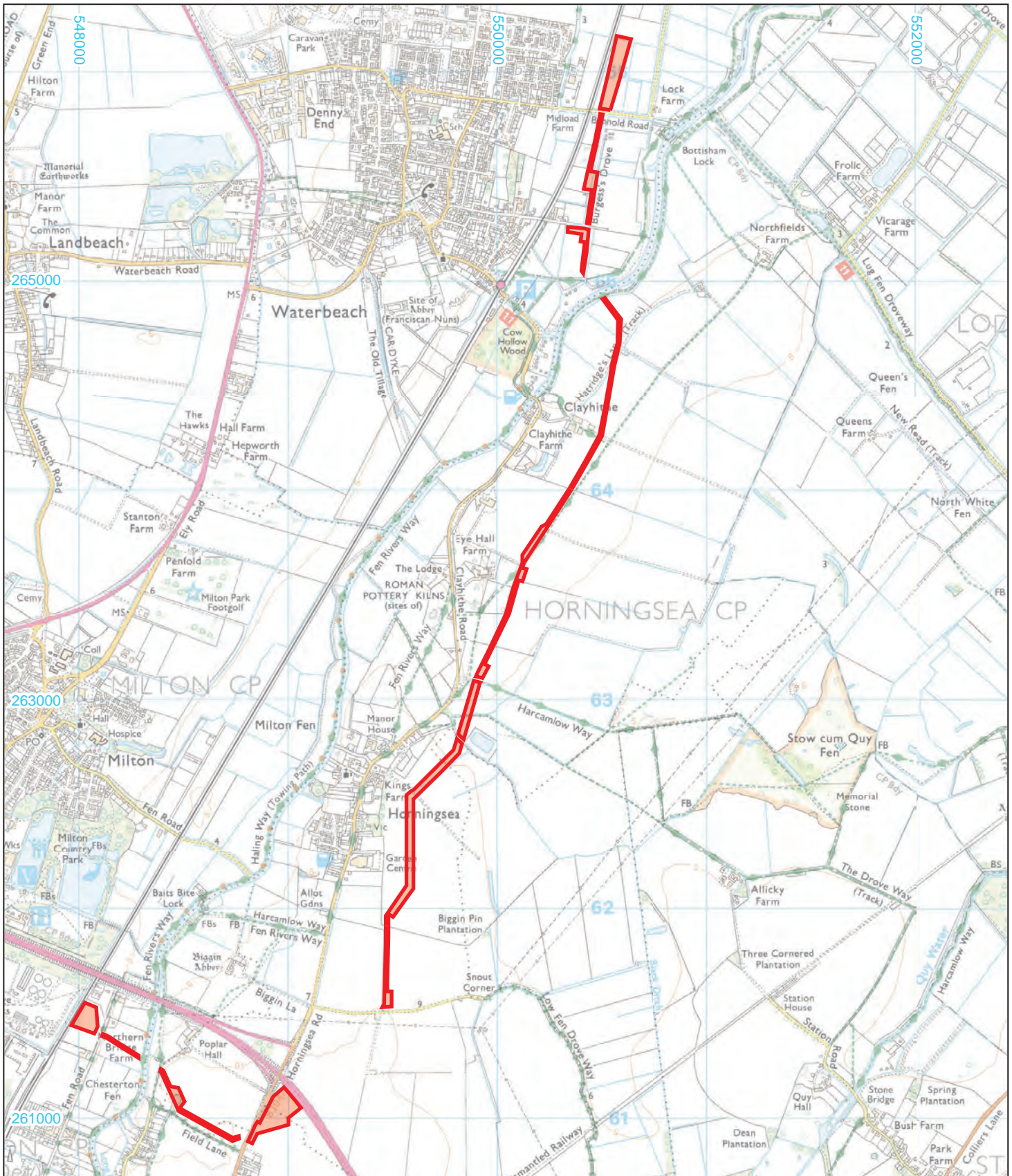
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Bronze Age								
6307	6310			1			1	55
Post-medieval								
6903	6907	3		5		21	29	159
7203	7204					1	1	2
7802	7803			2			2	78
Subtotal		3		7		22	32	239
Undated								
	3701		3				3	361
7405	7411	1				3	4	53
8516	8517			1			1	34
Subtotal		1	3	1	3		8	448
Total		4	3	9	3	22	41	
Weight		110	361	228	10	33	742	

BOS = Cattle; EQ = horse; LM = large size mammal; MM = medium size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

APPENDIX D: OASIS SUMMARY for cotswold2-433553

OASIS ID (UID)	cotswold2-433553
Project Name	Waterbeach Mains Sewer
Sitename	
Activity type	EVALUATION
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Dates	15-Nov-2021 - 31-Mar-2022
Location	Waterbeach Mains Sewer NGR : TL 50429 66235 LL : 52.2736912345221, 0.203348881384708 12 Fig : 550429,266235 NGR : TL 48015 61394 LL : 52.2308548840141, 0.165875736238001 12 Fig : 548015,261394
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Cambridgeshire District : South Cambridgeshire Parish : Waterbeach District : Cambridge Parish : Cambridge, unparished area
Project Methodology	7km sewer pipeline easement for evaluation
Project Results	In November 2021 to February 2022, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of a 7km pipeline easement running from Milton to Waterbeach. A total of 77 of a planned 87 trenches were excavated. The linear scheme revealed spaced archaeological finds and features focused within the southern fields located near to the Milton/ Fen Ditton end of the pipeline route. A possible Iron Age to Roman pit and ditched trackway were revealed, along with further medieval ditched enclosures and a Mill mound. The central trenches contained coprolite mining (from Horningsea to Waterbeach) which had removed any previous archaeological features and the most northern trenches revealed a single peat filled natural channel and were devoid of archaeological features or finds.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	



 Site boundary

0 1:25,000 1km

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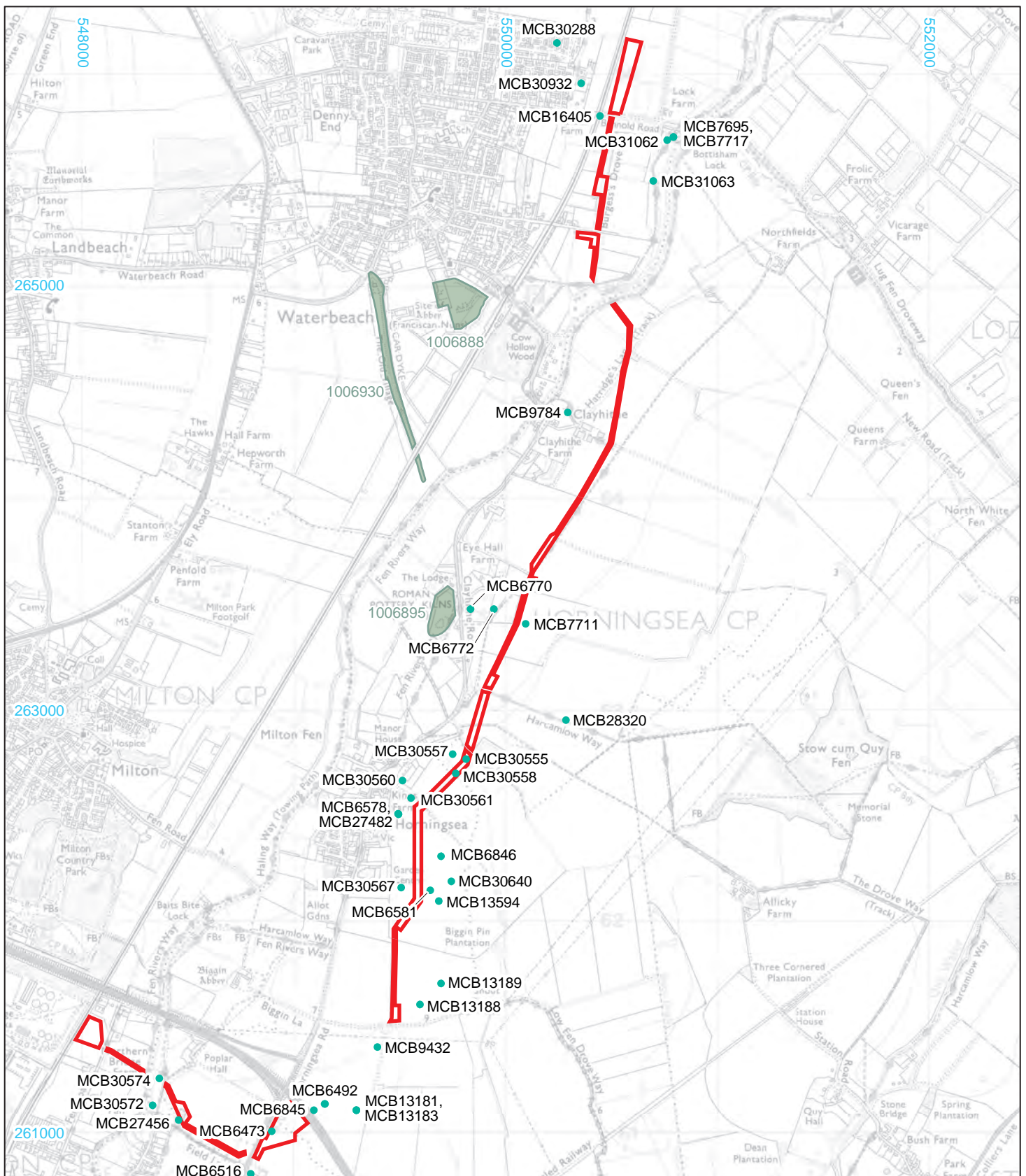


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PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	1
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Scheduled Monument
- Selected HER entry



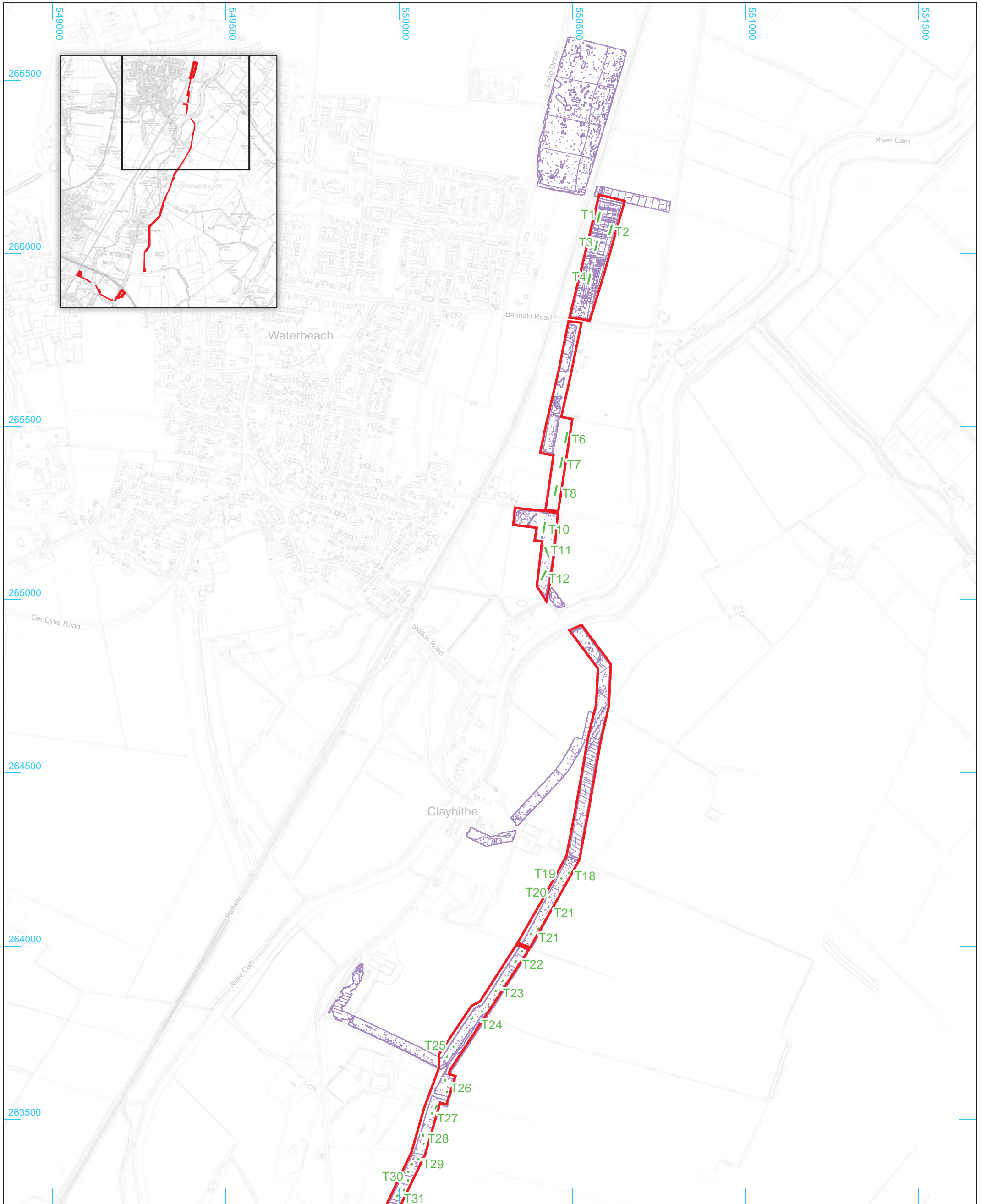
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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site, showing selected Scheduled
 Monuments and HER entries

0 1:25,000 1km

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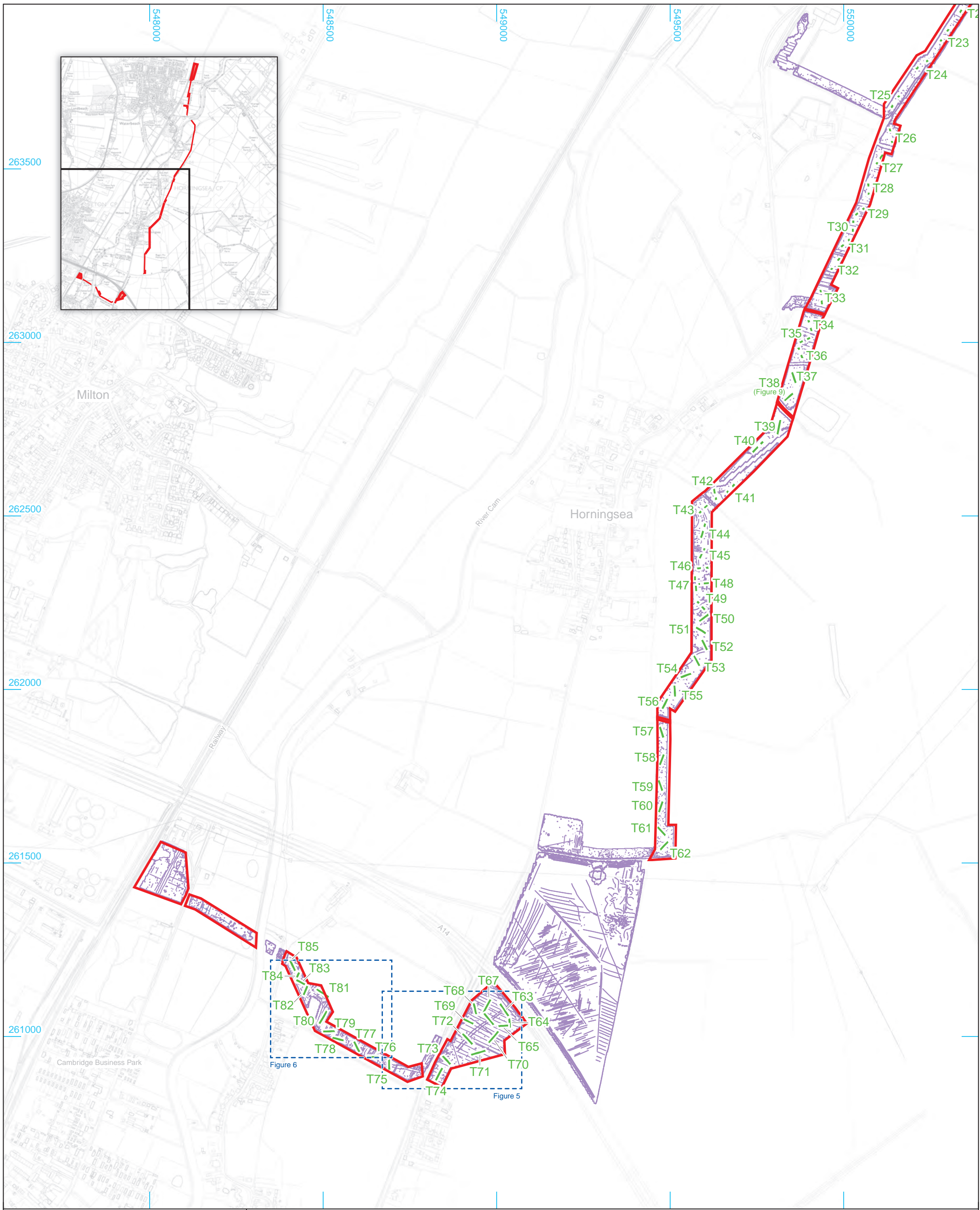
FIGURE TITLE
 Overall site plan of works (north)


DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0334 FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 24/02/2022 3
 APPROVED BY MG SCALE@A3 1:10,000

-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trench
-  Geophysical survey results (Headland Archaeology, 2021)

0 1:10,000 500m

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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Overall site plan of works (south)

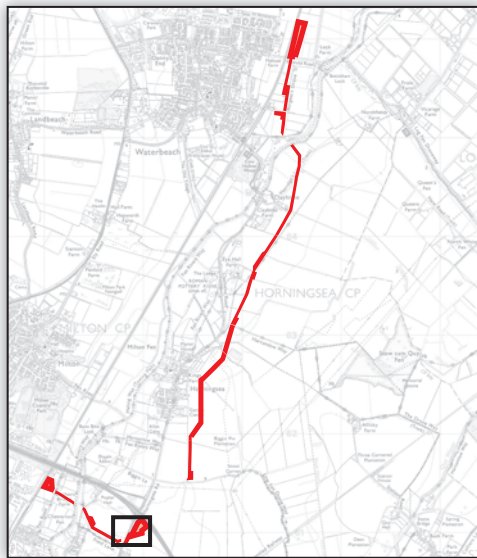
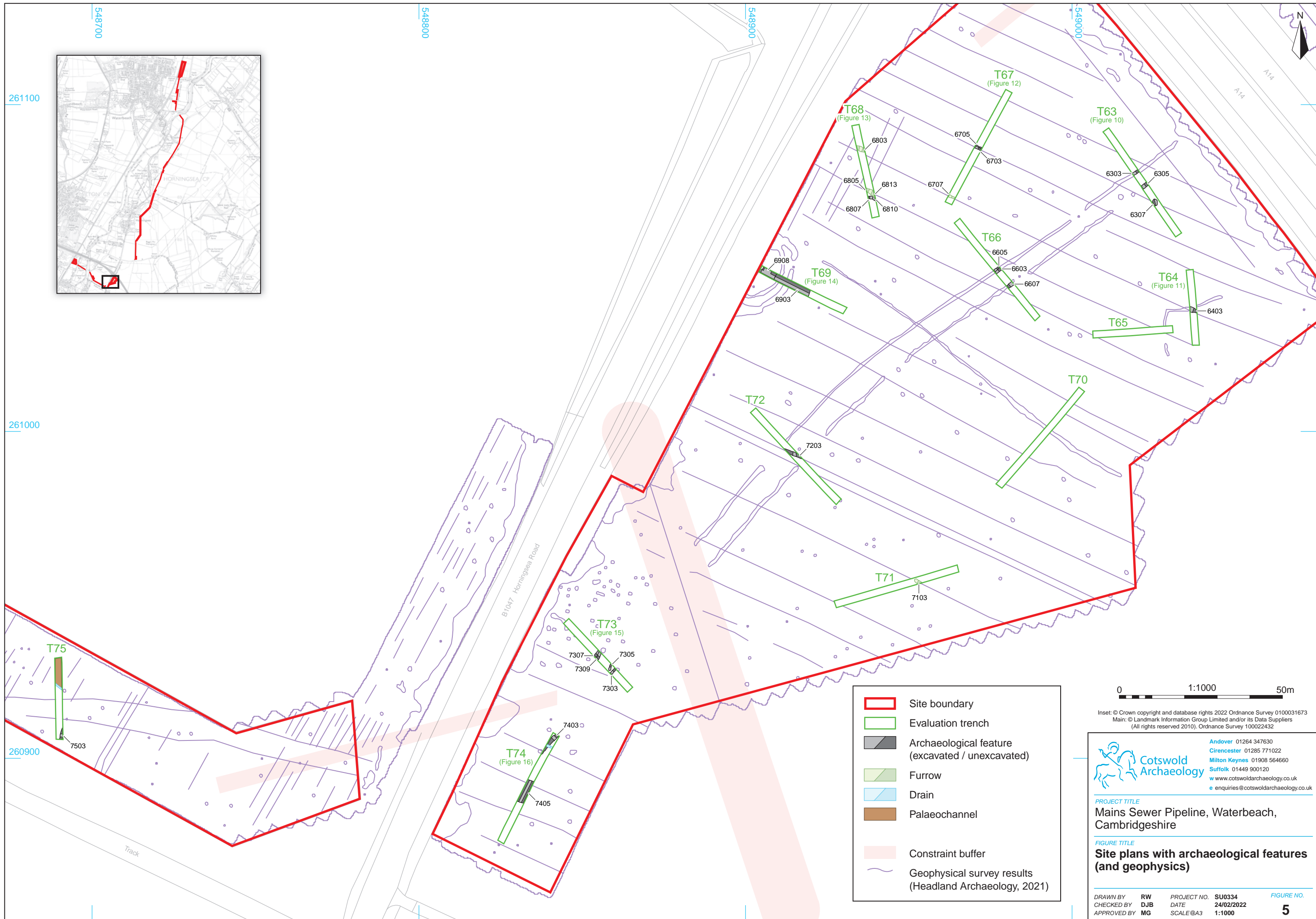
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-  Evaluation trench
-  Geophysical survey results (Headland Archaeology, 2021)

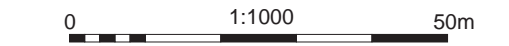


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	Site boundary
	Evaluation trench
	Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
	Furrow
	Drain
	Palaeochannel
	Constraint buffer
	Geophysical survey results (Headland Archaeology, 2021)



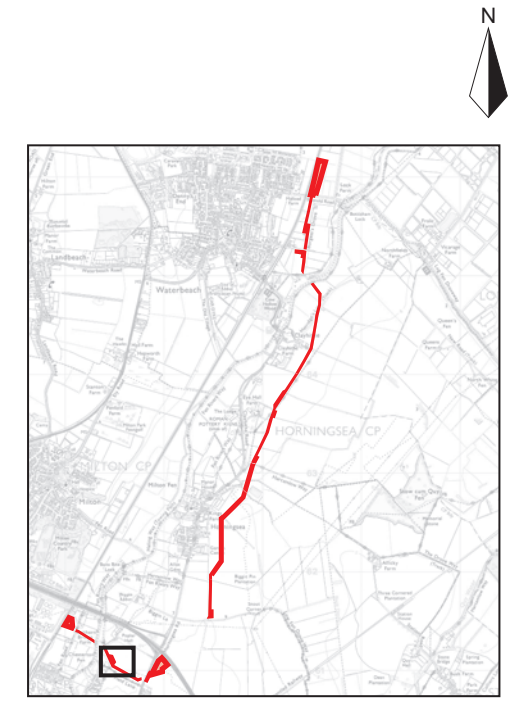
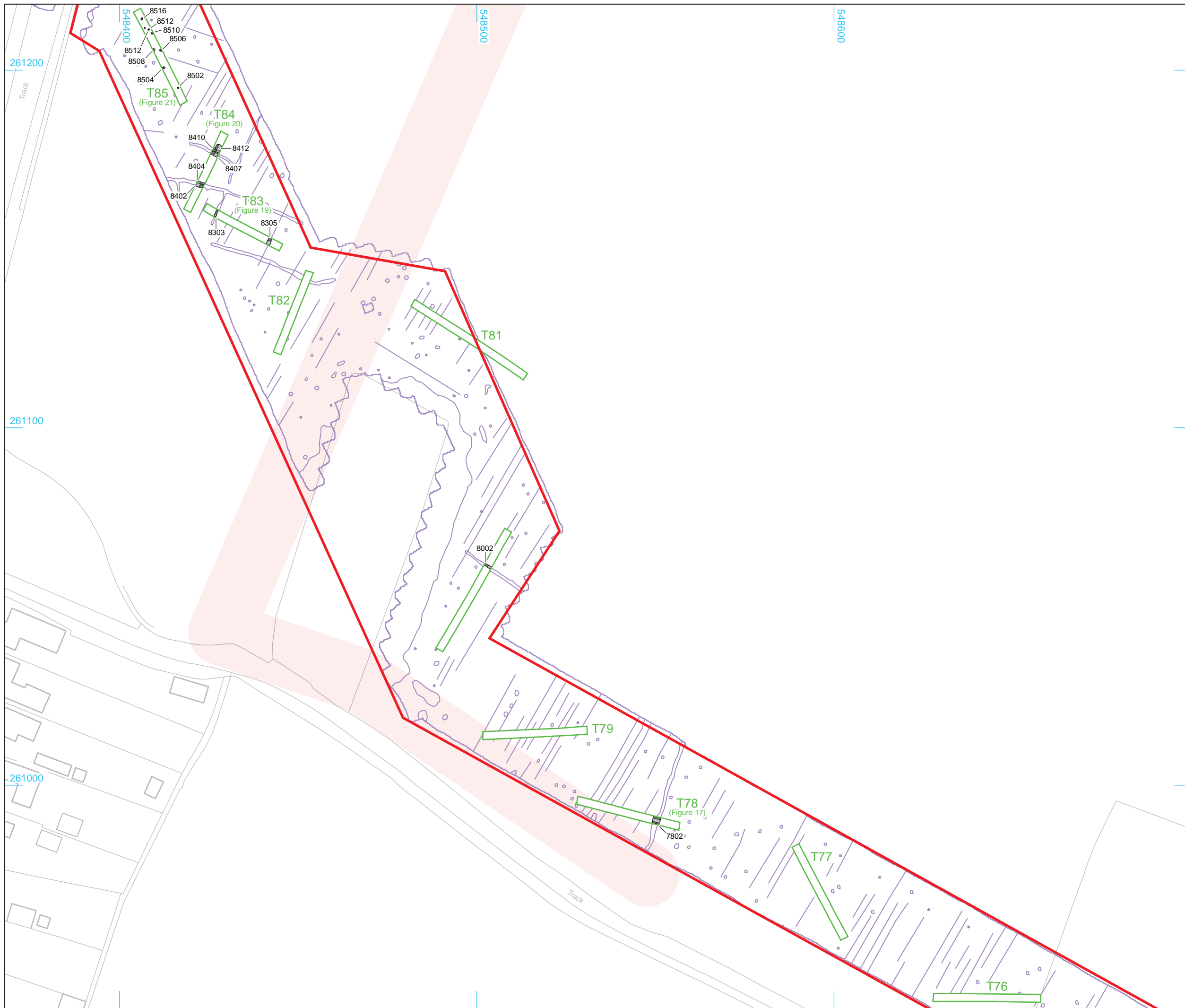
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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site plans with archaeological features (and geophysics)

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	5
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE @A3	1:1000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Constraint buffer
- Geophysical survey results (Headland Archaeology, 2021)



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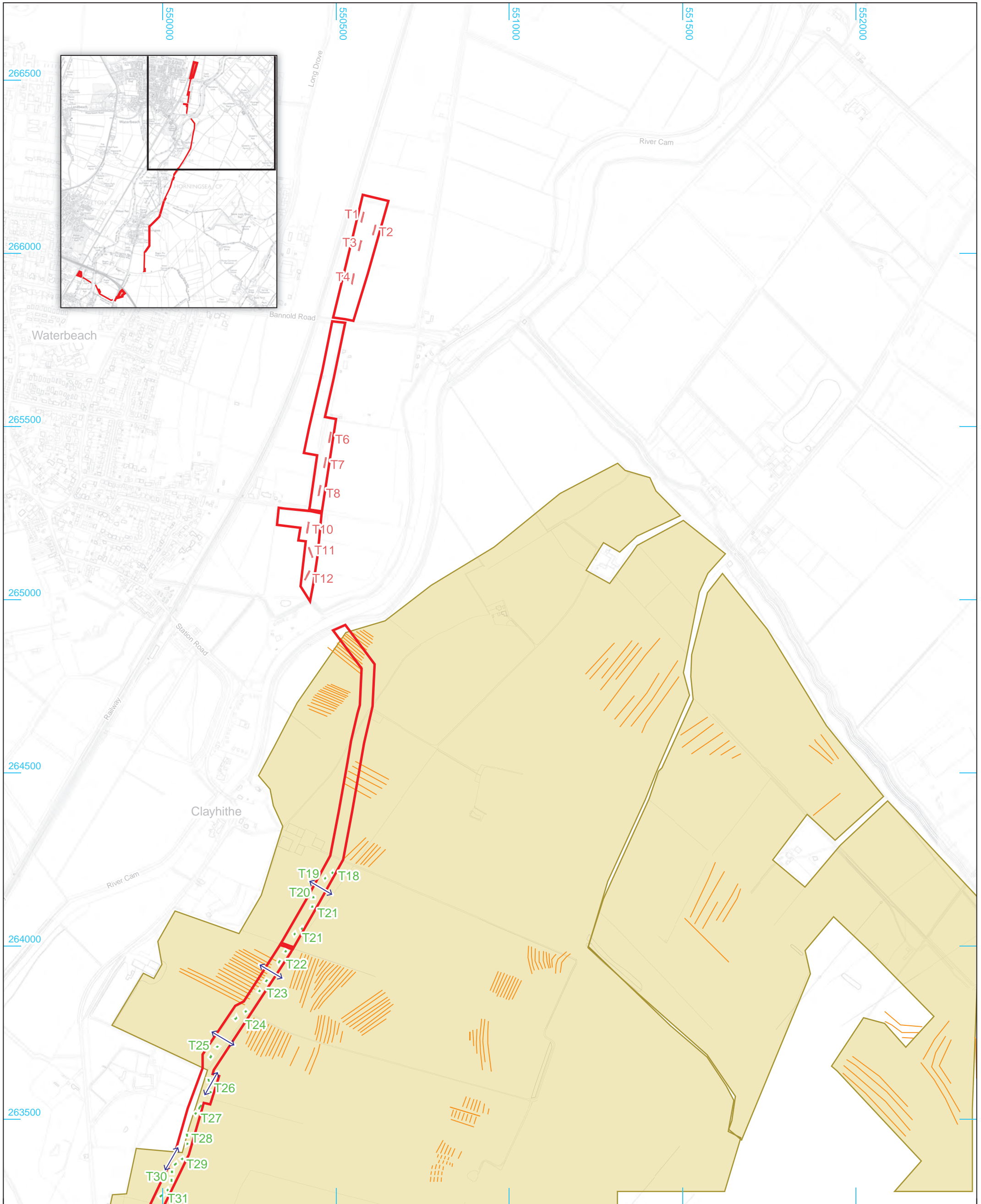
Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
 Site plans with archaeological features (and geophysics)

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	6
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:1000	

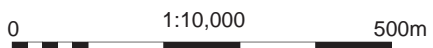









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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Coprolite mining site plan (north)

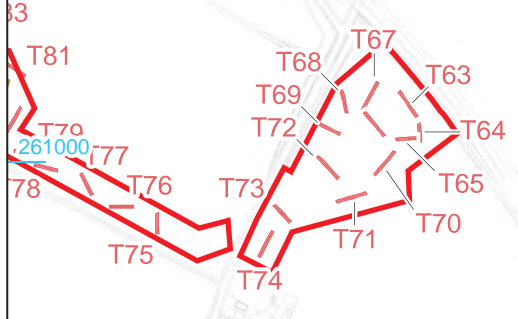
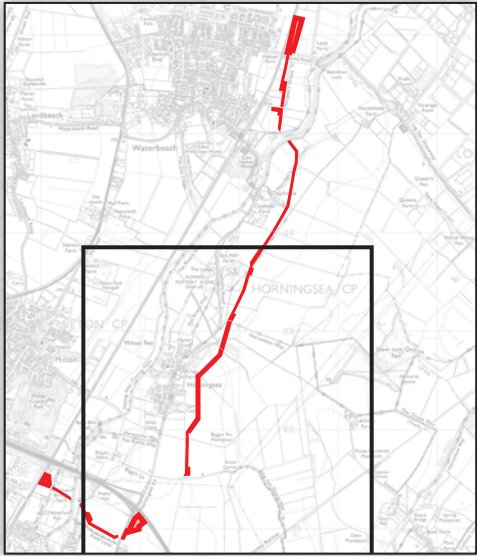
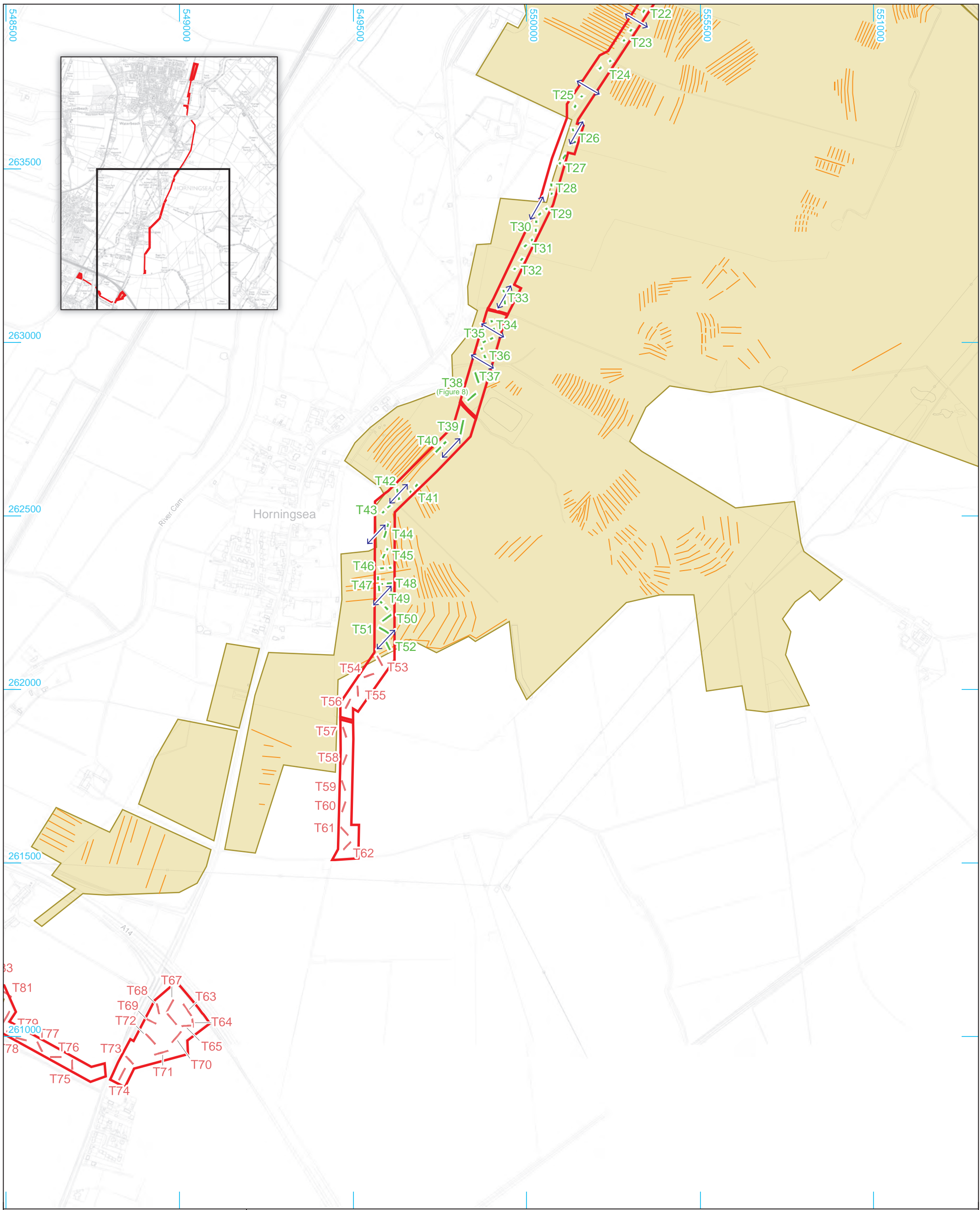
DRAWN BY **RW** PROJECT NO. **SU0334** FIGURE NO. **7**
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **24/02/2022**
 APPROVED BY **MG** SCALE@A3 **1:10,000**




-  Site boundary
-  Evaluation trench with quarrying
-  Evaluation trench without quarrying
-  Direction of quarrying as recorded
-  Approximate total quarried area
-  Linear quarries



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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
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FIGURE TITLE
Coprolite mining site plan (south)

DRAWN BY RW PROJECT NO. SU0334 FIGURE NO. 8
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 24/02/2022
 APPROVED BY MG SCALE@A3 1:10,000

0 1:10,000 500m

N

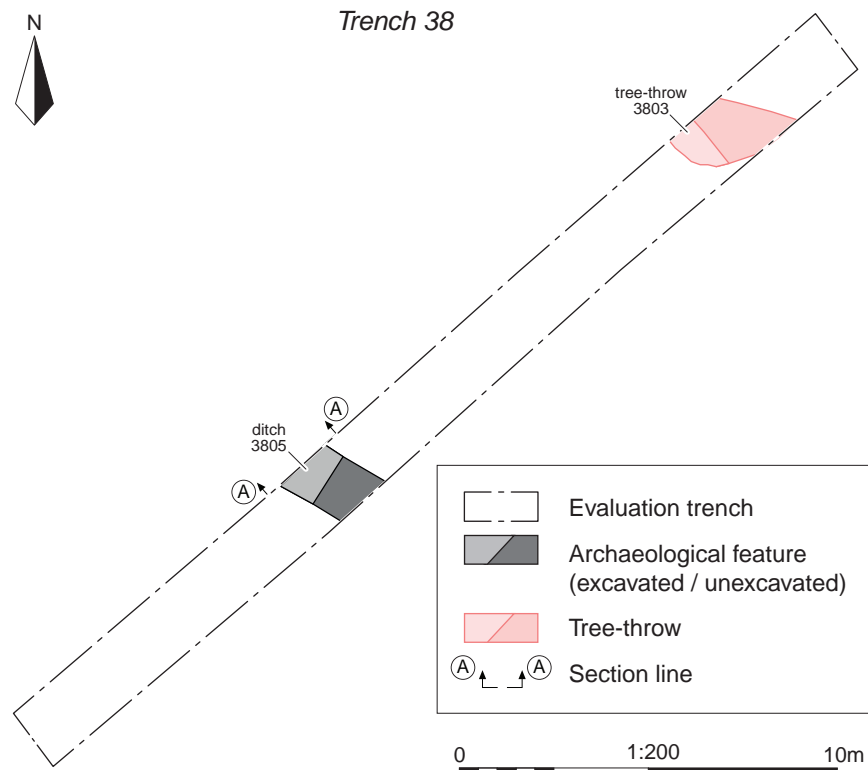


- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench with quarrying
- Evaluation trench without quarrying
- Direction of quarrying as recorded
- Approximate total quarried area
- Linear quarries

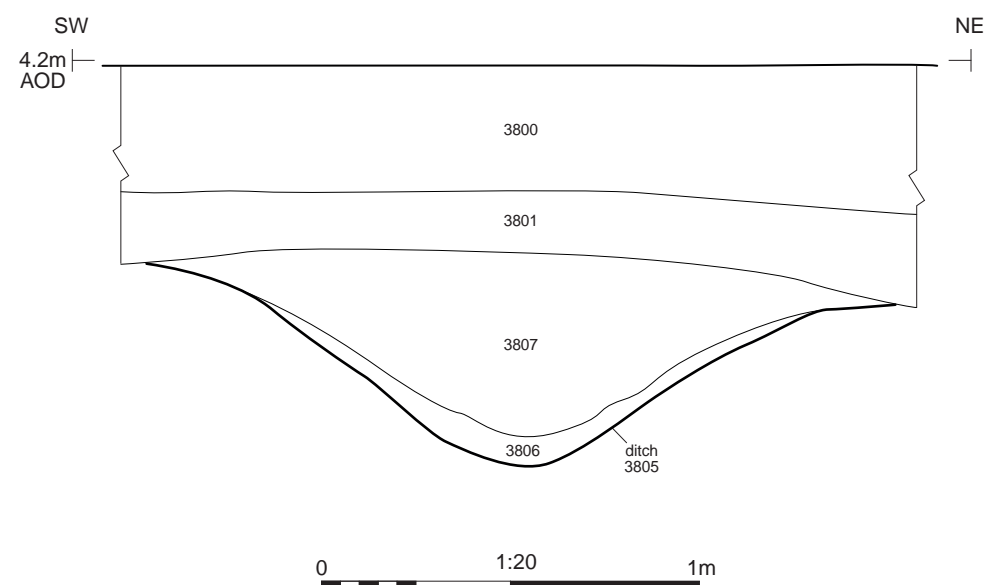
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Trench 38



Section AA



Trench 38, looking north-east (1m scales)



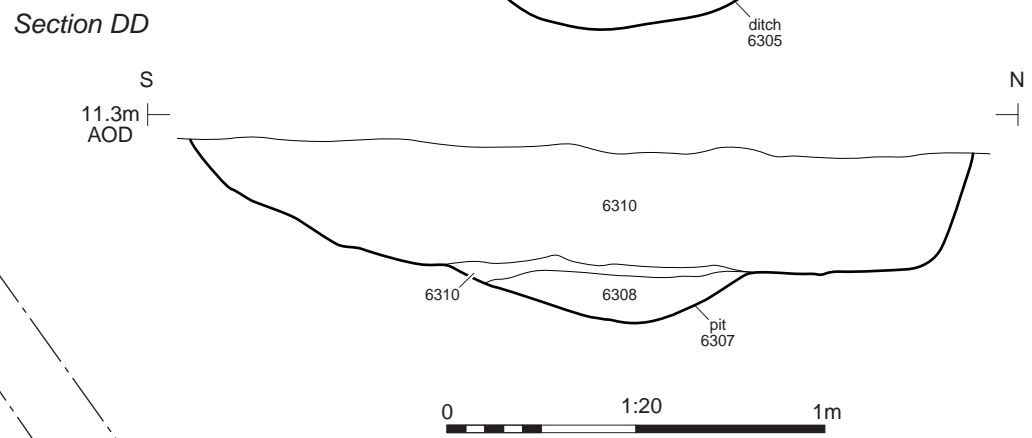
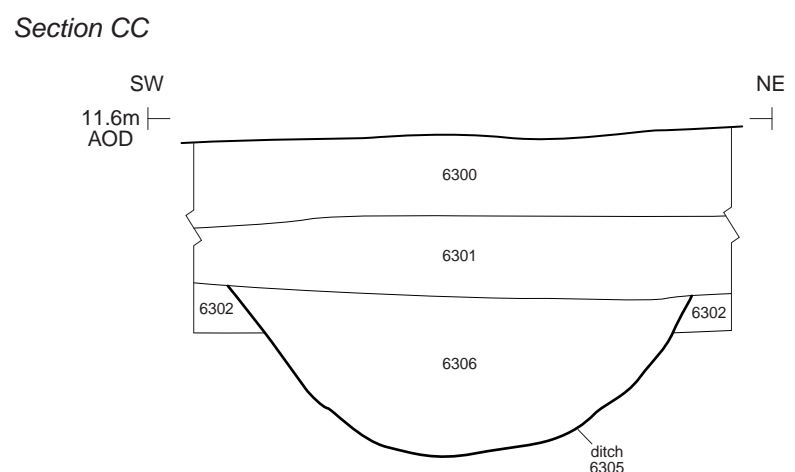
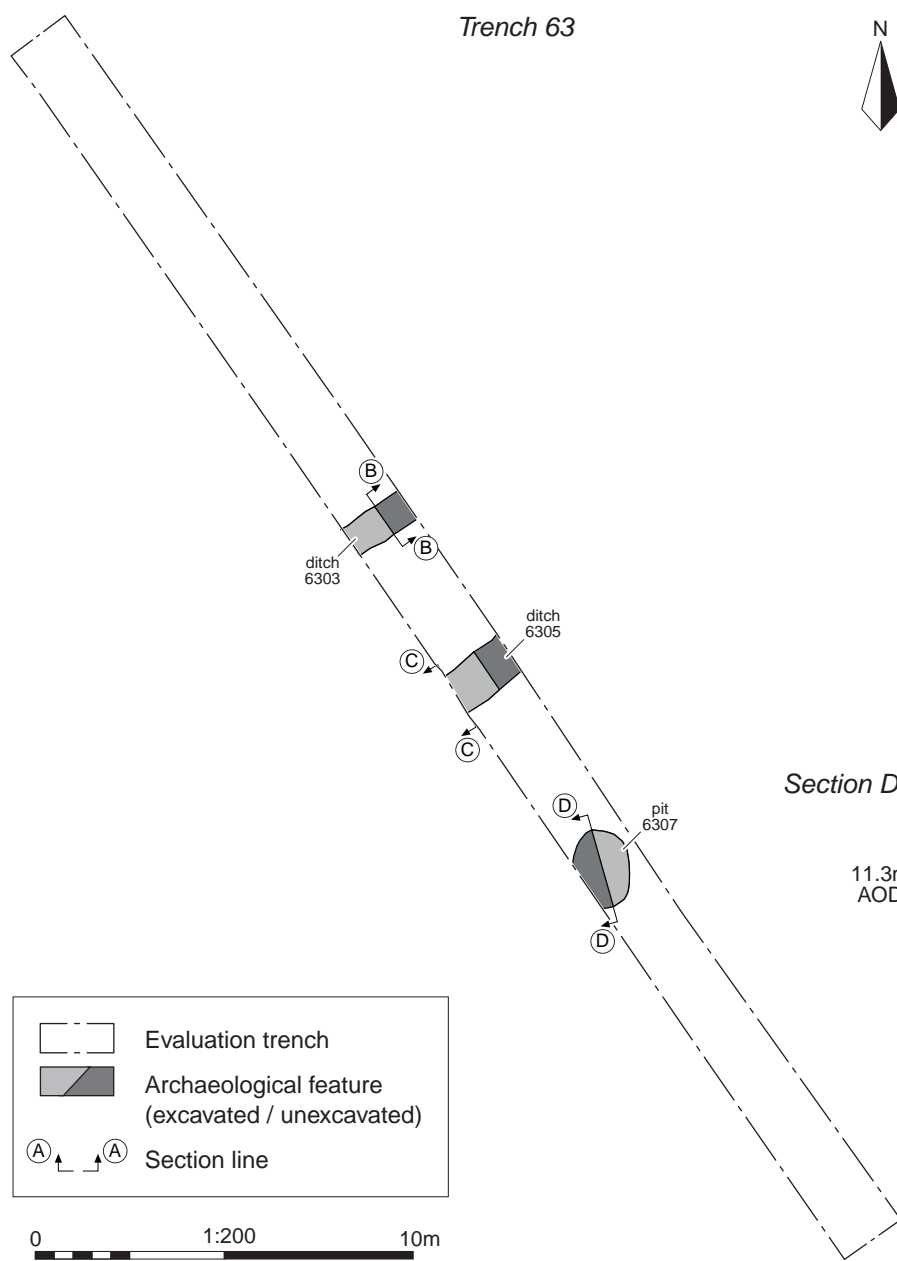
Ditch 3805, looking north-west (1m scale)


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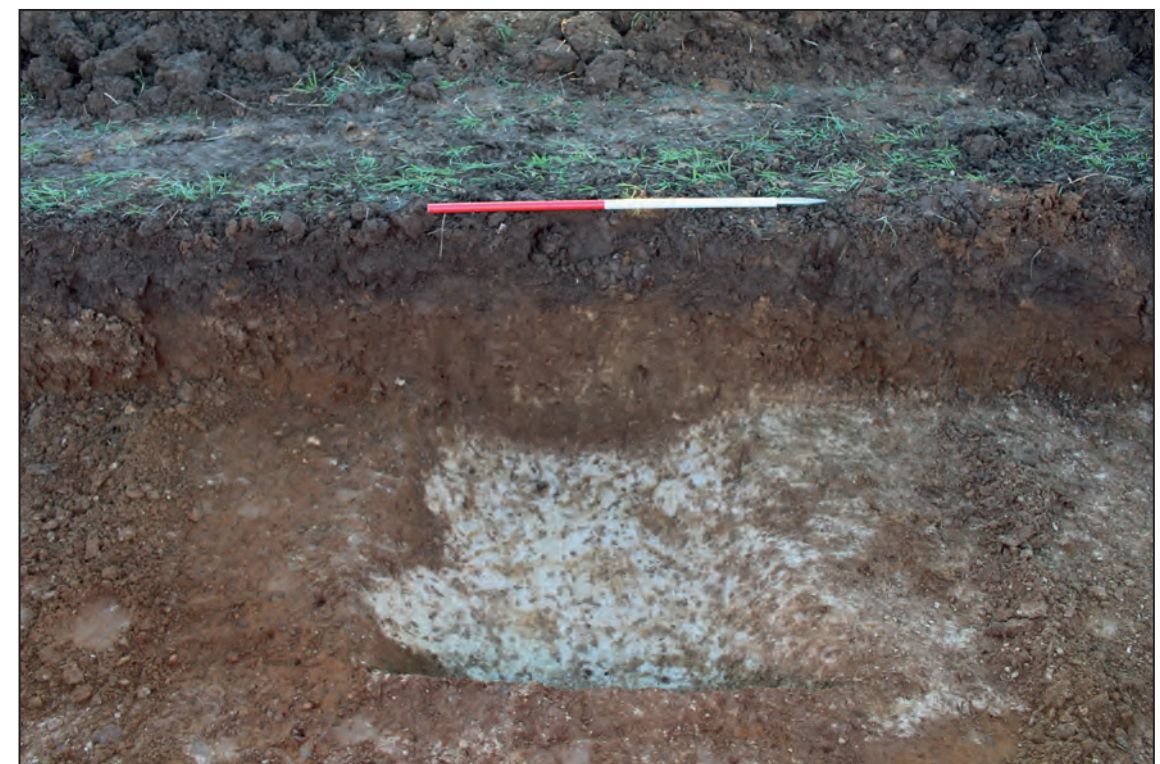
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 38: plan, section and photographs

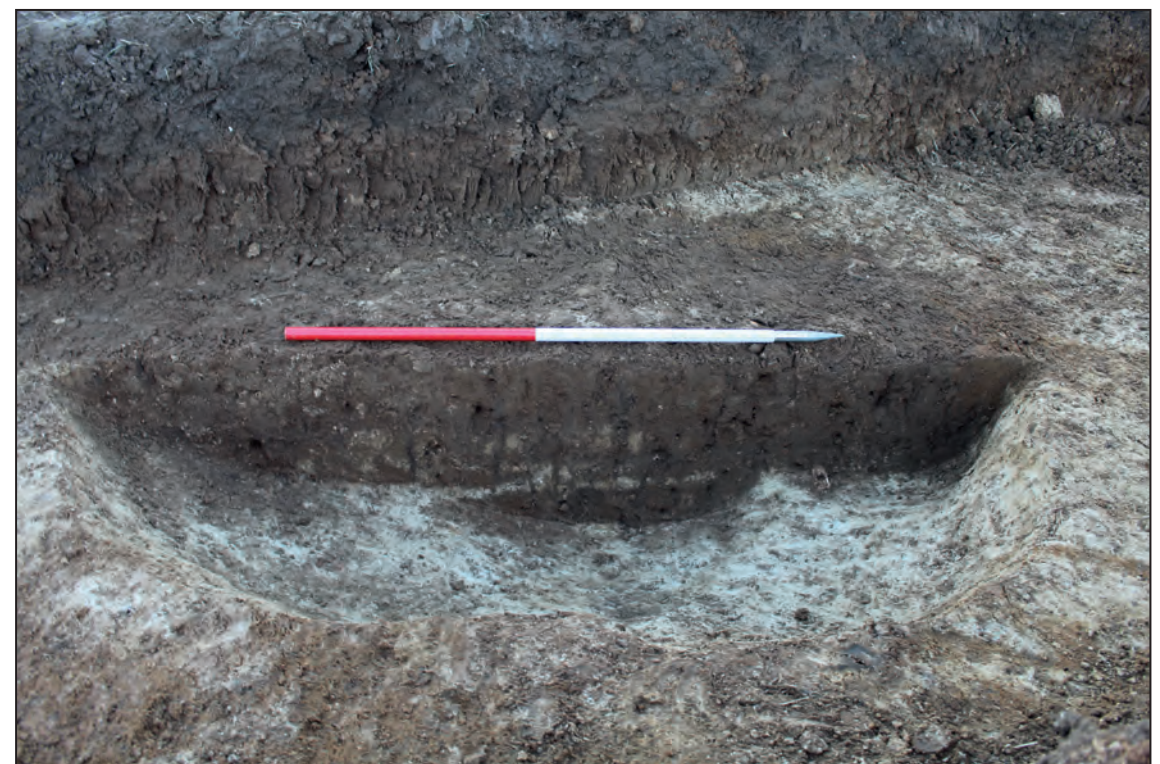
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	9
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Ditch 6303, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 6305, looking south-west (1m scale)



Pit 6307, looking west (1m scale)

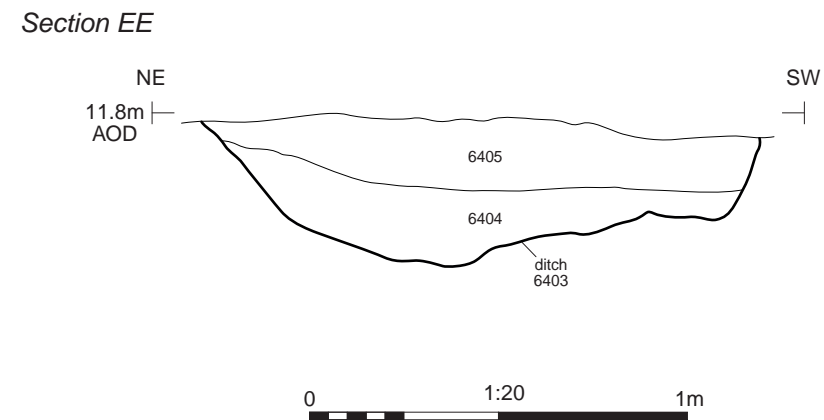
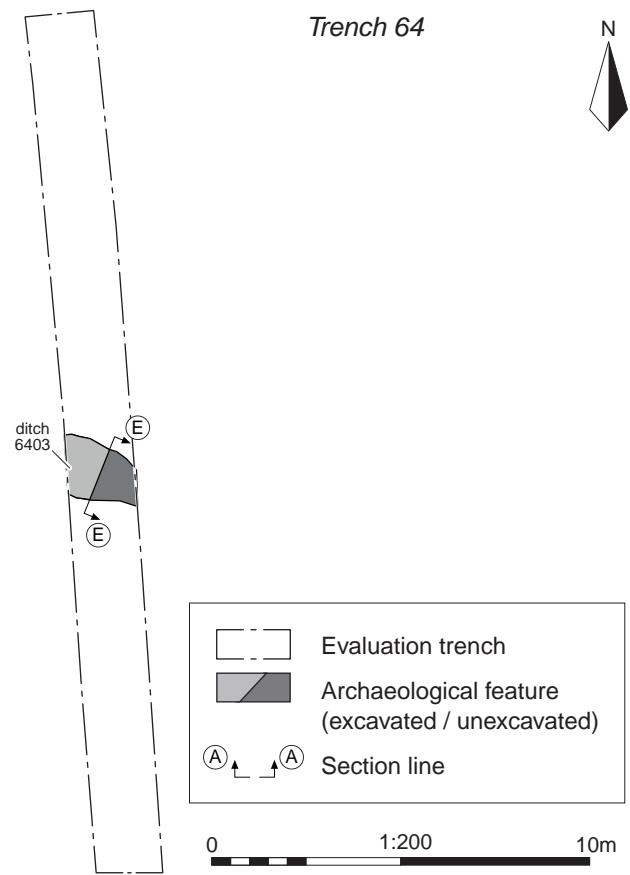
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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 63: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	10
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE @A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trench 64, looking south (1m scales)



Ditch 6403, looking south-east (1m scale)


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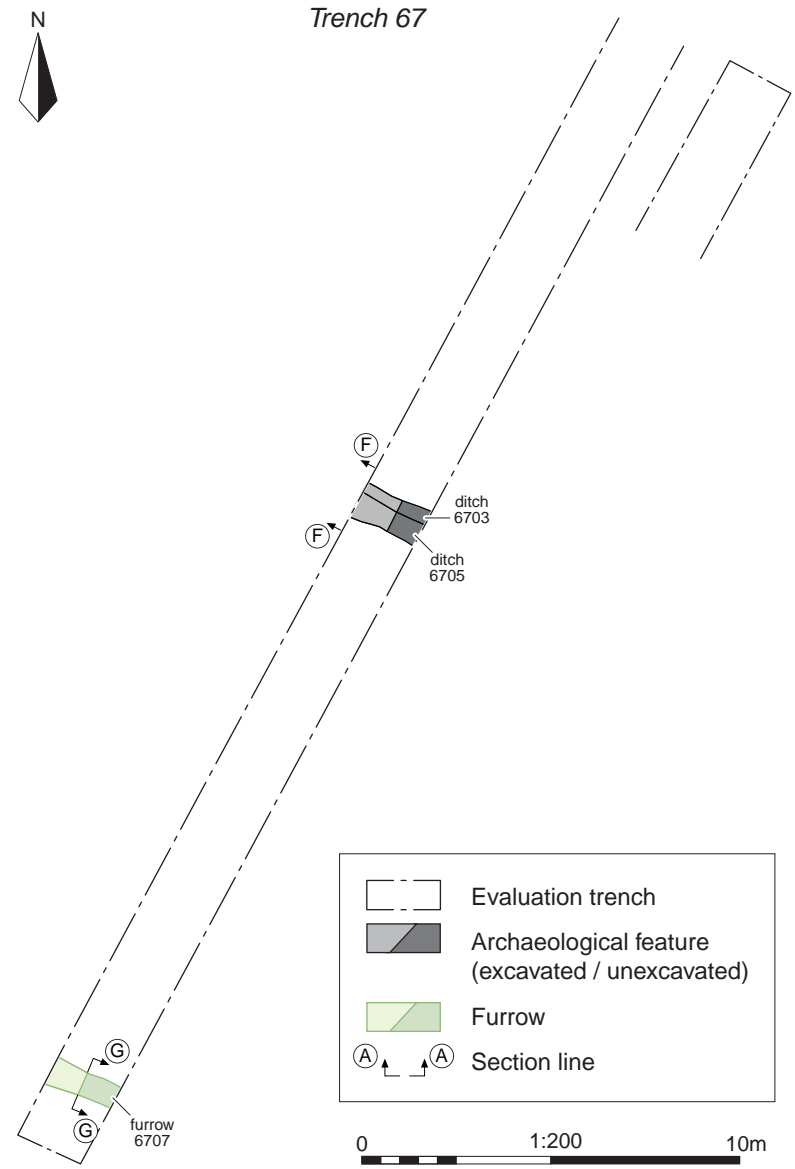
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 64: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	11
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



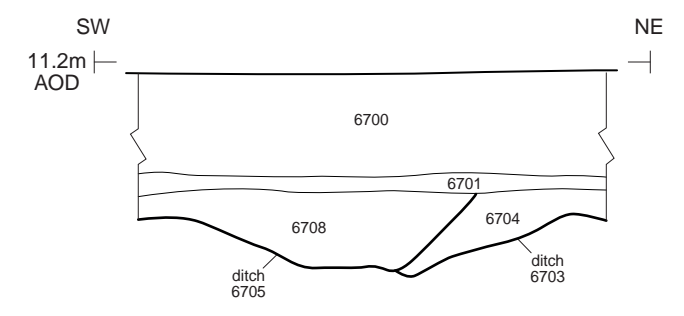
Trench 67



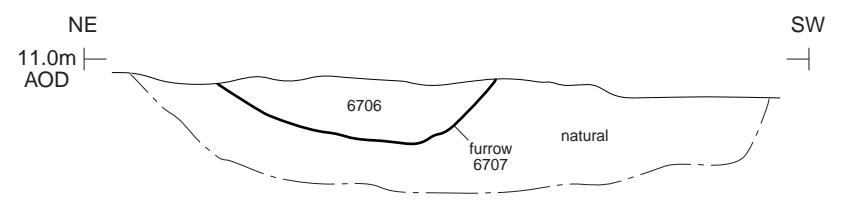
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Furrow
- Section line



Section FF



Section GG



Ditches 6705 (left) and 6703 (right), looking north-west (1m scale)



Furrow 6707, looking south-east (1m scale)

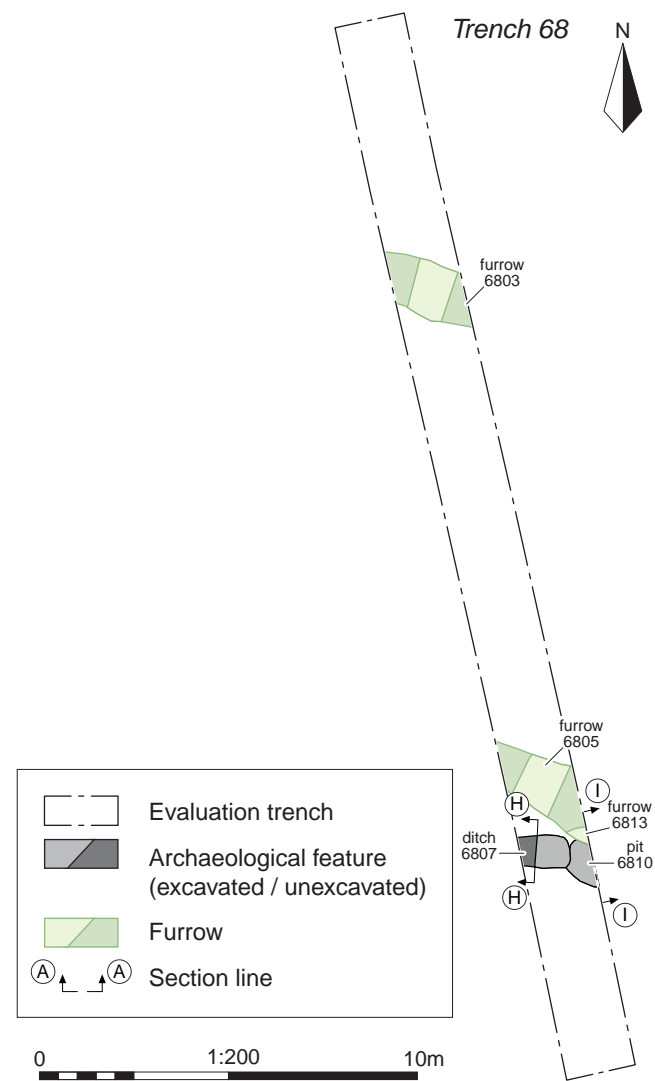
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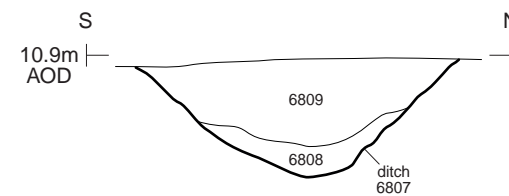
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 67: plan, sections and photographs

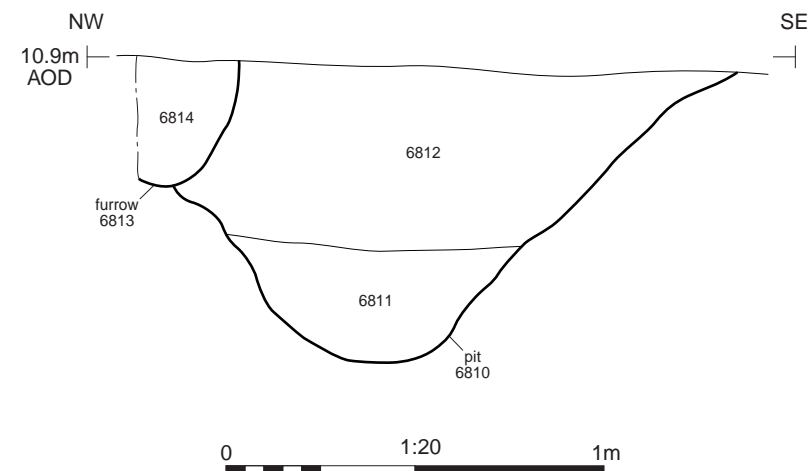
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	12
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Section HH



Section II



Furrow 6807, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



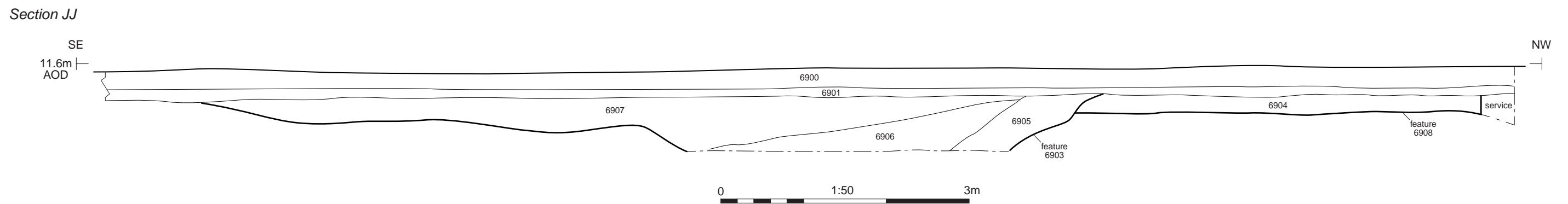
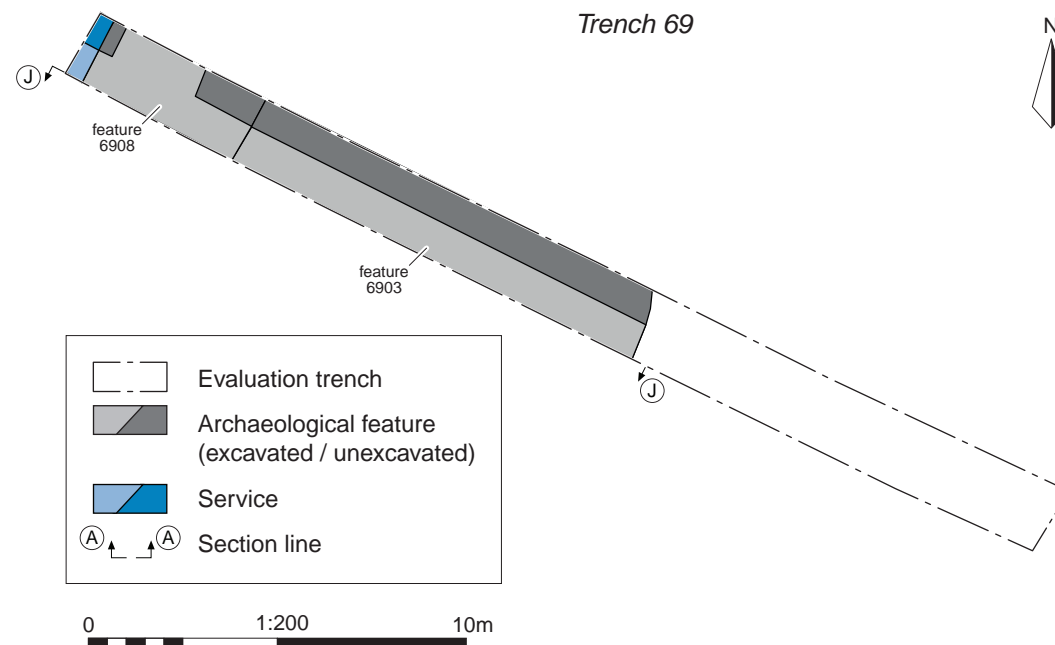
Furrow 6813 (left) and pit 6810 (centre), looking north-east (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 68: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	13
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE @A3	1:200, 1:20	



Features 6908 (near-right) and 6903 (far-left), looking south-east (1m scale)



Features 6903 (near-left) and 6908 (far-right), looking west (1m scale)

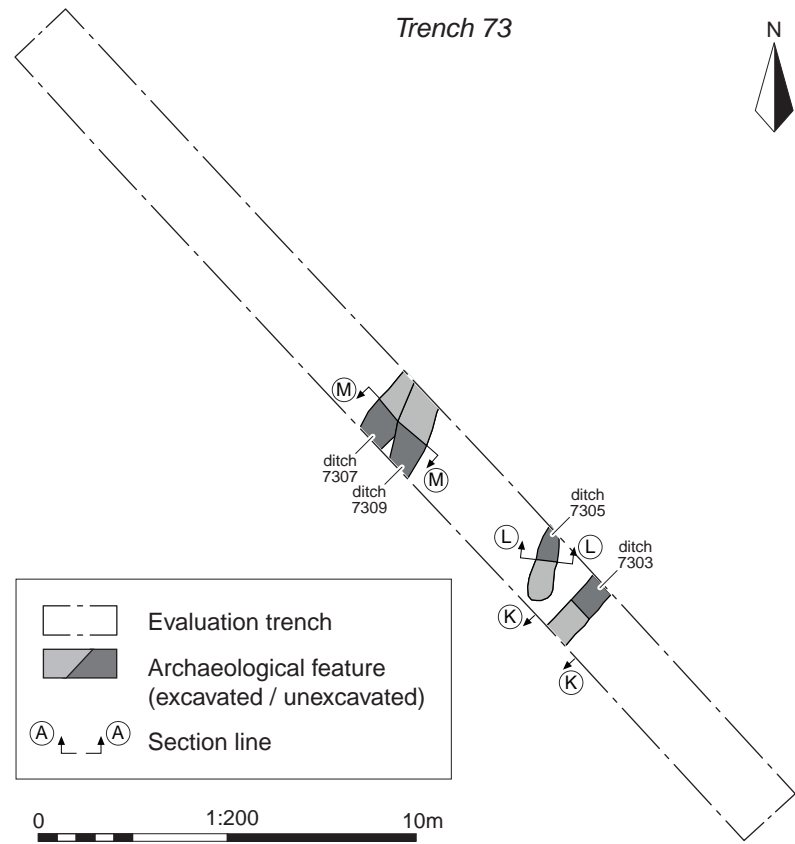
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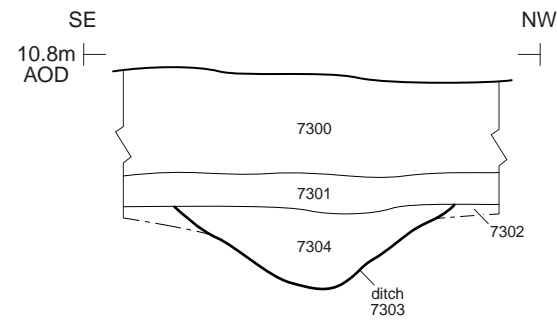
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 69: plan, section and photographs

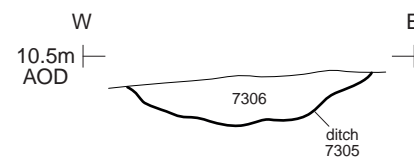
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	14
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE @A3	1:200, 1:50	



Section KK



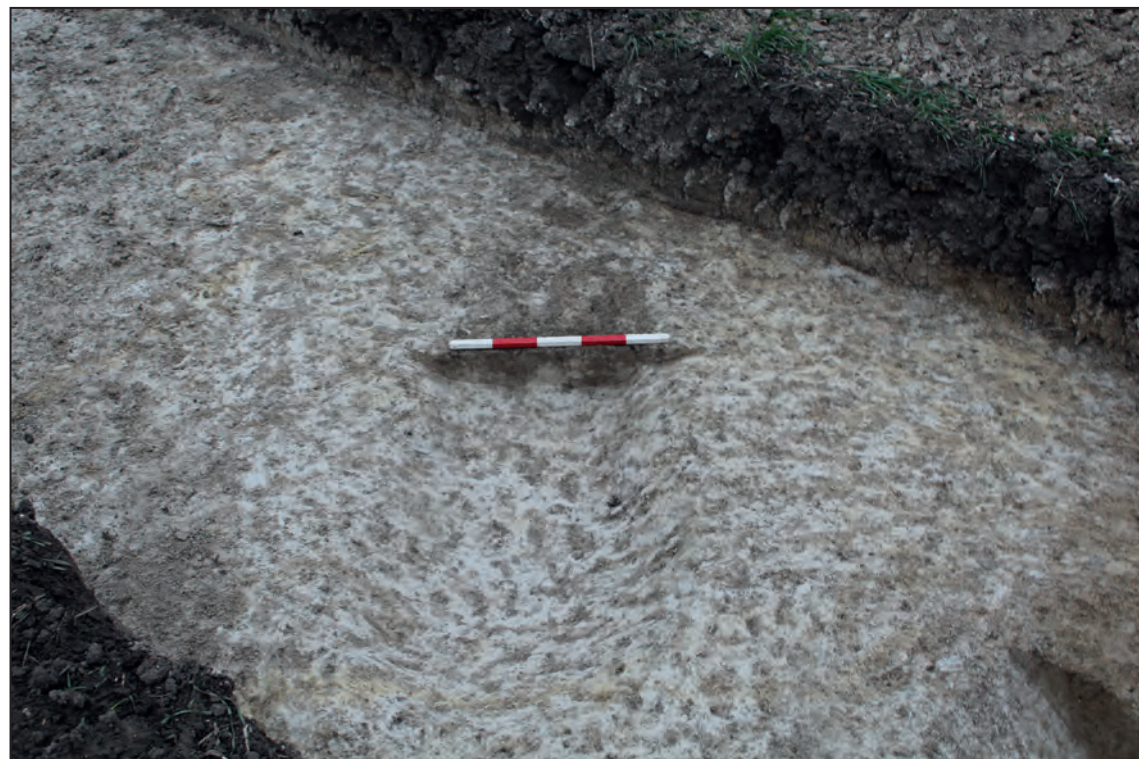
Section LL



Section MM



Ditch 7303, looking south-west (1m scale)



Ditch 7305, looking south (0.5m scale)



Ditches 7307 (left) and 7309 (right), looking north-east (1m scale)

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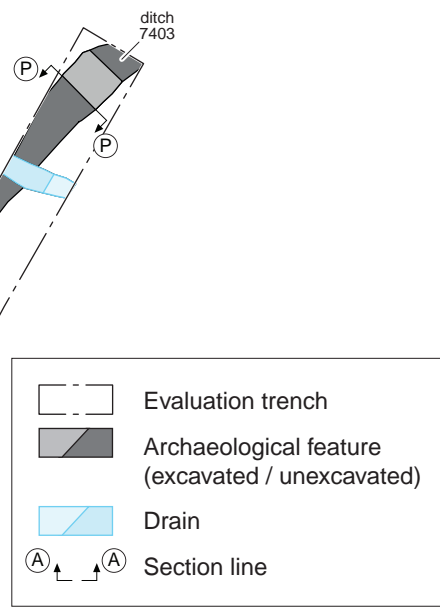
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 73: plan, sections and
photographs

DRAWN BY **RW** PROJECT NO. **SU0334** FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **24/02/2022**
APPROVED BY **MG** SCALE@A3 **1:200, 1:20** **15**

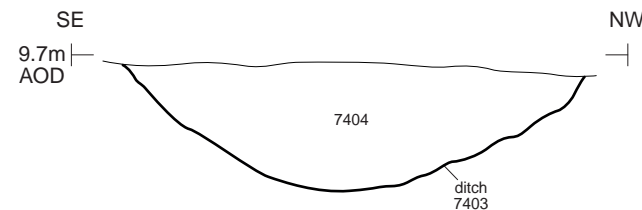


Trench 74



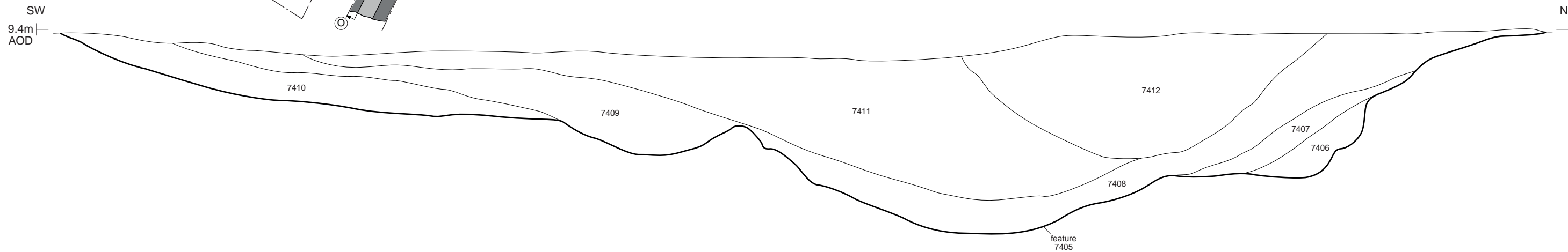
0 1:200 10m

Section NN



0 1:20 1m

Section OO



Ditch 7403, looking south-west (1m scale)



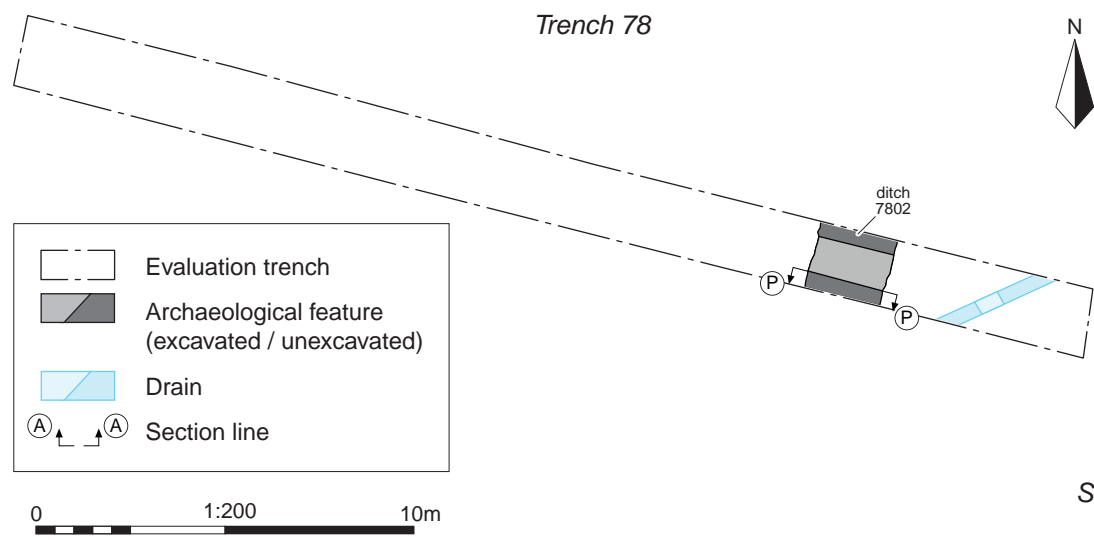
Feature 7405, looking west (1m scales)


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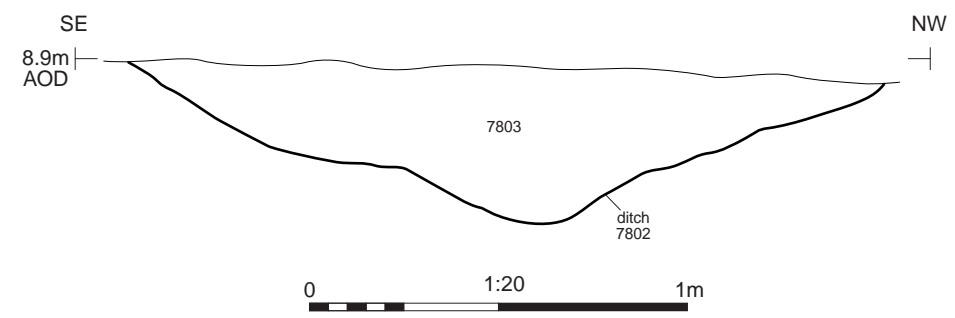
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 74: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	16
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE @A3	1:200, 1:20	



Section PP



Trench 78, looking north-west (1m scales)



Ditch 7802, looking south-west (1m scale)


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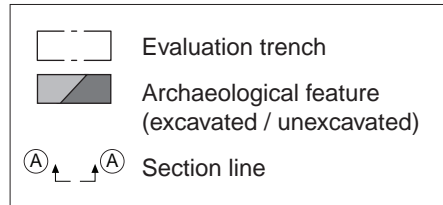
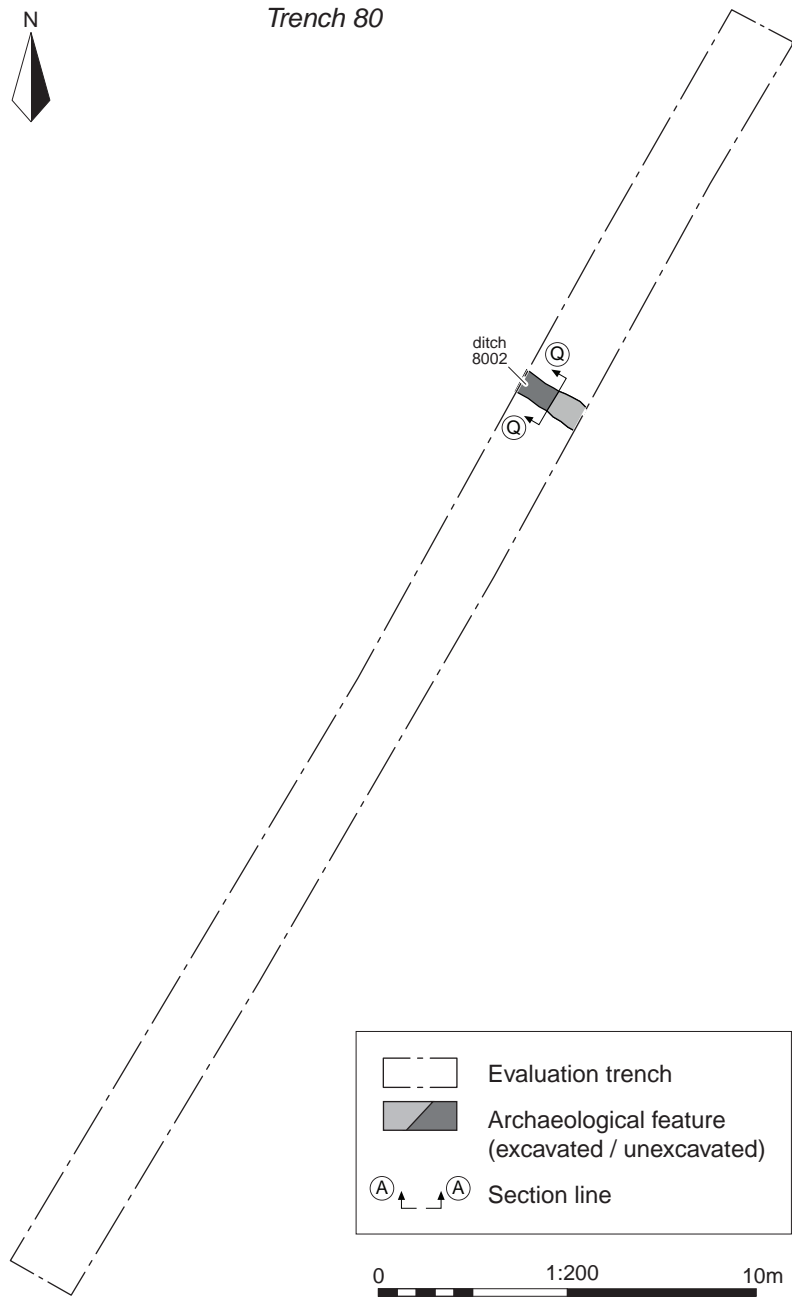
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 78: plan, section and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	17
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	

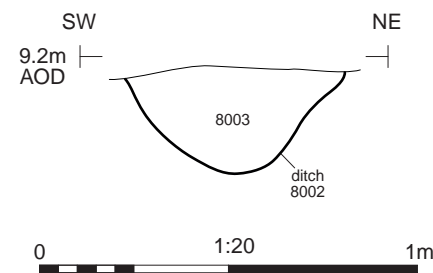


Trench 80



0 1:200 10m

Section QQ



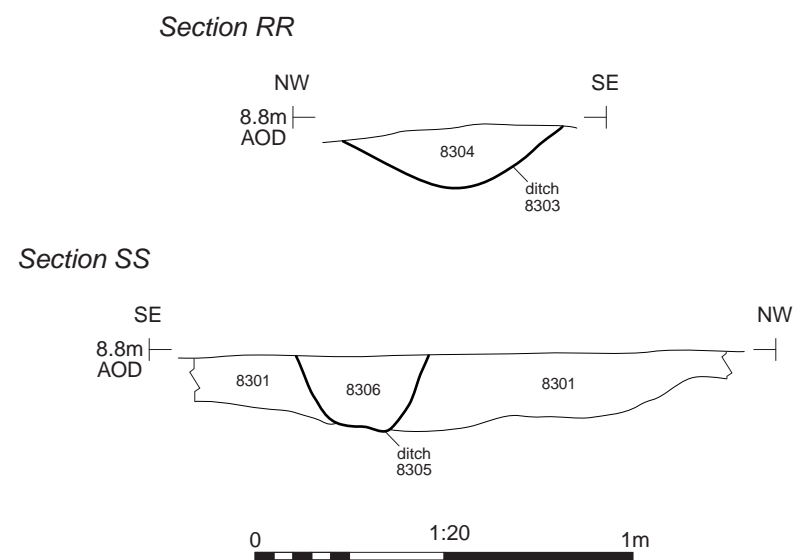
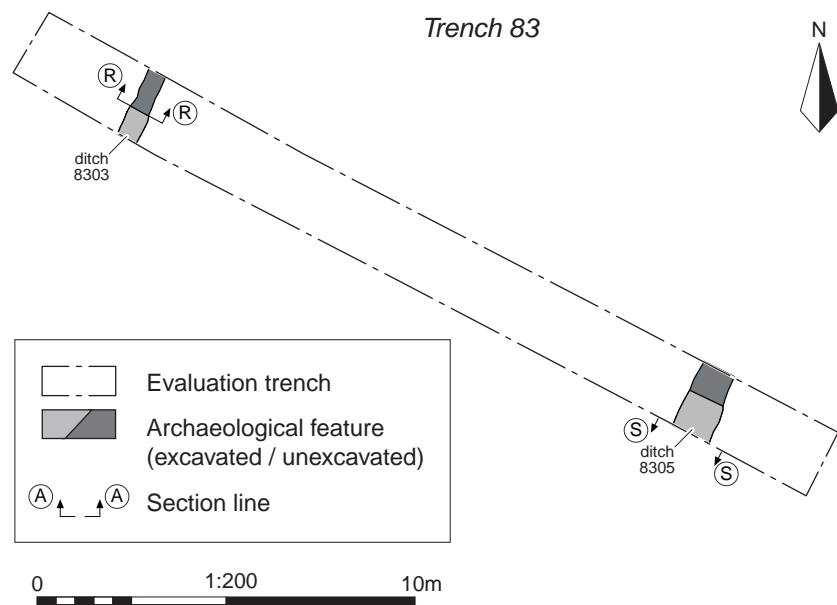
Ditch 8002, looking north-west (0.5m scale)


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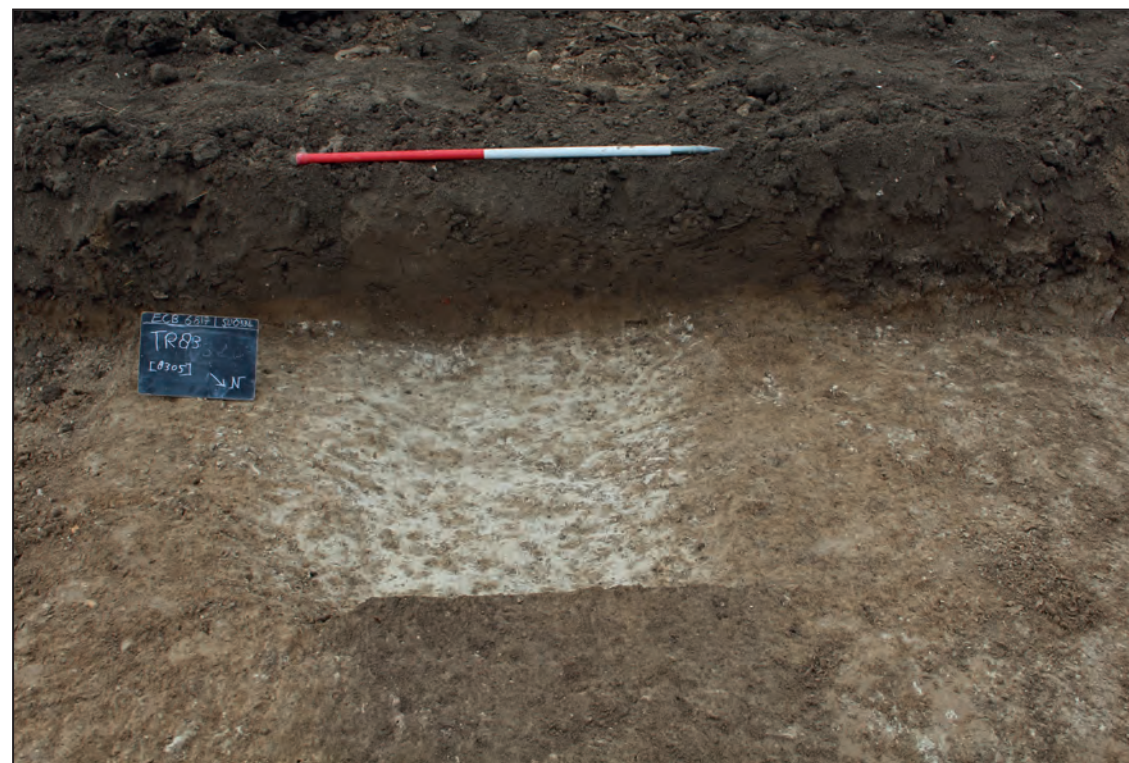
PROJECT TITLE
**Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
 Cambridgeshire**

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 80: plan, section and
 photograph**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	18
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Ditch 8303, looking north-east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 8305, looking south-west (1m scale)

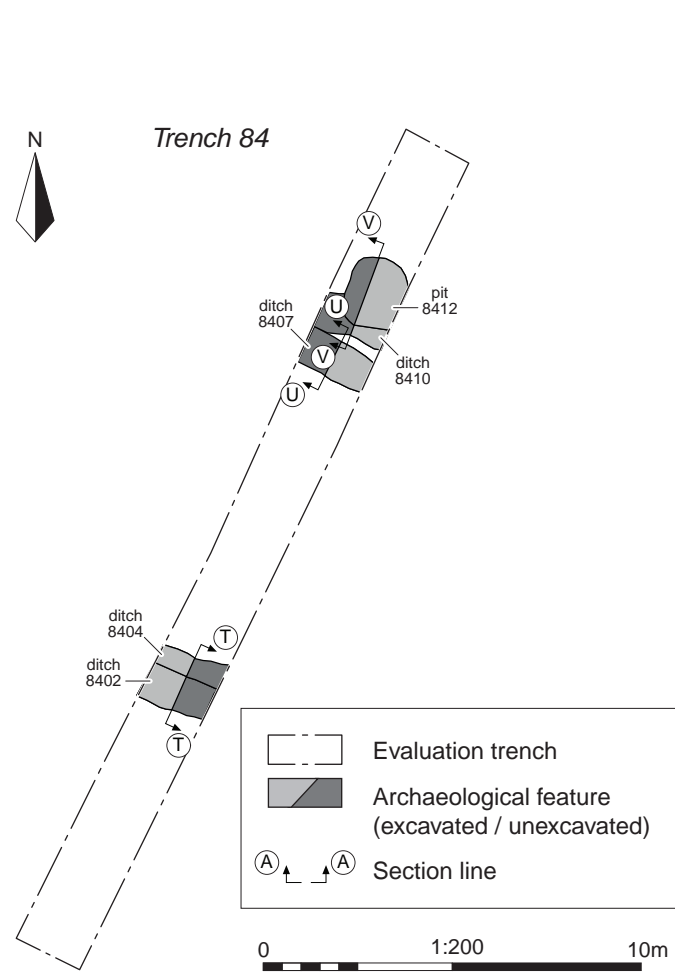
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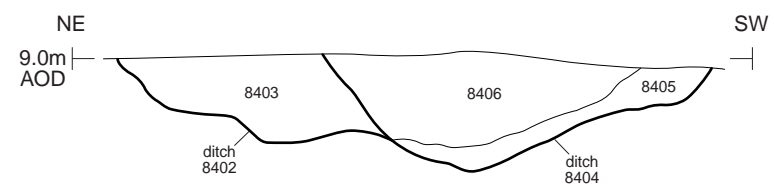
PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 83: plan, sections and photographs

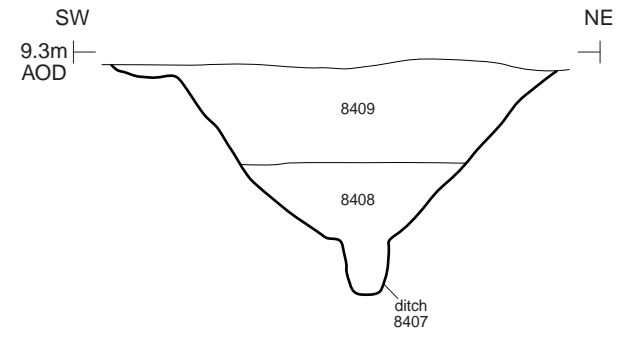
DRAWN BY **RW** PROJECT NO. **SU0334** FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **24/02/2022**
 APPROVED BY **MG** SCALE@A3 **1:200, 1:20** **19**



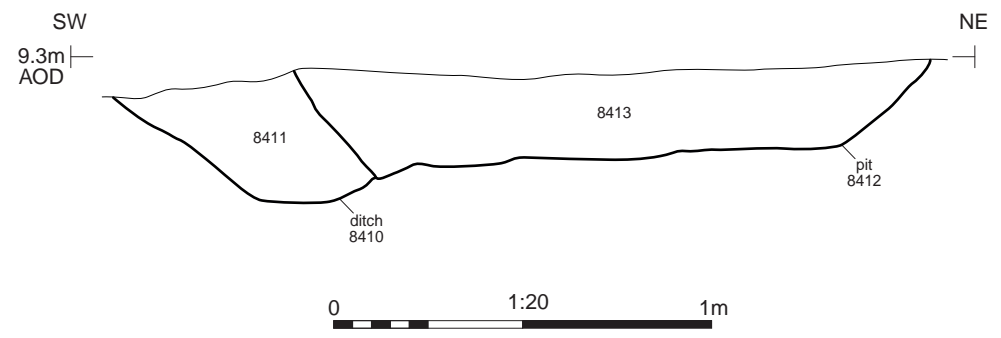
Section TT



Section UU



Section VV



Ditches 8402 (left) and 8404 (right), looking south-east (1m scale)



Ditch 8407, looking north-west (1m scale)



Ditch 8410 (left) and pit 8412 (right), looking north-west (1m scale)

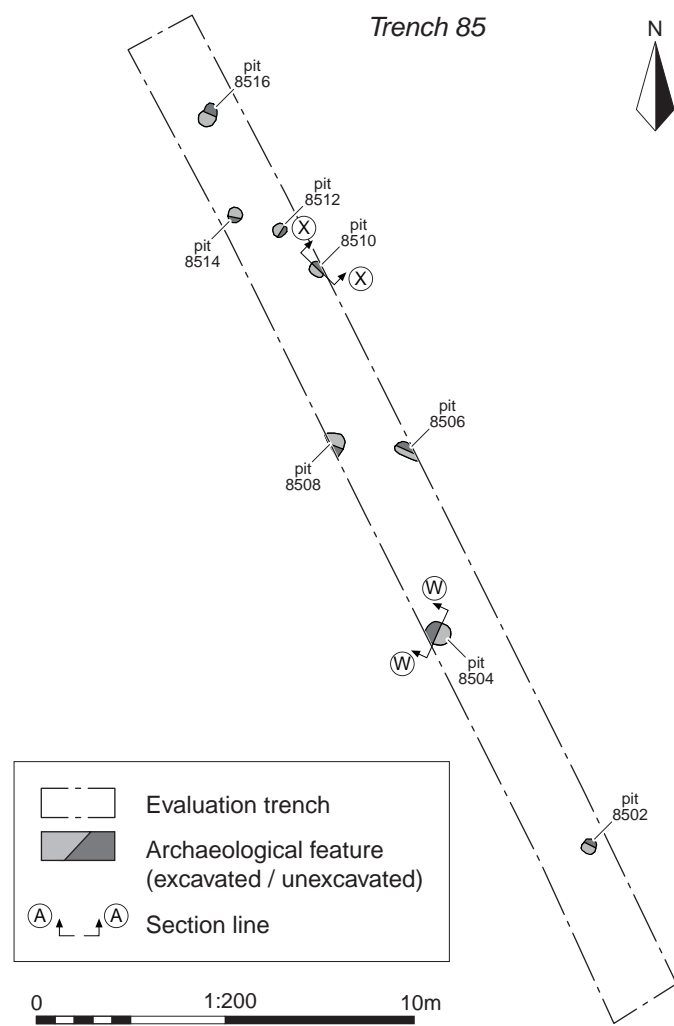
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PROJECT TITLE
 Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
 Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 84: plan, sections and
 photographs

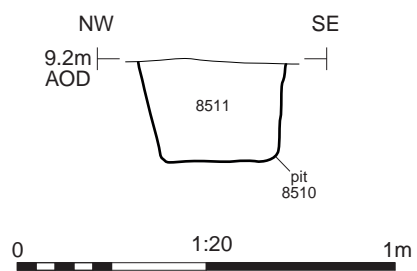
DRAWN BY **RW** PROJECT NO. **SU0334** FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **24/02/2022**
 APPROVED BY **MG** SCALE @A3 **1:200, 1:20** **20**



Section WW



Section XX



Pit 8504, looking north-west (0.4m scale)



Trench 85, looking north-west (1m scales)



Pit 8510, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 85: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	21
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:200, 1:20	



Trench 21, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 31, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 49, looking north-west (1m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE
**Mains Sewer Pipeline, Waterbeach,
 Cambridgeshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Coprolite mining photographs

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0334	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/02/2022	22
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE	@A3 NA	



Trench 2, looking north-east (1m scales)



Trench 6, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 11, looking north-west (1m scales)



Trench 37, looking south-east (1m scales)



Trench 59, looking south-east (1m scales)

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You can view all our DCO application documents and updates on the application on The Planning Inspectorate website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/cambridge-waste-water-treatment-plant-relocation/>