SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

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Volume 6

Environmental Statement

6.2 Appendix 7I: Sunnica West Sites A and B Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Act 2008

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

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Planning Act 2008

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

Sunnica Energy Farm

Environmental Statement
Appendix 7I: Sunnica West Sites A and B Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

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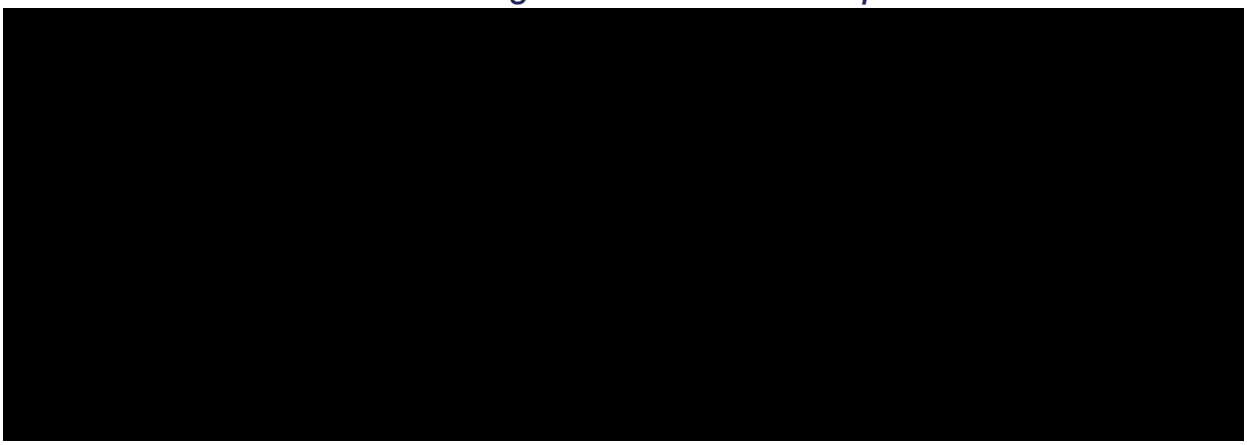
Sunnica West Site A and Site B

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Summary

From 4th January to 26th March 2021, Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation at the proposed Sunnica West solar farm site in fields across Snailwell, Chippenham and Kennet parishes in Cambridgeshire (Site A centred on TL 6619 6672 & Site B centred on TL 6394 6864). Fields were designated W01-W12, W14 and W15. Field W01 was evaluated in June 2021, some two months after the rest of the scheme to allow ground water levels to reduce to workable levels.

Field W01: Palaeochannels and alluvial deposits in the flood plain of the River Snail contained finds ranging from the Mesolithic to Roman period in date. Peat deposits here may date from the Roman period. A neonate skeleton was found within a possible Early Iron Age pit. Iron Age and Roman features were excavated, including pits and trackway ditches around the periphery of a settlement identified on geophysics. Limited finds from a hollow way disused in the 19th century are suggestive of a medieval origin for this feature.

Field W02: Large natural hollows contained occasional prehistoric material. Features extending from the Field W01 settlement, including a trackway shown on geophysics were not evaluated. An enclosure ditch which extended into W01 remained undated. Three rectangular pits filled with charcoal rich silt and burnt flints may represent remains of Anglo-Saxon settlement activity. These features were associated with a circular pit and a posthole.

Field W03: Enclosure ditches of probable Middle Iron Age and certainly Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were found which represent part of a previously evaluated settlement extending to the north-east around Foxburrow Plantation. Furthermore, the presence of Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery is indicative of earlier activity in the vicinity.

Field W04: Settlement of probable Roman date was recorded to the north of this field by previous geophysical survey on former RAF Snailwell whose investigation extended into the northern part of Field W04 and interpreted a complex of features to be of possible Early Roman origin. The Ditch Way, a probable Roman to medieval road connecting Ashwell Street to Street Way with possible prehistoric origins, was traced by geophysical survey as two diverging trackways. The results of the evaluation allude to multiple phases of use (including the mid/later Roman period) and demonstrate the varying forms of this feature across its extent.

Field W05: The northern and eastern branches of Ditch Way were excavated, with some evidence for a bank and buried soil on its eastern branch. Three sides of an angular sub-square enclosure were identified adjacent to the A11, but this feature was not dated.

Field W06: The Ditch Way branches continued north-east, with other post-medieval and modern ditches identified.

Field W07: Although a barrow ring ditch was identified on geophysics, no archaeological features were encountered by trenches opened in its vicinity.

Field W08: Early Roman enclosure ditches, possibly associated with the northern branch of Ditch Way, and a large pit or pond were evaluated. Ring ditches and associated rectangular enclosures delineated by the geophysical survey in this field were not evaluated.

Field W09: Undated possible trackway ditches were found.

Field W10: Roman finds associated with nearby settlement were found in a large natural pond or hollow. The northern and eastern Ditch Way branches were encountered along with possible trackway or boundary ditches of post-medieval date not mapped by geophysics.

Field W11: Post-medieval land divisions not mapped by the geophysical survey and associated drainage features were excavated.

Field W12: A long (c. 1km) boundary or trackway ditch of possible prehistoric origin was excavated (also traced in W17 and excavated in W08).

Field W14: Undated ditches were excavated, as well as shallow natural hollows containing a few struck flints.

Field W15: An Early Neolithic pit was encountered which was the earliest feature excavated on the scheme. Undated (possibly prehistoric) ditches traced by the geophysical survey were also excavated.

Acknowledgements

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by AECOM on behalf of Sunnica Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of a proposed solar energy farm at Sunnica West Site A and Site B.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A Brief was set by Kasia Gdaniec of the Cambridgeshire County Council Heritage Environment Team (CHET) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by AECOM (Prestidge 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A supplementary Method Statement was produced by OA East (Ladd & Brudenell 2020). This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.1.3 This document describes the methodology and results for Sunnica West Sites A and B within Cambridgeshire. Sunnica East lay mainly within Suffolk and is subject to a separate report.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Sunnica West comprises two parts (Fig. 1): Sunnica West A (Fields W03-W12, W14, W15, W17) which lies mainly to the south of Chippenham Park and either side of the A11; and Sunnica West B (fields W01-W02) which lies to the south-west of Chippenham Fen, north of Snailwell Village. Fields W01-W05 lay within Snailwell Parish, Fields W06-W12 and W17 lay within Chippenham Parish and Fields W14 and W15 lay either side of the Chippenham/Kennet Parish boundary.

1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists primarily of arable farmland, with areas of environmental stewardship, with meadow (previously ploughed in recent decades) in the south and west of W01.

1.2.3 Bedrock geology of Holywell nodular chalk covers much Sunnica West Site A, overlying Melbourn Rock giving way to Zig Zag chalk at Sunnica West Site B (Fields W01 and W02). Superficial deposits of tertiary and secondary river terrace gravels line the shallow valleys of the rivers Snail, Kennet and Lee Brook. Glacial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton (till: sands and gravel) are present in the south-east of Sunnica West Site A with more widespread deposits of River Terrace Gravel deposits recorded across the eastern fields of the site. (British Geological Survey online map viewer [redacted] accessed 27th November 2020). Deposits of peat and alluvial silts were encountered in old channels in the flood plain adjacent to the River Snail (W01).

1.2.4 The River Snail borders the western side of Sunnica West Site B while the River Kennet lies to the east of Sunnica West Site A. The Lee Brook rises within Sunnica West Site A and marks part of site north-western edge of the site as it drains north-east then north, meeting the River Kennet south of Freckenham.

1.2.5 The site lies between 11m OD in the north and 36m OD in the south. Field W01 lies on the edge of the Snailwell Fen at 11-12m OD pitted with the remains of natural ponds and channels, with a low island of higher ground around 12-13m OD at its centre. The land rises eastwards to W02 on Zig Zag chalk around 16m OD. Moving south-east the land reaches its peak on a ridge within the north of W03 at c.36m OD. The southern slopes of W03 drop relatively steeply to c20m where the Lee Brook springs up and drains north-eastwards. The fields to the south-east and east of the Brook are relatively flat, ranging from 20-25m OD. East of the A11, in Field W15 the topography is moderately more pronounced, rising to c.28m, surrounding a valley bowl at c.25m OD with Dane Hill Farm at c.33m OD on its north-east side. To the north-east and east of Dane Hill Farm, the land remains relatively flat between 25 and 30m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site have previously been subject to desk-based assessment (Carver and Koukouthaki 2019) as well as a more recent Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) search commissioned from CHET (under licence number 20-4417, dated 2nd November 2020) covering the entire scheme, cable corridor and a proposed substation at Burwell. This search was summarised in the OA East Method Statement (Ladd & Brudenell 2020). Here, the most relevant CHER entries pertaining to the evaluated areas and evaluation results are described in more detail and shown on Figure 1. These records are described in chronological order and by field number. Furthermore, magnetometer survey was undertaken over most of the evaluation area prior to commencement (Figs. 2, 5, 17 and 27). Where possible, the results of the magnetometer survey have been considered alongside the CHER entries.

Palaeolithic

1.3.2 Palaeolithic finds (CHER 07490) are recorded to the north of Dane Hill Farm (W15).

Mesolithic

1.3.3 Flint implements recorded as Mesolithic in date (CHER 07433A) were found in Fordham parish, 600m west of W01.

Neolithic

1.3.4 A Neolithic axe head (CHER 07477) is recorded within W10, with a number of other Neolithic flint scatters within W14 (CHER 07919, 10228 & 10229), including an arrowhead (CHER 10230). A flint scatter (CHER 10262) and flintknapping site (CHER 07488) are recorded at Dane Hill Farm in Field W15 with finds of Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age date (CHER 07922). Multiperiod artefact finds are recorded throughout the landscape between Chippenham, Snailwell and Newmarket but less closely associated with the evaluation area (e.g. CHER 07442 in Fordham, 01696 southwest of Field W04).

Bronze Age

1.3.5 Ring ditches and upstanding round barrows dot the landscape surrounding the scheme. These include a barrow at Landwade Road, Fordham (CHER 09025), 600m west of W01. However, south of Fields W09, W12 and W15 the main focus in the local landscape is known as the Chippenham Barrow Cemetery (CHER 07448), a scheduled monument originally comprising up to 30 bowl barrows (Scheduled Monument (SM) 1015243-6). The Rookery bowl barrow (SM 1015244) remains upstanding between the A11 and A14, however, many others have been destroyed during construction of the A11 dual carriageway (e.g. CHER 07448b, 07448a) or reduced by cultivation. This cemetery extended further east, with up to five more barrows recorded south of W15 (CHER 10325, 04464a, 04465). An additional group of barrows known as the Snailwell Barrow Cemetery (CHER 10178) lies south-west of Fields W04 and W05.

1.3.6 An additional ring ditch was identified by geophysics within Field W07 (see Fig. 5), as well as two others within W08 (Figs 17 and 19). The previously known ring ditches south of W09 were revealed to varying levels of detail (not illustrated), suggesting limited depth of preservation there. Examination of aerial photos suggests two ring ditches, associated with linear features, may be present south of Trench 507 in Field W14 (Google Earth August 2007, July 2018), although neither feature was shown on the geophysical survey.

1.3.7 A Beaker burial (CHER 07478) lay north-west of Field W10, on the edge of Chippenham Park with additional human remains nearby (CHER 07479). Excavations at Landwade Road, Fordham uncovered Early Bronze Age to Early Iron Age features (CHER MCB16109) including boundary ditches and structural remains. North of Landwade Road, excavations have also revealed a Late Bronze Age cremation burial (CHER MCB19626) and Early to Late Bronze Age funerary activity (Gilmour 2015, ECB 3854).

1.3.8 A bronze age flint implement was found in Field W01 (CHER 07745) and a sword was found between Field W03 and W10 (CHER 07469). Late Bronze Age records include a spearhead from Fordham c.1.1km west of W01 (CHER 07432, not illustrated).

1.3.9 Geophysical anomalies within W15 comprised a linear ditch and two possible ancillary ditches 180m apart (see Fig. 33). These could represent a Bronze Age field system or Iron Age enclosures.

Iron Age to Roman

Prehistoric/Roman Trackways

1.3.10 Street Way and Icknield Way, respective summer and winter courses of a wider route through East Anglia passed through the evaluation area from south-west to north-east. These ways would probably have been prominent in the Roman landscape, potentially as ditched trackways which were later fossilised in the post-medieval landscape. Street Way passed through Snailwell, between W02 and W03, while the Icknield Way (or at least its post-medieval path, now the B1506) passed c.1km south of the scheme. A third route, the Ditch Way, is also thought to be prehistoric, predating parish boundaries and whose elements were lost before 1544 (Spufford 1966, 129 & 131 & fig.1). This trackway appeared to be a link between the low-lying summer

(Street Way) and higher winter (Icknield Way) routes passing south of Chippenham. In the north-west of W03, two parallel ditches detected by geophysics aligned south-west/north-east may have represented a trackway, perhaps a parallel of the Street Way as they do not correspond to the mapped post-medieval landscape.

1.3.11 Two linear ditches detected by geophysical survey within W04 appeared to mark a trackway forking to the north-east through W05, W06, W08 and W10. Both anomalies appeared to relate to probable Iron Age/Roman settlement and enclosures in W08 and W10. However, the more easterly branch corresponds with the published Ditch Way (Spufford 1966) and was recorded in the CHER as a furlong boundary earthwork, also clearly visible on LIDAR imagery (CHER 10329) within W10 and beyond to the north-east where it is fossilised as the north-western boundary of Kennet parish. The two branches of this trackway are referred to as northern and eastern branches of the Ditch Way in this report.

1.3.12 Long-running single linear features visible on the geophysics may relate to this period, perhaps representing additional trackways or boundaries. A single linear anomaly aligned south-west/north-east stretched from Field W08 through W17 to Field W12, a distance of approximately 1km (Boundary 1, Fig. 17). A second long linear ditch was visible on geophysics aligned east-north-east/west-south-west within W15 extending over 375m (Boundary 2, Fig. 27).

Settlements and finds spots

1.3.13 Iron Age to Roman find spots make up the bulk of the records across the area. Cropmarks thought to date to Iron Age/Roman settlement are recorded in several locations, with their extents and density being enhanced by the geophysical survey. For brevity, only those contributing to the emerging pattern of settlement within the evaluation area are described here.

1.3.14 Within W01, a core area of enclosures (MCB20063) has been shown (by geophysics) to extend further east into W02 within additional trackways extending south and east. Associated scatters of pottery provide probable dating to the Early Iron Age to Roman (CHER 07745A, 07746). Iron Age pottery has also been found within Snailwell village between W01/W02 and W03 (CHER 07790). The Late Iron Age Snailwell 'Warrior Burial' was found 450m west of W03 (CHER 07420) near the core of the village. This was a high-status cremation burial with amphorae, a shield boss, bronze bowl, worked bone artefacts and iron armlet, buckle and remains of box fittings (Lethbridge 1954).

1.3.15 Remains of a probable Roman Villa lie immediately south-west of W01 on the opposite side of the River Snail (CHER 07483, SM 1006868). Wall plaster, hypocaust tiles and 3rd century pottery were found at the site in 1971.

1.3.16 Enclosure cropmarks are recorded in W03 (CHER 09027) with the more detailed geophysical survey uncovering rectilinear enclosures and possible roundhouse ring gullies along the north-east edge of W03 (see Fig. 5). These are clearly part of the same dense settlement extending immediately east that was evaluated in 1998 (ECB19; Connor and Kenney 1998) which revealed Middle and Late Iron Age features containing pottery, animal bone and slag. Late Iron Age coins were found close by at Foxburrow Plantation (CB14733).

1.3.17 Geophysics between W03 and W04 (within former RAF Snailwell, CHER CB15150) revealed a settlement complex, with a possible ladder settlement (Fig. 5). Associated features extended into the north of Field W04.

1.3.18 Within W08 and W10 (Figs. 5 & 17), an extended system of rectilinear enclosures on the geophysics followed the zone between the Lee Brook and the northern branch of the Ditch Way. This appeared morphologically Iron Age or Roman in date. In the east of W08, discrete rectangular enclosures were associated with ring ditches. Artefacts associated with this part of the landscape include Iron Age and Roman coins found north of W10 (CHER CB14707, CB14712) with a 4th century AD coin hoard nearby (MCB14704) as well a Roman votive axe and pottery found within W10 (CB14737, CB14706). Roman coins of the 3rd-4th century (CHER CB14703) and a Roman pottery scatter (CHER 04339) were found just to the east of La Hogue Lane (in Field W13, no longer part of the scheme) where geophysics revealed further detail of enclosures, again skirting the Lee Brook.

1.3.19 Further down the Lee Brook, Iron Age to Roman settlement (MCB20102; ECB3518, Atkins 2013) has been excavated east of Chippenham Park, c.750m north of Field W10.

Medieval

Ditch Way

1.3.20 Margaret Spufford (1965, fig. 1) reconstructed the 1544 landscape around Chippenham Park using a 1712 estate map and historic records. She also produced further landscape research to map the Ditch Way (Spufford 1965). These snapshots reflect the medieval parish, although widespread change and enclosure had happened much earlier within Chippenham.

1.3.21 The putative prehistoric/Roman routeways described above (Streetway, Icknield Way and Ditch Way) were all significant in the medieval/post-medieval landscape and are reflected as formalized trackways in 1544 (Spufford 1965, fig. 1). The Ditch Way (in W10) and old Newmarket Road (in W06; pre-dating the tree-lined Avenue of Chippenham Park) were also shown in 1544, although the latter is not visible on geophysics.

Snailwell

1.3.22 Fields W01 and W02 lie in the north of Snailwell parish, broadly within the medieval out fields of Home Fen and North Field respectively (Wareham and Wright 2002g, fig. 39), while W03-W05 extend southwards in the parish up to 2.5km from the village core, within out fields Bury Field (W03, W04) and Small Field (W05). The name Snailwell derives from Old English referring to a sluggish stream or snail spring (KEPN: Snailwell, Cambridgeshire), perhaps referring to the source of the River Snail in the north-east of the parish (Wareham & Wright 2002g). Ely Abbey acquired land at Snailwell between 970 and the 990s and this was later leased to Stigand before being granted to Bishop Odo by King William in 1072 (Wareham & Wright 2002h).

1.3.23 Around 1800 only the very core of the village was enclosed with most of the parish being open arable fields and the floodplain of the River Snail a common fen (Wareham

& Wright 2002f, fig. 39). The modern division between W01 and W02 is a straightened version of the curving trackway that separated the medieval outfields until c.1800 (*ibid.*). This survives as an earthwork hollow way with in-filled ditches detected by geophysics pre-dating the first Ordnance Survey maps. The parish Inclosure Award was made in 1806 (Wareham & Wright 2002j).

1.3.24 Saint Peter's Church (CB14908, 400m west of W03) may date from c.1400, built on the site of the late 13th century Church of St Andrew, itself preceded by an 11th century church (Wareham & Wright 2002i). Medieval earthworks (CHER 09069) as well as a moat or fishpond (CHER 01188) lie within Snailwell, between W02 and W03. The manor house at Snailwell (CHER 07439) lay c.700m south of W01.

1.3.25 Point-records give the location of other linear furlong boundaries identified as earthwork cropmarks. One of these corresponds with a bank on the geophysical survey in Field W03 (CHER 10286) with others in the fields to the south-west, outside the scheme.

Chippenham

1.3.26 Fields W06-W12, and W17 all lie within the civil parish of Chippenham, with fields W14 and W15 straddling the eastern boundary with Kennett parish. The name refers to a person (Cippa) and their manor or estate (KEPN: Chippenham, Cambridgeshire). Beorhtnoth, abbot of Ely purchased land at Chippenham between 970 and 984, most likely the same 10 hides that transferred to Geoffrey de Mandeville in 1086 (Wareham & Wright 2002b). The parish incorporates Chippenham village as well as Badlingham Manor to the north-east.

1.3.27 The field boundaries and trackways between W03/W04/W05 and W06/W07 mark the south-western border of Chippenham parish with Snailwell, which was straightened in 1801 (Wareham and Wright 2002a). The southern edge of the parish, bordering Newmarket, was marked by part of the Icknield Way (now the B1056).

1.3.28 Badlingham hamlet lay to the north-east of the modern core of Chippenham village and early enclosures associated with it are recorded as early as 1144-46, including Sound Field, which covered W06 (Wareham & Wright 2002c; Spufford 1965, fig. 1). By 1544 the open fields Little Beck Field and Blackland Field (which lay either side of the later La Hogue Lane) together covered the area of W10-W12 (ibid.). The southern and south-eastern part of the parish had been heathland (covering much of W09-W12 and part of W14 and W15), occasionally assarted in the 12th-13th centuries (ibid.) and heavily and continually used for grazing sheep by 1544. Parts of W14 were enclosed for a rabbit warren in the 13th century (ibid.).

1.3.29 A 9th century silver hooked tag was found north-east of W10 (CB14705), but few find spots are recorded in the evaluation areas away from the settlement cores, reflecting the outfield/heathland nature of most of this land in the medieval and post-medieval period.

1.3.30 In the 13th century, over-crowding of the main street in Chippenham was recorded and cropmarks and documentary evidence indicate the remains of the 'shrunken' parts of Chippenham village within Chippenham Park (CHER 07451), c.1.1km north-

west of Field W10. While the later emparkment would have impacted remnants of the medieval settlement, perhaps more significant was a fire in 1446 which resulted in the abandonment of 62 crofts, with only 60 houses remaining (Wareham and Wright 2002a).

Kennet

1.3.31 The parish name is taken from the River Kennet, of unknown origin (KEPN: Kennet, Cambridgeshire). Although Fields W14 and W15 lie within Kennett civil parish, this area is some 800m from the core of the small village. However, Dane Hill Farm, which is late 16th century in origin, lies within 200m and overlooks Field W15 (Wareham and Wright 2002d). Both W14 and W15 lay within open arable fields prior to 1810 (Wareham and Wright 2002f). The 19th and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps show a baulk on the parish boundary diagonally crossing W14 and W15, but no below ground feature was reflected in the geophysical survey.

Post-medieval

1.3.32 Much of the centre and south of Chippenham village was enclosed for Chippenham Park from 1698-1712 (Wareham and Wright 2002a). During this period Lord Orford also established the plantations around the estate; some of which stand today (ibid.). The geophysical survey revealed faint lines of possible trackways, enclosures and field drains within W10 and W11. These closely reflect the modern layout and do not appear as irregular as the purported prehistoric features above and may reflect a pre-Inclosure landscape, perhaps associated with the park.

1.3.33 The Inclosure Act for Chippenham was passed in 1791, Snailwell in 1805 and Kennet in 1813. These enclosures probably form a large part of the modern landscape and may have to some extent straightened previous lines mapped or shown on geophysics (e.g. The Ditch Way in the south of W06 and the boundary between W01 and W02).

1.3.34 The early Ordnance Survey maps reflect this enclosed agricultural landscape with mostly minor changes through the 20th century. Rural industrial activity such as chalk or clay pits are shown (e.g. in the western corner of W06 and immediately east of W10 on La Hogue Lane) and a sand pit in the west of W15. The parish boundary between Chippenham and Kennet was represented as a 'balk' crossing Fields W14 and W15 on these maps. This was poorly represented on aerial photographs from 1945 (Google Earth 1945) although in W15 it appeared to have been hedged at the time. By the 1990s it only remained as a ploughed out soilmark in W15 (Google Earth 1999).

1.3.35 Although RAF Snailwell (CB15150) dominated the area between W03 and W04 and fields to the south-west, little remains above ground within the evaluation area apart from concrete perimeter taxi ways. Two courtyard farms were present in 1901 (Ordnance Survey Cambridgeshire XXXVI.SE). Lower Farm stood within W04 on a north-west to south-east track linking it to the Chippenham Park avenue. Sounds Farm stood on the south-western edge of W08 until after 1971. Both were reflected on geophysics by strong ferrous geophysical survey anomalies (Figs 5 and 17 respectively).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives, as set out in the original WSI for the trial trench evaluation by AECOM (Prestidge 2020), and reproduced for the OA East Method Statement (Ladd & Brudenell 2020) were as follows:

i. to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, quality and significance of surviving archaeological deposits or features at the site liable to be threatened by the proposed scheme, including features of probable archaeological origin identified within the geophysical survey results;
ii. to establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
iii. to integrate a geomorphological approach to the evaluation works to ensure that the landscape context is understood and how this may affect future investigative technique selection;
iv. to evaluate the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
v. to evaluate the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
vi. to assess the impact of the Proposed Scheme on surviving archaeological deposits or features at the Site; and
vii. to inform the requirement for and design of any future archaeological mitigation.

2.1.2 Site specific research objectives were:

i. to 'test' the reliability of the results of the geophysical survey against trenches in potentially blank areas across the site and trenches targeted in areas where anomalies of uncertain or predicted archaeological origin were recorded;
ii. to provide further information on the extent of modern disturbance;
iii. to establish the presence or absence of palaeosoils and old land surface soils or deposits;
iv. to determine the character of deposits and their contents within negative features;
v. to test the evidence provided by transcription of aerial photograph and LIDAR data (Archaeological Research Services 2020);
vi. to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, quality and significance of surviving palaeochannels; and
vii. to produce data describing site formation processes generally.

2.2 Methodology

Excavation methods

2.2.1 A total of 624 trenches measuring 25-50m x 2m were initially planned. However, two areas (W13 and W16) were later dropped from the scheme with a further nineteen

trenches were not opened following discussions with CHET, mainly due to ground conditions around the River Snail and Lee Brook. As a result, 513 numbered trenches were opened (ranging from Trench 1 to Trench 587).

2.2.2 Field W01 was evaluated in June 2021, some two months after the rest of the scheme to allow ground water levels to reduce to workable levels. Many of these trenches were relocated on site to take account of local topography, often to avoid low-lying areas or to target slopes approaching the flood plain.

2.2.3 Several trenches were extended to capture potentially archaeological geophysical anomalies. One additional trench (Trench 145b) was opened in W05 north of Trench 145. The total trenched area remained equivalent to approximately 1.5% of the c. 332ha evaluation area.

2.2.4 All machine excavation took place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.5 Trial trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket with a minimum bucket width of 2m was used to excavate the trenches with overburden excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.

2.2.6 Spoil was be stored alongside trenches, 1m from the trench. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for bucket sampling, metal detecting and sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches were backfilled following approval by CHET. All soils and exposed features were metal detected without discriminating against iron objects.

2.2.7 Stepping was not required as all trenches were relatively shallow. Flooded trenches were pumped or bailed out to ensure stable backfilling.

2.2.8 Natural and colluvial deposits and buried soils were tested pitted, but none were found to mask archaeological features.

2.2.9 Exposed archaeological deposits and surfaces were cleaned by hand using trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

2.2.10 Archaeological features encountered were investigated and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and allow decisions to be made about future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits.

2.2.11 Interventions in linear features were at minimum 1m wide and discrete features were half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants depending on their size. All relationships between features or deposits were investigated and recorded. Natural subsoil surfaces revealed were hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Hand excavation characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits.

2.2.12 Many small features of natural origin (such as tree throws, solution hollows and glacial scars) were excavated to establish their character. Some were recorded and assigned

numbers and appear on surveyed trench plans, but in general these are not reported in this text.

2.2.13 All excavation of archaeological deposits was done by hand, except where agreed with the CHET. The method of excavation was decided by the senior project archaeologist.

Bucket sampling and surface finds

2.2.14 Bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated topsoil and subsoil were taken from each end and the centre of each trench. These were hand-sorted to retrieve artefacts. Additionally, finds were more often readily retrieved from the weathered ground or spoilheap surface and were also retained. All such finds were assigned a unique context number by topsoil/subsoil, location and methodology.

Recording

2.2.15 Records comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

2.2.16 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Elevations were levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

2.2.17 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains was kept.

2.2.18 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers.

2.2.19 Each feature was individually documented on context sheets, and hand drawn in section. Written descriptions will be recorded on proforma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

2.2.20 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix was compiled.

Plans and sections

2.2.21 Detailed site plans were produced by survey. By agreement with CHET flooding trenches were rapidly excavated and planned by hand then digitised from field measurements. Long sections showing layers were drawn at 1:50. Sections of features and short lengths of trenches were drawn at 1:20. All section levels have been tied to Ordnance Datum.

Photographs

2.2.22 The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs using a Nikon D3100 or equivalent (with an APS-C (or larger) sensor) set to 10MP or greater.

2.2.23 Photographs include both general site shots and photographs of specific features and trench overviews a well as potential publicity/display shots.

2.2.24 Every feature was photographed at least once, including scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant). The photograph register records these details, and photograph numbers listed on corresponding context sheets.

2.2.25 Fields were photographed before trenching began and after back-filling.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains.

3.1.2 A brief summary by period is presented below before describing features systematically by field number (with Field W17 lying between W08 and W09) and key areas within each field. Summaries of deposit depths, finds and environmental results are tabulated at the end of the section for each field. Only selected dimensions and finds are mentioned in the narrative text to bring out key details, with full details provided in the associated tables. Trench dimensions and geology are tabulated in Appendix A.

3.1.3 Further trench descriptions with dimensions are given in Appendix A supplemented by artefact and environmental reports, included as Appendices B and C. Figures 3, 9, 12, 21 and 31 provides overview plans of the results of the evaluation overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plots. Figures 7, 8, 10, 11, 13-20, 22-30 and 32-36 provide more detailed plans of the features encountered overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Selected sections are presented as Figure 38.1-6 with the distribution of surface/bucket sampling finds given as Figure 39.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform across the arable fields (part of W01 and W02, W04-W17). Field W01 had a consistent topsoil but variable thicknesses of unploughed subsoils/buried soils overlying alluvial and peat deposits. Field W03 had a greater variety of top and subsoil depths, probably as a result of its slope and lack of ploughing as well as the presence of a more pronounced headland/furlong bank. The underlying bedrock of Zig Zag or Holywell chalk was exposed in most fields, although often it was marly and weathered or cut through by hollows of silt, sand and gravel. Peat-filled palaeochannels of the River Snail were common in the west and north-west of Field W01. Larger soil/silt-filled hollows were found in W02 and against the Lee Brook in the north of W10. On higher ground in W03, W07, W09, the east of W05 and W14 and north of W15 third river terrace gravels were exposed. In the north-east of W11, the marly chalk gave way to clay deposits.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were variable. Initial dry frozen ground gave way to persistent rain and snow during the middle of the project, leading to some of the highest groundwater in decades. Field W06 was particularly affected by flooded trenches, as were low lying areas of W04, W08, W10 and W15. Free draining areas of gravel and chalk such as W05, W07, W09, W14 and W15 were less affected and drained rapidly or were opened during dry spells. The high groundwater level by March 2021 led to the delay in evaluating Field W01 until June 2021.

3.2.3 Archaeological features, where present, were not always easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. The existing geophysical survey led to more intensive investigation of parts of some trenches to locate features. This was particularly problematic for landscape features cutting through silt hollows in the chalk (W04,

W05, W08) or features distant from settlements where their fills were sterile and resembled the underlying natural geology (e.g. south-east of W08, W09, W12).

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 In general, archaeological features were restricted to the areas expected, based on the geophysics. Archaeological features were more extensive than expected in fields W01 and W02, extending beyond the areas visible on geophysics, with a particularly high density of finds coming from alluvial subsoil in Trench 28 (Field W01) on the edge of the River Snail floodplain.

Bucket Sampling and Surface Finds

3.3.2 Finds from ploughsoil layers across the site generally comprised single finds of flint or pottery. Flints were the most common find (albeit with at most four pieces in any one location outside of W01) and their distribution is discussed more fully in the report on worked flint (Appendix B.10 & Fig. 39). Occasional prehistoric, Roman and (more rarely) medieval and post-medieval pottery were also recovered. These are summarised with each field description (below).

Mesolithic to Neolithic

3.3.3 Test pitting of subsoil/buried soil in Trench 21 (Field W01) highlighted a concentration of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flints. Beyond Field W01, plough soil finds included worked flints of possible Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic to Bronze Age date from both surface collection and bucket sampling and were recovered across every field. This points to transient activity, as the only anthropogenic below ground feature from this period was a probable Early Neolithic pit in the west of Field W15, containing pottery, struck flint and hazelnut shells.

Bronze Age

3.3.4 The remains of the Chippenham barrow cemetery to the south of W09 highlight funerary activity there. A single Early Bronze Age sherd as well as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were found in soil layers and natural features across Field W02. Similarly, a concentration of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was found (perhaps residually) within features in the north-east of Field W03 (Trench 57-62). No features could be confidently dated to this period.

Iron Age and Roman

3.3.5 Field W01 was the location of Iron Age and Roman settlement. Evaluation of its periphery produced a significant component of Early to Middle Iron Age finds as well as the expected later settlement features. Surrounding the higher/dryer ground, palaeochannels were revealed along with peat deposits and alluvial deposits of possible Roman date.

3.3.6 Landscape-level features on the higher ground may have developed in the Iron Age or earlier, but trackways were perhaps formalised later. The single linear ditch (Boundary 1) crossing fields W08, W17 and W12 could not be dated but could be viewed as

typical of long-running Iron Age boundary ditches. The Ditch Way was shown to have two branches running through Fields W04, W05, W06, W08 and W10), one of which had multiple phases of construction, producing mid-late Roman pottery (Field W04).

3.3.7 Middle to Late Iron Age settlement is known to lie immediately east of W03 but features within W03 itself (confined to the north-eastern trenches) could only be dated with certainty to the Early Roman period (up to AD70). Features lacking finds or with exclusively prehistoric finds could not be confidently dated.

3.3.8 Roman features were identified in the northern part of Field W04, corresponding with the geophysical survey results and probably representing outlying activity from the larger settlement identified - but not evaluated - between W03 and W04. Topsoil finds from W04 reflected this pattern and the overall date range for Roman features was contemporary with Field W03: mid-late 1st century AD.

3.3.9 The western part of W08 contained evidence of Roman enclosures, trackways and settlement activity dating from c.AD 40-120/150. The north of W10 revealed an unexpected natural feature containing an assemblage of abraded Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery, the latter spanning the 1st to 3rd centuries AD.

Anglo-Saxon

3.3.10 Three burnt stone and flint-filled pits found in W02 are similar to pits found across East Anglia. Although these features produced no pottery, they are thought to date to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval

3.3.11 The only surviving potentially medieval feature identified during the evaluation was the upstanding but ploughed out furlong/headland bank in the western part of W03. A small number of medieval sherds were recovered from ploughsoils, as well as residually in a post-medieval hollow way in W01.

Post-medieval

3.3.12 Ditches and earthworks probably for water meadow management were located in W01 in association with a post-medieval hollow way. Possible shallow trackway features within W10 and W11 were difficult to identify in the ground and could not be dated but presented a coherent set of linear anomalies on geophysics. These may represent wheel rutting or a poorly defined ditched track. A system of larger ditches formed enclosures within W10 and W11 against La Hogue Lane. Their character was different either side of the Ditch Way. To the north-west (W10) the ditch appeared to have contained a structural element – possibly revetment – later removed with the remaining space backfilled. To the south-east the ditches had been backfilled and later lined with a large, early form of clay field drain. Both pre-dated modern maps.

3.3.13 Much later features encountered by the trenches were the demolished remains of 19th-20th century farms: Lower Farm (W04) and a recently filled field boundary (W06). Sounds Farm (W08) was not evaluated. The only evident impact of RAF Snailwell on evaluated areas was compaction of the soil in the north-west of W04 and

old electrical wiring in the same area and extending north-west along the edge of W03.

The Ditch Way (?Iron Age to post-Medieval)

3.3.14 The Ditch Way was thought to be prehistoric and potentially formalised and fossilised in the Roman period. A single double-ditched trackway in the south-west split within W04 and continued north-east as single ditch lines on two diverging alignments. The eastern branch corresponded to the previously published line and a faint earthwork in W10. Regular interventions were made over more than 2km of both branches (W04-W06, W08, W10). An early/middle Roman radiocarbon has been obtained from animal bone recovered from the ditch fill in W08 and pottery recovered from ditch fill in W04 is Roman in date (AD 200-400). These ditches were shown to have multiple phases. The bank identified in the HER and on LIDAR within W10 was too slight to be recorded in trench baulks.

3.4 Field W01 (Figs. 3-6)

Summary

3.4.1 Trench numbers 1-30 were assigned to this field, but following revision of the trench plan in discussion with CHET, Trenches 11 and 12 were moved and Trenches 13, 15-19, 24-27 and 29 were removed from the evaluation.

3.4.2 The centre and northern/eastern part of W01 lay on higher ground with a wheat crop. This area was the focus of a settlement complex of probable Iron Age to Roman date indicated on the geophysical survey, with fainter signals of outlying enclosures and trackways emanating in all directions. Trenches 1 and 2 targeted these outlying features, revealing a greater density of features than expected. These consisted of primarily Roman trackway ditches. These clearly had multiple phases, with peat accumulating within ditches and other ditches cutting natural peat deposits. Trenches 7, 9 and 10 revealed lower densities of pits and one ditch on the western edge of this higher ground, while single pits were found in Trenches 4 and 12 on the far western fringe adjacent to the fen. Trench 6 uncovered no features.

3.4.3 Trenches 11, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 14 all targeted the edges of the floodplain uncovering palaeochannels of the River Snail, containing peat deposits overlain in places by alluvial deposits of (variously) marl, silt and sand. Trench 11 revealed a clear sequence of small ditches cutting peat deposits but sealed by later alluvial material.

3.4.4 A second area of high ground lay in the southern part of the W01 within a meadow under grazing, dropping to the west and south into flood plain. Here earthworks of probable 18th century water management survived, together with a multi-phase ditched hollow way in the east (Trench 28). The unploughed subsoil on the high ground (Trenches 21 and 22) was rich in prehistoric flint and it partially obscured pits and ditches of possible Early Iron Age to Roman date. A palaeochannel (Trenches 20-23) contained peat deposits with prehistoric finds as well as Roman material. A post-medieval ditch (Trenches 21-23) had been cut, formalising the division between high and low ground, with a bank on the lower side. This was later back-filled, including

modern bricks, prior to the 19th century but survived as one of several angular linear earthworks in this part of the field.

3.4.5 Undated, but possibly prehistoric ditches and a pit were in Trench 28. These aligned with both a probable Roman enclosure and a post-medieval trackway, which eventually eroded to form a hollow way in the centre of Trench 28.

North-eastern trackway and enclosure ditches (Fig. 4)

Trench 1

3.4.6 Multiple ditch alignments in Trench 1 clearly related to multiple phases of activity. Peat deposits had developed in natural features and the base of some ditches, whilst others clearly cut peat-filled natural features. Although this suggested a possible sequence of activity, conditions for peat development may have occurred during more than one phase. The presence of possible paired ditches with shared alignments suggested the presence of trackways. The majority of ditch alignments on north-west/south-east and south-west/north-east alignments corresponded with the settlement activity to the south-east, although no geophysical anomalies were visible in close proximity to the trench.

3.4.7 Near the north-western end of the trench, a possibly natural feature (**728**) with a steep edge was filled with silt and peat deposits, with an alluvial clay lens separating them (744). A monolith sample was taken through the fills of feature **728** and across the interface with truncating ditch **748** (described below) for potential future analysis. These features produced pottery of Early Roman date.

3.4.8 At the centre of the trench, irregular shallow features (**769**) and a slightly deeper pit-like feature (**771**) contained peat and appeared to be natural in origin. However, their uppermost fills contained angular flints (772) not seen in the underlying chalk substrate. These deposits may represent surviving patches of an attempt to consolidate the area.

3.4.9 In the south-east half of the trench, ditch **712** may have been a comparatively early feature. It was aligned east-west (oblique to the majority of the other ditches) and its primary fill (713) comprised peat interspersed with chalk eroding from a bank on its northern side (714). Its tertiary fill (715) was a mid reddish brown silt.

3.4.10 At the northern end of the trench, part of a feature (**770**) with shallow sides was exposed. This may have been a natural feature or the edge of a ditch. A shallow ditch (**765**) with an open U-shaped profile lay to its south on a west-southwest to east-northeast alignment which contained dark silt (784).

3.4.11 Larger ditches truncated feature **728** on an approximately south-west/north-east alignments, although their edges were less clear where they cut through peat fills. Ditch **748** was a substantial feature (3.5m wide and 0.7m deep) with an open U-shaped profile with a flat base and shallow sides. Its main fill (749/750) was a grey clay silt overlain with a thin lens of peat (949). With a similar profile, ditch (**751**) appeared to have been a recut on the same alignment.

3.4.12 To the south, ditch **767** possibly represented a return of ditch **751** to form part of an enclosure, aligned north-west/south-east. Amorphous features (**766**, **768**) recorded in the angle between ditches **751** and **767** were probably the result of erosion or rooting. Ditch **767** possibly also formed a trackway along with a ditch **716**. Remnants of a possible metalled surface of angular flints were found as a secondary fill (718) of ditch **716** as well as in natural features within the trackway (see **769**, **771** above). Both track ditches had flattened bases with shallow sides.

3.4.13 At the south-eastern end of the trench was a second trackway, aligned south-west/north-east. On its north-west side was small pit (**710**) cut by ditch (**706**/**708**). The main, 6.1m wide trackway was flanked by ditches **729** and **734** with a broad hollow way (**736**) formed by erosion of the chalk to a depth of 0.55m (Fig. 38.1, Section 194; Plate 1). The base of an earlier ditch, or wheel rut (**732**) was visible in its base. Ditch **734** had shallow sides and a flat base with an unclear relationship with the hollow way. Ditch **729** had a steep south-east side and concave base and was clearly earlier than the hollow way with its accumulated fills evidently truncated by erosion. Hollow way **736** had a flat base 1.5m wide with probable wheel ruts either side. At the time of excavation, ground water seeped into the hollow way and its ditches. These feature fills were much paler than in the rest of the trench to suggest they belonged to a separate phase of activity. Furthermore, no finds were recovered from this feature, in contrast with many others in this trench. Occasional lenses of chalk suggested the use of the trackway had disturbed and eroded earthwork banks.

Trench 2

3.4.14 Two peat-filled hollows or palaeochannels were exposed within the trench. At the north-western end deposits forming part of a visible surface depression evidently prone to flooding. In the south-eastern end of the trench, a c.0.3m thicknesss of peat lay within hollow/palaeochannel **799**.

3.4.15 Two ditch alignments truncated hollow **799** to form a possible trackway (**810**, north-west side; **792**/**807** south-east side). Ditch **810** had moderate sides and a flat base, while its secondary fill was peat (811) reflecting the wet conditions when it was open (and remained waterlogged), with a tertiary fill of soil (812) developed over the peat (Plate 2). Ditch **792** was earlier and filled with a dark grey clay silt (805/806), with a flat base and steep side. This was truncated by ditch **807** which had a rounded V-shaped profile and the same pattern of fills as ditch **810**, with the earlier peat fill (808) forming in wet conditions, followed by tertiary soil development (809; see Plate 2). The two ditch lines aligned well with a trackway visible on geophysics c.70m to the south-south-west.

3.4.16 A third ditch (**824**) crossed the centre of the trench aligned closer to east-west. This shallow ditch had a U-shaped profile and a uniform dark grey silt fill (825). This may have corresponded with a geophysical anomaly on a similar alignment but only visible some 50m to the west.

Western palaeochannels and peripheral settlement ditches (Fig. 5)

3.4.17 These trenches are described in a counter-clockwise order (Trench 11 followed by Trenches 3-6 and 8).

Trench 11

3.4.18 Trench 11 targeted the faint geophysical signal of a pair of north-south aligned possible trackway ditches (excavated as ditch **948**) and an east-west-aligned linear ditch.

3.4.19 The north-eastern half of the trench took in part of a 19m wide palaeochannel (**881**). Machine excavation proceeded to the top of the peat (882) at a depth of c. 0.55m (Plate 3). A sondage demonstrated this was c. 0.1-0.15m thick, overlying natural chalk. A thin layer of pale brown silt (883), possibly the remains of an undated buried soil only 0.05m thick overlay the peat. This was in turn truncated by two north-south aligned ditches (**885**, **887**) separated by 2.5m. Ditch **885**, on the western side, had a shallow U-shaped profile, while ditch **887** had a flatter base. Their fills differed, with ditch **887** containing a peat-like fill (888) in contrast with the dark brown silt (886) of ditch **885**. A third probable ditch (**889**) lay in the eastern end of the trench, aligned east-west. This was shallow and broad, only being visible due to its light silty marl fill (890) contrasting sharply with the underlying peat. This fill was equivalent to a silt/marl deposit 884 which sealed the other two ditches and filled the extents of the exposed palaeochannel. This deposit was removed by machine to expose the deposits described above. It was 0.3-0.4m thick but undulated along the length of the trench (Plate 3) perhaps preserving the contours of the ditches which were only partially filled as it was deposited. Although deposit 884 was particularly pale and marly, it reflected post-peat deposits in palaeochannels in Trenches 3 and 4 and analysis of the latter showed that humic silt accumulated over the peat before the development of soil in intermittent wet conditions (see Trench 3 below and Appendix C.4).

3.4.20 A further undated ditch (**948**) with moderate sides and a concave base lay to the west of the palaeochannel. This would align with the geophysical signal of a trackway ditch extending from the south.

3.4.21 Unfortunately, none of these features are well dated. No finds were derived from the surface of the peat (881), the possible buried soil (882) or the ditches (**885**, **887**, **889**, **948**) although the latter most likely belong to the Roman period as they aligned with the enclosure complex to the south-east. Deposit 884 was also undated.

Trench 3

3.4.22 Trench 3 lay across a palaeochannel (**819**) approximately 31m wide (Fig. 38.1, Section 218). A machine sondage 5.8m long was excavated through this to expose light grey-blue natural sand at a depth of 0.95m from the modern surface. The fill sequence of the palaeochannel here reflected that of palaeochannel 880 in Trench 11 to the east, although based on LIDAR data they appeared to represent distinct isolated channels/ponds flowing to the north. The basal fill was peat (820) up to 0.35m thick. The sole find from the peat was a broken polished flint axe (SF14).

3.4.23 A monolith tin sample of the top of the peat and the following layers was taken and subjected to assessment (see French, Appendix C.4). The peat (820) developed as in the disused channel. This was sealed by humic silt (822) with a shell-rich deposit indicating freshwater influence (821). These were sealed by a soil layer (823) forming in alternating wetting and drying conditions.

Trench 4

3.4.24 This trench took in an area of higher ground, with part of a palaeochannel at its eastern end (**939**). A 4m long machine sondage was excavated through the edge of the palaeochannel (Plate 4) revealing a deposit sequence similar to that in Trenches 3 and 11. The base of the channel was on natural sand at a depth of 1.1m below the modern surface. Its primary fill was grey silt (940) 0.1m thick and this was overlain by peat (941) 0.2-0.3m thick. This in turn was sealed by a pale brown alluvial silt 0.3-0.4m thick. A modern drainage ditch cut through these deposits. Mapping evidence shows this was backfilled after the mid 20th century.

3.4.25 To the west of the channel was a pair of intercutting pits (**790** and **791**). Their individual extents and relationship were unclear but they did have two distinct concave bases and an overall sub-circular plan (Fig. 38.1, Section 205). These were poorly dated, producing a single 13g sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 5

3.4.26 This trench spanned an area of palaeochannel/pond. The centre of the trench was so low that water stood on the surface so the trench was excavated in two parts. At either end of the trench, gravel and chalk deposits were observed, but the majority of the area exposed comprised the peat.

Trench 6

3.4.27 Deposits filling the upper edge of a palaeochannel made up the eastern 30m of the trench. No further work was done in the trench.

Trench 8

3.4.28 Much of Trench 8 was on chalk, but it captured the descent to lower ground and a palaeochannel (**720**) at its western end. A test pit showed this was only the very edge of the feature, with c.0.18m of peat deposits. Finds of flint and Roman pottery were primarily from the upper surface of the peat.

Western edge of settlement (Fig. 5)

Trench 7

3.4.29 The southern part of this trench exposed palaeochannel/pond deposits which were not tested. The northern end of the trench exposed a ditch (**901**) which had a V-shaped profile and corresponded with a linear anomaly aligned west-north-west emanating from the settlement in the centre of the field. To the south of this was a small pit or possible posthole (**899**) and a possible ditch terminus or pit (**897**). A broader pit (**895**)

lay 9.5m south of the ditch, but there were no further features observed across the rest of the trench.

Trench 9

3.4.30 The southern end of Trench 9 exposed the edge of a palaeochannel (see Trench 10). Although stronger amorphous geophysical signals suggested other features should be visible, only two possible pits were recorded. Pit **724** lay close to the southern end of the trench, and had a relatively uniform profile with a flattish base only 0.21m deep. To the north of this was a second possible pit (**726**) which was less regular in appearance with a very irregular base, although it did produce animal bone and struck flint.

Trench 10

3.4.31 A palaeochannel (**723**) was exposed in the eastern end of the trench. Prior to backfilling, this was tested by machine excavation. The base was reached at 1.25m below the modern ground surface. Lower peaty fills (813, 814, 815, 816) made up c. 0.38m with an overlying sandy (alluvial?) fill of silty sand (817) sealed by a darker tertiary deposit of silt (818) which contained a sherd of Roman pottery. A hand test pit further west contained only the equivalent upper fills (759, 760, 761) with a total depth of 0.35m.

3.4.32 Three small pits or postholes lay in the western part of the trench. Pit **764** had a regular sub-circular shape in plan (0.77m diameter) with steep sides and a slightly irregular flat base. Pit **754** was larger at 1.3m across with shallow irregular sides and a concave base. Pit/posthole **788** was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base only 0.2m across.

Trench 12

3.4.33 Trench 12 was relocated (following discussions on site) to explore an area of slightly higher ground perpendicular to Trench 8 (which explored the slope into the flood plain). A single pit (**892**) was exposed in its southern half, adjacent to an area of angular flint overlying natural chalk. The pit was circular with steep sides and a flat base at 0.35m depth. Its lower fill (893) appeared primary, with a darker silty composition. It contained a neonate skeleton as well as Early Iron Age pottery and a Roman lava quern stone. This pit could be associated with the Roman settlement focused to the east, in the centre of Field W01. However, its upper fill (894) included two iron horseshoes (SF17 & 18) of medieval date as well as a quern stone fragment and an abundance of angular flint similar to that on the trench base to the south. The horseshoes may be intrusive and if lost during use then it seems coincidental that both would be lost at the same time. The alternative is that this location saw regular horse traffic over a time resulting in the loss of two shoes.

Trench 14

3.4.34 This trench was located on a small island within the floodplain south-west of the higher ground. Part of the area had been rutted and used by tractors so the trench was split in two to avoid further disruption to that route. At either end of the trench

and either side of the gap, peat was exposed but not further tested. Between the peat, a spit of river terrace gravel was exposed. A single ditch (**774**) was cut through the south-eastern edge of the gravel/peat interface, aligned south-west/north-east. The ditch cut through gravel and chalk and was filled with very dark brown silts (778, 779) reflecting the dark soils in the area. Although this feature was not reflected on geophysics, it would have paralleled a disused modern field boundary which passed from south of Trench 10 south-west to the River Snail. However, it produced no conclusive dating evidence.

Prehistoric to Roman fen edge activity – south (Fig. 6)

3.4.35 The trenches in the southern part of the field transected the edge of an area of higher ground (c. 200m long and 100m wide at c. 13-14mOD) and a palaeochannels visible as a pronounced earthwork depression (at c.12.5m OD) surrounding that higher ground on the south-east, south and west sides. Trench 21 followed the slope west and south, with a high density of features and finds on the higher ground. Trenches 22 and 23 followed a similar profile, but with a lower density of archaeology. Typically, the lower reaches of these trenches cut into a continuous palaeochannel, with dark water-logged silt or peat fills. Further up slope, the fills were paler and siltier, perhaps from alluvial in origin and forming subsoil containing finds and obscuring cut features.

Trench 20

3.4.36 This trench was almost entirely located on lower ground, exposing peat deposits across its length. There was limited time to gather finds from the peat surface (776) and a shallow test pit in the north-western half (775) prior to backfilling to prevent flooding.

3.4.37 The geophysical survey and features in Trenches 21-23 suggest a post-medieval ditch cut through the peat in the north-east of this trench, however this was not observed while the trench was open.

Trench 21

3.4.38 Peaty alluvial deposits within the palaeochannel were exposed at the western and southern end of L-shaped Trench 21. Excavation of a later feature in the south of the trench (ditches **835** and **857**, see below) revealed only a shallow (0.1-0.3m thick) deposit of peat (875, 876), although the southern reaches of the trench were not tested. At the western extremity of the trench a hand-dug test pit reached greater depth within palaeochannel **833**. A stepped excavation failed to reach the base of the channel, stopping at 1m (c. 1.3m below the surface). The lower deposits were assigned an undifferentiated fill number (834), comprising waterlogged silts containing fragments of wood and roots over 0.6m thick. A dark lens of peat (836) 0.1m thick overlay this. The final fill was a dark grey silt (837) at least 0.4m thick, representing a darker, increasingly waterlogged equivalent of the subsoil that lay to the east on slightly higher ground. Almost 5kg of animal bones were recovered from the latter deposit (837) as well as a piece of Samian pottery, suggesting a Roman or post-Roman date for the accumulation of these later deposits.

3.4.39 The peat gave way to an alluvial silt subsoil across the higher ground. This subsoil was particularly rich in finds so was only partially remachined across the eastern and northern parts of the trench, exposing features cut into natural chalk and pockets of further subsoil (e.g. see Plate 5). Finds were assigned to contexts 853 , 854 (1m test pits in unmachined soil), 928, 929, 931 (1m test pits into subsoil pockets after remachining) as well as 930 (40L from unmachined subsoil, processed/sieved off site) and 935 (finds collected from the surface walking over the unmachined part of the subsoil). In the dry site conditions there was no visible differentiation between the subsoil within natural pockets and that overlying/obscuring the upper fills/cut edges of those features. The subsoil here probably represents a relatively undisturbed buried soil which was reworked in the cutting of these. It produced Early Iron Age pottery as well as over 100 worked flints in good to very good condition, though of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date. There was a small, amorphous burnt area (932) within this deposit. This was c. 1.5m across, against the northern baulk of the trench associated with burnt flints disturbed during machining. While this may have represented a hearth, no associated structural features were identified.

3.4.40 The southern arm of the trench contained a circular pit (**878**, 1.1m in diameter and 0.37m deep) with steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 38.1, Section 271). It contained two fragments of prehistoric saddle quern stone (SF 23), as well as vitrified clay most likely deriving from a structure and pottery of Early Iron Age date, although these may be residual. To the north, in the east-west arm of the trench, there were two additional pits. Pit **903** was smaller and less irregular than pit **878**, while to its west, pit **916** was more substantial and apparently a regular circular shape, lying partially under the northern baulk (Fig. 38.1, Section 273).

3.4.41 To the west was a narrow linear feature, possibly a ditch (**926**), aligned north-south. However, it had irregular sides and a diffuse base, so may have been natural in origin, incorporating subsoil. It did however produce two sherds (18g) of Early Iron Age pottery. A further 5m to the west, a narrow linear ditch (**829**) and a shallow ditch or eroded trackway (**830**) that recut it were both aligned north-east/south-west. These aligned with a geophysical anomaly located to the north of the trench. A parallel geophysical anomaly some 17m to the west demonstrated that this alignment flowed from the settlement in the centre of Field W01. This feature would have been obscured by un-excavated subsoil and was not recorded in the trench.

3.4.42 The latest features within the trench were a pair of ditches (**835** and **857**) in the southern arm of the trench (Plate 6). Ditch **857** was earlier, with a narrow almost V-shaped profile with its upper fill almost blending with buried subsoil (874) immediately to the south. It was truncated on its northern side by a broader, shallower ditch (**835**). Both truncated shallow peat (875: southside)/subsoil (north side) deposits to penetrate the underlying chalk. On the southern side the upcast from one or both phases of ditch left a bank of yellow silt and chalk (864) 2m wide and 0.2m thick. This bank survived as a surface earthwork. The upper fill of ditch **835** produce several large pieces of animal bone, as well as small fragments of post-medieval pottery. The feature itself was dated by association with ditch **911** (Trench 22, as well as ditch **915** in Trench 23, below).

Trench 22

3.4.43 A segment of palaeochannel (**908**), visible as a depression approaching from the north-east was exposed in the south-east of the trench. This was not directly investigated as much of it lay below the water table. However, exploration of a later ditch (**911**, below) showed that alluvial silt (909) c. 5m from its centre was c. 0.3m thick, directly overlying chalk.

3.4.44 Moving north-west, up the slight slope, fill 909 gave way to a mottled yellow alluvial silt (910) which formed the subsoil across much of the trench. A hand-dug test pit and further machining revealed the line of a ditch (**922**=**924**) running south-west/north-east along the north-eastern branch of the trench. The ditch cut the upper edges of the fills of palaeochannel **908** but it was also obscured by fill/subsoil 910 (see Plate 7).

3.4.45 The subsoil also formed the very upper-most fill of ditch **924** (887), producing an Early Iron Age ring-headed swan-necked pin (SF 21). Removal of c. 5cm of subsoil exposed the clear line of the ditch cutting both natural chalk and darker silts of palaeochannel **908**. At slot **924** the ditch was shallow, with a rounded, wide V-shaped profile with a mid grey fill (925) incorporating natural chalk lumps. At slot **922**, the ditch was cut through the edge of palaeochannel deposits resulting in a darker soft silt fill (923).

3.4.46 In the south-east of the trench, a ditch (**911**) had been cut through the palaeochannel deposits (resulting in a more pronounced earthwork paralleling the palaeochannel). This was aligned north-east/south-west corresponding with an intermittent line of intense geophysical survey responses. It was filled in with a larger number of modern bricks which probably account for the nature of the geophysical signal. This feature most likely represented the same attempt to manage water around the higher ground as seen in Trench 21 (**835**) and Trench 23 (below), although here, the bank was less clear, with upcast chalk (913) lying on the up-slope (north-west) side of the ditch.

Trench 23

3.4.47 The northern half of the trench did not contain any obvious features, although the light alluvial silt and gravel (unmachined due to the ground water level) may have masked them. However, few finds were present on walking over the trench. The southern half of the trench lay on wetter peaty deposits at the water table and could not be investigated before flooding.

3.4.48 At the centre of the trench, the interface between the lgither and darker silts was marked by a ditch (**915**) with upcast bank on the southern side, matching the sequence in Trench 21, 28m to the north-west. This was most likely post-medieval in date, corresponding with that in Trench 22.

Multi-phase hollow way (Fig. 6)

Trench 28

3.4.49 Trench 28 lay on the edge of a higher chalk plateau to the east (at 15-18m OD; Field W02). It targeted the geophysical anomaly of a trackway that followed the scarp (at 13-14m OD) before it dropped to the floodplain to the west (Plate 8). This trackway remained the boundary between out fields until parliamentary enclosure from 1806.

3.4.50 At the western end of the trench was a cluster of poorly dated features. They had consistent firm, compacted chalky silt fill, distinct from the later fills to the east (see below), suggesting a somewhat earlier date. However, datable finds were sparse so their date is uncertain.

3.4.51 An oblong pit (**844**) was stratigraphically the earliest feature. Though truncated by other features and excavated at an oblique angle, this pit appeared to have a sub-rectangular shape in plan with moderately steep sides rounding gradually to a flat base. Its series of fills interspersed with lenses of chalk suggest it was backfilled.

3.4.52 Pit **844** was truncated by a series of three shallow (less than 0.1m deep) ditches: **830** (aligned north-east/south-west) **840** (aligned north/south) and **842** (aligned north-east/south-west). Two additional ditches paralleled this north-east/south-west alignment (849: broadly U-shaped profile; 851: narrow, V-shaped profile). Though not represented on geophysics, these alignments match the line of the hollow way as it turns north-east and unevaluated enclosures in the west of W02.

3.4.53 The centre of the trench took in the larger hollow way itself. Some of the upper fill was machined away, as well as slight embankments to either side. With subsoil and embankment removed, three linear features were exposed, while a fourth was exposed by hand-digging through the main hollow way (Fig. 38.1, Section 219).

3.4.54 The natural chalk either side of the hollow way was significantly higher on the eastern side (13.4m OD) than to the west (12.84m OD, see Section), a change in height of 0.6m over 9.5m, while remaining broadly flat either beyond these points. An undated ditch (**865**) with an irregular V-like profile 1.15m wide was paralleled by a broader possible hollow way (**855**) with an asymmetric profile with possible twin wheel ruts at its base. While Roman pottery was recovered from fill 866 (ditch **865**), no confident date could be assigned. As with features in the west of the trench, the fills here were firmer, suggesting an earlier date. A pale grey chalky silt subsoil was built up over these features, with a bank visible as a surface earthwork. This could have derived from the post-medieval hollow way and ditch (below).

3.4.55 Immediately west of these a feature cut (**859**) into the chalk filled with compact dark grey silts with gravel might have been an early phase of hollow way, or a small, shallow natural hollow c. 5m wide. This was largely truncated by the broader post-medieval hollow way (**858**), with a possible flanking ditch to the west (**867**). There was no clear distinction between the ditch and the hollow way fills, although it seems more likely that the ditch was initially cut for drainage for a track on its eastern side eroding into a hollow way that remained in use and widened (to c.3m) over the top of the silted up ditch. Ditch **867** had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Post-medieval earthenware pottery was found at its base (fill 868), giving a post-medieval date to this phase of the track. Outside the line of the ditch, the base of the hollow way (**858**) was also flat, with shallower sides. The top fill of ditch **867** (869) was indistinguishable from the fill of hollow way **858** (870).

3.4.56 Later modifications to the trackway were visible to the west of the hollow way. These were clearer in the southern baulk but less visible on the north side of the trench. Two shallow features cut the subsoil, perhaps ditches or wheel ruts (**943**, **945**). These both cut the clay/silt subsoil and were filled with gravel. A bank of gravel (947) 2m wide and

0.2m thick was deposited overlying the subsoil and sealing ditch **943**, with c. 0.3m of topsoil having developed over the top of it. This accentuated the different between this point and the hollow way to the east.

W01 Context Details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
1	**706**	cut	Ditch		0.6	0.42	707	Secondary Fill	0.42	mid yellowish grey clayey silt	RB pot: (2sh/215g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 0.018kg;
	708	cut	Ditch		0.7	0.28	709	Secondary Fill	0.28	dark brownish grey clayey silt	
	710	cut	Pit		0.35	0.11	711	Primary Fill	0.11	mid grey clayey silt	
							713	Primary Fill	0.17	dark brown clayey silt	Animal bone: 0.097kg;
							714	Secondary Fill	0.18	light yellowish grey clayey silt	
							715	Secondary Fill	0.2	mid greyish brown clayey silt	
	716	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.2	0.45	718	Deliberate Backfill	0.17	mid grey clayey silt	
							717	Primary Fill	0.18	mid grey clayey silt	
							719	Secondary Fill	0.26	dark brownish grey clayey silt	Animal bone: 0.084kg;
	728	cut	Pit	Undated pond/channel feature.	2.7	1.04	741	Primary Fill	0.12	dark reddish brown clayey silt/peat	
							742	Secondary Fill	0.17	dark grey silty clay with moderate flint	Early Iron Age pot (4sh/10g); Animal bone: 0.095kg;
							743	Secondary Fill	0.34	dark greenish grey clayey silt with rare flint	Animal bone: 0.019kg;
							744	Secondary Fill	0.4	light greenish grey clayey sand	RB pot: (3sh/87g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 1.938kg;
							747	Secondary Fill	0.17	dark reddish brown clayey silt/peat	RB pot: (24sh/241g) spot date: AD70-400;
							745	Tertiary Fill	0.13	dark grey brown clayey silt/peat	Animal bone: 0.058kg;
	728	cut	Pit	Undated pond/channel feature.	2.7	1.04	746	Tertiary Fill	0.14	dark grey clay silt	Animal bone: 0.384kg;
	729	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.4	0.65	730	Primary Fill	0.29	mid yellowish brown clayey silt	
							731	Secondary Fill	0.3	light yellowish grey clayey silt	RB pot: (7sh/369g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 0.008kg;
	732	cut	Other Cut	?Wheel rut	0.48	0.17	733	Primary Fill	0.17	dark brownish grey clayey silt	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	734	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.34	0.52	735	Secondary Fill	0.52	dark brownish/yellowish grey clayey silt	
	736	cut	Other Cut	Hollow way	4.5	0.55	738	Deliberate Backfill	0.32	dark grey clayey silt with occ chalk	
							739	Deliberate Backfill	0.19	mid greyish yellow clayey silt with freq chalk	
							757	Deliberate Backfill	0.18	grey clayey silt	
							737	Primary Fill	0.11	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
	748	cut	Ditch		3.58	0.72	749	Primary Fill	0.66	mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint	
							750	Secondary Fill	0.4	dark reddish brown clayey silt/peat	Enviro: Wetland plants.
	751	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.66	0.35	752	Primary Fill	0.18	light grey silty sand	RB pot: (3sh/110g) spot date: AD100-200; Animal bone: 0.312kg;
							753	Secondary Fill	0.24	mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint	Animal bone: 0.462kg;
	765	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.65	0.17	784	Primary Fill	0.17	dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint	
	766	cut	Ditch	Edge of ditch		0.17	785	Primary Fill		dark brown silt/peat	RB pot: (8sh/68g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 0.021kg;
	767	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.3	0.35	780	Primary Fill	0.32	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occ chalk	
	768	cut	Pit		0.9	0.08	781	Primary Fill	0.1	dark blackish brown silt with occ chalk/gravel	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/8g); Animal bone: 0.019kg;
	769	cut	Natural Feature	Hollow, but consolidated with flint metalling	1.3	0.09	773	Primary Fill		dark blackish grey clayey silt	
	770	cut	Palaeochannel	Partly exposed			786	Primary Fill		dark greyish brown clayey silt	
	771	cut	Pit		1	0.14	772	Deliberate Backfill	0.14	mid brown silt	
	782	layer	Alluvial Layer	Layer containing degraded wood and organic material sealing over cuts 728 and 7489		0.12	782	Alluvial Layer	0.37		
2	**792**	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	2.3	0.6	805	Primary Fill	0.18	dark brownish grey silty peat	
							806	Secondary Fill	0.4	mid brownish grey silty peat	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	799	cut	Natural Feature			0.35	800	Primary Fill	0.35	mid greyish brown silty clay	
							801	Secondary Fill	0.05	dark brownish grey silt/peat	Animal bone: 0.026kg;
							802	Secondary Fill	0.05	mid brownish orange silty sand	Animal bone: 0.625kg;
							804	Tertiary Fill	0.15	dark brownish grey clayey silt/peat	Animal bone: 0.027kg;
	807	cut	Ditch	Trackway? Re-cut of ditch 792.	1.5	0.52	808	Secondary Fill	0.35	dark brownish grey silty peat with freq waterlogged wood frags	RB pot: (1sh/38g) spot date: AD50-400;
	807	cut	Ditch	Trackway? Re-cut of ditch 792.	1.5	0.52	809	Tertiary Fill	0.18	mid reddish brown clayey silt with occ small stones	Animal bone: 0.026kg;
	810	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	1.45	0.51	828	Primary Fill	0.1		
							811	Secondary Fill	0.6	mid grey silty clay with freq small flint	RB pot: (20sh/518g) spot date: AD150-400; Animal bone: 0.031kg; Flints: 2; Burnt flints: 1;
							812	Tertiary Fill	0.4	dark brownish grey clayey silt with wood	
	824	cut	Ditch		0.85	0.22	825	Primary Fill	0.22	mid brownish grey clayey silt with occ stones	Flints: 2; Burnt flints: 3;
	826	cut	Posthole		0.25	0.16	827	Primary Fill	0.16	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occ stone/sand	Early Iron Age pot (2sh/9g); Animal bone: 0.054kg;
3	**819**	cut	Palaeochannel				820	Primary Fill	0.2	v dark brown silt/peat with rare flint	Flints: 3; Burnt flints: 1;
							821	Secondary Fill	0.12	mid grey silt	Animal bone: 0.04kg;
							822	Secondary Fill	0.16	mid grey silt	Animal bone: 0.062kg;
							823	Tertiary Fill	0.1	mid orangey grey silt	
4	**790**	cut	Pit	Pair of pits?	0.8	0.34	794	Primary Fill	0.15	mid grey silt with freq charcoal	RB pot: (1sh/13g); Animal bone: 0.001kg;
							795	Secondary Fill	0.2	dark grey silt	
	791	cut	Pit	Pair of pits?	1	0.4	796	Primary Fill	0.25	mid grey silt with freq charcoal	
							797	Secondary Fill	0.15	mid yellowish organge silty sand	
							798	Secondary Fill	0.2	dark grey silt	Flints: 4; Burnt flints: 3;
	939	cut	Palaeochannel				940	Primary Fill	0.12	mid grey silt	Early Iron Age pot (4sh/49g); Animal bone: 0.953kg;
							941	Secondary Fill			

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
							942	Tertiary Fill	0.2	v dark grey silt/peat	
7	**787**	layer	Alluvial Layer	Top of natural hollow. Gravelly/sandy not peaty.			787	Alluvial Layer			Flints: 7; Burnt flints: 1;
	895	cut	Pit		1.7	0.14	896	Primary Fill	0.2	light brownish grey clayey silt with moderate gravel	
	897	cut	Ditch	Possible ditch terminus	0.45	0.05	898	Primary Fill	0.05	mid brown sandy silt	
	899	cut	Posthole	Pit/posthole	0.45	0.05	900	Primary Fill	0.2	light brown silt with moderate chalk/gravel	
	901	cut	Ditch	Enclosure?	1.3	0.45	902	Primary Fill	0.45	dark brown silt with occ angular flint	Animal bone: 0.441kg;
8	**720**	cut	Palaeochannel	Edge of palaeochannel deposits		0.18	721	Primary Fill	0.18	dark brownish grey clayey silt	RB pot: (1sh/9g) spot date: AD100-400; Flints: 8; Burnt flints: 5;
9	**724**	cut	Pit		1.47	0.21	725	Primary Fill	0.21	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ chalk	RB pot: (1sh/17g) spot date: AD50-400; Animal bone: 0.062kg; Flints: 9; Burnt flints: 3;Enviro: Cereals and weed seeds.
	726	cut	Natural Feature	Irregular, possible pit.	1.56	0.25	727	Primary Fill	0.25	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ chalk	Flints: 9; Burnt flints: 1;
	740	cut	Other Cut	Test pit in natural silts			762	Primary Fill	0.37	light yellowish brown sandy silt	Animal bone: 0.12kg; Flints: 9; Burnt flints: 4;
							763	Secondary Fill	0.1	light brown sandy silt	
10	**723**	cut	Palaeochannel	Undated		0.92	813	Primary Fill	0.12	v dark grey silty sand with occ large flints	
							814	Secondary Fill	0.18	v dark brown/grey silt/peat	Animal bone: 0.308kg;
							815	Secondary Fill	0.08	dark grey silt	
							816	Secondary Fill	0.12	mid grey silt	Prehistoric pot (1sh/15g); RB pot: (1sh/2g) spot date: AD50-400;
							817	Tertiary Fill	0.2	mid greyish yellow silty sand with moderate gravel	Animal bone: 0.02kg;
							818	Tertiary Fill	0.22	dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate gravel	
	754	cut	Pit	Maybe a large posthole	1.3	0.38	755	Deliberate Backfill	0.38	dark greyish brown sandy silt	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
							756	Post-pipe	0.38	dark brownish grey sandy silt	Flints: 10;
	758	cut	Natural Feature	Test pit into channel 723		0.35	759	Primary Fill	0.2	dark brownish grey silty sand	
							760	Secondary Fill	0.05	light yellowish grey sandy silt	
							761	Tertiary Fill	0.1	mid grey sandy silt	Flints: 10; Burnt flints: 6;
	764	cut	Pit		0.77	0.4	783	Primary Fill	0.2		MIddle Iron Age pot (2sh/13g); Animal bone: 0.077kg; Flints: 10;
	788	cut	Pit		0.57	0.22	789	Primary Fill	0.22	mid/light greyish brown snady silt with occ small flint	Flints: 10;
11	**881**	cut	Palaeochannel				882	Primary Fill	0.2	v dark grey silt/peat with occ flint	RB pot: (1sh/7g) spot date: AD100-200; Animal bone: 0.045kg;
							883	Secondary Fill	0.1	mid/light brown silt	
	884	layer	Alluvial Layer				884	Alluvial Layer	0.35	light brown/yellow silt/marl	Early Iron Age pot (2sh/29g); RB pot: (2sh/32g) spot date: AD100-200; Animal bone: 3.97kg;
	885	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.6	0.14	886	Primary Fill	0.14	dark brown silt with rare flint	
	887	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.6	0.25	888	Primary Fill	0.14	dark brown silt with rare flint	
	889	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.4	0.05	890	Primary Fill	0.05	v light brown silt/marl	
12	**892**	cut	Pit	Sealed by ?metalling	1.8	0.35	893	Primary Fill	0.2	dark brown clayey silt with occ gravel	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/3g); Animal bone: 0.215kg;
	892	cut	Pit	Sealed by ?metalling	1.8	0.35	894	Secondary Fill	0.2	mid brown silt with abundant angular gravel	
14	**774**	cut	Ditch		1.7	0.54	778	Primary Fill	0.2	dark brownish grey silt/peat	
							779	Tertiary Fill	0.34	dark greyish brown silt/peat	Flints: 14; Burnt flints: 1;
20	**775**	layer	Alluvial Layer	Peat. Shallow test pit, up slope.			775	Alluvial Layer	0.1	dark brown sandy silt/peat with occ gravel	Animal bone: 0.009kg;
	776	layer	Alluvial Layer	Peat. Surface finds.			776	Alluvial Layer		dark brown sandy silt/peat	Flints: 20; Burnt flints: 3;
	777	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil finds (bucket)			777	Subsoil			Early Iron Age pot (2sh/85g); RB pot: (1sh/3g) spot date: AD70-400; Animal bone: 0.018kg;
21	**829**	cut	Ditch	Part of possible trackway	0.7	0.22	830	Secondary Fill	0.22	mid brownish grey clayey silt with freq chalk	Animal bone: 0.014kg; Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 1;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	831	cut	Other Cut	Trackway?	1.78	0.2	832	Deliberate Backfill	0.2	mid brownish grey clayey silt with freq chalk	Medieval pot (2sh/7g);
	833	cut	Palaeochannel		2	0.95	834	Secondary Fill		dark brownish grey silty clay	
							836	Secondary Fill	0.1	v dark grey clayey silt with rare chalk	
							837	Tertiary Fill	0.4	dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare chalk, occ flint	RB pot: (1sh/58g); Animal bone: 4.964kg; Post-medieval pot (1sh/8g); Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 8;
							853	Tertiary Fill	0.29	mid yellowish grey silty clay with occ flints, rare chalk	
							854	Tertiary Fill	0.25	dark yellowish grey silty clay with occ flints, rare chalk	Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 5;
	835	cut	Ditch	Post-med?	3	0.55	862	Secondary Fill	0.3	dark brownish gre clayey silt with moderate stones	RB pot: (1sh/3g) spot date: AD50-400; Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 2;
							863	Secondary Fill	0.2	mid reddish brown clayey silt with occ nat stones	C14th+ brick/tile; Medieval pot (2sh/19g); Post-medieval pot (1sh/8g);
	857	cut	Ditch	Post-med?	0.5	0.65	860	Primary Fill	0.1	light yellow silty chalk	
							861	Secondary Fill	0.1	dark brownish grey silt/peat	Animal bone: 0.058kg; Medieval pot (2sh/30g);
	864	layer	Other Layer	Bank material/upcast from ditch 835			864	Other Layer	0.2	mid greyish yellow chalky silt	
	874	layer	Other Layer	Material under bank?			874	Other Layer	0.2	mid brownish grey silty clay	
	875	layer	Natural	Natural peat			875	Natural	0.1	dark grey siltyclay/peat	
	876	layer	Natural	Natural peat			876	Natural	0.3	dark greyish brown silt/peat	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/12g);
	878	cut	Pit		1.1	0.37	879	Primary Fill	0.2	mid yellowish grey silty clay	Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 1;
							880	Secondary Fill	0.17	dark brownish grey silty clay	Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 2;
	903	cut	Pit		1	0.48	904	Primary Fill	0.18	mid brownish grey chalky/clayey silt with moderate chalk	
							905	Secondary Fill	0.3	dark brownish grey clayey silt with chalk	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/13g); Animal bone: 0.067kg; Saddle quern frags SF23; Vitrified daub

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
											(271g); Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 11;
	906	layer	Buried soil				906	Buried soil	0.18	dark orangey brown clayey/sandy silt	Early Iron Age pot (3sh/17g); C14th+ tile; Animal bone: 0.279kg; Vitrified chalky daub (147); Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 1;Enviro: weed seeds
	916	cut	Pit		2.2	0.53	918	Deliberate Backfill	0.05	mid grey chalky silt with freq charcoal	
							917	Primary Fill	0.1	light yellowish grey chalky silt	
							919	Secondary Fill	0.1	light yellowish grey chalky silt with freq chalk	Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 1;
							920	Tertiary Fill	0.25	dark brownish grey clayey silt with occ nat stones	Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 2;
	921	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil/buried soil above pit 916			921	Subsoil			
	926	cut	Ditch	Possibly natural			927	Primary Fill	0.25	mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occ nat stones	Early Iron Age pot (2sh/18g); Neonate skeleton; Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 1;
	928	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil pocket in chalk. Bulk sample for finds.			928	Subsoil	0.25	mid greyish brown silt with occ nat flint	Lava quern; Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 41;
	929	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil pocket test pit			929	Subsoil	0.25	dark brownish grey clayey silt	Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 17;
	930	layer	Buried soil	Shovel /finds sample			930	Buried soil	0.2		Flints: 21;
	931	layer	Other Layer	Natural? Below subsoil.			931	Other Layer		mid grey clayey silt	
	932	layer	Hearth	Burnt chalk, possible hearth			932	Hearth			Flints: 21;
	935	layer	Subsoil	Finds from surface walk over			935	Subsoil			Early Iron Age pot (2sh/21g); Animal bone: 0.15kg; Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 43;
	938	layer	Topsoil	Topsoil finds (surface)			938	Topsoil			Early Iron Age pot (17sh/103g); Animal bone: 0.148kg; Flints: 21; Burnt flints: 4;Enviro: weed seeds
22	**877**	layer	Buried soil	Initial layer below topsoil. Nature not yet confirmed.			877	Buried soil	0.05	mixed orange/grey silt with moderate gravel	
	908	cut	Palaeochannel				909	Primary Fill	0.3	v dark brown silt/peat	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
							910	Primary Fill	0.2	mid yellow/grey sandy silt with freq gravel	Flints: 22; Burnt flints: 1;
	913	layer	Other Layer	Up cast from ditch 911 overlying subsoil.			913	Other Layer	0.1	light yellow sand and silt/marl	
	922	cut	Ditch		1	0.38	923	Primary Fill	0.38	dark grey clayey silt with moderate gravel	Flints: 22; Burnt flints: 3;
	924	cut	Ditch		1.2	0.34	925	Primary Fill	0.34	mixed orange/grey silt with moderate gravel	Early Iron Age pot (12sh/49g); Animal bone: 0.037kg; Flints: 22; Burnt flints: 1;
	933	layer	Topsoil	Topsoil finds (surface)			933	Topsoil			Early Iron Age pot (10sh/59g); Animal bone: 0.305kg;
28	**838**	cut	Ditch	Early trackway?	0.4	0.08	839	Primary Fill	0.08	mid grey silt	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/4g); Animal bone: 0.004kg;
	840	cut	Ditch	Early trackway?	0.65	0.08	841	Primary Fill	0.1	mid grey silt	Early Iron Age pot (2sh/8g); Animal bone: 0.002kg; Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 1;
	842	cut	Ditch		0.9	0.25	843	Primary Fill	0.25	mid grey silt with occ shalk	Animal bone: 0.014kg;
	844	cut	Pit		1.4	0.46	846	Deliberate Backfill	0.05	light grey silt with freq chalk	Early Iron Age pot (10sh/62g); Animal bone: 0.082kg;
							847	Deliberate Backfill	0.1	mid grey silt with occ flint	Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 12;
							848	Deliberate Backfill	0.2	light grey silt with freq chalk	
							845	Primary Fill	0.2	mid grey silt with occ flint	Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 6;
	849	cut	Ditch	Early trackway?	1	0.18	850	Primary Fill	0.18	mid grey silt with moderate chalk	Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 8;
	851	cut	Ditch	Early trackway?	0.54	0.24	852	Primary Fill	0.26	mid grey silt with moderate chalk	Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 3;
	855	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	3	0.4	856	Primary Fill	0.4	light grey clayey silt with freq chalk	Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 16;
							872	Secondary Fill	0.1	mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/2g);
	858	cut	Other Cut	Hollow way (post-med)			870	Primary Fill		mid brownish grey silt with occ chalk & flint	Early Iron Age pot (4sh/14g); Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 4;
	859	cut	Natural Feature	Possible natural hollow			871	Primary Fill		dark grey silt with moderate nat flint	Early Iron Age pot (10sh/77g); Animal bone: 0.133kg; Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 1;
	865	cut	Ditch		1.15	0.37	866	Primary Fill	0.37	mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	RB pot: (1sh/6g) spot date: AD50-400; Flints: 28;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	865	cut	Ditch		1.15	0.37	873	Secondary Fill	0.1	mid greyish brown silty sand with rare chalk	
	867	cut	Ditch	Trackway (post-med)			868	Primary Fill		mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare chalk	Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 1;
	867	cut	Ditch	Trackway (post-med)			869	Secondary Fill		mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare chalk	Early Iron Age pot (1sh/4g);
	934	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil finds (surface)			934	Subsoil			C14th+ tile; Post-medieval pot (1sh/48g); Flints: 28; Burnt flints: 7;
	943	cut	Other Cut	Wheel rut?	0.5	0.2	944	Deliberate Backfill	0.2	mid yellow/brown sand	Early Iron Age-MIddle Iron Age pot (4sh/197g); Animal bone: 0.025kg; Rubbing stone SF22;
	945	cut	Other Cut	Wheel rut?	0.6	0.05	946	Deliberate Backfill	0.05	mid yellow/brown sand	
	947	layer	Metalled Surface	?Post-med gravel surface	2		947	Metalled Surface	0.2	mid yellow/brown sand	
30	**936**	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil finds (bucket sampling)			936	Subsoil			
	937	layer	Topsoil	Topsoil finds (surface)			937	Topsoil			Flints: 30; Burnt flints: 3;

Table 1: Field W01 Context details

3.5 Field W02 (Figs 3, 7-8)

Summary

3.5.1 Enclosures, part of the settlement focused in W01 visible on geophysics, skirted the west of W02. A related trackway reached east-south-east from these enclosures, dividing the field. This complex was excluded from the evaluation. Further south, a water main obscured the geophysical survey.

3.5.2 Geology was generally exposed Zig Zag chalk but was often overlain/cut by silt-filled fissures and larger hollows. Surface finds comprised struck flints and Roman pottery from the south/south-east of the field, with a notable concentration of flints (7) from the subsoil of Trench 33 (Fig. 39).

North of the trackway (Figs 3 & 7)

3.5.3 North of the trackway, numerous faint features were tested which correspond to possible geophysical anomalies outlying the settlement to the west (Trenches 32, 33, 34, 41, 43), but none were convincing, and these are not described in detail below. Re-examining the geophysics greyscale plot (Fig. 2), these appear to be natural fissures cutting through the chalk. Large natural hollows were recorded in the east of the area

(Trenches 38, 40, 45) with smaller examples in the west (Trench 31, 35, 46, 47). A ditch and posthole were found in the north (Trench 37).

Trench 37

3.5.4 A linear ditch (**62**) and posthole (**60**; Fig. 38.2, Section 3) cut through a natural silt hollow at the centre of this trench. Ditch **60** was shallow (0.1m deep) with a broad U-shaped profile, 1m wide. Its grey fill was just discernible against the mid-dark brown natural silts. It corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly, probably an enclosure ditch, of unknown date.

3.5.5 The edges of posthole **60** were harder to discern within the hollow silts, but its upper fill (61) had a core of darker, apparently charcoal rich silt. It was approximately 0.39m in diameter and 0.34m deep.

Trench 38

3.5.6 A large natural silt hollow at least 31m across was recorded in plan. There were no surface finds.

Trench 40

3.5.7 A large natural silt hollow at least 27m across was exposed in the southern half of the trench. Two test pits were hand dug (**64**, **66**). Test pit **66** reached 0.45m in depth while test pit **64** was only 0.3m deep. Neither produced any finds.

Trench 45

3.5.8 A large silt hollow, potentially the same feature as in Trench 40, was entirely machine excavated. It had very shallow sides leading to the assumption during machining that a subsoil layer was present. However, this increased from 0.2m in depth in the east to 0.5m deep before shallowing out in the western half of the trench. It produced no finds.

South of the trackway (Figs 3 & 8)

3.5.9 South of the trackway, large natural hollows were observed in the west (Trench 49) and east of the field (Trench 53), the latter being deeper and containing more prehistoric finds. An undated, possibly prehistoric enclosure ditch was exposed in the south-west (Trench 51). In the centre of the area were three pits of possible Anglo-Saxon date and a further undated pit and two possible postholes (Trenches 50 and 52).

Trench 49

3.5.10 This trench revealed a broad natural subsoil hollow (**11**) extending at least 19m across the south of the trench, some of which was over-machined as it appeared to be a subsoil layer. Two test pits were hand excavated through its remaining fill (12 and 13) of mid brown sandy silt, producing small quantities of animal bone. Undisturbed chalk was reached at a depth of 0.2m from the machined level, or 0.6m from the trench surface.

Trench 50

3.5.11 Two pits were present in the east of Trench 50: a circular pit (**21**) and a rectangular pit filled with burnt flint (**29**; Plate 9). Pit **21** was 1m in diameter with vertical sides but was only 0.14m deep, containing only struck flints. Pit **29** lay partially outside the trench baulk but appeared to be rectangular in plan, 1.7m long and at least 0.9m in width. It was partially over-machined but its full depth, visible in the baulk section, was 0.34m. Its sides were steep and straight, curving sharply to a flat base. Its fill was at least 50% cracked and burnt flints. Although not directly dated, it resembled Anglo-Saxon feasting pits previously identified in the Suffolk region. Two similar pits were found in Trench 52 (below).

3.5.12 To the west, a circular probable posthole (**19**) was found, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m in depth. A further 3m to the west a second, less convincing possible posthole (**32**) was also recorded. This was slightly larger but with an irregular form, so it is suggested it could be natural, like many more amorphous natural features tested but not recorded in the surrounding trenches.

Trench 51

3.5.13 A recut ditch (**14**, **16**) was exposed at an oblique angle in the western part of the trench. This feature corresponded with an irregular, almost pentagonal enclosure partially visible on the geophysical survey abutting trackway ditches to the west. The earlier phase of ditch (**16**) lay on the northern (outer) side (Fig. 38.2, Section 2). This was 0.74m deep with steep sides and a flat base, but its full width lay beyond the baulk. This feature appeared to have been recut on the southern (inner) side by a shallower ditch (**14**), although it is possible this feature represented rooting, erosion or a hedge line.

Trench 52

3.5.14 The chalk throughout this trench was cut through by irregular silt/subsoil filled natural hollows, again leading to a partial over-machining. In the centre of the trench, two further burnt flint-filled pits were recorded cutting through a shallow natural hollow (Plate 2). Pit **90** was exposed in plan and excavated. Some of its extent lay south-west of the baulk and measured at least 1.8m by 1.4m with a depth of 0.23m. Its fill was similar to that of pit **29** in Trench 50, dominated by burnt flints. Immediately south-east of this feature, pit **92** was exposed in the baulk section. This was at least 1m wide and 0.25m deep with a similar burnt flint fill.

Trench 53

3.5.15 Two areas of natural hollow were exposed at either end of this trench, producing small amounts of prehistoric and Roman pottery, as well as struck flint and animal bone. Both were filled with darker silts at the surface than that in Trench 49. The northern hollow (**54**) was at least 9.2m across and a test pit reached natural chalk at a depth of 0.3m to 0.4m, with the base sloping to the west.

3.5.16 The southern hollow (**42**=**43**) was at least 19m long (north-south) and 11m wide (east-west). Test pit **42** reached a depth of 0.64 to 0.73m. The upper darker sandy silt fill

(57) was 0.2m thick, contrasting with the much lighter, redder primary fill (56). Test pit **43** had a similar fill sequence to a depth of 0.5m, with a yellower sandy primary fill (58) but in its north-east corner the base dropped sharply to 0.7m.

3.5.17 Having observed irregular and steep edges/bases in test pits, the trench was extended eastwards (Plate 11) to check for features that might have cut through the surface of the hollow. However, no such features were visible. Surface finds from the trench extension were collected separately (context 241).

W02 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
32	70	cut	Ditch	Possibly natural	0.32	0.19	71	Primary Fill	0.19	Light orangey brown silty sand with frequent chalk fragments	
33	76	cut	Natural Feature		0.56	0.1	77	Secondary Fill	0.1	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with compacted chalk fragments	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1 sherd (sh)/18g) Flints: 2; Burnt flint: 1
	78	cut	Natural Feature			0.1	79	Primary Fill	0.1	Light reddish brown clayey sand with occasional chalk and flint	Flints: 1;
	84	cut	Natural Feature		0.78	0.14	85	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint	RB pot: (1sh/5g) spot date: AD50-400; Flints: 1
	94	cut	Natural Feature		1	0.15	95	Primary Fill	0.15	Light orangey brown silty sand with occasional flint	
	701	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil finds (surface)			701	Subsoil			Flints: 7
36	72	cut	Natural Feature		0.63	0.19	73	Primary Fill	0.19	Mottled mid brownish grey silty sand	
	74	cut	Pit		0.1	0.22	75	Primary Fill	0.22	Mid brownish grey silty clay with chalk flecks	
	159	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil find (metal detected)			159	Subsoil			SF2 Pb grenade plug;
37	60	cut	Posthole		0.39	0.34	61	Primary Fill	0.34	Dark brownish grey silty sand	
	62	cut	Ditch		1	0.22	63	Primary Fill	0.15	Mid greyish brown silty sand with chalks flecks	
39	158	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil find (metal detected)			158	Subsoil			SF1 Fe Modern buckle;
40	64	cut	Natural Feature			0.3	65	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid brown chalky silt with moderate small stones	
	66	cut	Natural Feature			0.45	67	Primary Fill	0.45	Light brown chalky silt with moderate small stones	Animal bone: 0.022kg;
41	82	cut	Ditch	Ditch terminus	0.6	0.17	83	Primary Fill	0.17	Mid brownish grey silty sand with chalk flecks	
43	86	cut	Natural Feature		0.7	0.25	87	Primary Fill	0.25	Mid brown chalky silt with occasional fragments of chalk	Flints: 1;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
44	35	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south			35	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
45	80	cut	Natural Feature		0.78	0.08	81	Primary Fill	0.08	Grey brown chalky silt with occasional small chalks	
	160	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil find (metal detected)			160	Subsoil			SF3 Pb grenade plug;
46	36	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			36	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
47	37	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			37	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
48	38	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south			38	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/4g) spot date: AD50-400;
49	11	cut	Natural Feature		1	0.2	12	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid brown silty sand with chalk, frequent flint stones	Flints: 2; Animal bone: 0.015kg;
							13	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid brown silty sand with chalk, frequent flint stones	Early Iron Age (6sh/23g); Animal bone: 0.037kg;
50	19	cut	Posthole		0.32	0.1	20	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid brown silty sand with frequent chalk, occasional flint stones	
	21	cut	Pit		1	0.14	22	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk, frequent flints	Flints: 1; Enviro: Charred cereal fragments
	29	cut	Pit		0.8	0.34	30	Primary Fill	0.24	Mid greyish brown silty sand with burnt flints, charcoal	Middle Iron Age (3sh/36g); Burnt flint: -
							31	Secondary Fill	0.08	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flints	
	32	cut	Posthole	Possible posthole	0.37	0.12	33	Primary Fill	0.12	Light brown silty sand with occasional chalk	
	39	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling east			39	Topsoil			Early Bronze Age (1sh/4g) RB pot: (1sh/3g) spot date: AD50-400;
	40	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			40	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
51	14	cut	Ditch		1	0.21	15	Primary Fill	0.21	Mid brownish grey silty sand with chalk flecks	
	16	cut	Ditch		0.91	0.74	17	Primary Fill	0.44	Mid greyish brown silty sand with chalk	
							18	Secondary Fill	0.74	Dark brownish grey silty sand with chalk flecks	Animal bone: 0.027kg;
	161	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil find (metal detected)			161	Subsoil			SF4 Modern horseshoe;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
52	90	cut	Pit	Burnt flint pit	1.2	0.23	91	Primary Fill	0.23	Dark brown chalky silt with abundant burnt flint throughout	Enviro: Charred cereal grains
	92	cut	Pit	Pit in southern baulk	1	0.3	93	Primary Fill	0.3	Dark brown silt with freq burnt flint	
	98	cut	Natural Feature		1.63	0.13	99	Primary Fill	0.13	Mid brown chalky silt with rare small stones	
	100	cut	Natural Feature		0.92	0.22	101	Primary Fill	0.22	Mid brown chalky silt with rare stones	
53	41	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south			41	Topsoil			RB pot: (2sh/12g) spot date: AD50-200;
							56	Primary Fill	0.53	Light orangey brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint	
							57	Secondary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint	Middle Iron Age (1sh/5g); Flints: 5; Animal bone: 0.034kg;
	43	cut	Natural Feature			0.68	58	Primary Fill	0.3	Light orangey brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1sh/7g); Flints: 2; Animal bone: 0.001kg;
							59	Secondary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (7sh/25g); Flints: 9; Burnt flint: 1; Animal bone: 0.054kg;
							241	Tertiary Fill		Mid/dark brown silt	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (18sh/72g); Flints: 6; Burnt flint: 3; Animal bone: 0.003kg;
	54	cut	Natural Feature			0.4	55	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional flint	RB pot: (1sh/10g) spot date: AD70-400; Flints: 10; Burnt flint: 1; Animal bone: 0.074kg;
54	6	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			6	Topsoil			Early Iron Age (2sh/26g)
	10	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling east			10	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/4g) spot date: AD50-400;

Table 2: Field W02 Context Details

3.6 Field W03 (Figs 9-12)

Summary

3.6.1 The geophysical survey indicated a series of rectangular enclosures along the north-eastern edge of Field W03 which was confirmed in the ground (Trenches 56-62), although parts of the complex were excluded from trenching (see Fig. 9). Late Iron Age and Roman features were present, including a Roman trackway/boundary that appears to have fossilised into the modern trackway at the edge of the field. In the north-west of the field a linear geophysical anomaly may have represented a trackway

following the ridge (several parallel prehistoric to medieval trackways were already known to parallel this to the north), but this was also excluded from the evaluated area of the field. Orthogonal to this trackway was a slightly curving headland/furlong bank extending to the south-east (Trench 100, 101, 96, 94, 93) visible for approximately 375m.

3.6.2 Finds were most common from pit **659** (Trench 58) and ditch **681** (Trench 57), comprising pottery, giving a transitional/Early Roman date (up to c. AD70), as well as kiln furniture (pit **659**) indicating craft activity. However, Middle Iron Age and earlier pottery were also present throughout the adjacent area. Environmental samples produced moderate charred cereal grains from four features.

3.6.3 The four rectilinear subdivisions of the field on the geophysics survey were caused by internal wire fencing. A linear trend running south-west/north-east (targeted by Trenches 97 and 111) was not evident in the ground and may have reflected the compaction of an earlier trackway. Other interpreted geophysical anomalies within the field appeared to be natural.

3.6.4 Surface finds were rare but included struck flint and occasional prehistoric and Roman pottery from the west and north-east of the field

3.6.5 Geology varied from exposed chalk to river terrace gravels and sands across the eastern part of the field as well as possible fine silt colluvial material in the centre/east.

W03 North-eastern enclosures (Fig 10-11)

Trench 56

3.6.6 Three linear ditches were excavated and recorded. Two (**616**, **618**) paralleled the modern boundary while the alignment of the third (**620**) lay on an east-west orientation but was less clear in plan within the natural silty/sandy gravel deposits. All the ditches had shallow U-shaped profiles.

Trench 57

3.6.7 A large ditch (**681**) aligned north-west/south-east was recorded at the eastern end of the trench, paralleling the modern boundary. This was certainly the same ditch as ditch **676** in Trench 58 and probably one of the ditches at the north end of Trench 60, although the nearby metal fence masked the geophysical survey signal along the field edge. Because of its width and the alignment of the trench, an oblique section was excavated. Its true width was approximately 3.7m with a depth of 1.12m, steep sides and a narrow, rounded base. Its secondary and tertiary fills produced a good assemblage of transitional pottery dating from AD30-70.

Trench 58

3.6.8 Ditch **676** in the north of Trench 58 was probably a continuation of ditch **681** from Trench 57. Here it was 3.3m wide, although it had to be excavated obliquely within the trench limits. It was shallower at 0.72m in depth with gentler sides and a rounded bases, with only two main fills (677 and 678), both of which contained pottery dating to AD50-70.

3.6.9 Immediately south-west of this ditch was a rectangular pit (**659**). Due to the presence of several possible stacks of Roman dishes and pots in the pit (potentially indicating a significant feature) the trench was extended north-west to reveal its full extent (Plate 12). The pit was 2.6m long (aligned parallel with ditch **676**) and 1.5m wide with steep sides and a flat base cut into soft sand, suggesting it had been back-filled rapidly. The fill was arbitrarily divided into lower (660) and upper (661) parts. There was no sign of cremated bone and the feature appeared to have been dug to dump broken pottery and fragments of kiln furniture rather than to place a structured deposit.

3.6.10 The trench extension also revealed a small gully (**679**) which was clearly cut by ditch **676** but contained pottery of similar date.

3.6.11 South of these features was a pair of ditches on a similar south-west/north-east alignment, 5.5m apart. Ditch **697** was a narrow U-shaped gully 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Ditch **673** was broadly V-shaped in profile, 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep, which corresponded with an enclosure ditch on geophysics. Ditch **697** may have been an internal feature to that enclosure.

3.6.12 Near the southern end of the trench, ditch **699** corresponded with a faint geophysical anomaly aligned east-west at odds with the Roman alignments. This anomaly was clearer to the east. The ditch itself had shallow sides and a concave base but produced no artefacts.

Trench 59

3.6.13 A single ditch (**670**) was recorded in the centre of the trench. This was aligned broadly north-west/south-east, measuring 1m wide and 0.22m deep with a wide U-shaped profile. It corresponded with a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey that aligned with features in the south of Trench 60, perhaps representing a different phase from the rectangular enclosures.

3.6.14 A second anomaly was detected in the west of the trench but despite test excavation of natural sands, it could not be located.

Trench 60

3.6.15 The densest concentration of archaeological features exposed on the site was within Trench 60. It clearly lay within a focus of settlement, with probable roundhouse ring gullies visible on the geophysical survey c. 10m to the west and to the east. The greatest density of intercut features was at the northern end (Plate 13), which was over-machined by c. 0.3-0.4m as the upper fills of the features appeared at first to represent subsoil. The greater machining depth here helped define the extents of features, but it was not always possible within the narrow constraints of the trench to be certain of stratigraphic relationships. An approximate stratigraphic sequence is presented for the north of the trench, before proceeding southwards to describe isolated features. As detailed in the table below, prehistoric pottery was recovered both exclusively within some features and residually in well-dated Late Iron Age/Early Roman features. This was not sufficient to confidently phase individual features, however, it does indicate Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Middle

Iron Age settlement activity, some of which may be represented by features in the trench.

3.6.16 Two concentric curvilinear gullies (**581**, **664**) were located c. 3m from the north end of the trench (centred to the west of the trench). Their arcs would enclose an area 4-5m in diameter so they may represent two phases of a roundhouse ring gully. However, gully **581** formed a continuous arc, and the possible terminus or truncated part of gully **664** would have situated the entrance facing north-east rather than south-east. Both gullies were U-shaped in profile and less than 0.14m deep, and similar widths c. 0.5-0.6m.

3.6.17 Two truncated pits also lay in the north of the trench. Pit **562** was at the very north-east corner. Although amongst intercutting features, its extents and edges were not clear, but it was an estimated 1m in diameter with a concave base. It was 0.6m deep below the ploughsoil, although only 0.3m of that depth was excavated by hand below the machined level. Approximately 1m to the south was a second truncated pit (**579**) which was probably of similar diameter and 0.9m in depth. A ditch (**564**) at least 1.6m wide truncated both pits. It was aligned north-west/south-east, parallel with the modern boundary and probably continuing as ditch **681**/**676** (Trench 57/58 respectively). Here it was 0.85m deep (of which 0.45m excavated by hand) with moderately steep sides that led to a near-flat base, 0.4m wide. Within its centre, a darker band of material was interpreted as a shallow recut (**566**), although this was hard to observe in plan and may simply have represented a more charcoal-rich fill containing Early Roman material. A second ditch (**576**) also of Early Roman date was cut on the same alignment 0.35m to the south of ditch **566**.

3.6.18 Adjacent to the two ring gullies was a narrow linear gully with a broad U-shaped profile (**668**). South of this was a small truncated bowl-shaped pit (**586**). Both features were truncated by an Early Roman ditch (**588**; Fig. 38.2 Section 285), aligned north-east/south-west which corresponded with a sub-square enclosure ditch on the geophysical survey. This feature had moderately steep sides and a flat base.

3.6.19 Features further south in the trench contained far fewer finds, all of which were prehistoric, suggesting the features could belong to earlier periods. A narrow linear gully with an open U-shaped profile (**648**) lay to the south of pit **586** but did not align closely with the surrounding features. Two intercutting pits lay to the south. The larger (**643**) was sub-circular in plan and approximately 2.5m long and 2m wide. A quadrant was excavated which revealed shallow sides and a concave base, 0.58m deep. Pit **641** was half as deep and recorded as cutting it on its south-west side, however their fills were near-indistinguishable (644, 642 respectively) with hints of animal burrowing through the mid/dark brown sandy silt, making its edges unclear. A single circular post hole (**650**) was immediately to the north-east and a shallow pit or ditch terminus (**645**) approached from the south-west. These features lay on the south-west/north-east-aligned arc of one side of a sub-rectangular enclosure on the geophysical survey, but no continuous feature was observed in the ground.

3.6.20 At approximately the centre of the trench, a narrow linear gully with a rounded V-shaped profile (**635**) and a shallow ditch terminus (**639**), both aligned north-west/south east, may have marked a trackway. However, their association with

geophysical anomalies was unclear. Between them was a pit or ditch terminus (**637**) with an open U-shaped profile (Fig. 38.2, Section 287).

3.6.21 At the southern end of the trench, two narrow very shallow linear gullies intersected at right-angles (**662** aligned south-east/north-west; **666** aligned south-west/north-east). These were both 0.4m wide and at most 0.1m deep with irregular bases and sides. It is possible they represented burrowing, but the perpendicular alignment may suggest they were structural features.

Trench 61

3.6.22 The ditches in Trench 61 were less densely spaced and produced fewer finds than Trench 60. Fills were also typically much lighter, redder and sandier, reflecting both the lighter underlying natural sand and presumably less intense anthropogenic activity. There were however still occupation features containing darker fills present at the eastern end of the trench. Two sub-rectangular, steep-sided, flat-based pits lay partially within each side of the eastern end of the trench. Pit **614** on the northern side was at least 2.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.6m deep while pit **654** was at least 1.15m long, 0.3m wide and 0.6m deep.

3.6.23 Adjacent to pit **614** was a possible posthole (**657**). This feature had an asymmetric U-shaped profile, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep.

3.6.24 Two narrow ditches (**609**, **607**) in the eastern half of the trench represented an earlier phase of rectilinear enclosure shown on the geophysical survey. Ditch **607** (aligned north-west/south-east) was the larger at 0.65m wide and 0.18m deep, while its north-easterly return, ditch **609** was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. Both features had U-shaped profiles.

3.6.25 Approximately 1m west of ditch **609** was a possible posthole (**611**), represented by little more than a smear of charcoal (613) over silty sand (612) up to 0.35m wide and 0.08m deep. A further potentially structural feature lay west of ditch **607**. A narrow gully terminus (**603**) that extended north-east from the trench was 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep with near vertical sides. Its base and edge fill (604) derived from the natural sand which was followed by a disuse fill (605). A deposit of chalk was noted in the upper fill (606). Together, these features may tentatively indicate a post trench with perhaps the remains of a chalk floor in the backfill.

3.6.26 At the centre of the trench, ditch **601** lay on a similar alignment with ditch **607** and had a shallow U-shaped profile.

3.6.27 Ditch **609** was cut by linear ditch (**622**; Fig. 38.2 Section 260) aligned north-west/south-east that was probably the continuation of the Roman ditches uncovered at the eastern/northern ends of Trenches 56, 57, 58, and 60, but lacked Roman finds. This ditch was V-shaped in profile, 2.2m wide and 0.78m deep. Its lower fills (623, 624) were the product of erosion of the soft underlying sand whilst its upper fill (625) was a darker brown sandy silt.

3.6.28 Two ditches in the western half of the trench represented two sides of a large sub-rectangular enclosure visible on geophysics. Both features were broadly rounded V-shapes in profile. The eastern ditch (**597**) was 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep while its

return (**583**) was 1.4m wide and 0.64m deep. The fill of ditch **597** produced a sherd of Roman pottery as well as animal bone and slag from a smithing hearth base, vitrified hearth lining and vitrified clay. Ditch **597** had a tertiary mid brown fill (600; Plate 14) mainly on its north-western side (i.e inside the enclosure) suggestive of an eroded bank or deliberate backfilling.

Trench 62

3.6.29 This trench was located at the lower eastern corner of the field on a geology of very soft slightly silty sand. A broad ditch (**568**) aligned north-east/south-west was excavated at the northern end. The fill of the ditch (569) was almost identical to the underlying sand geology that hindered the identification of this feature and it was initially partially excavated by machine sondage to test its deposits. This feature was subsequently hand excavated (Plate 15). It was approximately 4.5m wide and 0.84m deep with an irregular, possibly stepped, U-shaped profile. Animal burrowing was noted across the field and may account for some of the unclear edges of this feature.

W03 South-west: Headland/furlong boundary (Fig. 12)

3.6.30 An upstanding slightly sinuous bank within the south-west of the field represented the remains of a headland or furlong boundary. This was targeted by several trenches.

Trench 93

3.6.31 The full width of the bank was machine excavated to natural chalk across this trench, with overall levels and a sample profile of the bank material recorded. Below the centre of the bank a test pit was excavated into a natural silt deposit that extended across most of the trench which proved to be 0.1m thick.

3.6.32 The modern surface of the bank was some 32m wide. It was most likely heavily ploughed out, with a modest height ranging from 23.97mOD on the south-west side up to 24.14mOD and back to 23.6mOD on the north-east side, against a background slope from the north-north-west. The total depth of the trench to the underlying chalk only ranged from 0.6m to 0.8m. The underlying bank material comprised a mid/dark brown silt with moderate chalk inclusions (672) up to 0.25m thick underlying a thickened subsoil up to 0.4-0.45m thick and topsoil typically 0.2m thick.

Other Trenches

3.6.33 The southern end of Trench 94 intersected the east side of the bank, which was machine excavated to the underlying chalk geology. Trench 96 provided a partial section of the middle part of the bank further up the gradient of the field with a maximum height of 28.4m OD at its centre. Its total depth ranged between 0.4m to 0.9m.

3.6.34 Trench 101 intersected the bank obliquely but was not recorded in detail. Trench 100 lay across the whole bank but only the south-western 11m were machined down to natural chalk. Here the surface levels were again recorded in detail ranging from 31.35mOD (south-west) to 31.5mOD (centre) and back to 30.78mOD (north-east).

3.6.35 The bank was not visible as far north-west as Trench 99, either in the ground or on geophysics.

W03 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
56	616	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	0.6	0.15	617	Primary Fill	0.15	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
	618	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary?	1.2	0.21	619	Primary Fill	0.21	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
	620	cut	Ditch	Unclear edges.	1.7	0.36	621	Primary Fill	0.36	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	626	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			626	Topsoil			Early Bronze Age (1sh/21g); RB pot: (1sh/3g) spot date: AD40-100; Flints: 1; Burnt flint: 1
57	681	cut	Ditch	Boundary/ Enclosure	3.8	1.2	682	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid brown silty sand	
							684	Secondary Fill	0.4	Dark brown sandy silt	Middle Iron Age (1sh/23g) RB pot: (118sh/608g) spot date: AD30-70; Flints: 3; Animal bone: 0.313kg;
							685	Tertiary Fill	0.5	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	Middle Iron Age (5sh/16g); RB pot: (1sh/6g) spot date: AD40-100; Flints: 2; Animal bone: 0.009kg;
	691	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			691	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
58	659	cut	Pit		1.4	0.48	660	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (31sh/1187g); Flints: 1; Animal bone: 0.126kg; Enviro: Moderate charred cereal grains
							661	Secondary Fill	0.33	Dark brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (107sh/2769g) spot date: AD30-60; Roman kiln plates (13 pieces (pc)/148g); Animal bone: 0.057kg; Enviro: Moderate charred cereal grains
	673	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.9	0.4	674	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	
	673	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.9	0.4	675	Secondary Fill	0.4	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	
	676	cut	Ditch	Boundary/ Enclosure	5.33	0.72	677	Primary Fill	0.72	Mid/dark brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (15sh/238g) spot date: AD40-70; Animal bone: 0.562kg;
							678	Secondary Fill	0.38	Dark brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (10sh/248g) spot date: AD50-70; Animal bone: 0.46kg;
	679	cut	Ditch		0.66	0.18	680	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (3sh/49g) spot date: AD30-70;
	697	cut	Ditch	Enclosure?	0.6	0.35	698	Primary Fill	0.35	Mid brown silty sand with occ gravel	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	698	cut	Ditch	Enclosure?	0.6	0.1	698	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid brown silty sand	
	699	cut	Ditch		1.3	0.3	700	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid brown silty sand	
59	670	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	1	0.22	671	Secondary Fill	0.22	Mid brown silty sand	RB pot: (5sh/107g) spot date: AD40-70;
60	562	cut	Pit		0.74	0.3	563	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	564	cut	Ditch	Large boundary/ track ditch?	1.5	0.46	565	Primary Fill	0.46	Mid brown silty sand	
	566	cut	Ditch	Recut?within large boundary ditch	0.6	0.26	567	Primary Fill	0.26	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (2sh/19g); RB pot: (2sh/8g) spot date: AD100;-400; Flints: 1; Animal bone: 0.164kg; Enviro: Moderate charred cereal grains
	576	cut	Ditch	Large boundary/ track ditch?	1.5	0.56	577	Primary Fill	0.14	Dark brown silty sand	
							578	Secondary Fill	0.48	Mid brown sitly sand	Middle Iron Age (7sh/158g); RB pot: (13sh/165g) spot date: AD40-70, including 1 LIA; Flints: 2; Animal bone: 0.289kg;
	579	cut	Pit		0.79	0.92	580	Primary Fill	0.92	Mid brown silty sand	Middle Iron Age (1sh/38g) Animal bone: 0.015kg;
	581	cut	Ring Gully	Possible ring ditch	0.46	0.14	582	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid brown silty sand	Early Bronze Age (3sh/20g); Flints: 1; Animal bone: 0.003kg;
	586	cut	Pit		0.66	0.08	587	Primary Fill	0.08	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Early Bronze Age (2sh/14g); Flints: 1; Animal bone: 0.021kg; Enviro: Hazelnut shells
	588	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	2.8	0.76	589	Primary Fill	0.16	Light brownish yellow silty sand	RB pot: (1sh/9g) spot date: AD0-50; Animal bone: 0.001kg;
							590	Secondary Fill	0.18	Dark greyish brown silty sand	
							591	Tertiary Fill	0.65	Mid brown silty sand	Early Bronze Age (5sh/47g); RB pot: (7sh/212g) spot date: AD50-70; Roman brick (1pc/65g); Flints: 3; Animal bone: 0.597kg; Oyster shell (2pc) Enviro: Moderate charred cereal grains
	633	cut	Pit		0.6	0.26	634	Primary Fill	0.26	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	635	cut	Ditch		0.5	0.25	636	Primary Fill	0.25	Mid brown silty sand	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (2sh/12g) Animal bone: 0.088kg;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	637	cut	Pit		1.08	0.48	638	Primary Fill	0.48	Mid brown silty sand	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (2sh/9g) Animal bone: 0.011kg;
	639	cut	Ditch	Enclosure terminus	1	0.2	640	Primary Fill	0.2	Dark brown silty sand	Early Iron Age (2sh/17g); Flints: 1; Animal bone: 0.088kg;
	641	cut	Pit			0.25	642	Primary Fill	0.25	Dark brown silty sand	
	643	cut	Pit		2.4	0.58	644	Primary Fill	0.58	Mid brown silty sand	
	645	cut	Ditch	Terminus	0.62	0.26	646	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid orangey brown silty sand	
							647	Secondary Fill	0.14	Mid brown sandy silt	
	648	cut	Ditch		0.26	0.09	649	Secondary Fill	0.09	Mid yellowish brown silty sand	
	650	cut	Posthole		0.3	0.18	651	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid yellowish brown silty sand	
	662	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	0.8	0.4	663	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid brown silty sand	
	664	cut	Ring Gully		0.6	0.4	665	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid brown silty sand	Middle Iron Age (1sh/5g) RB pot: (2sh/12g) spot date: AD40-100; Animal bone: 0.05kg;
	666	cut	Ditch	Return of 662?	0.4	0.08	667	Primary Fill	0.08	Mid brown silty sand	
	668	cut	Ditch		0.3	0.05	669	Primary Fill	0.05	Mid brown silty sand	Middle Iron Age (1sh/29g)
61	583	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.4	0.64	585	Primary Fill	0.24	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Roman kiln plate (2pc/73g); Animal bone: 0.168kg;
	583	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.4	0.64	584	Primary Fill	0.44	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	
	597	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	2.2	0.8	600	Primary Fill	0.22	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Early Iron Age (1sh/12g) Roman flue tile (1pc/49g); Animal bone: 0.115kg;
							599	Primary Fill	0.44	Dark grey sandy silt	Early Iron Age (14sh/241g); RB pot: (1sh/4g) spot date: AD0-70; Slag: 21 pc/429g; Animal bone: 0.265kg; Enviro: Charred cereal grains, chaff
	597	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	2.2	0.8	598	Primary Fill	0.6	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	
	601	cut	Ditch	Probable enclosure ditch	1.05	0.16	602	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	
	603	cut	Ring Gully	Narrow, deep gully	0.55	0.32	606	Deliberate Backfill	0.08	Light greyish brown loam	
							604	Primary Fill	0.06	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	
							605	Primary Fill	0.2	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	RB pot: (2sh/15g) spot date: AD40-70; Animal bone: 0.114kg;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	607	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary?	0.65	0.18	608	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	
	609	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.32	0.2	610	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	
	611	cut	Posthole		0.35	0.08	613	Deliberate Backfill	0.04	Dark rey sandy silt	
							612	Primary Fill	0.08	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	
	614	cut	Pit	Rectangular pit	2.2	0.6	652	Primary Fill	0.54	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	
							653	Secondary Fill	0.26	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Animal bone: 0.018kg;
	615	layer	Topsoil	Spoil heap surface finds		0.4	615	Topsoil			Middle Iron Age (2sh/22g); Flints: 3; Animal bone: 0.021kg; Oyster shell (1pc); SF12 CuA coin (Constantine I)
	622	cut	Ditch	Boundary/ trackway	2.2	0.78	623	Primary Fill	0.31	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	Animal bone: 0.138kg;
							624	Secondary Fill	0.22	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Animal bone: 0.045kg;
							625	Tertiary Fill	0.36	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Middle Iron Age (3sh/58g) Animal bone: 0.348kg;
	654	cut	Pit		1.15	0.6	655	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	
							656	Secondary Fill	0.2	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1sh/9g) Animal bone: 0.007kg;
	657	cut	Posthole		0.4	0.2	658	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	Animal bone: 0.007kg;
64	690	layer	Subsoil	Surface finds			690	Subsoil			RB pot: (1sh/6g) spot date: AD40-100;
82	686	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			686	Topsoil			
87	630	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds north			630	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
93	672	layer	Other Layer	Headland bank material			672	Other Layer		Mid brown sandy silt	RB pot: (2sh/17g) spot date: AD50-100;
112	688	layer	Subsoil	Surface finds			688	Subsoil			RB pot: (1sh/7g) spot date: AD50-200; Flints: 3;
113	628	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			628	Topsoil			
	693	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil pocket finds (in trench)			693	Subsoil			Early Iron Age (3sh/14g); Flints: 1;

Table 3: Field W03 Context details

3.7 Field W04 (Figs 9, 13 & 17-20)

Summary

3.7.1 Trenches 115-119 are included here, although they lie on the potential cable corridor between W03 and W04. They were located north-east of the edge of the taxi way of former RAF Snailwell and the core of ladder settlement (Fig. 9). These revealed loose wet silts probably resulting from springs that feed the Lee Brook draining to the north-

east. Linear features encountered by these trenches may be modern ditches but these features did not produce any dating evidence (Trenches 118-119).

3.7.2 Early Roman enclosure features, dated by pottery to AD40-100, were concentrated in the north of the field (Fig. 14, Trenches 120, 122-123). A small number of fragments of possible tegula and flue tiles came from these features. In the centre of the field were the remains of 19th century Lower Farm (Fig. 15, Trench 134/135). Trackway ditches corresponding to both branches of the Ditch Way were excavated in the south-east of the field, with trenches extended for further investigation of the eastern branch (Fig. 16, Trenches 144, 145, 157, 158).

3.7.3 A ditch possibly relating to the Ditch Way (see Archaeological and historical background 1.3) identified on geophysics and confirmed in the ground in Field W05 (Fig. 9; ditch **384**, Trench 164, described below) could not be traced within natural silts in Trench 125 in this field. Enhanced interference with the geophysical survey along the north-western edge of the field derived from modern material in the soil, with no cut features recorded. The only impact of the former airfield itself was hardened compacted topsoil at the base of Trenches 138 and 139. An anomaly aligned north-west to south-east crossing Trench 128 represented a break in the agricultural regime on the modern surface.

3.7.4 The geology in W04 itself consisted of exposed Holywell chalk with occasional broad sandy silt hollows becoming more frequent and larger across the south and west of the field. None of these features contained archaeological material and they were not recorded except with reference to features cutting through them.

3.7.5 Surface finds comprised Roman pottery from the north/north-west of the field (complementing the archaeological picture from Trenches 120, 122-123) as well as flints from the north-east of the field.

RAF Snailwell/North of W04: Trenches 115-119 (Fig. 14)

Trench 115

3.7.6 Much of the north of the trench comprised mixed grey/brown silts interpreted as natural in origin deriving from the action of a groundwater spring. At the southern end of the trench, a sub-circular posthole (**560**) was cut into an area of natural sandy silt.

Trench 116

3.7.7 During machining, a sondage was cut into the silts at the western end of the trench. These gradually turned to silty clay at a depth of c.1m but quickly began to flood. A second test pit was excavated by hand at the eastern end of the trench (**558**). This flooded within 0.4m with no signs of differentiated fills or archaeological remains. In the centre of the trench, a sparse layer of gravel with occasional brick had been deposited over the top of the silts. This is thought to represent attempted consolidation of the ground, perhaps associated with the airfield.

Trench 117

3.7.8 Natural silts (the same as in Trench 116) were exposed across almost the entire extent of this trench, with chalk only visible at either end. These natural deposits were not investigated further given that ground water was already present at a depth of c. 0.3m below the surface.

Trench 118

3.7.9 At the western end of the trench was a narrow linear feature with steep sides and a flat base (**551**). This appeared to cut through the subsoil and may therefore have been a modern feature. It was aligned north-west/south-east, parallel with the field boundary.

Trench 119

3.7.10 A shallow linear ditch (**556**) at the north end of the trench was parallel to the field boundary (and ditch **551** in Trench 118, with which it shared a similar profile). This feature may also have been modern in origin.

W04: Northern enclosures (Fig. 14)

Trench 120

3.7.11 The geophysical survey around this trench was subject to interference relating to the edge of the field, but clearly observed rectilinear features were delineated which included possible trackways approaching from the south-west. Much of the natural horizon uncovered by the trench appeared to have been disturbed, whether by archaeological features or natural processes, but the feature fills were all very dark brown silts against the pale weathered chalk. The influence of springs to the north was clearly visible as ground water was encountered at a depth of c. 0.5m from the field surface.

3.7.12 In the western half of the trench, feature **498** was probably of natural origin, with irregular sides and base. A shallow gully (**476**) may also have been natural. All other features have been interpreted as archaeological, although some may have been natural with intrusive finds.

3.7.13 Several ditches crossed the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment, corresponding with interpreted geophysical anomalies which probably represent enclosures and trackways. Ditches **466**, **478**, **474** and **459** (Fig 38.3, Section 18) followed this dominant alignment, whilst at the eastern end, ditch **472** followed a more east-south-east/west-north-west alignment. These ditches varied in width between 1-2.2m wide and 0.25-0.5m deep, typically with U-shaped profiles. Ditch **466** was Roman in date, suggesting the parallel set of ditches also originated during this period.

3.7.14 Between these enclosure or trackway ditches lay several pits. At the western end of the trench, pit **468** appeared to be L-shaped in plan, possibly representing a beam slot or two intercutting pits with no clear stratigraphic relationship. It was 1.34m long from south-west to north-east and 0.24m deep. Pit **470** was only partially exposed by the

trench and had an irregular base, but it did produce a small amount of Roman pottery. Pit **496** was shallow with very shallow sloping sides and produced no finds.

Trench 122

3.7.15 Roman finds were more abundant within Trench 122 and feature fills within this trench were dark suggesting nearby settlement activity. A broad orange-brown patch of silt at the southern end of the trench was test pitted but produced no finds.

3.7.16 At the centre of the trench, a stratigraphic sequence of three ditches was discerned. Ditch **494** was largely truncated but aligned south-west/north-east, corresponding with an enclosure or trackway ditch on geophysics. This feature was truncated by a much larger, deeper perpendicular ditch (**491**; see Plate 16 and Fig. 38.3 Section 249) which produced a significant quantity of Roman pottery and some Roman CBM. Its lowest fills were waterlogged and produced frequent charred cereal grain, chaff and an ostracod. This ditch was traced north-west in the trench extension. It was in turn cut by ditch **463**=**570** which had an irregular profile aligned south-west to north-east, corresponding with a trackway alignment on the geophysics. A tertiary fill of redeposited chalk (573) was observed within this ditch against the trench baulk. The trench was extended here which revealed this deposit continuing to the south-west.

3.7.17 In the north of the trench, a narrow ditch (**461**) aligned south-west/north-east corresponded with an enclosure on geophysics. A similar sized ditch (**499**) lay on a perpendicular alignment in the south of the trench. Both had shallow U-shaped profiles. At the north end of the trench lay a probable posthole (**548**).

Trench 123

3.7.18 Despite the dense spacing of ditches within Trench 123, their pale reddish-brown sandy fills suggest these features had lain some distance from settlement activity. These fills evidently derived from the underlying natural silts and chalk and contained comparatively few finds.

3.7.19 The underlying chalk was interspersed with orange/brown natural silts, including larger patches at the eastern and western ends of the trench. Test pits produced no finds.

3.7.20 Three ditches crossed the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment (**489**, Fig. 38.3 Section 119; **480**, **485**) with the fourth (**482**) representing the north-east return of ditch **480**. These boundaries corresponded with enclosure/trackway lines on the geophysical survey and produced Early Roman pottery, with ditch **482** probably continuing as ditch **463**=**570** in Trench 122. At the eastern end of the trench, a fifth linear ditch (**487**) lay on a different alignment from the Roman ditches. This feature produced a piece of medieval pottery. However, this sherd was recovered from the uppermost part of the ditch profile. The irregular edges of this feature raised the possibility it was a natural anomaly.

W04 Centre: 19th century Lower Farm (Fig. 15)

Trench 135

3.7.21 The western part of the trench was covered by a thin layer (524) of very dark clayey silt with frequent modern CBM representing the demolished remains of Lower Farm. To the east were three pits (**503**, **505**, **507**) which contained 20th century material that was not retained.

W04 South-west: The Ditch Way (Fig. 16)

3.7.22 A pair of parallel ditches entered the field from the south-west on the geophysical survey. Trench 157 was extended to encounter these features in plan at a perpendicular angle (without excavation). At Trench 145, the alignment of the two ditches diverged and the trench extended, with a supplementary trench (Trench 145b) added to investigate this. Trench 144 investigated the more northerly branch and both branches continued north-east into Fields W05, W06, W08 and probably W10. The easterly branch corresponded to the trackway of possible prehistoric origin known as the Ditch Way. There was no sign of associated settlement evidence. Trenches in this area are described in order from the south-west to north-east.

Trench 157

3.7.23 The northern ditch was between 0.9m to 4m wide (probably due to erosion of its upper part) while the eastern ditch was between 2.1 to 2.3m wide. This variety reflects the range of dimensions recorded in trenches to the north-east. No hand excavation was undertaken in this trench.

Trench 145

3.7.24 The northern branch of the Ditch Way was represented by a single ditch (**536**) which measured 3.5m wide and 0.9m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile (Fig. 38.3, Section 120). There was a clear definition between chalky lower primary/secondary fills and a mainly silt tertiary fill (539, Plate 17). This latter fill may instead represent a re-cut or hollow way erosion over the top of the ditch (as evidenced in excavated slot **594**, described below).

3.7.25 The easterly branch was excavated in two slots (**540**, Fig. 38.3, Section 251 and **553**). The varying size between these slots (2.7m to 4.8m wide and 0.68 to 1.4m deep, both with rounded V-shaped profiles) suggested different phases of construction. To investigate this an additional trench was opened to the north-east (Trench 145b, below). Ditch slot **553** produced relatively unfragmented sherds of Roman pottery dated to AD 200-400, notable for the absence of nearby Roman features and dearth of any material from these ditches across the rest of the site.

3.7.26 In the east of the trench, an intercutting pair of ditches, both with U-shaped profile (**543**, **545**) approached from the south-east. It was unclear from geophysics whether these related to the Ditch Way features, but they did appear to extend to the south-east on the greyscale geophysical plots without crossing the Ditch Way to the north-west (Fig. 5).

Trench 145b

3.7.27 This extension targeted the eastern branch of the trackway ditches with the specific aim of establishing whether there was a gap or causeway as indicated by the varying strength of this feature's geophysical response in this part of the field. Once exposed, the upper parts of the feature were removed by machine to a depth of 0.5m below topsoil, which revealed steep sides and a broad irregular shallow base – possibly representing a hollow way (**592**; Fig. 38.3, Section 202; Plate 18). This intervention exposed the outline of a deeper terminus (ditch **594**, Fig. 38.3, Section 203) which appeared to be partially truncated by feature **592**. Ditch terminus **594** was then hand excavated to a depth of 0.7m below the topsoil horizon (Section 203), although it clearly continued to deepen to the north-east.

Trench 144

3.7.28 This trench took in the northern branch of the Ditch Way. Two phases were visible, with a recut recorded in the ditch section (Section 181 and Plate 19). The earlier, shallower ditch (**525**) on the north-west side was truncated by a much larger, later ditch (**528**; Fig. 38.3, Section 181). Both features were cut into a sterile natural silt hollow (**534**) which made their upper edges difficult to define. Both the smaller and larger ditches had similar steep/funnelling sides and a flat base.

W04 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
115	560	cut	Posthole	Sub circular post hole.	0.35	0.12	561	Primary Fill	0.12	Dark geryish brown silty clay	RB pot: (1sh/3g) spot date: AD100-400; Flints: 1;
	689	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds South			689	Topsoil			
116	550	layer	Natural	Natural	2.1	1	550	Natural		Light brownish grey clayey sand	
	558	layer	Natural	Natural			558	Natural		Light brown silt	
	559	layer	Metalled Surface	Modern gravel deposit overlying natural silts							
118	551	cut	Ditch		0.4	0.13	552	Primary Fill	0.13	Dark brown clayey silt	
119	556	cut	Ditch		0.7	0.2	557	Secondary Fill	0.2	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	
	627	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds North			627	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/30g) spot date: AD100-200;
120	459	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	2	0.51	460	Primary Fill	0.51	Mid brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (1sh/63g) spot date: AD150-400;
	466	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.6	0.3	511	Primary Fill	0.02	Light greyish white chalk	
							510	Secondary Fill	0.04	Mid brownish grey sandy silt	
							467	Secondary Fill	0.24	Mid reddish brown sandy silt	RB pot: (9sh/152g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 0.236kg;
	468	cut	Pit	L-shaped, structural?	1.8	0.24	469	Secondary Fill	0.24	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	RB pot: (2sh/9g) spot date: AD100-400;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	470	cut	Pit	Possibly natural?	0.35	0.08	471	Secondary Fill	0.08	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	RB pot: (1sh/4g) spot date: AD200-400; Animal bone: 0.009kg;
	472	cut	Ditch		0.86	0.12	473	Primary Fill	0.12	Light greyish brown silty sand	
	474	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/trackway?	2.2	0.24	475	Primary Fill	0.24	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	476	cut	Ditch	Gully. Natural?	0.2	0.08	477	Primary Fill	0.08	Dark brownish grey silty sand	
	478	cut	Ditch		0.82	0.25	479	Primary Fill	0.25	Dark brownish grey silty sand	
	496	cut	Pit	Small pit. Or possibly natural.	1.8	0.24	497	Secondary Fill	0.24	Mid reddish brown silty sand	
	498	layer	Natural	Natural	3.2	0.28	498	Natural			
122	461	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.55	0.14	462	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	463	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/trackway	2.4	0.48	464	Primary Fill	0.31	Light greyish brown silty clay	RB pot: (2sh/13g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 0.222kg;
							465	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	491	cut	Ditch	Enclosure ditch. Waterlogged.	4.1	1	492	Secondary Fill	0.46	Mid brownish grey silty clay	RB pot: (3sh/101g) spot date: AD70-120; Roman brick (1pc, 224g); Animal bone: 0.719kg;SF14: Fe hobnail; Enviro: Freq charred cereals; chaff; weed seeds, 1 ostracod
							493	Tertiary Fill	0.64	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Middle Iron Age (2sh/8g) RB pot: (36sh/647g) spot date: AD250-400;Roman brick/tile, possible tegula and flue tiles (15pc/178g);Animal bone: 0.168kg;SF13: Fe unid rod?;Enviro: Freq charred cereals; weed seeds
	494	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ trackway	1.1	0.64	495	Primary Fill	0.64	Mid greyish brown silty clay	RB pot: (1sh/11g) spot date: AD120-300; Animal bone: 0.015kg;
	499	cut	Ditch		0.6	0.13	500	Primary Fill	0.13	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	501	cut	Natural Feature		1	0.25	502	Primary Fill	0.25	Mid reddish brown silty clay	
	548	cut	Posthole		0.36	0.07	549	Primary Fill	0.07	Mid brown silt	
	570	cut	Ditch	Enclosure. Same as 491.	1.1	0.37	573	Primary Fill	0.17	White chalk	
							571	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
							572	Primary Fill	0.22	Dark greyish brown silty clay	RB pot: (3sh/136g) spot date: AD100-400; Animal bone: 0.044kg;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	629	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling North			629	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/10g) spot date: AD40-400; Flue tile (1pc/20g); Post-medieval pottery (1pc/10g)
	631	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds mid			631	Topsoil			Tegula (2pc/415g);
123	480	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.7	0.52	481	Secondary Fill	0.52	Dark yellowish brown silty sand	RB pot: (2sh/3g) spot date: AD50-400; Animal bone: 0.306kg; Oyster shell (1pc)
	482	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.6	0.66	483	Primary Fill	0.17	Light brown silty sand	
							484	Secondary Fill	0.54	Mid brown sandy silt	RB pot: (5sh/41g) spot date: AD70-200; Flints: 1; Animal bone: 0.004kg;
	485	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.86	0.2	486	Secondary Fill	0.2	Mid brown sandy silt	
	487	cut	Ditch	Possible ditch	0.72	0.2	488	Secondary Fill	0.2	Mid orangey brown silty sand	Medieval pottery (1150-1350; 1pc/5g)
	489	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ trackway	1.24	0.34	490	Primary Fill	0.34	Mid greyish brown silty sand	RB pot: (1sh/32g) spot date: AD200-400; Animal bone: 0.233kg;
125	523	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			523	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
126	519	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			519	Topsoil			
	520	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling mid trench			520	Topsoil			
	521	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling north			521	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
127	692	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			692	Topsoil			RB pot: (2sh/10g) spot date: AD250-400; Flints: 1;
128	517	layer	Subsoil	Bucket sampling north			517	Subsoil			RB pot: (1sh/3g) spot date: AD50-400;
129	515	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling east			515	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/40g) spot date: AD70-400;
130	513	layer	Subsoil	Subsoil find (in trench)			513	Subsoil			Early Bronze Age (6sh/11g)
131	514	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south			514	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
132	687	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			687	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
133	522	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds south			522	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
134	512	Layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling north			512	Topsoil			
135	505	cut	Pit	Small modern pit	0.3	0.2	506	Secondary Fill	0.2	Light reddish brown sandy silt	
	507	cut	Pit	Modern rectangular pit.	1	0.25	508	Secondary Fill	0.25	Mid greyish brown sandy silt	
	524	layer	Demolition	Modern	1		524	Demolition Layer			
138	632	layer	Subsoil	Surface finds			632	Subsoil			RB pot: (2sh/2g) spot date: AD0-100;
144	525	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.58	0.4	526	Primary Fill	0.14	Light brown sandy silt	
							527	Secondary Fill	0.53	Mid brown sandy silt	
	528	cut	Ditch	Trackway	3.34	1.15	529	Primary Fill	0.28	Light brown sandy silt	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
							533	Secondary Fill	0.42	Light brown sandy silt	
							532	Secondary Fill	0.6	Mid brown sandy silt	RB pot: (2sh/1g) spot date: AD50-150;
							530	Secondary Fill	0.46	Mid brown sandy silt	
							531	Secondary Fill	0.18	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	534	cut	Natural Feature		15.6	0.42	535	Primary Fill	0.42	Mid brownish orange silty sand	
	694	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			694	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/4g) spot date: AD50-400;
145	536	cut	Ditch	Trackway	3.6	0.8	538	Secondary Fill	0.26	Mid brown silty sand	
	536	cut	Ditch	Trackway	3.6	0.8	539	Tertiary Fill	0.32	Mid brown silty sand	Flints: 2;
	540	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.7	0.68	542	Primary Fill	0.46	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
							541	Primary Fill	0.22	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	543	cut	Ditch		0.39	0.09	544	Secondary Fill	0.09	Mid orangey brown sandy silt	
	545	cut	Ditch		0.62	0.24	546	Primary Fill	0.12	Light brown sandy silt	
							547	Secondary Fill	0.5	Mid brown sandy silt	
	553	cut	Ditch	Trackway	4.8	1.4	555	Secondary Fill	0.67	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
							554	Tertiary Fill	0.49	Dark brownish grey silty sand	RB pot: (9sh/84g) spot date: AD200-400;Animal bone: 0.015kg;
	592	cut	Other Cut	Hollow way?	3.4	0.5	593	Primary Fill	0.5	Mid brown silt	
	594	cut	Ditch	Trackway	3.4	0.7	595	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid-light brown chalky silt	
							596	Secondary Fill	0.1	Mid-light brown chalky silt	
161	568	cut	Ditch		4.45	0.84	569	Primary Fill	0.84	Light yellowish brown silty sand	RB pot: (1sh/2g) spot date: AD150-400;Animal bone: 0.037kg;Oyster shell (2pc)

Table 4: Field W04 Context details

3.8 Field W05 (Figs 9 & 17-18)

Summary

3.8.1 Both branches of the trackway (Ditch Way) recorded in W04 crossed the northern end of this field (Fig. 17, Trenches 162, 163, 174, 168). Although the geophysical survey suggested a complex of related features and parallel alignments to these trackways, little could be observed in the ground except for a possible bank associated with the easterly branch (Trench 174, Trench 168) and a perpendicular possible ditch/gully (Trench 164 and 168). Apparent gaps or causeways in the eastern branch were not targeted for trenching.

3.8.2 In the south-east of the field were three linear sides of an irregular ditched enclosure abutting the edge of the field (Fig. 18). This enclosure had no related internal or external features.

3.8.3 Across the rest of the field, anomalies of potential archaeological origin appeared to be natural. Of numerous silt-filled fissures tested, two were recorded (**408**, **410**) within Trench 203.

3.8.4 The geology was firm Holywell chalk with an array of silt-filled fissures across the much of the field (see greyscale plot, Fig. 9). Surface finds were mainly struck flints in the east of the field with two examples of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery also being found.

W05 North: The Ditch Way (Fig. 17)

Trench 162 & 163

3.8.5 The northerly branch of the trackway ditch (Ditch Way) crossed these trenches in the north of the field (Trench 162: **381**; Trench 163: **388**, Fig. 38.4 Section 77), aligned south-west/north-east. It had a consistent rounded V-shape profile ranging from 2.5-2.8m wide and 0.63-0.76m deep (see Section 77). A possible parallel ditch (**379**) in Trench 162 was less than 0.05m deep but may have been a natural silt feature.

Trench 168

3.8.6 The eastern branch of the Ditch Way was excavated (**392**). Aligned south-west/north-east, this ditch measured 2.94m wide and 0.8m deep with a V-shaped profile (Fig. 38.4, Section 111). No bank deposits were observed in section (in contrast with Trench 174, below), but it did have chalkier primary deposits and thin lenses of material discernible on its north-west side, indicating the possible presence of eroded bank material. Perpendicular to this ditch were two very shallow (possibly related) irregular linear gullies (**396** and **402**), with the latter corresponding to a geophysical anomaly extending north-west into Field W04. A shallow possible pit (**394**) and possible posthole (**398**), both with irregular profiles, were also recorded but could represent natural fissures in the chalk.

Trench 174

3.8.7 Aligned south-west/north-east, ditch **391** (Fig. 38.4, Section 246) marked the eastern branch of the trackway ditches. Its form was consistent with ditch **392** recorded in Trench 168, however, the baulk section revealed a deposit of bank material (437) overlying possible buried soil (436) and slumped into the ditch on its north-west side (Section 246). A monolith sample was taken for potential future soil micromorphology analysis (Plate 20).

W05 South-east: Undated enclosure (Fig. 18)

3.8.8 A single, apparently continuous ditch (comprising cuts **412**, **414**, **428**, **426**, **424**; e.g. Fig. 38.4, Sections 80 and 245) formed three sides of an enclosure in the south-eastern part of Field W05. This ditch ranged from 0.55m to 1.2m wide and 0.18 to 0.36m deep

with a steep-sided, flat bottomed profile; occasionally observed as a more rounded V-shaped profile in excavated slots **430** and **432**. The only finds were three sherds (3g) of possibly residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

W05 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
162	379	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.3	0.04	380	Primary Fill	0.04	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	381	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.8	0.63	383	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
							382	Secondary Fill	0.32	Light greyish brown silty clay	
163	388	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.5	0.76	389	Primary Fill	0.3	Light greyish brown silty clay	
							390	Secondary Fill	0.56	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
164	384	cut	Ditch	Possible correspondence with geophysics.	0.55	0.18	385	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
167	386	cut	Natural Feature		0.72	0.26	387	Secondary Fill	0.26	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
168	392	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.94	0.82	416	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
							417	Secondary Fill	0.62	Mid brown silty sand	
	394	cut	Pit		0.54	0.2	395	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid brown silty sand	
	396	cut	Ditch		0.5	0.1	397	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid brown silty sand	
	398	cut	Posthole		0.3	0.3	399	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	402	cut	Ditch		0.62	0.14	403	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid brown silty sand	
	442	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			442	Topsoil			
171	419	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			419	Topsoil			Brick/ tile (1pc/ 6g);
174	391	cut	Ditch	Trackway	3	0.6	437	Primary Fill	0.27	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
							400	Secondary Fill	0.1	Mid brown sandy silt	
							401	Secondary Fill	0.52	Mid brown silty sand	Early Iron Age (1sh/ 1g); Flints: 2; Animal bone: 0.007kg;
	436	layer	Buried soil	Possible layer of buried soil in section	3	0.17	436	Buried soil		Mid grey silty chalk	
180	421	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling center			421	Topsoil			
183	422	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			422	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
184	434	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling center			434	Topsoil			Flints: 1;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
185	435	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			435	Topsoil			Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (1sh/ 6g)
187	418	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			418	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
188	393	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			393	Topsoil			
	424	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.55	0.18	425	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	426	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.86	0.22	427	Primary Fill	0.22	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
189	456	layer	Subsoil	Bucket sampling center			456	Subsoil			Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (2sh/ 10g)
195	428	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.7	0.18	429	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
197	430	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.96	0.36	431	Primary Fill	0.36	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Early Iron Age (3sh/ 4g)
198	432	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.2	0.32	433	Primary Fill	0.32	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
201	445	layer	Natural	Natural	0.9	0.06	445	Natural		Dark brownish grey sandy silt	
202	414	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1.13	0.36	415	Primary Fill	0.36	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
203	408	cut	Tree Throw		1.15	0.3	409	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	410	cut	Tree Throw		0.6	0.1	411	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
210	412	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.9	0.33	413	Primary Fill	0.33	Mid greyish brown silty clay	

Table 5: Field W05 Context details

3.9 Field W06 (Figs 9 & 19)

Summary

3.9.1 The geophysical survey recorded the northern and eastern branch ditches of the Ditch Way approaching from Field W05 which were investigated in Trenches 240, 239, 238, 219, 221, 223 and Trenches 251, 250 (Fig. 19). Other discrete linear anomalies were also investigated (Trench 214 and 216, 217) as well as convincingly archaeological features that were not on the interpreted geophysical survey (Trench 235, 236). Bisecting the field from south-west to north-east was a modern in-filled boundary ditch, while a strong linear anomaly extending north-west from this was shown to be a clay field drain. A strong geophysical anomaly in the form of a ring did not appear in the ground (Trench 247).

3.9.2 Chalk geology within this field was primarily silty and marly. Frequent silt-filled fissures and hollows were present within it. Some discrete examples were recorded and numbered but are not described in detail here. Trenches in the north and north-west of this field were excavated in poor weather conditions necessitating rapid recording and backfilling with pumping of flooded trenches.

3.9.3 Surface finds of struck flint were recovered across the field.

3.9.4 Trenches with archaeological features (or possible features) are described in numerical order of trench number.

Trench 214

3.9.5 A pair of shallow linear features (**347**, **349**) were investigated. These were at most 0.23m deep with ditch **349** having irregular sides. They may correspond with faint geophysical anomalies of a possible trackway aligned north-west/south-east around Trench 238.

Trenches 216 and 217

3.9.6 An east-west aligned ditch (**279**, **281**), visible on geophysics, crossed both trenches. It was between 1.9-2.2m wide and 0.4-0.46m deep with a broad U-shaped profile (see Fig. 38.4, Section 65). This may have abutted a north-south aligned anomaly to the west, forming an enclosure corner. The anomaly faded away to the east and was not visible in the ground in Trench 218. These trenches flooded severely as the groundwater level rose following sustained rain and snow.

Trench 219

3.9.7 Linear 'ditch' **285** in the west of this trench may have represented a parallel of the northern branch of the Ditch Way, however, it was very shallow and offset from the geophysical signal by c.16m. At only 0.07m in depth, it could also have been natural in origin. A natural silt hollow (**287**) at the eastern end of the trench probably obscured the true course of the Ditch Way. A small test pit confirmed the nature of this feature, but ground conditions did not permit further investigation.

Trench 221

3.9.8 Despite their faint geophysical signature, two ditches were present in Trench 221. Ditch **313** was aligned with the northern route of Ditch Way, although it was more modest at 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep with an irregular V-shaped profile. A smaller parallel ditch with a U-shaped (**283**) was recorded 6m to the west (see Plate 21).

Trench 223

3.9.9 A small possible ditch aligned north-east/south-west with a wide U-shaped profile (**320**) was investigated at the centre of this trench. Its location was 4-5m east of the probable line (itself very faint) of the northern branch of the trackway ditch – Ditch Way - shown on the geophysics. It is possible that the true line was lost within natural silts as well this potential for this feature to have been of natural origin.

Trench 226

3.9.10 An infilled modern field boundary ditch (**406**) crossed the northern end of the trench.

Trench 228

3.9.11 Two phases of the modern field boundary were excavated (**373**, **375**) in the western half of the trench.

Trench 231/232

3.9.12 A possible ditch (**404**) was recorded within the baulk section at the northern end of Trench 232. This was only 0.1m deep and had been machined away so that its extent was not clear. A possible continuation was seen in the northern baulk of Trench 231 (ditch **415**). An infilled modern ditch (**311**) crossed the middle of Trench 231.

Trenches 235 & 236

3.9.13 A broad silt patch (**248**) was test pitted in the west of Trench 235, but this proved to be a natural deposit. A linear ditch with funnelling sides and a concave base crossed these trenches on a south-east/north-west alignment (Trench 235: **246**; Trench 236: **351**). This ditch is visible on the geophysical greyscale plot (Fig. 5) but was not previously shown on the interpreted plot.

Trench 237

3.9.14 The northern branch of the Ditch Way crossed the centre of the trench. Due to flooding, it was mapped but not excavated or recorded in detail. It was 3.2m wide.

Trenches 238, 239, 240

3.9.15 The Ditch Way northern branch crossed all three of these trenches on a north-east/south-west alignment (ditch **336**, Fig. 38.4, Section 172, **328**, **261** respectively). The ditch measured between 0.65 to 1.66m wide by 0.17 to 0.4m deep with rounded/flattened V-shaped profiles.

3.9.16 Natural features were tested within Trench 238. An infilled modern ditch was also excavated within Trenches 239 and 240 (**256** and **325** respectively).

Trench 243

3.9.17 Modern ditch **334** crossed the midpoint of Trench 243. A small pit or posthole (**332**) lay to the south of this.

Trench 244/245

3.9.18 A linear ditch (**323**) aligned south-west/north-east crossed the eastern end of Trench 245. This feature had irregular sides and a wide concave base but did not correspond to any traceable geophysical anomaly.

Trench 246

3.9.19 A possible pit (**259**) lay partially under the northern baulk in the east of the trench. This was sub-circular in plan with a wide U-shaped profile. It produced no finds.

Trench 247 & 249

3.9.20 Several pit-like features were investigated and recorded within these trenches which proved to be natural in origin. The ring-like geophysical anomaly at Trench 247 was not evident in the ground and may have related to ferrous material observed in the topsoil.

Trench 250 & 251

3.9.21 The eastern branch of the Ditch Way crossed Trenches 250 (ditch **338**, Fig. 38.4, Section 173) and 251 (ditch **330**) on a south-west/north-east alignment. It was significantly smaller here than the sections observed in W05 and W08 & W10, up to 0.18m deep and 1m wide with a flat/concave base, but its correspondence with the geophysical survey confirmed it represented the same feature. A circular possible posthole (**340**) was excavated in Trench 250.

W06 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
214	347	cut	Ditch		1	0.1	348	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	349	cut	Ditch		0.8	0.23	350	Primary Fill	0.23	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
216	279	cut	Ditch		1.9	0.4	280	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint and chalk	
217	281	cut	Ditch		2.2	0.46	282	Primary Fill	0.46	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flints	RB pot: (1sh/ 6g) spot date: AD150-250;Brick fragments (C16th+; 3pc,1162g);
218	303	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			303	Topsoil			
219	285	cut	Ditch		0.5	0.07	286	Primary Fill	0.07	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	
	287	layer	Natural				287	Natural	0.3	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	
	290	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			290	Topsoil			
	295	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling West			295	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
221	283	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.78	0.18	284	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	313	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.3	0.4	314	Primary Fill	0.4	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent small stones and flint, occasional chalk	
223	320	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.78	0.3	322	Secondary Fill	0.3	Mid brown silty sand	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
226	406	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.03	0.2	407	Deliberate Backfill	0.2	Dark greyish brown silty sand	C18th-19th pottery (2sh/ 76g)
228	373	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.2	0.42	374	Primary Fill	0.42	Dark yellowish brown silty sand	
	375	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.1	0.4	376	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	423	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			423	Topsoil			
231	311	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.3	0.6	312	Secondary Fill	0.6	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and flints	
232	404	cut	Ditch	Possibly modern	0.4	0.1	405	Primary Fill	0.1	Dark brown sandy silt	
235	246	cut	Ditch		1.28	0.18	247	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	248	cut	Natural Feature		2.2	0.36	249	Primary Fill	0.36	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
236	351	cut	Ditch		1.13	0.32	352	Secondary Fill	0.32	Light brown silty sand	
236	420	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			420	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
238	297	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			297	Topsoil			
	336	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.17	0.4	337	Secondary Fill	0.4	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	
	345	cut	Natural Feature		0.75	0.08	346	Primary Fill	0.08	Mid brown silty sand	
239	325	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.35	0.5	326	Primary Fill	0.2	Dark brown sandy silt	
							327	Secondary Fill	0.32	Dark brown sandy silt	
	328	cut	Ditch		0.65	0.17	329	Secondary Fill	0.17	Dark brown sandy silt	
240	256	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.6	0.6	257	Primary Fill	0.4	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small chalk and flints	
	256	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.6	0.6	258	Secondary Fill	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small chalk and flints	
	261	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1.66	0.4	262	Primary Fill	0.14	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk	
							263	Secondary Fill	0.26	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flints	
243	332	cut	Pit		0.57	0.1	333	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
	334	cut	Ditch	Modern	1.17	0.42	335	Primary Fill	0.42	Mid greyish brown silty clay	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
245	323	cut	Ditch		1.7	0.4	324	Primary Fill	0.4	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Flints: 1;
246	259	cut	Pit		0.8	0.16	260	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
247	264	cut	Natural Feature		1.55	0.22	265	Primary Fill	0.22	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	266	cut	Pit	Possible pit?	1	0.16	267	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	271	cut	Ditch		1.36	0.06	272	Primary Fill	0.06	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	273	cut	Pit	Very small pit with some charcoal	0.58	0.15	274	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
							275	Secondary Fill	0.05	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and occasional small flint	
	276	cut	Natural Feature		1.36	0.56	277	Primary Fill	0.56	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
							278	Secondary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	299	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			299	Topsoil			
	301	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			301	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
	358	cut	Natural Feature		0.9	0.13	359	Primary Fill	0.13	Mid reddish brown silty clay	
250	338	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1	0.1	339	Secondary Fill	0.1	Dark brown silty sand	
	340	cut	Pit		0.3	0.15	341	Secondary Fill	0.15	Dark brown silty sand	
251	289	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling center			289	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
	330	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.54	0.12	331	Primary Fill	0.12	Mid orangey brown silty sand	

Table 6: Field W06 Context details

3.10 Field W07 (Figs 9 & 20)

Summary

3.10.1 The geophysical survey over Field W07 revealed a single barrow ring ditch which was not trenched. Trenches immediately surrounding it did not reveal any archaeology. A larger silt filled hollow (**509**) was the target of Trench 290. A test pit through this feature revealed sterile silts and no finds.

3.10.2 No archaeology was found in the rest of the field.

3.10.3 Periglacial fissures within the chalk were spread across the western half of the field while river terrace gravels covered the eastern half.

3.10.4 There was a relatively denser concentration of flint recovered from the surface around Trenches 286, 287 and 288, with struck flints being found across the west of the field, along with Roman and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pot sherds.

W07 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Finds and Environmental
269	457	layer	Subsoil	Bucket sampling center			457	Subsoil		Early Iron Age (2sh/ 4g); RB pot: (1sh/ 2g) spot date: AD100-400;
271	451	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling West			451	Topsoil		
273	454	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling North			454	Topsoil		Flints: 1;
278	450	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			450	Topsoil		
286	448	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling center			448	Topsoil		Flints: 4;
287	453	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling West			453	Topsoil		?Roman brick/ tile (1pc/ 3g); Flints: 2;
288	446	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling North			446	Topsoil		Flints: 2;
289	455	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling South			455	Topsoil		Burnt flint: 1
290	509	layer	Natural		1	0.73	509	Natural	0.73	
293	458	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds (extensive search)			458	Topsoil		RB pot: (2sh/ 3g) spot date: AD50-400; Post-medieval pottery (2sh/ 16g); Clay tobacco pipe stems (2pc); SF15 Fe Pintle (mod); Flints: 24;
295	447	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			447	Topsoil		Flints: 1; Burnt flint: 1
297	452	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling West			452	Topsoil		
298	449	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling center			449	Topsoil		Tile (C14th+; 1pc 23g); Flints: 1;

Table 7: Field W07 Context details

3.11 Field W08 (Figs 21-23)

Summary

3.11.1 The geophysical survey identified two ring ditches in the east of the field, both potentially representing barrow ditches (Fig. 23). One was surrounded by a rectangular enclosure, with a second rectangular enclosure overlapping on a slightly different alignment. Together, these monuments could represent Roman or Iron Age elaborations on Bronze Age barrows. In the north-western half of the field, a series of rectilinear enclosures appeared to abut the northern branch of the Ditch Way recorded in neighbouring fields. The morphology of the enclosures appeared typically

Iron Age or Roman. Much of these areas were excluded from trenching, but the evaluated enclosure and trackway ditches in the west of the field contained Early Roman pottery and small amounts of animal bone (Trenches 302, 304-307, 309), as well as areas adjacent to the Lee Brook. In the south-east, trenches targeted the eastern branch of the Ditch Way (Fig. 23, Trenches 328-330) as well as a long-running linear ditch aligned north-west/south-east continuing south-east into W17 and W12 (Fig. 19, Trenches 317 and 332).

3.11.2 Geologies of chalk and river terrace gravels were exposed across the field. Chalk was increasingly marly in the north/north-west towards the Lee Brook.

3.11.3 Surface finds of Roman pottery were confined to the north-west of the field. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds were also found in the centre of the field.

W08 West: Roman enclosures and trackways, Ditch Way north (Fig. 22)

Trench 302

3.11.4 Trench 302 lay at one of the lowest points in the field. Prior to flooding, four linear features were identified and surveyed: three on a north-south alignment and one aligned east-west, perhaps aligning with a longer running geophysical survey anomaly to the north-east. Following consultation with CHET no further work was undertaken prior to back-filling. It was not clear that all the surveyed features were archaeological in origin, but the overall density appears to reflect that uncovered in the trenches to the east. Roman pottery was recovered from the spoil heap in the east of the trench.

Trench 304

3.11.5 Three linear ditches crossed the trench on a south-west/north-east alignment (**48**, **50**, **52**) all with a U-shaped profile. Ditch **52** corresponded with a long curvilinear geophysical anomaly, while ditches **48** and **50** both aligned with a curving enclosure ditch and produced Early Roman pottery. Three further linear ditches (**118**, **128**, **213**) followed a north-west/south-east alignment. Ditches **118** and **128** both corresponded with a trackway/enclosure feature while ditch **213**, which terminated within the trench, was not shown on geophysics. All had shallow/wide U-shaped profiles ranging from 0.7-0.85m wide (excepting ditch **128** which was 1.6m wide) and 0.13-0.33m deep.

Trench 305

3.11.6 Two ditches crossed the trench. Ditch **46** had a flattened U-shaped profile. It was aligned south-east/north-west, corresponding with a possible enclosure ditch on geophysics. Ditch **44** lay to the east on a perpendicular alignment, again corresponding with a probable enclosure ditch. The edges of this ditch were irregular and unclear and hinted that it may have intersected an additional feature, but it produced almost 500g of Early Roman pottery.

Trench 306

3.11.7 A narrow ditch with an open U-shaped profile (**111**) crossed the trench on a south-east/north-west alignment and continued south-east into Trench 307 (ditch **122**, Fig. 38.5, Section 92) and possibly north-west as one of the unexcavated features in Trench 302. A second linear feature to the east of it was investigated but suspected to be natural in origin (**126**).

Trench 307

3.11.8 Two ditches crossed the trench. Ditch **124**, aligned south-east/north-west, was probably a continuation of the northern Ditch Way. This had a wide, shallow U-shaped profile. Perpendicular to and (based on the geophysics) respecting Ditch Way was a second ditch (**122**, Fig. 38.5, Section 92).

Trench 309

3.11.9 Three ditches (**133**, **141**, **145**) crossed the central part of the trench on a south-west/north-east alignment to correspond with a series of parallel geophysical anomalies representing trackways and related enclosures. Feature **143** possibly represented erosion on the south-eastern side of ditch **145**, which had clearer steep sides and a concave base. The southernmost ditch (**133**) corresponded with the continuation of the northern branch of the Ditch Way, but it was shallow at this location with an open U-shaped profile. The space between ditches **143**/**145** and **141** was c. 4m with another gap of 2m to ditch **133**. In total, the defined trackway zone was up to 8m wide. However, only ditch **145** produced finds (Early Roman: 8sh/103g), with ditch **133** undated so they may have belonged to different phases.

3.11.10 On the north-west side of the trackway zone was a large pit or pond-like feature (Plate 22). The surface extent of this feature were not clearly discernible with its southern side (slot **169**) irregular and shallow and its northern side (slot **147**, which produced 20sh/224g of Early Roman pottery) steeper which led to its base at a depth of 0.96m.

Trenches 334

3.11.11 Trench 334 was positioned c. 15m south of Lee Brook. Silty deposits and rounded pebbles were recorded in the western half of the trench suggesting an earlier course of the brook perhaps ran through the western corner of the field.

W08 South-east: Boundary 1 and Ditch Way eastern branch (Fig. 23)

Trenches 317 & 332

3.11.12 A ditch found in both trenches (Trench 317: **130**; Trench 332: **162**, Fig. 38.5, Section 200) was part of a longer geophysical trend which extended south-eastwards of Trench 309 through Fields W08, W17 and W12 (see Section 3.16.1 below). In both cases, the ditch was not clearly visible prior to excavation, because of its pale fills resembling the underlying natural deposits (**130**: sandy silt and gravel within silts and gravel; **162**: sandy silts within chalk). Both ditch sections were V-shaped or flat-based V-shaped in profile.

Trenches 328-330

3.11.13 The eastern branch of the Ditch Way intersected these three trenches. The ditch was largest in Trench 330 (**173**, Fig. 38.5, Section 200) where it cut through soft silty chalk (2.3m wide and 0.9m deep with a rounded V-shaped profile; Plate 23). An animal jaw from its secondary fill (176) has produced a radiocarbon date in the earlier Roman period (124-245 cal AD (95.4% probability); SUERC-98326). A gravelly lens slumped from the north-west side indicates a former bank on that side of the ditch. At Trench 329, the ditch (**171**) was much shallower, perhaps because it was cut into harder chalk (1.45m wide, 0.4m deep, with a U-shaped profile). Within Trench 328, the ditch could not even be confidently located as it was obscured within a natural silt hollow in the centre of the trench (**212**). The course of ditch **198** did not correspond well with the geophysical survey and may be related instead to natural hollow **212**. A test pit within the hollow did not reveal any cuts.

W08 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
302	356	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			356	Topsoil			RB pot: (2sh/ 74g) spot date: AD70-400;
304	48	cut	Ditch	Enclosure	0.72	0.13	49	Primary Fill	0.13	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	RB pot: (14sh/ 294g) spot date: AD40-70; Animal bone: 0.099kg;
	50	cut	Ditch		0.8	0.18	51	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	RB pot: (1sh/ 8g) spot date: AD50-100; Animal bone: 0.046kg;
	52	cut	Ditch	Boundary/ enclosure	0.7	0.16	53	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	Animal bone: 0.004kg;
	118	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ enclosure	0.6	0.15	119	Primary Fill	0.15	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	
	128	cut	Ditch		1.6	0.33	129	Primary Fill	0.33	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	RB pot: (1sh/ 7g) spot date: AD40-70; Animal bone: 0.077kg;
	213	cut	Ditch		0.85	0.2	214	Primary Fill	0.2	Mid brown clayey silt	RB pot: (2sh/ 18g) spot date: AD70-400; Enviro: Chaff
	518	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling north			518	Topsoil			RB pot: (4sh/ 39g) spot date: AD100-400; Tile (C14th+; 1pc 19g); Flints: 1; Oyster shell (1pc)
305	44	cut	Pit		1.6	0.3	45	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	RB pot: (34sh/ 497g) spot date: AD70-200; Animal bone: 0.124kg; Oyster shell

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
											(7pc); Mortar fragment (34g)
	46	cut	Ditch		0.95	0.12	47	Primary Fill	0.12	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	
306	111	cut	Ditch		0.6	0.18	112	Primary Fill	0.18	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent flints, occasional chalk	RB pot: (7sh/ 38g) spot date: AD50-150;
	126	cut	Natural Feature		0.8	0.16	127	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints	
307	122	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ enclosure	0.86	0.18	123	Secondary Fill	0.18	Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and gravel	
	124	cut	Ditch	Trackway	1	0.21	125	Secondary Fill	0.21	Mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small stones/ gravel	
309	34	layer	Subsoil	Bucket sampling north			34	Subsoil			RB pot: (2sh/ 11g) spot date: AD50-400; Animal bone: 0.058kg;
	133	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.82	0.16	134	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints	
	141	cut	Ditch	Trackway	0.5	0.1	142	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints	
	143	cut	Ditch		0.9	0.14	144	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flitns and chalk	RB pot: (10sh/ 96g) spot date: AD70-120; Flints: 1;
	145	cut	Ditch		1.88	0.5	146	Primary Fill	0.5	Mid greyish brown siolty sand with frequent small flints and chalk	RB pot: (8sh/ 103g) spot date: AD50-100; Animal bone: 0.004kg;
	147	cut	Pit	Large pit	5.4	0.95	149	Primary Fill	0.26	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints, occasional chalk	
							150	Secondary Fill	0.7	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints, chalk and occasional charcoal	RB pot: (20sh/ 224g) spot date: AD50-100; Animal bone: 0.098kg; SF5 Fe blade?; Flints: 1; Enviro: Cereal grain fragments
	169	cut	Natural Feature		1	0.3	170	Primary Fill	0.3	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints, chalk	RB pot: (1sh/ 15g) spot date: AD50-100; Flints: 1;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
310	148	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			148	Topsoil			Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (1sh/ 4g)
317	130	cut	Ditch	Boundary	1.34	0.44	131	Primary Fill	0.18	Mid orangey brown silty sand with frequent small stones/ gravel	
							132	Secondary Fill	0.28	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	
323	25	cut	Natural Feature		0.85	0.3	26	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid brownish red sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	
							27	Primary Fill	0.11	Dark brown sandy clay	
							28	Secondary Fill	0.1	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	
328	198	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ natural	1.76	0.28	199	Primary Fill	0.28	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent chalk and flint	Flints: 1;
	212	layer	Natural	natural deposit			212	Natural	0.66	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints	
329	171	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2	0.4	172	Secondary Fill	0.4	Mid reddish brown silty sand with infrequent small flints	Flints: 1;
330	173	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.3	0.9	174	Primary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	173						175	Secondary Fill	0.1	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small flint and chalk	
	173						176	Tertiary Fill	0.55	Mid brown silt with occasional small stones	Flints: 4; Animal bone: 0.415kg;
332	162	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary	1.42	0.43	167	Primary Fill	0.43	Mid brown clayey silt with frequent small-medium flint	

Table 8: Field W08 Context details

3.12 Field W17 (Figs 21 & 24)

3.12.1 The north-west/south-east aligned ditch recorded in Fields W08 and W12 crossed the north of W17, but it was not targeted by any trenches (Fig. 24). Small silt-filled features were found within the chalk in Trenches 350 (**23**) and 356 (**5**). However, these appeared to be natural.

3.12.2 No archaeological features were encountered in trenches.

3.12.3 The geology exposed consisted of chalk and chalk/marl with silts.

3.12.4 Surface finds of struck flint was recovered from trenches in the southern part of the field.

W17 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
350	23	cut	Natural Feature			0.38	24	Primary Fill	0.38	Light brownish grey clayey silt	
	516	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			516	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
351	151	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			151	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
356	5	cut	Natural Feature		1.1	0.3	7	Secondary Fill	0.3	Mid brownish orange sandy silt with rare charcoal flecks, frequent medium sized chalk	
	152	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			152	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
362	308	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			308	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
363	153	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			153	Topsoil			Flints: 1;

Table 9: Field W17 Context details

3.13 Field W09 (Figs 21 & 25)

Summary

3.13.1 Barrow ring ditches lay in the south of the field, beyond the evaluation area (part of the Chippenham Barrow Cemetery group, which extends across the area south of the scheme; see Fig. 1). Two linear anomalies converging from the south and south-east may have represented trackways, with a third anomaly linking them from east to west (Fig. 25). Two of these alignments were trenched and confirmed to represent ditches. The rest of the field was devoid of archaeology.

3.13.2 Trenching exposed geology of chalk-marl with pockets of silt/sand and river terrace gravels.

3.13.3 Struck flints were found on the surface in the north of the field, with a Roman pot sherd in the south.

Trenches 373 & 375 (Fig. 25)

3.13.4 A shallow ditch **438** (Trench 373) and **440** (Trench 375) was uncovered following extension of both trenches. These features were hard to identify against the underlying silts but corresponded with a north-west/south-east aligned geophysical anomaly. This anomaly comprised a pair of linear features, but only one ditch was found in Trench 375. Both ditch slots had wide, shallow U-shaped profiles.

3.13.5 In the centre of Trench 375 a single ditch (**235**) was uncovered. This feature corresponded with one of a pair of geophysical anomalies that appeared to link the converging boundary/trackway features. Only a partial section could be excavated within the trench (Plate 24), but this feature proved to be larger than ditch **438**/**440** with which it would appear to abut. It had an irregular north-west side and flat base. A band of gravel (238) within its otherwise silt-based fills suggested the presence of an associated bank.

W09 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
370	208	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			208	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
371	209	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			209	Topsoil			
373	438	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary?	1.22	0.3	439	Secondary Fill	0.3	Light greyish brown silty sand	
375	235	cut	Ditch		2.4	0.46	236	Primary Fill	0.12	Mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel	
							238	Secondary Fill	0.21	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravel and medium flint	
							237	Tertiary Fill	0.46	Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel and flitn	
	304	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling West			304	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/ 11g) spot date: AD50-400; Flints: 4;
375	440	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary?	0.6	0.13	441	Primary Fill	0.13	Mid greyish brown silty clay	

Table 10: Field W09 Context details

3.14 Field W10 (Figs 21 & 26-28)

Summary

3.14.1 In the north of the field, a series of enclosures were identified by geophysics which shared their alignment with the modern field boundaries (Fig. 26). Associated natural features containing Roman material were found within nearby trenches (343, 344, 345), but the core of the archaeological complex was excluded from this evaluation. In the south-west of the field intermittent linear anomalies probably represented trackways or boundaries thought to be of post-medieval date (although small quantities of Roman pottery were recovered) and these were partially detectable in the ground (Fig. 27, Trenches 340, 380, 389, 398, 399). Additionally, the northern branch of the Ditch Way reached at least as far east as Trench 380. In the east of the field, a second set of linear anomalies representing post-medieval field boundaries was confirmed in the ground (Trenches 386, 392) which continued south-east into Field W11. The eastern branch of the Ditch Way was also present, following a sinuous route in the south-east of the field (Fig. 28, Trenches 393-395, although it was not visible in Trench 402 and produced no dating evidence in this field). A water main crossed the northern half of the field aligned east/west.

3.14.2 Geology comprised chalk/marl with large silt hollows/deposits across the south and west of the field.

3.14.3 Soil finds included Roman pottery in the extreme north of the field, consistent with sub-surface remains there. Struck flints were also found in the north and north-east.

W10 North: Roman material in natural hollow (Fig. 26)

Trench 345

3.14.4 Trench 345 was c. 10m from the Lee Brook at the northern corner of the field, located within approximately 75m of settlement (enclosures and ring ditches) identified on geophysics to the east. This trench exposed a hollow or pond thorough which three test pits were excavated by hand (**200**=**202**=**233**, Fig. 38.5, Section 103). Although it was unclear if this feature was natural in origin, it contained moderate quantities of abraded Middle Iron Age and Roman pottery, oyster shell and possible Roman brick. Its sides were shallow and sloped gently down to a flat base. Much of the primary fill (201=203=234) was left in at the machining stage (Plate 25), but its total thickness was up to 0.6m. A monolith sample was taking from its lower fills for possible future micromorphology analysis. Additional finds from across the machined surface were assigned a separate context number (241). This feature was sealed by a layer of subsoil (240), up to 0.4m thick, below topsoil (239) up to 0.4m thick.

3.14.5 South of the hollow was a linear ditch (**193**) aligned north-west/south-east; an alignment shared by settlement features to the south-east. This feature had a wide, open U-shaped profile and produced a small quantity of Roman pottery.

Trenches 343 & 344

3.14.6 A natural hollow (**227**) was found at the northern end of Trench 343 which cut through underlying gravel and chalk. Its pale brown silt fills appeared to have a low potential, but it was test pitted given the unexpected finds in Trench 345. However, the deposit proved to be shallow (0.2m in depth) and produced no finds. A similar feature (**696**) was test-pitted in Trench 344 which reached a depth of at least 0.4m below the machine level. However, this intervention flooded before it could be fully investigated. Both of the hollow fills in these trenches were significantly paler than the dark primary fill of hollow **200** in Trench 345.

W10 South-west: boundary/trackway features (Fig. 27)

Trench 340

3.14.7 Two linear features crossed the trench aligned north-west/south-east (**189**, **191**). Both features corresponded with a zone of parallel linear geophysical features extending south-east across W10 and W11. These probably represented field boundaries and/or a trackway. Ditch **191** had a rounded V-shaped profile while ditch **189** was wider with a flattened U-shaped profile. The latter ditch had a possible return alignment to the south-west, but this was not excavated due to flooding of the trench.

Trench 380

3.14.8 Three closely positioned ditches (**217**, **228**, **231**) were aligned north-west/south-east towards the western end of the trench and produced a total of five Early Roman pottery sherds (35g) – possibly residual. These features corresponded with a zone of linear geophysical anomalies along this alignment. However, an expected parallel ditch alignment to the east was not visible in the ground. Although the geophysics indicated

that these anomalies intersected with the northern branch of the Ditch Way at this location, only a narrow gully (**219**) was found on this south-west/north-east alignment. This gully appeared to have cut ditch **217**. Ditch **228** had a V-shaped profile and measured up to 1.64m wide and 0.76m deep, whilst the remaining shallower ditches had more U-shaped profiles.

Trenches 389, 398 & 399

3.14.9 Each of these trenches contained a single linear feature aligned north-west/south-east which corresponded with the zone of linear geophysical anomalies described above. Based on their shared alignment and similar morphology, ditch **204** (Trench 389) may have continued as ditch **206** (Trench 398, Fig. 38.6, Section 11). Both features had U-shaped profiles and measured between 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.14-0.16m deep. Ditch **215** (Trench 399) extended through Trench 399 on a parallel alignment to the south of ditch **204**/**206**. It had a similar morphology but was moderately larger, possibly due to less truncation.

W10 East: Post-medieval ditch and Ditch Way east (Fig. 28)

Trenches 386 & 392

3.14.10 A north-west/south-east aligned ditch crossed both trenches, corresponding with one of a pair of geophysical anomalies representing a boundary or trackway. This ditch was initially only partly excavated in Trench 392 (slot **177**), but its unusual profile led to an extension of Trench 392 and Trench 386 which enabled two further slots to be excavated (**353** and **365**; Plate 26). These three interventions determined this substantial ditch to have measured up to 2m wide with a steep south-western side, near vertical north-eastern side and a flat base at a depth of 1.15m.

3.14.11 The three slots demonstrated the same fill sequence (see Plate 26 and Fig. 38.5, Sections 54 and 73). Initial silting had taken place against the south-western side, however, this infill appeared to have been subject to revetment which resulted in a near-vertical change of fill. When this revetment was removed, the base of the ditch and north-eastern side was filled with loose silts and chalk lumps to within 0.2-0.3m of the current topsoil horizon. As this material had settled, a final tertiary fill of silt had accumulated across the top of the ditch profile. The alternative interpretation is that rather than a revetment, a near-vertical recut was made which rapidly infilled with the chalky material, prior to the erosion/collapse of the western side of the ditch. This feature is probably of post-medieval date, based on this feature's alignment and the datable pottery sherds recovered from its fills. The geophysical survey suggests this feature extended north-west to meet the Lee Brook and south-east (some 370m) into Field W11.

Trenches 393-395

3.14.12 The eastern branch of Ditch Way emerged from the south-east field boundary on the geophysical survey to follow a sinuous path to the north-east. It was excavated in these trenches as cuts **180** (Trench 393), **183**/**185** (Trench 394, Fig. 38.5, Section 9) and **195** (Trench 395), which measured between 2.2-2.95m wide and 0.8-0.9m deep with steep

sides and a rounded base. However, these cuts were not clearly discernible due to the presence of soft natural deposits underlying this part of the field. Although possibly representing a pit, ditch cut **183** appeared to have been recut as ditch **185** with a more U-shaped profile.

W10 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
340	189	cut	Ditch		1.52	0.42	190	Secondary Fill	0.42	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	RB pot: (1sh/ 3g) spot date: AD40-100;
343	227	layer	Natural		1		227	Natural	0.21	Dark brownish grey silty sand	
	309	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			309	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
344	310	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			310	Topsoil			RB pot: (1sh/ 20g) spot date: AD200;-400;
345	193	cut	Ditch		0.86	0.27	194	Secondary Fill	0.27	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint and chalk	RB pot: (2sh/ 5g) spot date: AD50-400;
	200	cut	Natural Feature	Test Pit		0.36	201	Primary Fill	0.36	Mid grey silty sand with frequent chalk and small stones	Middle Iron Age (1sh/ 24g)RB pot: (23sh/ 381g) spot date: AD150-300;Animal bone: 0.177kg;Oyster shell (3pc)
	202	cut	Natural Feature	Test Pit		0.42	203	Primary Fill	0.42	Mid grey silty sand with frequent chalk and small stones	Middle Iron Age (1sh/ 5g)RB pot: (7sh/ 68g) spot date: AD325-400;Possible Roman flue tile or brick (70g);Animal bone: 0.156kg;
	233	cut	Natural Feature	Test Pit		0.3	234	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid grey silty sand with frequent chalk, small stones	
	239	layer	Topsoil				239	Topsoil	0.4	Dark brown sandy clay	Sf6 Fe horseshoe part;
	240	layer	Subsoil				240	Subsoil	0.4	Mid yellowish brown silty sand	
	306	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			306	Topsoil			RB pot: (2sh/ 47g) spot date: AD200-400;Brick C17th+ (1pc/ 27g);
380	217	cut	Ditch		1.54	0.3	218	Secondary Fill	0.3	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	Animal bone: 0.018kg;
	219	cut	Ditch	Trackway?	0.6	0.08	220	Secondary Fill	0.08	Dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	228	cut	Ditch		1.64	0.76	229	Primary Fill	0.5	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints and chalk	RB pot: (2sh/ 23g) spot date: AD70-400;
							230	Secondary Fill	0.26	Mid brown silty sand with occasional flint and chalk	
	231	cut	Ditch		0.86	0.3	232	Primary Fill	0.3	Dark yellowish brown silty sand with frequent flints and chalk	RB pot: (3sh/ 12g) spot date: AD50-200;
384	168	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			168	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
	305	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			305	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
386	365	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ palisade trench?	1.9	1	366	Deliberate Backfill	0.66	Light yellowish grey loam	
	365	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ palisade trench?	1.9	1	367	Primary Fill	0.9	Dark reddish brown silty clay	
	365	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ palisade trench?	1.9	1	368	Tertiary Fill	0.53	Mid greyish brown silty clay	
389	204	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary	0.72	0.14	205	Primary Fill	0.14	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
390	307	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			307	Topsoil			Medieval pottery (1150-1350; 1sh/ 33g)
392	177	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ palisade trench?	2	1.15	178	Deliberate Backfill	0.91	Mid yelowish brown loam with abundant chalk and flint	
	177	cut	Ditch	Enclosure/ palisade trench?	2	1.15	179	Secondary Fill	1.1	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional mixed flint	
	353	cut	Ditch		1.5	0.5	361	Deliberate Backfill	0.48	Mid greyish brown sand	
							364	Deliberate Backfill		Mid brown silty sand	
							363	Primary Fill		Dark greyish brown silty sand	
							362	Secondary Fill	0.3	Dark reddish brown silty sand	
							360	Tertiary Fill	0.48	Dark brown sand	Post-med pottery (1550-1800; 1sh/ 9g); SF11 CuA part of tweezers.
393	180	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.2	0.81	181	Primary Fill	0.33	Light greyish brown silty sand	
	180	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.2	0.81	182	Secondary Fill	0.52	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
394	183	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.16	0.78	184	Primary Fill	0.78	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
	185	cut	Pit	Trackway	1.85	0.68	186	Primary Fill	0.68	Mid brownish grey silty sand	

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	187	cut	Pit		0.54	0.68	188	Primary Fill	0.68	Light greyish brown silty sand	
395	195	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.95	0.92	196	Primary Fill	0.1	Mid orangey brown sandy silt with frequent mixed flint	
	195	cut	Ditch	Trackway	2.95	0.92	197	Secondary Fill	0.81	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasinal mixed flint	
398	206	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary	0.86	0.16	207	Primary Fill	0.16	Mid brownish grey silty sand	
399	215	cut	Ditch		1.25	0.33	216	Primary Fill	0.33	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
401	302	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			302	Topsoil			

Table 11: Field W10 Context details

3.15 Field W11 (Figs 21 & 28)

Summary

3.15.1 A rectangular enclosure of post-medieval date was found in the northern corner of the field, comprising a ditch identified on geophysics and revealed in the ground by Trenches 404 and 407. A 6-inch field drain was uncovered in the backfill. This enclosure was a south-eastern continuation of the backfilled post-medieval ditch encountered in Field W10 described above. A gap in its south-eastern side corresponded with a geophysical stone anomaly of several parallel linear features converging within the enclosure. Investigated by Trench 406, this anomaly proved to be rows of 18th century bricks placed into the ground, possibly to aid drainage of the field (Trench 406). Further south, a very shallow linear feature encountered by Trenches 410 and 413 may represent a continuation of the zone of former field boundaries/trackways of possible post-medieval origin shown on geophysics and investigated by trenches in the south-west of Field W10 (see Sections 3.14.8-9).

3.15.2 Chalk geology was exposed across much of the field, with an outcrop of clay in the northern corner surrounded by silty clays and chalk marl.

3.15.3 No surface finds were recovered from Field W11, nor from cut features.

W11 North: Post-medieval enclosure (Fig. 28)

Trench 404

3.15.4 A ditch (**163**) and its recut (**165**) crossed this trench on a south-east/north-west alignment. The earlier ditch was 2.06m wide and at least 0.7m deep with a broad U-shaped profile; excavation of this feature was halted due to flooding. The recut was evidently dug to place a 6-inch field drain within the ditch.

Trench 407

3.15.5 Trench 407 was positioned immediately north of the enclosure's southern corner to uncover the south-eastern continuation (**102**/**104**, Fig. 38.6, Section 89) of ditch **163**/**165** encountered in Trench 404 and its north-east return alignment (**96**/**104**). Both ditches had steep sides and concave bases.

Trench 406

3.15.6 Six parallel rows of bricks (or pairs of bricks) were recorded in plan or identified from their remains in section which crossed the trench on a south-east/north-west alignment. Each row (135: pair of bricks. 136: machine/plough damaged; 137: machine/plough damaged; 138: single line of damaged bricks; 139: pair of bricks; 140: machine/plough damaged) was a single brick thick and appeared to have been placed into the ground immediately below the plough soil horizon with no sign of construction cuts remaining. This arrangement does not appear to have been structural in nature, but might have been intended to drain this part of the field, particularly as these rows correspond with a gap in the post-medieval enclosure shown on the geophysics.

W11 South: Boundary/trackway features (Fig. 29)

Trenches 410 and 413

3.15.7 A linear ditch (Trench 410: **115**; Trench 413: **113**) extended along the alignment of a faint anomaly on the geophysical survey which may relate to a former field boundary/trackway. The ditch measured between 0.5-0.7m wide and up to 0.07m deep. They were only distinguished from underlying natural silt-filled features in the chalk (not recorded/illustrated) by their correspondence with geophysics.

W11 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
404	163	cut	Ditch	Post-medieval enclosure	2	0.7	164	Secondary Fill	0.7	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions	
	165	cut	Ditch	Post-medieval enclosure	0.86	0.76	166	Secondary Fill	0.76	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt with infrequent flint inclusions	
406	135	structure	Other Structure	Brick line. Drainage?	0.3	0.1	135		0.1		C18th brick
	136	structure	Other Structure	Brick line. Drainage?	0.3	0.1	136		0.1		C18th brick
	137	structure	Other Structure	Brick line. Drainage?	0.3	0.1	137		0.1		C18th brick
	138	structure	Other Structure	Brick line. Drainage?	0.3	0.1	138		0.1		
	139	structure	Other Structure	Brick line. Drainage?	0.3	0.1	139		0.1		

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
	140	structure	Other Structure	Brick line. Drainage?	0.3	0.1	140		0.1		
407	96	cut	Ditch		1.95	0.72	97	Primary Fill	0.72	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints	
	102	cut	Ditch			0.8	103	Primary Fill	0.8	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate small stones	
	104	cut	Ditch		0.92	0.48	105	Primary Fill	0.48	Mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	
410	115	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary	0.5	0.08	116	Primary Fill	0.08	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare mixed flint	
413	113	cut	Ditch	Trackway/ boundary	0.7	0.06	114	Primary Fill	0.06	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare mixed flint	

Table 12: Field W11 Context details

3.16 Field W12 (Figs 21 & 30)

Summary

3.16.1 A single linear ditch is shown by the geophysical survey to extend across the southern part of the field on a south-east/north-west alignment. This feature is a continuation of an alignment which extends north-west to Fields W17 and Field W08, where it was also excavated (see Section 3.11.13 above). Within Field W12, this ditch was excavated in Trenches 424, 439, 443 and 444 but similarly produced no artefacts. This feature was not discernible against the natural silty sand deposit underlying Trench 438.

3.16.2 A possible feature was investigated in Trench 425 as it contained a fragment of pottery but proved to be of natural origin.

3.16.3 Trenching exposed geology of Holywell chalk along with deposits of sands, silts and gravel.

3.16.4 Scant struck flints were found in the topsoil across the central part of this field.

W12 South: Boundary 1

3.16.5 The boundary ditch encountered by Trench 424 (**1**), Trench 439 (**68**), Trench 44 (**8**) and Trench 443 (**88**, Fig. 38.6, Section 126) was smaller than that encountered in its north-western continuation in Field W08 (Plate 27). However, in common with that field, this feature was difficult to identify against the underlying natural sand and silt. No finds were recovered from its fill and there was no suggestion of nearby settlement activity. Its profile varied between a V- or rounded V-shape.

W12 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
424	1	cut	Ditch		0.94	0.3	2	Primary Fill	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk	
	154	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			154	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
425	3	cut	Natural Feature		0.73	0.13	4	Primary Fill	0.13	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional mixed stones and flint	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (1sh/ 4g)
434	155	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			155	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
437	157	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			157	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
439	68	cut	Ditch		1.15	0.58	69	Primary Fill	0.58	Mid reddish brown sandy clay with frequent mixed flint	
443	88	cut	Ditch		1.02	0.56	89	Secondary Fill	0.56	Mid orangey brown silty sand with rare small stones	
444	8	cut	Ditch		1.25	0.58	9	Primary Fill	0.58	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional mixed flint	

Table 13: Field W12 Context details

3.17 Field W14 (Figs 31-33)

Summary

3.17.1 In the northern corner of the field, Trenches 479-481 encountered shallow natural silt deposits which produced a few worked flints and a quantity of burnt flint (Fig. 32). A similar natural deposit was also uncovered by Trench 494 in the southern part of the field.

3.17.2 The geophysical survey did not clearly show features upon the gravels in the southern part of the field. However, aerial photos delineate two probable ditch alignments on a south-east/north-west axis and part of a possible ring ditch which was targeted by Trench 507 (Fig. 33). This ring ditch was not identifiable in the ground, although the linear ditches were present in Trenches 508 and 509.

3.17.3 A water main extended across the southern part of the field.

3.17.4 Geology of river terrace gravels with silt and sand deposits was present across the field.

3.17.5 A single findspot of struck flint in the north-west of the field was consistent with sub-surface deposits in that area.

W14 North: Alluvial deposits (Fig. 32)

3.17.6 Natural deposits up to 36m in extent were recorded and a small number of worked flints collected from their surface in Trenches 479 (context 120) and 480 (121), with test pits (**117**) excavated through a similar deposit in Trench 481. These test pits reached a maximum depth of 0.2m. These deposits have been interpreted as alluvium

laid down within the river terrace gravels. Although the struck flint recovered from the alluvium was greater in number than collected from topsoil, this area does not appear to represent a flint working site.

W14 South: Alluvial deposit and linear ditches (Fig. 33)

3.17.7 Silts uncovered within the western part of Trench 494 (**110**) appeared to represent a further deposit of alluvium.

3.17.8 A linear ditch (**106**, Fig. 38.6, Section 121), aligned south-south-east/north-north-west, crossed the northern end of Trench 508. This had a rounded V-shaped profile, and its fill did not produce any finds. It corresponded with a linear ditch visible on aerial photos. This boundary alignment lay closely parallel with the modern parish boundary which crosses the field unmarked c. 50-100m to the north-east.

3.17.9 To the south of Trench 508, a shallow linear feature (**108**) which possibly represents a further boundary ditch was encountered by Trench 509. This feature had a wide, shallow U-shaped profile. Its east-south-east/west-north-west alignment differed from both the modern boundaries of the field and ditch **106**.

W14 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
479	120	layer	Natural	Silty natural layer			120	Natural		Mid greyish brown silt	Flints: 2;
480	121	layer	Natural	Silty natural layer			121	Natural		Mid greyish brown silt	Burnt flint: 1
481	117	layer	Natural	Mid brownish grey silty sand, soft Natural silty hollow.	10	0.2	117	Natural	0.2	Mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent flint	Flints: 4;
481	156	layer	Topsoil	Surface finds			156	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
494	110	layer	Natural	Silty natural layer	5	0.2	110	Natural	0.26	Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate flint	Flints: 2;
508	106	cut	Ditch	On APs but not clear on Geophysics	1.2	0.5	107	Secondary Fill	0.5	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel	
509	108	cut	Ditch	Not on Geophysics	1.4	0.25	109	Secondary Fill	0.25	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and gravel	

Table 14: Field W14 Context details

3.18 Field W15 (Figs 31 & 34-37)

Summary

3.18.1 Field W15 encompassed several former fields which spanned the Chippenham/Kennet parish boundary. Unexpectedly, an undated linear ditch alignment was uncovered by Trenches 528 and 530 which extended across the northern part of the field (Fig. 34). A single earlier Neolithic pit was discovered in Trench 541 within the mid-west of the

field (Fig. 35), and, to the south-west, Trench 545 (not illustrated/described in detail) encountered an old sand pit shown on historical OS maps. A possible ditch was also excavated in Trench 580 in the mid-eastern part of the field near to a probable natural hollow in Trench 571 (Fig. 36). The geophysical survey shows a possible long linear ditch and abutting shorter ditch alignments in the field's south-eastern corner which were identified in Trenches 583, 584 (producing a single sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery) and 587 (Fig. 37).

3.18.2 A water main crossed the northern edge of the field.

3.18.3 Geology comprised river terrace gravels across the north of the area, with glacial sands gravels and silts across the south of the area with a chalk outcrop in the field's south-eastern corner.

3.18.4 Topsoil/subsoil finds were notably richer in Field W15, with struck flint recovered from trenches across the south of the field as well as some find spots in the northern part. A Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherd was also found in the western part of the field.

W15 North: Undated ditch (Fig. 34)

3.18.5 Trenches 528 and 530 both contained linear ditches (**377** and **369** respectively, Fig. 34.5, Section 127) aligned broadly south-east/north-west. These were probably the same feature, although they could not be traced on the geophysics. Both were broad (2.2-3.16m wide) and shallow (0.18-0.28m deep) with undulating irregular sides and base. This boundary lay parallel with the parish boundary (formerly labelled as 'C. balk' on Ordnance Survey maps), which passes c. 160m to the north-east.

W15 West: Early Neolithic pit (Fig. 35)

3.18.6 A pit (**354**) of probable earlier Neolithic date cut into the natural sands uncovered by Trench 541. This feature was 100% excavated after initial half-sectioning (Plate 28, Fig. 541, Section 281). It was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill produced pottery sherds, worked flint and hazelnut shells.

W15 East: Ditch and natural hollow (Fig. 36)

3.18.7 Trench 580 contained a probable ditch (**244**) on a north-south alignment which was not shown on the geophysical survey. It had an asymmetric V-shaped profile. To the north-east, Trench 571 exposed part of a natural hollow (**288**). Test-pitting into this feature was attempted but was abandoned due to flooding. No finds were recovered from its fills.

W15 South-east: Boundary ditch and natural hollow (Fig. 37)

3.18.8 A linear boundary ditch on a west-south-west/east-north-east alignment was shown by the geophysical survey to extend across the south-eastern part of the field. This feature's V-shaped profile was excavated in two locations (Trench 583: **242** and Trench 584: **268**, Fig. 38.6, Section 126).

3.18.9 The geophysical survey delineated faint linear anomalies that may have abutted ditch **242**/**268**. However, Trench 587 only encountered a pair of intercutting ditches (**316** and **318**) on a differing, east/west alignment. However, the irregularity of these features suggest that they may in fact represent natural deposits within a broader silt filled hollow (315) uncovered by the trench, which is supported by a lack of any feature on this alignment highlighted by the geophysical survey in this part of the field (Fig. 17).

W15 Context details

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
512	343	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling North			343	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
514	344	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			344	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
525	342	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling West			342	Topsoil			
528	377	cut	Ditch		3	0.32	378	Secondary Fill	0.32	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
530	369	cut	Ditch		3	0.35	372	Primary Fill	0.14	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	
	369	cut	Ditch		3	0.35	371	Seconday Fill	0.06	Light yellowish brown sandy gravel	
	369	cut	Ditch		3	0.35	370	Secondary Fill	0.22	Dark brownish grey sandy silt	
534	300	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			300	Topsoil			Flints: 3;
537	291	layer	Subsoil	Bucket sampling centre			291	Subsoil			Flints: 2;
538	252	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling north			252	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
541	354	cut	Pit	Early Neolithic(?) pit	0.57	0.28	355	Placed Deposit	0.28	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Early Neolithic? (5sh/ 19g); Flints: 56; Enviro: frequent hazelnut shells
	357	layer	Subsoil	Surface finds			357	Subsoil			Early Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (2sh/ 10g); Flints: 1;
546	251	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			251	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
551	250	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			250	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
552	292	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			292	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
554	255	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			255	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
556	254	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			254	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
561	293	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling North			293	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
564	221	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			221	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
565	223	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			223	Topsoil			Flints: 1;

Trench	Feature #	Category	Feature Type	Comment	Breadth	Depth	Fill #	Fill type	Thickness	Description	Finds and Environmental
566	225	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling North			225	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
570	253	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			253	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
571	288	layer	Natural	Natural hollow			288	Natural		Mid greyish brown silty sand	Flints: 1;
572	294	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			294	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
573	226	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south			226	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
576	224	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south			224	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
577	222	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling south-west			222	Topsoil			Flints: 2;
578	211	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling west			211	Topsoil			
580	244	cut	Ditch	Possibly natural	1.02	0.21	245	Primary Fill	0.21	Mid/ light greyish brown silty sand	
583	242	cut	Ditch	Boundary	1.24	0.42	243	Primary Fill	0.42	Mid brown silty sand	
584	268	cut	Ditch	Boundary	1.6	0.8	270	Secondary Fill	0.26	Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint and gravel	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (1sh/ 4g); Flints: 1;
							269	Secondary Fill	0.4	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint and gravel	
	298	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling East			298	Topsoil			Flints: 3; Animal bone: 0.031kg;
585	210	layer	Topsoil	Bucket sampling centre			210	Topsoil			Flints: 1;
	296	layer	Subsoil	Bucket sampling north			296	Subsoil			Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (2sh/ 2g)
587	315	layer	Natural				315	Natural			
	316	cut	Ditch	Natural?	1.24	0.46	317	Primary Fill	0.46	Mid greyish brown silty sand	
	318	cut	Ditch	Natural?	2.05	0.81	319	Primary Fill	0.81	Mid/ dark greyish brown silty sand	

Table 15: Field W15 Context details

3.19 Finds and environmental summary

Metal objects

3.19.1 Modern items made up the majority of the metal detected finds and these were not retained or recorded (commonly shotgun cartridges and modern machine parts). Twenty-four metal objects were recorded, of which three were discarded on site. The remaining twenty-one were assessed, of which one was Early Iron Age (SF22 a copper alloy ring-headed 'swan-neck' pin), two were Roman (a coin of Constantine I and a hobnail), two were medieval (iron horseshoes).The remained were undatable or post-medieval to modern in date.

Iron Slag

3.19.2 Remains of smithing hearth base and vitrified hearth lining (429g) came from Trench 61 (Field W03).

Pottery

3.19.3 Prehistoric pottery ranged from Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age in date (total: 254 sherds/2165g) recovered generally as surface finds, but also from features, particularly in Fields W01 and W03. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was concentrated from areas of known or suspected settlement in Fields W03, W04 and W08 as well as more sparsely in other areas (total: 656 sherds/10969g). Small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery (10 sherds/197g) were recovered primarily from soil layers.

Vitrified and Burnt Clay and Ceramic Building Material

3.19.4 Vitrified clay (418g) probably deriving from structures (rather than smithing, see Iron Slag) came from Trench 21 (Field W01). Burnt clay (38 fragments/446g – of which c. 25% by weight from W01) and CBM (24 fragments/1028g) of Roman date were recovered primarily from Fields W03 and W04. Ceramic building material of medieval or post-medieval date (16 fragments/8520g) was retained, primarily from Fields W01 and W11.

Worked and Burnt Stone

3.19.5 A total of 5.97 kg of utilised stone, composed of 1.58 kg of burnt stone and 4.39 kg of worked stone, was recovered. The majority (5.65 kg - burnt and worked stone) came from Field W01.

Flint

3.19.6 A total of 517 struck flints were collected from features as well as surface (topsoil/subsoil) deposits. Almost half of this derived from subsoil/alluvial deposits and nearby features associated with the River Snail floodplain in Field W01, including material of Mesolithic to late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age origin. A further 77kg of unworked burnt flint were also quantified, with the majority (some 75kg) coming from two pits of possible Anglo-Saxon date (Field W02).

Animal bone

3.19.7 A total of 33.13kg of animal bone was recovered, of which 261 fragments were identifiable to species. Over half of this by weight came from Field W01.

Other finds

3.19.8 Two pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from soil layers. Oyster shells (27 shells/359g) were recovered from Roman and Iron Age contexts in Fields W01, W03, W04, W08 and W10. Three fragments of mortar were recovered from a Roman pit in Field W08.

Environmental samples

3.19.9 Forty-three bulk samples were taken, yielding mixed results. Charred grains were frequent in only three features, all associated with Roman activity (in Fields W03 and W04). Waterlogged remains were most common in features in Field W01.

3.19.10 Five monolith samples were taken: three from palaeochannel sequences (Field W01); one from a possible buried soil and bank horizon (Trench 174, Field W05); the other from a natural hollow or pond containing Roman and Iron Age material (Trench 345, Field W10). Two have been assessed for geoarchaeological potential and a third for palynological potential.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 Settlement features were readily identified by their typically darker fills. These also corresponded with geophysical signals of expected settlement features.

4.1.2 The deposit model established in Field W01 merits more detailed consideration. Initial discrete testing by machine sondage of palaeochannels/ponds in Trenches 3, 4 and 10 revealed a consistent sequence, with peat containing limited finds, followed by possible buried soil layers, often overlain by a silty alluvial deposit. In Trenches 6 and 9, this upper alluvial material was not test pitted, but presumably sealed deeper deposits of peat. Trench 11 (excavated after the back-filling of the earlier trenches) demonstrated that possible Roman features could be observed cutting the peat deposits before themselves having been sealed beneath alluvial flood deposits. In Trench 11 these corresponded to or paralleled observable geophysical trends, but their presence does raise the possibility that archaeological features may have been sealed below alluvium in areas that were not tested to greater depths. A similar situation arose in Trenches 21 and 22, where subsoil merged with the upper/outer edges of a palaeochannel which was initially not machine excavated as a suspect buried, unploughed soil. However, in this area the abundance of finds visible within the subsoil as well as inspection of the geophysical signals indicated the presence of archaeological features which were subsequently uncovered by further machining.

4.1.3 On the chalk of the fields to the south of Chippenham (W03 onwards), features further away from settlements were less confidently identified. These were poor in finds and anthropogenic deposits, generally resulting in paler fills. On chalk (and silts within that chalk) long-running ditches well away from settlements were clearly visible on the geophysical survey. Where these features cut through exposed chalk, they were easily identifiable in the ground, but where they cut through silts or sandy silts (e.g. much of Field W12), locating features relied on geophysical survey plots and test-pitting, sometimes over-excavating features to clearly reveal a feature in section. Conversely, on river terrace gravels (W14 and northern part of W15) features were less easily identifiable on geophysics but fortunately readily identified in the ground. The exception is the *possible* partial ring ditch visible on aerial photographs of Field W14 investigated by Trench 507 (Fig. 29) for which no corresponding feature was noted in the ground.

4.1.4 Finds from soil layers corroborate the archaeological interpretation obtained from the features recorded in trenches. Pottery (particularly Roman pottery) was found on the surface in association with known Roman and prehistoric settlements (W01, W03, W04, W08 and the northern part of W10). Perhaps unsurprisingly, a much higher concentration of flints was encountered in and adjacent to the River Snail floodplain at the western edges of Field W01. Away from this locality, flints found in soils were more diffuse but present across the site, reflecting a lack of contemporary settlement focus, with a single earlier Neolithic pit representing the only pre-Iron Age archaeological feature found.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The project's aims and objectives are set out above in Section 2.1.1-2.

4.2.2 The evaluation has largely confirmed and enhanced the results of the geophysical survey, with additional features identified in Field W02 (burnt flint pits in Trenches 50 and 52). Some features plotted on the geophysical survey which were interpreted from faint anomalies have been shown to be non-archaeological or invisible in the ground.

4.2.3 Despite conditions preventing full excavation of a small number of trenches, it has been possible to characterise, date and establish depths and extents of archaeological remains across the site.

4.3 Interpretation

Mesolithic and Neolithic

4.3.1 The greatest concentration of flint, recovered in the vicinity of Trench 21 (Field W01) in the floodplain of the River Snail, has been identified as almost certainly of Mesolithic date. However, this material was not found in sealed contexts or cut features. Instead, it survived in subsoil and buried soil mixed with flintwork of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age origin. Flints from Trench 28 (also Field W01) of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age forms were probably residual, recovered from undated cut features. These assemblages suggest larger flint scatters may be found nearby and highlight the potential for earlier prehistoric activity in this area.

4.3.2 Struck flints were found in topsoil and subsoil across the remaining evaluated areas (see Fig. 39 for general surface finds distribution). Seven flints consistent with a Neolithic date were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 33 (Field W02) and point to a focus of activity there as well with possible foci at Trenches 44 and 46-48 (Field W02) and Trenches 286-288 (Field W07). However, none of these locations were associated with any cut features.

4.3.3 Earlier Neolithic pit **344** in Trench 541 (Field W15) lay in a field with an extensive low level of scatter surface flints (also noted from earlier visits; Taylor 1992). This represented the only cut feature of that date. Such pits are typically an indicator of settlement and may be found in groups, suggesting others may lie nearby.

Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

4.3.4 Little evidence for Bronze Age activity was found, despite the broader landscape context with the extensive Chippenham and Snailwell barrow cemeteries to the south.

4.3.5 Early Bronze Age pottery was found, albeit in very small quantities. Much of this may have been residual in nature, with Beaker sherds coming from topsoil and subsoil in Trenches 130 (W04) and 541 (W15). It is notable however, that the remaining eight sherds came from Field W03, seven of these coming from features in Trench 60 and one coming from topsoil in nearby Trench 57. Additionally, 19 sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this area.

4.3.6 Previous evaluation adjacent to Foxburrow Plantation, immediately east of Field W03 had mapped dense archaeological features (Connor and Kenney 1998). A minority of those features were excavated at the time, producing Middle and Late Iron Age pottery while substantial settlement evidence was noted (ditches, roundhouse gullies, animal bone, burnt clay). An Early Bronze Age as well as Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age phases of settlement in the area south of Foxburrow Plantation may now be suggested.

4.3.7 Seventeen sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were found in natural hollows (i.e. incorporated within accumulating soils) in Field W02. It is unclear what broader activity these represent as only one sherd (4g) derived from a cut feature (pit 22, Trench 50). Sparser concentrations of smaller Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery sherds were found across Fields W05, W07, W08, W12, W15.

4.3.8 A significant Early Iron Age component (95 sherds/716g) was found in the pottery across Field W01. Many features here were undated or poorly dated, lying at the periphery of an Iron Age to Roman settlement visible on geophysics. This suggests some of the features may have been of Early Iron Age origin. Furthermore, subsoil in Trench 22 produced an Early Iron Age copper alloy ring-headed 'swan-neck' pin which adds to the evidence for an Early Iron Age phase of settlement in Field W01.

Middle Iron Age

4.3.9 Middle Iron Age pottery was found throughout Trenches 57, 60 and 61 (Field W03), consistent with the previous work immediately east of Field W03 (Connor and Kenney 1998). Some sherds were found in features without later pottery, but due to the density of later archaeology here, no attempt has been made to phase the features into separate periods. Two additional sherds were found in Trench 122 (Field W04).

Late Iron Age/Roman

4.3.10 Roman finds from soils in Field W02 probably derive from the settlement in the western part of the field and the associated trackway identified on geophysics. However, both areas were excluded from evaluation.

4.3.11 As noted above, Late Iron Age settlement was previously known immediately east of Field W03 (Connor and Kenney 1998). This evaluation adds an Early Roman phase to that settlement extending into this field. A substantial ditch at the north-eastern edge of Field W03 (**618**, Trench 56; **681**, Trench 57; **676**, Trench 58; **576** or **564**, Trench 60; **622** Trench 61) suggests the (largely unevaluated) rectilinear enclosure complex shown on geophysics within W03 had a Roman origin. This ditch alignment also corresponds with the modern field boundary (itself marking the parish boundary straightened in 1801) suggesting this Early Roman boundary persisted into the post-Roman period and was fossilised in the later landscape. The volume of Roman pottery, particularly the modified vessels from pit **659** (Trench 58) which also produced fragments of kiln furniture, is clearly indicative of settlement. It also provides a narrow date range, with activity ceasing in the later 1st century.

4.3.12 The Roman activity in Field W03 was contemporary with that in the north of Field W04, and presumably the dense complex of settlement between them on the former

RAF Snailwell. Features in W04 were mainly confined to the northern corner, comprising primarily enclosure/trackway ditches, but the presence of charred cereal grains (ditch **491**, Trench 122) is suggestive of settlement activity. The pottery recovered here indicates activity extended beyond AD 70 to around the mid-2nd century. The Ditch Way produced pottery dated to AD 200-400 in Field W04, but this is discussed separately below.

4.3.13 Roman features in Field W08 had a similar date range. These also comprised enclosure/trackway ditches, with no clear settlement focus. The geophysics clearly showed a greater density of rectilinear enclosures, both in a ladder formation along the northern branch of the Ditch Way and discrete enclosures associated with a possible barrow ring ditch in the east of the field. As these areas were excluded from the evaluation, it is not possible to discuss how the Roman archaeological remains related to these significant landscape features. Dating here was contemporary with Field W04 (Early to mid/later Roman).

4.3.14 Roman material accumulating in a pond or hollow (**200**, Trench 345) adjacent to the Lee Brook in the north of W10 would appear to be associated with possible settlement identified on geophysics (but not evaluated) to the south-east and north-east of this location. It is perhaps noteworthy that coin hoards were found nearby on the opposite side of the Brook (Fig. 1, MCB14704), although these dated from the 4th century. Pottery recovered from the pond/hollow was consistent with that in Fields W04 and W08, indicating an intermittent zone of Early Roman settlement was located along the Lee Brook.

The Ditch Way

4.3.15 The tracing by geophysics and hand excavations along both branches of the Ditch Way represent a significant advance of Margaret Spufford's (1966) landscape-based construction of its course. Whilst reliable dating evidence from this landscape feature was not forthcoming, the evaluation has demonstrated that it had (in addition to two branches) multiple forms along its length, multiple phases and probably existed (as previously suspected) in the Roman period, producing Roman pottery in Field W04 dating to AD200-400 and animal bone from Field W08 returning a radiocarbon date of 124-245 cal AD (95.4% probability; SUERC-98326). The two ditch lines diverged from the course of a coherent double-ditch in Field W04, suggesting that they had a common origin, however, their development and disuse may have differed over time.

4.3.16 The ditches marking this route took their most substantial forms close to their fork at Trench 145 (Field W04) while geophysics suggest shallower lengths or even discrete segments along the eastern branch (Fields W04 and W05), and this was confirmed in Trench 145b (Field W04). The earlier phase here appeared to have comprised a series of large, segmented ditches which produced pottery dated to AD 200-400), perhaps defining a porous boundary as well as a routeway. The addition to Trench 145 demonstrated that a wider, shallower, continuous feature truncated the silted-up ditch and the causeway(s) between segments. This may represent the remodelling of this largely silted-up earthwork as the late medieval/post-medieval Ditch Way, forming a hollow way, although dating of the separate phases remains speculative. Further north-east, both branches had more variable proportions.

Anglo-Saxon

4.3.17 In Field W02 there were three rectangular pits full of burnt flints. These were of similar dimensions and proportions to dated Anglo-Saxon features in the Suffolk region, such as at Eye (c.f. Caruth and Goffin 2012, pl. 22 & 23) and only c. 6.5km east of W02 at Kentford Lodge (Everett 2017, 42-44). In both cases these are thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date, and notably at Kentford Lodge, all were within 11m of Anglo-Saxon structures (ibid.). The quantities of flint contained within each pit were similar. For example, pit **29** contained 56kg and was less than 50% excavated. At Kentford Lodge pit 0324 produced 338kg of burnt stone and flint from the 50% excavated feature (ibid. pl. 11).

Medieval and Post-medieval

4.3.18 The presence of two medieval horseshoes (SF 17 & 18) intruding within the upper fille of a probable Iron Age or Roman pit (892, Trench 12, Field W01) remains unexplained. The loss of two shoes appears to be bad luck, or perhaps and indication of poor ground conditions at the time. In addition to headlands or furlong boundaries (mainly visible in Field W03) they are an indicator of medieval activity in the area. Medieval sherds were occasionally recovered in bucket sampling of plough soils.

Field W01 hollow way

4.3.19 The earliest dated features in the hollow way (Trench 28) were of post-medieval date, with glazed Redware coming from a ditch adjacent to its base. The relationship between that ditch and the final phase of the hollow way was not clear. Furthermore, the formation process of a hollow way means that any earlier features may have been truncated by the erosion of continued use. It should be noted that the only earlier medieval sherds recovered from the field were from contexts within or associated with the hollow way. Whilst these may derive from soiling/manuring from the nearby village of Snailwell, no similar sherds were found in topsoil and subsoil elsewhere in the field nor in adjacent Field W02.

4.3.20 West of Trench 28, the undated ditches in Trench 21 were aligned north-north-east and could have aligned with Iron Age/Roman ditches visible on geophysics (see Figs 3 and 6) which extended between Fields W01 and W02. The later hollow way within Trench 28, also turned north-east to follow a similar alignment. Continuity cannot be proved but it appears from the pottery evidence that it may have been of medieval origin and conceivably followed a course influenced by field boundaries established as early as the Roman or Iron Age periods.

4.3.21 The hollow way was disused and replaced by a linear modern boundary in c.1800 (Wareham & Wright 2002f, fig. 39).

Field W01 ditches

4.3.22 The array of ditch earthworks still visible and partially evaluated in the south of Field W01 may have fossilised the layout of pre-existing water meadows. Other nearby post-medieval ditches visible on geophysics and Ordnance Survey maps formed straight drains across the floodplain to the River Snail. The post-medieval ditch

recorded in Trenches 21-23 may have been a 'catchwork' (Historic England 2017, 4) as it followed the contours surrounding an area of higher ground and so would have served to manage the movement of water rather than rapidly drain it away. Further channels within the floodplain to the south are captured in LIDAR data but were unevaluated. Their angular layout may have served more to irrigate the area than simply drain it, although they do not have the regular appearance of a typical 'bedwork' (*ibid.*, 5). The bricks found within ditch **911** (Trench 22) had been used to backfill part of the catchwork. Whilst it is possible they derived from demolition of a structure associated with the water meadow, they were located at a relatively high point in the system. Structures normally associated with water meadows would be sluices adjacent to rivers and streams, or bridges, perhaps expected at lower elevation. The regular moulded bricks provide a relatively modern date, although, Historic England (*ibid*., 7) note that visible evidence will represent the end of a water meadow's use, potentially long after its original construction.

Field W08-W10 field boundaries

4.3.23 Spufford (1965, 18-19) noted the late medieval/post-medieval field boundaries in the south of Chippenham appeared to be 'in a state of flux' and, within the area of Sound and Littlebeck Fields (approximately W08-W10), these post-dated the furlong divisions. This interpretation is evident from the post-medieval boundaries/tracks in Field W10 which appear to respect the eastern branch of Ditch Way while also continuing across its path (but with different forms either side of it). This palimpsest of intersecting lines makes it difficult to build up a reliable chronology of the features evaluated. The reconstructed survey of 1544 (itself based on a combination of the plan of 1712 and historical records; Spufford 1966, fig. 1) does not illustrate the land divisions identified in north-east of Fields W10 and W11 and nor do early OS maps. However, they appear to relate to La Hogue Lane, perhaps forming and enclosure/field dating to the post-medieval period.

4.3.24 Ditch **177**/**365** (Trenches 392 and 386 respectively in Field W10) delineates the north-western part of one of these field boundaries. It had a large back-filled segment with its section suggesting some structural arrangement preventing the collapse of primary silting on its south-western side prior to backfilling. The purpose of this is not known.

Undated (prehistoric?) features

4.3.25 Several substantial features remain undated. Most notably, an undated linear ditch traversed a large part of the site (excavated in W08 and W12, but also identified crossing W17). Excavations along its length (from north-west: **130**, Trench 317; **162**, Trench 332; **1**, Trench 424, **68**, Trench 429; **8**, Trench 444; **88**, Trench 443) demonstrated a consistent size and generally V-shaped profile but provided no dating evidence. It was plotted by the geophysical survey to extend for at least 1km between the enclosures and northern branch of Ditch Way investigated in Field W08 to Field W12.

4.3.26 A ditch in Field W15 (**268**, Trenches 584; **242**, Trench 583) produced no dating and did not appear to form part of an enclosure (based on the geophysics greyscale plot). It was also broadly V-shaped in profile and extended for at least 450m.

4.3.27 The irregular, polygonal enclosure in the south-east of Field W05 produced only probably residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

4.3.28 As noted above, undated ditche sin the west of Trench 28 (Field W01) may have followed the alignment of Iron Age/Roman field systems to the north and could have influenced the eventual hollow way that developed there.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 This evaluation has enhanced the understanding of the extents, dating and nature of some previously known archaeological sites within the scheme as well as identifying unexpected archaeological features (e.g. the potential Anglo-Saxon pits in Field W02). It has also investigated and added to our understanding of significant linear features across the landscape that were not previously directly dated. The surface finds, though sparse, highlight the transient use of the landscape in areas devoid of archaeological features.

APPENDIX A TRENCH INVENTORY

Trench Dimensions Table

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W01	1				Not yet opened				
W01	2				Not yet opened				
W01	3				Not yet opened				
W01	4				Not yet opened				
W01	5				Not yet opened				
W01	6				Not yet opened				
W01	7				Not yet opened				
W01	8				Not yet opened				
W01	9				Not yet opened				
W01	10				Not yet opened				
W01	11				Not yet opened				
W01	12				Not yet opened				
W01	13				Not yet opened				
W01	14				Not yet opened				
W01	15				Not yet opened				
W01	16				Not yet opened				
W01	17				Not yet opened				
W01	18				Not yet opened				
W01	19				Not yet opened				
W01	20				Not yet opened				
W01	21				Not yet opened				
W01	22				Not yet opened				
W01	23				Not yet opened				
W01	24				Not yet opened				
W01	25				Not yet opened				
W01	26				Not yet opened				
W01	27				Not yet opened				
W01	28				Not yet opened				
W01	29				Not yet opened				
W01	30				Not yet opened				
W02	31	0.32	0.04	0.36	chalk	E-W	50	2	
W02	32	0.33	0.04	0.37	chalk and silty patches	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W02	33	0.32	0.04	0.37	chalk	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 4;
W02	34	0.32	0.05	0.37	chalk	N-W	50	2	
W02	35	0.32	0.06	0.38	chalk with silty patches	N-S	50	2	
W02	36	0.33	0.05	0.38	chalk	N-S	50	2	Pits: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W02	37	0.33	0.05	0.38	chalk and silt	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1; Postholes: 1;
W02	38	0.33	0.06	0.39	chalk	N-S	50	2	
W02	39	0.32	0.07	0.39	chalk and silt	E-W	50	2	
W02	40	0.3	0.05	0.35	chalk Broad natural hollow in South, probably the same as trench 45 but not machined out	N-S	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 2;
W02	41	0.4	0.2	0.6	chalk with sandy silt patches	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W02	42	0.32	0.04	0.36	chalk	N-S	50	2	
W02	43	0.33	0.08	0.41	chalk with sandy silt patches	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W02	44	0.3	0.5	0.5	chalk and silt	N-S	50	2	
W02	45	0.3	0.5	0.6	chalk	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W02	46	0.3	0.1	0.4	chalk and natural hollow silt	E-W	50	2	
W02	47	0.3	0.1	0.4	chalk	N-S	50	2	
W02	48	0.3	0.1	0.5	chalk	N-S	50	2	
W02	49	0.1	0.1	0.4	a natural subsoil-filled hollow	N-S	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W02	50	0.3	0.1	0.4	chalk	E-W	50	2	Pits: 2; Postholes: 2;
W02	51	0.3	0.2		chalk with silt patches		50	2	Ditches: 2;
W02	52	0.3	0.2	0.4	chalk with silt patches	NW-SE	50	2	Pits: 2; Recorded natural features/layers: 2;
W02	53	0.3	0.2		chalk		50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 3;
W02	54	0.3	0.1	0.4	chalk	E-W	50	2	
W02	55	0.3	0.1	0.4	chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	56	0.3	0.05	0.35	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 3;
W03	57	0.3	0.06	0.36	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W03	58	0.3	0.05	0.35	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 5; Pits: 1;
W03	59	0.3	0.1	0.4	silty sand and chalk	E-W	30	2	Ditches: 1;
W03	60	0.32	0.11	0.43	gravely sand	N-S	43	2	Ditches: 11; Pits: 7; Ring gullies: 2; Postholes: 1;
W03	61	0.3	0.05	0.35	gravely sand	E-W	55	2	Ditches: 6; Pits: 2; Ring gullies: 1; Postholes: 2;
W03	62	0.3	0.04	0.34	sand with some gravels	N-S	46	2	
W03	63	0.35	0.05	0.4	silty sand and chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W03	64	0.35		0.35	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	65	0.3		0.3	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W03	66	0.34		0.34	silty sand with some gravels and some sandy chalk patches	E-W	30	2	
W03	67	0.35		0.35	gravely silty sand	NE-SW	25	2	
W03	68	0.35		0.35	gravely sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W03	69	0.3	0.02	0.32	sand with some gravels	NW-SE	30	2	
W03	70	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy silt (colluvial?)		30	2	
W03	71	0.36	0.02	0.41	sandy silt (colluvial?)	E-W	50	2	
W03	72	0.35	0.05	0.4	chalk	E-W	30	2	
W03	73	0.35		0.35	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	74	0.3	0.09	0.39	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	75	0.35		0.35	sandy silt (colluvial?)	NE-SW	50	2	
W03	76	0.35	0.04	0.35	silty sand with gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	77	0.29	0.04	0.33	sandy chalk and silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W03	78	0.29	0.03	0.32	gravely sand	E-W	50	2	
W03	79	0.3	0.03	0.33	sand with some gravels and chalk	NE-SW	25	2	
W03	80	0.3	0.08	0.38	silty sand and chalk	NE-SW	40	2	
W03	81	0.3	0.1	0.4	silty sand and chalk	NE-SW	25	2	
W03	82	0.34	0.04	0.34	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	83	0.3	0.06	0.36	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W03	84	0.31		0.31	silty sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	85	0.3		0.3	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	86	0.33		0.33	gravely sand	E-W	50	2	
W03	87	0.36		0.36	gravely sand	E-W	59	2	
W03	88	0.34		0.34	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	89	0.31		0.31	sandy chalk and silty sand patches	N-S	50	2	
W03	90				Trench not required				
W03	91	0.31		0.31	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	92	0.31		0.31	sandy chalk	NE-SW	25	2	
W03	93	0.32		32	sandy chalk	NE-SW	50	2	
W03	94	0.31		0.32	sandy chalk		50	2	
W03	95				Trench not required				
W03	96	0.32	0.4	0.7	sandy chalk	NE-SW	25	2	
W03	97	0.32		0.32	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	98	0.32		0.32	gravely sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W03	99	0.32		0.32	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	NE-SW	59	2	
W03	100	0.33	0.37	0.7	silty sand with some gravels and chalk	NE-SW	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W03	101	0.34		0.34	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	30	2	
W03	102				Trench not required				
W03	103				Trench not required				
W03	104	0.31		0.31	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	105	0.31		0.31	sandy chalk	NE-SW	19	2	
W03	106	0.31		0.31	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W03	107				Trench not required				
W03	108				Trench not required				
W03	109				Trench not required				
W03	110	0.32		0.32	sandy chalk and silty sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W03	111	0.33		0.33	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	NW W-SEE	50	2	
W03	112	0.34		0.34	silty sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W03	113	0.33		0.33	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	30	2	
W03	114	0.33		0.33	silty sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	115	0.4		0.4	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	Postholes: 1;
W04	116	0.38		0.4	a layer of natural silt	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 2;
W04	117	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	118	0.38		0.38	sandy silt and chalk	E-w	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W04	119	0.5		0.5	silty sand and chalk Trench contains one ditch	N-S	30	2	Ditches: 1;

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W04	120	0.3	0.06	0.36	sandy chalk	E-W	40	2	Ditches: 6; Pits: 3; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W04	121	0.35		0.35	weathered chalk		50		
W04	122	0.29	0.02	0.31	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 6; Postholes: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W04	123	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 5;
W04	124				Trench not required				
W04	125	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk with a natural hollow filled with sterile silt Tested by sondage, chalk at 075m from surface		50	2	
W04	126	0.4		0.4	silt with flints, and chalk		50	2	
W04	127	0.35		0.35	silt with flints, and chalk		50	2	
W04	128	0.4		0.4	silt with flints, and chalk		25	2	
W04	129	0.4		0.4	silt with flints, and chalk		50	2	
W04	130	0.4		0.4	silt with flints, and chalk		50	2	
W04	131	0.4		0.4	chalk		50	2	
W04	132	0.3		0.3	chalk with silt patch		50	2	
W04	133	0.3		0.3	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	134	0.4		0.4	chalk		50	2	
W04	135	0.4	0.1	0.5	chalk and silty sand		50	2	Pits: 2; Postholes: 1; Demolition layer.
W04	136	0.4		0.4	chalk		50	2	
W04	137	0.4		0.4	chalk		50	2	
W04	138	0.5		0.5	chalk with silts		50	2	
W04	139	0.4	0.1	0.5	chalk with silts		50	2	
W04	140	0.4		0.4	chalk		30	2	
W04	141	0.4		0.4	silty sand and chalk	N-S	75	2	
W04	142	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	143	0.4		0.4	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	144	0.3		0.3	silty sand and chalk	NW-SE	35	2	Ditches: 2; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W04	145	0.4		0.4	silty sand and chalk	E-W	70	2	Ditches: 6; Hollow way;
W04	146	0.4		0.4	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W04	147	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W04	148	0.4		0.4	chalk and sterile silt hollow		50	2	
W04	149	0.4		0.4	chalk		50	2	
W04	150	0.35		0.35	chalk	E-W	50	2	
W04	151	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	152	0.34		0.34	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	153	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	154	0.34		0.34	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	155	0.38		0.38	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	156	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	157	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	N-S	80	2	
W04	158	0.38		0.38	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W04	159	0.35		0.35	chalk with silt patches		50	2	
W04	160	0.38		0.38	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W04	161	0.36		0.36	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	162	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 2;
W05	163	0.28	0.03	0.31	sandy chalk	NW-SE	46	2	Ditches: 1;

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W05	164	0.32	0.05	0.37	sandy chalk	NE-SW	25	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	165	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	166	0.3	0.04	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	167	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	54	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W05	168	0.33	0.03	0.36	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 3; Pits: 1; Postholes: 1;
W05	169	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	52	2	
W05	170	0.27	0.02	0.29	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	171	0.31	0.02	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	172	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	NE-SW	25	2	
W05	173	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	174	0.32	0.06	0.38	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	175	0.3	0.03	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	176	0.31	0.04	0.35	sandy chalk with silty sand patches	E-W	50	2	
W05	177	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	178	0.27	0.03	0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	179	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	180	0.29	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W05	181	0.29	0.05	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	182	0.29	0.05	0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	20	2	
W05	183	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	184	0.28	0.03	0.31	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	185	0.29	0.03	0.31	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	186	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	187	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	188	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	25	2	Ditches: 2;
W05	189	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	55	2	
W05	190	0.29	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	191	0.27	0.03	0.3	sandy chalk and patches of sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W05	192	0.29	0.04	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	193	0.26	0.03	0.29	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	194	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	195	0.3	0.03	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	196	0.31	0.02	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	197	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	SW-NE	28	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	198	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	199	0.29	0.02	0.31	sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	200	0.3	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	201	0.29	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W05	202	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	NW-SE	25	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	203	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	204	0.29	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	205	0.28	0.03	0.31	sandy chalk	NE-SW	25	2	
W05	206	0.27	0.03	0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W05	207	0.29	0.04	0.33	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	208	0.29	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W05	209	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W05	210	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W05	211	0.25	0.03	0.28	sandy chalk	N-S	55	2	
W05	212	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W06	213	0.3	0.04	0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W06	214	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 2;
W06	215	0.3	0.03	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W06	216	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	217	0.26	0.03	0.29	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	218	0.3	0.03	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W06	219	0.31	0.03	0.34	silty sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W06	220	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W06	221	0.3	0.04	0.34	sandy chalk	E-W	55	2	Ditches: 2;
W06	222	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W06	223	0.3	0.03	0.33	gravely sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	224	0.32	0.02	0.34	gravely sand	E-W	50	2	
W06	225	0.3	0.02	0.32	gravely sand and chalk patches	E-W	50	2	
W06	226	0.31	0.04	0.34	gravely sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	227	0.32	0.02	0.34	chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W06	228	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk and gravely sand	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 2;
W06	229	0.3	0.02	0.32	gravely sand and chalk	N-S	25	2	
W06	230	0.3	0.03	0.33	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W06	231	0.3	0.02	0.32	chalk and sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	232	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	25	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	233	0.3		0.3	chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W06	234	0.3		0.3	chalk and sand with some gravels	NE-SW	50	2	
W06	235	0.31	0.03	0.34	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W06	236	0.29	0.03	0.32	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	55	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	237	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W06	238	0.31	0.03	0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	60	2	Ditches: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W06	239	0.3	0.03	0.33	chalk silty patches	NW-SE	60	2	Ditches: 2;
W06	240	0.29	0.04	0.33	chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 2;
W06	241	0.3	0.05	0.35	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W06	242	0.28	0.04	0.32	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W06	243	0.32	0.03	0.35	chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1; Pits: 1;
W06	244	0.3	0.03	0.33	sandy chalk	N-S	25	2	
W06	245	0.3	0.05	0.35	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W06	246	0.29	0.04	0.33	sandy chalk with gravely sand patches	E-W	50	2	Pits: 1;
W06	247	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1; Pits: 2; Recorded natural features/layers: 3;
W06	248	0.28	0.03	0.31	sandy chalk	E-W	25	2	
W06	249	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W06	250	0.31	0.06	0.37	sandy chalk	NE-SW	50	2	Ditches: 1; Pits: 1;
W06	251	0.34	0.11	0.45	chalk	E-W	55	2	Ditches: 1;
W07	252	0.4		0.4	silty sand	N-S	25	2	
W07	253	0.34		0.34	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W07	254	0.33		0.33	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W07	255	0.32		0.32	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	256	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W07	257	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W07	258	0.32		0.32	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W07	259	0.31	0.02	0.33	gravely sand and sandy chalk patches	NE-SW	25	2	
W07	260	0.27	0.02	0.29	gravely sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	261	0.2	0.02	0.32	gravely sand and sandy chalk patches	E-W	50	2	
W07	262	0.34		0.34	silty sand and chalk	N-S	70	2	
W07	263	0.32		0.32	silty sand and chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W07	264	0.32		0.32	silty sand and chalk	E-W	30	2	
W07	265	0.38		0.38	silty sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	266	0.3		0.3	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W07	267	0.4		0.4	silty sand and gravel	N-S	50	2	
W07	268	0.36		0.36	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	269	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W07	270	0.4		0.4	sandy chalk and silty sand	N-S	25	2	
W07	271	0.29	0.03	0.32	gravely sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W07	272	0.34		0.34	silty sand	NE-SW	50	2	
W07	273	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	274	0.29	0.02	0.31	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	275	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	276	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W07	277	0.27	0.02	0.29	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	278	0.28		0.3	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W07	279	0.38		0.38	silty sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W07	280	0.32		0.32	silty sand	NE-SW	30	2	
W07	281	0.38		0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W07	282	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	283	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	E-W	25	2	
W07	284	0.28		0.3	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W07	285	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W07	286	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W07	287	0.29	0.02	0.31	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W07	288	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	52	2	
W07	289	0.27	0.02	0.29	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	N-S	54	2	
W07	290	0.28	0.02	0.3	sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	20	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W07	291	0.27	0.02	0.29	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W07	292	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	NW-SE	20	2	
W07	293	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	NE-SW	20	2	
W07	294	0.25	0.02	0.27	sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W07	295	0.28	0.02	0.3	sand with some gravels and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W07	296	0.28	0.02	0.3	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	N-S	50	2	
W07	297	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	E-W	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W07	298	0.27	0.02	0.29	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	E-W	50	2	
W07	299	0.27	0.02	0.29	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	E-W	50	2	
W07	300	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	N-S	50	2	
W07	301	0.26	0.02	0.28	sandy chalk and sand with some gravels patches	N-S	50	2	
W08	302	0.32	0.05	0.37	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	303	0.28		0.28	chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W08	304	0.33		0.33	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 6;
W08	305	0.35	0.05	0.37	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1; Pits: 1;
W08	306	0.32	0.05	0.37	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W08	307	0.32	0.04	0.36	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 2;
W08	308	0.38		0.38	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	309	0.34		0.4	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 4; Pits: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W08	310	0.34		0.34	sandy chalk and silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W08	311	0.3		0.3	sandy gravel	NW-SE	25	2	
W08	312	0.36		0.36	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	313	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W08	314	0.33		0.33	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	315	0.38		0.38	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	316	0.34		0.34	sandy chalk	NW-SE	50	2	
W08	317	0.36		0.36	sandy gravel and silty sand	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W08	318	0.36		0.36	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W08	319	0.33		0.33	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W08	320	0.32		0.32	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	321	0.35		0.35	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W08	322	0.34		0.4	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W08	323	0.35		0.35	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W08	324	0.36		0.36	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W08	325	0.32		0.32	chalk with sandy patches	E-W	50	2	
W08	326	0.37	0.04	0.41	sand with some friends and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W08	327	0.35	0.04	0.39	sand with some gravels and patches of chalk	N-S	50	2	
W08	328	0.32	0.05	0.37	sand with some gravels	E-W	30	2	Ditches: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W08	329	0.31		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W08	330	0.35		0.4	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	Ditches: 1;
W08	331	0.4		0.4	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W08	332	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk Single ditch near West end	NE-SW	30	2	Ditches: 1;
W08	333	0.34		0.34	silty sand	NW-SE	50	2	
W08	334	0.32		0.54	silty sand	NE-SW	30	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W08	335	0.44		0.44	sandy chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W08	336	0.34		0.34	sandy chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W08	337	0.28		0.4	sandy chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W08	338	0.28		0.38	clayey sand and sandy chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W10	339				Trench not required				
W10	340	0.33	0.03	0.36	gravely sand with some chalky patches	NE-SW	30	2	Ditches: 2;
W10	341	0.3	0.03	0.33	gravely sand	NE-SW	30	2	
W10	342	0.3	0.02	0.32	sandy chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
W10	343	0.36	0.08	0.44	gravely chalky sand	NE-SW	30	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W10	344	0.36	0.2	0.56	sandy chalk	NE-SW	30	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W10	345	0.34	0.14	0.48	silty chalk	N-S	30	2	Ditches: 1; Recorded natural features/layers: 3;
W17	346	0.38		0.38	silty sand	N-S	30	2	
W17	347	0.36		0.36	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W17	348	0.3		0.3	chalky sand	N-S	50	2	
W17	349	0.36		0.36	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W17	350	0.32		0.32	silty sand	N-S	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W17	351	0.4		0.4	sandy chalk and sandy silt	NE-SW	50	2	
W17	352	0.3	0.08	0.38	and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W17	353	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W17	354	0.35		0.35	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W17	355	0.35		0.35	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W17	356	0.3		0.3	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W17	357	0.3		0.3	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W17	358	0.4		0.4	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W17	359	0.38		0.38	silty sand and sandy chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
W17	360	0.35		0.35	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W17	361	0.3		0.3	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W17	362	0.3		0.36	silty sand	E-W	25	2	
W17	363	0.33		0.38	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W17	364	0.32		0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W09	365	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	25	2	
W09	366	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W09	367	0.36		0.36	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W09	368	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W09	369	0.38		0.38	silty sand	NE-SW	25	2	
W09	370	0.38		0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W09	371	0.34		0.34	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W09	372	0.32		0.32	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W09	373	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	59	2	Ditches: 1;
W09	374	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W09	375	0.34		0.36	silty sand	E-W	64	2	Ditches: 2;
W09	376	0.38		0.38	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W09	377	0.36		0.36	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W09	378	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W09	379	0.36		0.36	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W10	380	0.25	0.03	0.28	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 4;
W10	381	0.29	0.05	0.34	clayey sand with some gravely patches	N-S	50	2	
W10	382	0.3	0.05	0.35	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W10	383	0.31	0.04	0.35	chalk with silty sand patches	E-W	50	2	
W10	384	0.31	0.03	0.34	sand with some gravels and chalky patches	E-W	50	2	
W10	385	0.31	0.04	0.34	chalk	E-W	50	2	
W10	386	0.29	0.03	0.32	chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	44	2	
W10	387	0.29	0.03	0.32	chalk and silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W10	388	0.3	0.03	0.33	sand with some gravels and patches of chalk	N-S	50	2	
W10	389	0.27	0.04	0.31	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W10	390	0.3	0.05	0.35	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W10	391	0.31	0.04	0.35	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W10	392	0.33	0.03	0.36	gravely sand and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 2;
W10	393	0.3	0.04	0.34	sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W10	394	0.31	0.04	0.35	gravely sand	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1; Pits: 2;
W10	395	0.3	0.04	0.34	sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W10	396	0.32	0.04	0.36	sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W10	397	0.32	0.04	0.36	chalky sand	E-W	50	2	
W10	398	0.3	0.03	0.33	chalk and sand maybe just a bit	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W10	399	0.32	0.04	0.36	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W10	400	0.32	0.04	0.36	chalk and gravely sand	E-W	50	2	
W10	401	0.33	0.04	0.37	sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W10	402	0.33	0.05	0.38	sand	NW-SE	35	2	
W10	403	0.32	0.03	0.35	sand with some gravels	NW-SE	30	2	
W11	404	0.33	0.04	0.37	sand with some gravels	NE-SW	21	2	Ditches: 2;
W11	405	0.3	0.05	0.35	sand	N-S	50	2	
W11	406	0.3	0.05	0.35	gravely sand	NE-SW	30	2	Drains(?): 6
W11	407	0.31	0.04	0.35	chalky sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W11	408	0.31	0.04	0.35	chalk and sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W11	409	0.28	0.04	0.32	chalky sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W11	410	0.31	0.04	0.35	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 3;
W11	411	0.3	0.05	0.35	chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W11	412	0.29	0.04	0.33	chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W11	413	0.29	0.05	0.34	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W11	414	0.29	0.04	0.33	sand with some gravels and chalky patches	N-S	50	2	
W11	415	0.31	0.05	0.36	chalk	N-S	50	2	
W11	416	0.29	0.03	0.32	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W11	417	0.26	0.03	0.29	sand with some gravels and chalk	N-S	50	2	
W11	418	0.29	0.04	0.33	sand with some gravels and chalk	NE-SW	30	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W11	419	0.31	0.05	0.36	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W11	420	0.28	0.03	0.31	chalk and sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W11	421	0.31	0.03	0.34	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W11	422	0.29	0.04	0.33	chalk and sand	N-S	50	2	
W11	423	0.28	0.04	0.32	sand with some gravels and chalk	E-W	50	2	
W12	424	0.32	0.11	0.43	gravely sand and chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W12	425	0.31	0.05	0.36	sand and chalk with some gravels	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W12	426	0.31	0.06	0.37	sand and chalk with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W12	427	0.31	0.05	0.36	chalk and gravely sand patches	N-S	50	2	
W12	428	0.32	0.07	0.39	sand and chalk with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W12	429	0.33	0.05	0.38	sand and chalk with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W12	430	0.34	0.05	0.39	sand and chalk with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W12	431	0.34	0.05	0.39	sand with some friends and patches of chalk	N-S	50	2	
W12	432	0.26	0.04	0.3	chalky sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W12	433	0.31	0.05	0.36	gravely sand with patches of chalk	N-S	50	2	
W12	434	0.32	0.05	0.37	sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W12	435	0.31	0.04	0.35	sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W12	436	0.31	0.05	0.36	gravely sand	N-S	50	2	
W12	437	0.32	0.07	0.39	chalky sand with gravels	E-W	50	2	
W12	438	0.32	0.06	0.38	sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W12	439	0.32	0.06	0.38	sand with some gravels	N-S	50	2	
W12	440	0.33	0.05	0.38	sand	E-W	50	2	
W12	441	0.31	0.05	0.36	chalky sand	E-W	50	2	
W12	442	0.28	0.04	0.32	sand with some gravels and patches of chalk	E-W	50	2	
W12	443	0.31	0.05	0.36	sand with some gravels and patch of chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W12	444	0.29	0.08	37	sand with gravels	SW-NE	28	2	Ditches: 1;
W12	445	0.31	0.06	0.37	chalky sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W12	446	0.33	0.07	0.4	sand with some gravels	E-W	50	2	
W12	447	0.32	0.06	0.38	gravely sand	E-W	50	2	
W12	448	0.32	0.05	0.37	chalky sand	N-S	50	2	
#N/A	449-476				Trenches not required				
W14	477	0.3	0.1	0.4	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	478	0.28	0.1	0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	479	0.26	0.12	0.38	and silty sand	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W14	480	0.28	0.14	0.42	silty sand	E-W	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W14	481	0.26	0.14	0.4	silty sand; large natural silty hollow in centre of trench	N-S	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W14	482	0.3		0.3	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W14	483	0.28	0.08	0.36	silty sand and chalky gravel	E-W	50	2	
W14	484	0.26	0.12	0.38	and silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	485	0.28	0.1	0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	486	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	487	0.28	0.12	0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	488	0.26	0.06	0.32	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	30	2	
W14	489	0.34		0.34	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	490	0.3	0.1	0.4	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	491	0.28	0.12	0.4	silty sand	N-S	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W14	492	0.26	0.16	0.42	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	493	0.26	0.12	0.38	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W14	494	0.3	0.1	0.4	sand	E-W	30	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W14	495	0.26	0.08	0.34	sandy gravel	E-W	50	2	
W14	496	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	497	0.24	0.12	0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	498	0.24	0.12	0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	499	0.22	0.16	0.38	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	500	0.28	0.08	0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	501	0.26	0.1	0.36	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	502	0.22	0.12	0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	503	0.24	0.1	0.35	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	504	0.26	0.12	0.38	sandy gravel	E-W	50	2	
W14	505	0.22	0.14	0.36	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W14	506	0.24	0.12	0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W14	507	0.3	0.1	0.4	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W14	508	0.28	0.12	0.4	sandy gravel	N-S	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W14	509	0.38		0.38	sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	510	0.38		0.38	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	511	0.4		0.4	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	512	0.38		0.38	silty sand	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	513	0.36		0.36	sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
W15	514	0.36		0.36	sandy silt	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	515	0.34		0.34	sandy silt	NE-SW	30	2	
W15	516	0.34		0.36	sandy silt	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	517	0.5		0.5	sandy silt	E-W	30	2	
W15	518	0.34		0.34	sandy chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	519	0.36		0.36	sandy gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	520	0.4		0.4	sandy silt	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	521	0.32		0.32	silty sand	N-S	30	2	
W15	522	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	523	0.4		0.4	sandy silt	E-W	50	2	
W15	524	0.36		0.36	silty sand	NW-SE	50	2	
W15	525	0.34		0.34	sandy silt	E-W	30	2	
W15	526	0.36		0.36	silty sand	E-W	30	2	
W15	527	0.38		0.38	silty sand	N-S	30	2	
W15	528	0.4		0.42	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	529	0.32		0.32	sandy gravel	N-S	30	2	
W15	530	0.34		0.34	sandy gravel	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	531	0.36		0.36	silty sand	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	532	0.46		0.46	sandy chalk	NE-SW	20	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W15	533	0.38		0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	534	0.34		0.34	silty sand	E-W	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	535	0.36		0.36	sandy silt	E-W	30	2	
W15	536	0.3	0.14	0.44	silty sand	E-W	20	2	
W15	537	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	538	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	539	0.35	0.1	0.45	silty sand	N-S	17	2	
W15	540	0.38		0.38	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W15	541	0.34		0.34	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	542	0.38		0.38	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W15	543	0.34		0.34	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W15	544	0.34	0.2	0.54	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	545	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	546	0.38		0.38	silty sand and sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	Pits: 1;
W15	547	0.3		0.3	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	548	0.38		0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	549	0.36		0.36	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	550	0.4		0.4	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	551	0.42		0.42	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	552	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	553	0.38		0.38	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	554	0.44		0.44	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	555	0.34		0.34	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	556	0.38		0.38	silty sand	NW-SE	23	2	
W15	557	0.36		0.36	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	558	0.4		0.4	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	559			0.34	sandy chalk and silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	560	0.34		0.34	sandy chalk and silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	561			0.42	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	562	0.42		0.42	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	563	0.3		0.3	silty sand and sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	564	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	565	0.4		0.4	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	566			0.32	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	567	0.38		0.38	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	568	0.28	0.12	0.4	sandy chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
W15	569			0.34	sandy chalk	NE-SE	30	2	
W15	570	0.36		0.36	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W15	571	0.32		0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	30	2	
W15	572	0.3	0.1	0.4	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Recorded natural features/layers: 1;
W15	573	0.3		0.3	silty sand	N-S	50	2	
W15	574	0.4		0.4	sandy chalk	E-W	20	2	
W15	575	0.32	0.08	0.4	sandy gravel	E-W	50	2	
W15	576	0.38		0.38	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	577	0.32	0.08	0.4	silty sand	NE-SW	50	2	
W15	578	0.28	0.06	0.34	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	579	0.34		0.34	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	
W15	580	0.36		0.36	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W15	581	0.32		0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	

Field	Trench#	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg.Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
W15	582	0.36		0.36	sandy chalk	E-W	50	2	
W15	583	0.32		0.32	sandy chalk	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	584	0.3	0.08	0.38	silty sand	E-W	32	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	585	0.34	0.5	0.84	silty sand	N-S	50	2	Ditches: 1;
W15	586	0.3	0.12	0.42	silty sand	E-W	50	2	
W15	587	0.32		0.32	silty sand	N-S	50	2	

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The assemblage consists of 21 metal artefacts recovered from topsoil, subsoil and archaeological features including ditches, pits and layers. The metalwork includes four copper-alloy (CuA), fifteen iron (Fe) and two lead (Pb) items.

B.1.2 Overall, the assemblage is in poor condition, finds are incomplete and oxidised due to the adverse condition of the soil.

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.4 *The Medieval Household* by Egan (2010) was used in the identification of pintle SF15.

B.1.5 The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories. The items were catalogued, and the details are presented at the end of this section in Table 16.

B.1.6 Finds both from the excavation and from bulk soil samples were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact; this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context-by-context basis. The catalogue is organised by context number.

B.1.7 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OA East until formal deposition.

Character

B.1.8 Only three items (25%) were recovered from archaeological features (ditches) with the remaining finds recovered from a layer, natural, top and subsoil.

B.1.9 Finds are representative of dress accessories (hobnail), personal hygiene (tweezers), household (pintle) and agricultural activity/transport (horseshoe) and economy (coins). Two grenade plugs (SFs 2 and 3) from Field W02 indicate this area was used as a military training area in the 1940s (Table 16).

B.1.10 The assemblage appears to be evenly distributed with no particular concentration of finds. Perhaps, the three fragments of nail from Trench 1 (Field W01) can tentatively point to the presence of wood structures in the area. Although notoriously nails are difficult artefacts to date, these were found in association with early Roman pottery. Early Iron Age pin SF21 from Trench 22 (Field W01) potentially suggests a focus of

prehistoric activity around this trench. The two items from Trench 122 (Field W04) are consistent with the focus of Roman activity around this trench.

Chronology

B.1.11 The chronology of the metal assemblage spans from the Roman to the post-medieval/modern periods, but there is not a specific chronological focus.

Assessment

B.1.12 This very small assemblage offers no opportunity to speculate on the character or date of activities on the site and the distribution of metal artefacts does not highlight any specific concentration around trenches.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Spot date
1	158	39	layer	Fe	buckle	A rectangular frame with circular cross-section. A central pin with circular cross-section is still attached to one of the long sides. Similar buckles were part of post-medieval to modern horse harnesses	47	57	6.8	MOD
2	159	36	subsoil	Pb	grenade	No.36M Mk1 WDC Z 13 B 40 grenade plug made in Wolverhampton Die-Casting Co.	0	0	0	MOD
3	160	45	subsoil	Pb	grenade	No.36M Mk1 SDR? 40 grenade plug possibly made by Strebor Die-Casting Co Ltd, Manchester	0	0	0	MOD
4	161	51	subsoil	Fe	horseshoe	Part of a branch of a large horseshoe	0	0	0	MOD
5	150	309	natural	Fe	blade?	Part of a strip of metal slightly tapering at one end. It cannot be excluded this find was part of a Postmedieval or Modern knife's blade	54	19	2.2	MOD
6	239	345	topsoil	Fe	horseshoe	Part of a horseshoe branch	0	0	0	MOD
11	360	392	ditch	CuA	tweezers	Part of a tweezers flaring arm	24	6	1.1	RM/PMED
12	615	61	topsoil	CuA	coin	Constantine I, SARMATIA DEVICTA, -//PTR (Trier)	0	0	1	RM
13	493	122	ditch	Fe	unident.	A small part of a rod with rectangular cross-section possibly from a nail's stem	24	3.8	3.2	ND
14	492	122	ditch	Fe	hobnail	A small hobnail with tapering stem and circular convex head	0	0	0	RM
15	458	293	topsoil	Fe	pintle	A U shape pintle with round-section tapering pivot and incomplete rectangular-section spike	58	39	4.7	MED/MOD
16	99999	0	topsoil	CuA	coin	George III, 1807 penny	0	0	1.9	MOD
17	892	12	pit	Fe	horseshoe	A horseshoe, possibly Clark type 3				MED
18	892	12	pit	Fe	horseshoe	A horseshoe, possibly Clark type 3				MED

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Spot date
21	877	22	buried soil	CuA	pin	A undecorated ring-headed 'swan-necked' pin, manufactured from a circular in cross-section shank. At one end is an undecorated open circular head.	76	14.5	1.4	EIA
23	830	21	ditch	Fe	unid.	A sub-triangular flat incomplete artefact with a central sub-square hole	33	27	2.1	
	730	1	ditch	Fe	Fitting	A possible nail				ND
	935	21	layer	Fe	Fitting	A tapering stem from a nail				ND
	719	1	ditch	Fe	Fitting	An incomplete nail				ND
	718	1	ditch	Fe	Fitting	Two nails				ND

Table 16: Metalwork Catalogue

B.2 Iron Slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 Just 429g of iron smithing slag (21 pieces) was recovered from context 599 – the fill of a Roman or Iron Age feature sampled within Trench 61 in Field W03 (Table 17). Another ferrous concretion labelled as slag from context 684 (Trench 57) was identified as being natural, whilst the three pieces from context 458 (topsoil layer within Trench 293) were coal cinders, and almost certainly Postmedieval-Modern in date.

Methodology

B.2.2 The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (i.e. the presence of free iron or wustite).

Description of the iron slag

B.2.3 All of this smithing slag came from just one feature, probably therefore represents the debris from a single hearth. It includes the fragments of a broken-up smithing hearth base, and of a coarsely-made clay lining. The latter includes the impression of a 25-30mm diameter tuyere.

Context	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm	Category	Comments
599 (1)	6	45x25x22 + 40x25x23 + 40x30x25 + 50x40x35	215	1-2	90mm?	SHB	partly re-fitting and non-refitting pieces of (possibly) the same dense plano-convex-irregular shaped SHB
599 (2)	2	65x40x30 +	55	0-1	70mm?	VC + SHB	low-density SHB fragment

599 (3)	11	65x40x40 +55x40x20 +25-30	130	0	100mm+	VHL	very porous and coarse sandy-gritty vitrified lining with flint and sand – all associated but not re-fitting pieces. This includes the negative impression of a tuyere moulding of c.25-30mm diameter
599 (4)	1	40x30x20	16	0		vitrified stone as inclusion	erratic pebble

Table 17: Catalogue of iron slag
VHL = vitrified hearth lining; SHB = smithing hearth base; SSL = slag smithing lump; VC = vitrified clay (not necessarily slag)
Mag 0-4 = degrees of magnetisation (0 = none; 4 = v.strong)

Discussion

B.2.4 The smithing hearth base (SHB) and other associated slag most likely indicates small-scale iron forging during the Roman period. The pieces recovered suggest that this slag came from a single hearth, and perhaps also just one smithing event. In that respect this may not be slag derived from a smithy, but rather a mending or forging event carried out by a visiting blacksmith.

B.2.5 The other possibility is that the associated smithy lies well outside of the area trenched, and in this respect the evidence supplied by geophysical survey would be useful.

B.2.6 It is usually difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between Late Iron Age and Roman (Romano-British) forging based just on the slag pieces, yet the discovery of a 'hole' for a 25-30mm diameter tuyere tip within the lining is interesting, and this may yet prove useful in determining the type or period of ironworking involved. Certainly the 'breaking-up' of the smithing hearth base (SHB) into associated quarter fragments appears to be a common phenomenon witnessed within Roman (secondary) ironworking, at least in the author's own experience. There are in fact several Romano-British settlements around Cambridge where we find this sdort of evidence (Northstowe and Waterbeach to name but two). Therefore the current balance of evidence would seem to favour a Roman date for this slag.

B.2.7 The composition of these SHBs is by and large melted hammerscale formed during the process of forging, yet based on the degree of magnetisation present here, much of this was already (or subsequently) oxidised. The fired clay and inclusions of gravel suggest the digging of smithing hearths directly into the ground, with charcoal used as the fuel for the smithing.

Future work

B.2.8 Little in the way of further meaningful work on this assemblage seem possible here, the confirmation of dating being largely dependent upon the associated pottery, and a better understanding of the phasing of this site. However, the tuyere (hole) evidence is still useful enough to consider this again.

Disposal

B.2.9 This small slag assemblage should be retained until such time as the final report has been written and there is confirmation that no further archaeological work is needed prior to development.

B.3 Prehistoric Pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.3.1 An assemblage of 254 sherds of prehistoric and Iron Age pottery (2165g) was recovered from the evaluation, with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 8.5g. The pottery was recovered from 72 contexts relating to 64 features (ditches, pits, gullies, layers, natural, paleochannel, topsoil and subsoil) in trenches across Fields W01, W02, W03, W04, W05, W07, W08, W10, W12, W15 and Phase 2 Field? (Table 18).

B.3.2 The assemblage is predominantly Late Bronze Age (LBA) to Early Iron Age (EIA) (170 sherds, 1138g), with a Middle Iron Age (MIA) element (54 sherds, 816g), a small Early Bronze Age (EBA) (16 sherds, 104g) and possible Early Neolithic component (12 sherds, 84g). Two sherds (23g) were too small and abraded, so were assigned to a generic Prehistoric date.

B.3.3 The pottery is in a poor/moderate condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. This report provides a full quantification of the material by period.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
W01	1	833	853	paleochannel	2	85	EIA
W01	1	833	853	paleochannel	1	8	MIA
W01	4	791	798	pit	5	62	EIA
W01	9	724	725	pit	4	10	EIA
W01	10	723	818	paleochannel	1	15	Prehistoric
W01	10	754	756	pit	1	8	EIA
W01	10	754	756	pit	3	13	MIA
W01	10	764	783	pit	2	9	EIA
W01	12	892	893	pit	2	18	EIA
W01	21	829	830	ditch	2	13	MIA
W01	21	829	830	ditch	1	8	Prehistoric
W01	21	833	837	paleochannel	2	29	EIA
W01	21	878	879	pit	1	13	EIA
W01	21	878	880	pit	3	17	EIA
W01	21	903	904	pit	2	21	EIA
W01	21	903	905	pit	17	103	EIA
W01	21	916	919	pit	12	49	EIA
W01	21	916	920	pit	10	59	EIA
W01	21	926	927	ditch	10	62	EIA
W01	21	-	874	layer	1	12	EIA
W01	21	-	906	layer	1	2	EIA
W01	21	-	921	layer	1	4	EIA
W01	21	-	928	layer	4	14	EIA
W01	21	-	929	layer	10	77	EIA
W01	21	-	935	layer	1	47	EIA
W01	21	-	935	layer	2	68	MIA
W01	21	-	935	layer	1	82	MIA
W01	22	922	923	ditch	2	8	EIA
W01	22	-	933	layer	1	4	EIA
W01	28	844	845	pit	1	3	EIA

W01	30	-	936	layer	2	12	MIA
W01	NA	NA	99999	unstrat	1	5	EIA
W01	NA	NA	99999	unstrat	4	26	MIA
W02	33	76	77	pit	1	18	LBA/EIA
W02	49	11	13	natural	6	23	EIA
W02	50	21	22	pit	1	4	LBA/EIA
W02	50	29	30	pit	3	36	MIA
W02	50	NA	39	layer topsoil	1	4	EBA
W02	53	42	57	natural	1	5	MIA
W02	53	43	58	natural	1	7	LBA/EIA
W02	53	43	59	natural	2	10	EIA
W02	53	43	59	natural	5	15	LBA/EIA
W02	53	43	241	natural	5	16	EIA
W02	53	43	241	natural	13	56	LBA/EIA
W02	54	NA	6	layer topsoil west	2	26	EIA
W03	56	NA	626	layer topsoil	1	21	EBA
W03	57	681	684	ditch	1	23	MIA
W03	57	681	685	ditch	5	16	MIA
W03	60	566	567	ditch	1	2	EIA
W03	60	566	567	ditch	2	19	LBA/EIA
W03	60	576	578	ditch	7	158	MIA
W03	60	579	580	pit	1	38	MIA
W03	60	581	582	ring gully	5	32	EIA
W03	60	586	587	pit	2	14	EBA
W03	60	588	591	ditch	5	47	EBA
W03	60	635	636	ditch	2	12	LBA/EIA
W03	60	637	638	pit	2	9	LBA/EIA
W03	60	639	640	ditch	2	17	EIA
W03	60	664	665	ring gully	1	5	MIA
W03	60	668	669	ditch	1	29	MIA
W03	61	597	599	ditch	1	16	EIA
W03	61	597	599	ditch	13	225	MIA
W03	61	597	600	ditch	1	12	EIA
W03	61	NA	615	layer topsoil	2	22	MIA
W03	61	622	625	ditch	3	58	EIA
W03	61	654	656	pit	1	9	LBA/EIA
W03	113	NA	693	layer subsoil	3	14	EIA
W04	122	491	493	ditch	2	8	MIA
W04	130	NA	513	layer subsoil	6	11	EBA
W05	174	391	401	ditch	1	1	EIA
W05	185	NA	435	layer topsoil	1	6	LBA/EIA
W05	189	NA	456	layer subsoil	2	10	LBA/EIA
W05	197	430	431	ditch	3	4	EIA
W07	269	NA	457	layer subsoil	2	4	EIA
W08	310	NA	148	layer topsoil	1	4	LBA/EIA
W10	345	200	201	pit	1	24	MIA
W10	345	202	203	pit	1	5	MIA
W12	425	3	4	natural	1	4	LBA/EIA
W15	541	354	355	pit	12	84	Prehist, ENEO?
W15	541	NA	357	layer subsoil	1	7	EBA
W15	541	NA	357	layer subsoil	1	3	EIA
W15	584	268	270	ditch	1	4	LBA/EIA
W15	585	NA	296	layer subsoil	2	2	LBA/EIA

				unstratified	1	5	EIA
				unstratified	4	26	MIA
TOTAL					**254**	**2165**	

Table 18: Prehistoric pottery quantification

Methodology

B.3.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (Table 1817). Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.3.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was categorised by form. Early Bronze Age Beaker vessels were classified using the series developed by D.L. Clarke (1970). Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by Matt Brudenell (2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980), whilst the Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by J.D. Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in East Anglia.

B.3.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (124 sherds, 85%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (21 sherds; 14%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (1 sherd; 1%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held within the site archive.

Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery fabrics

- F1: Moderate to common very fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)
- F2: Common to very common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-7mm in size)
- F3: Sparse to moderate fine to very coarse flint (mainly 1-7mm in size)
- F4: Rare to sparse fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-6mm in size)
- F5: Rare to sparse fine flint (mainly <1mm in size)
- S1: Moderate to common fine to medium shell (mainly <1-2mm in size)
- S2: Sparse very fine and fine shell (<1mm in size).
- Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand. Sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (2-4 mm in size) and moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter
- G1: Fine to medium grog
- VeQ1: Moderate to common linear voids from burnt out organic matter, in a dense sandy clay matrix.

- QG1: Moderate to common quartz sand and moderate fine to medium grog
- QGF1: Moderate fine to medium grog and rare fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix
- QGS1: Moderate fine to medium grog and sparse fine to medium shell in a sandy clay matrix
- QGS2: Moderate fine to medium grog and moderate to common very fine shell in a sandy clay matrix
- DQG1: Moderate fine to medium dissolved grog in a sandy clay matrix, may contain moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	Flint	21	106	4.9	1
F2	Flint	4	40	1.8	1
F3	Flint	37	247	11.4	4
F4	Flint	60	348	16	6
F5	Flint	41	252	11.6	4
S1	Shell	7	189	8.7	0
S2	Shell	7	43	1.9	1
Q1	Sand	55	660	30.5	7
G1	Grog	10	78	3.6	0
VeQ1	Veg and Sand	3	137	6.3	2
QG1	Sand and Grog	4	19	1	0
DQG1	Sand and Grog	1	7	0.3	0
QGF1	Sand, Grog and Flint	1	8	0.3	0
QGS1	Sand, Grog and Shell	2	10	0.4	0
QGS2	Sand, Grog and Shell	1	21	0.9	0
TOTAL		**254**	**2165**	**99.6**	**26**

Table 19: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

Prehistoric pottery (not closely datable)

B.3.7 Pit **354** in Trench 541, Field W15, yielded a pottery assemblage of 12 (84g) prehistoric sherds. The assemblage is composed by undiagnostic body sherds in a coarse flint fabric, so it was assigned a generic prehistoric date. However, given the isolated position of the pit and the presence of possible Early Neolithic flint, the pottery is consistent with an Early Neolithic date.

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.3.8 Pottery assigned to the EBA comprises 16 sherds weighing 104g, with eight sherds (26g) belonging to the Beaker pottery tradition. The pottery derived from six contexts relating to six features across Fields W02, W03, W04 and W15 in Trenches 50, 56, 60, 130 and 541.

B.3.9 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in grog tempered fabrics (22% by weight) and sherds with just sand 21% by weight). Sherds in sand and grog account for 19% of the pottery (by weight), and those with sand, grog and other inclusions (flint and shell) for 37% (by weight).

B.3.10 The assemblage only comprises body sherds, but diagnostic decorations are present on 11 sherds (44g). This pottery belongs to the Beaker pottery tradition and is in fine grog-tempered fabrics and sand and grog with other inclusions, typical of Beaker ceramics. This pottery dates to between 2500-1700 BC.

Field W02

B.3.11 One sherd (4g) of EBA pottery was recovered from the Topsoil of Trench 50, in Field W02.

Field W03

B.3.12 Eight sherds (82g) were recovered from Field W03 Trenches 56 and 60. These derived from topsoil 626 Trench 56, pit **586** (2 sherds, 14g) and ditch **588** (5 sherds, 47g), Trench 60.

B.3.13 The assemblage contains four decorated sherds, with one Beaker sherd with a scored crosshatch forming a diamond pattern decoration (Clarke 1970, drawings 1014 and 1016). Other sherds present fingertip rustications and tool impressed decorations, typical of the EBA tradition.

Field W04

B.3.14 Six sherds (11g) of EBA pottery were recovered from the subsoil of Trench 130, in Field W04.

B.3.15 All the sherds are decorated with vertical short-impressed lines and five of them refit. This decoration is characteristic of the Beaker pottery tradition (Clarke 1970, drawing 441).

Field W15

B.3.16 One sherd (7g) of pottery was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 541. The pottery is assigned to the EBA. The sherd presents a fine combed impressed chevron decoration and it could belong to the Beaker tradition (Clarke 1970, drawings 297-300).

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery

B.3.17 Pottery assigned to the LBA to EIA comprises 75 sherds weighing 422g. The pottery derived from 28 contexts relating to 25 features across Fields W01, W02, W03, W05, W07, W08, W12 and W15.

B.3.18 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint tempered fabrics (78% by weight) typical of the LBA and EIA, especially fabric F4 which accounts for 24% of the period assemblage by weight. Sherds in grog fabric account for 9% of the pottery (by weight), and those with just sand 5% (by weight). Diagnostic feature sherds comprise four rims and three bases. Decoration is present on three sherds. The two types of decoration are typical of the LBA/EIA, with fingertip impression and vertical scoring.

Field W01

B.3.19 An assemblage of 95 sherd (716g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from Trenches 1, 4, 9, 10, 12, 21, 22 and 28 in Field W01. The pottery derived from nine pits, two ditches, seven layers and a paleochannel.

B.3.20 The assemblage contains some diagnostic sherds and six vessels are sufficiently intact to allow ascription to form: two jars with round shoulder and constricted neck (Form A), two weakly shouldered vessels (Form G), one round-bodied bowl (Form K3) and a shouldered cup (Form X). The assemblage contains five burnished sherds and residue is present on five sherds.

B.3.21 The assemblage can be assigned to the EIA, however there is an increase in the number of sandy ware and some vessels shapes which foreshadow jar profiles of the Middle Iron Age (particularly the Form G varieties).

Field W02

B.3.22 There were 36 sherds (175g) of LBA to EIA pottery recovered from Trenches 33, 49, 50, 53 and 54 in Field W02. These derived from pit **76**, Trench 33 (1 sherd, 18g) and pit **21**, Trench 50 (1 sherd, 4g), from natural contexts 11, Trench 49 (6 sherds, 23g) and 43 (26 sherds, 104g) in Trench 53. Topsoil 6 in Trench 54 yielded two sherds (26g).

B.3.23 The majority of the assemblage belongs to the transitional period LBA/EIA but there is also a distinctive EIA component, with five fine ware sherds with a burnished and polished surface treatment.

Field W03

B.3.24 Features in Field W03 yielded an assemblage of 23 sherds (200g) of LBA to EIA pottery. The pottery was recovered from nine features (two pits, five ditches, one gully and the subsoil) across Trenches 60, 61 and 113.

B.3.25 The majority of the assemblage belongs to the EIA period (16 sherds, 151g). One diagnostic sherd is present: it is a fingernail decorated shoulder, characteristic of the Darmsden-Linton pottery tradition, typical of the last phase of the EIA (c. 600-350 BC).

Field W05

B.3.26 Seven sherds (21g) were recovered from Field W05, Trenches 174, 185, 189 and 197. These derived from ditch **430** (three sherds, 4g) Trench 197, ditch **391** (one sherd, 1g) Trench 174. One sherd (6g) derived from Trench 185 subsoil 435 and two sherds (10g) from Trench 189 subsoil 456.

Field W07

B.3.27 Two sherds (4g) of flint tempered pottery were recovered from subsoil 457 in Trench 269. The pottery is assigned to the LBA to EIA.

Field W08

B.3.28 One sherd (4g) of LBA/EIA pottery was recovered from topsoil 148 in Trench 310.

Field W12

B.3.29 One small sherd (4g) of LBA to EIA pottery was recovered from natural feature **3** in Trench 425.

Field W15

B.3.30 Four sherds (9g) of LBA to EIA pottery were recovered from Trenches 541, 584 and 585 in Field W15. These derived from ditch **268**, Trench 584 (one sherd, 4g), subsoil 357 in Trench 541 (one sherd, 3g), and subsoil 296 (two sherds, 2g) in Trench 585.

B.3.31 One sherd (5g) of EIA pottery derived from the unstratified context 99999.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.3.32 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprises 54 sherds, weighing 816g. The pottery derived from 19 contexts relating to 17 features across Fields W02, W03, W04 and W10.

B.3.33 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in sandy ware fabric (68% by weight) typical of the MIA. Shelly ware fabrics account for 15% of the pottery (by weight), and those with sand and linear voids from burnt out organic matter account for 17% (by weight). Diagnostic feature sherds comprise two rims and three partial vessel profiles. Decoration is present on three sherds. The two types of decoration are typical of the MIA, with fingertip impression and incised line. In total, 18 sherds in the assemblage are burnished or burnished/carefully polished (292g), representing 35% by weight.

Field W01

B.3.34 Eleven sherds (196g) of MIA pottery were recovered from Trenches 1, 10, 21 and 30 in Field W01. These derived from pit **754**, Trench 10 (3 sherds, 11g), ditch **829** in Trench 21 (2 sherds, 13g), layer 935, Trench 21 (3 sherds, 150g), layer 936, Trench 30 (2 sherds, 12g) and paleochannel **833**, Trench 1 (1 sherd, 8g).

Field W02

B.3.35 Four sherds (41g) of MIA pottery were recovered from Trenches 50 and 53 in Field W02. These derived from pit **29**, Trench 50 (3 sherds, 36g) and from natural feature **42**, Trench 53 (1 sherd, 5g). One shelly ware sherd presents a fingertip decoration.

Field W03

B.3.36 Features in Field W03 yielded an assemblage of 31 sherds (516g) of MIA pottery. The pottery was recovered from seven features (one pit, four ditches, one gully and the subsoil) across Trenches 57, 60 and 61.

Field W04

B.3.37 Two sherds (8g) of sandy ware pottery were recovered from ditch **491** in Trench 122. The pottery is assigned to the MIA but together with Roman pottery is probably residual.

Field W10

B.3.38 Two sherds (29g) of MIA pottery were recovered from Trench 345 in Field W10. Test pit **200** yielded one sherd (24g) and test pit **202** produced one sherd (5g).

B.3.39 Four sherds (26g) of MIA pottery derived from the unstratified context 99999.

Assessment

B.3.40 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Early Neolithic, Early and Late Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age periods, with the majority being of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. This material belongs to the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition (c. 850-500 BC). This pottery is characterised by fragments of plain and decorated vessels in flint tempered fabrics (Barret 1980; Brudenell 2012). The Early Bronze Age assemblage comprises some decorated sherds that belong to the Beaker pottery tradition (c. 2500-1700 BC). The EIA assemblage from Field W01 belongs to a later pottery tradition with some aspects of the EIA/MIA transitional period. The Middle Iron Age assemblage is typical of the pottery tradition in the region that continued through to the Roman period (c. 350 BC- AD 50). Approximately one fifth of the sherds (30 sherds 165g) of different periods were recovered from topsoil or subsoil rather than stratified contexts.

B.4 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Katie Brudenell

B.4.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprises 656 sherds weighing 10969g and representing a minimum of 66 vessels (MNV) and 16.30 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011). This report provides quantification and characterisation of the pottery, as well as a brief discussion on the distribution of material across the evaluation.

Assemblage Chronology

B.4.2 The assemblage broadly dates from the mid-1st century AD to the Late Roman period, with the majority of the material dating to the earlier Roman period (c.AD40-100) 59.1% by sherd count and 58.7% by weight (388 sherds, 6443g). The earliest dating material derives from pit **659**, fills 660 and 661 (Trench 58, Field W03) which contained an interesting assemblage (discussed below) dating AD30-60, comprising wheelmade vessels in Romanised fabrics but Late Iron Age forms, suggesting a date around the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition. The remainder of the earlier Roman pottery dates between AD 40-100/120. Mid-later Roman pottery (c.AD 150-400) accounts for 22% of the assemblage (by count, 144 sherds, 2254g), and sherds which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British' represent the remaining 18.9%, due to the condition and/or generic nature of the fabrics/forms (124 sherds, 2272g). Due to the scale of the evaluation, the pottery should not be considered as representative of a single site, but rather multiple sites. Table 20 shows the quantity of material as well as

the date range for Roman pottery by field, which gives a clearer indication of the date range of the different sites.

Field No.	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE	Pottery Date Range
W01	82	1803	9	1.69	AD50-400, AD150-400
W02	7	38	2	0.07	AD50-400
W03	327	5722	27	10.41	AD30-70
W04	88	1401	20	3.58	AD40-100, AD200-400, RB
W06	1	6	1	0	AD150-250
W07	3	5	0	0	AD50-400
W08	106	1424	11	1.52	AD40-100, AD70-120/150
W09	1	11	0	0	AD50-400
W10	41	559	5	1.41	AD50-100, AD200-400
TOTAL	**656**	**10969**	**75**	**18.68**	

Table 20: Quantification and date range of Roman pottery by Field

Assemblage Character

B.4.3 The assemblage comprises primarily small and medium-sized sherds reflected in the assemblage mean weight of 16g, which is average for a rural site. However, there are examples of vessels that can be refitted, to form often large, partial and semi-complete vessel profiles, suggesting deposition soon after breakage, with some of the material from fills 660 and 661, pit **659**, Trench 58, Field W03 representing a group of fragmented, but semi-complete vessels when refitted.

B.4.4 A range of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 21) with coarsewares dominating, representing 80.8% by sherd count (530 sherds, 8696g). Within this category unsourced sandy wares (grey, oxidised, and reduced varieties) represent 27.3% of the coarsewares, with greywares the most frequent (119 sherds, 1741g). These fabrics include fine and coarse sandy varieties as well as those with and without silver mica. The largest single coarseware fabric comprises unsourced black-slipped wares which total 123 sherds weighing 2273g, thus representing 18.8% of the coarsewares by count. Also well represented are grog and sand tempered wares, which total 123 sherds (2273g), comprising three fabrics (GROG, QG1 and QGM1, see Table 21 for fabric description). The fabrics are exclusively Early Roman in date (AD 40-70/100) and with the exception of five sherds (204g) are all wheelmade. Sourced coarsewares comprise eleven Horningsea wares (267g) including grey, oxidised and black-slipped varieties, seven Wattisfield reduced wares (67g) and two Nene Valley whitewares.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	51	1054	8	1.61
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	53	1082	9	1.72
BLKSLM	Black-slipped ware - micaceous (unsourced)	73	1215	7	2.51
BUFF	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	3	20	0	0
CC	Colour-coat (unsourced)	1	2	0	0
CGCC	Central Gaulish Colour-coated ware	1	3	0	0
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	79	1056	10	1.29
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	18	359	1	0.55
CSMOX	Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware	3	23	0	0
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	13	208	3	0.2
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	21	236	3	0.21
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	15	238	3	0.43

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware (unsourced)	5	52	1	0.15
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	24	423	5	1.31
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	3	20	1	0
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	5	12	0	0
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	19	116	0	0
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	8	373	0	0
HADOX	Hadham oxidised ware	13	143	2	0.76
HADRDU	Hadham reduced ware	1	23	1	0
HORNBS	Horningsea black-slipped ware	6	156	1	0
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	49	1161	4	0.24
HORNOX	Horningsea oxidised ware	12	393	1	0.28
IMITBB	Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	1	75	1	0.22
NVCC	Nene Valley Colour Coated ware	2	30	0	0
NVWW	Nene Valley whiteware	2	76	1	0
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	4	86	2	0.23
Q1	Coarse sandy ware	2	21	1	0.1
QG1	Moderately sandy ware, common small grog inclusions	82	685	1	0.62
QGM1	Moderate sandy ware with common very small grog and silver mica	20	208	3	0.2
QM1	Moderately coarse sandy ware with silver mica	20	377	3	0.34
QM2	Fine sandy ware with silver mica	64	1607	5	4.94
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	3	49	0	0.92
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	1	6	1	0
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	1	4	0	0
SHELL	Shell-tempered ware	7	241	3	0.51
WATT	Wattisfield greyware	1	13	0	0
WATT2	Wattisfield reduced ware but with common clay relict inclusions visible	6	54	1	0
WESTST	West Stow fine reduced ware	10	111	1	0.95
WS	White-slipped grey and orange core	1	6	0	0
WW	Whiteware (unsourced)	1	6	0	0
TOTAL		**653**	**10969**	**75**	**18.68**

Table 21: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.4.5 Finewares account for a further 18.3% of the total assemblage by count (120 sherds, 2211g), which is higher than the average for rural sites in this region (typical range is 5-15%). This figure is, however, largely due to a group of five fragmented vessels from pit **659** comprising four Late Iron Age/Early Roman necked bowls (Thompson forms D1 and D3, Thompson 1982). The largest single fineware group is fabric QM2, an early Roman fine sandy ware with silver mica, defined as a fineware based on form and/or decoration (usually burnished), totalling fifty-four sherds weighing 1451g. The majority of these (47 sherds, 1382g) derive from the vessels from pit **659**. The remaining seven sherds (69g) derive from a probable tazza from ditch **681**, Trench 57, Field W03. Sourced finewares comprise thirteen Hadham red-slipped wares (143g), ten West Stow fine reduced wares (111g), four Oxfordshire red-slipped wares and two Nene Valley colour-coated wares.

B.4.6 The remaining 0.9% of the assemblage is represented by imported wares, totalling six sherds weighing 62g. This comprises four Samian sherds (52g), two from Central Gaul, and one each from South Gaul and East Gaul. The only diagnostic sherd comprises a rim sherd from a Dragendorff 31 dish and the base from a cup, with a partial stamp reading "….D". The final imported sherd is a body sherd from a Central Gaulish colour-coated vessel from ditch **491** (Trench 122, Field W04).

B.4.7 A minimum of 75 vessels were identified, based on the unique number of rims (Table 22), with jars the most common type (28 MNV), and an addition 12 vessels which could only be broadly categorised as beaker/jar and three jar/bowls as there is not enough of the vessel to identify the exact form. A minimum of 12 bowls were recorded, including the four Late Iron Age/Early Roman vessels from pit **659** (Trench 58, Field W03). The remaining bowl forms comprised Late Roman vessels: including two Oxfordshire red-slipped vessels, two Hadham bowls including an imitation Dr38, and two beaded, flanged bowls. A minimum of four beakers were identified, three of which are Early Roman in date, including 11 small, fragmented sherds (28g) from a possible butt-beaker from ditch **681** (Trench 57, Field W03). Other sherds of note include a base sherd from a Hadham oxidised ware vessel which has been modified and made into a spindle whorl, from ditch **489**, Trench 123, Field W04, as well as two sherds from Nene Valley whiteware mortaria and a sherd from a Hadham oxidised ware sieve.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
Beaker	21	126	3	0.12
Beaker/jar	29	333	12	1
Bowl	60	1469	12	4.04
Bowl/jar	28	118	1	0.25
Closed	74	1346	2	1.48
Cup	2	19	0	0.77
Dish	5	80	4	0.36
Flagon	1	14	0	0
Jar	120	3434	28	3.27
Jar/bowl	91	1102	3	3.2
Lid/Platter	1	8	1	0.1
Mortaria	2	76	1	0
Open	3	111	0	0.21
Sieve	1	7	0	0
Spindle whorl	1	32	0	0.53
Unknown	217	2694	8	3.35
TOTAL	**656**	**10969**	**75**	**18.68**

Table 22: Quantification of Roman pottery by vessel form

Distribution of Pottery Summary

B.4.8 Pottery was recovered from 45 trenches (across nine fields, representing 92 contexts. The majority of contexts (87 in total) produced small assemblages of pottery (between 1-30 sherds). Three contexts contain medium-sized assemblages (31-99 sherds), while the remaining two assemblages, comprise large groups in excess of 100 sherds. Approximately half of the Roman pottery derives from ditches (56.3% by count and 44.5% by weight), with a further 30% (by count) from pits and smaller quantities recovered from natural features, a ring gully and a post hole.

B.4.9 As highlighted in Table 20, the majority of Roman activity occurred in Fields W03 (50% of the assemblage by count), W04 (13.4% by count) and W08 (16.2% by count), with the remaining six fields producing only very small quantities of pottery. Within Field W03, the pottery primarily derives from Trenches 57 and 58 (285 sherds, 5105g) along the northeast edge of the field, although 90% of this material came from just two features, pit **659** and ditch **681**, which are discussed in more detail below. The pottery from this field is all mid-later 1st century AD in date, suggesting a shift of focus after *c.* AD 70. Similarly, in Field W04, two trenches produced the bulk of the assemblage

from this field: Trenches 120 (13 sherds, 228g) and 122 (46 sherds, 918g), also along the north-east boundary of the field. The remaining 10 trenches contained fewer than 10 sherds each. Whilst some of the pottery was contemporary with that from Field W03, there was also mid-later Roman material recovered from this field, although it is uncertain if occupation was continuous throughout the Roman period, or whether there were breaks in activity. Five trenches within Field W08 produced Roman pottery, with most of the material deriving from Trenches 304, 305 and 309. The material recovered from this field is Early to Mid-Roman in date, with evidence for activity occurring between AD 40-120/150.

Trench	Field No	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
unstrat	W01	4	52	2	0.15
1	W01	68	1611	9	1.17
2	W01	2	26	0	0
10	W01	2	15	0	0
20	W01	1	38	0	0
21	W01	8	110	0	0.52
28	W01	1	3	0	0
33	W02	1	5	0	0
48	W02	1	4	0	0
50	W02	1	3	0	0
53	W02	3	22	2	0.07
54	W02	1	4	0	0
56	W03	1	3	0	0
57	W03	119	614	4	1.15
58	W03	166	4491	12	8.62
59	W03	5	107	1	0
60	W03	29	458	5	0.64
61	W03	3	19	2	0
64	W03	1	6	1	0
100	W03	2	17	1	0
112	W03	1	7	1	0
115	W04	1	3	0	0
119	W04	1	30	0	0.15
120	W04	13	228	3	0.36
122	W04	46	918	12	2.32
123	W04	8	76	2	0.53
127	W04	2	10	1	0
128	W04	1	3	0	0
129	W04	1	40	0	0
138	W04	2	2	0	0
144	W04	3	5	0	0
145	W04	9	84	2	0.22
161	W04	1	2	0	0
217	W06	1	6	1	0
269	W07	1	2	0	0
293	W07	2	3	0	0
302	W08	2	74	1	0.09
304	W08	22	366	4	0.38
305	W08	34	497	0	0.35
306	W08	7	38	1	0
309	W08	41	449	5	0.7
340	W10	1	3	0	0
344	W10	1	20	0	0.15
345	W10	34	501	5	1.26
375	W09	1	11	0	0

Trench	Field No	No.	Wt(g)	MNV	EVE
380	W10	5	35	0	0

Table 23: Quantification of Roman Pottery by Trench/Field

B.4.10 One of the most interesting assemblages derived from pit **659**, Trench 58, Field W03, totalling 138 sherds (3956g) from two (arbitrarily separated) fills (660 and 661). The mean weight of the material from this feature is noticeably higher than the site average at 28.7g, with just over half of the pottery deriving from just seven vessels, which showed varying degrees of fragmentation, but could be refitted to form semi or partially complete vessels (Plate 29). These comprise four necked bowls with cordons on the neck (form D1, Thompson 1982), one plain lidded bowl (form D3-3, *ibid*.), a further small globular jar or bowl with rounded shoulder (rim absent), all from fill 661. In addition to these, the lower half of a large bowl or jar with six post-firing perforations in the base was recovered from fill 660, which appears to have been modified into some form of sieve. An additional 67 sherds (1442g) from other vessels were also recovered from this feature. The seven partially complete vessels occur in fabric QM1 (five vessels) and black-slipped sandy wares (two vessels) and are all wheelmade and appear to be kiln fired, indicative of an Early Roman date. However, the forms are more in keeping with Late Iron Age tradition vessels. The vessels from this feature have therefore been dated as AD 30-60 as they appear to represent 'transitional' pots made around the time of the Roman conquest.

B.4.11 The material from this deposit is not only of interest because of the date, but also the character of the pottery, as whilst the material was fragmented, that the seven vessels can be refitted suggests much of the breakage was post-depositional and that these vessels were deposited whilst relatively complete. Furthermore, several of the pots have evidence for modification, including the black-slipped vessel with the post-firing perforations in the base from fill 660, as well as one of the D1 bowls which had three post-firing holes on the shoulder, presumably to allow for this vessel to be hung. A further bowl was noted as having a probable post-firing hole in the side of the vessel, as well as interior limescale. Two of the other vessels were noted as having large post-firing holes in the centre of the base, and whilst these may have provided some (as yet uncertain) secondary function, the size of the holes and the position on the vessels may also suggest some form of deliberate damage.

B.4.12 Ditch **681**, Trench 57, Field W03, produced the only other large assemblage, totalling 119 sherds weighing 614g from contexts 684 and 685, appearing to be contemporary with the material from pit **659** dating AD 30-70. The pottery from this feature, however, is small and more abraded than that from **659**, reflected in the very low mean weight of 5.2g, and whilst there were some refitting sherds or non-refitting sherds from the same vessels, these were limited. It is therefore apparent that the post-breakage histories from the two features which produced large assemblages of material are very different.

Assessment

B.4.13 The Roman pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation highlights a focus of activity in areas of Fields W01, W03, W04 and W08, with the remaining fields producing no more than a 'background' presence. The pottery evidence suggests that

activity occurred throughout the Roman period to varying degrees of intensity, with Field W03 comprising solely earliest Roman material, including pottery which appears to span the Late Iron Age to Roman transition. Field W04 contained material that was contemporary with this, but also had evidence for mid-later Roman activity, which is similar to the evidence from Fields W08 as well as W10.

B.4.14 In terms of fabrics and forms, the pottery is typical of rural domestic sites in this area, dominated by locally made coarseware fabrics. The overall lack of imported wares in the assemblage is not unexpected from a rural site in Cambridgeshire but supports that view that these sites represent relatively low status farmsteads. Furthermore, with the exception of the interesting assemblage from pit **659** in Trench 58, Field W03, the pottery evidence suggests similar levels and types of activity were occurring at sites within Fields W03, W04 and W08, which appear to represent contemporary sites.

B.5 Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of mid-12th-20th century pottery from Trenches 21, 28, 122, 123, 134, 226, 287, 293, 390 and 392. The bulk of the pottery was recovered from bucket sieving topsoil. In total, 25 sherds, weighing 0.367kg, were recovered.

B.5.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.5.3 Rapid recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described post-medieval types, using Cambridgeshire fabric types where possible (Spoerry 2016). The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics.

B.5.4 All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis, and recorded in the table at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Assessment

B.5.5 Topsoil bucket sampling occurred for all trenches, and post-Roman pottery or ceramics were recovered from five of these trenches, with the remaining sherds being recovered from features in three trenches.

B.5.6 Trench 21: ditch **835** produced a single moderately abraded sherd from a Post-medieval Redware vessel, probably a bowl, c.1550-1800.

B.5.7 Trench 28: subsoil in this trench produced a base sherd from a post-medieval redware vessel, possibly a jar. Also present is an abraded rim sherd from a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware jar or jug, c.1150-1450.

B.5.8 Ditch **855** produced seven sherds of pottery: two body sherds, one of which is sooted, from a Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware vessel c.1150-1450 and five abraded sooted body sherds of a South-east Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware.

B.5.9 The hollow way **858** produced two sherds of pottery, a moderately abraded rim sherd from an Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware jar c.1050-1225 and an abraded base sherd that may be transitional Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware.

B.5.10 Two contexts in ditch **867** produced pottery: context 869 contained a sherd of Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware and an unprovenanced glazed ware sherd. Context 868, described as the primary fill, produced a single sherd of coarse Post-medieval Redware, glazed on both the internal and external surfaces; the fabric is more reminiscent of ceramic building material than pottery. If this is from the primary fill, the ditch may be post-medieval.

B.5.11 Trench 122: topsoil context 629 produced a single Post-medieval Redware sherd *c*.1550-1800.

B.5.12 Trench 123: ditch **487** produced a moderately abraded mottled green-glazed and decorated sherd from a Hedingham fineware jug, *c*.1150-1350.

B.5.13 Trench 134: topsoil context 512 produced a rim sherd from a Midland Purple ware vessel, *c*.1400-1600.

B.5.14 Trench 226: ditch **406** produced a large unabraded sherd from a 19th-20th century redware bowl, alongside a base angle from a late 18th- 19th century stoneware vessel.

B.5.15 Trench 287: topsoil context 453 produced a fragment from a late 19th-20th century clay pigeon.

B.5.16 Trench 293: topsoil context 458 produced two sherds, an abraded sherd from a Staffordshire Slipware dish, *c*.1660-1730, and a body sherd from mid-end 19th century moulded stoneware jar.

B.5.17 Trench 390: topsoil context 307 produced an abraded twisted rod handle from a Hedingham fineware jug, *c*.1150-1350.

B.5.18 Trench 392: ditch **353** produced an abraded undiagnostic Post-medieval Redware body sherd.

B.5.19 The assemblage is fragmentary and represents extremely low levels of pottery distribution. It represents background noise, indicating some level of medieval domestic occupation and later post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.20 Should further work be undertaken, medieval and post-medieval pottery may be recovered, particularly from the topsoil, although only at low levels. This statement acts as a full record and, if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be dispersed for educational use, or deselected prior to archival deposition.

Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
21	835	863	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded base sherd from a bowl. Externally, much of the clear, slightly iron-mottled glaze has been lost; internally the glaze is intact	1	1	0.008	c.1550-1800
28		934	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded base sherd, the base is flat, splayed and obtuse. External and internal clear, dark honey coloured glaze	1	1	0.048	c.1550-1800
			Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	Abraded jar or jug rim sherd, rim is everted and externally beveled. Too small to establish diameter	1	1	0.008	c.1150-1450
	855	856	Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware	Moderately abraded body sherds. The larger sherd is sooted, and knife-trimmed, suggesting it is from close to the base of the vessel	1	2	0.039	c.1150-1450
			Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	Abraded, externally sooted body sherds	1	5	0.010	c.1150-1450
	858	870	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	Moderately abraded rim sherd from what appears to be a large jar. The sherd is too small to be certain of the diameter of the vessel, however, somewhere around 240mm is very probable. The rim is slightly everted, externally slightly thickened, almost beaded, internally thickened, and slightly beveled	1	1	0.025	c.1050-1225
			Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (transitional)	Abraded base angle sherd, the base appears slightly convex, and the angle is obtuse	1	1	0.005	c.1100-1225
	867	868	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded sherd. Externally the glaze is clear and somewhat greenish and the internal glaze is clear, dark honey coloured	1	1	0.008	c.1550-1800
			Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.012	c.1050-1225
			Unprovenanced Glazed ware	Moderately abraded body sherd, from a jug. Pale 7.5YR 7/3 pink surfaces and pale grey core, with pitted spots of mid olive green glaze	1	1	0.007	c.1150-1500
122	629		Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded to abraded body sherd from a jar. Externally has a clear glaze with large Fe mottles, internally the glaze is patchy	1	1	0.010	c.1550-1800
123	488	487	Hedingham Fineware	Moderately abraded body sherd from a jug, with external mottled green glaze and applied decoration	1	1	0.005	c.1150-1350
134	512		Midland Purple	Unabraded to moderately abraded jar rim, inturned, externally thickened and rounded. Diameter 180mm, estimated vessel equivalence 15%	1	1	0.047	c.1400-1600
226	407	406	Refined redware/Country ware	Unabraded body sherd from a bowl, internally glazed (clear with slight Fe flecking), patches of glaze externally	1	1	0.063	19th-20th century
			White Stoneware	Moderately abraded base angle, flat base, obtuse base angle, wiped on basal edge to remove glaze	1	1	0.013	c.1790-1900
287	453		Fragment from a clay pigeon	Unabraded fragment with part of a moulded mark	0	1	0.001	Late 19th century +

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Weight (kg)	Date Range
21	835	863	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded base sherd from a bowl. Externally, much of the clear, slightly iron-mottled glaze has been lost; internally the glaze is intact	1	1	0.008	c.1550-1800
28		934	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded base sherd, the base is flat, splayed and obtuse. External and internal clear, dark honey coloured glaze	1	1	0.048	c.1550-1800
			Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	Abraded jar or jug rim sherd, rim is everted and externally beveled. Too small to establish diameter	1	1	0.008	c.1150-1450
	855	856	Medieval Essex-type Micaceous Grey Sandy ware	Moderately abraded body sherds. The larger sherd is sooted, and knife-trimmed, suggesting it is from close to the base of the vessel	1	2	0.039	c.1150-1450
			Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff ware	Abraded, externally sooted body sherds	1	5	0.010	c.1150-1450
	858	870	Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	Moderately abraded rim sherd from what appears to be a large jar. The sherd is too small to be certain of the diameter of the vessel, however, somewhere around 240mm is very probable. The rim is slightly everted, externally slightly thickened, almost beaded, internally thickened, and slightly beveled	1	1	0.025	c.1050-1225
			Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware (transitional)	Abraded base angle sherd, the base appears slightly convex, and the angle is obtuse	1	1	0.005	c.1100-1225
	867	868	Post-medieval Redware	Moderately abraded sherd. Externally the glaze is clear and somewhat greenish and the internal glaze is clear, dark honey coloured	1	1	0.008	c.1550-1800
			Early Medieval Essex Micaceous Sandy ware	Moderately abraded body sherd	1	1	0.012	c.1050-1225
			Unprovenanced Glazed ware	Moderately abraded body sherd, from a jug. Pale 7.5YR 7/3 pink surfaces and pale grey core, with pitted spots of mid olive green glaze	1	1	0.007	c.1150-1500
293	458		Staffordshire Slipware	Moderately abraded to abraded flat base sherd from a dish, internal feathered slip decoration in cream and brown	1	1	0.009	c.1660-1730
			Stoneware	Unabraded body sherd from a moulded jar, of the type used for marmalade, amongst other things	1	1	0.007	Mid-end 19th century
390	307		Hedingham Fineware	Abraded, twisted, rod handle from a jug. Traces of glaze survive in the incised grooves of the handle	1	1	0.033	c.1150-1350
392	360	353	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded, undiagnostic body sherd. Much of the sherd has lost its glaze, one surviving surface is partially glazed (clear glaze), with only traces of glaze on the other	1	1	0.009	c.1550-1800
Total					**19**	**25**	**0.367**	

Table 24: Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery Catalogue

B.6 Vitrified Clay

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.6.1 Just 418 g of vitrified clay (22 pieces) were recovered from contexts 879 and 880 (pit 878, Trench 21, Field W01). The vitrified hearth lining associated with the iron smithing hearths (Field W03) being quite different to this.

Methodology

B.6.2 The vitrified clay was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (a possible indication of iron slag).

Description of the vitrified clay

B.6.3 All of this small assemblage came from just two adjacent contexts, and all of the material was very similar. No particular structure was evident within any of the pieces examined (i.e. indications of burnt-out stick/ smooth moulded surfaces/ shape), and it can only be concluded that all of this consisted of undifferentiated chalky daub, lumps of which had become vitrified within a fire. It is clear that all these pieces were associated, although no obvious re-fits could be matched up. It remains unclear as to whether any of these originally came from larger identifiable pieces, since fragmented, or whether all of it was of amorphous 'daub' lost or thrown into a fire.

Context	No.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date	NOTES
879	10	50x55x30 + 85x55x40 +55x50x40 + 50x40x40 + 50x30x35 + 50x45x40 + 35x30x30 + 30-35	271	A	vitrified chalky daub	LIA-Roman?	all were associated but non-refitting pieces (NB inclusions of calcined chalk)
880	12	90x60x40 + 60x40x30 + 40x30x25 30x25x15 + 35x25x15 + 35-15	147	A	vitrified chalky daub	LIA-Roman?	all associated but non-refitting pieces (NB small inclusions of chalk and larger white calcined flint – up to 20mm. No trace of burnt-out wattle noticed)

Table 25: Vitrified clay (daub)

Discussion

B.6.4 The most likely date and origin of this (since vitrified) chalky daub is structural – i.e. as daub prepared for use (or used) within the construction of wattle and daub-built buildings or ovens/hearths associated with a Late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement. However, it would be unwise to conjecture too much with regard to this, as no trace of (burnt-out) stick weave was identified, and no clear evidence for external surfaces. It is just as possible therefore that this represents made-up daub mix thrown into a fire and burnt. The degree of vitrification suggests temperatures reaching 1000°C, yet there is no indication of iron contamination as would be expected of an ironworking hearth. Strangely enough this type of difficult-to-identify vitrified

clay (most likely chalky daub originally) is commonly encountered on Iron Age to Roman (i.e. Romano-British) settlements, such that it is often referred to as 'Iron Age grey'. The possible origins of this are discussed in Bayley et al. (2001).

Statement of potential

B.6.5 Little in the way of further meaningful work on this very small assemblage seem possible here, the confirmation of dating being largely dependent upon the associated pottery, and a better understanding of the phasing of this site. More than likely this represents the mixing up of a chalky daub on site (the sub-surface geology consisting of chalky soils) for the purposes of constructing of dwellings or ovens – with this daub having been jettisoned into a fire, or else burnt *in situ* within a conflagration of a dwelling or wall panels.

Disposal

B.6.6 All of this material may be disposed of.

B.7 Burnt Clay and Ceramic Building Material

By Phil Mills and Carole Fletcher

B.7.1 There were 78 fragments, weighing 9994g presented for assessment. This included: 16 fragments, 446g of burnt clay; 24 fragments, 1028g of Roman ceramic building material (CBM); and 16 fragments, 8520g of late 13th century or later CBM.

B.7.2 Material was examined by context and compared to a fabric series already used in Cambridgeshire. Metrics recorded were number of fragments (No), weight in grams (Wt), no of corners (Cnr) with complete dimension recorded in mm. Unidentified CBM fragments were recorded as 'B/T' (Brick/tile). CBM fragments which could be flue tile, tegula or Roman brick were recorded as 'flat'.

Trench	Context	Fabric Code	Confidence	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Length	Width	Thickness	Mortaring	Soot	Marks	Period	Comments
1	710	D00		Unidentified	2	3	0	0	0	0				Unknown	
21	879	D00		Unidentified	6	66	0	0	0	0				Unknown	Larger fragment has surviving surface
21	880	TZ11		Tile1	1	13	0	0	0	13	1			C14+	From sample 45. Overfired
28	868	TZ11		B/T	1	87	1	0	0	25				C14+	Poorly made, rounded arrises
28	934	TZ11		Tile	1	59	0	0	0	9	2			C14+	
58	660	D00		Unidentified	5	10	0	0	0	0				Unknown	From sample 30
58	661	D00		block	10	176	0	0	0	0				Roman?	Rounded slopped surfaces.
58	661	D00		Plate	1	25	0	0	0	19				Roman?	Medium organic impressions
58	661	D00		Plate	1	37	0	0	0	19		1		Roman?	Organic impressions

Trench	Context	Fabric Code	Confidence	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Length	Width	Thickness	Mortaring	Soot	Marks	Period	Comments
58	661	D00		Unidentified	11	56	0	0	0	0				Roman?	From sample 32
60	591	T01	1	Roman Brick	1	65	0	0	0	0				Rom or med	pale with inclusions of clay pellets and quartz. One face. Poss. brick fragment roman or later
61	585	D00		Plate	2	73	0	0	0	14				Roman?	organic impression on surfaces
61	600	T51	2	Flue Tile	1	49	0	0	0	16			key	Roman	Comb: 2 x 10+teeth 33mm wide
122	492	T51	1	Roman Brick	1	224	0	0	0	33		1		Roman	Burnt upper side striations/ poss. combing
122	493	T51		B/T	2	51	0	0	0	0				Roman	Poss. tegula flange
122	493	T51		B/T	13	127	0	0	0	0				Roman	Burnt on one side with fine combing. Possible flue tile although combing is unusual
122	629	T51		Flue Tile	1	20	0	0	0	0			key	Roman	comb fragment 3 + teeth over 17mm
122	631	T51		Tegula	2	415	1	0	0	18		1		Roman	battered somewhat overfired/ slightly burnt right hand side upper cutaway
171	419	TZ11	2	B/T	1	6	0	0	0	0				lc13+??	could be burnt clay
217	282	TZ42.3		Brick	1	106	4	215	0	50	1			c16+?	rounded irregular arrises perhaps C16+
217	282	TZ42.3		Brick	1	485	0	0	100	55				c16+?	striations poorly formed rounded irregular arrises creasing on sides p C16+
217	282	TZ42.3		Brick	1	571	0	0	0	50	1			c16+?	irregular sharp arrises. Creasing on side perhaps C16+
287	453	T51	1	B/T	1	3	0	0	0	0				Roman?	Poss. roman
293	458	TZ11		Tile	3	42	0	0	0	13				C14+	
298	449	TZ11		Tile	1	23	0	0	0	15				c14+	
304	518	TZ42		Tile	1	19	0	0	0	12				C14+	

Trench	Context	Fabric Code	Confidence	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Length	Width	Thickness	Mortaring	Soot	Marks	Period	Comments
305	45	T11		B/T	1	4	0	0	0	0				?Roman	From sample 9, could be burnt clay
345	203	T11		Flat	1	70	0	0	0	16				Roman	Roman could be flue tile or from brick
345	306	TZ31		Brick	1	27	0	0	0	0	1			lc17+?	
406	135	TZ42		Brick	1	2145	4	220	115	60	2			C18+	Solid - rounded regular arrises solid brick C18+
406	137	TZ42		Brick	1	3097	2	255	160	60				C18+	not clear if length is complete
406	139	TZ42		Plinth Brick	1	1840	8	223	115	58				C18+	from 60mm 10mm at narrowest C18+

Table 26: Burnt Clay and Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Fabrics

- D00 – Burnt clay
- T01 – clean fabric with clay pellets possibly Roman
- T11 – red sandy Roman CBM
- T51 Horningsea CBM fabric
- TZ11 red sandy fabric C14+
- TZ31 Red sandy fabric with burnt quartz, LC13+
- TZ42 – clean yellow Ely type fabric
- TZ42.3 red sandy Ely type fabric

Assessment

B.7.3 The burnt clay includes fragments of plates with organic impressions. These are typical of the kiln plates used in the area in pottery kilns during the Roman period and may indicate a small production site near to Trenches 58/61 in Field W03. There is also a fragment of a burnt clay block which may be related to kiln furniture or perhaps a more domestic use such as an oven brick.

B.7.4 Roman CBM includes a tegula a Roman brick and some flue tile fragments. The level of Roman CBM is too low to definitely suggest a nearby structure, however, Roman CBM rural scatters do not often contain flue tile or brick, so the possibility of a nearby hypocaust structure cannot be ruled out.

B.7.5 Later CBM mainly comprises Ely products as well as other fabrics common in Cambridgeshire. There are a group of poorly finished bricks in Trench 217 whose size and finish suggest a 16th to 17th century date.

B.7.6 The group of bricks from Trench 406 are more standardised in terms of size and have a better finish suggesting an 18th century or later date.

B.8 Worked Stone

By Simon Timberlake

B.8.1 All of the worked stone (4 pieces/4391g) was recovered from just three contexts in Field W01. These consisted of saddle quern and rubber stone and a single burnt and poorly-preserved fragment of Roman lava (rotary) quern.

Methodology

B.8.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description

B.8.3 Two re-fitting pieces of a moderately concave 'dish-type' saddlequern (SF23) weighing 1830g were recovered from context 879 (pit 878, Trench 21, Field W01). The original (complete) quern may have been c.300+mm long and perhaps 150-200mm wide. The reduced thickness within the centre of this suggests a considerable degree of wear, if not of shaping of the quern, suggesting that this would have been used with quite a rounded rubber stone, and employing a possible 'rocking motion' to the milling (S.Watts 2014,20: see saucer or 'bowl shape' querns). These forms are often earlier types (i.e Neolithic in date), yet there is no hard and fixed rule for this, and an Early Iron Age date is possible. However, most Iron Age saddle querns from East Anglian sites tend to have flat grind surfaces, and the form of these are such that they are often referred to as 'slab querns'.

B.8.4 A flattish slab-like rubber stone (SF22) weighing 1586g was recovered from subsoil 935 (Trench 21, Field W01). The shape/curvature of the highly-polished grinding surface on this gritty-pebbly sandstone slab suggests that it was used with a flat to only very slightly concave saddle quern, thus not with the type of quern (SF23) recovered from context 879 (see above). If used with a slab quern, then this rubber stone is most likely to be Iron Age in date. The thinnesss of the stone and degree of polish suggests a considerable longevity of use.

B.8.5 A single worn rim fragment derived from the upper stone of a rotary handmill quern made of basalt lava was recovered from context 894 (pit 892, Trench 12, Field W01). Unfortunately, this piece was burnt and weathered, and as is so often the case with some of the burnt Rhineland quern, it was poorly preserved and less diagnostic despite the traces of working present. In all probability this piece came from a late 1st-3rd century large diameter quern (possibly up to 550mm diameter); being part of an extremely worn (therefore thinned) upper stone with a low (c. 60-70mm wide) collared rim on top and a sloping (i.e. an angled, concave) poorly preserved grind surface underneath. Though weathered, the traces of the diagonal harp-furrow dressing (as a stylistic but not functional decoration) had survived upon the top collar

rim. This therefore is a quite typical form of this quern similar to the late 1st century examples described from Verulamium and Roman London (Green 2017,15-16 Fig.32-33). Previously this type of quern was referred to as a 'Legionary quern', yet there is no evidence to suggest that it was used exclusively by the military, and indeed these forms are regularly recovered from civilian settlements. The quern comes from Mayen in Germany and was imported into the Brittannia east coast ports (London and Colchester) from Andernach on the Rhine.

Discussion

B.8.6 This small assemblage of worked stone confirms the presence here of prehistoric (perhaps Iron Age?) settlement as well as a later Romano-British one, and also the domestic milling of grain. All of the worked stone is burnt and fragmentary, and therefore in all likelihood dispersed and re-deposited from its original setting. The saddlequern and rubber stone may date from the pre-Iron Age to the Early Iron Age, whilst the Roman lava quern is most likely to be 1st-3rd century in date, quite but possibly from the earlier end of that range.

Statement of potential

B.8.7 This small stone assemblage provides useful evidence of an earlier prehistoric settlement here, even though much of the redeposited burnt stone and worked stone may not be associated with any contemporary pottery-dated features. The Roman worked stone assemblage, though quite limited, conforms exactly with what was found at Sunnica East (Lewis and Webb 2021) i.e. pieces of burnt and fragmentary lava quern, and very little else. All of the above is useful in the interpretation of these sites, but it is very unlikely that any further information might be gathered from this small amount of material. The burnt stone may be disposed of, but the worked stone should be kept.

B.9 Burnt Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.9.1 Burnt stone weighing 1578g (eight pieces) was recovered, the majority from Field W01. All of this was composed of fragments of burnt cobbles, for the most part of which are likely to be prehistoric in origin but re-deposited within later features.

Methodology

B.9.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Description

B.9.3 It is difficult to say much about such a small assemblage. The largest amount of burnt stone by weight came from the context 879 (pit **878**, Trench 21, Field W01; 1060g), with smaller amount coming from the context 401 (trackway ditch **391**, Trench 174, Field W05; 241g), the fill of an un-dated ditch which could be Roman, but which persisted until Postmedieval times.

B.9.4 Amongst this burnt stone recovered from what were in all probability all Roman features is a category of burnt and sometimes water-quenched and cracked cobble collected intentionally from the local gravels or boulder clay and used in prehistoric times, most probably for the purposes of cooking. This type of burnt stone is found at almost all archaeological sites, and within Cambridgeshire it is typically a product of Bronze Age to Iron Age domestic activity and settlement. Nevertheless, the stone from here is almost certainly residual, being a commonly re-deposited find within many later features. More than likely the latter stone was re-deposited within the backfill or infilling sediments.

B.9.5 Given its use for burning (and possibly as boiling stone) there is a bias here towards the harder and denser sandstones as opposed to limestone and flint – rocks which usually calcine or shatter upon heating and quenching. Micaceous sandstone made up c.95% of the material. None of the burnt stone was composed of limestone.

Context	Count	Shape	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
201	1	sub-angular	40x25x5	9	burnt flint	glacial gravel	light	
401	1	sub-round	90x50x30	241	micaceous sandstone	glacial erratic cobble	mod-high	surface bleaching suggests hot quenching
640	1		30x20x20	12	micaceous sandstone	glacial erratic cobble	mod-high	small heat-fractured/ chilled fragment
684 (1)	1	sub-round	45x40x30	46	micaceous sandstone	glacial erratic cobble	high	reddened heat-fractured piece w Jur rynconellid brachiopod foss
684 (2)	1	round	35x30x10	11	quartz porphyry	glacial erratic cobble	mod	frag of small v waterworn pebble c.35mm
776	1	flat pebble	80x35x26	105	white orthoquartz sstn	glacial erratic	slight	
879	1	flat – round end	125x105x50 -35	1060	hard micac sandstone	glacial erratic	moderate	sooted
935	1	flat pebble	50x50x20	94	metasandstone	erratic	slight	

Table 27: Catalogue of burnt stone

Discussion

B.9.6 Little can be said of this very small assemblage, except that the choice of glacial erratic stone cobble, its degree of fragmentation, colour and texture, suggests that this is most likely to be of Bronze Age to Early Iron Age origin, related to prehistoric

settlement, but nevertheless residual (re-deposited) within the fills of later features. This is a fairly normal occurrence where we find Iron Age or earlier archaeology truncated by a Romano-British site. None of this 'prehistoric' burnt stone is likely to be *in situ*, and all or most of it could have been dispersed many tens of metres from its source during levelling and the disturbance of earlier horizons. The very small amount recovered might be significant in terms of the size of the prehistoric presence.

B.10 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.10.1 A total of 517 struck flints were recovered during the evaluation, deriving from systematic bucket sampling of topsoil deposits, further collection of material from topsoil/subsoil deposits and from the excavation of cut features and other deposits revealed by the trenches. Alongside the worked flint, over 77kg of unworked burnt flint was recovered. Two features (pit **29** and pit **90**, Trenches 50 and 52 respectively, Field W02) produced very large quantities of unworked burnt flint (some 75kg) most of which was characterised and weighed on site and not retained, with a reference sample of 300g of burnt flint selected for retention in the site archive.

B.10.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005).

B.10.3 Given the size of the evaluation, the assemblage can only be considered to be of a moderate size. Large parts of the evaluated area produced very little worked flint, whilst almost half of the worked flint (239 pieces) were recovered from Field W01, in the far eastern part of the evaluated area, from trenches adjacent to the River Snail. Much of the flintwork from Field W01 was recovered from subsoil layers and the fills of palaeochannels which had been preserved in low-lying areas of pasture immediately adjacent to the river, whilst elsewhere flintwork was largely restricted to the fills of cut feature and from heavily disturbed ploughsoil deposits (which were systematically bucket sampled). Given the differences in the density and context of the assemblage of flintwork from Field W01 and the assemblage from the remainder of the fields (W02-W16), they are discussed separately in the main body of the report that follows.

B.10.4 A basic quantification of the assemblage by major context type is provided here in Table 28, with full details of the recording retained in the project archive.

Type	FIELD W01				FIELDS W02-W16			Totals
	Channel/buried soil/alluvium etc.	Features	Subsoil	Topsoil	Bucket sampling (topsoil)	Features/ layers	Topsoil/subsoil unsystematic collection	
Chip	2	1	6			30	1	40
Irregular Waste		4	4		1	3		12
Primary Flake	1	7			1	3		12
Secondary Flake	9	45	46	4	27	73	30	**234**
Tertiary Flake	6	13	17	1	15	7	18	**77**
Secondary Blade like	5	7	4		1	4	3	**24**
Tertiary Blade Like	1	4	7		4	3	5	**24**
Secondary Bldlt	2	3	6		5	6	2	**24**
Tertiary Bldlt	3	2	14	2	7	5	4	**37**
Flake Core	2	1	2		2	3		**10**
blade/narrow flake core							1	**1**
Spurred piece		1			1			**2**
Serrated blade						2		**2**
End scraper		1					6	**7**
Sub-circular scraper					1			**1**
Opposed platform blade core			1					**1**
End and side scraper							1	**1**
Count of Retouched								
Knife/dagger fragment					1			**1**
Misc. retouched	1				1	1		**3**
Blade core	1							**1**
Micro-burin			1					**1**
Ground axehead	1							**1**
Piercer	1							**1**
Total worked	**35**	**89**	**108**	**7**	**67**	**140**	**71**	**517**
BF weight	**337.4**	**1495.2**	**180.9**		**11.4**	**75187.8**	**9.4**	**77222.1**

Table 28: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Field W01

B.10.5 At total of 239 worked flints (and 2014g of unworked burnt flint) were recovered from Field W01, representing over 40% of the total of worked flint from the site (see Table 28). A large proportion of this material derived from essentially undisturbed subsoil layers and the fills of paleochannels – much of which derived from Trench 21 (140 worked flints in total), but a relatively large number also came from the fills of cut features, especially from Trench 28 (59 worked flints in total). The flintwork from these two Trenches (21 and 28) are described separately below, followed by a summary of the material from the other trenches in this field.

Trench 21

B.10.6 A total of 140 worked flints were recovered from Trench 21, deriving from a range of contexts, including the topsoil, a subsoil deposit, the fills of paleochannels, possible buried soils and cut features (Table 29).

Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	Opposed platform blade core	Blade core	Micro-burin	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
906		Buried soil					1									**1**		
930		Buried soil															**3**	35.9
830	829	Ditch				1										**1**		
862	835	Ditch			1	1										**2**		
927	926	Ditch					1									**1**	**1**	19.7
932	932	Hearth															**42**	1270
837	833	Palaeo-channel	1		1	2		1			1		1		1	**8**		
854	833	Palaeo-channel			1	1			1	2						**5**		
879	878	Pit				1										**1**		
880	878	Pit				2										**2**	**7**	68.3
905	903	Pit		1	5	1	1	1	1	1						**11**	**4**	73.4
919	916	Pit			1											**1**		
920	916	Pit			1					1						**2**		
928		Subsoil	5	2	14	2	2	2	3	8	1	1		1		**41**	**10**	57.5
929		Subsoil			7	7		1	1	1						**17**	**2**	83.8
935		Subsoil	1	2	25	4		3	2	5	1					**43**	**6**	39.6
938		Topsoil			3					1						**4**		
Totals			**7**	**5**	**59**	**22**	**5**	**8**	**8**	**19**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**140**	**75**	**1649**

Table 29: Quantification of flint from Trench 21, Field W01

B.10.7 The vast majority of the assemblage, however, derived from extensive, well-preserved subsoil deposits (928, 929, 935). Flint was collected from this subsoil through test pitting and surface collection/walkover, which in total produced 101 worked flints and 181g of unworked burnt flint. This material is generally in good to very good condition and had clearly experienced little post-depositional disturbance. Differences in the technology and surface alteration of the struck flints from the subsoil, however, clearly indicate that the material from this deposit is chronologically mixed. Especially distinctive is a small group of pieces bearing a heavy yellowish tinged cortication ('patination'), nine pieces in total, all of which are very regular blade-based pieces, including a series of fine prismatic blades and a half crested blade. These are almost certainly of Mesolithic date. A much larger proportion of the material from the subsoil was more lightly corticated (blue/white) or was in un-corticated, fresh, condition. The lightly corticated material (some 30 pieces) also included a high proportion of blade-based pieces, with blades and blade-like flakes making up approximately half of the unretouched removals, alongside an opposed platform blade core (context 928). Much of this is also likely to be of Mesolithic date, with the core exhibiting the kind of highly structured approach to core reduction typical of the period, and some confirmation of this is provide by a lightly corticated miss-hit microburin (context 928), a by-product of microlith manufacture.

B.10.8 The remainder, and majority, of the flint form the subsoil was un-corticated. This had a much lower proportion of blade-based material and was instead dominated by simple

hard hammer struck partly cortical flake, alongside two flake cores. There is little distinctive about any of this material, and nor where there any retouched forms among the un-corticated material, but its technological characteristics suggest it is probably largely of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

B.10.9 Smaller quantities of flintwork were recovered from other natural deposits in this trench, including buried soil 906 and deposits infilling palaeochannel **833**. The material from the palaeochannel (13 pieces in total, see Table 29) included a high proportion of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based pieces, including a blade/narrow flake core and piercer made on the distal end of a blade-like flake.

B.10.10 Flint was also recovered from cut features in this Trench; in most cases these consisted of small numbers (1-3 pieces) of unretouched flakes from individual features/contexts (ditches **829**, **835**, pits **878**, **916** and **926**). Only pit **903** produced a slightly more substantial assemblage of 11 worked flints, but even here the disparate condition and composition of the assemblage, made up entirely of unretouched flakes and blades, suggest this is likely to represent residual material.

Trench 28

B.10.11 Aside from seven flints collected from the subsoil (934), the relatively large assemblage of worked flint from Trench 28 was derived from the fills of cut features (Table 30). One pit, **844**, produced a total of 18 worked flints (and one fragment of unworked burnt flint). The flintwork from this feature consisted almost entirely of simple partly cortical flakes and flake fragments, alongside a short end scraper with a finely faceted striking platform – the latter characteristic of later Neolithic prepared platform technologies (cf. Ballin 2011). The remainder of the flintwork was recovered largely from the fills of ditches, and the condition of individual pieces and the disparate nature of the material collected from individual contexts suggest that this represents residual material caught up in the fills of later features. Nonetheless, the relatively large number of flints collected from some of these features, notably ditch **855** (16 worked flints) and ditch **850** (eight worked flints) suggest the presence of fairly dense scatters of worked flint in this area.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary BldIt	Flake Core	Spurred piece	End scraper	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
841	840	Ditch			1								**1**		
845	844	Pit		2	3							1	**6**		
847	844	Pit	2	1	9								**12**	1	18.3
850	849	Ditch		1	6			1					**8**		
852	851	Ditch				3							**3**		
856	855	Ditch	1	2	8	2	1		1		1		**16**	2	14.4
866	865	Ditch													
868	867	Ditch			1								**1**		
870	858	Hollow way			2		1			1			**4**		
871	859	Natural Feature					1						**1**		
934	934	Subsoil				4	2	1					**7**		
Total			**3**	**6**	**30**	**9**	**5**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**59**	**3**	**32.7**

Table 30: Quantification of flint from Trench 28, Field W01

B.10.12 In general terms, the composition of the assemblage from this trench is not dissimilar to that from Trench 21, and it is clearly multi-period, with Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blades and blade-like pieces (eight in total) occurring alongside simple flake based removals, most of which probably relate to later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity. Aside from the scraper from pit **844**, retouched tools were restricted to a single spurred piece (a short piercer) made on the lateral side of a partly cortical flake.

Field W01: Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 20, 22, 30

B.10.13 Small quantities of worked flint (40 pieces in total) and unworked burnt flint (480.5g in total) were recovered from eleven of the other trenches excavated in Field W01 (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 14, 20, 22 and 30; fully catalogued by context in Table 32).

B.10.14 Over half of the worked flint and virtually all of the burnt flint was recovered from the infills of palaeochannels or from alluvial/silt layers exposed by the trenching, and although individual contexts yielded only small quantities of material, this is significant in terms of indicating the potential for relatively undisturbed lithic scatters to be present in some of these deposits. As with the flintwork from Trenches 21 and 28 this included material of varied date, probably from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Blade-based material of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date was particularly well-represented in a small assemblage of six worked flints recovered from a fill (761) of paleochannel **758** in Trench 10, which produced two blades and a blade-like flake alongside a keeled core. Other notable pieces included a core tablet (rejuvenation flake) of probable Mesolithic date (silt layer 762 in Trench 9) and the intentionally broken proximal end of flake which bears some retouch along one edge and is probably a waste by-product of transverse arrowhead manufacture, dating to the later part of the Neolithic (fill 910 of paleochannel **908** in Trench 22).

B.10.15 The most significant find from these natural deposits, however, is a Neolithic ground flint axehead (SF 19). This piece is in very good condition but is missing its butt end – with a transverse break likely to have been sustained when the axehead was in use as hafted tool. This end of the axehead has been reworked, using the break as a platform to remove flakes along the long axis of the axehead – potentially to facilitate a new hafting/handling arrangement or in attempt to produce useable flakes. The axehead is fully ground and polished with a regular convex cutting edge, and is made on a distinctive opaque mottled flint of the kind often selected for the manufacture of ground axeheads (see Bayliss et al 2011, 782-4).

B.10.16 Aside from three worked flints collected from the topsoil of Trench 30 (937), the remainder of the worked flint from these trenches (19 pieces) derived in small quantities (1-3 pieces) form the fills of cut features (pits, ditches and single natural feature). This material was made up exclusively of unretouched removals, including a minority Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based component alongside simple flakes more likely to be of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

Fields W02-W16

B.10.17 Evaluation of the remaining fields (W02-W16) produced a total of 278 worked flints and a relatively large quantity of burnt flint (with almost all of the latter deriving from two pits in Trenches 50 and 52, Field W02).

Flint from cut features and excavated deposits

B.10.18 Just over half of the total assemblage of worked flint from Fields W02-W16 (140 pieces) was recovered from features and other layers/deposits revealed in the trenches. The worked flint was recovered from a total of thirty features/interventions, including ditches, pits, natural features/hollows and layers. In most cases densities of flint were very low, with between one and five pieces recovered from individual features/interventions, but slightly more substantial assemblages were recovered from a natural hollow in Trench 53 (Field W02; feature **42**/**43**/**54**; 27 flints), and – most significantly – an assemblage of 65 worked flints were recovered from an Early Neolithic pit (**354**) in Trench 541, Field W15. As well as these features associated with worked flint, major assemblages of unworked burnt flint were recovered form pits **29** and **90**, Trenches 50 and 52, Field W02.

Natural hollow 42/54, Trench 53, Field W02

B.10.19 A total of 27 worked flint a small quantity (21g) of unworked burnt flint were recovered form the large natural hollow in this Trench. The assemblage is dominated by simple hard-hammer struck flakes, although there are some blade-like pieces and one tertiary blade. Three cores were recovered, one irregular/minimally worked piece, one well-worked multiplatform flake core and one Levallois-like core – the latter almost certainly of later Neolithic date (Ballin 2011). Retouched tools consisted of one crudely notched flake and a broad tertiary bade with one serrated edge. The assemblage as a whole is quite disparate in terms of technology, raw materials and condition and is probably chronologically mixed (broadly, Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) but the presence of the Levallois-like core and serrated blade indicate that much of this material is likely to be of Neolithic date.

Pit 354, Trench 541, Field W15

B.10.20 Although the assemblage of 65 flints from pit **354** is relatively substantial most of this material was recovered from wet sieving of bulk soil samples, and includes a high proportion of chips and small flake fragments (Table 31). The assemblage is entirely characteristic of the kind of flintwork routinely recovered from Neolithic pits in the region, and is dominated by unretouched removals clearly deriving from multiple reduction sequences. The technological traits of this material are consistent with an earlier Neolithic date, with a relatively high proportion of blade-based removals. The only retouched or clearly utilised tool is a serrated blade –a very common tool form in Early Neolithic assemblages from the region (Billington 2018, table 2.17).

Type	No.
Chip	27
Irregular waste	2
Primary flake	1
Secondary flake	21

Tertiary flake	3
Secondary blade-like	1
Tertiary blade-like	1
Secondary blade	5
Tertiary blade	3
Serrated blade	1
Total	**65**

Table 31: Flintwork from Neolithic pit 354

Burnt flint from pit 29 (Trench 50) and pit 90 (Trenches 52), Field W02

B.10.21 Partial excavation of these sub-rectangular pits yielded very large quantities of burnt flint: some 56kg from pit **29** and 19kg from pit **90**. The flit was very heavily burnt, consisting of numerous thermally shattered fragments with crazed surfaces. Some larger pieces (up to 300g) were present but the assemblage was dominated by smaller fragments, and included numerous small spalls.

Other features/deposits

B.10.22 The flintwork recovered from the remaining excavated features/deposits was unremarkable and was made up almost exclusively of unretouched removals. In most cases this material is clearly residual and reflects the incidental incorporation of material into the fills of later features, presumably largely deriving from the surface scatters represented by the topsoil/subsoil assemblages discussed below. This flintwork includes two blades - suggestive of Earlier Neolithic or Meoslithic activity, but the majority is probably of somewhat later date (later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age).

Flint from topsoil and subsoil deposits

B.10.23 A relatively large proportion of the worked flint assemblage was derived from surface (topsoil/subsoil) deposits, including material collected during systematic bucket sampling of deposits from each trench as well as material collected from the spoil heaps and surface on a somewhat more ad hoc basis during the trenching (see Table 1 for basic quantification). Overall, the densities of flint recovered from the bucket samples were relatively low – with 67 worked flints deriving from some 50 individual sample points, none of which produced in excess in four pieces. The flintwork collected from topsoil and subsoil deposits outside of formal sampling also seem to have been fairly thinly distributed, although a notable concentration of seven worked flints was collected from the subsoil of Trench 33 (Field W02) which seems fairly coherent, with regular flakes, a robust blade and a fine short-ned scraper which would all be consistent with a Neolithic date.

B.10.24 In very general terms, the overall distribution of worked flint from surface deposits across the evaluation area, (Fig. 39) suggests a background presence of extensive low density flint scatters across much of the landscape, although there are some potential concentrations of material derived from bucket sampling in certain areas, including in Field W02, in the area of Trenches 44, 46, 47 and 48 and in Filed W07 around Trenches 286, 287, 288, whilst a relatively high proportion of trenches in the easternmost part of

the evaluation area (Field W15) produced worked flint, and it is notable that is the area in which pit **354** (Trench 5441) was located.

B.10.25 The low density of the worked flint makes it difficult to detect any meaningful differences in the character and composition of the flintwork across much of the site. In general terms, the assemblage is clearly chronologically mixed, representing activity from the earlier Neolithic through to at least the Early Bronze Age. It is notable, that none of the kind of very regular prismatic blade-based pieces characteristic of Mesolithic technologies were identified – and it seems that much of the blade-based material which forms a minority element of the assemblage is of earlier Neolithic date. Retouched tools are dominated by simple scraper forms, consistent with a Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, alongside a spurred piece (piercer) from bucket sampling in Trench 572. More significant is a broken fragment of a foliate knife or dagger from bucket sampling in Trench 534. Measuring 63mm long, 38mm wide and 8mm thick it has breaks at either end and has been fully bifacially flaked, with no traces of the original surface of the blank remaining aside from a small patch of cortex at one end. Although its exact original form cannot be determined, it almost certainly represents the medial part of an elaborately flaked foliate knife or dagger of Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age date (see Ballin 2012, 450-451; Frieman 2014, 52).).

Discussion

B.10.26 Given the scale of the evaluation, the flint assemblage cannot be considered large, but it but it does include some notable individual assemblages and finds, whilst the sheer scale of the fieldwork has provide a valuable opportunity to sample a very extensive area of land on the interfluve between the Snail and Kennet valleys. In terms of the overall distribution of flint the most obvious and significant trend is an apparently stark difference in the density of flintwork from the areas at the western end of the evaluated area (Field W01 and, to a lesser extent, W02) and the remainder of the fields to the east.

B.10.27 The flintwork from Field W01 is particularly significant in terms of indicating the very high potential for good survival of important minimally disturbed, lithic scatters within the well-preserved subsoil deposits revealed by Trench 21 and from the paleochannels and associated deposits found in others of the lower lying trenches, adjacent to the River Snail. The flintwork form these contexts can, in very general terms, be compared with the well-documented lithic assemblages recovered from investigations in the lower Snail valley and adjacent parts of the fen edge (e.g. Edmonds et al 1999; Gdaniec et al 2007). Beyond the material recovered from these well-preserved contexts in the lowest lying parts of Field W01, the relatively large numbers of flints recovered as residual finds form features in this field (especially in Trench 28), and the results of the bucket sampling and material from features in Field W02, suggest that prehistoric activity here was not restricted solely to the valley floor but also extended onto the higher ground to the east of the river.

B.10.28 Away from Fields W01 and W02, across the eastern part of the evaluation area, bucket sampling and non-systematic collection of flint from topsoil scatters does indicate the presence of low density lithic scatters over much of the site, but nowhere does material appear in high densities, and it seems very likely that over the long term prehistoric activity was much less intensive over much of this landscape. However, clearly there were

episodes of significant occupation/activity in some areas, best exemplified by the material from Early Neolithic pit **354** (Field W15). As noted above, the composition and character of the flint assemblage from this pit is entirely characteristic of material recovered from equivalent pit deposits in the region, and is best interpreted as representing the working use and deposition of flint in the context of domestic-type activity (see Garrow 2006).

B.10.29 Aside from attesting to prehistoric activity, the flint assemblage also includes material more likely to be considerably later date, in the form of the large burnt flint assemblages from pits **29** and **90** (Trenches 50 and 52, Field W02). The bunt flint is inherently undatable on any technological/typological grounds, and large assemblages of deliberately heated flint are a relatively common feature of prehistoric lithic assemblages in the region, from the Neolithic through into the Iron Age. In this case, however, as discussed above (Discussion 4.3) the distinctive sub-rectangular form of the pits and the character of their fills can be paralleled very closely with similar burnt filled filed features from early Saxon sites elsewhere in Eastern England, with well-documented examples form Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al 2006) and Eye and Kentford, Suffolk (Caruth and Goffin 212; Everett 2017).

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
22	50	21		Pit				1																					**1**		
30	50	29		Pit																											56100
35	44			Topsoil				2																					**2**		
36	46			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
37	47			Topsoil																			1						**1**		
38	48			Topsoil				1					1																**2**		
40	50			Topsoil									1																**1**		
55	53	54		Natural Feature				8			1			1															**10**	1	19.3
57	53	42		Natural Feature				4															1						**5**		
58	53	43		Natural Feature				1					1																**2**		
59	53	43		Natural Feature				6	1					1			1												**9**	1	2
77	33	76		Natural Feature						1		1																	**2**	1	4.2
79	33	78		Natural Feature				1																					**1**		
85	33	84		Natural Feature					1																				**1**		
87	43	86		Ditch				1																					**1**		
91	52	90		Pit																											19000
110	494			Other Layer				2																					**2**		
117	481								3									1											**4**		
120	479			Other Layer				2																					**2**		
121	480			Other Layer																										1	11.5
144	309	143		Ditch									1																**1**		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
150	309	147	8	Pit				1																					1		
150	309							2					1																3		
151	351			Topsoil								1																	1		
152	356			Topsoil																	1								1		
153	363			Topsoil							1																		1		
154	424			Topsoil														1											1		
155	434			Topsoil														1											1		
156	481			Topsoil						1																			1		
157	437			Topsoil				1																					1		
168	384			Topsoil				1																					1		
170	309	169		Natural Feature					1																				1		
172	329	171		Ditch				1																					1		
176	330	173	10	Ditch	2			2																					4		
176	330	173		Ditch				1																					1		
199	328	198		Ditch							1																		1		
201	345	200		Natural Feature																											
208	370			Topsoil				1																					1		
209	371			Topsoil																											
210	585			Topsoil					1																				1		
211	578			Topsoil																											
221	564			Topsoil																											
222	577			Topsoil				1	1																				2		
223	565			Topsoil									1																1		
224	576			Topsoil							1																		1		
225	566			Topsoil					1																				1		
226	573			Ploughsoil					1																				1		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
241	53	43		Natural Feature			1	4						1															**6**	3	50.8
250	551			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
251	546			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
252	538			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
253	570			Topsoil					1																				**1**		
254	556			Topsoil																											
255	554			Topsoil				1						1															**2**		
270	584	268		Ditch				1																					**1**		
289	251			Topsoil					1																				**1**		
290	219			Topsoil																											
291	537			Subsoil								1	1																**2**		
292	552			Topsoil					1			1																	**2**		
293	561			Topsoil			1																						**1**		
294	572			Topsoil												1													**1**		
295	219			Topsoil							1																		**1**		
297	238			Topsoil																											
298	584			Topsoil				1	1					1															**3**		
299	247			Topsoil																											
300	534			Topsoil				1											1				1						**3**		
301	247			Topsoil					1																				**1**		
303	218			Topsoil																											
304	375			Topsoil				3	1																				**4**		
305	384			Topsoil									1																**1**		
308	362			Topsoil		1		1																					**2**		
309	343			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
324	245	323		Ditch				1																					**1**		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
340	250	0						1	1																				**2**		
343	512			Topsoil									1																**1**		
344	514			Topsoil								1																	**1**		
355	541	354	15	Pit	27	2	1	19	2	1		3	1																**56**		
355	541	354		Pit				2	1		1	2	2				1												**9**		
357	541			Subsoil														1											**1**		
393	188			Topsoil																											
401	174	391		Ditch			1	1																					**2**		
418	187			Topsoil				2																					**2**		
419	171			Topsoil																											
420	236			Topsoil					1																				**1**		
421	180			Topsoil																											
422	183			Topsoil				1					1																**2**		
423	228			Topsoil																											
434	184			Topsoil								1																	**1**		
435	185			Topsoil																											
446	288			Topsoil				1	1																				**2**		
447	295			Topsoil				1																					**1**	1	4.4
448	286			Topsoil					3		1																		**4**		
449	298			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
450	278			Topsoil																											
451	271			Topsoil																											
452	297			Topsoil																											
453	287			Topsoil				1				1																	**2**		
454	273			Topsoil							1																		**1**		
455	289			Topsoil																										1	7
458	293			Topsoil				10	10	1	3																		**24**		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
484	123	482		Ditch				1																					**1**		
514	131			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
516	350			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
518	304			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
521	126			Topsoil								1																	**1**		
522	133			Topsoil					1				1																**2**		
523	125			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
539	145	536		Ditch				2																					**2**		
567	60	566		Ditch				1																					**1**		
578	60	576		Ditch						2																			**2**		
582	60	581		Ring Gully				1																					**1**		
587	60	586		Pit				1																					**1**		
591	60	588		Ditch				2	1																				**3**		
600	61	597		Ditch																											
615	61			Topsoil				3																					**3**		
626	56			Topsoil				1																					**1**	1	6.3
628	113			Topsoil				2		1																			**3**		
630	87			Topsoil											1														**1**		
640	60	639		Ditch				1																					**1**		
660	58	659	30	Pit		1																							**1**		
660	58	659		Pit				1																					**1**		
684	57	681		Ditch				3																					**3**		
685	57	681		Ditch	1			1																					**2**		
686	82			Topsoil																											
687	132			Topsoil														1											**1**		
689	115			Topsoil						1																			**1**		
691	57			Topsoil				2																					**2**		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
692	127			Topsoil				1																					**1**		
693	113			Subsoil	1																								**1**		
721	8	720		Palaeochannel				2		3																			**5**	16	247.6
725	9	724		Pit				1	1	1																			**3**		
727	9	726		Natural Feature				1																					**1**		
756	10	754		Pit																										4	20.8
761	10	758		Palaeochannel			1	1		1		1	1	1															**6**	6	148.2
762	9	740		Natural silts				3	1																				**4**		
776	20			Alluvial Layer	1			1	1																				**3**	4	53.9
779	14	774		Ditch				1																					**1**		
783	10	764		Pit																											
787	7			Alluvial Layer					1																				**1**		
789	10	788		Pit																											
798	4	791		Pit	1			2																					**3**	2	10
811	2	810		Ditch				1																					**1**		
820	3	819		Palaeochannel																						1			**1**		
825	2	824		Ditch							2	1																	**3**		
830	21	829		Ditch					1																				**1**		
837	21	833		Palaeochannel	1			1	2		1			1										1				1	**8**		
841	28	840		Ditch				1																					**1**		
845	28	844		Pit			2	3										1											**6**		
847	28	844		Pit		2	1	9																					**12**	1	18.3
850	28	849		Ditch			1	6			1																		**8**		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
852	28	851		Ditch					3																				**3**		
854	21	833		Palaeochannel				1	1			1	2																**5**		
856	28	855		Ditch		1	2	8	2	1		1				1													**16**	2	14.4
862	21	835		Ditch				1	1																				**2**		
866	28	865		Ditch																											
868	28	867		Ditch				1																					**1**		
870	28	858		Hollow way				2		1				1															**4**		
871	28	859		Natural Feature						1																			**1**		
879	21	878		Pit					1																				**1**		
880	21	878		Pit					2																				**2**	7	68.3
905	21	903		Pit		1		5	1	1	1	1	1																**11**	4	73.4
906	21			Buried soil						1																			**1**		
910	22	908		Palaeochannel																			1						**1**		
919	21	916		Pit				1																					**1**		
920	21	916		Pit				1					1																**2**		
923	22	922		Ditch			1		1	1																			**3**		
925	22	924		Ditch				1																					**1**		
927	21	926		Ditch						1																			**1**	1	19.7
928	21			Subsoil	5	2		14	2	2	2	3	8	1						1						1			**41**	10	57.5
929	21			Subsoil				7	7		1	1	1																**17**	2	83.8
930	21		49	Buried soil																										3	35.9
932	21	932		Hearth																										42	1270.3
934	28			Subsoil					4	2	1																		**7**		
935	21			Subsoil	1	2		25	4		3	2	5	1															**43**	6	39.6
937	30			Topsoil				1	1				1																**3**		

Context	Trench	Cut	Sample	Feature type	Chip	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary Blade like	Tertiary Blade Like	Secondary Blade	Tertiary Blade	Flake Core	blade/narrow flake core	Spurred piece	Serrated blade	End scraper	Sub-circular scraper	Opposed platform blade core	End and side scraper	Count of Retouched	Knife/dagger fragment	Misc. retouched	Blade core	Micro-burin	Ground axehead	Piercer	Total worked	BF count	BF weight
938	21			Topsoil				3					1																**4**		
99999	33							1	3		1		1					1											**7**	1	3.1
99999	45							2																					**2**		
99999	60							2					1																**3**		

Table 32: Flint catalogue

B.11 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.11.1 During the evaluation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from the topsoil (458) between Trenches 292, 293, 294 and 299. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Assessment

B.11.2 Two abraded fragments (0.007kg) of undecorated clay pipe stem were recovered from the topsoil. Although the fragments do not join, they are possibly the same pipe. The fragments of clay tobacco pipe are most likely from a casually discarded pipe, subsequently reworked by ploughing. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after *c*.1580.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.11.3 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If further work is undertaken more clay pipe may be recovered and this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Context	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Description	Weight kg.	Dating
458	Plain stem fragments	2	A single length of plain, undecorated stem, oval in section 8 x 9 mm, with trimmed seams, although one is still visible and there appears to be a seam on one break, suggesting it might be a mouthpiece. Off-centre bore. 43mm long. A short length (27mm) of plain, undecorated stem 8 x 9 mm, with trimmed seams, although one is still visible. Off-centre bore.	0.004 0.003	c.1580

Table 33: Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

B.12 Mortar

B.12.1 By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.12.2 Three fragments of mortar were collected by hand excavation from the site, recovered from a pit. The mortar was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.12.3 Three irregular fragments (0.034kg) of coarse, off-white mortar or render, one of which has a possible surface, were recovered from pit **44** in Trench 305 (Field W08). The off-white mortar matrix contains lumps of irregular chalk up to 10mm. The pit also produced Roman pottery.

B.12.4 The mortar fragments are associated with building construction. Some Roman ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from features across various trenches and a single fragment of CBM was recovered from pit **44**. Despite this, the mortar is not significant.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.12.5 If further work is undertaken, more mortar may be recovered, but only at low levels. The mortar report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the mortar may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone from Sunnica West represents faunal remains weighing 33.13kg. There were 261 identifiable fragments recorded, retrieved solely from hand collection from numerous trenches. The species represented include cattle (Bos taurus), sheep/goat (Ovis/Capra), dog (Canis familiaris), pig (Sus scrofa), horse (Equus caballus) and bird. The faunal material likely dates to the Iron Age and Roman period based on the archaeological evidence retrieved. Bone predominantly came from pits and ditches.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results

C.1.3 The assemblage is heavily dominated by cattle and sheep/goat remains, making up 70% of the identifiable remains retrieved.

C.1.4 The condition of the bone is fair, with signs of surface weathering and root etching noted. Fragmentation is moderate, with several complete bones retrieved.

C.1.5 Ageing data was minimal, however dental wear indicates that cattle are 3 years of age and older at time of death and sheep/goat mandibles aged as predominantly mature or adult animals at death. There appears to be a slight bias in element distribution as 66% of elements are cranial and feet elements, suggesting they are remnants of primary butchery waste that were disposed on site. A mostly complete cattle skull was recovered from ditch **491** (Trench 122, Field W04).

C.1.6 Taphonomic changes in the form of butchery, gnawing and pathological change are all present in the assemblage. Butchery was seen on a cattle mandible hinge (ditch **491**, Trench 122, W04), gnawing on two cattle fragments and pathology was noted on a horse metatarsal (ditch **676**, Trench 58, Field W03) with extensive exostosis and bone remodelling on the proximal end, suggesting possible osteoarthritis.

C.1.7 While the volume of remains recovered was not abundant, the material does indicate that there are signs of domestic activity in those features where bone was retrieved. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the resident's diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments, but because cattle yield more meat than both sheep and pig.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	116	44.3	5	26.3
Sheep/Goat	67	25.6	8	42.1
Horse	59	22.5	2	10.5
Pig	11	4.2	2	10.5
Dog	8	3.1	1	5.3
Bird	1	0.4	1	5.3
Total	**262**	**100.0**	**19**	**94.7**

Table 34: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) by species for hand collected animal bone

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.8 The assemblage is of a small size, however should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable. Further dating will help with the understanding of the site and allow for comparisons and contrasts between phases to be investigated.

C.2 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 17 shells or shell fragments, weighing 0.108kg, was collected by hand, mainly from ditches, in seven trenches, during the archaeological works. The shells recovered are all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although some have suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features. Winder uses the criterion of a minimum number of at least 30 measurable individuals of either left or right valves, in her report on the Heybridge assemblage (Winder 2015), and no single feature fills this criterion. Therefore, the decision was made not to measure the individual shells, however, the shells were roughly sized, small, medium and large, to allow for a level of comparison. Infestation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted, although exact identification of the infesting organism has not been made. The shells are catalogued at the end of this report.

C.2.3 In total, three oyster shells showed convincing evidence of damage, in the form of a 'W' or 'U' shaped hole or mark on the outer edge of the left or right valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the raw oyster, prior to its consumption. This damage has been recorded in the catalogue.

Assemblage

C.2.4 Trench 60: ditch **588** produced two oyster left valves, one of which is possibly shucked. Ditches in Trenches 61, 161, and 304 each produced only one or two shells. The bulk of the assemblage was recovered from pit **44** in Trench 305, which produced seven shells, four left and three right valves, one of which, a complete medium-large right valve, bears an obvious 'W'-shaped shucking mark. The final shell was recovered in Trench 345, from feature **202**, which produced three shells, one left and two right valves.

Assessment

C.2.5 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that marine shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The mollusca, recovered mostly from the ditches and pits, are few, representing general scattered food waste in low concentrations. Only the assemblage from pit **44** may represent the remnants of part of a single small meal. There is evidence of 'shucking' the oysters, prior to its consumption, suggesting that some oysters were eaten raw, while others were probably cooked prior to consumption.

C.2.6 Although not closely datable in themselves, the shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.7 If further work is undertaken, more shell may be recovered, although only at low levels. This shell report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the shell may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No Shells	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	No shucked Shells	Description	Total Weight (kg)
60	591	588	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	2	0	1	Near-complete/incomplete large left valve, with minor to moderate damage on the ventral margin, and missing part of the posterior margin. The shell is thick and relatively old, retaining colour in the banding. It has a small U-shaped notch in the ventral margin, which may possibly be a shucking mark, but is very small in relation to the size and thickness of the shell. Near-complete medium to large left valve, missing much of the ventral margin. The shell is somewhat irregular in cross-section, very thick on one side and with irregular external surface. Some colour banding survives	0.085

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No Shells	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	No shucked Shells	Description	Total Weight (kg)
61	615	Layer	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	0	1	0	Medium to large complete right valve, very minor damage to the ventral margin. However, there has been some internal surface loss. The shell is relatively thick and may have lost some of its outer surface, as there are faint traces of what appear to be marine worm boring damage over the entire outer surface	0.025
123	481	480	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1	0	1	Incomplete medium left valve, with heavy damage to the anterior margin, which has also removed part of the outer surface of the shell. A broad but shallow U-shaped notch on the ventral margin may be a shucking mark	0.015

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No Shells	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	No shucked Shells	Description	Total Weight (kg)
161	569	568	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2	0	2	0	Incomplete medium right valve, damaged on the ventral margin and towards the anterior margin, the shell has lost some of its inner surface. It has been heavily damaged, externally and to some degree, internally by worm boring damage. Incomplete medium right valve. The ventral margin has been completely removed and the shell has become thin around the damage	0.024
304	129	128	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	0	1	0	Near-complete small to medium right valve. Minor damage to the anterior and ventral margin. Notch on the ventral margin appears to be post-depositional or even excavational damage, rather than it being a shucking mark. Some slight trace of colour on the shell and possibly some survival of horny scale	0.011
305	45	44	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	7	4	3	1	Incomplete large left valve, with moderate damage on the ventral-posterior margin. Moderately thick older shell. The damage appears more extensive internally than externally. Incomplete large left valve, with minor to moderate damage on the ventral-posterior margin. Near-complete medium to large left valve, with minor damage to the ventral margin. Incomplete left valve, with extensive damage to the posterior margin and the ventral margin, with greater loss on that side of the shell. Complete medium to large right valve, with a distinct W-shaped shucking mark on the ventral margin. Partial medium to large right valve, with minor to moderate damage to the ventral margin and missing the ventral-posterior margin edge to the shell, and there is minor marine worm boring damage. Small-medium near-complete right valve, with excavation damage to the ventral margin	0.152

Trench	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No Shells	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	No shucked Shells	Description	Total Weight (kg)
345	203	202	Ostrea edulis	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	1	2	0	Near-complete medium to large right valve, with slight damage on the midpoint of the ventral round, through to the posterior margin, and some very minor damage to the dorsal margin. Near-complete small to medium right valve, with very minor damage to the ventral margin. Some colouration survives on the shell. Incomplete small to medium left valve. The entirety of the ventral margin and a small area of anterior margin has been damaged. The edge of the shell appears notched because of this damage, which does not appear to be shucking	0.035
Total						17	8	9	3		0.347

Table 35: Mollusca Catalogue

C.3 Bulk Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.3.1 Forty-three bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated land at the site. These samples were taken to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from a variety of features encountered within various trenches from deposits that are thought to range in date from the prehistoric to early medieval period.

C.3.2 The total volume (up to 40L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.3.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.3.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

C.3.6 Key to table:

U=untransformed, f=fragment, w =waterlogged

Results

C.3.7 Preservation of plant remains from this site is primarily through carbonisation. Waterlogged plant material was also recovered from ditch **810** and pit **728**. Untransformed seeds are present in several of samples from this site, in small quantities. These untransformed seeds may be contemporary with the deposits sampled due to their decay resistant coatings or may be modern intrusions.

C.3.8 Cereal grains are present in sixteen samples from the site, typically in small quantities. Cereal remains are most abundant in features located within Trenches 58, 60 and 122 (Fields W03 and W04) and include wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare)* and grains that were too poorly preserved to identify. Weed seeds are present in small quantities and include henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), grasses (Poaceae) and field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*). Occasional spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum)* glume bases indicate hulled glume wheat varieties that are consistent with a prehistoric or Roman date. Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments were also recovered in several of the samples. Charcoal is present in the majority of the samples, in small quantities.

C.3.9 Ditch **810** (Trench 2, W01) contained frequent waterlogged remains. This material includes seeds of common nettle(*Urtica urens*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), thistles (*Carduus/Cursium sp*.) and three-nerved sandwort (*Moehringia trinervia*). Two degraded fragments of carbonised cereal grains were also noted but may not be contemporary. Pit **728** (Trench 1, W01) contained frequent waterlogged seeds of bog beans (*Menyanthes trifoliata*) and occasional seeds of sedges (*Carex sp*.). Single ostracods were noted in ditch **491** (Trench 122, W04) and ditch **712** (Trench 1, W01) which could suggest that these features once contained water, although this is tentative.

C.3.10 The majority of the samples from this site contain frequent, relatively well-preserved molluscs.

Field No.	Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (...)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Ostracods	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Fired clay	Flint	Metal	Hammerscale
W01	1	37	747	728	Pit	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	##w	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	38	713	712	Ditch	17	50	0	0	0	+	#u	0	++++	3	0	#	0	0	0	0
	2	40	811	810	Ditch	8	210	#f	0	###w	0	##w	#w	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	4	39	798	791	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	5	#	0	0	0	0	0
	9	33	725	724	Pit	12	100	#	0	0	0	0	0	+++	1	#	0	0	0	0	0
	11	42	883	881	Palaeochannel	8	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	++++	4	0	#	0	0	0	0
	12	43	893	892	Pit	16	50	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	20	#	#	0	#	0	0
	21	44	905	903	Pit	16	20	#	0	#	0	0	0	+++	17	#	#	0	#	0	0
	21	45	880	878	Pit	17	50	#	0	##w	0	0	0	++++	<1	#	#	0	0	0	0
	21	48	928	928	Buried soil	16	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	2	#	0	0	0	0	0
	21	49	930	930	Buried soil	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	#	#	0	#	0	0
	22	47	925	924	Ditch	20	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
W02	33	4	77	76	Natural Feature	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	37	6	61	60	Posthole	8	15	0	0	0	0	#u	0	++++	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	1	20	19	Posthole	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	50	2	22	21	Pit	14	50	#f	0	0	0	0	0	++++	4	#	#	0	0	0	0
	50	3	30	29	Pit	14	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	++++	10	0	#	0	###	0	0

	52	7	91	90	Pit	16	50	#	0	0	0	0	0	++++	6	0	0	0	###	0	0
W03	58	30	660	659	Pit	13	40	##	0	#	0	0	0	++	3	#	##	##	0	0	0
	58	31	660	659	Pit	11	5	###	0	#	0	0	0	++	2	#	0	0	0	0	0
	58	32	661	659	Pit	16	20	##	0	#	0	0	0	++	6	#	#	##	0	0	0
	60	23	567	566	Ditch	13	5	##	0	0	0	0	0	++	4	0	##	0	0	0	0
	60	24	582	581	Ring Gully	13	10	0	0	#f	0	0	0	++	2	#	#	0	0	0	0
	60	25	591	588	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	60	26	587	586	Pit	4	<1	0	#	0	0	#	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	61	27	599	597	Ditch	14	10	#	#	#	0	0	0	+++	9	#	0	0	0	0	+++
	61	28	605	603	Ring Gully	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	12	#	#	0	0	0	+
	61	29	613	611	Posthole	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
W04	122	21	492	491	Ditch	12	5	###	#f	##	+	0	0	++	4	0	#	0	0	#	0
	122	22	493	491	Ditch	17	50	###	0	#	0	#	0	+++	<1	0	##	0	0	0	0
W05	174	20	436	436	Buried soil	19	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	4	0	0	0	0	#	0
	198	18	433	432	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	201	19	445	445	Other Layer	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W06	247	12	275	273	Pit	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	1	##	##	0	0	0	0
W08	304	11	214	213	Ditch	18	5	0	#f	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0
	305	9	45	44	Pit	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	##	0	0	0	0	0
	309	8	150	147	Pit	19	20	#f	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	#	#	0	#	0	0
	330	10	176	173	Ditch	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	#	0	0
W10	345	13	203	202	Natural Feature	20	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	345	14	203	202	Natural Feature			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	##	0	0	##	0	0
W12	444	5	9	8	Ditch	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
W15	541	15	355	354	Pit	20	30	0	0	0	0	##f/#u	0	+	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
	587	16	319	318	Ditch	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 36: Environmental samples

Assessment

C.3.11 The recovery of both waterlogged and carbonised plant material in this evaluation demonstrates that there is a high potential for the preservation of these remains at this site, particularly in the areas represented by Trenches 1, 2, 58, 60 and 122.

C.3.12 The carbonised remains recovered from this site are suggestive of domestic activity and this compliments the settlement found within Field W03 and W04. It is interesting to note that frequent cereal grains were found in pit 659 (Trench 58, Field W03) alongside possible stacks of Roman dishes and pots. The carbonised weed taxa present, such as henbane and field gromwell, are representative of common arable

species that are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside the cereals. The minimal amount of chaff recovered from the site could suggest that on-site processing is unlikely to have been taking place. Hazelnut fragments recovered from the site hints at the gathering of wild resources for food.

C.3.13 The abundant waterlogged plant remains from Sample 40, fill 811 of trackway ditch **810** (Trench 2, Field W01), may have originated from the peat material through which the feature was cut or may represent later inundation through flooding of the River Snail. The seeds include taxa that represent disturbed ground such as thistles, brambles (*Rubus fructicosus agg.*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) along with sloe/cherry (*Prunus spinosa/cerasus*), possibly forming hedgerows. There are also indicators of nutrient-enrichment such as goosefoots (*Chenopodium sp.*), stinging nettle, common nettle and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). Seeds of celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) are indicative of shallow water or wet, disturbed, nutrient-rich mud, especially at the edges of ditches and three-nerved sandwort prefers moist ground, generally found in woodland but also in shaded hedge banks.

C.3.14 The waterlogged bog bean seeds recovered from pit **728** are indicative of an aquatic or semi-aquatic environment. Similarly, the sedges present in this pit are typical of aquatic or generally wet environments.

C.3.15 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011). A multi-proxy approach, utilising palynology, entomology, soil micromorphology and archaeobotany, may be advantageous for any future investigation to help contribute to the understanding of the sequences of deposition and the anthropological influence.

C.4 Geoarchaeological samples

By Charles French

Introduction

C.4.1 Two 30cm-long monoliths have been selected for geoarchaeological evaluation on the basis of potential identified in the field.

C.4.2 The field notes (from S Ladd) are as follows:

Sample 17 (contexts 437 & 436)

C.4.3 Fields between Chippenham and Newmarket (Snailwell parish). Possible buried soil (436); probably upcast bank material (437/ probably Roman).

Sample 41 (contexts 820-822)

C.4.4 Floodplain/palaeochannels of the River Snail in Snailwell. The sequence comprises: top of peat (820); shelly ?buried soil (821); silt (alluvium/flooding??) (823). While none of this is directly dated, the peat appears in other trenches to have formed during/after the Roman period (although dating is indirect).

Observations

Sample 17

C.4.5 The profile comprises the following horizons (see Plate 12 and Section 246):

- 0-3
  strong brown (7.5YR4/6) very fine sandy/silt loam; base of modern Ap merging boundary over c. 3-5mm
- 3-11
  brown (7.5YR4/4) very fine sandy/silt loam with few very fine chalk fragments (<5mm); context 437; A1 merging boundary over c. 2mm
- 11-16
  brown (10YR4/3) very fine sandy/silt loam with common chalk fragments, increasing in size to <1.5cm; A2
- 16.5-24
  greyish brown (10YR5/2) calcitic silt with common chalk fragments (<1.5cm); context 436; Bca merging, irregular boundary over c. 2mm
- 24-30cm
  pale greyish brown to white chalk intermixed with c. 20% Bca soil fabric (as above); B/C

C.4.6 This profile appears to be a thin (<21cm) buried calcareous brown earth soil developed on weathered Lower Chalk (cf. Seale 1975, 89-90), preserved beneath about 35cm of modern ploughsoil (Ap). From the section photograph (see Plate 12), it does not look as if the lower context (436) is upcast Roman bank material, but rather the in situ weathered chalk geological substrate. But, if the soil profile really is developed on an upcast bank, then this soil has formed post-depositionally, and will reflect later landscape activity.

Sample 41

C.4.7 The profile comprises the following horizons (Section 218):

- 0-7.5
  dark brown (10YR3/3) with reddish brown (5YR4/4) mottling silty (clay) loam; context 823; post-palaeo-channel soil development, subject to wetting/drying episodes distinct boundary
- 7.5-23
  very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2) humic silt with common shell fragments from 17.5 to 23cm and two lenses of greater shell concentrations at c. 17.5-19 and 22-23cm; context 822 over 821; tertiary palaeo-channel fill with water influxes distinct, undulating boundary
- 23-30+cm
  very dark brown (10YR2/2 to black (10YR2/1 reed peat in out of use palaeo-channel; context 820

C.4.8 This profile represents the upper humic fills of a probable palaeo-channel which becomes increasingly waterlogged down-profile. Only the upper context 823 is affected by the oxidation of iron oxides through alternating wetting and drying

conditions. The mottled soil material as context 823 and the soil above is indicative of post-channel soil development. Contexts 822/821 are the tertiary fill of the palaeo-channel, with the shell fragments suggesting pulses of freshwater influence at this final stage of life of the palaeo-channel. Context 820 below is a well preserved reed peat developing in shallow, standing water in the out of use palaeo-channel.

Recommendations

C.4.9 It is suggested that the Sample 41 profile and indeed the remaining fill of the palaeo-channel beneath this sample monolith should be analysed for pollen and its palaeo-vegetational sequence.

C.4.10 The buried soil profile present in the Sample 17 profile would repay soil micromorphological analysis. This site is generally heavily plough damaged, so this rare remnant of good preservation should be taken advantage of. The analysis should give good indications of the past land-use sequence, thus potentially being complementary to the palynological analysis on the Sample 41 palaeo-channel profile. Clearly, radiocarbon assay of this palaeo-channel sequence will be essential for chronological resolution.

C.5 Pollen Samples

By Mairead Rutherford

Introduction

C.5.1 Ten sub-samples from a monolith taken though organic sediments from a palaeochannel from the Sunnica West Solar Farm, at Snailwell, Cambridgeshire, were submitted by OA East for pollen assessment. Well preserved, dominantly woodland pollen was present in the upper part of the monolith; the lower clayey part did not contain reliable pollen assemblages. The sediments are currently undated.

Methodology

C.5.2 The sub-samples provided by OA East were taken at 0.04m intervals through a 0.50m length monolith, sample 46, from palaeochannel 833, excavated from Trench 21 (Field W01).

C.5.3 Pollen processing was undertaken by PetroStrat Ltd at their Northwich Labs, Cheshire, and followed standard procedures (method B of Berglund and Ralska-Jasiewiczowa 1986), using HCL, NaOH, sieving, HF and Erdtman's acetolysis, to remove carbonates, humic acids, particles >170microns, silicates and cellulose, respectively. The samples were then stained with safranin, dehydrated in tertiary butyl alcohol, and the residues mounted in 2000cs silicone oil. Slides were examined at a magnification of x400 by ten equally spaced traverses across a slide or until at least 100 pollen grains were counted. Pollen identification was made following the keys of Moore *et al* (1991), Faegri and Iversen (1989) and a small, modern reference collection. Identification of non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) follows van Geel (1978) and van Geel and Aptroot (2006). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The preservation of the pollen was noted, and an assessment was made of the potential for further analysis.

Results

Lithology

C.5.4 The deposits within the palaeochannel were recorded as clay and peaty clays, as described in the table below:

Feature	Sample Number	Context Number	Lithology	Pollen sub-samples (m)
Palaeochannel **833**	46	*837*	0-0.16/0.19m Dark brown clay with peat; gravel inclusions	0.08 0.12 0.16
Palaeochannel **833**	46	*836*	0.16/0.19m – 0.25m Very dark grey / brown peat	0.20 0.24
Palaeochannel **833**	46	*834*	0.25-0.45m Mid grey / brown clay with peat; gravel inclusions	0.28 0.32 0.36 0.40 0.44

Table 37: Details of pollen sub-sampling

Pollen Assessment

C.5.5 Pollen data are firstly described, and then interpreted below. Raw pollen counts are available in Table 2, below.

Palaeochannel 833

C.5.6 *Pollen description: 0.44m – 0.32m (834):* Pollen is generally poorly preserved and, where full counts have been obtained, dominated by more robust pollen types, in particular dandelion-type (*Taraxacum*-type) which accounts for more than half of the herb, tree and shrub pollen counted in the sub-sample at 0.40m. Other herbs recorded include grasses (Poaceae), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), daisy family (Asteraceae, a large group including plants such as sow-thistles, burdocks and oxeye daisies), thistles (*Cirsium*-type), sedges (Cyperaceae), pollen of the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae), cabbage (Brassicaceae) and pink (Caryophyllaceae) families.

C.5.7 Tree and shrub pollen includes occurrences of pine (*Pinus*), hazel-type (*Corylus avellana*-type), lime (*Tilia*), oak (*Quercus*), alder (*Alnus*) and elm (*Ulmus*). Fern spores are recorded in relative abundance and include in particular, monolete ferns (Pteropsida) with fewer counts of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and common polypody (*Polypodium vulgare*). Microcharcoal is present within these sub-samples.

C.5.8 Non-pollen palynomorphs (NPP) include robust counts of fungal spores of *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B) at 0.40m; fungal spores of *Glomus* (HdV-207) are also well represented, in particular at 0.44m. Scalariform perforation plates (HdV-114) occur throughout.

C.5.9 *Pollen description: 0.08-0.28cm (836, 837):* The assemblages are dominated by tree and shrub pollen, with fluctuating but generally robust counts of pine, hazel-type, lime and alder, followed by fewer counts of birch (*Betula*), elm, oak, willow (*Salix*), holly (*Ilex*) and honeysuckle (*Lonicera*). Some herb pollen types are also present, for example, grasses, ribwort plantain, dandelion-type, daisy-type and rare redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), meadowsweet (*Filipendula*), common knapweed (*Centaurea*

nigra), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), pollen of the pea family (Fabaceae, a large group including plants such as clovers and vetches) and one cereal-type pollen (at 0.16m (*837*)). Fern spores are consistently recorded, especially monolete ferns, with fewer counts of bracken, common polypody and adder's tongue (*Ophioglossum*-type). NPP's include common occurrence of scalariform perforation plates (HdV-114), with fewer counts of microfossil type HdV-128 and fungal spores of *Glomus* (HdV-207), *Podospora* (HdV-368) and *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B).

C.5.10 *Pollen interpretation: 0.44-0.32m (834):* The assemblages described within this lower clayey deposit (*834*) are difficult to interpret, due to over-abundance of dandelion-type pollen. This may have occurred as a result of preferential preservation, as thinner walled pollen types may have been subject to oxidation and/or destruction, potentially as a result of fluctuating water-tables. Distinguished from other types of pollen by tougher outer walls, dandelion-types are frequently preferentially preserved; high frequencies of these grains have been linked to disturbed and/or waste ground (Nayling and Caseldine 1997). Other herb types are also recorded, for example, grasses, ribwort plantain, pollen of the daisy, goosefoot, cabbage and pink families, and sedges. These plants could derive from waste or disturbed ground, as one might expect along a watercourse. Common occurrence of *Glomus* (HdV-207) fungal spores is recorded; these fungal spores are also associated with disturbed soils (van Geel 1978). Despite the dominance of dandelion-types, there are indications of regional mixed woodland assemblages, including for example, hazel-type, elm, lime, oak, alder and pine. The abundance of scalariform perforation plates represents probable woody tissue remains of trees such as alder and hazel-type (Barthelmes *et al* 2012). This and the common occurrence of fern spores testifies to the presence of regional mixed woodland. Sordariaceous fungal spores, recorded commonly at 0.40m, are associated with grazing animals, either wild or domesticated, and may have been derived from local meadow areas adjacent to the stream channel or from clearings in wooded areas. Preservation of pollen within these sub-samples is generally mixed to poor, suggesting perhaps that only the toughest grains survived transport prior to deposition.

C.5.11 *Pollen interpretation: 0.08-0.28cm (836, 837):* All the pollen assemblages are dominated by tree and shrub pollen. Between 0.28m-0.20m, pollen grains of hazel-type, lime and alder appear to be more commonly recorded whereas from 0.12m-0.08m, pine pollen appears to be dominant. This might be interpreted to imply preferential preservation of pine pollen (which is an easily transported grain) within clayey deposit *836*. The most reliable pollen assemblages are from within the thin peat layer, in particular the sub-sample at 0.20m (deposit *836*). The pollen data suggest a largely wooded palaeoenvironment, the drier woodlands dominated by lime, with some elm, birch and oak. Hazel-type scrubby woodland probably existed on the drier parts of the floodplain with damp loving trees such as alder and willow growing on the channel edge or within the silting-up channel or perhaps as alder carr in fen wetland areas. Approximately 10% of the pollen assemblages within these sub-samples may be accounted for by herb pollen, including from plants such as meadowsweets (indicative of damp ground) as well as redshank and knotgrass (known from open, waste and/or arable ground (Stace 2020)), suggesting the presence of some small

open areas. A single cereal-type pollen is likely to represent a wild grass variety, such as sweet-grasses (*Glyceria*), know to grow in wet, muddy conditions (Stace 2020), rather than an arable cultivated grass variety, although the dimensions do overlap with pollen grains of barley (*Hordeum*-type) (Andersen 1979).

C.5.12 Small amounts of microcharcoal have been recorded, suggesting products of burning may have been wind- or water-derived from a more regional source. Apart from scalariform perforation plates (HdV-114) and microfossil type HdV-128, which is indicative of wet areas (van Geel 1978), other NPP taxa are relatively scarce, with low counts only of *Sordaria* (HdV-55A/B) and *Podospora* (HdV-368), both of which are coprophilous and therefore may be associated with animals grazing (van Geel and Aptroot 2006).

Discussion

C.5.13 The pollen data from the peat layer (*836*), the top of the underlying clay (*834*) and the overlying clay deposits (*837*), contain similar assemblages dominated by woodland pollen. In terms of age, the arboreal assemblage is clearly post-alder rise, so at least more recent than the mid-late Mesolithic; the general paucity of elm may suggest at least a post-elm decline age (late Mesolithic/early Neolithic). Previous studies in the Cambourne area have identified a transition from pine/hazel-type dominated woodland to one dominated by oak and elm, with late Mesolithic / early Neolithic woodland characterised by oak, elm, ash, hazel-type and substantial lime pollen also recorded (Wright *et al* 2009). The lime decline, for which there may be indications in the assessed sub-samples, is a well-recognised palynological event, that is diachronous, but is broadly dated as occurring from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age onwards (Grant and Waller 2017). However, fluctuations in lime could also be a response to water-table fluctuations or lithostratigraphic changes.

C.5.14 Apart from the woodland vegetation, there are clear indicators of openings or clearings, which may represent animal trackways down to the river channel or perhaps areas of waste / open ground at the edges of woodland. Such openings could have resulted from natural causes or as a result of human activity.

Recommendations

C.5.15 The assessment data suggests sufficient pollen is present within the sequences to support full analysis. If further work is undertaken, the peat should be subject to radiocarbon dating.

Sample Number		**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**
Feature		Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel
Context		*837*	*837*	*837*	*836*	*836*	*834*	*834*	*834*
Preservation		Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Poor	Mixed	Poor	Poor
Potential		**Poss.**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**Poss.**	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**
Depth (m)		**0.08**	**0.12**	**0.16**	**0.20**	**0.24**	**0.28**	**0.32**	**0.36**
Trees and Shrubs									
Betula	Birch		1	7	1				
Alnus	Alder	18	12	9	18	15	31	6	
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	14	25	21	32	25	13	7	
Ilex	Holly			1	1				
Lonicera	Honeysuckle						1		
Pinus	Pine	19	32	35	10	15	2	2	
Quercus	Oak	2	6	1	4	3	3		
Rosaceae	Rose family			1					
Salix	Willow	1			1				
Tilia	Lime	3	8	9	21	7	30		
Ulmus	Elm	2	7	2	2		3	1	
Crops									
Cerealia	Cereal-type			1					
Herbs									
Apiaceae	Carrot family								
Asteraceae	Daisy family	1	1	3	6	5	1	2	
Caryophyllaceae	Pinks family		1					1	
Centaurea nigra	Common knapweed						1		
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family						1	3	
Cirsium-type	Thistles							1	
Cyperaceae	Sedges		3				1	3	
Fabaceae	Pea family			1	1				
Filipendula	Meadow-sweets				1				
Persicaria maculosa	Redshank	1							
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain		1					2	
Poaceae	Grass Family	9	2	10	3		8	7	
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass		1						
Ranunculus-type	Buttercups		1					2	
Taraxacum-type	Dandelions	10	6	12	1	7	14	49	2
Viola-type	Violets			1					
	Total land pollen	**80**	**107**	**114**	**102**	**77**	**109**	**86**	**2**
	Number of traverses	10	6	6	3	10	8	10	10
Ferns and Mosses									
Ophioglossum-type	Adder's tongues	1		1	2	8	1		

Sample Number		**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**	**46**
Feature		Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel
Context		*837*	*837*	*837*	*836*	*836*	*834*	*834*	*834*
Preservation		Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Mixed	Poor	Mixed	Poor	Poor
Potential		**Poss.**	**YES**	**YES**	**YES**	**Poss.**	**YES**	**NO**	**NO**
Depth (m)		**0.08**	**0.12**	**0.16**	**0.20**	**0.24**	**0.28**	**0.32**	**0.36**
Polypodium vulgare	Common polypody		1	1	2	2	5	1	1
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	2	2	5		4	1	1	
Pteropsida (monolete)	Fern spores (monolete)	21	18	31	32	33	13	8	
Sphagnum	Moss spores		2		1	2		1	
Non-pollen palynomorphs									
Glomus HdV-207			1	3			6	17	4
Podospora HdV-386				1					
Sordaria HdV-55A/B		1	2	6	1		1	2	1
Spirogyra HdV-130				1					
HdV-114		46	48	26	8	17	27	22	1
HdV-128		2	4	4	3	3		2	
Microscopic charcoal		1	4	13	7	5	24	50	1
Deteriorated grains		10	11	13	15	24	17	9	-

Sample Number		**46**	**46**						
Feature		Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel						
Context		*834*	*834*						
Preservation		Mixed	Mixed						
Potential		**NO**	**NO**						
Depth (m)		**0.40**	**0.44**						
Trees and Shrubs									
Alnus	Alder	2	1						
Corylus avellana-type	Hazel-type	8	2						
Pinus	Pine	9	1						
Quercus	Oak		1						
Tilia	Lime	7	1						
Ulmus	Elm	2							
Herbs									
Apiaceae	Carrot family								
Asteraceae	Daisy family	2							
Brassicaceae	Cabbage family	2							
Caryophyllaceae	Pinks family	1							
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot family	1							

Sample Number		**46**	**46**						
Feature		Palaeo-channel	Palaeo-channel						
Context		*834*	*834*						
Preservation		Mixed	Mixed						
Potential		**NO**	**NO**						
Depth (m)		**0.40**	**0.44**						
Cyperaceae	Sedges	1							
Plantago lanceolata	Ribwort plantain	2							
Poaceae	Grass Family	9	1						
Taraxacum-type	Dandelions	55	10						
	Total land pollen	**101**	**17**						
	Number of traverses	10	10						
Ferns and Mosses									
Pteridium aquilinum	Bracken	6							
Pteropsida (monolete)	Fern spores (monolete)	21	4						
Sphagnum	Moss spores	2							
Non-pollen palynomorphs									
Glomus HdV-207		20	40						
Sordaria HdV-55A/B		25	5						
HdV-114		30	8						
HdV-128		6							
Microscopic charcoal		30	30						
Deteriorated grains		8							

Table 38: Detailed assessment of pollen counts

C.6 Radiocarbon certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
22 June 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-98326 (GU57951)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	CAMSUN20
Context Reference	176
Material	Bone : Large mammal
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.7 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	6.0 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	1847 ± 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

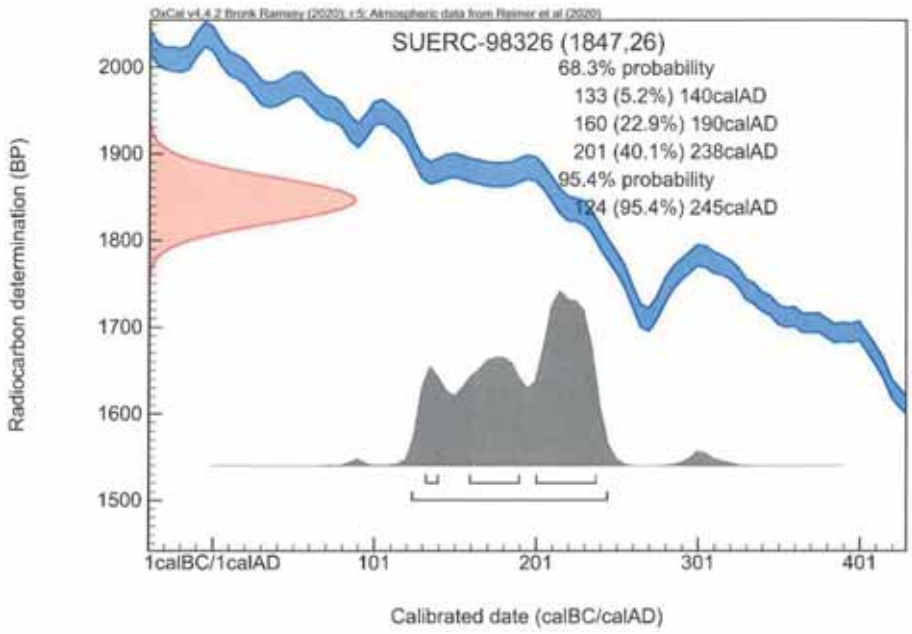
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : [redacted]

Checked and signed off by : [redacted]

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-421493		
Project Name	Sunnica West Sites A and B		
Start of Fieldwork	04/01/2021	End of Fieldwork	25/06/2021
Previous Work		Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ECB6409	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	ECB6409	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Solar
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☒	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☒	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Palaeochannel	Uncertain
Pit	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Uncertain

Object	Period
Pin	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Worked stone	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Iron Slag	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal bone	Uncertain
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Oyster shell	Roman (43 to 410)
Hobnail	Roman (43 to 410)
Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Ceramic Building Material	Roman (43 to 410)
Fired clay	Roman (43 to 410)
Brick/tile	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Mortar	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire
District	South Cambridgeshire
Parish	Snailwell, Chippenham, Kennet
HER office	Cambridgeshire
Size of Study Area	331 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 6394 6864 & TL 6619 6672

Address (including Postcode)

Fields in Snailwell, Chippenham and Kennet CPs.

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East (OA East)
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec (CHET)
Project Design Originator	Orlando Prestidge (AECOM)
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Stuart Ladd (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Cambs County Store	ECB6409
Digital Archive	OA East	CAMSUN20
Paper Archive	Cambs County Store	ECB6409

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☒
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☒
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

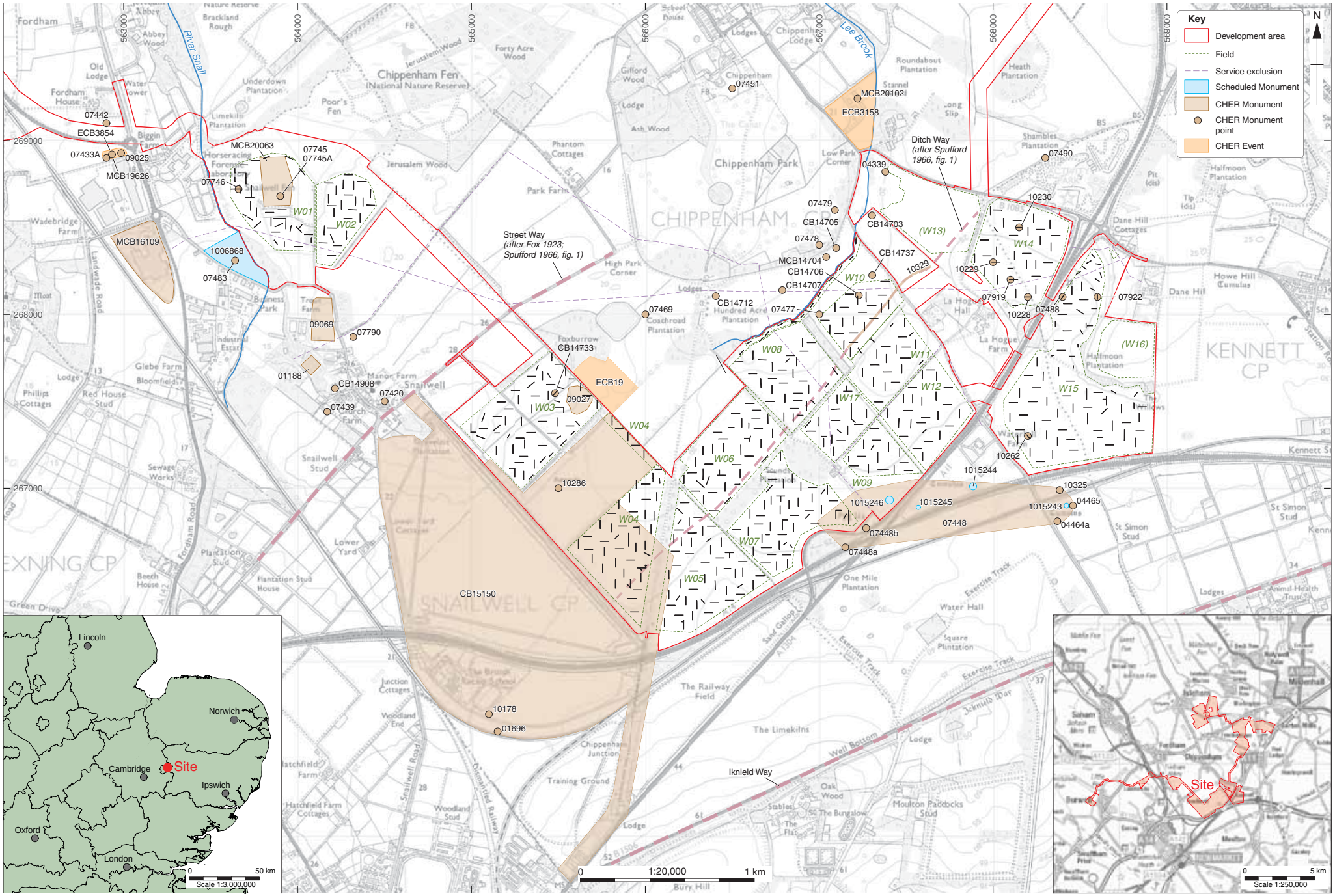

Figure 1: Location plan with selected CHER entries. Scale 1:20,000 at A3

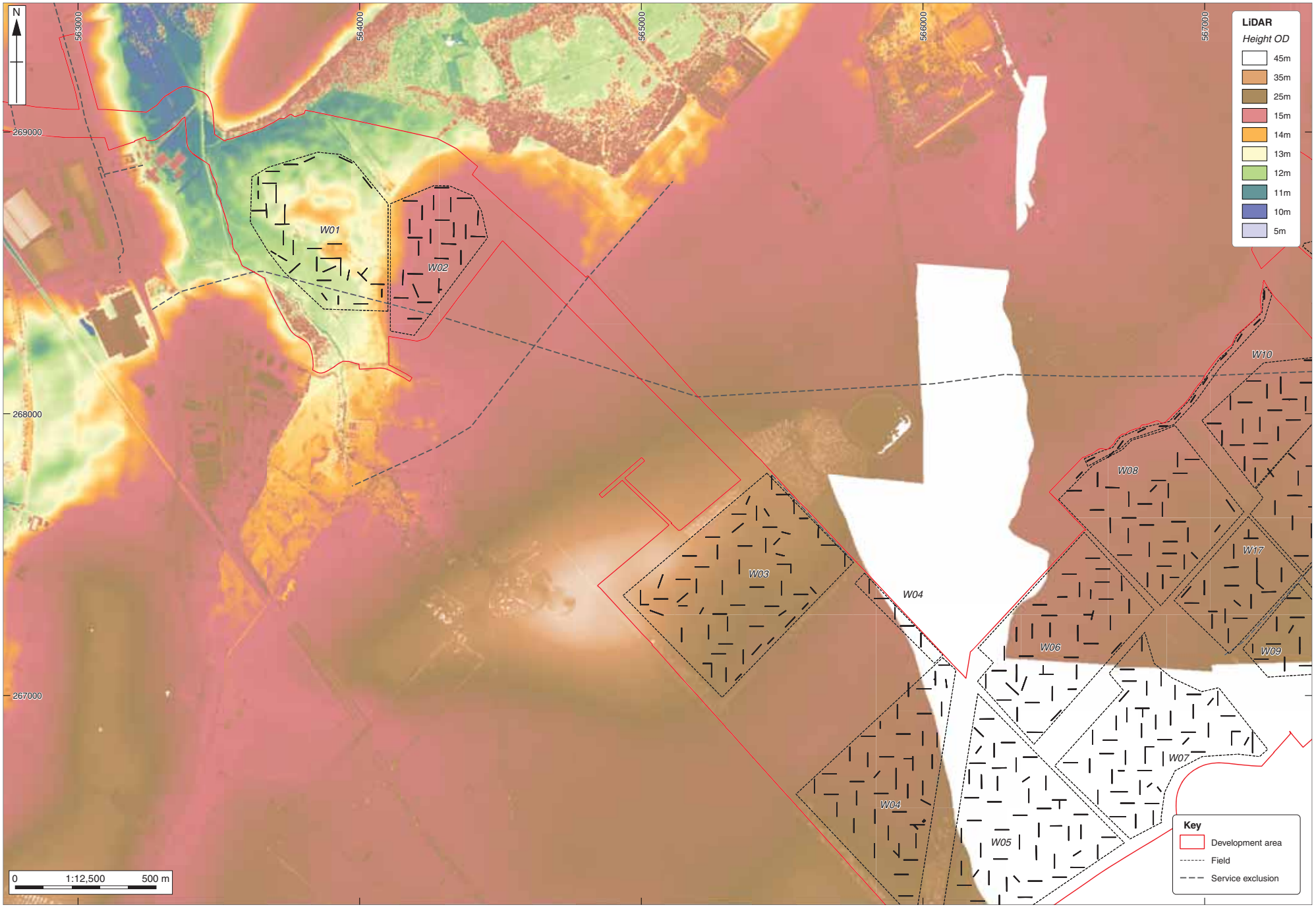

Figure 2: LiDAR data for the study area, with enhanced contrast for the River Snail floodplain

Defra LiDAR data Crown Copyright 2020

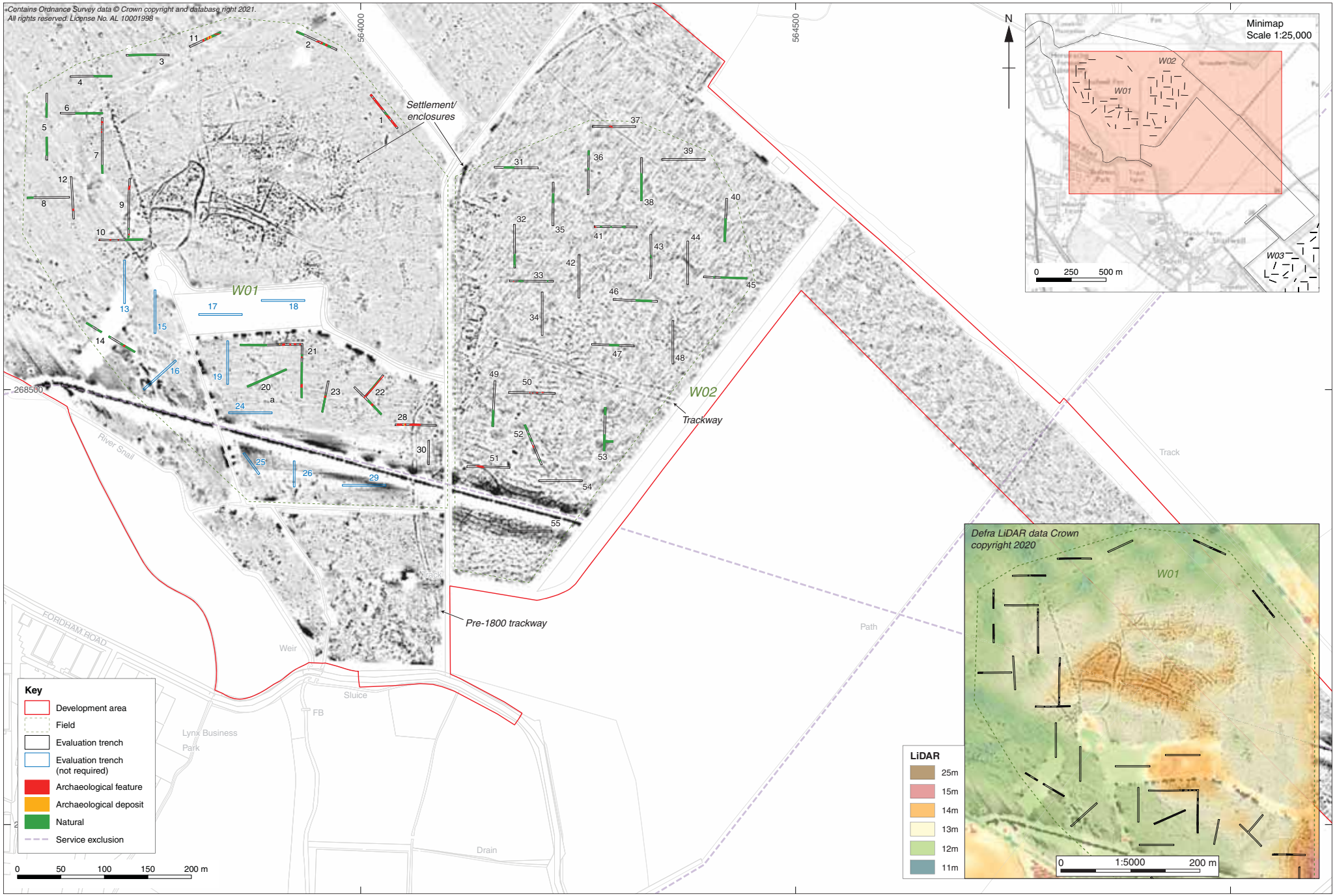

Figure 3: Fields W01 and W02 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot (scale 1:4000 at A3), with inset showing detail of Field W01, overlain on LiDAR data and geophysical survey greyscale plot (scale 1:5000 at A3)

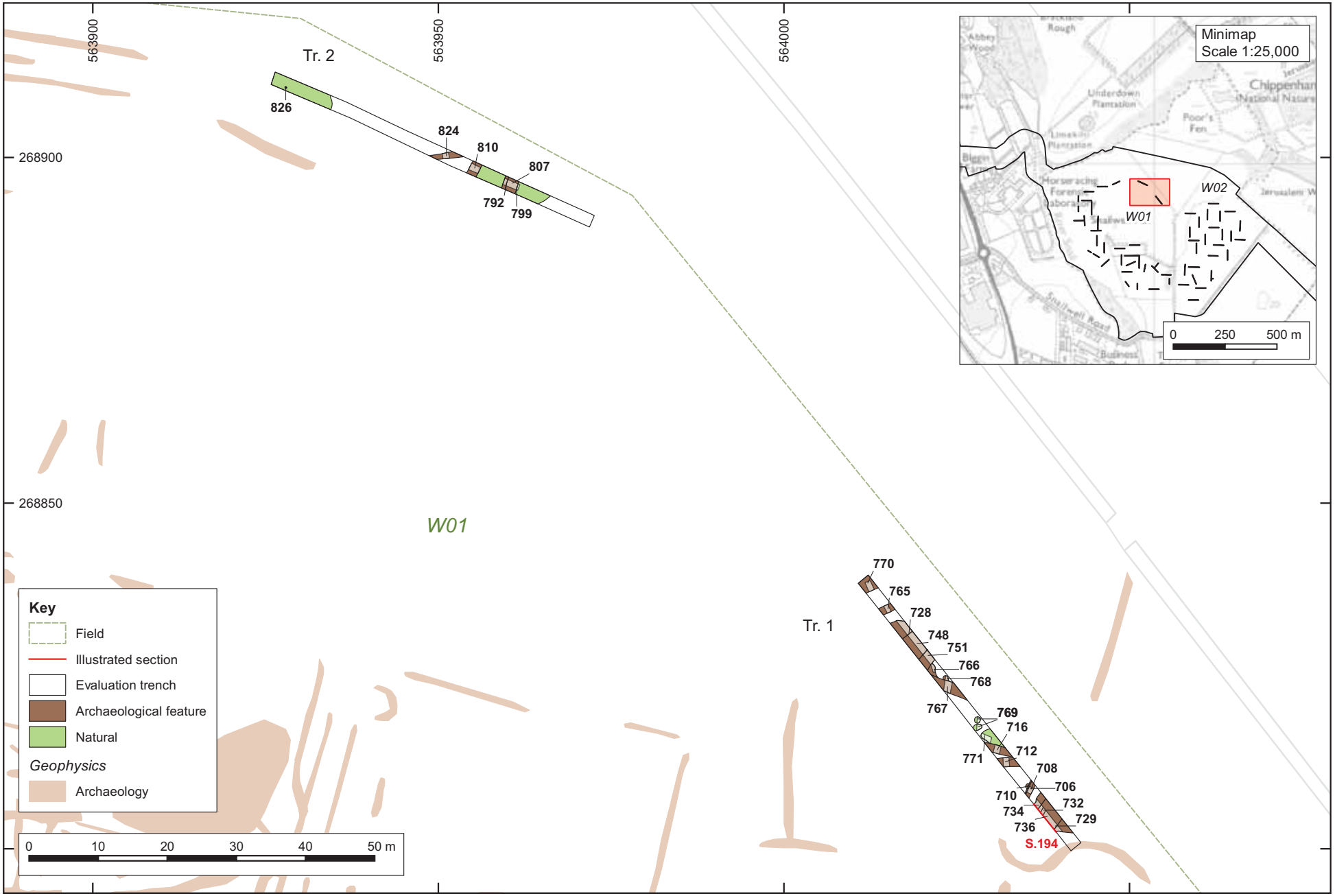

Figure 4: Field W01 (north-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A4

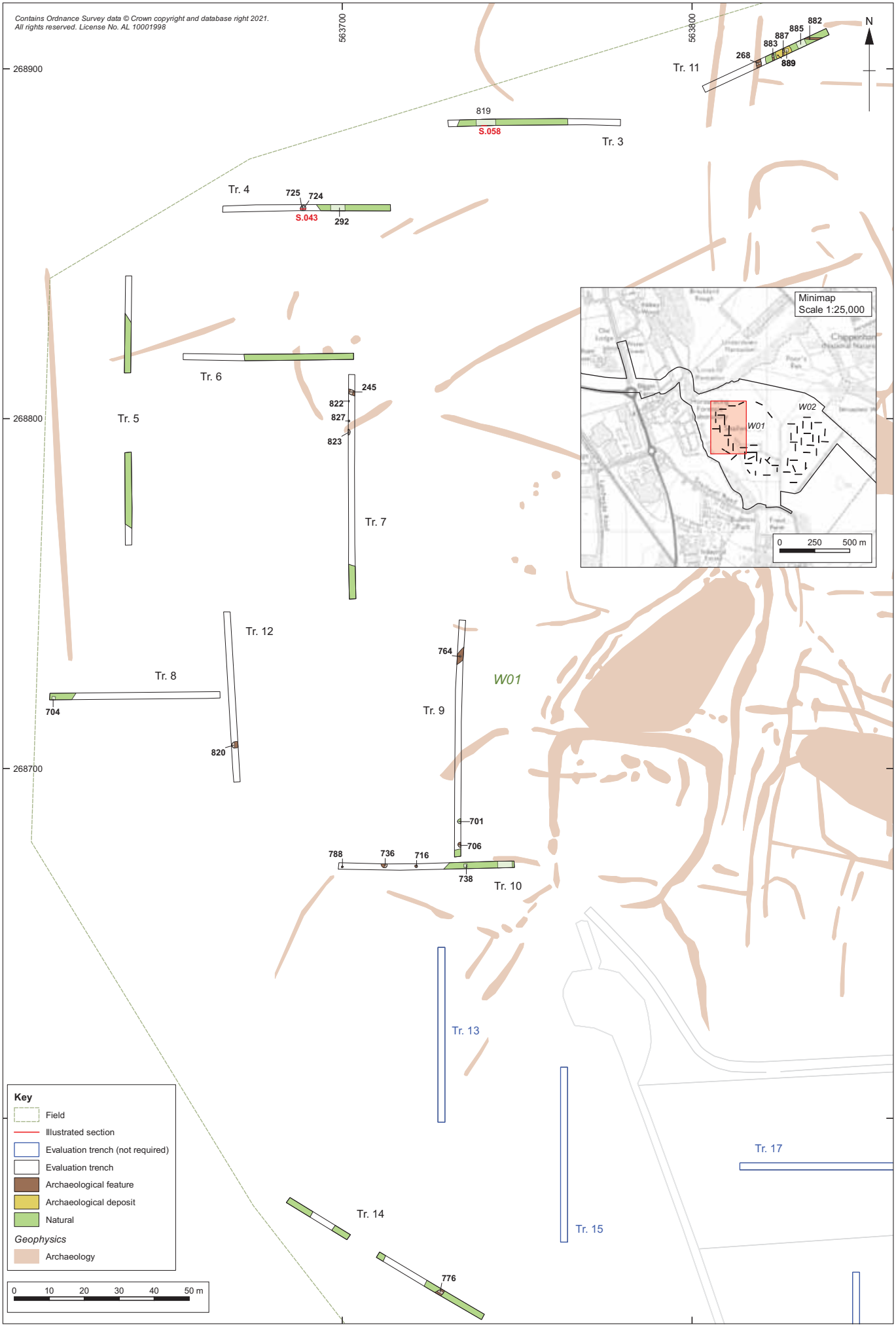

Figure 5: Field W01 (north-west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

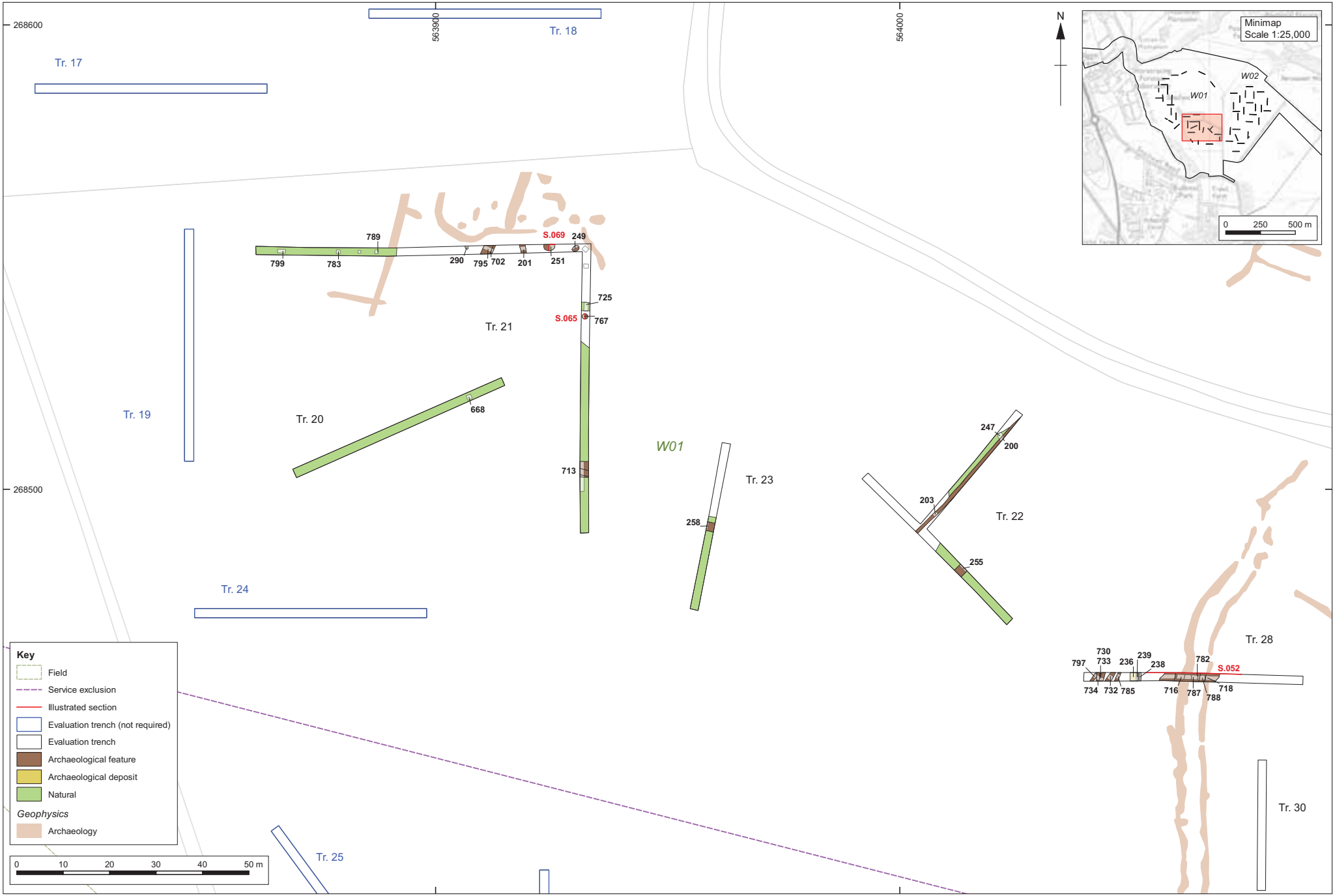

Figure 6: Field W01 (south) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

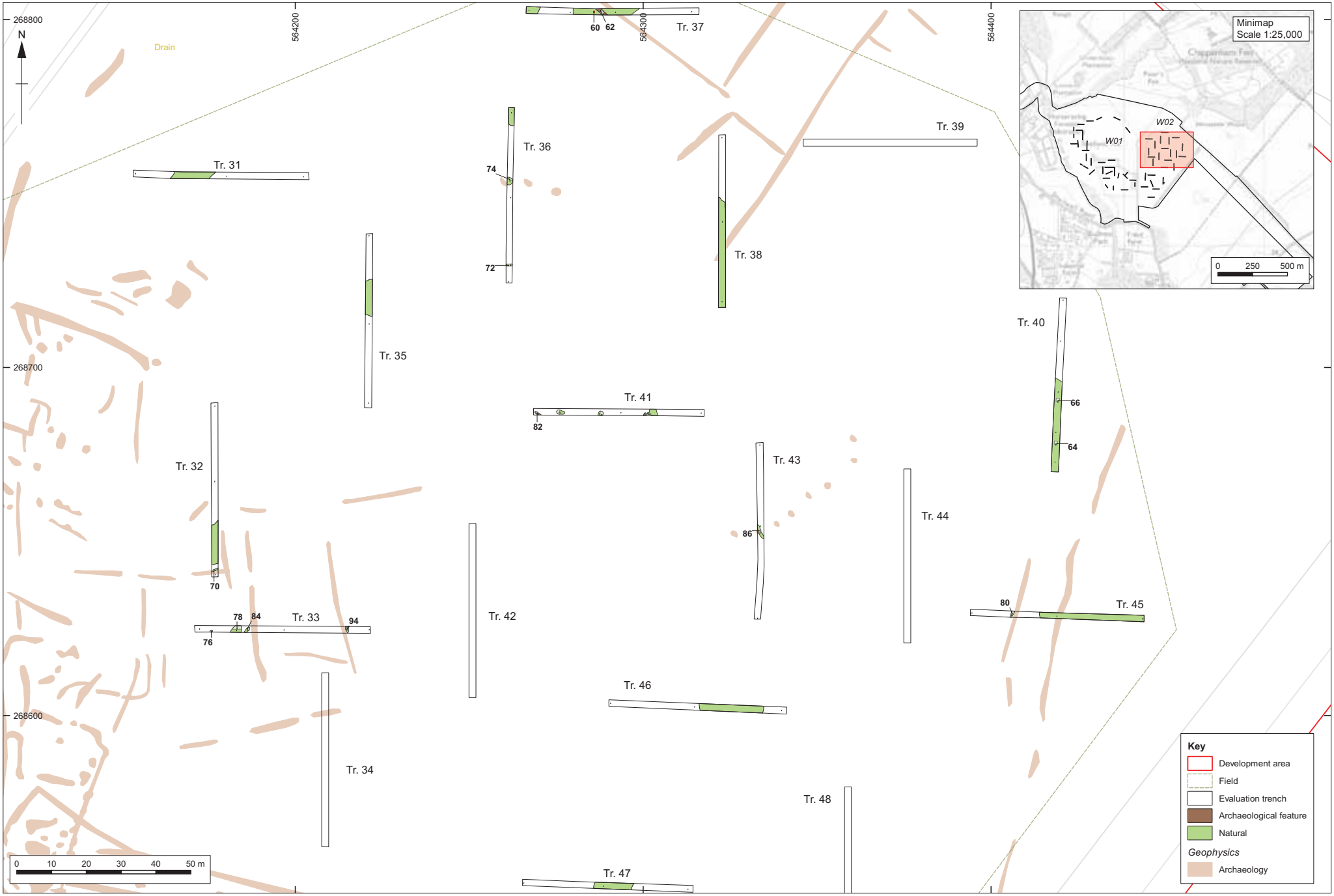

Figure 7: Field W02 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

Figure 8: Field W02 (south) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

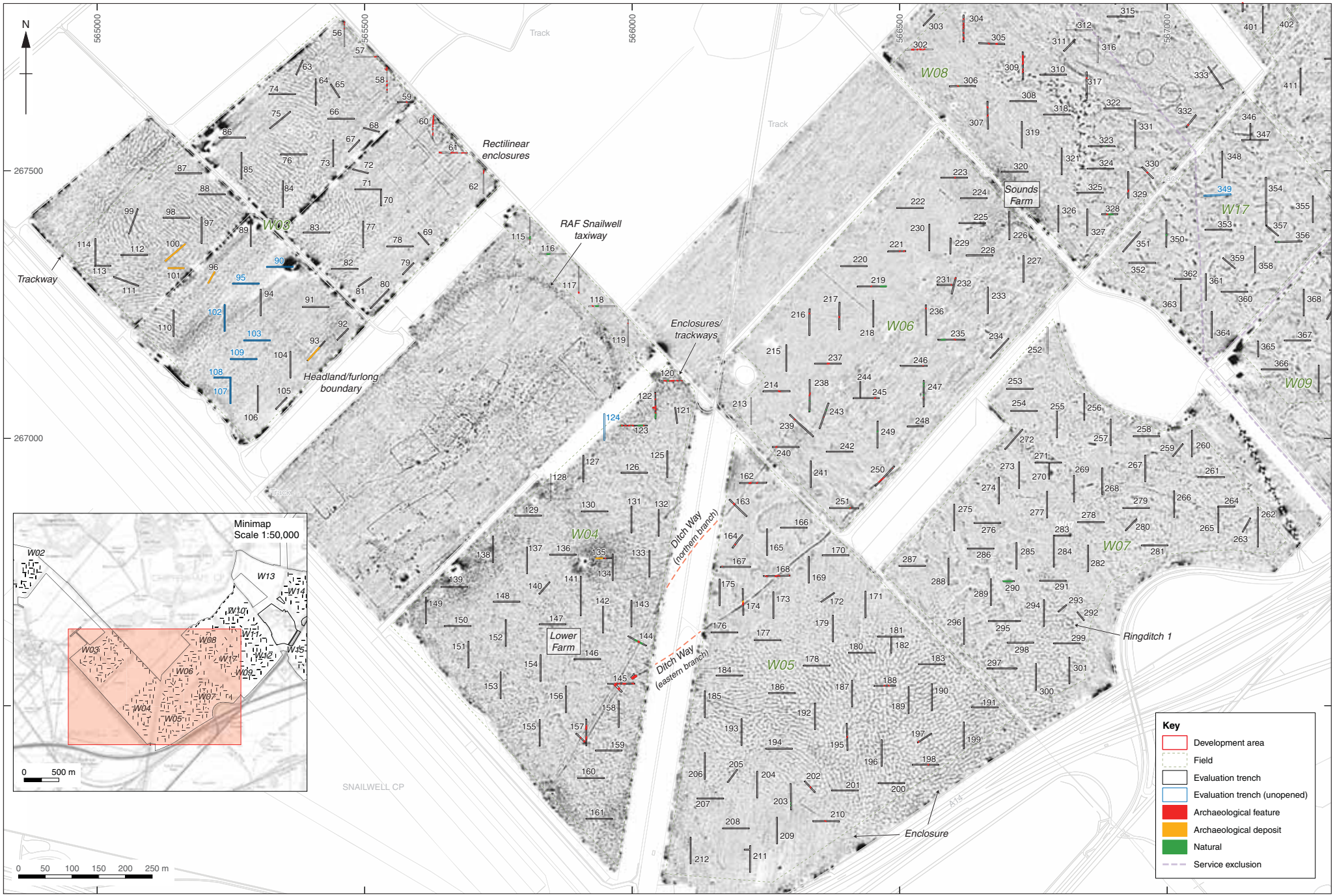

Figure 9: Fields W03-07 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:6500 at A3

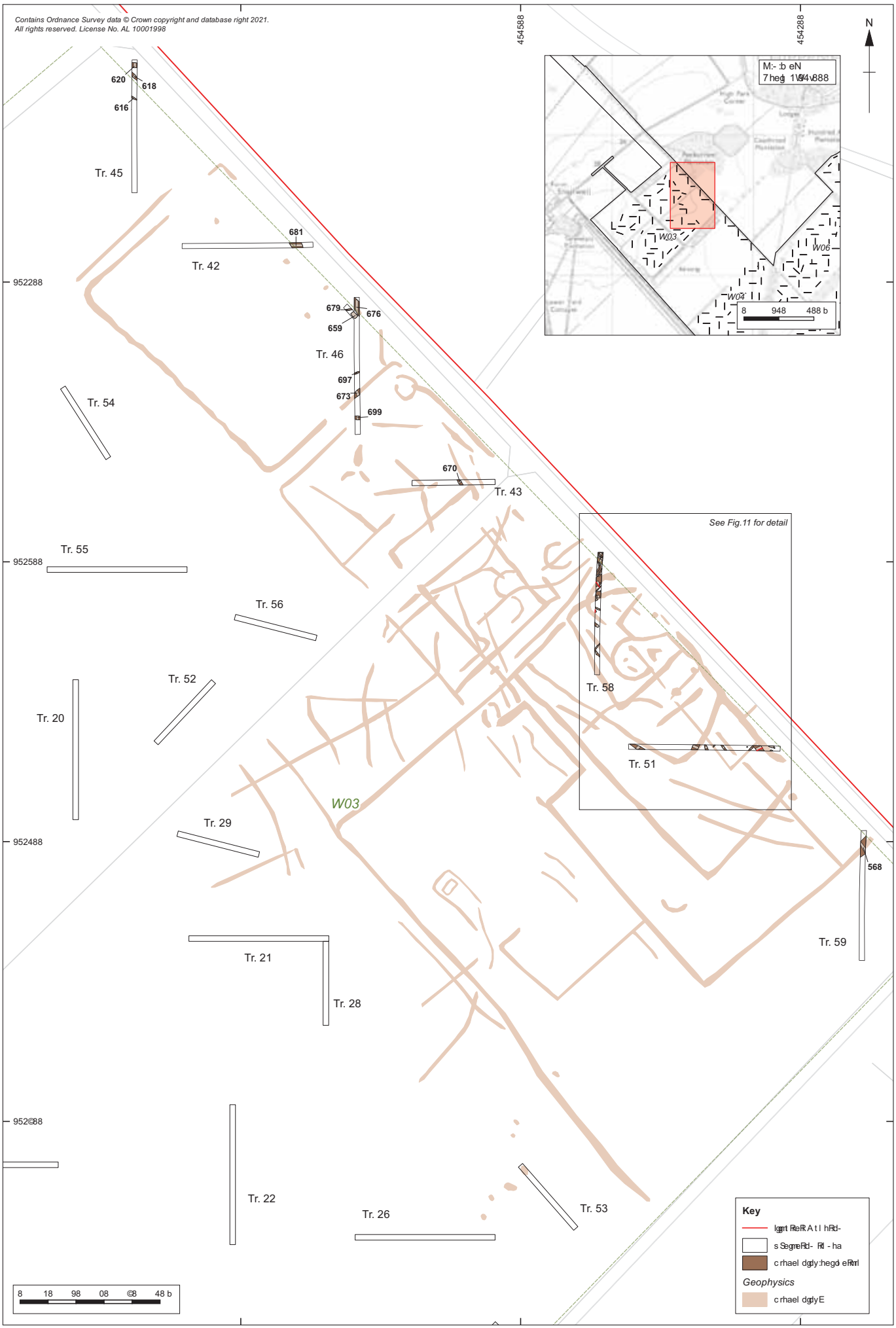

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Figure 11: Field W03 (north-east) Trenches 60-61 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:300 at A3

Figure 12: Field W03 (south-west) overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:1250 at A3

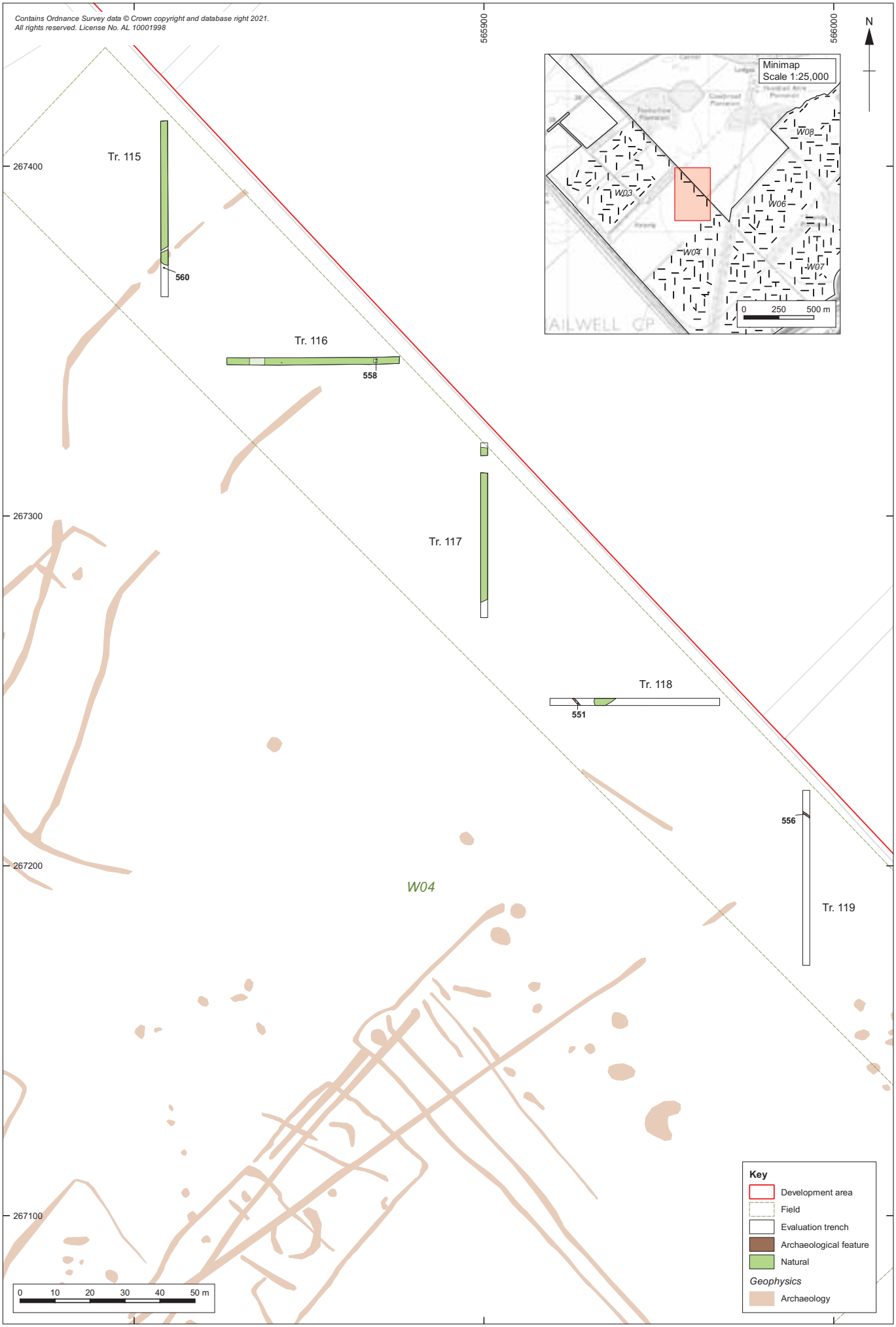


Figure 13: Field W04 (airfield) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

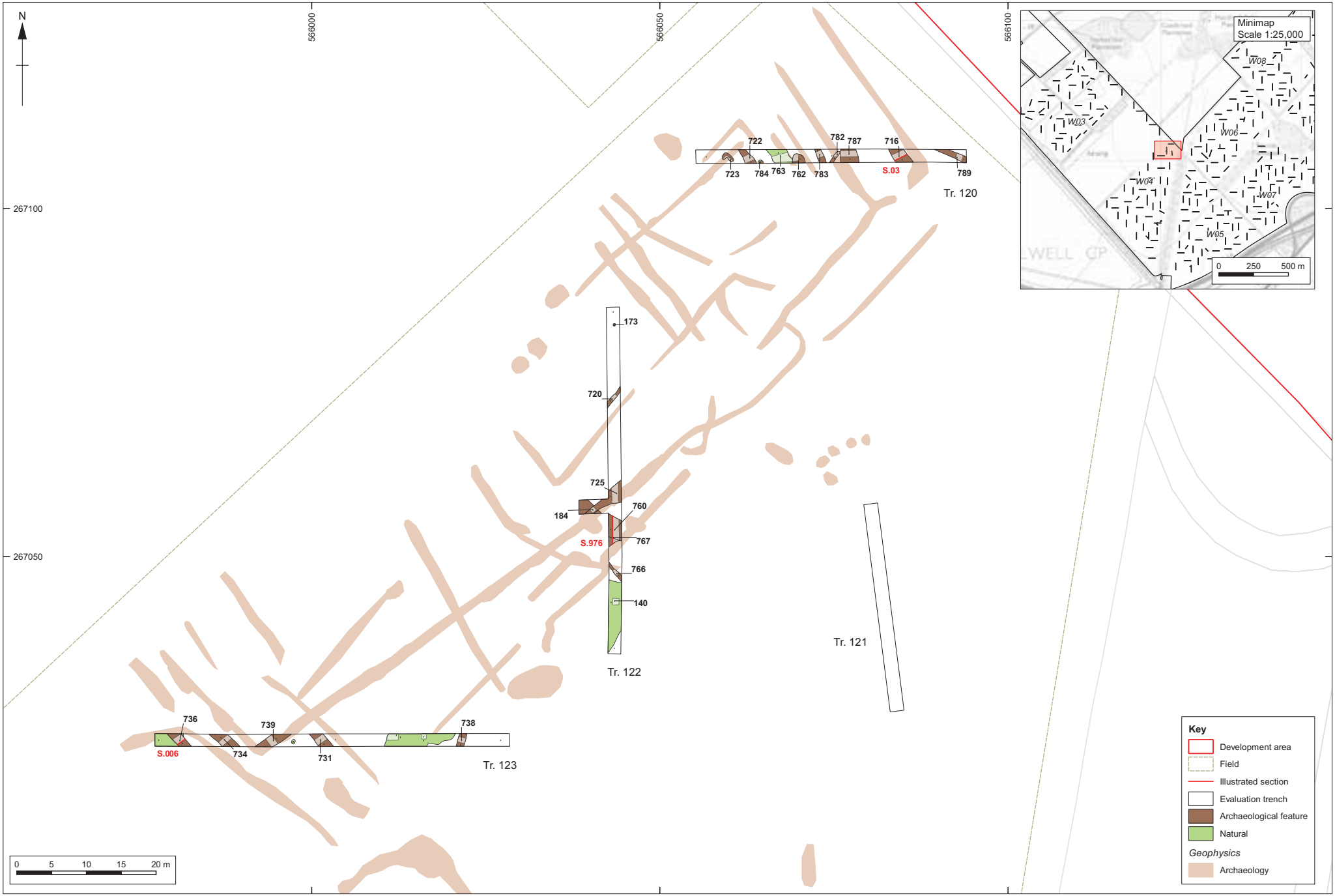


Figure 14: Field W04 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

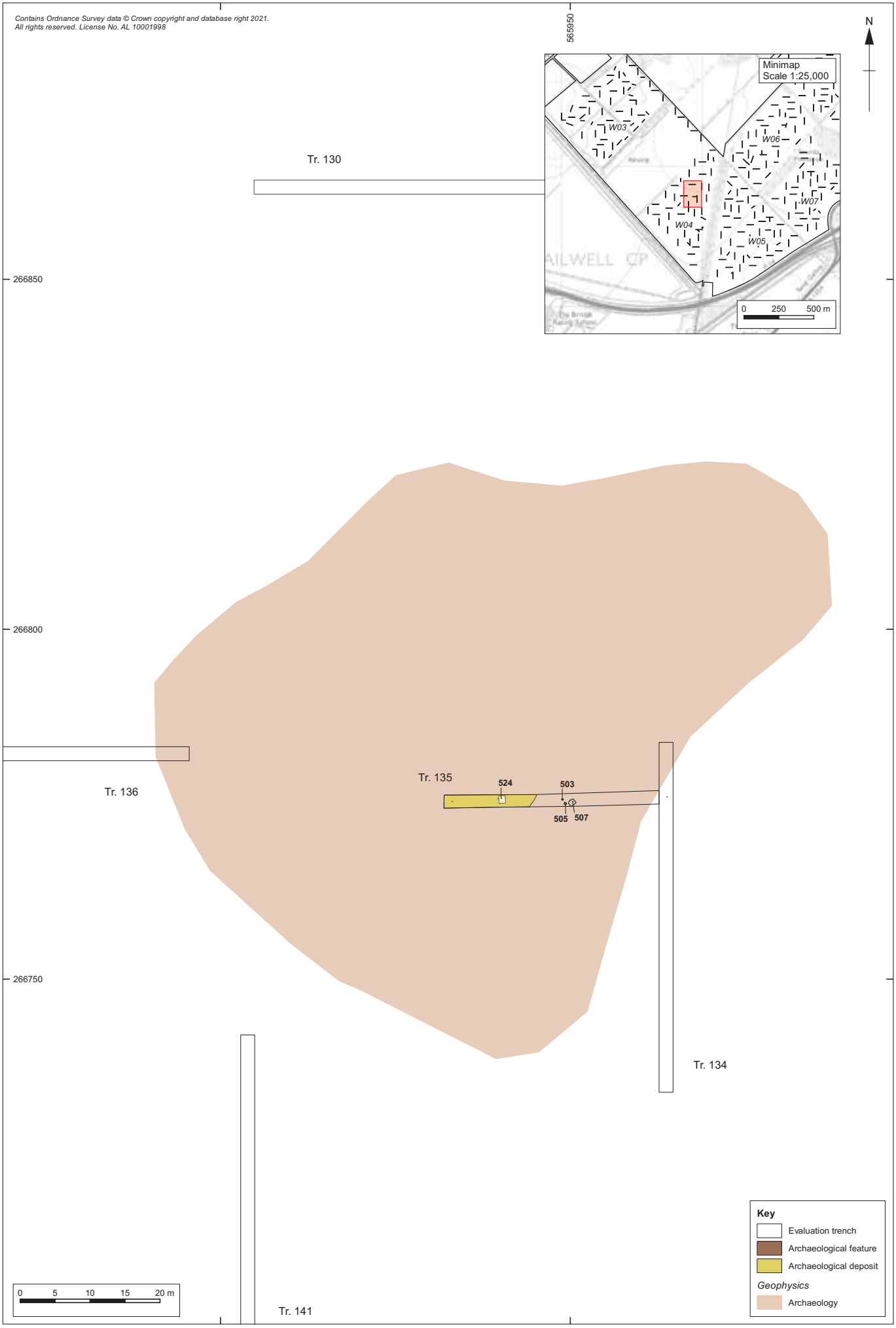


Figure 15: Field W04 (middle) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation showing farmhouse rubble. Scale 1:500 at A3

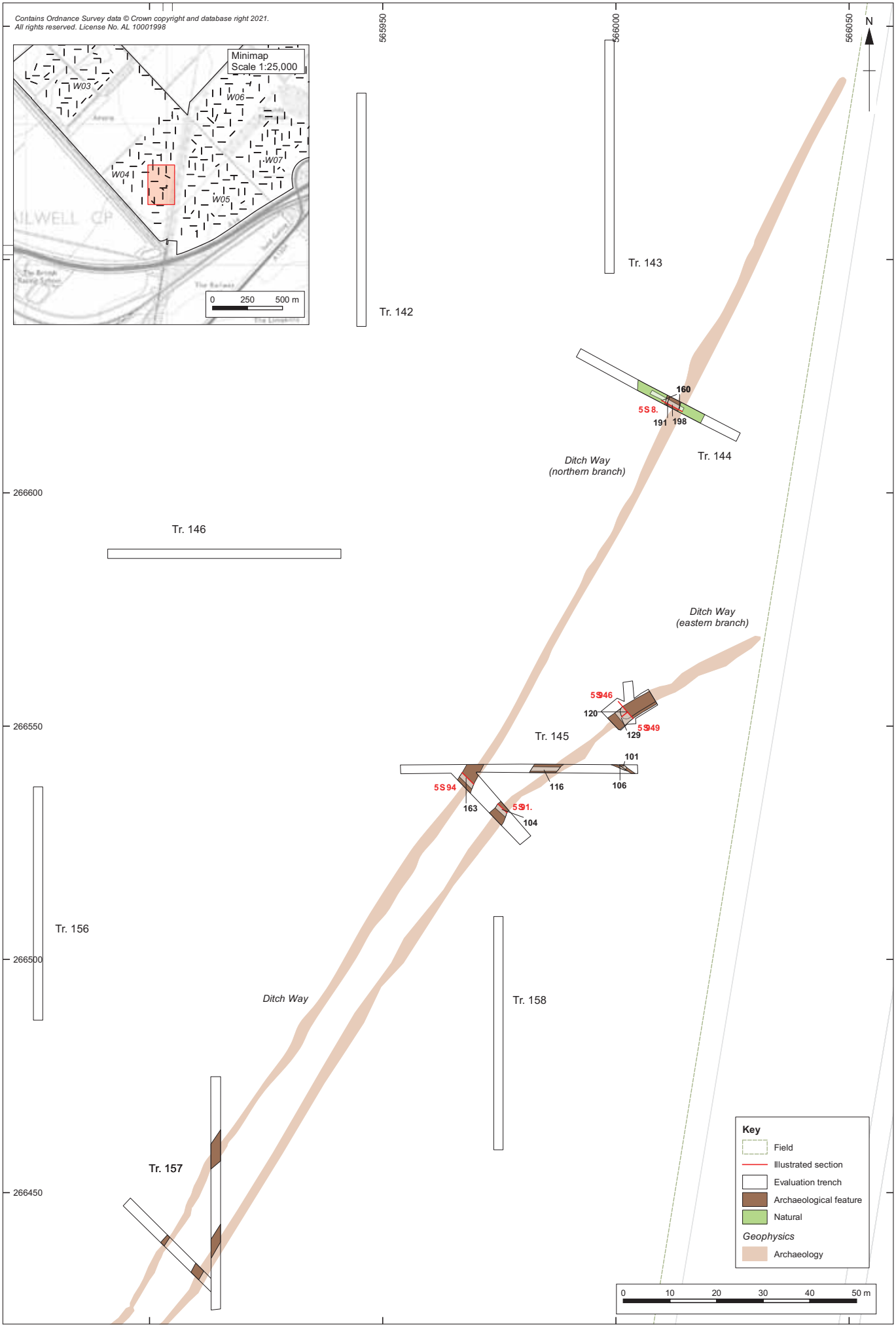


Figure 16: Field W04 (south-west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

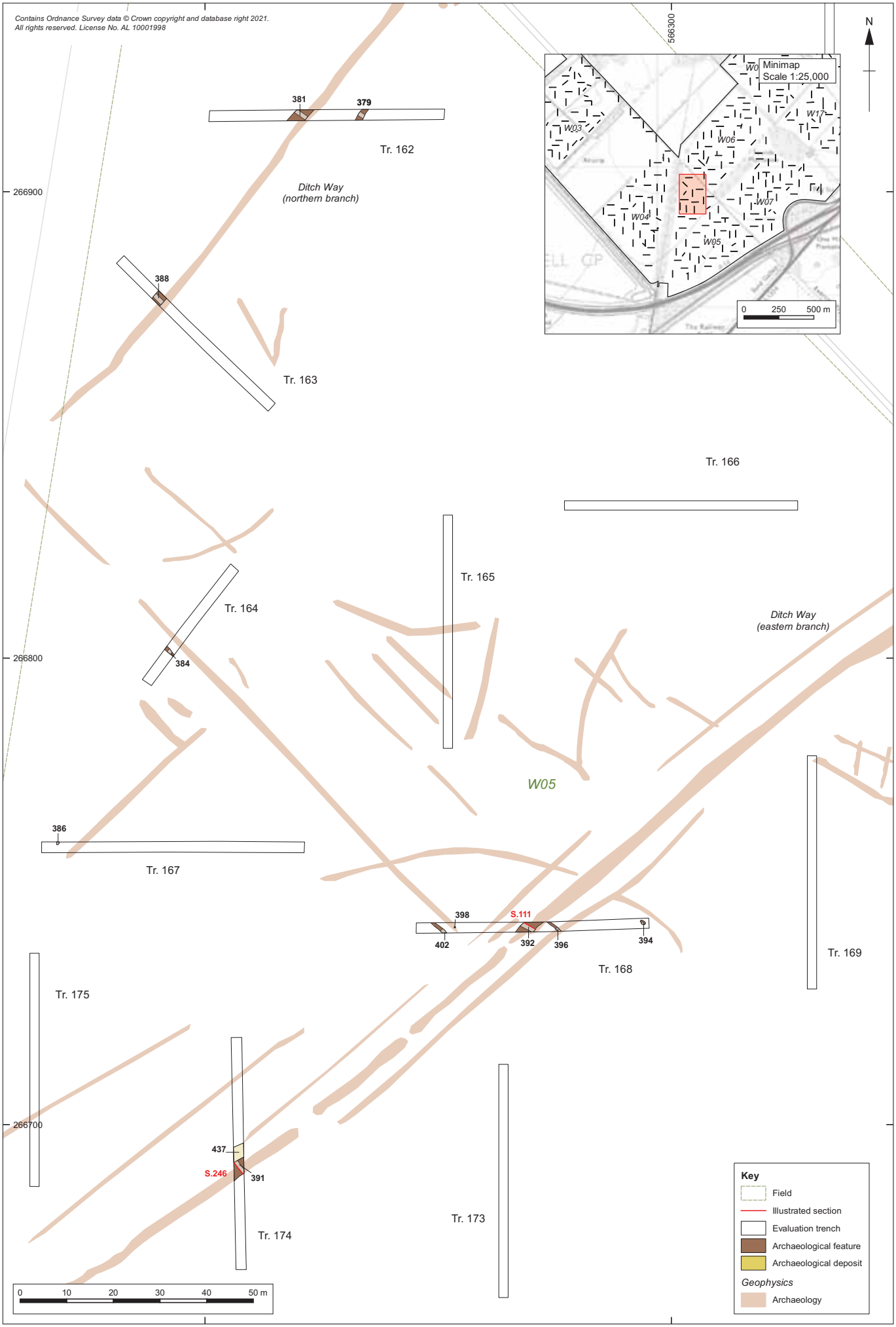


Figure 17: Field W05 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

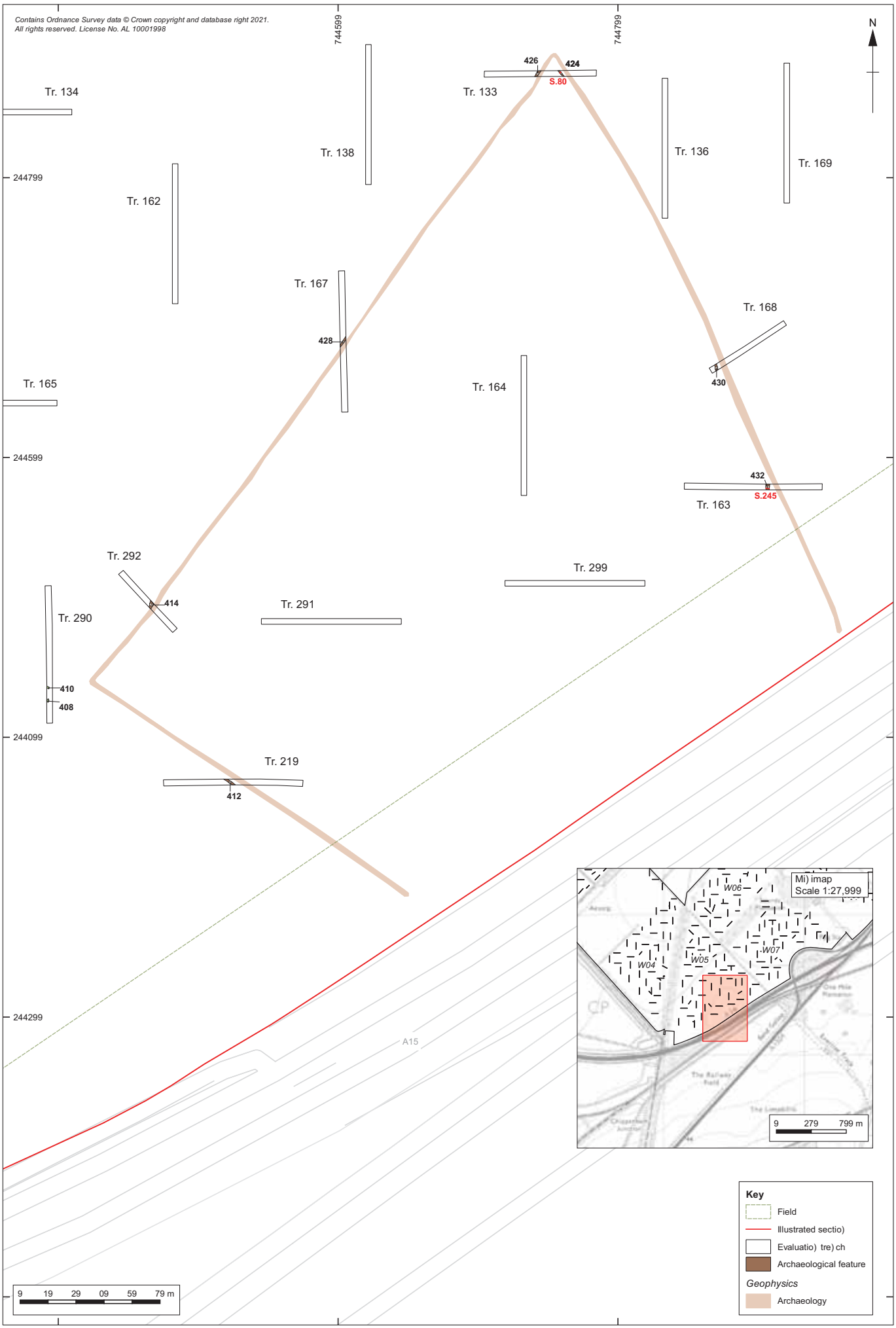


Figure 13: Field W97 (southndetailed pla) , overlai) o) selected geophysical survey i) terpretatio) . Scale 1:1279 at A0

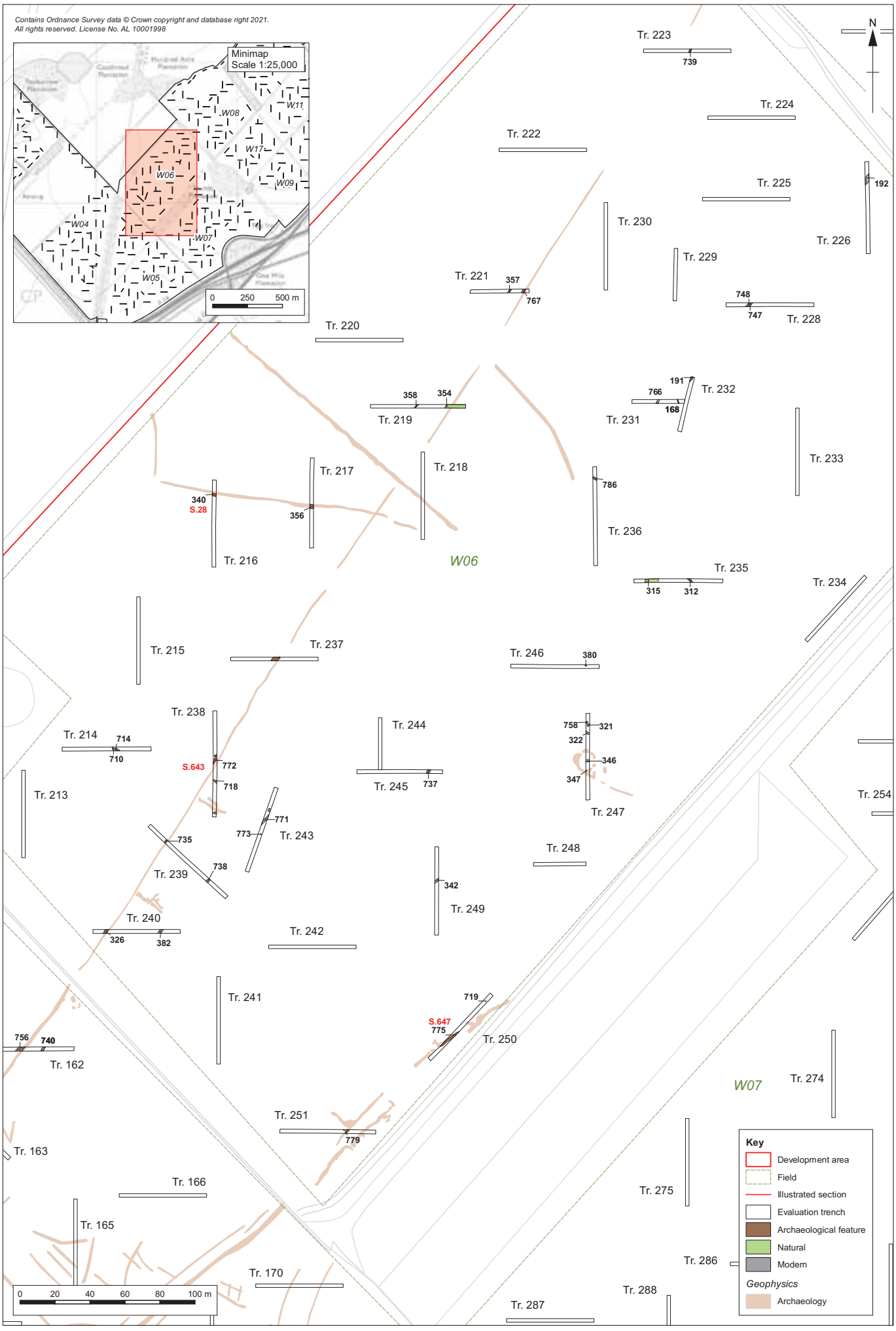


Figure 19: Field W06 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:2000 at A3

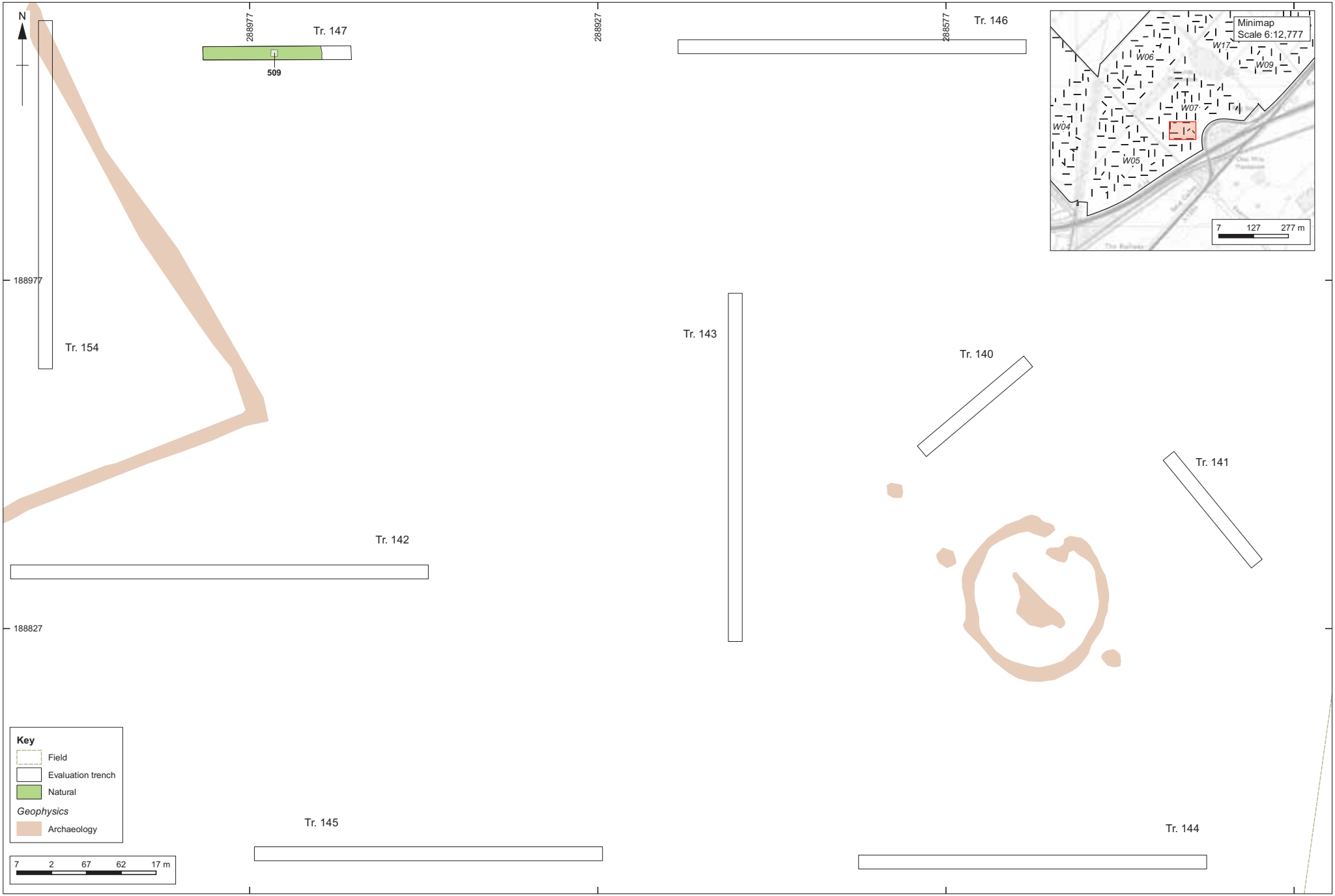


Figure 20: Field W79 (south) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation showing location of barrow. Scale 6:277 at A0 © Oxford Archaeology East

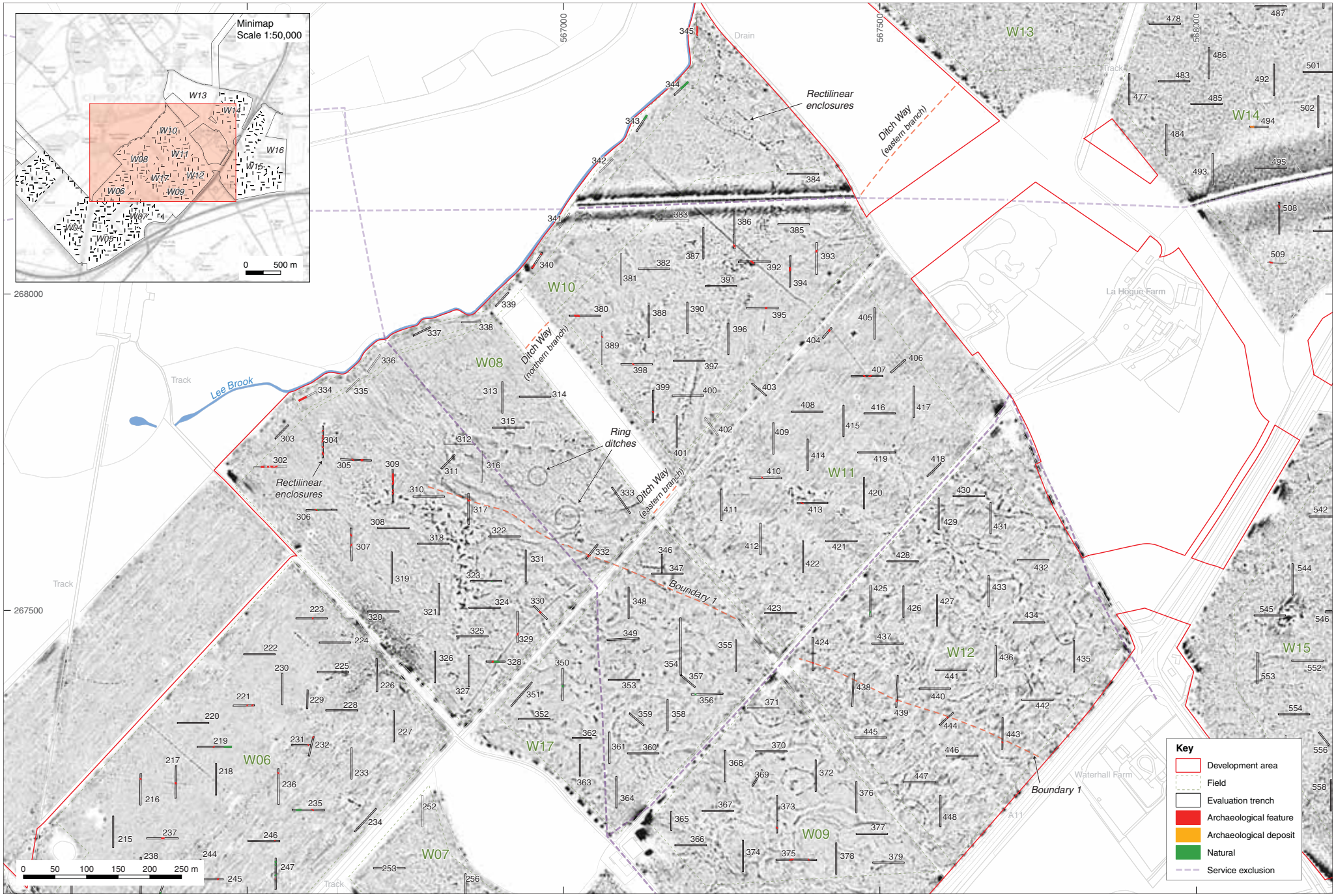


Figure 21: Fields W08-W12 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survery greyscale plot. Scale 1:5500 at A3

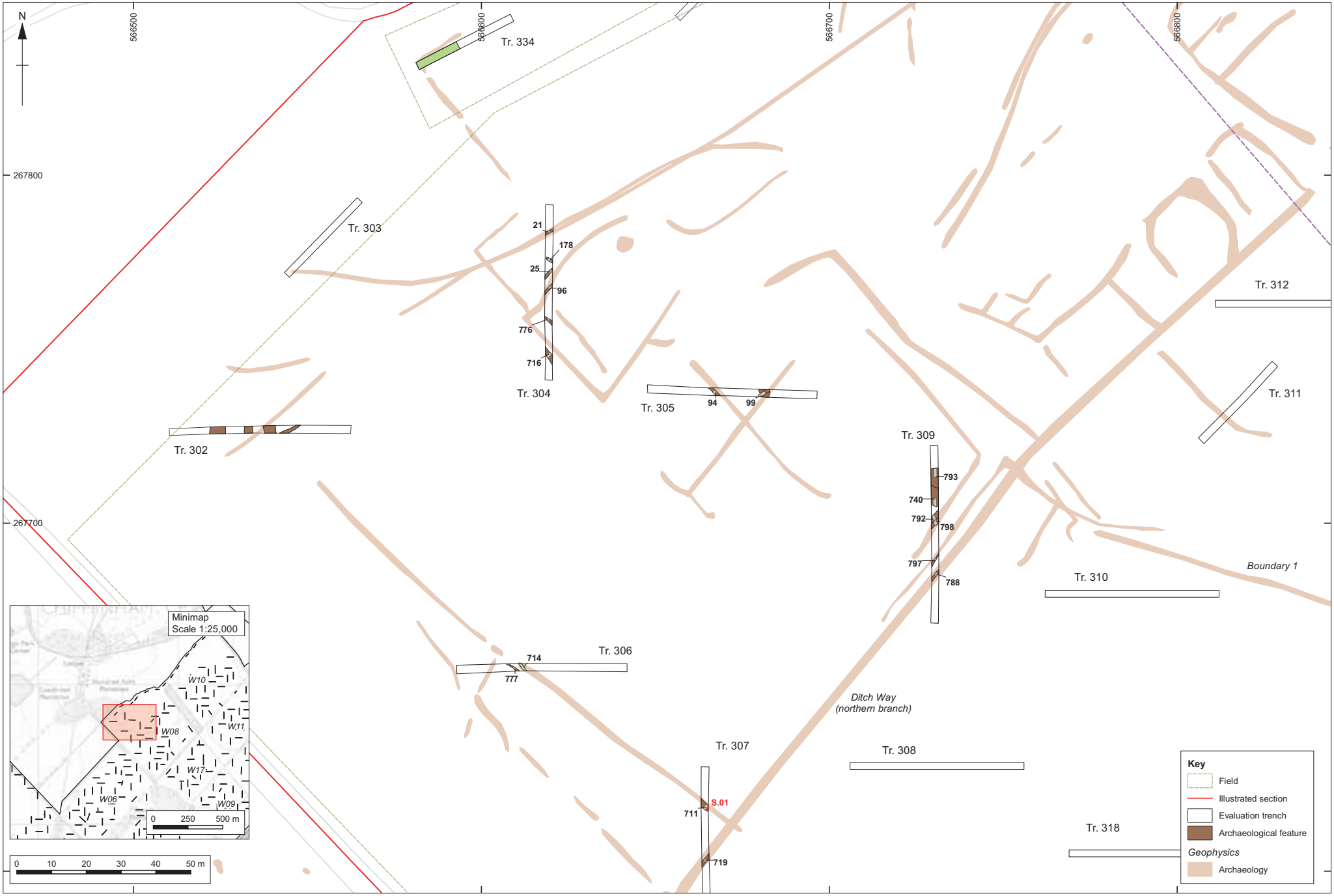
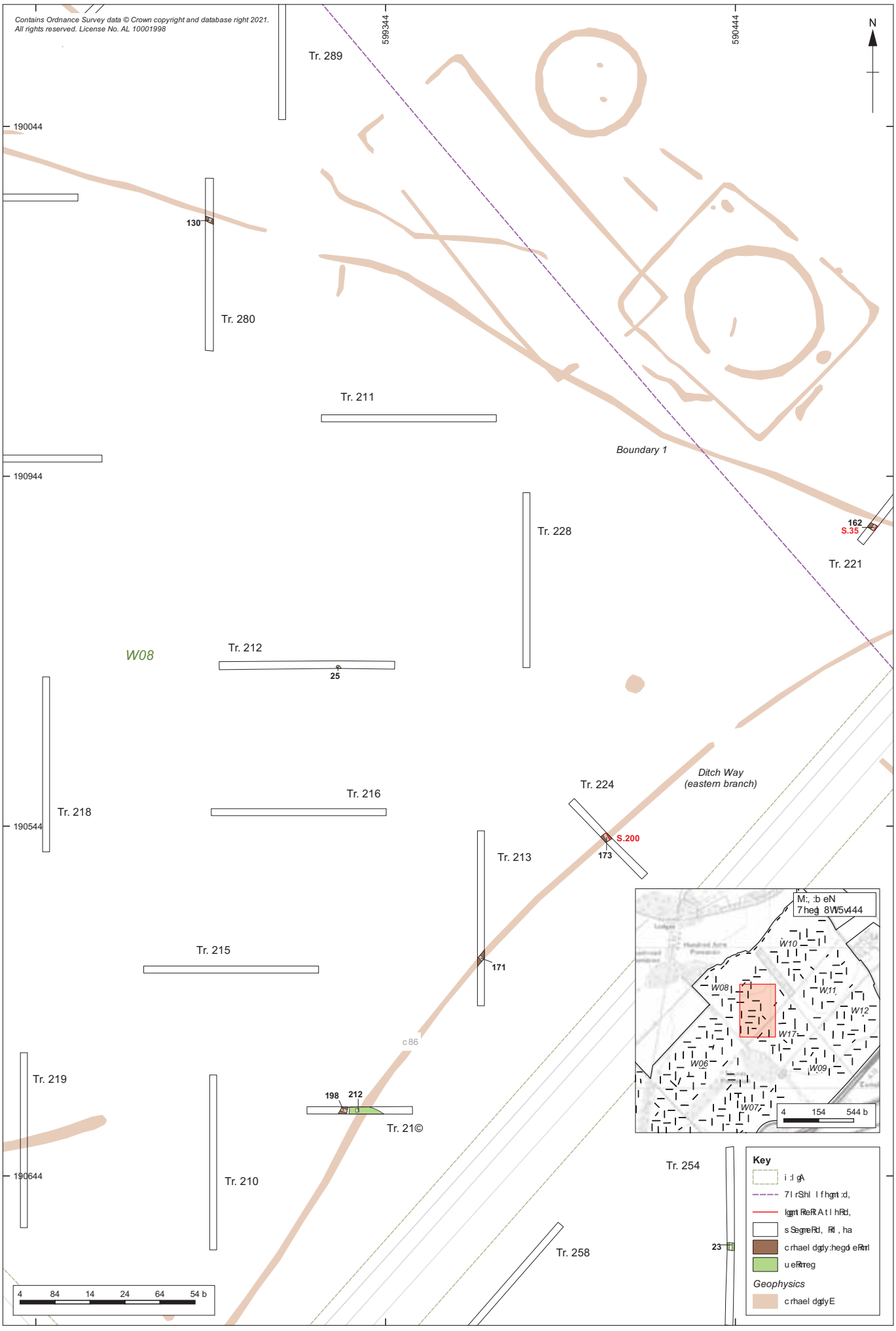


Figure 22: Field W08 (west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3



i :ymrl 12W :l gA (4©rt dmRa-l et R,Al Re:g A Nge, vdSl rge:, d, t l g hRA yl dNaE:hegt mrSl E:, RrrNrl ReRd, . 7heg 8W444 eRc 2

O x fordrAc rhael dgdyEs et R

pl NdrRumb Fl r 1589

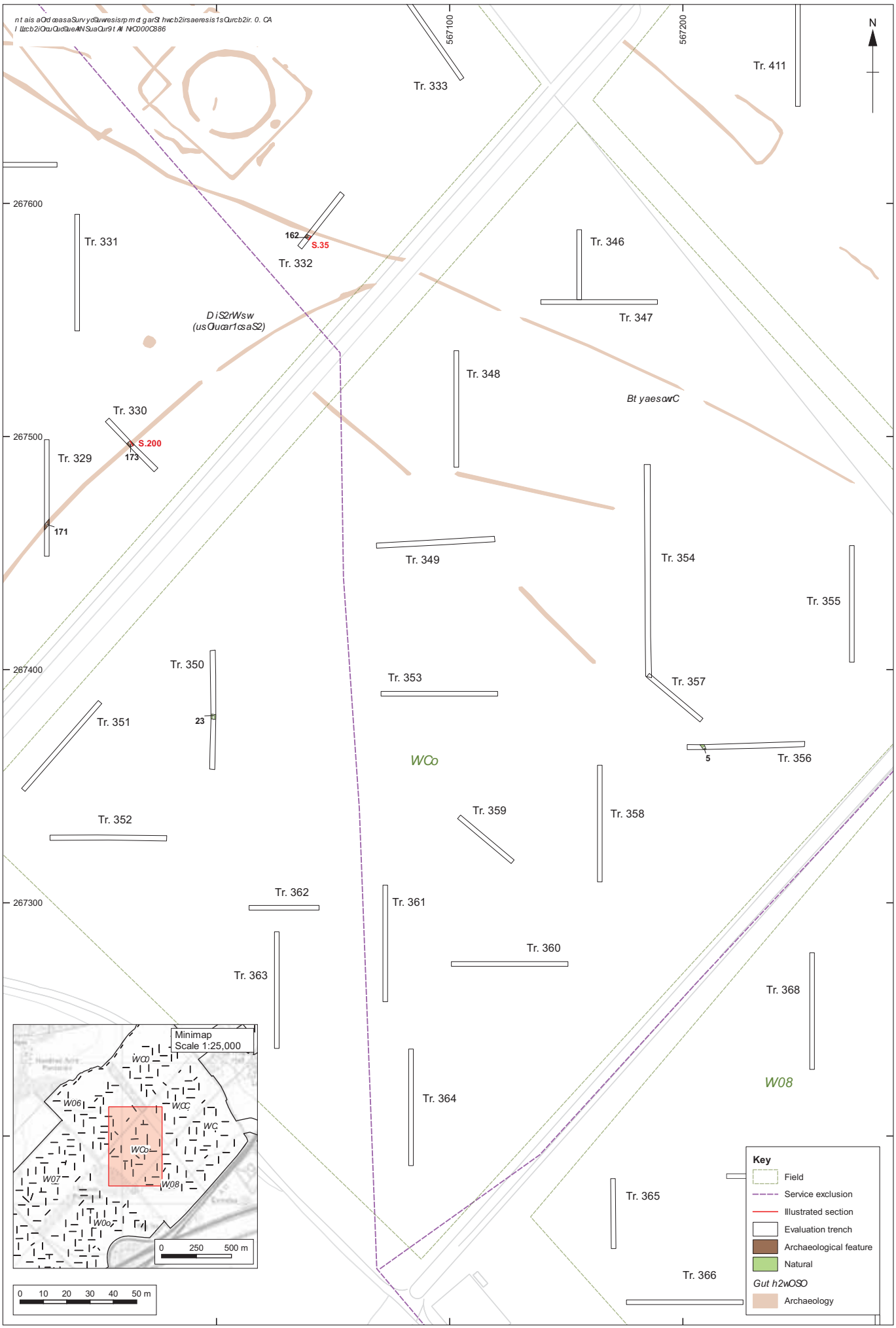


Figure 24: Field W17 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1500 at A3

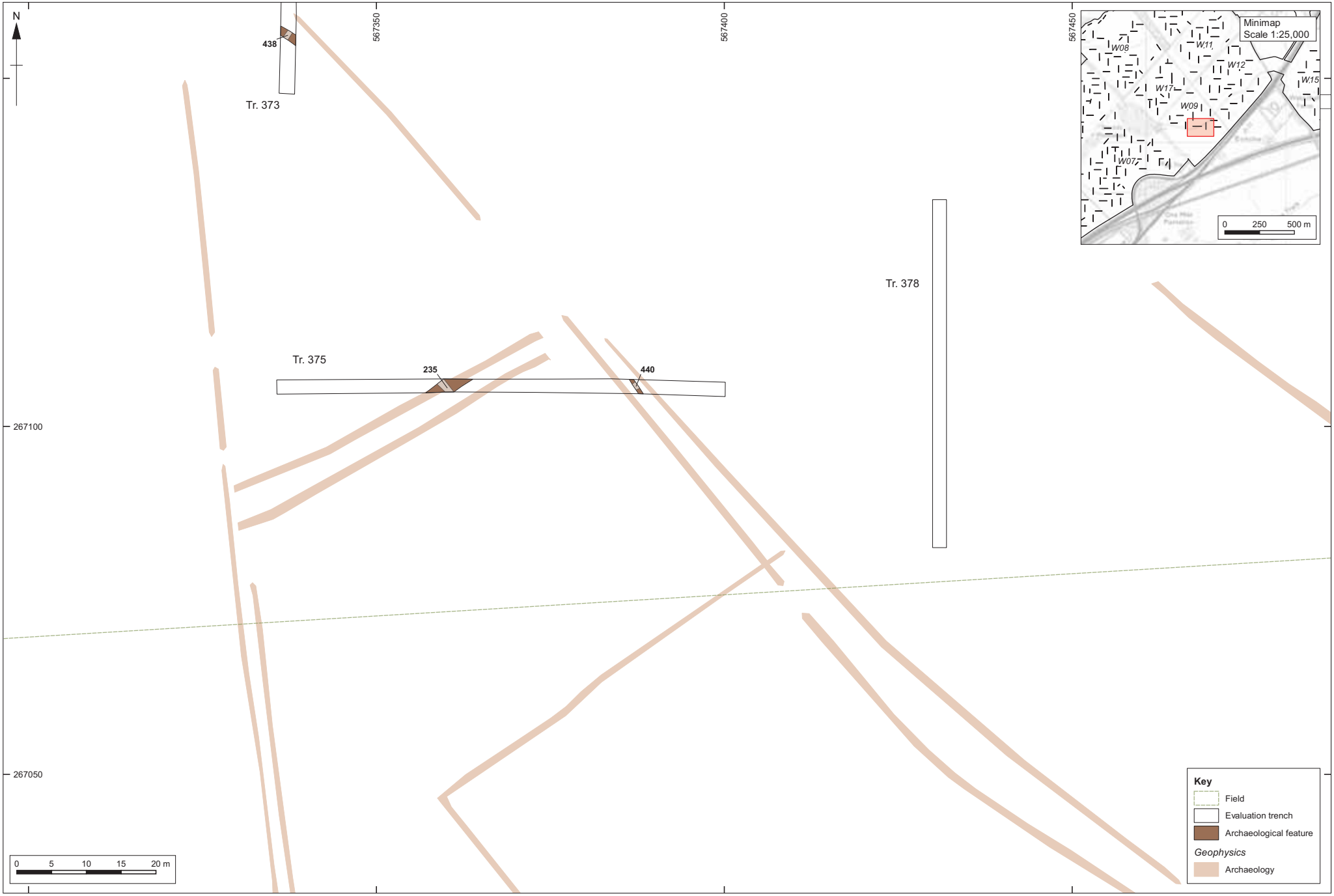


Figure 25: Field W09 (middle) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

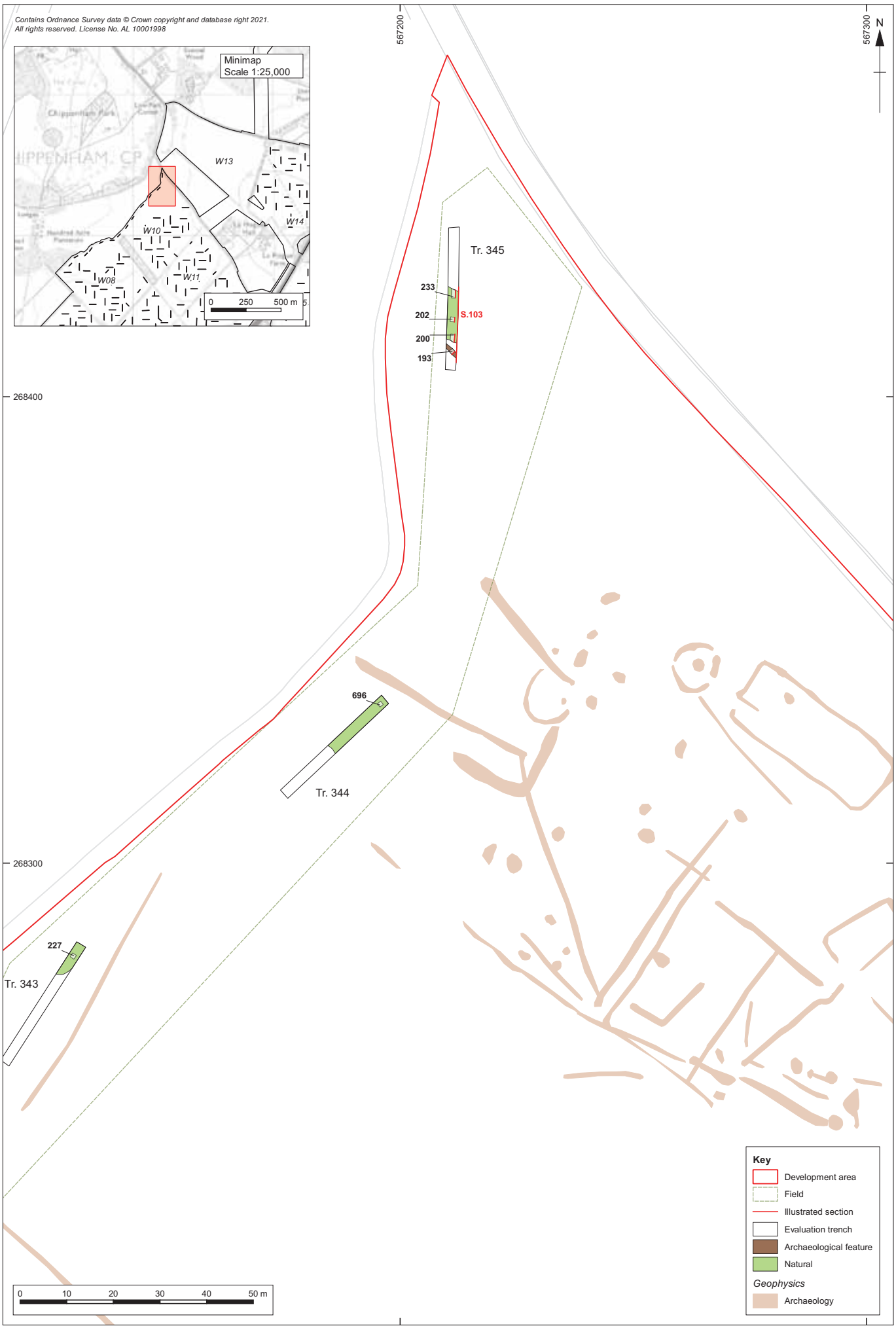


Figure 26: Field W10 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

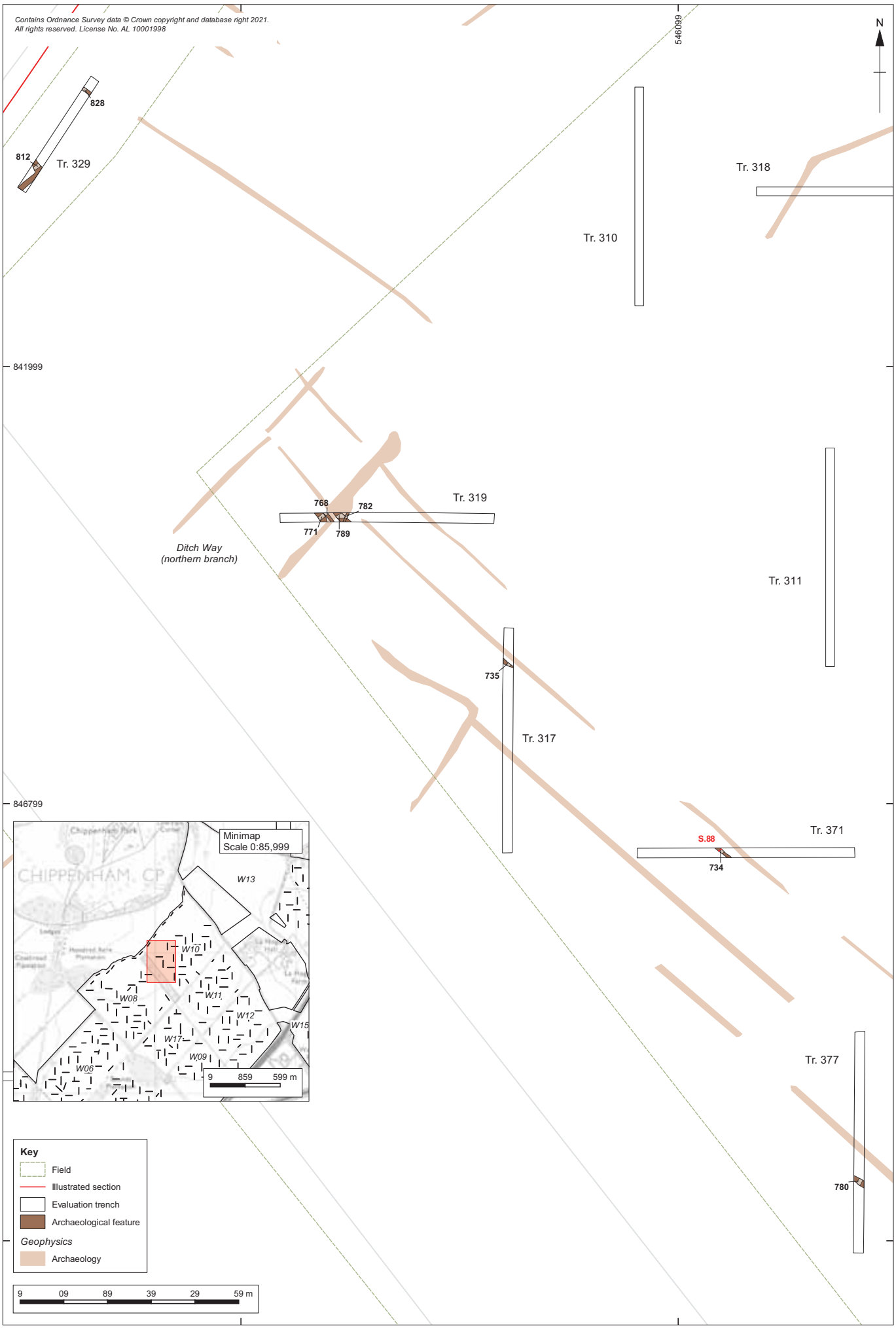


Figure 86: Field W09 (west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 0:199 at A3

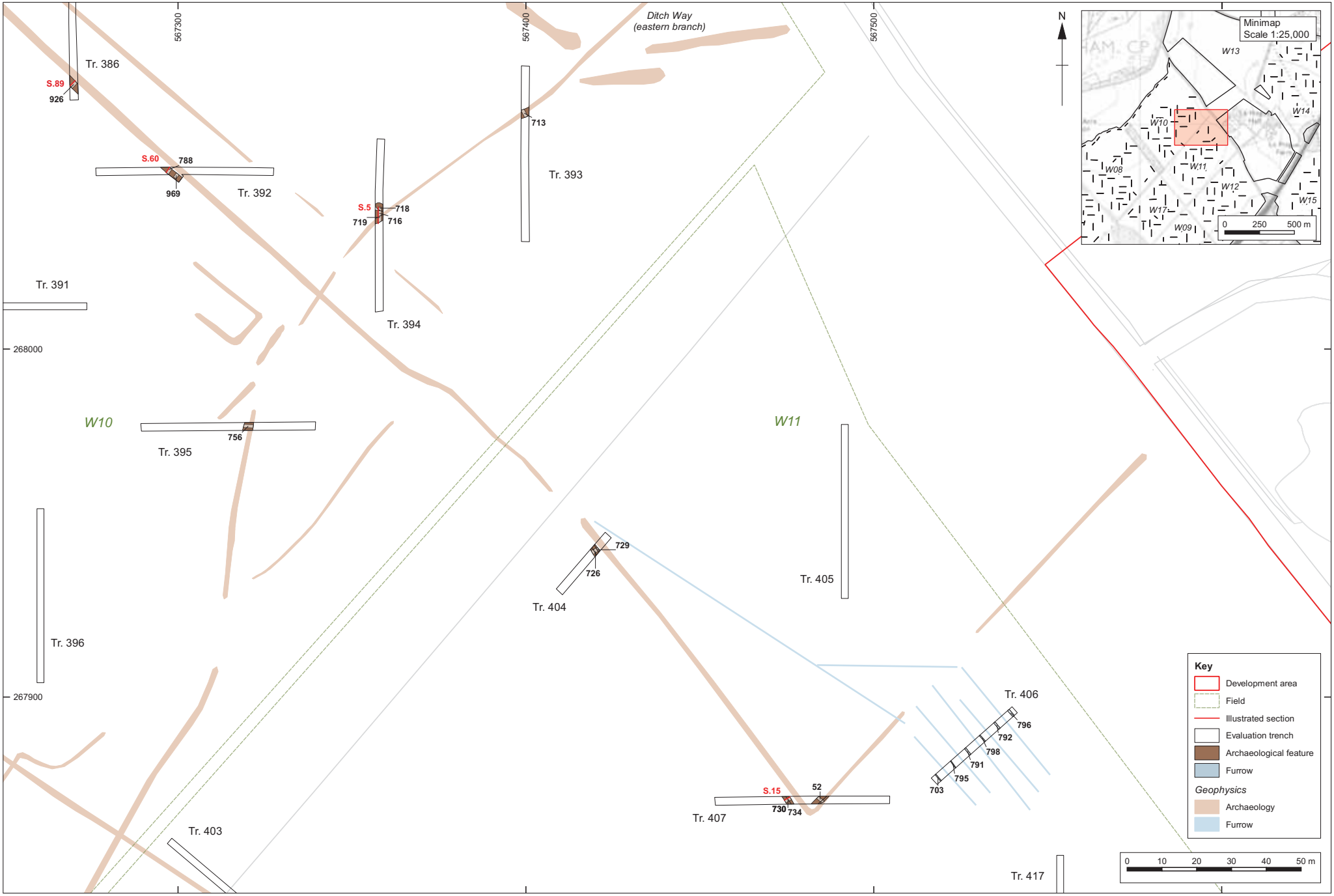


Figure 28: Field W10-W11 (north-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

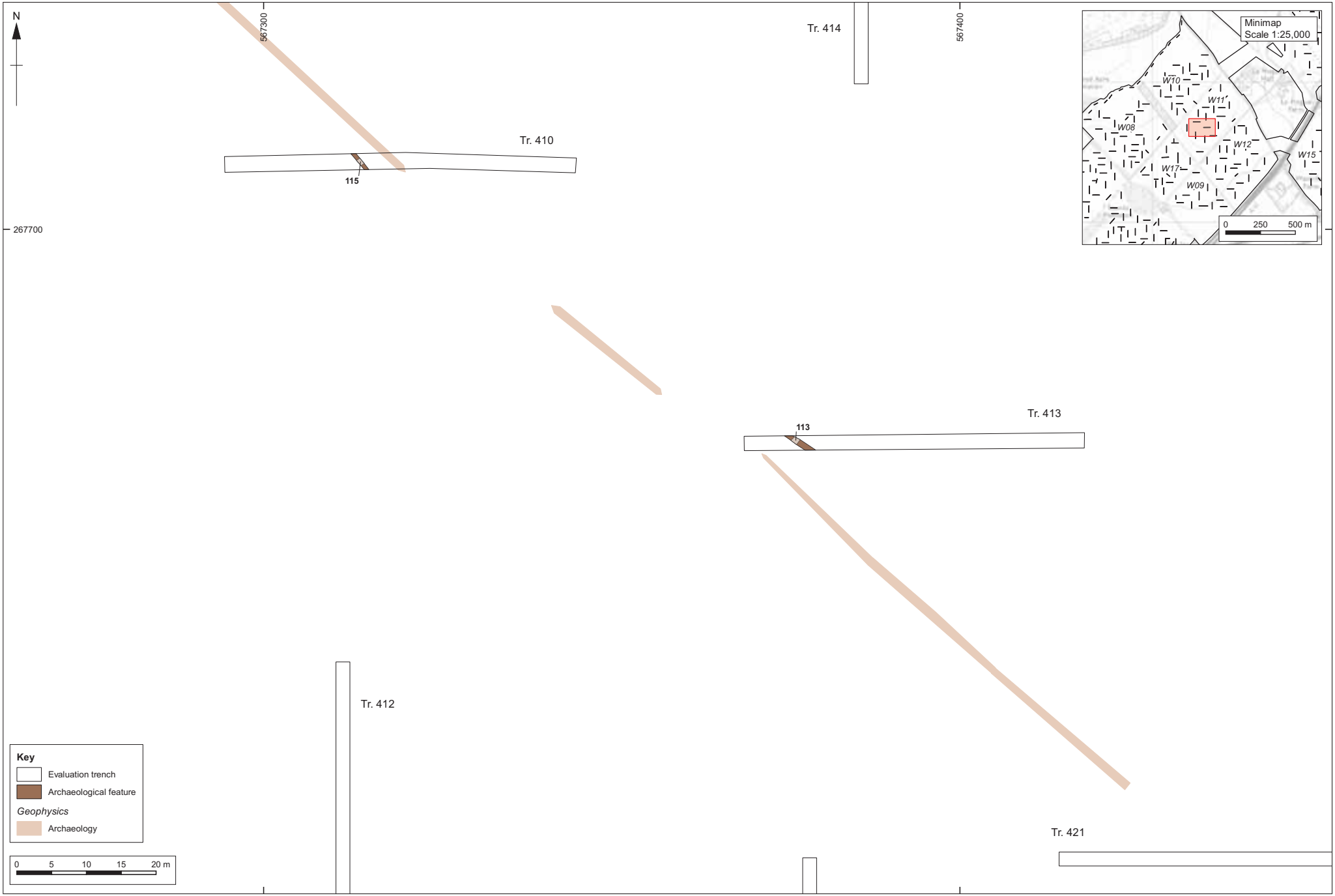


Figure 29: Field W11 (south-westt) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

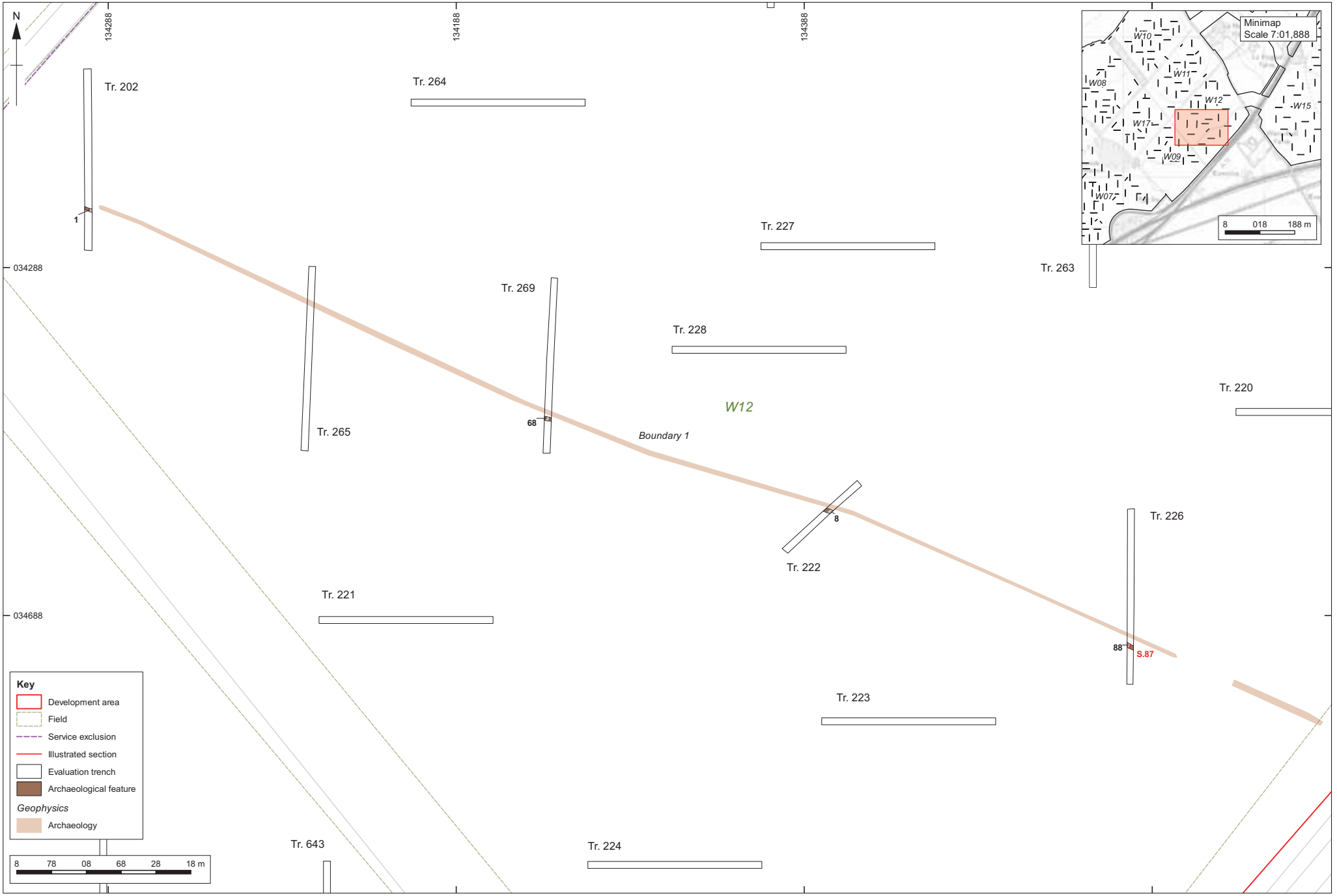


Figure 68: Field W70 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 7:7888 at A6

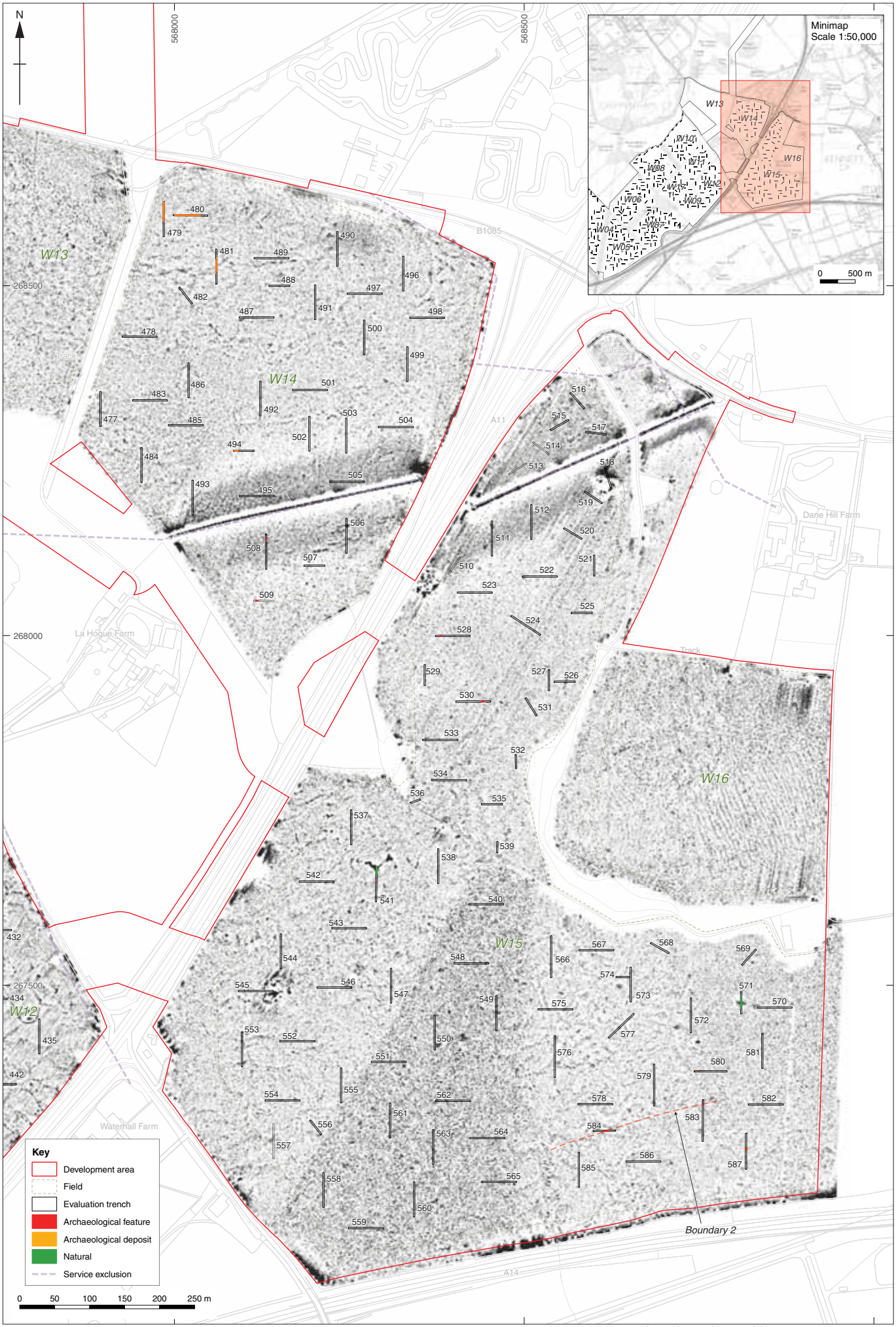


Figure 31: Fields W14-W15 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survery greyscale plot. Scale 1:5000 at A3

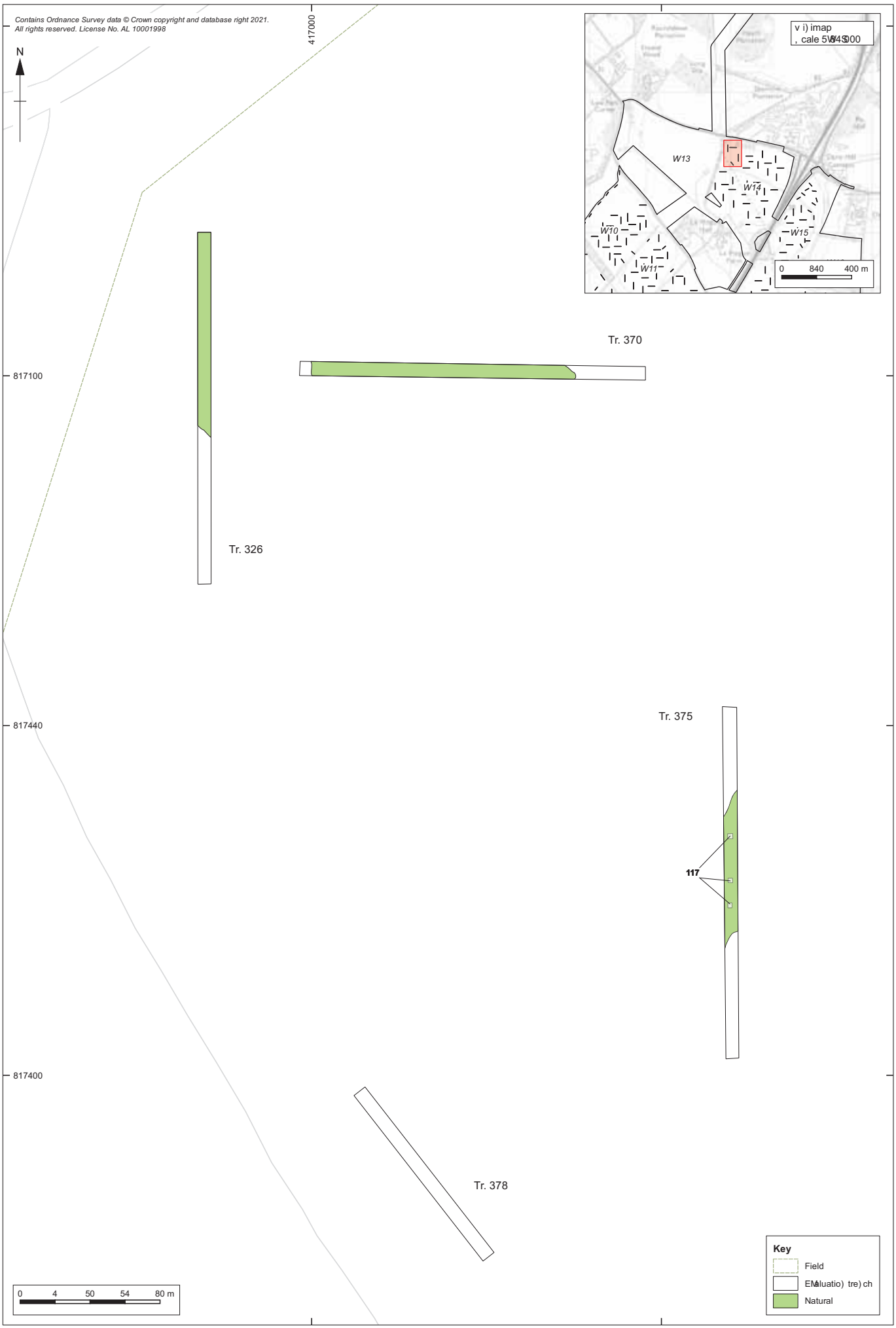


Figure : 8WField 9 53 () orthndetailed pla) . , cale 5W00 at A:

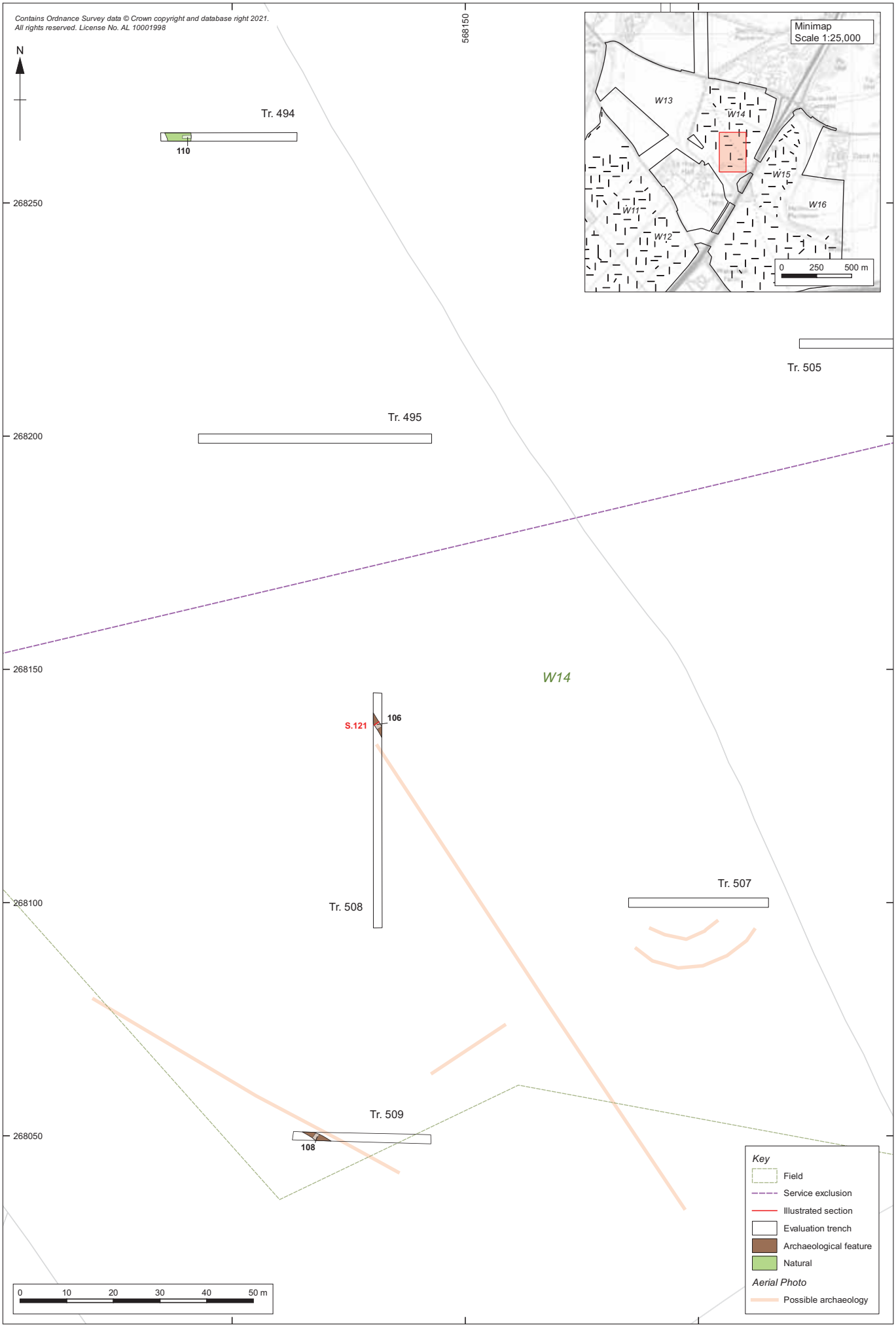
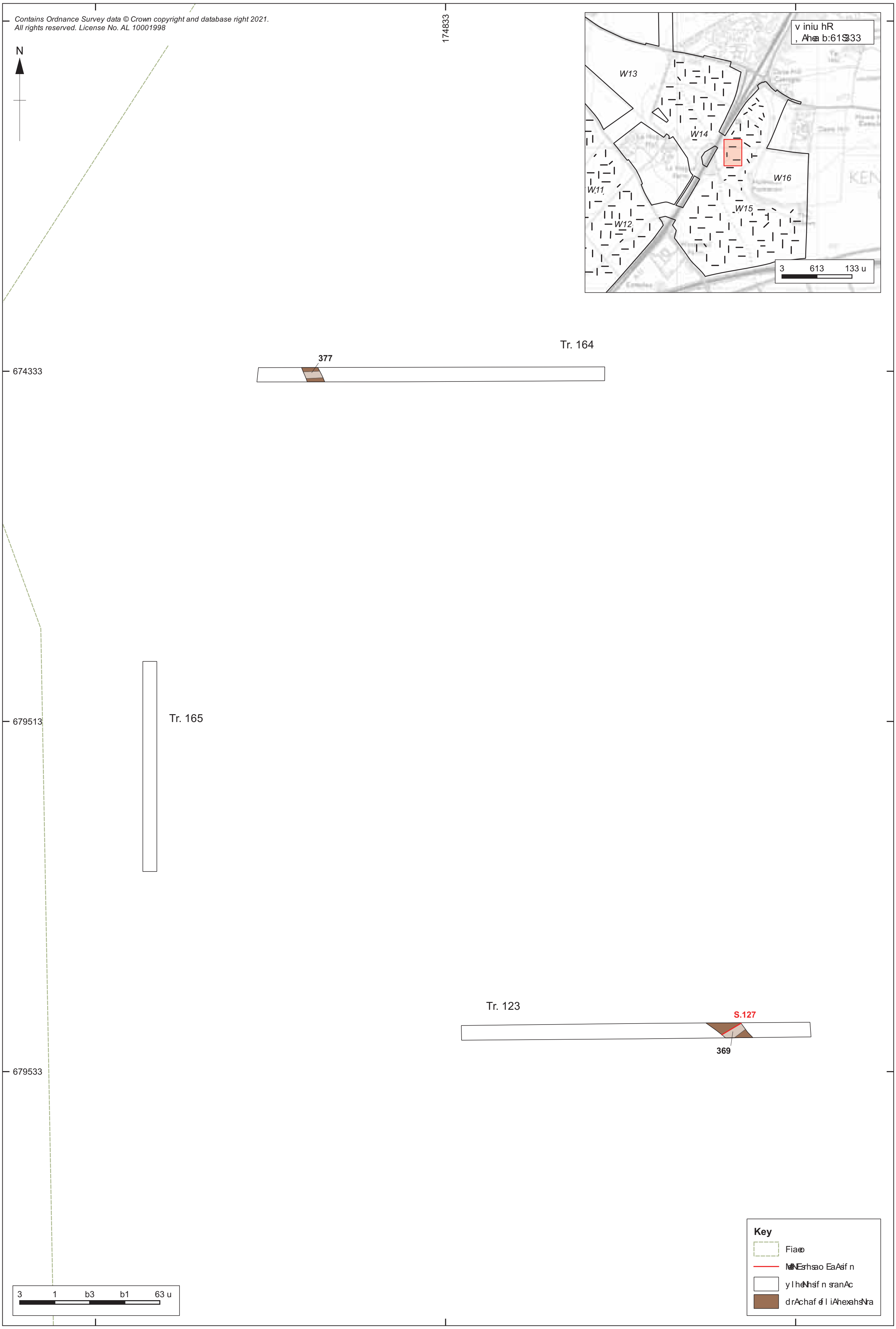


Figure 33: Field W14 (south) detailed plan, overlain on aerial photography interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3



Fil Nra 24: Fiaeo Wb1 (nf rsc) oashieao Rehn. , Ahea b:133 hsd2

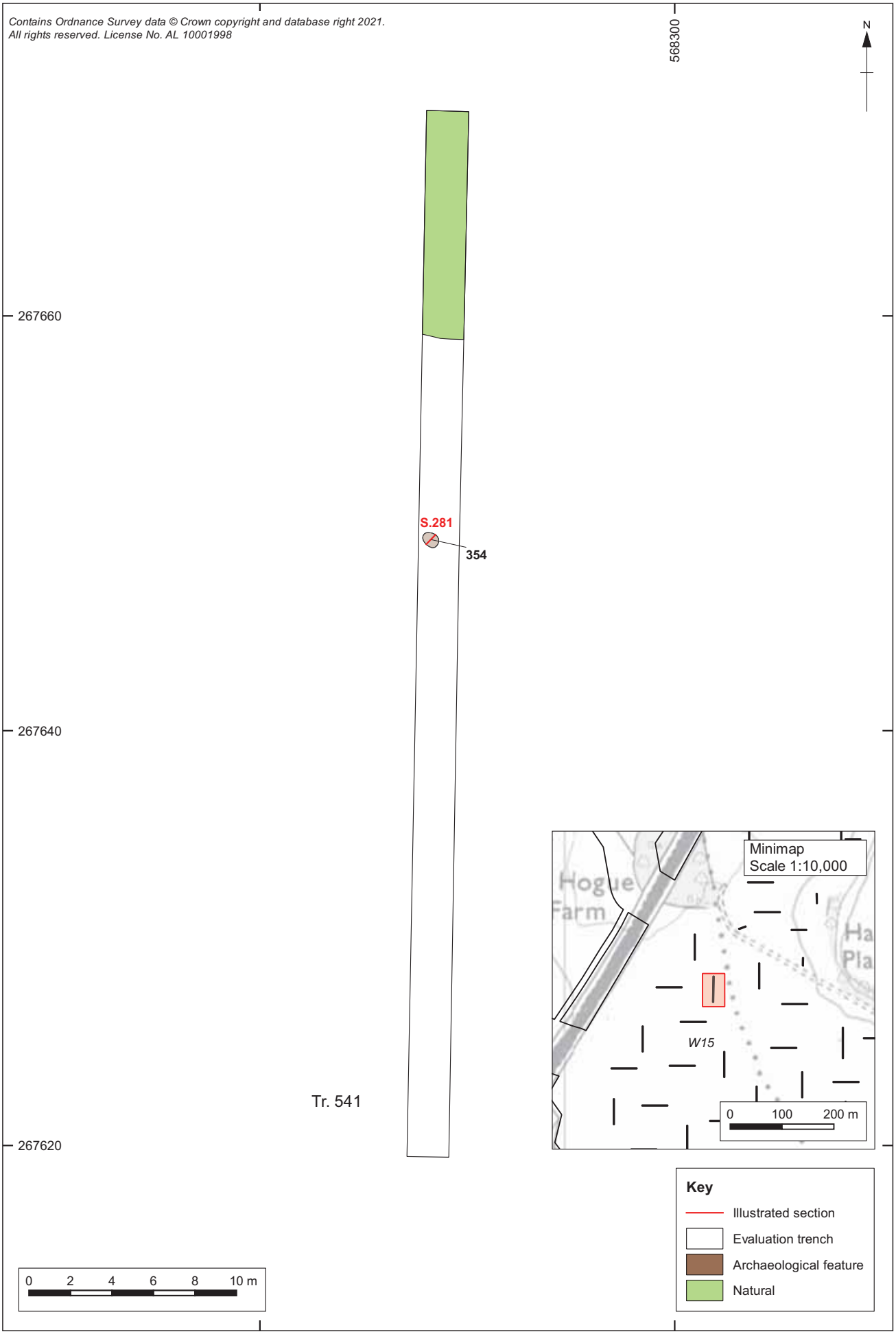


Figure 35: Field W15 (west) detailed plan. Scale 1:250 at A4

Figure 36: Field W15 (west) detailed plan. Scale 1:250 at A4

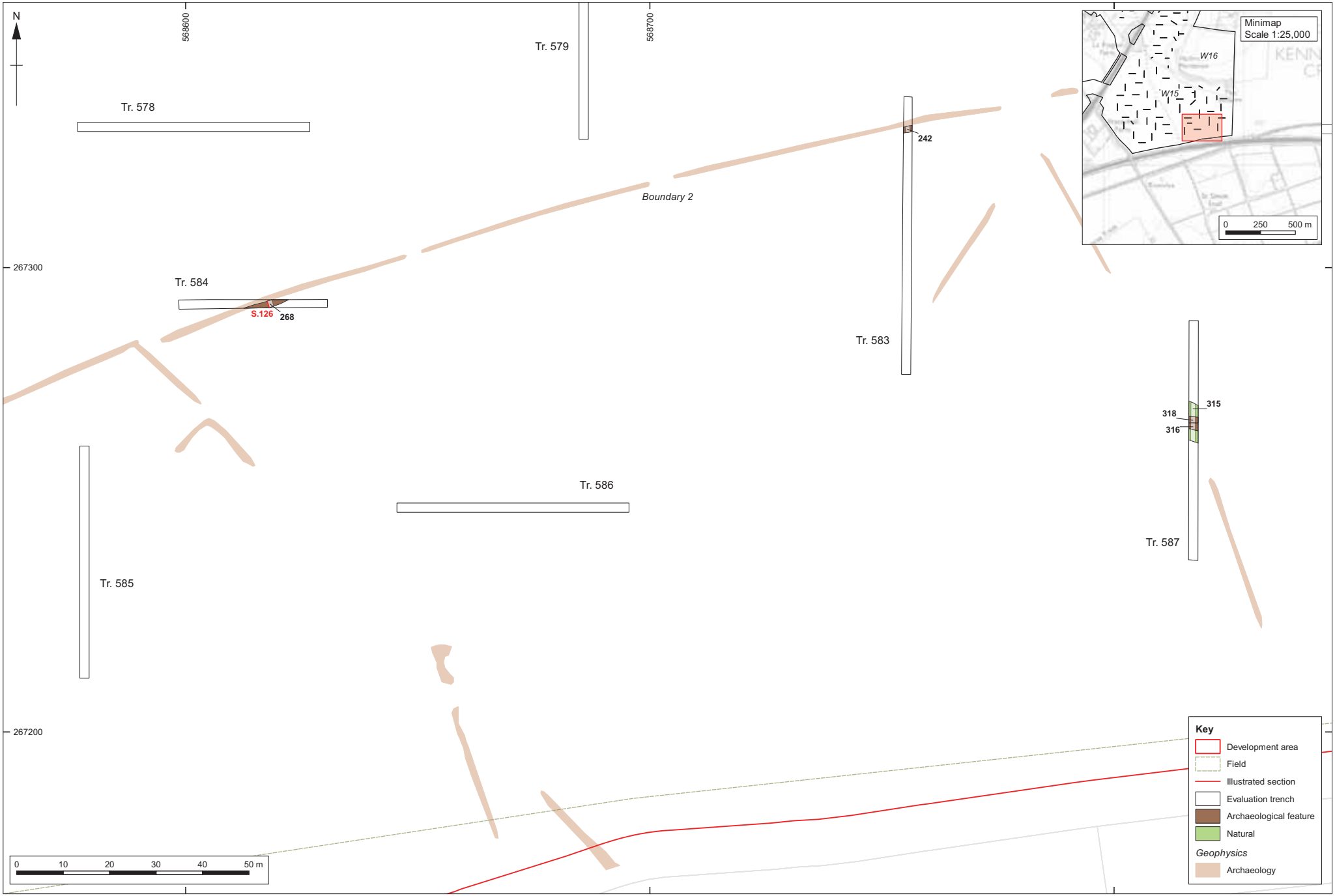
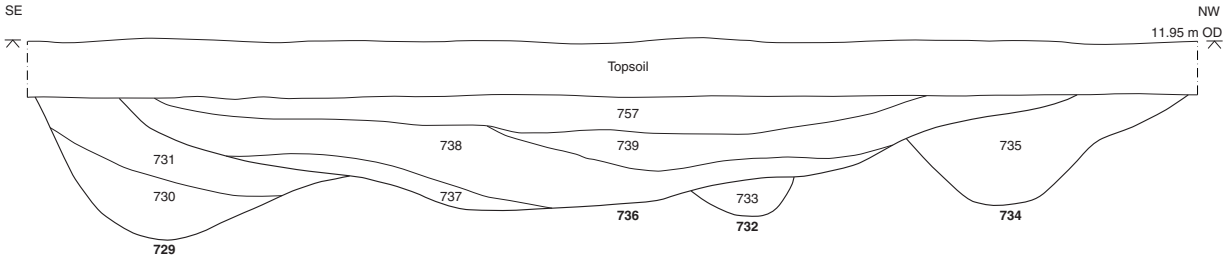
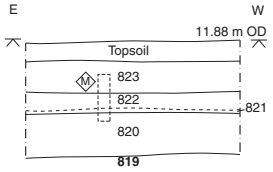


Figure 37: Field W15 (south) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3 © Oxford Archaeology East

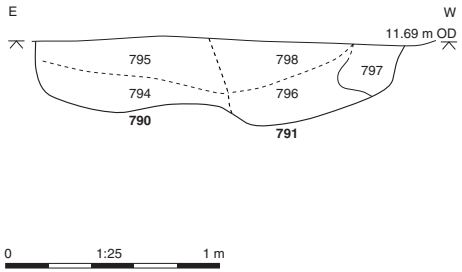
Section 194 - *Trench 1 W01*



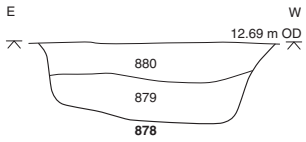
Section 218 - *Trench 3 W01*



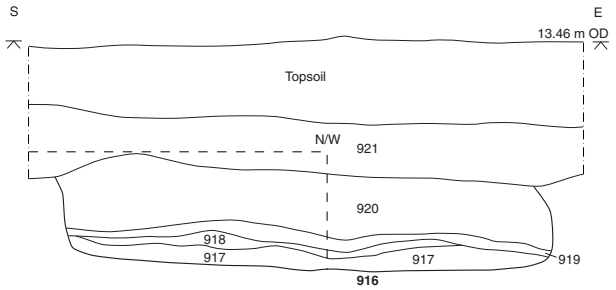
Section 205 - *Trench 4 W01*



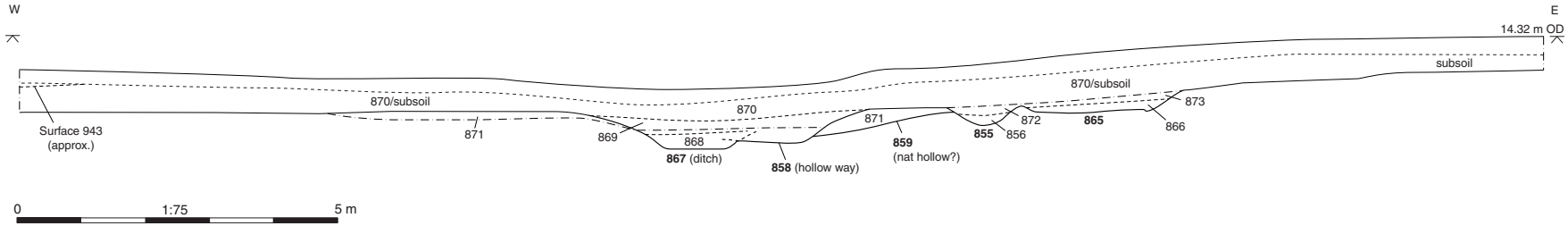
Section 271 - *Trench 21 W01*



Section 273 - *Trench 21 W01*



Section 219 - *Trench 28 W01*



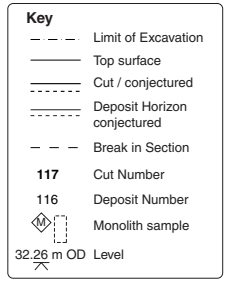
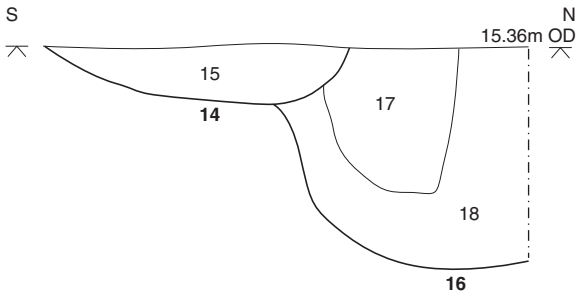
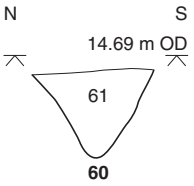


Figure 38.1: Selected sections

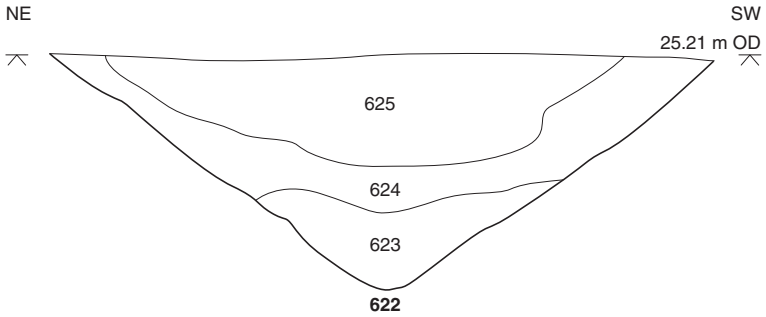
Section 2 - *Trench 5 W02*



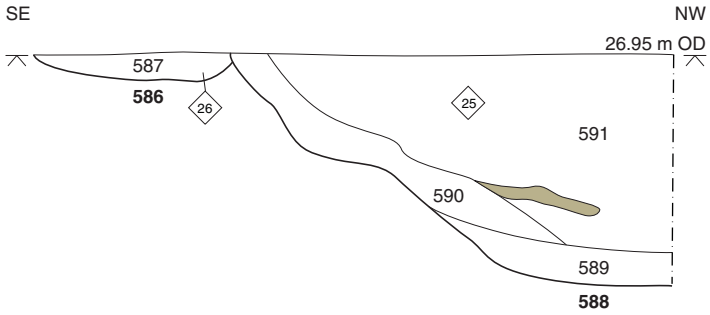
Section 3 - *Trench 37 W02*



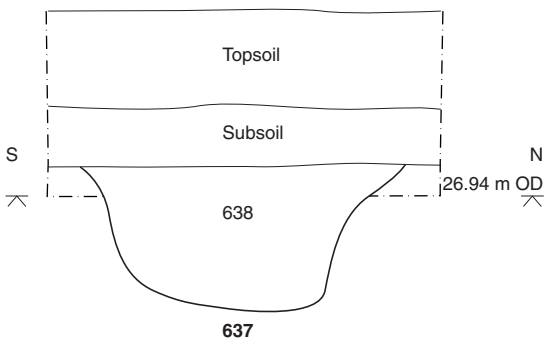
Section 260 - *Trench 61 W03*



Section 285 - *Trench 60 W03*



Section 287 - *Trench 60 W03*



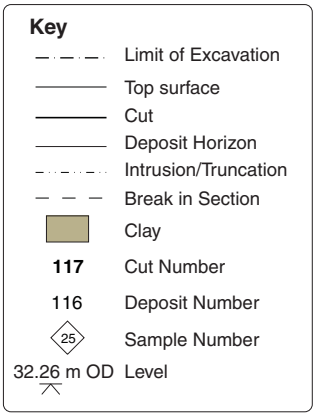
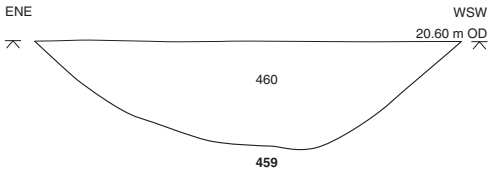


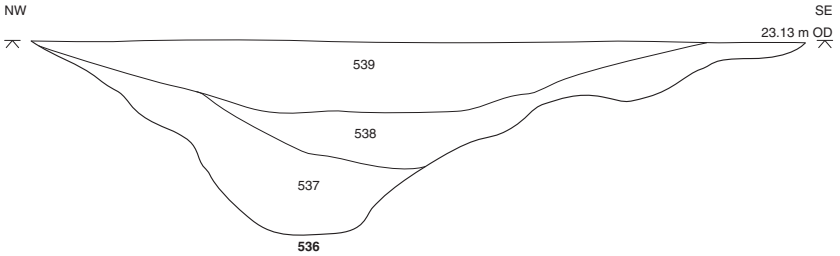
Figure 38.2: Selected sections

Section 18 - *Trench 120 W04*

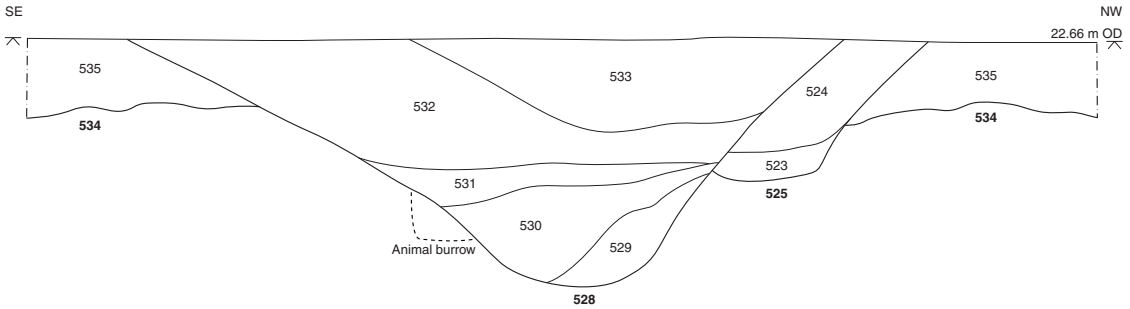


Section 119 - *Trench 123 W04*

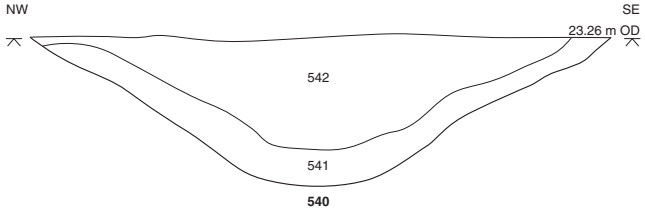
Section 120 - *Trench 145 W04*



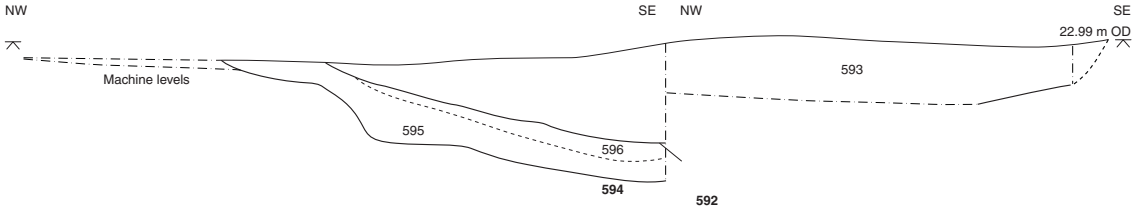
Section 181 - *Trench 144 W04*



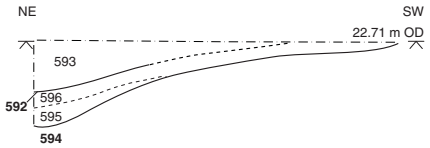
Section 251 - *Trench 145 W04*



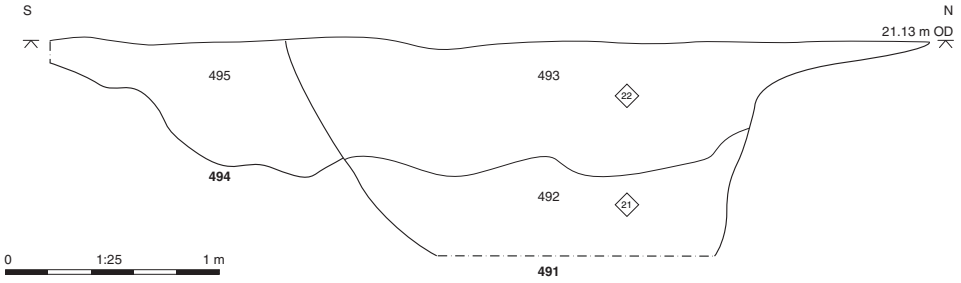
Section 202 - *Trench 45 W04*



Section 203 - *Trench 145 W04*



Section 249 - *Trench 122 W04*



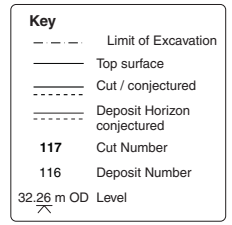
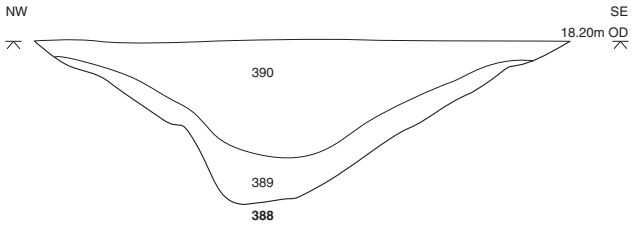


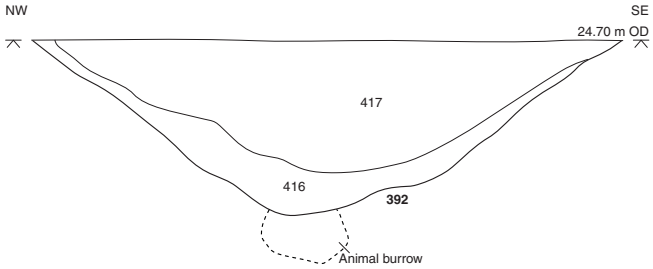
Figure 38.3: Selected sections

Section 77 - *Trench 163 W05*

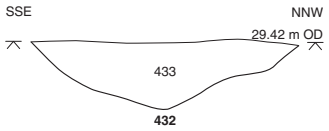


Section 80 - *Trench 188 W05*

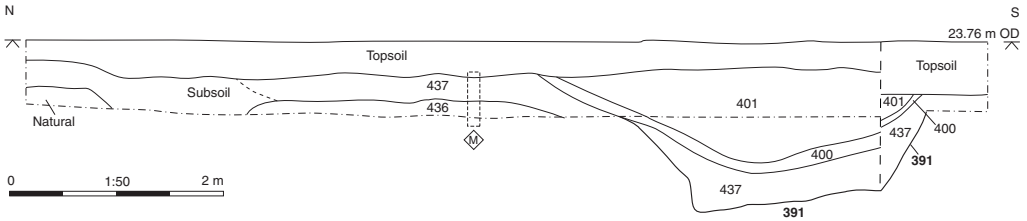
Section 111 - *Trench 168 W05*



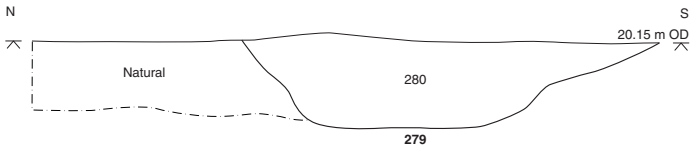
Section 245 - *Trench 198 W05*



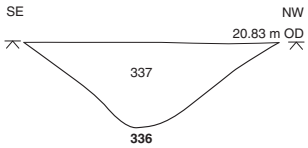
Section 246 - *Trench 174 W05*



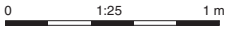
Section 65 - *Trench 216 W06*



Section 172 - *Trench 238 W06*



Section 173 - *Trench 250 W06*



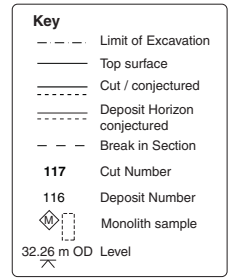
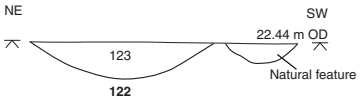
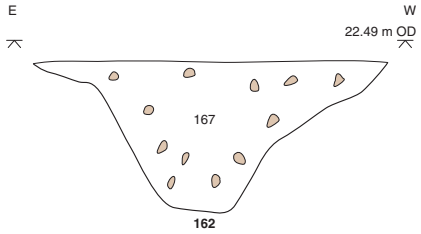


Figure 38.4: Selected sections

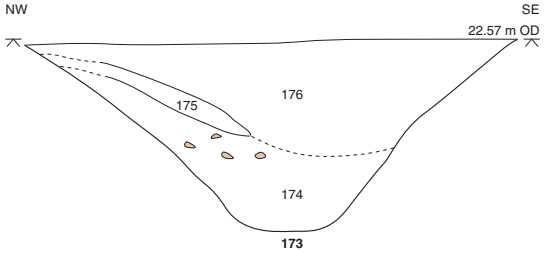
Section 92 - *Trench 307 W08*



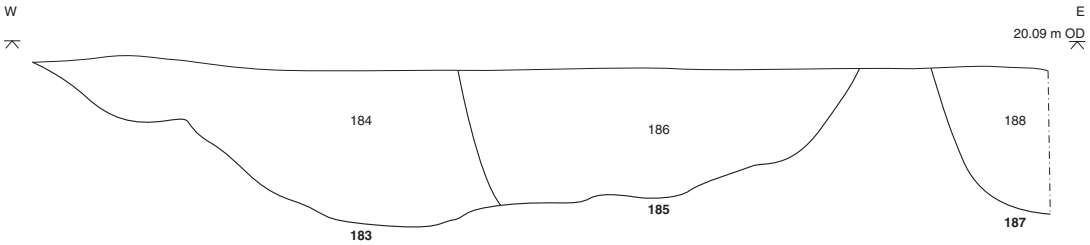
Section 35 - *Trench 332 W08*



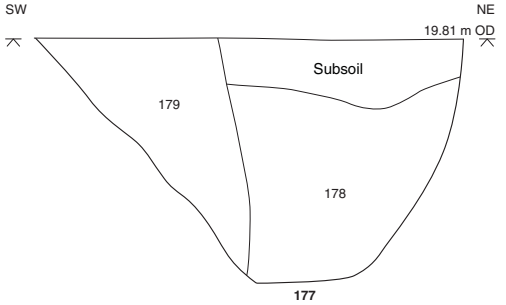
Section 200 - *Trench 330 W08*



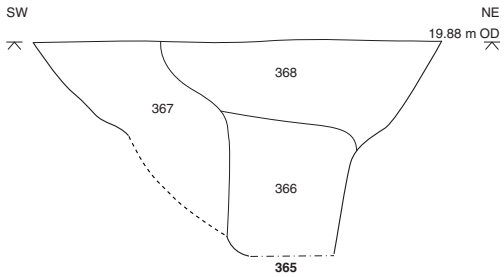
Section 9 - *Trench 394 W10*

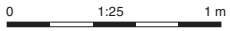


Section 54 - *Trench 392 W10*

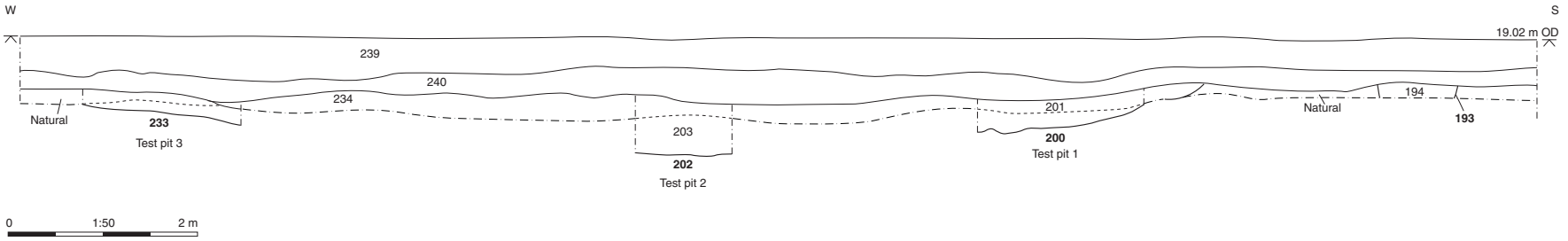


Section 73 - *Trench 386 W10*





Section 103 - *Trench 345 W10*



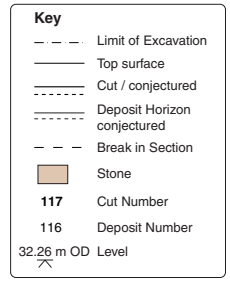
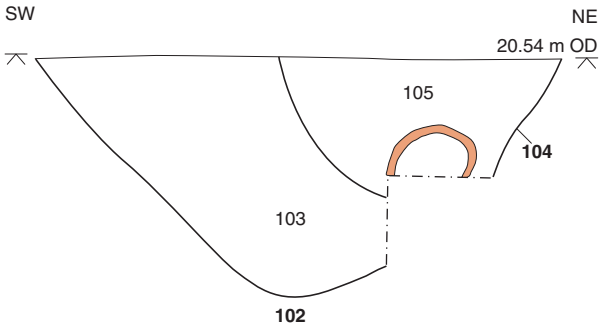
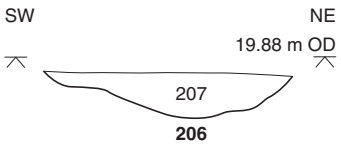


Figure 38.5: Selected sections

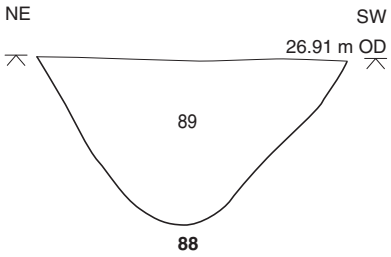
Section 89 - *Trench 407 W11*



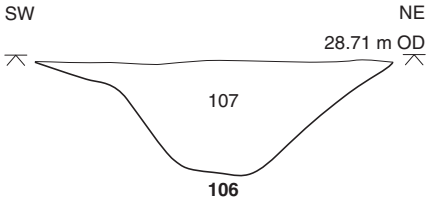
Section 11 - *Trench 398 W12*



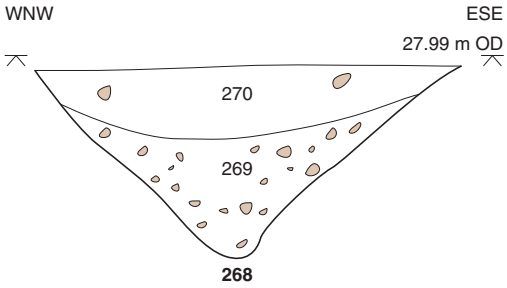
Section 87 - *Trench 443 W12*



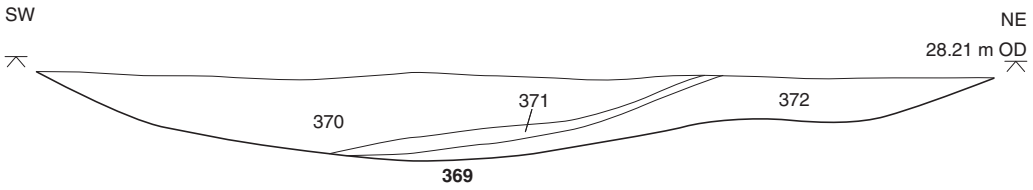
Section 121 - *Trench 508 W14*



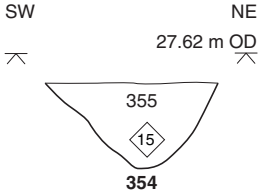
Section 126 - *Trench 584 W15*



Section 127 - *Trench 530 W15*



Section 281 - *Trench 541 W15*



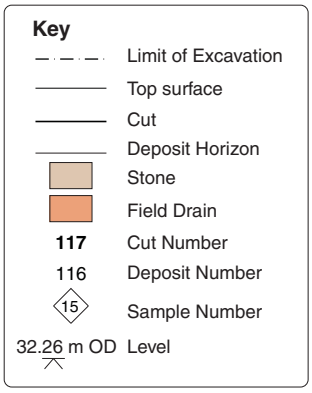


Figure 38.6: Selected sections

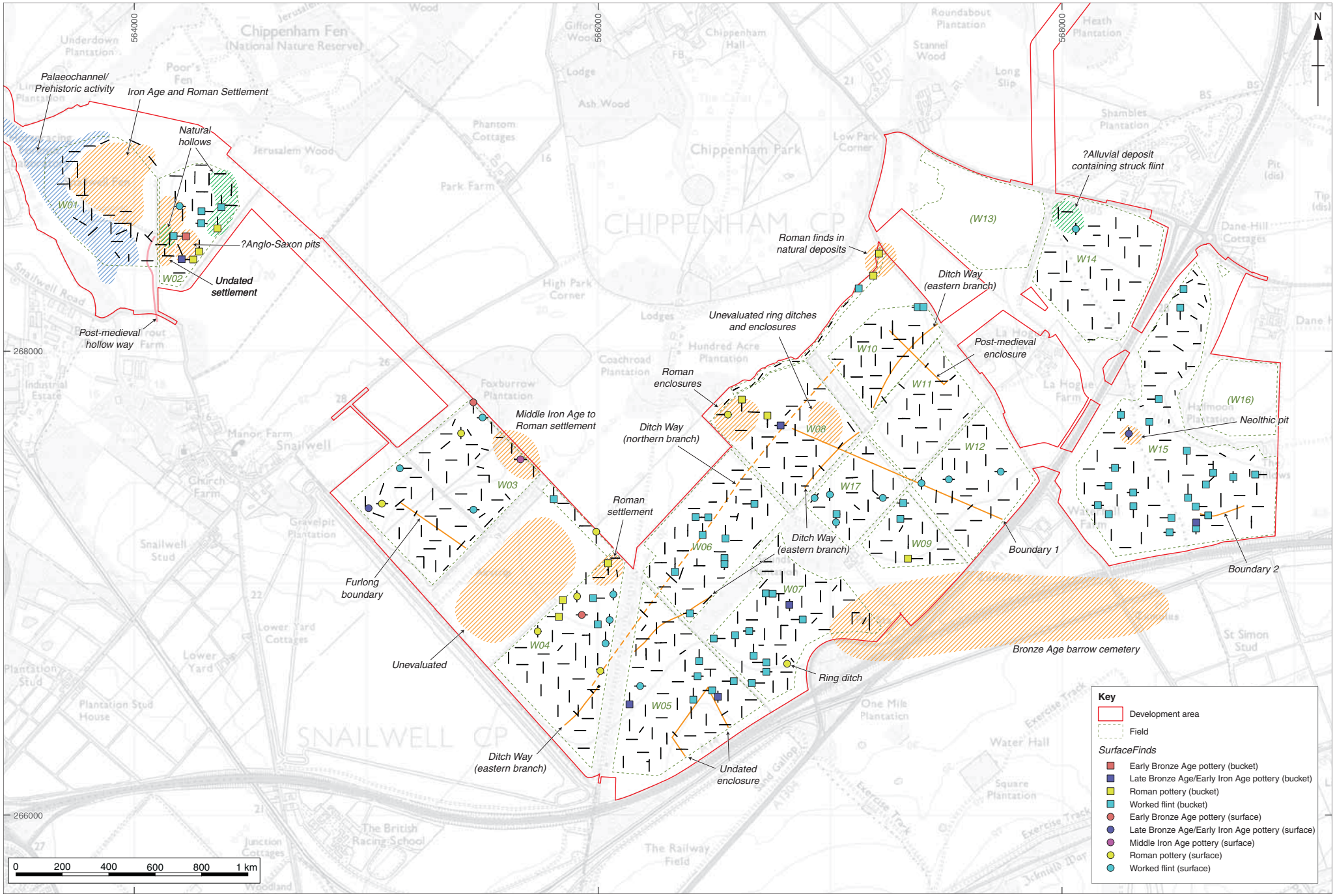


Figure 39: Surface/bucket sampling finds and summary of areas of archaeological activity. Scale 1:15,000 at A3

Plate 1: Field W01: Trench 1: Hollow way **736** flanked by ditches **729** (left) and **734** (right), looking south

Plate 2: Field W01: Trench 2: Ditch **801**, re-cutting ditch **792** and natural deposits, showing peat accumulation (808) and secondary silting (809), looking north-east

Plate 3: Field W01: Field W01: Trench 11: Shallow palaeochannel **881** with ditches **885** (foreground) and **857** (centre), cutting peat 882, showing possible buried soil 883 (centre) and overlying alluvial deposits (884), looking north

Plate 4: Field W01: Trench 3: Machined test pit through palaeochannel **819** showing peat 820, possible buried soil 821/822 and overlying alluvial deposits (823), looking north-east

Plate 5: Field W01: Trench 21: Pit **878** cutting through chalk and pockets of possible buried soil (test pit 929, background), looking north-east

Plate 6: Field W01: Trench 21: Post-medieval ditches **857**/**835** truncating peat deposit 875, showing up-cast bank material 864, looking north-west

Plate 7: Field W01: Trench 22: Ditch **924** obscurred by sub/buried soil 877, truncating the edge of palaeochannel **908** (middle distance), looking north-east.

Plate 8: Trench 28: Undated ditches (**838**, **840**, **842**, **849**, **851**) and pit (**844**) (all foreground) with post-medieval hollow way 858 (background) showing surviving earthwork profile, looking east-north-east.

Plate 9: Field W02: Trench 50: Flint-filled pit **29**, looking north-east

Plate 10: Field W02: Trench 52: Flint-filled pit **90** prior to excavation (right) and pit **92** in section (left), looking south

Plate 11: Field W02: Trench 53: Extension showing natural hollow **43**, looking north-east

Plate 12: Field W03: Trench 58: Pit **659** mid excavation, looking west

Plate 13: Field W03: Trench 60: Features at the northern end, looking south

Plate 14: Field W03: Trench 61: Ditch **597**, looking north-east

Plate 15: Field W03: Trench 62: Ditch **568**, looking north-east

Plate 16: Field W04: Trench 122: Ditches **494** and **491**, looking west

Plate 17: Field W04: Trench 145: Ditch **536**, Ditch Way northern branch, looking north-east

Plate 18: Field W04: Trench 145b: Ditch terminus **594** and ?hollow way **592**, Ditch Way eastern branch, looking east

Plate 19: Field W04: Trench 144: Ditches **525** (right) and **528** (left), Ditch Way northern branch, within natural hollow **534**, looking south

Plate 20: Field W05: Trench 174: Ditch **391** showing possible surviving bank material (437) and buried soil (436), Ditch Way eastern branch, looking west

Plate 21: Field W06: Trench 221: Showing ditches **313** (foreground) and **283** (centre) marking a trackway line, looking west

Plate 22: Field W08: Trench 309: Pit **147**, looking east

Plate 23: Field W08: Trench 330: Ditch **173**, Ditch Way eastern branch, looking north-east

Plate 24: Field W09: Trench 375: Ditch **235**, looking east

Plate 25: Field W10: Trench 345: Hollow **200** (centre) and ditch **198** (foreground) prior to excavation, looking north

Plate 26: Field W10: Trench 392: Ditch **177** showing back-filled deposits, looking north-west

Plate 27: Field W12: Trench 443: Ditch **88**, looking south-east

Plate 28: Field W15: Trench 541: Pit **354**, looking north-west

Plate 29: Photograph of refitted vessels from pit **659** (661), Trench 58, Field W03.

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