SUNNICA ENERGY FARM

EN010106

Volume 6

Environmental Statement

6.2 Appendix 7H: Sunnica East Sites A and B Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

APFP Regulation 5(2)(a)

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Sunnica Energy Farm

Environmental Statement
6.2 Appendix 7H: Sunnica East Sites A and B Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

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Summary

Between 8th February and 26th November 2021 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an archaeological evaluation on land proposed for the Sunnica East solar farm site in fields across Freckenham and Isleham parishes (Site A, centred on TL 66667 73917) and across Barton Mills and Worlington parishes (Site B, centred on TL 69045 72304). Whilst most of the site was in Suffolk (Freckenham, Barton Mills and Worlington parishes), the western field (E05) was mainly in Cambridgeshire (Isleham parish). Fields were designated separate site codes based on their parish which corresponded to Field numbers E01-E33.

Site A encompassed Fields E01-E10, E33 (which was grouped with Field E04) as well as EC01 and EC02 in the western half of the proposed area. There was a higher concentration of evaluation trenches in Site A than Site B due to its only partial geophysical survey coverage. The remaining fields (E11-E32) comprised Site B. Field E23 was removed from the evaluation scheme prior to the start of works.

Field E01: The fen edge was revealed across this field along with a series of marling ditches that corresponded to a boundary ditch that was also visible on the historic mapping. This field also contained four scatters of platform gunflint waste on the surface and scattered undated features. Of note was a small pit containing a cow skull. This field produced the largest assemblage of animal bone (7321g) along with a quantity of worked flint. Other artefacts included a copper alloy nail and book clasp as well as Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

Field E02: The geophysical survey showed a large area of disturbance across this field that upon evaluation was revealed to be a series of layers that were deposited to improve the field. These layers overlay the fen edge deposits. Roman and post-medieval CBM was recovered from this field, as well as an unidentified iron object.

Field E03: The features encountered in the northern two-thirds of this field were predominantly natural hollows with the fen edge along the western side, along with dispersed undated ditches, several of which align forming a possible landscape feature, and an area of scattered platform gunflint waste. Evaluation of the southern third of the field revealed a more concentrated area of archaeological features from which there were few finds to date them; small quantities of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and Roman pottery, CBM, worked flint and animal bone.

Field E04: The geophysical survey covered most of this field and indicated this to be an area which mainly contained natural hollows. However, the eastern edge of the field skirted an area of probable Romano-British activity (to be preserved *in situ*). The evaluation trenching confirmed that most of the field

was covered by hollows, although trenches along the eastern side revealed more archaeological and fewer natural features. Part of the extent of a Romano-British ring-ditch was also uncovered which continued into the area to be preserved *in situ*. A single mid-4th century AD coin was recovered as well as small assemblages of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Roman pottery, lava quern, Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flints and animal bone.

Field E05: The geophysical survey of this field showed promising signs of enclosures along its eastern edge, with an area of Romano-British activity identified on the opposite side of Beck Road to the south. The evaluation trenching suggests a post-medieval date for the enclosures to the north and episodes of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Romano-British activity on the eastern field edge. In addition, evaluation of the eastern edge of this field also uncovered fen edge deposits where it was closest to the Lee Brook. Small assemblages of Middle Neolithic to Early Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval brick, worked stone and flint, animal bone and freshwater shellfish were recovered. These finds were also concentrated towards the eastern edge of the field and adjacent to the Lee Brook.

Field E08: As suggested in the geophysical survey, little archaeological activity was present. Where it was revealed, it mainly took the form of undated shallow ditches. A very small assemblage of Roman CBM and a single fragment of animal bone were recovered from this field.

Field E09: This field, as suggested in the geophysical survey, contained large natural features and, along the line of the former Mildenhall to Cambridge railway cutting, a Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch. The evaluation trenching avoided the line of the railway and revealed very little undated archaeological activity. Where present the finds recovered from features was residual in nature, including worked flint and burnt bone. Also recovered during metal-detecting were a late 3rd century AD, an early 14th century AD coin and a copper alloy buckle.

Field E10: As with Fields E08 and E09, little of archaeological note was identified within this field. However, the evaluation trenching did reveal a substantial Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch – possibly from a barrow – along the path of the former railway as well as some undated ditches. Besides the dumped material (iron smithing slag, fuel and CBM) probably associated with the closure of the railway, a railway track bolt and a modern nail were recovered. In addition, a small assemblage Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, medieval pottery and worked flints was recovered (primarily from a single ditch in Trench 950) as well as a single shard 19th or early 20th century glass and a small quantity of animal bone.

Fields EC01 and EC02: These fields were situated immediately to the south of an area which the geophysical survey suggested contained intense probable Iron Age and Roman occupation, however the areas themselves showed much lower potential. 77 trenches were excavated with isolated pockets of Iron Age

and Roman activity identified in the north of EC01 while EC02 contained no archaeological features.

Field E12: The geophysical survey suggested the presence of natural hollows but no archaeological features and this corresponded to the results of the evaluation.

Field E13: Undated ditches, pits and a posthole were revealed within this field. The natural features corresponded to those identified in the geophysical survey. A small assemblage of Early Bronze Age pottery, worked flint and animal bone were recovered from this field as well as a Roman copper alloy furniture fitting.

Fields E14-16: The geophysical survey showed natural hollows across these fields. No archaeological features were identified in either the evaluation trenching or the survey.

Field E17: Natural hollows were not as prevalent in the geophysical survey of this field. However, a scatter of archaeological features was revealed, including a (possibly Romano-British) ditch and Bronze Age pits from which a quantity of Beaker pottery was recovered. Undated pits and postholes were also identified. In addition to the Beaker pottery, an assemblage of burnt stone, worked and burnt flint (that accounted for over 60% of the worked flint from the entire site) and animal bone was recovered, including some fragments that were burnt.

Field E18: This field was separated into two areas evaluated at different times due to crop rotation. The eastern part, evaluated in February revealed large undated quarry pits and ditches while the western part contained the continuation of a possible Romano-British ditch observed in multiple areas as well as several undated pits and ditches with the focus of activity at the junction of the two areas.

Field E19: A pair of undated ditches were identified towards the south-western end of this field. In addition, a zoomorphic La Tène brooch and three mid-4th century AD coins were recovered from the ploughsoil.

Field E20: The geophysical survey suggested an area of archaeological activity in the eastern corner of this field, and this was reflected through the evaluation trenching with undated pits and ditches. The possible Romano-British ditch identified in Field E17 and E18 to the north was also identified continuing through this field, as shown by the geophysical survey. Finds recovered from this field comprised only a single worked flint.

Field E21: As suggested by the geophysical survey, a scatter of undated archaeological features was identified in the evaluation trenches. In addition, the continuation of a possible Romano-British ditch also observed in Fields E17, E18 and E20 produced a residual sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. A mid-4th century AD coin was recovered from the ploughsoil and a single worked flint was recovered from Trench 1396.

Field E24: The geophysical survey suggested little activity in this area with the exception of a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, possibly the continuation of the potentially Roman ditch observed in Fields E17, E18, E20 and E21. A scatter of undated pits and posthole was discovered, concentrated in the southern half of the field.

Field E25: Immediately south of Field E24, the geophysical survey identified little activity of note, and this was supported by the archaeology, with just a low density scatter of undated features along the eastern edge of the field.

Field E26: Although a possible ditch was identified in the geophysical survey, no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation trenching.

Field E27: The geophysical survey showed natural hollows across this field. No archaeological features were identified in either the evaluation trenching or the survey.

Field E28: As identified in the geophysical survey, natural hollows were identified across this field as well as undated ditches in pits. Although most of the features remain undated, a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and some residual Early-Mid Roman pottery in later features was recovered.

Field E29: Natural features were prevalent in the geophysical survey of this field and this was reflected in the results of the trenching with only two undated pits uncovered by them.

Field E30: The geophysical survey suggested the prevalence of natural features at the northern end of this field, and this was reflected in the trenches. A concentration of undated ditches, pits and postholes was also present in the northern third of the field. The finds assemblage from the features in this field included a small quantity of prehistoric and Romano-British pottery with a silver Henry III short cross penny recovered from the ploughsoil.

Field E31: Only a small number of archaeological features were identified across this field: a ditch and posthole which produced Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery; and an undated ditch. In addition to a half groat of James I, a sherd of post-medieval pottery and a small quantity of Roman Ceramic Building Material was also recovered from the ploughsoil.

Field E32: A ring-ditch was identified in the north-eastern corner of this field and removed from the area subject to evaluation. The trench adjacent to this feature revealed an undated ditch. In addition, the remaining trenches in this field uncovered a further two undated ditches and a pit.

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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 and fieldwalking at the site of a proposed solar energy farm at Sunnica East Sites A and B (centred on TL 66667 73917 and TL 69045 72304 respectively; Fig. 1). The scheme spans the county border between Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, with the majority of the site lying within the Suffolk parishes of Freckenham, Barton Mills and Worlington parishes with part of the western extent of Site A located in Isleham parish, Cambridgeshire.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authorities in support of the Development Control Order (DCO) pre-determination application for the scheme. Briefs were set by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS; Stewart 2020) and Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CHET; Gdaniec 2020). A written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by AECOM (Prestidge 2020) supplemented by a method statement from OA East (Moan 2021). Together these documents detailed the Local Authorities' requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process and how OA East planned to implement the specified requirements.

1.1.3 This document describes the methodology and results for Sunnica East Sites A and B within Cambridgeshire and Suffolk. The western portion of the Sunnica development lay wholly within Cambridgeshire and is the subject of a separate report (Ladd 2021).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 In general, the site lies on relatively flat farmland interspersed by several small rural villages including: Isleham to the west and West Row to the north-east of Site A; and Worlington to the north, Barton Mills to the north-east, Red Lodge to the south, and Freckenham to the west of Site B.

1.2.2 Several industrial land uses occupy the south-eastern fringe of Site B, running parallel with the A11. These include a solar farm, anaerobic digestion plant and steel fabricators in the vicinity of Bay Farm to the north-east and a sand quarry and vehicle dismantlers to the south.

1.2.3 The area of proposed development consists of a 524ha area. All of which, apart from a single area used for livestock (pigs) near Lee Farm (Site A), is arable land composed of many small to medium sized fields.

1.2.4 Bedrock geology across Site A predominantly comprises of Zig Zag Chalk Formation with West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation being present along the northern periphery and Totternhoe Rock emerging between the two. Superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt sand and gravel) encompass most of the site, but peat deposits are recorded along the course of the River Lark (to the north) and Lee Brook (to the west). Site B is dominated by a bedrock geology of Holywell and New Pit Chalk Formation with Zig Zag Chalk also present. Superficial deposits, where present, comprise Head (clay, silt sand and gravel) and secondary deposits of river terrace sands and gravels (BGS online map

viewer [redacted] accessed 6th April 2021).

1.2.5 The site lies between 3m OD in the north, where the fen edge and the River Lark were present, and 19m OD in the south where the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation had no overlying superficial deposits.

1.2.6 The River Lark borders the northern side of Site A, with the Lee Brook crossing the site, while the River Kennet lies close to the southern edge of Site B.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section is a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site that has been produced using information contained in the desk-based assessment (DBA) produced by AECOM (Carver and Koukouthaki 2019) and updated in the WSI (Prestidge 2020). Full details, including current Historic Environment Records (HER) from Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, are contained in those documents and are not repeated. The following section draws on the DBA and presents the most relevant HER entries pertaining to the evaluation areas and results. The HER entries mapped on Figure 1 are rendered in **bold** type. Furthermore, magnetometer survey (Magnitude Surveys 2020) was undertaken over most of the evaluation area prior to commencement of trenching works. Where possible, the results of this survey are considered alongside the HER entries.

Undated

1.3.2 A series of undated enclosures (**MCB27641**) have been recorded as cropmarks within Field E05 with others identified to the south (**MCB27640**) and north (**MCB27642**) of the field, and ring-ditches (**MCB16204**, **MCB27601**, **MCB27603**-**4**, **MCB28745**-**6**) also recognised in the area surrounding this field. Quarry pits (**WGN059**) were identified *c.*500m to the south of Field E31, whilst undated pits and a hearth were identified during works at Worlington Quarry (**ESF22161**) *c.*400m south-east of Field E18.

Palaeolithic

1.3.3 Two Upper Palaeolithic blades were recovered during fieldwalking (FRK032), while bones of hippopotamus, bison, rhinoceros, elephant, lion and horse were recovered from a mixed deposit north of Site B (WGN064), in the vicinity of Bay Farm, during railway construction in the 1880s. A hand-axe (**MNL1005**) was also recovered along the River Lark *c.*500m north-east of Field E04.

1.3.4 Approximately 3.5km east of the development area over 2000 Paleolithic hand axes were recovered from Warren Hill in Mildenhall (MNL001).

1.3.5 Dredging of peaty deposits within the river Lark, 700m east of Site A at Jude's Ferry Bridge, as part of bridge construction works conducted in 1998 (MNL501) recovered part of a large auroch skull, including the complete right mandible and top of the skull with horncores attached.

Mesolithic

1.3.6 A settlement site of possible Mesolithic date has been recorded 2.5km to the south of Site B at Kennett (MCB9547), whilst a number of flints have been found associated with barrows in Isleham Plantation (NHLE 1015242) and in the environs of the Sunnica East Sites (WGN014), including a microlith found with the burial at the Chalk Hill Round Barrow, Barton Mills (**BTM004**) *c.*150m to the south of Field E32, and a residual Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint (**WGN055**) in an undated ditch cutting through linear sand ridges that had been formed by glacial or palaeochannel activity. Additional Mesolithic activity was identified with antler axes (**07616**) and a stone mace head (**MCB16201**) at Isleham, and a flint scatter (**MNL860**) near the River Lark (MNL860).

Neolithic

1.3.7 A small number of Neolithic find spots have been identified close to the River Lark, north of Site A, including a chisel ended arrowhead (MNL299), a patch of burnt flint (MNL124), a flaked flint axe (FRK026) and a lithic scatter (**11279**). Numerous sherds of Neolithic pottery and associated burnt bone (WGN003) are also recorded at Swale's Tumulus to the south-east of Sunnica East Site B.

1.3.8 Archaeological monitoring at Worlington Quarry (**WGN038**) on the southern fringe of Site B has identified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity with a flint-working hollow, while a flint axe was found at Surprise Hill in 1884 (FRK005).

Bronze Age

1.3.9 A scheduled bowl barrow (NHLE1018097) exists just south of Field E31 at the eastern edge of Site B. Other former barrows (BTM004, BTM012, BTM013, BTM027 and BTM028) were also situated at this location around chalk hill on the A11. A ring ditch (BTM017) has also been identified within Site B, Field E31 and a further example was identified by the geophysical survey *c.*400m to the east in Field E32. The 1923 excavation of one of this barrow group yielded no primary burial, although three contracted inhumations and 11 cremations were found (Cawdor and Fox 1923).

1.3.10 The geophysical survey has also identified further examples of possible ring-ditches/barrows on the western side of Site A, in Fields EC01, EC02 and E09. These are close to other known cropmark remains of ring ditches (**MCB16204**, **MCB27603**-**4**, **MCB28745**-**6** and CHER11126).

1.3.11 To the east of Field E17, Site B, evaluation works ahead of the quarry found pits containing Bronze Age beaker pottery (**WGN028**), whilst *c.*350m south-east of Field E18 a small quantity of later Bronze Age flints was recovered (**ESF21842**) in an area of low-level and infrequent land use. Additional Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of Site A is indicated by the finds of a bone spearhead (FRK001), a bronze dirk (FRK014), a flat axe (FRK017), a barbed and tanged arrowhead (FRK027), a rapier and dirk (MNL086), a complete beaker from a dyke (MNL148), and a dagger (**07616**) in the fields to the east and north of Site A. In this direction, by the River Lark, fragments of spearhead (MNL140 and 454), a rapier and dirk (MNL103) and a moustache-like object (MNL544 and MNL545) have been recovered along with a bone point/awl (MNL966) and two barbed and tanged arrowheads (**FRK159**). In addition, a lugged bronze chisel has been

identified within the area of Field E04, Site A, and to the south, a Mid-Late Bronze Age sickle (FRK079).

Iron Age

1.3.12 North of Site B, on the southern edge of Mildenhall, excavations carried out in 2008 recorded evidence for mid-late Iron Age activity, comprising pits, ditches and enclosures (BTM040).

1.3.13 A hoard of 90 gold Iceni staters (FRK002) was found during the 1880s on the northern side of Freckenham, with a further single gold stater (FRK158) of similar type found immediately west of E12, Site B. Single gold staters have also been identified on the edge of Site A (FRK013 and FRK065), as well as an Icenian silver dished coin within Site A (FRK067).

Roman

1.3.14 Evidence for Roman activity in the area is predominantly in the form of metal finds such as coins (FRK067, FRK070, FRK135, FRK136, FRK140), two brooches and a pin (FRK174), a ring (FRK164) within the area of Site A; a brooch (FRK138) and a large scatter to the south of Site A (FRK032), and a metalwork scatter that includes 35 coins, a buckle and two brooches (WGN025) in the area between Sites A and B. Additional findspots of Roman metalwork occur around Freckenham (*e.g.*, FRK044, FRK062), with the notable find of a hoard of 595 bronze coins (FRK003) in a vessel south of Site A. A further group of Roman pottery sherds (**FRK001**) have been recovered to the north-east and east of Site A. Three inhumations (**FRK012**) and a Roman artefact scatter consisting of pottery, coins and jewellery (FRK010) have also been excavated in this area, whilst Roman pottery has been recovered from dredging of the River Lark to the north of Site A (**FRK178**-**9**).

1.3.15 A Roman floor, possibly mosaic (FRK061), has been recorded as having been disturbed during the construction of some of the farm buildings at Lee Farm, within Site A. A Roman villa, complete with mosaic floors (BTM026), was also claimed to have been discovered, and subsequently destroyed, at the Chalk Hill lime quarry south of Site B, but this is unsubstantiated.

1.3.16 The geophysical survey did record a notable complex of linear trackways and rectilinear anomalies interpreted as a potential villa or a farmstead, of probable Roman origin, within the original footprint of Site A, to the south of Field E05. This field has also seen the recovery of Roman pottery (MCB16206).

Anglo-Saxon

1.3.17 A small amount of evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is recorded to the north east of Site A, with an Anglo-Saxon sword (**FRK001**) recovered from the River Lark; as well as a Sunken-featured building (FRK011) with associated domestic artifacts including pottery, bone pins and chalk spindle whorls.

Medieval

1.3.18 Medieval surface finds have been recorded within the boundary of Site A, such as silver coins (FRK013, FRK139, FRK172, WGN021), including over 100 hammered coins at the possible site a fair (WGN015), a bronze mirror and seal (FRK065) and buckles (FRK070). Also, within Sites A and B are medieval furlong boundaries, which have been identified by LiDAR (Fig. 27; Goodchild 2020).

1.3.19 Within Freckenham are the scheduled remains of Freckenham Castle (**NHLE1006070**), a motte and bailey castle established in the 11th century AD. To the north of this are the remains of a moated medieval site (**FRK004**). A further moated site (**WGN002**) is known in Worlington to the north of Site B. There is also a 13th century AD rabbit warren (**FRK117**) close to the southern limits of Site B. In addition to the moated sites, the location of a late medieval 'great house' (**FRK169**) has been suggested towards the south-western corner of Field E09, Site A. This may have been on the site of the Manor of Bec (**FRK162**), a sub-manor of Freckenham in the 15th century AD.

1.3.20 Within Worlington, a medieval pond and pits (**WGN036**) have been identified, with environmental evidence suggesting a managed grassland area accessed by both people and animals. A medieval pit and ditch (**WGN054**) have also been identified within Worlington.

Post-medieval and Modern

1.3.21 No finds spots are recorded in the evaluation trenching area, although post-medieval coins were identified in the area of possible Roman settlement to the south of Field E05, a post-medieval buckle and ferrule through metal detecting on the eastern edge of Field E04 in 1998 (FRK013) and a groat of Henry VIII (FRK137) in fields around the evaluation area. Old field boundaries are visible on the geophysical survey.

1.3.22 Although there were several blacksmiths in Fordham in the 19th century AD, this reduced to one master blacksmith after 1910, and the last forge, off West Street, survived in a disused state until the 1980s (**MCB22022**; Wareham and Wright 2002).

1.3.23 Evidence associated with the manufacture of platform gunflints between the 18th and 20th centuries AD has been recovered from Jude's Ferry, West Row (**MNL013**) *c.*1km to the east-north-east of Site A. This took the form of a scatter of debris on the ploughed field surface along with clay pipe bowls and stems. When an evaluation trench was excavated here in 1994 it identified deep peat deposits that were overlain by a layer of chalky soil that incorporated early 19th century AD platform gunflint production waste and Mesolithic flintwork. In a similar vein, overlying post-medieval chalk hard-standing was utilised in the same area (**MNL850**) over areas of former river channel deposits.

1.3.24 The Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway (**07633**/**SUF078**) runs through Fields E05, E09 and E10 of Sunnica East Site A. It operated from 1884 as a single track line serving a sparsely populated area, closing to passengers in 1962 and to freight in 1964-5. The Jude's Ferry Bridge pillbox (**FRK099**) is also situated within the development area, on the southern edge of Field E01, with a second pillbox (FRK098) *c.*500m to the north-east.

1.3.25 In addition, two lines of World War I practice trenches (**FRK103**), identified through aerial photographs, were located to the east of Field E21, Site B, in the area of Red Lodge Warren (**FRK117**).

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 (Moan 2021) 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;
vii. to establish the suitability of the Proposed Scheme for development;
viii. to inform the requirement for and design of any future archaeological mitigation; and
ix. to contribute to the baseline data in advance of the DCO submission.

2.1.2 Site specific research aims for this site 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 (Goodchild 2020);
vi. to assess the reliability of metal detecting finds and compare their date with any archaeological features in the trenches immediately nearby;
vii. to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, quality and significance of surviving palaeochannels; and
viii. to produce data describing site formation processes generally.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology used followed that detailed in the WSI (Prestidge 2020) and Method Statement (Moan 2021) this required 935 trenches, totalling 5.75ha. The total trenched area remained equivalent to approximately 1.1% of the development area. Field E23 (2 trenches) was removed from the evaluation scheme prior to the start of works. All work conformed to the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and was carried out following the guidance provided by CIfA (2014a, revised 2020) and SCCAS (2020).

2.2.2 As the project straddles the border between Cambridgeshire and Suffolk event numbers/parish codes were sought for the work from the relevant authority.

2.2.3 The majority of Field E05 and part of Field EC01 were situated in Cambridgeshire and have been assigned the Event number ECB6389. The following parish codes were assigned for the fields within Suffolk:

Field	Parish Code	Completed
E01	FRK 195	Yes
E02	FRK 196	Yes
E03	FRK 197	Yes
E04/E33	FRK 198	Yes
E05	FRK 199	Yes
E08	FRK 201	Yes
E09	FRK 202	Yes
E10	FRK 203	Yes
EC01	FRK 200	Yes
EC02	FRK 200	Yes
E12	WGN 086	Yes
E13	WGN 087	Yes
E14	FRK 204	Yes
E15	FRK 205	Yes
E16	FRK 206	Yes
E17	FRK 207	Yes
E18	FRK 208	Yes
E19	FRK 209	Yes
E20	FRK 210	Yes
E21	FRK 211	Yes
E23	WGN 088	No – No longer required
E24	WGN 089	Yes
E25	WGN 090	Yes
E26	WGN 091	Yes
E27	WGN 092	Yes
E28	WGN 093	Yes
E29	WGN 094	Yes
E30	WGN 095	Yes
E31	BRT 093	Yes
E32	BRT 094	Yes

Table 1: Parish codes for each field

2.2.4 In addition to Field E23 being dropped from the evaluation trenching scheme, a further 13 trenches were not opened due to their proximity to pigs, an in-use trackway and services. Other trenches were able to be moved to avoid these. An additional trench was also opened in the areas of gunflint scatters following a programme of fieldwalking.

Machine trenching

2.2.5 Machine excavation of all trenches was carried out by a 20-tonne tracked 360° type excavator where possible – in some locations, due to size or weight restrictions, a smaller 14-tonne excavator was used – equipped with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.2.6 Each trench was excavated in spits of no more than 0.1m with topsoil/ploughsoil and subsoil stored separately alongside the trenches. All spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (set to not discriminate against iron)

operated by an experienced metal detector. All metal detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those that were of obvious modern origin. Trenches were backfilled following approval by SCCAS or CHET.

Excavation methods

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

2.2.8 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. Hand excavation characterised the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits.

2.2.9 Larger natural hollows were test pitted, but none were found to mask archaeological features. Where peat deposits were encountered these were investigated by either test pits or augering in order to map the deposits.

2.2.10 Many of the smaller 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.

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

Bucket sampling and surface finds

2.2.12 The trenches within Field E05, in Cambridgeshire, were subject to bucket sampling of 90 litres of excavated topsoil and subsoil from each end of 30m trenches and from each end and the centre of each 50m trench. These were hand-sorted in order to retrieve artefacts. All such finds were assigned a unique context number by topsoil/subsoil, location and methodology. Within this, only four fragments (90g) of CBM (Ceramic Building Material) were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 871, two worked flints (26g) from the topsoil of Trench 869, and a single sherd (5g) of pottery from the topsoil of Trench 858.

Fieldwalking and test pits

2.2.13 Following the identification of five areas of gunflint waste and discussion with SCCAS, a methodology was derived in order to characterise the spread of material on the surface of the ploughsoil in Fields E01 and E03.

- A 5m wide grid was established across each area and transects walked (see Figs 11a-b and 17). All material – not just flint – half-a-metre either side of the transect line (a 1m wide sample) was collected, and every 5m the context number was changed so that the distribution densities could be seen.

- Following the fieldwalking, a 1m x 1m test pit was excavated where the flint and any other finds material was most concentrated in order to see how deep through the ploughsoil the assemblage went.
- Once the fieldwalking was complete a trench was machine excavated across the middle of each scatter to see if any underlying features could explain why the scatters were in those locations.

Recording

2.2.14 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.15 A register was kept of all trenches, features, photographs and small finds. Each feature was documented on context sheets and hand-drawn in section and plan, with the written element including factual data and interpretive elements. Where stratified deposits were encountered a Harris Matrix was compiled during the course of the excavation.

2.2.16 Detailed site plans were produced by survey. Long sections showing layers were drawn at 1:50. Sections of features and short lengths of trenches were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels have been tied into Ordnance Datum.

Photographs

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

2.2.18 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.

2.2.19 Fields were photographed before trenching began, and after backfilling.

Survey

2.2.20 The site was surveyed with a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

Environmental samples

2.2.21 A total of 96 environmental bulk samples were taken from across the site, as well as two column samples (monolith tins) and a series sample, these were taken and processed in accordance with OA East's sampling policy.

Archiving

2.2.22 The site will be archived in accordance with the relevant professional (CIfA 2014b, revised 2020) and SCCAS (2019) guidelines.

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 summary of the evaluation results is first presented by period. This is followed by a description of each field that relates the results of the geophysical survey to the evaluation trench results. Where geophysical survey had been undertaken, the trench plan was designed to target anomalies identified as potentially natural and archaeological features as well as the gaps in-between in order to ground truth the results. However, in cases where the geophysical survey was not undertaken (Fields E01 and E03) there was a denser array of archaeological trenches.

3.1.3 The archaeological feature descriptions within each field are organised by trench number. Summaries of archaeological and natural features (including deposit details) and 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 highlight dating and differences between features, with full details provided in the associated tables. Trench dimensions and geology are tabulated in Appendix A, with trenches that were devoid of archaeology not being discussed further. Finds and environmental reports are included as Appendices B and C.

3.1.4 Overview plans of the results of the evaluation overlain on the geophysical survey greyscale plots are shown in Figures 2, 23, 38, 40, 49 and 55, with Figures 5-10, 12-16, 18-22, 24-37, 39, 41-48, 50-54 and 56-60 providing more detailed plans of the features encountered overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Detail plans of the gunflint scatters are shown in Figures 11a-b and 17. Selected sections are presented as Figures 61-63.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The underlying natural geology varied from chalk across most of the site to sand (in Fields E04, E08-E10) with some pockets of clay in Field E05. The underlying bedrock was often weathered or cut through by hollows of sand. Larger soil-filled hollows were identified in Fields E01 (**5608** in Trench 1202) and E04 (**5366** in Trench 1026) from which artefacts were recovered. In addition, the peaty fen edge was encountered across the western and northern edge of Field E01, across Field E02 and down the western edge of Field E03 against the Lee Brook (see Fig. 3). The natural geology was typically overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy or clayey silt subsoil, which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil. However, across Fields E01-10 the subsoil deposit was patchy, with subsequent agricultural activity resulting in truncated overburden deposits for much of the fields. In addition, Fields E04 and E05 encountered variable depths of overburden deposits due to the undulating topography and underlying natural hollows.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, however there were some issues with excessive groundwater in a small number of trenches, and with

the cold weather resulted in icy conditions (Plate 1). The sandier deposits of the western fields allowed for rapid draining during any wet periods.

3.2.3 Archaeological features, where present, were for the most-part easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. However, in the sandier deposits to the west (Fields E08-E10) the sterile fills of the features more distant from settlements partially resembled the underlying geology and the natural features that were identified. In cases when it was uncertain whether a feature was archaeological or natural it was excavated and recorded.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in low densities across the site with only a few notable concentrations. For the most part, the spread of archaeological features corresponded to the results of the geophysical survey with additional features also identified by the evaluation. Across the site these features produced only small or moderate quantities of artefacts or ecofacts. As a result, the finds have been summarised within tables at the end of each field description, with only key finds discussed within the results text. Natural features were investigated in many of the fields which are also illustrated on the figures. However, natural features will not be discussed further unless they produced artefactual or ecofactual remains. Overall, unless otherwise stated no finds were recovered from features.

Natural features

3.3.2 The geophysical survey (see Figs 2, 23, 34, 36 and 44) suggested the presence of large numbers of natural hollows across both sides of the site. Those suggested in Site A appeared as larger swathes, whilst concentrations of the swirls suggestive of pingos were evident in Site B. The evaluation trenching confirmed these patterns, with more hollows evident in the west. Where these were tested no archaeological deposits were masked.

3.3.3 The fen edge – visible on the 1882 Ordnance Survey mapping for the northern and western edges of Field E01, all of Field E02, the west edge of Field E03, and the north-eastern corner of Field E04, and as an area liable to flood on the eastern edge of Field E05 – was discernable as peat deposits across the trenches in the north-western corner of the development area (Fields E01, E02, E03 and E05). These were lower lying fields with Field E04 to the south and east of these on a noticeable rise. As with the hollows, where test pits or machine sondages were excavated into them, these peat deposits did not mask past activity, rather archaeological features cut into them; most notably the marling ditches across Field E01 (see Paragraph 3.4.3 below) cut into the more degraded peat away from the field edges and extant watercourses.

Mesolithic to Neolithic

3.3.4 The presence of clusters of worked flints of possible Mesolithic and Neolithic date within Fields E04 and E05, both from surface collection and as residual material within archaeological features, is suggestive of transient activity that was focused toward the watercourses. The Middle Neolithic is also represented by four sherds (60g) of pottery recovered from Trench 858 towards the Lee Brook in Field E05.

3.3.5 The transition between the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age is marked with 19 sherds (126g) of pottery that were recovered from features spread across Site A.

Bronze Age

3.3.6 The identification of possible Bronze Age barrows or other ring-ditches in the geophysical survey (within Fields EC01, EC02, E09, E31 and E32) highlights the presence of activity (including funerary) of this date within the development area.

3.3.7 Although Bronze Age activity was not identified in the vicinity of these barrows, a collection of large pits (**10790** and **10800**) in Field E17 produced an assemblage of 119 sherds (1238g) of Beaker pottery, with additional Beaker pottery recovered from pit **12761** in Field E13.

3.3.8 Further Early Bronze Age activity was noted in Field E10 with a substantial ditch (**5558**) that was not visible in the geophysical survey. However, in retrospect it is possibly visible in the aerial imagery extending to the west of Trench 950, almost to Trench 944, and encompassing an area of *c.*500m² (diameter *c.*12m). Although this ditch was substantial, it was only evident in a single trench, suggesting that it formed part of a small enclosure, with the aerial imagery suggesting that it may have been the ditch encompassing a barrow. This would have been approximately two thirds of the area of the barrow identified *c.*120m to the south-west in the geophysical survey. This ditch contained 10 sherds (60g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and struck flint of a comparable date.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

3.3.9 An area of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age discrete features was present on the eastern edge of Field E05, upon an area of higher ground to the west of the Lee Brook, where the geophysical survey also suggested the presence of an area of enclosures of possible Romano-British date. These pits produced the highest number of artefacts of this date from the site.

Middle Iron Age

3.3.10 A single Middle Iron Age La Tène Type I zoomorphic brooch was recovered during metal-detecting of the topsoil in Trench 1374 (Field E19), notably the same trench that contained three mid-4th century AD coins.

Romano-British

Settlement activity

3.3.11 In addition to the material that has been identified in the HER in the vicinity of the site by metal detecting, separate areas of Romano-British activity were identified in the geophysical survey in the south-eastern corner of Field E04, the eastern edge of Field E05 and south of Field E05 where the extensive layout of a possible Roman villa or farmstead was revealed. Only the area on the eastern edge of Field E05 was evaluated as the other areas were set aside to be preserved *in situ*.

3.3.12 There was an increase in Roman archaeological activity towards the preserved area of Field E04, with a mid-4th century commemorative coin recovered from the topsoil of Trench 1045 during metal-detecting. Additional Romano-British material was only recovered from an enclosure or possible ring-ditch (**5426**) and a soil filled natural hollow (**5366**).

3.3.13 A wider presence of Romano-British activity is suggested from finds identified in the HER search of the surrounding area, whilst from the metal-detecting of the site a further five Romano-British coins were recovered from the ploughsoil of Fields E09 (1) E19 (3) and E21 (1). The three coins from Field E19 (Trench 1374) dated from between AD 347-361. Roman metalwork from ploughsoil included a copper alloy furniture fitting from Field E13 (Trench 1250). However, the general rarity of artefacts, along with the sparsity of features datable to this period, suggest that Roman settlement activity was focused outside the evaluated areas on those sites identified by the geophysical survey and further afield.

Possible landscape boundary or trackway

3.3.14 A landscape feature may have been established in Site B during the Romano-British period. A linear ditch was identified in both the geophysical survey and the evaluation trenches which entered Site B from the north in area E24 and extended for more than 2km across Fields E17, E18, E19, E20 and E21 before exiting Site B from Field E19 in a south-westerly direction. Although multiple slots were excavated into this feature, only a single sherd of probably residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from its fill. The form of this ditch appears to change with the geology, shallower where it cut through chalk and deeper where the geology was sandier. The morphology, character and extent of this feature is similar to Ditch Way, a >3km-long ditch alignment excavated within the Sunnica West scheme interpreted as a Romano-British landscape-based construction (Ladd 2021, fig. 1).

Medieval

3.3.15 Although no features directly dateable to the medieval period were identified across the two areas, a medieval presence was identified through the metal-detecting of the site: a silver long cross penny of Edward I (1301-1310) was recovered from Field E09 and a silver short cross penny of Henry III (1242-1247) was recovered from Field E30. In addition, two sherds (55g) of medieval pottery were recovered, one each from Fields E05 and E10, whilst one of the fragments (6g) of marine mollusc shell/oyster shell was recovered from a pit in Field E05 with medieval pottery. As a result, it is possible that some of the undated features may relate to the medieval period.

Post-medieval

3.3.16 Evidence of post-medieval activity was evident in Field E01 with the series of north to south aligned marling ditches constrained by a boundary ditch depicted on the 1882 Ordnance Survey mapping. Methods of improving the ground conditions for the use of the fen-edge fields was also seen in Field E02 where a series of layers were deposited above the fen peat and showed as an area of dense disturbance in the geophysical survey. Further post-medieval activity was noted with the enclosure ditches in the north-eastern corner of Field E05, probably related to enclosed

grassland on the fen edge. A half groat of James I (1612-1613) was recovered during metal-detecting of the topsoil in Field E31. Additional metalwork of post-medieval date included a copper alloy book clasp from Test Pit C1 in the gunflint scatters of Field E01 and a copper alloy buckle recovered during metal-detecting of the ploughsoil of Trench 882 (Field E09), whilst three sherds (159g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from Fields E05 and E31 and a single shard of 19th – early 20th century AD office door glass from Field E10.

3.3.17 The line of the former Cambridge to Mildenhall railway (**07633**/**SUF078**) was revealed in Fields E09 and E10, as suggested through extant landmarks and the geophysical survey.

3.3.18 The most intriguing element of post-medieval activity, though, related to gunflint waste that was present on the surface of the ploughsoil in Field E01 and to a lesser extent in Field E03 – in Field E01 one scatter was identified by the side of the Lee Brook and three by a Second World War pillbox (FRK099), and in Field E03 a scatter was identified by an area of modern hardstanding and spoilheaps. Although 260,969g of gunflint waste was recovered from these scatters, no related features could be identified, and the presence of all of these scatters over natural hollows suggests that the material had been deposited to help consolidate areas of the field, with the material perhaps being transported to the field by water along the Lee Brook to the point of Scatter A and brought overland from there.

3.4 Trenches in Field E01 (FRK195) *Figs 2-11*

Summary

3.4.1 Field E01 was located along the northern edge of Site A but was not subject to the geophysical survey. It was bordered to the north and east by extant ditches and the west by the Lee Brook. The field itself sloped gently from *c.*2.4m OD at the northern end to *c.*4.1m OD along the southern edge. Fifty of the 70 trenches opened within the field containing archaeological features and 30 trenches revealing natural hollows or fen edge deposits (Plate 2).

3.4.2 The finds assemblage recovered from this field included two unidentified modern iron objects, a copper alloy nail, a post-medieval copper alloy book clasp, a single sherd (17g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, five worked flints (Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic worked flint and gunflint waste of post-medieval date), 7321g of animal bone comprising remains of cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig and deer. The animal bone recovered from this field accounted for 69% of the total assemblage from the evaluation trenches. Environmental samples taken from this field revealed a small quantity of charcoal, as well as elderberry, reed, buttercup, sedge and rush seeds along with insects and mites from a pit containing a cow skull.

3.4.3 Within the archaeological features that were identified was a series of marling ditches (see Table 2; Plate 3) spaced *c.*6m apart across the western two-thirds of the field. Most of these ditches were lay broadly on a north-south alignment with some lying on a more north-north-east to south-south-west orientation. Their layout was respected by ditch **5771** in Trench 1191 (Fig. 10) which lay on the course of a field boundary marked on the 1882 Ordnance Survey Suffolk County map. These ditches had near

vertical (sometimes undercutting) sides, flat bases and were consistently filled by dark organic (peaty) deposits close to the fen edge. Only a small quantity of artefacts was recovered from these features which include: two modern iron objects, a struck flint and 12 fragments (199g) of animal bone. Following agreement with the SCCAS these features were not fully investigated in every trench.

Trench	No. of marling ditches
1149	4
1150	3
1151	1
1152	3
1153	5
1154	3
1155	4
1156	2
1157	1
1158	1
1159	1
1160	2
1161	5
1162	4
1163	4

Trench	No. of marling ditches
1164	4
1165	3
1166	4
1167	3
1168	4
1169	1
1170	4
1171	1
1172	4
1173	3
1174	1
1175	4
1177	4
1178	1
1179	3

Trench	No. of marling ditches
1181	1
1182	4
1183	2
1185	1
1186	3
1187	5
1189	4
1190	2
1191	2
1192	2
1193	3
1194	4
1195	1
1196	3

Table 2: Field E01 marling ditch summary

3.4.4 In addition, the former fen edge was identified within this field, with 14 trenches containing peat deposits. The extent of the peat was mapped and its depth augered. The results of the auger boreholes are summarised in Table 3 below. The results of auger boreholes into natural hollows within this field are given in Table 4.

Trench	Peat extent	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Auger borehole location n	Peat depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Underlying deposits
1197	Southern 2/3 of trench	N	0.2	Mid	0.4	S	0.55	Yellowish brown sandy silt (0.35) in middle; mid blueish grey silty clay (0.2m) to S
1212	Middle of trench	NW	0.2	Mid	0.1	SE	0.14	Mid blueish grey silty clay (0.1m)

Table 3: Field E01 augering results from the former fen edge

Trench	Hollow	Auger borehole location	Deposit depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Deposit depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Deposit depth (m)	Hollow deposit type
1155	E end	W	0.2	Mid	0.1	E	0.06	Mid reddish grey clayey silt
1171	Towards N end	N	0.1	Mid	0.1	S	0.1	Dark reddish brown silty clay

Table 4: Field E01 augering results from natural hollows

3.4.5 Four concentrated areas of post-medieval platform gunflint waste were identified towards the edges of this field. Area A lay along the western edge of the field (adjacent to the Lee Brook) and Areas B-D lay along the southern edge and either side of the

extant pillbox (**FRK099**; see Section 1.3.34). The extent of these areas was mapped and subject to fieldwalking and test pitting (Test Pits A1, B1-2, C1 and D1; Figs 11a-b; summarised in Table 5).

3.4.6 A trench was opened across each of the scatters following excavation of the test pits in order to establish whether there were related features in the areas of the gunflint waste scatters. These test pits and trenches revealed that each scatter was located over a natural hollow with peaty deposits at the base of the test pits in Areas A, B and D and with no clearly related features identified within them. The flint recovered from the test pits was concentrated in the upper spits, revealing that the gunflint was only present within the ploughsoil.

Gunflint waste scatter	Test Pit	Deposit	Spit contexts	Depth (m)	Flint (g)
A	A1	Ploughsoil	6220-6229	0.5	22,307
		Subsoil	6230-6234	0.3	
		Clayey build-up	6235-6237	0.18	
		Levelling layer with gravel	6238	0.05	
		Peat	6239	0.26	
B	B1	Ploughsoil	6088-6098	0.55	38,673
		Subsoil		0.45	
		Sandy hollow		0.45	
	B2	Ploughsoil	6293-6299	0.35	16,000
		Subsoil	6292	0.65	
		Peaty deposit	6291	0.17	
C	C1	Ploughsoil	6305-6311	0.3	16,245
		Peat		0.37	
D	D1	Ploughsoil	6154-6159, 6280	0.6	6,905
		Subsoil	6281	0.2	
		Peaty deposit	6282	0.3	

Table 5: Field E01 test pit results from the flint scatters

3.4.7 The test pits were excavated in 5cm spits with each spit being given a separate context number and excavated until natural deposits were reached. Peat was encountered at the base of four of the five test pits with a sandy deposit within the remaining hollow. Depths of the underlying natural deposits were tested by auger boreholes. In contrast to the sequence of deposits encountered in Areas B-D, Test Pit A1 into Scatter A (along the edge of the Lee Brook) contained a thin gravel rich layer immediately above the peat (6238) with a clayey build-up layer above this, suggesting that the area had been consolidated above the peat to make the ground firmer.

Trench 1150 (Fig. 5)

3.4.8 Towards the south-western corner of the field, Trench 1150 contained a series of ditches across its length, of which three were marling ditches (**5920** and two not excavated). Of the remaining ditches, the north-eastern end of the trench revealed ditch **5877** on a north-west to south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Located *c.*8.8m to the south-west on a north-west to south-east alignment, ditch **5875** had steep sides and a concave base. A further *c.*3.5m to the south-west, ditch **5872** was on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch cut across a natural layer (5922) and was cut at its western end by marling ditch **5870**.

Trench 1151 (Fig. 5)

3.4.9 To the north, Trench 1151 was located over the area of a post-medieval platform gunflint waste (Scatter A) and was opened following the fieldwalking and test pit (TP A1) excavated in the scatter. The trench revealed a 0.15m deep peat deposit at its western end. A marling ditch (**6302**) and sub-circular pit (**6300**) cut the peat. The pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1154 (Fig. 6)

3.4.10 Within Trench 1154, to the north of Trench 1151, a single pit (**5814**; Fig. 61, Section 183; Plate 4) was identified along with three marling ditches (**5806**, **5808** and unexcavated). This sub-circular pit had moderately steep sides, a concave base and was 100% excavated. Within the single deposit (5815) that filled this pit was a complete cow skull with attached horn cores and two partial cattle skulls. The environmental sample taken from this pit was waterlogged and contained elderberry, reed, buttercup, sedge and rush seeds as well as insects and mites.

Trench 1156 (Fig. 6)

3.4.11 North-east of Trench 1154, Trench 1156 identified two marling ditches (not excavated) as well as a ditch terminus (**5718**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch terminus, located *c.*2m from the south-eastern end of the trench, had steep sides and a concave base. A second ditch (**5720**) was located a further *c.*2m to the north on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This latter ditch lay on the southern edge of a natural hollow containing silty clay layers (5722 and 5731) investigated by three test pits.

Trench 1159 (Fig. 5)

3.4.12 Within Trench 1159 to the south, a marling ditch (**5900**) was uncovered at its southern end and a ditch terminus (**5904**) entered the trench from the east. This latter ditch was on an east to west alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A third ditch (**5912**) was located towards the northern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. This wide, shallow ditch had gently sloping sides and a flat base.

Trench 1162 (Fig. 5)

3.4.13 To the north-east, a small sub-circular pit (**5925**) was located near the south-eastern end of Trench 1162 with steep sides and a concave base. This feature was cut on its north-western side by one of the unexcavated marling ditches. To the west of the marling ditch lay a short segment of ditch (**5927**) on a north-west to south-east alignment with steep sides and a concave base. Its north-western extent was truncated by one of two parallel ditches (**5929** and **5941**) on a shared north-east to south-west alignment with steep sides and concave bases. Although these ditches were of similar dimensions, the northern of the two (**5941**) contained a sequence of three thin deposits (5942, 5943 and 5944). This ditch truncated a sub-circular pit (**5949**) to the south-east and a ditch (**5945**) to the north-west. This latter ditch contained a sherd (17g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.14 Located *c.*4.4m to the north-west was a small sub-circular pit (**5952**) with steep sides and a concave base. A larger sub-circular pit (**5954**) was located a further *c.*8m to the north-west of similar morphology.

Trench 1163 (Fig. 5)

3.4.15 Within Trench 1163 to the north, a single ditch (**5736**) was identified on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment as well as four marling ditches. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1166 (Fig. 6)

3.4.16 To the north, Trench 1166 revealed a single ditch (**5831**) in addition to four marling ditches (**5827** and unexcavated) and a sub-circular pit (**5821**). Ditch **5831** was on a north-west to south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base, whilst the pit had moderately steep sides, a concave base and cut through the alluvial layer of clayey silt (5820) that overlay the natural geology (Fig. 61, Section 138).

Trench 1168 (Fig. 6)

3.4.17 To the north, in Trench 1168, in addition to the marling ditches identified across the trench, a ditch (**5782**) on a north to south alignment with moderately steep sides and a concave base was revealed. This was truncated on its eastern edge by a second ditch (**5784**), also on a north to south alignment, that had steep sides, a concave base, and was filled by a sequence of three deposits (5785, 5786 and 5787).

Trench 1169 (Fig. 8)

3.4.18 Further east, within Trench 1169, cutting into a natural deposit (5767) towards the southern end of the trench was the north-eastern terminus a ditch (**5765**) that lay on a south-west to north-east alignment with moderately steep sides and a concave base. To the south lay a parallel ditch (**5768**) of similar morphology traversed the full trench width.

3.4.19 A heavily truncated marling ditch (**5763**) was also revealed to the north. In addition, a sub-circular pit (**5728**) was identified *c.*8m from the northern end of the trench. This pit had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained two broken flint flakes, one of which probably represents gunflint waste.

Trench 1170 (Fig. 8)

3.4.20 To the south, Trench 1169 contained three marling ditches, of which two were excavated (**5667** and **5682**), as well as a natural layer (5666). A sub-circular pit (**5663**) with steep sides and a concave base was found to have been overlain by this naturally lain deposit (5666). At the southern end of the trench, marling ditch **5682** cut the south-eastern edge of intercutting narrow ditches (**5669** and **5676**) that lay on a parallel north-north-east to south-south-west alignment with steep sides and concave bases.

Trench 1174 (Fig. 7)

3.4.21 Further south, Trench 1174 revealed two intercutting ditches (**5811** and **5812**) at the southern end as well as a marling ditch (**5798**) that cut a natural hollow (**5796**). The ditches at the southern end of the trench had gently sloping sides and concave bases with ditch **5812** truncated by ditch **5811**. To the north lay parallel ditch **5781**.

Trench 1175 (Fig. 7)

3.4.22 South of Trench 1174, in addition to four marling ditches, Trench 1175 revealed a sub-circular pit (**5748**) which extended beyond the northern edge of the trench that had steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1184 (Fig. 7)

3.4.23 To the north-east of Trench 1175, Trench 1184 contained a single ditch (**5734**) *c.*6m from its southern end. This ditch lay on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1185 (Fig. 8)

3.4.24 To the north-east, Trench 1185 revealed two opposing ditch termini (**5857** and **5859**) towards the western end. These two ditches had gently sloping sides and concave bases. A larger linear feature (**5853**) was determined to be of natural origin.

Trench 1188 (Fig. 10)

3.4.25 South of Trench 1185, a single ditch (**5697**) was revealed across the middle of Trench 1188 on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1191 (Fig. 10)

3.4.26 To the south-east, two of the marling ditches (**5620** and **5622**) were investigated in Trench 1191. These were located in the western half of the trench, to the west of ditch **5771**. This larger ditch across the middle of the trench whose north-south alignment was respected by the marling ditches had steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 61, Section 167). This substantial ditch corresponds to a boundary marked on the 1882 Ordnance Survey County Series mapping. An additional ditch (**5618**) was identified at the eastern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment with steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1193 (Fig. 9)

3.4.27 To the north, Trench 1193 revealed a natural deposit (5686), a natural hollow (**5686**) and three marling ditches (**5684** (Fig. 61, Section 123), **5688** and **5690**) along with two intercutting ditches (**5692** and **5695**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. The latter ditches had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1194 (Fig. 9)

3.4.28 North of Trench 1193, Trench 1194 contained four of the marling ditches, of which two were investigated (**5839** and **5841**). The eastern of these (ditch **5839**) cut the top of a sub-circular pit (**5837**). This pit had vertical sides that undercut in places and a flat, slightly uneven base.

Trench 1195 (Fig. 9)

3.4.29 To the west of Trench 1194, Trench 1195 revealed a series of ditches (**5628**, **5637** and **5643**) across the southern two-thirds of the trench as well as a marling ditch (**5645**) that cut across the ditches at the southern end.

3.4.30 At the southern end, ditch **5643** was on an east to west alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Located *c.*3m to the north, also cut by the marling ditch, ditch **5637** lay on a north-west to south-east orientation with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The northernmost ditch (**5628**) was located a further *c.*14m to the north, on an east to west alignment with steep sides and a concave base, and again terminated within the trench.

3.4.31 On the southern edge of ditch **5628** was a posthole (**5630**) which had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Approximately 3m to the south was a larger posthole (**5632**) of similar morphology. This latter posthole truncated the northern edge of a pit (**5634**) which had steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1198 (Fig. 9)

3.4.32 Excavation of the middle of Trench 1198, to the south-east of Trench 1195, revealed two ditches (**5656** and **5658**) on a shared east to west alignment. They both had gently sloping sides and concave bases.

Trench 1199 (Fig. 9)

3.4.33 To the south, a single ditch (**5647**) was identified on a north-west to south-east alignment towards the southern end of Trench 1199. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1202 (Fig. 10)

3.4.34 South of Trench 1199, Trench 1202 contained a large natural feature (**5608**; Plate 5) that extended for 13.2m across the middle of the trench. This feature had steep sides and a concave base and was investigated by three test pits. Although the deposits were much darker than those typically encountered in the hollows across the site and 795g of animal bone fragments were recovered from a secondary fill (5612), its irregular shape suggests it probably represents a natural hollow. An alternative suggestion is that it may have been a quarry pit.

Trench 1204 (Fig. 10)

3.4.35 To the north-east, two circular postholes (**5639** and **5641**) were identified near the middle of Trench 1204. Both features had steep sides and concave bases.

Trench 1208

3.4.36 This trench, towards the north-eastern corner of the field, contained a single sub-circular pit (**5624**) located *c.*9.5m from the western trench end. This pit had steep sides and a concave base and was overlain by a peat deposit (5626). A fragment of animal bone was recovered from the single fill of the pit (5625).

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
Across Field E01								
	natural			5600			white chalk with frequent chalk	
	subsoil			5601		0.1	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <7cmsub-rounded gravel	
	ploughsoil			5602		0.3	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <8cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1149								
5886	ditch	0.6	0.35	5887	Primary deposit	0.35	dark greyish brown silty peat with occasional chalk pieces	
Trench 1150								
5870	ditch	0.8	0.2	5871	Primary deposit	0.2	dark grey clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
5872	ditch	1.3	0.4	5873	Primary deposit	0.14	light grey clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
				5874	Secondary deposit	0.26	dark grey silty clay with small stones, rare, random	
5875	ditch	0.75	0.2	5876	Primary deposit	0.2	dark grey clayey silt with small stones, moderate, random	
5877	ditch	1.5	0.32	5878	Primary deposit	0.16	light greyish brown clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
				5879	Secondary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
5920	ditch	0.3	0.1	5921	Primary deposit	0.1	dark grey silt	
	natural	2.7	0.18	5922	Primary deposit		mid greenish grey clayey silt with small stones, moderate, random	
Trench 1151								
6300	pit	0.92	0.28	6301	Primary deposit	0.28	mid grey clayey silt with occasional flint, chalk nodules	8/62 animal bone
6302	ditch			6303	Primary deposit		dark grey clayey silt with organics (vegetation)	
Trench 1152								
5892	ditch	0.5	0.27	5893	Primary deposit	0.27	dark brownish grey, almost black clayey silt with occasional small chalk	
5894	natural	2	0.63	5895	Primary deposit	0.08	light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk - poorly sorted	
5896	natural	1.2	0.15	5897	Primary deposit	0.15	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk/poorly sorted	
Trench 1153								
5865	pit	1.2	0.3	5866	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown clayey silt with Small-mid stones, moderate, random	
	natural		0.27	5867	Primary deposit		light grey clayey silt with random frequent small stones and chalk	
5868	ditch	0.76	0.43	5869	Primary deposit	0.43	dark brown silt/peat	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
Trench 1154								
5806	ditch	0.45	0.1	5807	Primary deposit	0.1	dark brown sandy silt with friable	
5808	ditch	0.35	0.33	5809	Primary deposit	0.33	dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk	
	natural	7.75	0.35	5810	Primary deposit	0.35	dark brownish grey clayey silt/peat with occasional small stones	
5814	pit	0.62	0.23	5815	Primary deposit	0.23	dark brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	149/4,092 animal bone; weed, tree/shrub, aquatic plant seeds, roots, arthropod remains
Trench 1155								
5791	ditch	0.6	0.2	5792	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brown sandy silt with rare small stones	
	peat	20	0.25	5793	Primary deposit	0.25	dark brownish grey clayey silt/peat with rare small stones	
5794	ditch	0.65	0.2	5795	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brown sandy silt with rare small stones	
Trench 1156								
5718	ditch	0.7	0.4	5719	Primary deposit	0.4	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
5720	ditch	0.8	0.3	5721	Primary deposit	0.3	mid grey silty clay with small stones chalk nodules, rare, random	
	natural	12.5	0.14	5722	Primary deposit	0.14	dark grey mottled orange 20% silty clay	
	natural		0.2	5731	Primary deposit	0.2	dark reddish brown silty peat	11/456 animal bone
Trench 1158								
5843	ditch	0.5	0.14	5844	Primary deposit	0.14	dark brownish grey with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	
Trench 1159								
5900	ditch	0.54	0.3	5901	Primary deposit	0.3	dark greyish brown sandy clay with rare mixed stones	8/172 animal bone
5902	natural	1.2	0.15	5903	Primary deposit	0.15	light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent chalk and occasional mixed flint	
5904	ditch	0.66	0.3	5905	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk and occasional mixed flint	
5906	natural	1.5	0.2	5907	Primary deposit	0.2	light yellowish grey sandy clay with abundant chalk and occasional mixed flint	
5912	ditch	3	0.36	5913	Primary deposit	0.34	dark yellowish brown silty clay	14/943 animal bone
				5914	Secondary deposit	0.2	light brownish grey silty clay	
Trench 1160								
5888	ditch	0.4	0.25	5889	Primary deposit	0.25	dark brown sandy silt with occasional chalk pieces, occasional lime pieces	
5930	pit	1.2	0.45	5931	Primary deposit	0.45	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk frags, occasional mid brown sand, occasional mid brown orange sand	1/2 animal bone
5932	ditch	0.6	0.25	5933	Primary deposit	0.25	dark brown sandy silt with occasional chalk pieces, occasional chalk sand	1 modern Fe object
Trench 1161								
5934	ditch	0.59	0.41	5935	Primary deposit	0.41	dark brown clayey silt with rare flints and chalk flecks	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
5936	ditch	0.52	0.34	5937	Primary deposit	0.34	dark brownish grey clayey silt	
Trench 1162								
5925	pit	0.7	0.4	5926	Primary deposit	0.4	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
5927	ditch	0.9	0.24	5928	Primary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
5929	ditch	2.9	0.38	5940	Primary deposit	0.3	dark brownish grey clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
5941	ditch	2.5	0.3	5942	Primary deposit	0.1	mid grey clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
				5943	Secondary deposit	0.04	light grey clayey silt	
				5944	Tertiary deposit	0.28	light grey clayey silt with chalk, medium, frequent	
5945		1.7	0.3	5946	Primary deposit	0.3	dark greyish brown clayey silt with small stones and chalk, frequent, random	7/291 animal bone; 1/17 LN/EBA pottery
5947	ditch	0.3	0.5	5948	Primary deposit	0.5	dark brown silt	
5949	pit	0.6	0.16	5950	Primary deposit	0.16	dark grey sandy clay with small-med chalk, frequent, random	
5929	ditch		0.4	5951	Secondary deposit	0.08	light greyish brown clayey silt with chalk, medium to frequent, random	
5952	pit	0.55	0.3	5953	Primary deposit	0.3		
5954	pit	1.5	0.2	5955	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt with small-med stones, moderate, random	
Trench 1163								
5737	ditch	0.53	0.09	5737	Primary deposit	0.09	light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 1164								
5849	ditch	0.5	0.17	5850	Primary deposit	0.17	dark brownish grey with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	
5851	ditch	0.6	0.22	5852	Primary deposit	0.22	dark brownish grey with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	
Trench 1165								
5861	ditch	0.5	0.22	5862	Primary deposit	0.22	dark brownish grey with occ. Small stones and chalk nodules	
Trench 1166								
	natural		0.14	5820		0.14	dark blueish grey clayey silt	
5821	pit	2.3	0.42	5822	Primary deposit	0.22	mid greenish grey clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
				5823	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid grey clayey silt	3/24 animal bone; 1 worked flint
	natural			5824	Primary deposit		dark greyish brown silty clay with small stones, rare, random	
5831	ditch	0.5	0.14	5825	Primary deposit	0.14	mid yellowish brown sand	
				5826	Secondary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown clayey silt with small stones, none, random	
5827	ditch	0.5	0.2	5828	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown silty peat	
Trench 1167								
	natural	20	0.1	5834	Primary deposit	0.1	dark greyish brown clayey silt with small stones + chalk, nodules, random	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
5835	ditch	0.64	0.4	5836	Primary deposit	0.4	dark brown silty peat	
Trench 1168								
5784	ditch	1.2	0.5	5785	Primary deposit		dark greyish brown clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
				5786	Secondary deposit		light greyish brown clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
				5787	Tertiary deposit		dark greyish brown clayey silt with small chalk nodules, moderate, random	2/26 animal bone
5788	pit	0.8	0.36	5789	Primary deposit	0.36	dark greyish brown clayey silt with small stones, rare, random	
	natural		0.2	5790	Primary deposit		mid greyish brown clayey silt with small-med chalk nodules, moderate, random	
Trench 1169								
5728	pit	0.85	0.29	5729	Primary deposit	0.29	dark greyish brown silty clay with few chalk inclusions	2 worked flints
				5730	Secondary deposit	0.14	light yellowish grey sandy clay with moderate chalk lump inclusions	
5763	ditch	0.58	0.2	5764	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown clayey silt with few chalk inclusions	
5765	Ditch	1.09	0.22	5766	Primary deposit	0.22	mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions and few chalk inclusions	
	natural	0.4	0.19	5767	Primary deposit	0.19	light yellowish grey sandy clay with moderate chalk and gravel inclusions	
5768	Ditch	0.63	0.08	5769	Primary deposit	0.08	light brownish grey clayey silt with few chalk inclusions	
	natural	0.97	0.09	5770	Primary deposit	0.09	dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flecks of chalk	
5782	ditch	0.7	0.22	5783	Primary deposit	0.22	dark brown clayey silt with small stones, moderate, random	
Trench 1170								
5663	pit	1.3	0.5	5664	Primary deposit	0.16	light grey silty sand	
				5665	Secondary deposit	0.34	dark grey clayey silt with small stones - random - rare	
	natural		0.12	5666	Primary deposit		light greyish brown silty sand with small stones, random, moderate	
5667	ditch	0.5	0.2	5668	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brown silt/peat	
5669	ditch	0.4	0.2	5670	Primary deposit	0.2	dark reddish brown clayey silt	
5676	ditch	0.3	0.3	5679	Primary deposit	0.3	dark reddish brown clayey silt	
5682	ditch	0.5	0.13	5683	Primary deposit	0.13	dark reddish brown sandy silt/peat with small stones, random, rare	
Trench 1171								
5751	ditch	0.4	0.16	5752	Primary deposit	0.16	dark brownish grey sandy peat/	
5753	natural	9		5754	Primary deposit		black peat	
Trench 1172								
5746	ditch	0.6	0.2	5747	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown peaty silt with occasional chalk frags	
Trench 1173								
5801	ditch	0.5	0.2	5802	Primary fill	0.2	dark reddish brown silty sand, peaty/	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
	natural	0.93	0.11	5803	Primary deposit	0.11	light grey sandy silt with frequent chalk	
5804	ditch	0.49	0.12	5805	Primary deposit	0.12	dark greyish brown silty sand, peaty	1 modern Fe object
	natural	0.6	0.05	5832	Primary deposit	0.05	mid grey silty sand	
Trench 1174								
5796	natural	1.16	0.14	5797	Primary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown sandy loam with occasional pieces of chalk, rare surrounded flint	
5798	ditch	0.45	0.19	5800	Primary deposit	0.19	dark greyish brown clayey loam (peaty elements) with no real inclusions, rare chalk from nat.	
5812	ditch	0.78	0.18	5813	Primary deposit	0.18	mid brownish grey sandy clay with rare chalk	
5811	ditch	0.98	0.34	5816	Primary deposit	0.34	dark greyish brown, with flecks of orange and white sandy clay with some chalk (redeposited natural)	
5781	ditch	0.95	0.1	5817	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown sandy clay with rare chalk	
Trench 1175								
5748	pit	0.58	0.24	5749	Primary deposit	0.24	mottled yellow and grey sandy silt with frequent S-M chalk	
5890	ditch	0.45	0.26	5891	Primary deposit	0.26	dark brown clayey silt with rare small chalk - poorly sorted	
Trench 1176								
5910	natural	6	0.26	5911	Primary deposit	0.26	dark yellowish brown silty clay	
Trench 1177								
	ditch	0.49	0.18	5864	Primary deposit	0.18	mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 1178								
	ditch	0.48	0.17	5830	Primary deposit	0.17	mid brown sandy silt	
	natural		0.36	5833	Primary deposit	0.36	mid brownish grey sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks	6/111 animal bone
Trench 1179								
	natural		0.28	5818	Primary deposit	0.28	dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint, moderate chalk smears	14/129 animal bone
	natural		0.24	5819	Primary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk smears	1/11 animal bone
Trench 1181								
5723	ditch	0.8	0.3	5724	Primary deposit	0.3	dark brown sandy silt with occasional small flint, chalk flecks	
	natural	2.1	0.45	5725	Primary deposit	0.45	dark grey sandy silt with moderate chalk lumps and streaks of brown sand	15/65 animal bone; 1 worked flint
Trench 1182								
5755	ditch	0.52	0.2	5756	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
5757	ditch	0.4	0.08	5758	Primary deposit	0.08	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
5759	ditch	0.34	0.1	5760	Primary deposit	0.1	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
5761	ditch	0.52	0.24	5762	Primary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown sandy silt	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
Trench 1183								
5845	ditch	0.49	0.06	5846	Primary deposit	0.06	mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
5847	ditch	0.53	0.14	5848	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 1184								
5732	natural	0.74	0.24	5733	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones, manganese?	
5734	ditch	0.48	0.16	5735	Primary deposit	0.16	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	
Trench 1185								
5853	natural	1.78	0.62	5854	Tertiary deposit	0.15	light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones	
				5855	Secondary deposit	0.26	light brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-rounded stones	
				5856	Primary deposit	0.41	light grey chalky clay with very rare sub-angular stones	
5857	ditch	0.46	0.05	5858	Primary deposit	0.05	dark greyish brown silty sand with rare chalk, rare small sub-angular stones	
5859	ditch	0.61	0.08	5860	Primary deposit	0.08	dark greyish brown silty sand with rare chalk, rare small sub-angular stones	
Trench 1186								
5880	natural	2.1	0.6	5881	Primary deposit	0.4	mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small chalk pieces	
				5883	Secondary deposit	0.1	mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk pieces	
				5884	Tertiary deposit	0.1	white chalk with none	
5885	Ditch	0.6	0.2	5882	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brown silty peat with occasional small chalk pieces	
Trench 1187								
5848	ditch	0.53	0.14	5847	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 1188								
5697	ditch	0.75	0.28	5698	Primary deposit	0.08	light brownish grey silty clay with mid chalk	
				5699	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid brownish grey sandy silt with mid S-M stones	
Trench 1189								
5773	ditch	0.5	0.2	5774	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones	
5775	ditch	0.54	0.26	5776	Primary deposit	0.26	dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones and lenses of chalk	
5777	ditch	0.5	0.3	5778	Primary deposit	0.3	dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones and lenses of chalk	
5779	Ditch	0.6	0.06	5780	Primary deposit	0.06	dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones and chalk	
Trench 1190								
5650	ditch	0.5	0.23	5651	Primary deposit	0.23	mid reddish brown silty sand with rare small sub-angular stones, moderate chalk	
5652	natural	3.36	0.28	5653	Tertiary deposit	0.28	mid brownish grey sand with frequent chalk, occ. Sub-angular stones, rare charcoal	2/50 animal bone; 1 worked flint
5654	ditch	0.54	0.2	5655	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown, slightly darker towards the base silty sand with rare small sub-angular stones, moderate chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
5652	natural	2.15	0.28	5743	Secondary deposit	0.22	mid brown sand with rare sub-angular stones	
5652	natural	0.82	0.28	5744	Primary deposit	0.37	light yellowish brown sand with moderate chalk, occasional small sub-angular stones	
Trench 1191								
5618	ditch	0.67	0.17	5619	Primary deposit	0.17	mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional flint, occasional chalk nodules	
5620	ditch	0.6	0.19	5621	Primary deposit	0.19	dark brown sandy silt	
5622	ditch	0.51	0.19	5623	Primary deposit	0.19	dark brown sandy silt	
5771	ditch	4.26	1	5772	Secondary deposit		mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk	
				5956	Primary deposit	0.46	dark greyish brown clayey silt with	
				5957	Secondary deposit	0.16	mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk	
				5958	Secondary deposit	0.26	mid greyish brown sandy silt with	
				5959	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk	
				5960	Tertiary deposit	0.2	mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk	
Trench 1192								
5671	natural	6	0.22	5672	Primary deposit	0.22	mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint/chalk fragments	
5673	natural	6	0.6	5674	Primary deposit	0.1	light grey clay with occasional yellows	
				5675	Secondary deposit	0.4	mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk fragments and flints	
				5677	Secondary deposit	0.1	light grey silty clay with occasional chalk fragments	
				5678	Tertiary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flints/chalk frags, rare iron pan	
5680	ditch	0.6	0.2	5681	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown peat with occasional flint specks	
5726	ditch	0.52	0.17	5727	Primary deposit	0.17	dark reddish grey peat	
Trench 1193								
5684	ditch	0.72	0.28	5685	Primary deposit	0.28	dark brownish grey peat with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5686	natural	10	0.24	5687	Primary deposit	0.24	mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent <2cm sub-rounded chalk	2/41 animal bone
5688	ditch	0.52	0.36	5689	Primary deposit	0.36	dark reddish grey peat with occasional <4cm sub-angular chalk and frequent roots	
5690	ditch	0.5	0.18	5691	Primary deposit	0.18	dark reddish grey peat with frequent rootlets	
5692	ditch	5	0.42	5693	Primary deposit	0.24	mid yellowish grey sand with rare 1cm angular flint	
				5694	Secondary deposit	0.33	light reddish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5695	ditch	0.9	0.38	5696	Primary deposit	0.38	dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-rounded gravel	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
Trench 1194								
5837	pit	0.53	0.16	5838	Primary deposit	0.16	dark brownish grey sandy clay with no apparent inclusions	
5839	ditch	0.49	0.21	5840	Primary deposit	0.21	dark brownish grey sandy clay, quite peaty with no real inclusions	1/3 animal bone
5841	ditch	0.47	0.19	5842	Primary deposit	0.19	dark brownish grey sandy clay, quite peaty with no inclusion	
Trench 1195								
5628	ditch	0.55	0.18	5629	Primary deposit	0.18	dark reddish brown sandy silt with stones- rare, random	
5630	posthole	0.3	0.06	5631	Primary deposit	0.06	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
5632	posthole	0.27	0.12	5633	Primary deposit	0.12	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
5634	pit	0.55	0.4	5635	Primary deposit	0.4	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
				5636	Secondary deposit	0.3	light brownish grey silty sand with small stones-rare, random	
5637	ditch	0.55	0.06	5638	Primary deposit	0.06	mid grey silty clay with occasional random small-medium chalk nodules	
5643	ditch	1.1	0.12	5644	Primary deposit	0.12	dark brown clayey silt with soccasional mall-medium chalk nodules at base of fill	
5645	ditch	0.6	0.16	5646	Primary deposit	0.16	dark blueish grey silt/peat	
Trench 1196								
5700	primary	0.45	0.35	5701	Primary deposit	0.35	dark greyish brown clayey silt with few lumps of chalk	
5702	ditch	0.45	0.22	5703	Primary deposit	0.22	dark greyish brown clayey silt with few chalk lump inclusions	
5704	Ditch	0.52	0.26	5705	Primary deposit	0.26	dark greyish brown clayey silt with few gravel inclusions and few chalk inclusions	
	peat	1	0.2	5708	Primary deposit	0.2m	dark greyish brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions	
Trench 1197								
5738	natural		0.65	5739	Primary deposit	0.25	mid yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5740	Secondary deposit	0.4	black peat	
Trench 1198								
5656	ditch	0.44	0.09	5657	Primary deposit	0.09	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	
5658	ditch	0.8	0.14	5659	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brownish grey sandy clay with moderate small-medium stones	
	peat		0.25	5660	Primary deposit	0.25	dark grey peat with occasional small stones/small/organic matter	
	natural		0.1	5661	Primary deposit	0.1	light yellowish grey silty clay with chalk flecks	
	natural		0.31	5662	Primary deposit	0.31	mid grey clayey silt with chalk flecks and small-medium stones	
Trench 1199								
5647	ditch	0.98	0.36	5648	Primary deposit	0.36	mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional poorly sorted <6cm rounded chalk	
	natural		0.3	5649	Primary deposit	0.3	dark brownish grey sandy peat with rare 1cm sub-rounded chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
Trench 1202								
	ploughsoil			5606			dark brownish grey clayey silt	
	subsoil			5607			mid greyish brown clayey silt	
5608	pit	13.2	0.6	5609	Primary deposit	0.08	light grey silty sand with	
				5610	Secondary deposit	0.18	light grey with orange mottling silty sand	
				5611	Secondary deposit	0.32	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
				5612	Secondary deposit		dark blueish grey clayey silt/peat	15/795 animal bone
				5613	Tertiary deposit	0.04	light brownish grey silty sand	
Trench 1203								
	natural		0.2	5603	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brownish grey clayey sand	
Trench 1204								
5639	posthole	0.36	0.2	5640	Primary deposit	0.2	mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
5641	posthole	0.28	0.12	5642	Primary deposit	0.12	mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1206								
	natural		0.3	5627	Primary deposit	0.3	dark grey peaty silt with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1208								
5624	pit	0.76	0.46	5625	Primary deposit	0.46	dark grey sandy clay with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	7/42 animal bone
	natural	16	0.24	5626	Primary deposit	0.24	dark grey peat with rare <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1209								
	natural		0.16	5604	Primary deposit	0.16	black peat	
	natural		0.16	5605	Primary deposit	0.16	black peat	
Trench 1210								
5614	natural	0.8	0.41	5615	Primary deposit	0.26	mid grey sandy clay with occasional <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5616	Secondary deposit	0.18	dark grey peaty silt with occasional <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5617	Tertiary deposit	0.24	light grey with mid reddish brown patches (50%) clayey sand	
Trench 1212								
5741	natural			5742	Primary deposit		black peat	
Trench 1213								
5706	natural		0.35	5707	Primary deposit	0.35	mid grey peat with frequent <3cm sub-rounded peat	4/6 animal bone
Trench 1214								
5709	natural	9	0.42	5710	Primary deposit	0.42	mid yellowish grey sand with rare <2cm angular flint	
Trench 1216								
5711	natural	3	1	5712	Tertiary deposit	0.3	light greyish brown sandy silt with 30% small and medium chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
				5713	Secondary deposit	0.3	dark brown sandy silt with rare small chalk and flint poorly sorted	
				5714	Secondary deposit	0.4	light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small chalk and flint poorly sorted	
				5715	Secondary deposit	1	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk and flint. Poorly sorted	
				5716	Secondary deposit	0.42	light grey sandy silt with rare small chalk poorly sorted	
				5717	Primary deposit	0.3	light grey silt with occasional small chalk	charcoal, molluscs
Test Pit A1								
	ploughsoil		0.5	6220		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	3,002g gunflint
				6221		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	1,474g gunflint
				6222		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	3,442g gunflint
				6223		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	3,875g gunflint
				6224		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	3,050g gunflint
				6225		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	2,159g gunflint
				6226		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	2,333g gunflint
				6227		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	2,028g gunflint
				6228		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	840g gunflint
				6229		0.05	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent angular flint	104g gunflint
	Subsoil		0.3	6230		0.05	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	
				6231		0.05	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	
				6232		0.05	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	
				6233		0.05	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	
				6234		0.05	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	
	layer		0.18	6235	Build-up	0.05	dark blueish grey clayey clay with rare <1cm rounded chalk	
				6236		0.05	dark blueish grey clayey clay with rare <1cm rounded chalk	
				6237		0.05	dark blueish grey clayey clay with rare <1cm rounded chalk	
	layer			6238	consolidation	0.05	dark blueish grey clayey clay with frequent <7cm sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel	
	natural		0.26	6239	peat	0.26	black loam	
Test Pit B1								
	Ploughsoil		0.55	6088		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	2,954g gunflint
				6089		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,856g gunflint

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
				6090		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	4,060g gunflint
				6091		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,005g gunflint
				6092		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,278g gunflint
				6093		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,325g gunflint
				6094		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	2,931g gunflint
				6095		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	4,164g gunflint
				6096		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,148g gunflint; 1 CuA nail (nd)
				6097		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,644g gunflint
				6098		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	4,308g gunflint
Test Pit B2								
	natural		0.17	6291	Peat	0.17	Dark brownish grey organic peat	
	Subsoil		0.65	6292		0.65	Mid brown clayey sand with occasional chalk and rare unworked flint	
	Ploughsoil		0.35	6293		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	12g gunflint
				6294		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	203g gunflint
				6295		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	2,153g gunflint
				6296		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	3,229g gunflint
				6297		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	2,971g gunflint
				6298		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	5,027g gunflint
				6299		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	2,405g gunflint
Test Pit C1								
	Ploughsoil		0.35	6305		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	1 post-medieval CuA book clasp; 1,655g gunflint
				6306		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	4,654g gunflint
				6307		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	5,290g gunflint
				6308		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	2,387g gunflint
				6309		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	1,844g gunflint
				6310		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	325g gunflint
				6311		0.05	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	90g gunflint
Test Pit D1								
	Ploughsoil		0.6	6154		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	2,772g gunflint

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight (g))
				6155		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	2,734g gunflint
				6156		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	1,119g gunflint
				6157		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	150g gunflint
				6158		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	94g gunflint
				6159		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	36g gunflint
				6280		0.05	dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk - poorly sorted	
	subsoil		0.2	6281		0.05	dark reddish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk and rare flint poorly sorted lenses of chalk also exposed	
	natural		0.3	6282	Peat	0.05	dark greyish brown silt/peat	

Table 6: Field E01 context description

3.5 Trenches in Field E02 (FRK196) *Figs 2, 3 and 12*

3.5.1 Field E02, in the north-eastern corner of Site A, was bounded on its northern, western and southern sides by extant ditches. The eastern side was bordered by a track with a hedge and wetland beyond. Although Field E02 was subject to the geophysical survey, the results yielded an area high in ferrous (iron) disturbance that did not form any particular pattern, other than that the south-western corner of the field saw less disturbance. This was borne out in the evaluation trenches in the form of deposits (5132-5134; Plate 7) that were consistent across the field other than in its south-western corner where the natural chalk was revealed in Trench 1217. These layers of deposits resulted in the field lying at a uniform height of *c.*3m OD. The deposits were laid down over the area in which the former fen edge was revealed, with peat (5131) identified across most of the field, and it is possible these layers were laid down as an attempt to improve the field. The current field was marked as wetland on the 1882 Ordnance Survey Suffolk County map. Post-medieval chalk deposits (hardstanding) have previously been identified laid across former river channel deposits at Jude's Ferry Bridge (**MNL850**) *c.*1km to the east-north-east of this field. Similarly, there is present-day attempts on the eastern margins of Field E05 to firm up the ground. Where this peat deposit did not extend across the entire trench, the natural geology was chalk (5030).

3.5.2 As with Field E01 to the west and Field E03 to the south-west, Field E02 revealed the course of the former fen edge. The peat deposits that were revealed were mapped (see Fig. 3) and the depths of the peat established through augering (see Table 7; Plate 8). Artefacts recovered from this field included a modern unidentified iron object, a single piece (50g) of post-medieval CBM and four pieces (451g) of 20th century firebrick.

Trench	Peat extent	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Underlying deposits
1218	SW 2/3 of trench	SW	0.2	Mid	0.03	-	-	Blueish grey clay (0.1m)
1219	Whole trench	W	0.26	Mid	0.51	E	0.29	-
1220	Whole trench	SW	0.12	-	-	-	-	-
1221	East end of trench	W	0.35	Mid	0.7	E	0.9	Blueish grey silty clay (0.05m) to N; yellowish grey sandy clay (0.1m) to S
1224	Whole trench	NW	2.6	Mid	2.46	SE	2.4	-
1225	Whole trench	N	1.05	Mid	1.24	S	1.6	Brownish grey sandy silt (0.06m) to N
1226	Whole trench	W	1.56	Mid	2	E	1.62	Brownish grey silty clay (0.14m) in middle and to E
1228	Whole trench	S	0.06	Mid	0.57	N	1.21	Blueish grey clay (0.1m) in middle
1229	Whole trench	W	0.98	Mid	1	E	0.6	Blueish grey clay (0.08m) in middle; brownish grey clay (0.1m) to S
1230	Whole trench	NW	0.85	Mid	0.82	SE	0.8	-
1231	Middle of trench	N	0.15	-	-	S	0.2	-
1232	Whole trench	W	0.7	Mid	2.1	E	1.9	Blueish clay (0.05m) to W
1233	Whole trench	N	1	Mid	0.85	S	0.71	Reddish brown sandy silt (0.13m) to N

Table 7: Field E02 augering results from the former fen edge

3.5.3 The layers across the field took the form of a chalky sealing deposit overlain by peat and capping deposits to suggest this was an attempt to consolidate the ground and improve the nutrients of the soil. The uppermost layers of material appear to have been laid to raise the ground level further above the water table. There was only scarce evidence of ploughing with plough scars less extensive than observed in other fields in Site A. The presence of these deposits of made ground probably caused the disturbed/ferrous signal recorded by the geophysical survey.

Trench 1217 (Fig. 12)

3.5.4 This trench, in the south-western corner of the field, was underlain by chalk and did not contain any peat deposits. A ditch (**5157**) was revealed on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment *c.*10m from the western end. This ditch had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and was located on the edge of the less disturbed area within the geophysical survey, suggesting that it may have acted as a former field boundary.

Trench 1222

3.5.5 To the north, Trench 1222 also lay towards the western side of the field and, although it revealed traces of the former fen edge, chalk was also revealed across most of its length. Near the north-eastern end of the trench, a ditch (**5138**) was uncovered on an

east to west alignment, with steep or vertical sides and an irregular base, which was sealed by one of the layers of made ground (5132) described above. An adjacent sub-rectangular pit (**5154**) was also sealed by this deposit to the south-west with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.

Trench 1224

3.5.6 In the north-eastern corner of the field, a single ditch (**5161**) was identified towards the north-western end of Trench 1224. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was sealed by a layer (5134) of the made ground described above. It was observed to cut a further, possible alluvial layer and therefore probably acted as drainage ditch in this part of the field.

Trench 1231

3.5.7 Trench 1231 was located towards the southern end of Field E02. Although most of this trench contained the redeposited sequence of deposits described above, two pairs of ditches (**5143**recut by **5146** and **5144** recut by **5149**; Plate 9) were identified on an east-west alignment *c.*7m from the southern end of the trench. Although all four ditches had concave bases, the moderately steep sides of the two earlier ditches were made steeper with the recuts. The fills of the earlier ditches suggest the area was waterlogged for a period of time before they were recut. The fill of recut **5149** contained an unidentified iron object.

Trench 1232

3.5.8 In the south-eastern corner of the field, Trench 1232 did not reveal any archaeological features. However, preserved wood (5172; Plate 10) was present within the sequence of former fen edge deposits towards the eastern end of the trench. This timber was examined *in situ* and revealed no traces of working and retained its bark, suggesting that the wood was part of a fallen tree. Underlying the peat was a deposit of clay believed to be the Fen Clay which formed as a result of rising sea-levels during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and upon which freshwater peat later formed due to a lack of drainage (Waller 1994).

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E02								
	natural			5130			white chalk with frequent <10cm sub-rounded chalk	
	natural			5131			black peat with rare <10cm sub-rounded wood	
	Redeposited natural			5132		0.24	light grey chalk	3/346 20th century CBM
	natural			5133		0.1	black peat	1/50 post-medieval CBM
	Modern			5134		0.18	mid greenish brown silty clay with frequent <5cm angular and sub-angular gravel and stone, poorly sorted	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
	Topsoil			5135		0.34	mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent <4cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 1217								
5157	Ditch	2	0.26	5158	Primary deposit	0.12	mid blueish grey with reddish brown streaks sand with soft	
				5159	Secondary deposit	0.14	mid reddish brown sandy silt with mod small stones, occasional chalk	
Trench 1220								
	natural		0.12	5156		0.12	dark brownish grey silty clay with small stones	
	natural		0.32	5171		0.32	mid brownish grey silty loam with frequent <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1221								
	natural		0.08	5136		0.08	dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent stones	
	natural		0.21	5137		0.21	dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent stones	1/105 20th century CBM
Trench 1222								
5138	Ditch	1.74	0.18	5139	Primary deposit	0.18	dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk lump inclusions	
5154	Pit	1.6	0.07	5155	Primary deposit	0.07	dark greyish brown clayey silt with few chalk lump inclusions	
Trench 1224								
	natural	20	0.3	5160		0.3	mid brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions	
5161	Ditch	1.08	0.76	5162	Primary deposit	0.26	mid blueish grey clay	
		1.08	0.63	5163	Secondary deposit	0.63	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with few gravel inclusions	
	natural	0.8	0.5	5164		0.5	mid yellowish grey clay	
Trench 1228								
	natural		0.96	5140		0.96	black peat	
	Modern		0.68	5173		0.68	mid brownish grey clay with frequent <4cm sub-angular gravel	
	Modern		0.46	5174		0.46	black sandy silt	
Trench 1229								
	Modern		0.7	5141		0.7	mid greenish brown sandy silt with frequent <10cm, angular stone	
	Modern		0.12	5142		0.12	black peaty silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1231								
5143	Ditch	1.4	0.68	5145	Primary deposit	0.68	dark greyish brown peat with occasional stones & organic material	
5144	Ditch	1.2	0.5	5145	Primary deposit	0.5	dark greyish brown peat with occasional stones & organic material	
5146	Ditch	1.12	0.48	5147	Primary deposit	0.12	dark brownish grey silty clay with small stones & chalk flecks	
			0.48	5148	Secondary deposit	0.36	mid grey silty clay with frequent small-medium rounded stones	
5149	Ditch	1.12	0.6	5150	Primary deposit	0.28	dark grey silty clay with frequent small-med stones & chalk	
			0.6	5151	Secondary deposit	0.33	mid grey silty clay with frequent small-med stones	1 modern Fe object
	Modern		0.15	5152		0.15	dark grey silty clay with frequent stones & rubble	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
	Topsoil		0.36	5153		0.36	dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stones	
Trench 1232								
	natural		0.22	5165		0.22	dark brownish grey sandy silt	weed, aquatic plant, tree/shrub seeds, roots, molluscs, anthropod remains
	natural		0.38	5166		0.38	dark brownish grey, almost black silt with 70% floral/vegetation matter - very peaty	weed, aquatic plant, tree/shrub seeds, roots, molluscs, anthropod remains
	natural		0.3	5167		0.3	dark brownish grey, almost black silt with mostly timber and brushwood	weed, tree/shrub seeds, roots, molluscs, anthropod remains
	natural		0.25	5168		0.25	dark greyish brown silt with floral/vegetable matter	weed, aquatic plant, tree/shrub seeds, roots, molluscs, anthropod remains
	natural		0.15	5169		0.15	mid greyish brown silt with moderate flecks of chalk/shell	weed, aquatic plant, tree/shrub seeds, roots, molluscs, anthropod remains
	Modern		0.1	5170		0.1	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occ. Small/medium chalk + flint. Poorly sorted	
	Timber	0.4	0.7	5172		0.7		

Table 8: Field E02 context descriptions

3.6 Trenches in Field E03 (FRK197) *Figs 2, 3 and 13-17*

3.6.1 Located to the south of Field E01 and west of Field E04, Field E02 was bordered on its western side by the Lee Brook and on its eastern side by a farm track. Undulations were observed in this field's surface topography which was reflected in the distribution of natural hollows identified in the trenches. This field's height was noticeably lower (*c.*3m OD) towards the Lee Brook to the west, compared with its *c.*5.5m OD height alongside the track to the east. As with Field E01, this field was not subject to geophysical survey prior to the evaluation trenches being opened. In total, 94 trenches were opened in this field, with 24 trenches containing archaeological features and 46 trenches revealing deposits relating to the former fen edge or natural hollows (Plate 11). A ditch identified in several trenches may form a north-north-east to south-south-west landscape feature on the western side of the field. The shallow nature of the deposits overlying the natural geology meant that the archaeological features encountered by the trenches had probably suffered a degree of truncation, evidenced by the presence of plough scars visible across most of the trenches.

3.6.2 The finds assemblage recovered from this field included two sherds (13g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, four sherds (12g) of Early Roman pottery, four pieces (131g) of Roman tile, two worked flints and 1,083g of animal bone (cattle, pig and red deer). The environmental samples from this field produced a moderate

quantity of charcoal, as small quantity of elderberry seeds and a poorly preserved cereal grain fragment.

3.6.3 As with Fields E01 and E02 to the north, the former fen edge was visible with the extent of the peat mapped and augered (see Table 9; Fig. 3; Plate 12). In addition to the fen edge deposits along the western edge of this field, hollows were visible across its entirety and, although these natural features were not investigated, each one was mapped (Table 10).

Trench	Peat extent	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Auger borehole location	Peat depth (m)	Underlying deposits
773	NW 2/3	NW	0.6	Mid	0.45	SE	0.15	Light blue grey clay
783	W end	W	1.1	Mid	0.55	E	0.64	Dark blueish grey clay (0.16)
784	Whole trench	SW	<0.9	Mid	1.35	NE	0.55	Blueish grey clay (0.05m) NE end
785	Whole trench	SW	2.4	Mid	1.14	NE	0.1	Blueish grey clay (0.1m) NE end
786	Whole trench	SW	0.7	Mid	0.25	NE	0.3	
787	Whole trench	W	0.74	Mid	0.36	E	0.4	Light blue grey clay
788	SW end	SW	0.46	-	-	NE	0.22	
789	SW end	SW	2.4	Mid	1.4	NE	0.52	Light blue grey clay
790	Whole trench	SW	3	Mid	1.8	NE	1	Blueish grey silty clay
791	NW end	NW	3.6	Mid	1.94	SW	0.47	
1547	NW end	NW	2	-	-	SE	1.34	Light blue grey clay

Table 9: Field E03 augering results from the former fen edge

Trench	Hollow extent	Auger hole location	Deposit depth (m)	Auger hole location	Deposit depth (m)	Auger hole location	Deposit depth (m)	Underlying deposits
767	NW end	NW	0.35	Mid	0.2	SE	0.15	Mid reddish brown silty clay turning to mid greyish brown clayey silt towards SE

Table 10: Field E03 augering results from natural hollows

3.6.4 A ploughed scatter of post-medieval platform gunflint waste (Area E) was identified towards the south-western corner of this field. The extent of this area was mapped by fieldwalking and a test pit (TP E1) excavated in an area of concentrated material before a Trench 712 was opened across it (Fig. 17). Test Pit E1 (Fig. 61, Section 331) revealed a natural hollow (augered to a depth of 0.5m) beneath the later deposits, whilst the trench showed that the ground surface had been built up by between 0.56 and 0.84m beneath the ploughsoil. This later activity may have been associated with the area of modern spoil heaps to the south of the flint scatter. Unlike the other four areas of gunflint waste, a small quantity (32g) was present in the subsoil.

Test Pit	Deposit	Spit contexts	Depth (m)	flint (g)
E1	Ploughsoil	6654-6659	0.3	2,322
	Subsoil	6660-6665	0.3	33
	Layer	6666-6670	0.38	
	natural hollow	6671	0.5	

Table 11: Field E03 test pit results from the flint scatters

Trench 701 (Fig. 15)

3.6.5 In Trench 701, towards the south-eastern corner of the field, two ditches (**6446** and **6448**) were identified across the middle of the trench, both on a north-east to south-west alignment. The earlier of the two (ditch **5446**), with steep sides and a concave base, was only visible as the base as it was truncated by ditch **5448**. The later ditch was significantly wider and had stepped sides and a concave base (Fig. 61, Section 321).

Trench 703 (Fig. 15)

3.6.6 To the west, a concentration of linear archaeological features was identified in Trench 703. Upon excavation they were all revealed to be possible drainage ditches on a broadly north-north-west to south-south-east alignment, with two features possibly continuing into Trench 740 to the north-west. Most of these features were parallel ditches (**6495=6501**, **6497**, **6499**, **6503**, **6505**, **6507**, **6509** and **6511**) that had gently sloping sides and slightly concave bases. Ditch **6511**, excavated at the northern end of the trench, was the largest example with steeper sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 720 (Fig. 14)

3.6.7 To the north-east, a single ditch (**6409**) was identified in Trench 720. This was located *c.*8.5m from the south-western end of the trench on a north to south alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 732 (Fig. 13)

3.6.8 Towards the northern end of the field, two parallel ditches (**6405** and **6407**) placed 11m apart were identified in Trench 732 on a north-west to south-east alignment. The southernmost of the two features (**6407**) had steep sides and a concave base, whilst the northern example (**6405**) had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Although both ditches had similar fills, the northern ditch had irregular sides to suggest it may represent a former hedge.

Trench 736 (Fig. 14)

3.6.9 Further south, Trench 736 revealed two ditches (**6431** and **6433**) placed 1.5m apart at its north-eastern end on a shared north-south alignment with steep sides and flat bases. Although the western of the two ditches (**6431**) continued across the full width of the trench, ditch **6433** terminated within the trench.

Trench 737 (Fig. 15)

3.6.10 To the south-west of Trench 736, Trench 737 revealed a single ditch (**6477**) on an east to west alignment with had steep sides and a flat base.

Trench 740 (Fig. 15)

3.6.11 Located to the south of Trench 737, Trench 740 revealed three ditches (**6458**, **6460** and **6462**) to the west of a natural hollow along with pit **6456**. Of these ditches, two may have continued to the south-east into Trench 703. All three of these ditches had gently sloping sides and flat bases.

3.6.12 Sub-circular pit **6456** continued beyond the southern trench limit and had steep sides with a flat base and contained two sherds (13g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

Trenches 742 and 743 (Fig. 16)

3.6.13 To the south, both Trenches 742 and 743 revealed single ditches – ditch **6417** in Trench 742 and ditch **6419** in Trench 743. The former ditch was on a north to south alignment and the latter was on an east to west alignment. Both ditches had gently sloping sides and concave bases. Although ditch **6419** was twice as wide as ditch **6417**, they contained similar fills to suggest that they may have been broadly contemporary with each other and possibly related field boundaries.

Trench 752 (Fig. 14)

3.6.14 Located to the north-west of Trench 743, the eastern end of Trench 752 revealed the southern terminus of a ditch (**6464**) with steep sides and a concave base. A ditch (**6466**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment was located *c.*5m to the west. This deeper ditch had steep sides and a slightly concave base. A further *c.*1.5m to the west was the northern terminus of ditch **6468**. This latter ditch was considerably smaller than the others and had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 753 (Fig. 14)

3.6.15 To the north, Trench 753 contained a ditch (**6470**) on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment at its eastern end. This ditch had a gentle southern side and steep northern side with a flat base. To the west of this feature lay ditch **6472** on a north to south alignment with steep sides and an uneven, concave base, whose fill produced four sherds (12g) of Early Roman pottery. A circular pit (**6475**) with gently sloping sides and a concave base was located at the western end of the trench.

Trench 754 (Fig. 15)

3.6.16 Trench 754 was located to the east and revealed in its northern part a single ditch (**6415**) on a east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trenches 757 and 758 (Fig. 14)

3.6.17 Further north, a boundary ditch was identified across both Trenches 757 and 758. This was on the eastern edge of Trench 757 (ditch **6429**) and across the middle of Trench 758 (ditch **6435**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. It had steep sides and a flat base. Where the full width was visible (in Trench 758), it contained two

deposits. The lower deposit (6436) only extended down the eastern side and base of the ditch (Fig. 61, Section 316).

Trench 759 (Fig. 14)

3.6.18 To the north, a single ditch (**6427**) was revealed towards the western end of Trench 759. This ditch, on a north to south alignment, had gently sloping sides es and a flat base.

Trench 769 (Fig. 13)

3.6.19 This trench, to the north of Trench 759, contained a ditch (**6519**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. The ditch had moderately steep sides and a flat base. Located *c.*6m to the south-east lay two sub-circular pits (**6521** and **6523**) that had moderately steep sides and concave bases. These were both overlain by a single deposit (6527).

Trench 775 (Fig. 16)

3.6.20 To the south-west of Trench 769, the south-eastern end of Trench 775 revealed a ditch (**6438**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Located 7.9m to the north-west was a small sub-circular pit (**6440**) that had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 776 (Fig. 16)

3.6.21 To the south-west, Trench 776 revealed a ditch (**6532**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base. To the south, two intercutting pits (**6534** and **6536**) were identified. Both pits had steep sides and concave bases, with pit **6534** truncated by sub-rectangular pit (**6536**).

Trench 777 (Fig. 16)

3.6.22 Located towards the south-western corner of the field, archaeological features were identified towards the south-eastern end of Trench 777. Sub-circular pit **6485** had moderately steep sides and a concave base. This pit was cut to its south-east by a larger sub-circular pit (**6487**) which had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The northern half of pit **6485** was truncated by ditch **6489** on a north-east to south-west alignment that had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.6.23 Located 5.2m to the north-west was a second ditch (**6479**) on a north-east to south-west alignment with moderately steep sides and a flat base. The south-eastern side of this ditch was cut by a further sub-circular pit (**6481**) which had steep sides and flattish base.

Trench 779 (Fig. 16)

3.6.24 In the south-western corner of the field, a single ditch (**6453**) was revealed terminating in Trench 779 on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch had steep sides and a concave base and cut the southern side of a shallow natural hollow (**6451**).

Trench 780 (Fig. 16)

3.6.25 North of Trench 779, Trench 780 revealed a ditch (**6491**) on a north to south alignment *c.*3m from its western end. This ditch had steep sides and a flat base. It was cut at the south-western end by a sub-circular pit (**6493**) that had steep sides and a concave base. To the east of these features was a 1m deep ditch (**6513**; Fig. 61, Sec. 328; Plate 13). This ditch lay on a north-east to south-west alignment and had steep sides and a flat base.

3.6.26 A group of intercutting features was located to the east. Ditch **6538** lay on a north-east to south-west alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was truncated on its western side by sub-circular pit **6541** with steep sides and an uneven base. This pit was also truncated to the west by ditch (**6547**) that was on a north to south alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Sealing the pit (**6541**) and later ditch (**6547**) was a sandy clay deposit (6549).

3.6.27 Towards the eastern end of the trench was a further ditch (**6528**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was cut on its eastern side by a sub-rectangular pit (**6530**). This pit had gently sloping sides and an uneven base.

Trench 781 (Fig. 16)

3.6.28 To the north, lay two parallel ditches (**6550** and **6552**) towards the eastern end of Trench 781 on a north to south alignment. They were 4.2m apart with moderately steep sides and flat bases. To the west of these were two sub-circular pits (**6554** and **6556**), both with moderately steep sides and concave, uneven bases.

Trenches 790 and 1547 (Fig. 13)

3.6.29 In the north-western corner of the field, a single linear ditch (**6403**) was identified towards the south-western end of Trench 790 which appeared to continue southwards into Trench 1547 as ditch **6425**. This ditch was on a broadly north to south alignment with moderately steep sides and a flat base. This feature cut through the peat deposit (6402) and contained a 0.1m diameter lump of concrete in Trench 790 (ditch **6403**) and a modern cross-headed screw in Trench 1547 (ditch **6425**). Neither of these items were retained.

Trench 1548 (Fig. 14)

3.6.30 In the eastern part of the field, two parallel ditches (**6442** and **6444**) were identified only 0.64m apart towards the eastern end of Trench 1548. They were on a north to south alignment with the larger of the two ditches (**6442**) lying to the west with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base whilst the ditch to the east had a stepped eastern side but steep western side and a concave base. Animal bone (19 fragments, 883g) was recovered from the single fill (6443) of ditch **6442**.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight,g)
Across Field E03								
	natural			6400			light yellowish white sand with frequent <10cm sub-rounded chalk	
	subsoil			6401		0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare <6cm sub-rounded gravel and chalk	
	ploughsoil			6402		0.3	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <10cm sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel and chalk	
Trench 701								
6446 (Fig. 61, Sec. 321)	ditch		0.92	6447	primary deposit	0.92m	mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent <3cm angular gravel	
6448 (Fig. 61, Sec. 321)	ditch	3.6	0.9	6449	primary deposit	0.1m	light grey silty sand with occasional <5cm sub-angular gravel	
				6450	secondary deposit	0.8m	mid greyish brown silty sand with rare <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 703								
6495	ditch	0.55	0.14	6496	primary deposit	0.14	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-angular gravel	
6497	ditch	0.32	0.11	6498	primary deposit	0.11	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare 2cm sub-angular gravel	
6499	ditch	0.8	0.12	6500	primary deposit	0.12	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
6501	ditch	0.63	0.16	6502	primary deposit	0.16	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-angular gravel	
6504	ditch	0.5	0.1	6504	primary deposit	0.1	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
6505	ditch	0.9	0.25	6506	primary deposit	0.25	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
6507	ditch	0.47	0.11	6508	primary deposit	0.11	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
6509	ditch	0.6	0.15	6510	primary deposit	0.15	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm angular gravel	
6511	ditch	1.2	0.38	6512	primary deposit	0.38	mid grey sandy sand with frequent manganese, occasional <4cm angular gravel	
Trench 720								
6409	ditch	0.8	0.13	6410	Primary deposit	0.13	mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
6410	natural		0.35	6412	primary deposit	0.35	light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 732								
6405	natural	0.9	0.2	6406	primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent <3cm angular chalk	
6407	ditch	0.8	0.36	6408	Primary deposit	0.36	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional <2cm sub-rounded, gravel	
Trench 736								
6431	ditch	0.54	0.1	6432	primary deposit	0.1	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	
6433	primary deposit	0.5	0.13	6434	primary deposit	0.13	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <3cm angular gravel	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight,g)
Trench 737								
6477	ditch	1.64	0.4	6478	primary deposit	0.4	dark reddish brown silty sand with rare <5cm rounded gravel	
Trench 740								
6456	pit	1.9	0.38	6457	primary deposit	0.38	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare <2cm rounded chalk	2/13 LN/EBA pottery; cereal grains, charcoal, molluscs
6458	ditch	1.56	0.2	6459	primary deposit	0.2	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
6460	ditch	1.2	0.2	6461	primary deposit	0.2	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
6462	ditch	1.3	0.16	6463	primary deposit	0.16	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm angular gravel	
Trench 742								
6417	ditch	0.71	0.11	6418	primary deposit	0.11	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 743								
6419	ditch	1.68	0.18	6420	primary deposit	0.18	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 752								
6464	ditch	1.56	0.14	6465	Primary deposit	0.14	light brownish grey sandy silt with reddish brown streaking throughout, occasional small pieces of chalk	
6466	ditch	1.96	0.4	6467	Primary deposit	0.4	light brownish grey sandy silt with reddish brown streaking throughout, occasional moderate pieces of chalk (0.08m across)	
6468	ditch	0.5	0.12	6469	Primary deposit	0.12	light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small pieces of chalk	
Trench 753								
6470	ditch	0.8	0.1	6471	Primary deposit	0.1	light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional small pieces of chalk	
6472	ditch	2.5	0.66	6473	Primary deposit	0.44	light mottled blueish grey clayey silt with small pieces of chalk, reddish brown streaks throughout	
				6474	Secondary deposit	0.24	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small pieces of chalk and flint	1/2 animal bone; 4/12 Early Roman pottery (AD40-100); 1/63 Roman CBM
6475	pit	0.9	0.16	6476	Primary deposit	0.16	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occ. Small pieces of chalk	
Trench 754								
6415	ditch	2.12	0.42	6416	Primary deposit	0.42	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel + chalk	
Trench 757								
6429	Ditch		0.98	6430	primary deposit	0.98	mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 758								
6435	ditch	2.7	1.14	6436	primary deposit	1.12m	dark yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent <4cm sub-angular chalk	
				6437	secondary deposit	1.1	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	Tree/shrub, charcoal, molluscs

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight,g)
Trench 759								
6427	ditch	0.62	0.12	6428	primary deposit	0.12	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <4cm angular gravel	
Trench 769								
6519	ditch	1.84	0.6	6520	primary deposit	0.6	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
6521	pit	1.26	0.2	6522	primary deposit	0.2	light yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
6523	pit	2.26	0.5	6524	primary deposit	0.1	light yellowish grey silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6525	secondary deposit	0.4	light yellowish grey clayey sand with frequent <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
				6526	Tertiary deposit	0.4	dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
	natural	6	0.18	6527	alluvial deposit	0.18	dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	1/14 Roman CBM
Trench 775								
6438	ditch	1.78	0.72	6439	Primary deposit	0.72	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk flecks	1/198 animal bone
6440	pit	0.65	0.16	6441	Primary deposit	0.16	mid grey clayey silt with moderate chalk nodules	
Trench 776								
6532	ditch	1.44	0.26	6533	primary fill	0.26	light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk flecks	
6534	pit		0.66	6535	primary fill	0.66	mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional flints and chalk nodules	
6536	pit		0.36	6537	primary fill	0.36	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flints	
Trench 777								
6479	ditch	1.6	0.18	6480	primary deposit	0.18	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
6481	pit	1	0.5	6482	primary deposit	0.2m	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
				6483	secondary fill	0.2	light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6484	tertiary deposit	0.3	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
6485	pit	1.4	0.4	6486	primary deposit	0.4	mid reddish brown silty sand	
6487	pit		0.36	6488	primary deposit	0.36	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
6489	ditch	1.24	0.16	6490	primary deposit	0.16	mid reddish brown sandy silt	
Trench 779								
6451	natural	1.7	0.1	6452	Primary deposit	0.1	light brownish grey sand with occasional small flint and chalk	
6453	ditch	1.17	0.4	6454	Primary deposit	0.1	light yellowish brown sand with occasional small chalk pieces	
				6455	Secondary deposit	0.3	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small chalk and sandstone pieces	
Trench 780								
6491	ditch	1.9	0.6	6492	Primary deposit	0.6	light grey clayey sandy silt with occasional small flints	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight,g)
6493	pit	1.5	0.3	6494	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint small chalk flints	
6513	ditch	2.8	0.98	6514	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brown sandy clay with occasional chalk fragments	Tree/shrub, charcoal, hammerscale
				6515	Secondary deposit	0.16	light grey clayey silt with frequent chalk pieces	
				6516	Secondary deposit	0.66	light greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional chalk pieces and small flints	
				6517	Secondary deposit	0.4	light grey clayey sand with frequent chalk and occasional flints	
				6518	Tertiary deposit	0.42	light brownish grey sandy clay with occasional chalk fragments	1 worked flint; cereal grains, charcoal, molluscs, hammerscale
6528	ditch	1.5	0.2	6529	Primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional small chalk and flint pieces	
6530	pit	3	0.44	6531	Primary deposit	0.44	light reddish brown sand with occasional chalk and flint	
6538	ditch	1.4	0.36	6539	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk pieces	
				6540	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional small chalk and flint	
6541	pit	0.8	0.7	6542	Primary deposit	0.5	dark grey sandy clay with occasional flint	Molluscs, hammerscale
				6543	Secondary deposit	0.3	light grey clayey sand with rare small chalk pieces	
				6544	Tertiary deposit	0.35	light reddish brown clayey sand with frequent large chalk pieces, occasional medium chalk pieces, frequent small chalk pieces	
6545	natural	1.1	0.4	6546	Primary deposit	0.4	light greyish brown clayey sand with occasional small chalk pieces	
6547	ditch	2.6	0.4	6548	Primary deposit	0.4	mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional small chalk pieces	
				6549	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk pieces	
Trench 781								
6550	ditch	1.4	0.2	6551	primary deposit	0.2	mid brownish grey clayey silt with rare 5cm angular gravel	
6552	ditch	1.8	0.3	6553	primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <6cm, sub-rounded gravel	
6554	pit	1.2	0.28	6555	primary deposit	0.28	dark brownish grey clayey silt with rare <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
6556	pit	1.26	0.3	6557	primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown clayey silt	
Trench 783								
	natural			6421			mid blueish grey silty clay	
	natural			6422			mid brownish grey silty clay	
	natural			6423			dark brown sandy silt	
	natural			6424			dark reddish brown sandy silt	
Trench 787								
6413	natural			6414	primary deposit		dark grey loam	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight,g)
Trench 790								
6403	ditch	0.62	0.36	6404	Primary deposit	0.36	mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare 3cm chalk sub-rounded	
Trench 1547								
6425	ditch	0.42	0.16	6426	primary deposit	0.16	dark brown clayey silt with rare <3cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 1548								
6442	ditch	2.08	0.34	6443	primary deposit	0.34	dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded gravel	19/883 animal bone
6444	ditch	2.24	0.58	6445	primary deposit	0.58	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional manganese flecks + <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
Test Pit E1								
	ploughsoil		0.3	6654		0.05	light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <4cm angular gravel	587g gunflint
				6655		0.05	light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <4cm angular gravel	226g gunflint
				6656		0.05	light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <4cm angular gravel	199g gunflint
				6657		0.05	light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <4cm angular gravel	415g gunflint
				6658		0.05	light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <4cm angular gravel	627g gunflint
				6659		0.05	light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <4cm angular gravel	268g gunflint
	subsoil		0.3	6660		0.05	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	30g gunflint
				6661		0.05	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6662		0.05	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	3g gunflint
				6663		0.05	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6664		0.05	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6665		0.05	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
	natural		0.38	6666		0.05	mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6667		0.05	mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6668		0.05	mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6669		0.05	mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
				6670		0.05	mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
			0.5	6671		0.05	light reddish brown sandy sand	

Table 12: Field E03 context descriptions

3.7 Trenches in Field E04 (FRK198) *Figs 2, 3 and 18-22*

3.7.1 Field E04 was located along the eastern edge of Site A in an area that was occupied by pigs at the time of the evaluation (Plate 14). The pigs were in the process of being moved between parts of the field and being held in pens, enabling most of the trenches to be excavated. Where access to the trench locations was not viable due to the presence of pigs or trackways that were in frequent use, the trenches were relocated as closely as possible. Only three trenches (1019, 1020 and 1021) were not opened due to a combination of the presence of pigs, the trackway, overhead cables and their proximity a dense area of archaeological features revealed by geophysical survey designated to be preserved *in situ*.

3.7.2 This field was bordered on all sides by tracks that were in use by the farm, with additional tracks traversing the field on a north to south alignment. These internal tracks contained deep ruts from vehicle movement, with pools of water visible within them. The topography of this field was notably more undulating than the other fields evaluated in Site A, ranging between *c.*2.5m and 6.3m OD. Where evaluated, the visible topographical depressions corroborated the distribution of natural hollows. These hollows were investigated by test pits which revealed them to contain sterile sandy deposits.

3.7.3 The geophysical survey encompassed most of this field, with the exception being a band of ground towards the western side. The results of this survey were not exceptional, other than at the south-eastern corner of the field where a complex of features was identified; an area of archaeology designated to be preserved *in situ*.

3.7.4 The artefact and ecofact assemblages recovered from across this field included: a mid-4th century AD coin from the topsoil of Trench 1045; 11 sherds (49g) of prehistoric and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery; 16 sherds (156g) of Early Romano-British pottery; 30 fragments (145g) of lava quern (probably of Roman date); 14 worked flints of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date; and 1,471g of animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat/horse and bird). Small quantities of charcoal were recovered from the bulk environmental soil samples along with a single wheat grain and a small quantity of ostracods.

Trenches 1022, 1023 and 1048 (Fig. 18)

3.7.5 Along the southern edge of the field, the southern end of Trench 1022 and the northern ends of Trenches 1023 and 1048 revealed three closely spaced and/or intercutting ditches (**5386**=**5390**, **5377**=**5388**=**5392**, **5384**=**5394**) of similar morphology on an east to west alignment. Ditch **5386** had steep sides and was cut on its southern side by ditch **5388**, which had moderately steep sides. In contrast, ditch **5384** (immediately south of ditch **5388**) had gently sloping sides. Although these features were not identified by the geophysical survey, they lie on the periphery of an area of surveyed ditch alignments of probable Romano-British origin.

3.7.6 Immediately to the south of ditch **5384** in Trench 1023 was a posthole (**5382**) that had moderately steep sides and a concave base. A further ditch (**5379**) was identified *c.*8m to the south-east on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment with gently sloping sides and a flat base.

Trench 1024 (Fig. 18)

3.7.7 To the north, Trench 1024 contained a single ditch (**5375**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 1025 (Fig. 18)

3.7.8 Further north, a single ditch (**5373**) was also identified in Trench 1025 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment with moderately steep sides and a flat base.

Trench 1026 (Fig. 18)

3.7.9 Located near the edge of the area of archaeology to be preserved *in situ*, in the south-eastern corner of the field, was Trench 1026. In the centre of this trench lay a natural hollow (**5366**=**5369**) which had accumulated finds generated from the adjacent settlement activity in its upper layers. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular, slightly concave base. A sherd (15g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, nine sherds (83g) of Early Roman pottery and 880g of animal bone were recovered from its fills.

Trench 1027 (Fig. 18)

3.7.10 This trench was located on the north-western edge of the area of archaeology to be preserved *in situ*. Its excavation revealed a possible ring-ditch or small enclosure (**5426**=**5432**=**5438**=**5444**=**5449**; Plate 15). As a result, the northern end of the trench was widened to reveal more of its extent. This feature had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained five sherds (57g) of Romano-British pottery, including two sherds (46g) from an Early Roman butt-beaker. Although not forming a regular circle, the ring-ditch or enclosure had a projected diameter of *c.*8m. Its outer edge cut the inner side of a curvilinear ditch (**5423**=**5429**=**5435**=**5441**) that had similar moderately steep sides and a concave base. At the point where these two ditches met lay a shallow pit (**5447**) that had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It also cut a further short segment of ditch (**5452**) which had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Environmental samples taken from this feature produced a charred wheat grain as well as small quantities of charcoal and ostracods which suggested this feature may have periodically held water.

3.7.11 Located 2m to the south of the ring ditch was a ditch (**5454**) on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment with moderately steep sides and a concave base containing a single fragment (2g) of Early Roman pottery, and a similar, but shallower ditch (**5456**) a further *c.*4m to the south.

Trench 1029 (Fig. 18)

3.7.12 To the north, Trench 1029 contained a single ditch (**5472**). This feature probably corresponds to a linear feature in the geophysical survey on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trenches 1030, 1031 and 1041 (Fig. 19)

3.7.13 Towards the eastern edge of the field, these three trenches contained a ditch (**5420**=**5460**=**5474**) on a north-east to south-west alignment with gentle to moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained a single fragment (14g) of Romano-British pottery. Where this ditch went through Trench 1031 at its northern end, it cut across the north-western edge of an earlier ditch (**5458**) on the same alignment, also with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This latter ditch (**5458**) contained 30 fragments (145g) of lava quern to suggest this boundary was part of the probable Romano-British settlement activity to the south-east.

Trench 1032 (Fig. 19)

3.7.14 To the east, lay two parallel ditches (**5482** and **5488**) in Trench 1032 on a north-west to south-east alignment. The ditches had gently sloping sides and concave bases with the easternmost ditch (**5488**) cutting pit **5490** that had steep sides and a concave base. Animal bone recovered from ditch **5482** showed signs of butchery.

Trench 1034 (Fig. 19)

3.7.15 Further north, a single ditch (**5476**) was identified extending across the middle of Trench 1034 on a north to south alignment which had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1035 (Fig. 19)

3.7.16 To the north of Trench 1034, the western end of Trench 1035 revealed two small sub-circular pits (**5274** and **5276**) and a larger sub-rectangular pit (**5278**). The smaller pits had steep sides and flat bases whilst the larger pit had a steep eastern sides and gentle western side with an uneven base.

Trench 1036 (Fig. 19)

3.7.17 Trench 1036 was located north of Trench 1036 and contained a cluster of four small sub-circular pits (**5352**, **5354**, **5356** and **5358**) at the south-western end of the trench. Of these, pit **5352** had steep sides and a flat base, whilst the others had moderately steep sides and concave bases. Located *c.*12.5m to the north-east of these was a fifth pit (**5350**) which had moderately steep sides and a flat base.

Trench 1037 (Fig. 19)

3.7.18 To the west, and located near the middle of Trench 1037, was a single sub-rectangular pit (**5271**) which had steep sides and an uneven, though largely flat base.

Trench 1043 (Fig. 18)

3.7.19 Located to the south-west of Trench 1037, Trench 1043 contained two natural features (hollow **5408** and glacial scarring **5418**) and a single posthole (**5416**). This feature had steep sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 1046 (Fig. 18)

3.7.20 Located to the south of Trench 1043, Trench 1046 contained a single posthole (**5399**) which cut a natural hollow (**5396**) at the north-eastern end of the trench. The posthole has steep sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 1058 (Fig. 19)

3.7.21 North of Trench 1046, Trench 1058 contained two sub-circular pits (**5263** and **5267**) and a curvilinear ditch (**5265**) between them. Pit **5263** had steep sides and a slightly concave base whilst pit **5267** had moderately steep sides and an uneven, flattish base. The ditch (**5265**) had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1059 (Fig. 19)

3.7.22 To the north of Trench 1058 and in contrast to most of trenches within this field, Trench 1059 contained a relatively high number of archaeological features at its western end. These included four small intercutting pits (pit **5329** cut by pit **5331** and pit **5323** cut by pit **5326**). These shallow pits sides varied between undercutting (pit **5323**), steep (**5329**), moderate (**5331**) and gentle (**5326**); all with flat to concave bases. To the east of this group a larger pit (**5320**) had steep sides and a flat, uneven base. A further *c.*0.5m to the east was a similar sized, although more elongated pit (**5316**) with steep sides and a flat, uneven base.

3.7.23 On the eastern edge of pit **5316** was a ditch (**5311**) on a north to south alignment with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. This ditch was truncated (or re-cut) by ditch **5315** which had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.7.24 A further *c.*7m to the east was a sub-circular pit (**5309**) that continued beyond the southern edge of the trench with moderately steep sides and a flat, uneven base.

Trench 1060 (Fig. 19)

3.7.25 To the north-east, two pits (**5302** and **5304**) were identified near the western end of Trench 1060. The westernmost and larger of the two pits (**5304**) had steep sides and a flat, uneven base whilst the smaller pit (**5302**) had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1061 (Fig. 19)

3.7.26 West of Trench 1060, a sub-rectangular pit (**5335**) was located at the south-eastern end of Trench 1061, with steep sides and a flat, uneven base. Located *c.*4.5m to the north-west of these were two ditches (**5338** and **5340**) on a north-east to south-west alignment. The earlier of these ditches (**5338**) had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was cut on its north-western side by ditch **5340** which had steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1064 (Fig. 19)

3.7.27 To the south, a single sub-circular pit (**5300**) lay in the northern half of Trench 1064. This had a gentle south-western side and steep north-eastern side and a concave base.

Two smaller sub-circular pits (**5296** and **5298**) were in the southern half of the trench, each with moderately steep sides and concave bases.

Trench 1079 (Fig. 20)

3.7.28 To the south-west, Trench 1079 contained a single sub-circular pit (**5230**) at the western end. This pit had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1094 (Fig. 20)

3.7.29 To the south, two postholes (**5212** and **5214**) were identified in the middle of Trench 1094. These both had moderately steep sides and concave bases.

Trench 1108 (Fig. 21)

3.7.30 Along the western edge of the field, a single sub-circular pit (**5226**) was revealed towards the south-eastern end of this trench. This pit had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1113 (Fig. 21)

3.7.31 In the north-western corner of the field, the northern end of Trench 1113 revealed a ditch (**5220**) on an east-south-east to west-north-west alignment that had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Located *c.*7.5m to the south was an elongated sub-circular pit (**5218**) that also had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1115 (Fig. 21)

3.7.32 To the east, Trench 1115 contained a natural hollow at its north-eastern end that was filled by an alluvial layer (5211). This layer was cut by a ditch (**5205**) on a north-east to south-west alignment that had gently sloping sides, a slightly concave base and contained seven sherds (22g) of prehistoric pottery. This ditch was in-turn cut by a pit (**5207**) that had moderately steep sides, a concave base and contained three sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. To the south-west was a second pit (**5209**) that had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1116 (Fig. 21)

3.7.33 To the east was Trench 1116. Although only a natural hollow (**5252**) was identified across the eastern half of this trench which continued into Trench 1550 to the south, it produced the only coherent assemblage of worked flint from this field. The assemblage comprised six worked flints that are probably of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age origin.

Trench 1119 (Fig. 21)

3.7.34 To the south, Trench 1119 encountered a single sub-circular pit (**5246**) that had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1131 (Fig. 22)

3.7.35 Towards the northern edge of the field, Trench 1131 encountered a natural hollow (**5261**) and a single ditch (**5258**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a flat, though slightly uneven base.

Trench 1135 (Fig. 22)

3.7.36 South of Trench 1131, Trench 1135 lay within a topographical depression in the field and revealed thicker topsoil and subsoil deposits than most of the other trenches. It contained two perpendicular ditches: ditch **5282** (Plate 16) on an east to west alignment and ditch **5289** on a north to south alignment. Both ditches had steep sides and flat bases and were filled by similar deposits. However, due to the depth of the overlying deposits they were not visible in either the geophysical survey interpretation or greyscale plot. These ditches cut a deposit (5293) that was visible in the intervening trench baulk section between their alignments which probably represents a natural accumulating infill within the depression.

3.7.37 Between the two ditches was a pit (**5285**) that had steep undercutting sides and a concave base and a posthole (**5287**) that had moderately steep sides and a more V-shaped base.

Trench 1138 (Fig. 22)

3.7.38 To the north, Trench 1138 was positioned to target an area of concentrated disturbance in the geophysical survey. Although evidence for this disturbance was not identified within the trench, the western end of the trench did reveal a ditch (**5478**) on a north to south alignment with steep sides and a concave base. The location of this ditch on the edge of the area of disturbance suggests that these features may have been related and possibly delineate a former field boundary.

Trench 1140 (Fig. 22)

3.7.39 To the east, Trench 1140 also revealed a single ditch (**5494**) on a north-west to south-east alignment with steep sides and a flat base.

Trenches 1141, 1142, 1144 and 1145 (Fig. 22)

3.7.40 In the north-eastern corner of the field, these trenches contained a redeposited peat layer that corresponds with an area of disturbance in the geophysical survey. This area on the greyscale plot resembles the majority of Field E02 (see Fig. 2) and was probably the result of attempts to improve the soil conditions and raise the level of this part of the field.

3.7.41 Beneath the peat layer in Trench 1142 was a ditch (**5497**) on a north to south alignment with moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 1143 (Fig. 22)

3.7.42 To the south, a series of intercutting ditches were identified at the north-eastern end of Trench 1143 on a north to south alignment. The earliest of these,

ditch **5462** (Plate 17), had moderately steep sides and a concave base. This was in turn recut by narrower ditches **5464** and **5466** of similar morphology. The eastern side of ditch **5464** was cut by a wider ditch (**5468**) that had moderately steep sides and a concave base which was in turn was cut by ditch **5470** that had almost vertical sides and a flat base. The presence of these ditches may have been masked on the geophysical survey by the disturbance identified as peat deposits in Trenches 1141 and 1142 which, although indicated to continue across this trench in the greyscale plot, probably relates to the deeper overlying deposits at the eastern end of the trench.

3.7.43 In addition to the ditches, a single pit (**5486**) was identified in the middle of the trench. This pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1146 (Fig. 22)

3.7.44 To the south, two pits (**5344** and **5346**) were identified towards the north-eastern end of Trench 1146. These features were both shallow with gently sloping sides and concave bases. An additional pit (**5333**) was identified towards the south-western end of the trench of similar morphology. Between these three pits was a deeper pit (**5342**) that had an elongated, sub-circular shape with undercutting sides and a concave base. The undercutting nature of these sides was possibly the result of water erosion.

Trench 1147 (Fig. 22)

3.7.45 Further east, a single slightly curvilinear ditch (**5307**; Plate 18) was identified at the eastern end of this trench. This feature lay on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1148 (Fig. 22)

3.7.46 To the east, a single ditch (**5362**) was revealed at the southern end of Trench 1148. This ditch was on an east to west alignment with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E04								
	natural			5200			white and mid greyish brown chalk and silty sand with occasional <5cm sub-rounded chalk and gravel	
	subsoil			5201		0.1	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
	topsoil			5202		0.3	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <6cm sub-angular chalk and gravel	Roman coin (Tr1045)
Trench 1022								
5390	ditch	0.84	0.42	5391	Primary deposit	0.42	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent poorly sorted <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
5392	ditch	0.8	0.27	5393	Primary deposit	0.27	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel, poorly sorted	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
5394	ditch	0.78	0.12	5395	Primary deposit	0.12	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1023								
5379	ditch	1.2	0.34	5380	Primary deposit	0.2	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel, poorly sorted	
				5381	Secondary deposit	0.23	dark reddish brown silty sand with rare <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
5382	posthole	0.48	0.12	5383	Primary deposit	0.12	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare 2cm sub-rounded chalk	
5384	ditch	0.71	0.24	5385	Primary deposit	0.24	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
5386	ditch	0.62	0.42	5387	Primary deposit	0.42	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional poorly sorted <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
5388	ditch	1.4	0.24	5389	Primary deposit	0.24	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel, poorly sorted	
Trench 1024								
5375	ditch	1.76	0.22	5376	Primary deposit	0.22	dark greyish brown with 25% mid reddish brown striations silty sand with rare <2cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1025								
5373	ditch	1.1	0.2	5374	Primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional moderately sorted <6cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 1026								
5366	Pit/natural	2.1	0.75	5367	Primary deposit	0.34	dark grey sand with frequent charcoal, occasional flint	9/62 animal bone
				5368	Secondary deposit	0.4	mid brownish grey sand with occasional flint, occasional brown sand, occasional chalk	46/808 animal bone; 1/15 LBA/EIA pottery; 9/83 Early Roman (AD40-70) pottery
5369	Pit/natural	1	0.5	5370	Primary deposit	0.2	mid brown sand with occasional chalk	
				5371	Secondary deposit	0.45	mid grey sand with occasional brown sand	
				5372	Tertiary deposit	0.2	mid brown sand with occasional flint	
Trench 1027								
5423	ditch	0.92	0.44	5424	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit	
				5425	Secondary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	
5426	ditch	1.36	0.52	5427	Primary deposit	0.26	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit and <3cm sub-angular gravel	
				5428	secondary deposit	0.26	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <4cm angular gravel and flint	1/2 animal bone; 3/11 Roman (AD50-400) pottery; charcoal, ostracods, molluscs
5429	ditch	1	0.38	5430	primary deposit	0.22	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit	6/10 animal bone; charcoal, molluscs
				5431	secondary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
5432	ditch	1.4	0.52	5433	Primary deposit	0.3	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit and <3cm sub-angular gravel	2/46 Early Roman (AD40-70) pottery
				5434	secondary deposit	0.52	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <4cm angular gravel and flint	
5435	ditch	1	0.48	5436	primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit	
				5437	Secondary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	
5438	Ditch	1.06	0.5	5439	primary deposit	0.3	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit and <3cm sub-angular gravel	Charcoal, molluscs
				5440	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent angular gravel and flint <4cm	
5441	Ditch	1.02	0.2	5442	primary deposit	0.08	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit	
				5443	Secondary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	2/234 animal bone; cereal grain, charcoal, molluscs
5444	Ditch	1.16	0.3	5445	primary deposit	0.12	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit and <3cm sub-angular gravel	
				5446	Secondary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <4cm angular gravel and flint	
5447	Pit		0.2	5448	primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	
5449	Ditch	1.16	0.34	5450	primary deposit	0.18	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit and <3cm sub-angular gravel	
				5451	Secondary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <4cm angular gravel and flint	
5452	Ditch	0.6	0.12	5453	primary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
5454	Ditch	1.58	0.46	5455	primary deposit	0.46	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded gravel	5/50 animal bone; 1/2 Early Roman (AD0-100) pottery
5456	Ditch	1.04	0.16	5457	primary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1029								
5472	Ditch	2.06	0.22	5473	primary deposit	0.22	light yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate gravel inclusions	
Trench 1031								
5458	ditch	0.25	0.19	5459	primary deposit	0.19	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk nodules	30/145 lava quern
5460	ditch	0.99	0.26	5461	primary deposit	0.26	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk nodules and flint	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 1032								
5482	ditch	0.62	0.17	5484	primary deposit	0.17	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with rare gravel inclusions and few chalk lump inclusions	
5488	ditch	0.4	0.21	5489	primary deposit	0.21	light yellowish brown sandy silt	
5490	natural	0.78	0.24	5491	primary deposit	0.24	light yellowish grey sandy clay with regular flecks of chalk	
Trench 1034								
5476	ditch	1.43	0.2	5477	primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1035								
5274	pit	0.66	0.07	5275	primary deposit	0.07	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5276	pit	0.84	0.14	5277	primary deposit	0.14	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5278	pit	2.4	0.16	5279	primary deposit	0.16	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare 2cm sub-rounded flint and chalk	
Trench 1036								
5350	pit	1.12	0.12	5351	primary deposit	0.12	light reddish brown silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5352	pit	0.56	0.09	5353	primary deposit	0.09	light brownish grey sandy silt with rare 3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5354	pit	0.65	0.37	5355	primary deposit	0.37	light brownish grey clayey sand with rare <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
5356	pit	1.15	0.24	5357	primary deposit	0.24	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5358	pit	1.66	0.34	5359	primary deposit	0.34	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1037								
5271	pit	1.08	0.19	5272	primary deposit	0.19	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit and chalk flecks	
				5273	Secondary deposit	0.19	mid reddish brown silty sand	1/10 animal bone
Trench 1038								
6267	pit	1.6	0.1	5268	primary deposit	0.1	dark reddish brown silty sand	
5269	natural	10	0.18	5270	primary deposit	0.18	mid brownish grey silty sand	
Trench 1041								
5420	ditch	1.76	0.37	5421	primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk nodules and mod gravels	4/68 animal bone; 1/14 Romano-British (AD100-400) pottery
				5422	Secondary deposit	0.22	mid brown sandy silt with occasional flints	
Trench 1043								
5408	natural	1	0.48	5409	primary deposit	0.28	mottled light grey with reddish brown streaking/leaching sandy silt with occ. Small stones and flint, rare snail shells	
				5410	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown sandy silt with mod. Small stones	
5416	Posthole	0.37	0.2	5417	primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent chalk flecks	
5418	natural	5	0.13	5419	primary deposit	0.13	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional moderately sorted <3cm sub-rounded chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
5396	natural		0.5	5397	primary deposit	0.12	mid greenish grey silty sand with occasional moderately sorted <3cm sub-rounded chalk and gravel	
				5398	Secondary deposit	0.3	mid blueish grey silty sand with frequent moderately sorted <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5399	Posthole	0.68	0.5	5400	primary deposit	0.5	dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional moderately sorted <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
	natural		0.1	5401	primary deposit	0.1	dark reddish brown silty sand	
Trench 1048								
5377	Ditch	0.78	0.2	5378	primary deposit	0.2	light greyish brown silty sand with rare <3cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 1052								
5404	natural	10	0.38	5405	primary deposit	0.38	mid greenish brown silty sand with frequent moderately sorted <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1053								
5402	natural	10	0.13	5403	primary deposit	0.13	mid reddish brown silty sand with rare <3cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 1055								
5406	natural	4.8	0.32	5407	primary deposit	0.32	light grey sandy silt with occasional small stones, occasional chalk	
Trench 1057								
5411	natural	4.2	0.44	5412	primary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	
				5413	Secondary deposit	0.04	white chalk	
				5414	Secondary deposit	0.08	mid brownish grey silty sand	
				5415	Tertiary deposit	0.34	white chalk	
Trench 1058								
5263	pit	1.1	0.19	5264	primary deposit	0.19	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
5265	ditch	0.54	0.14	5266	primary deposit	0.14	dark reddish brown silty sand with rare 3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5267	pit	1.6	0.1	5268	primary deposit	0.1	Dark reddish brown silty sand	
Trench 1059								
5309	pit	1.5	0.12	5310	primary deposit	0.12	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
5311	ditch	1.4	0.62	5312	Primary deposit	0.14	Mid brownish grey silty sand with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5313	secondary deposit	0.14	mid brownish yellow chalky sand with frequent <6cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5314	tertiary deposit	0.13	mid brownish grey silty sand	
5315	ditch	2.56	0.35	5360	Primary deposit	0.08	mid brownish yellow chalky sand with occasional <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5361	Secondary deposit	0.26	mid reddish brown sandy silt	
5316	pit	2.56	0.4	5317	Primary deposit	0.08	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5318	Secondary deposit	0.28	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				5319	Tertiary deposit	0.1	mid brownish yellow chalky sand with frequent <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5320	pit	1.38	0.18	5321	Primary deposit	0.06	light brownish grey silty sand	
				5322	Secondary deposit	0.12	mid reddish brown sandy silt	
5323	pit	0.85	0.3	5324	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5325	Secondary deposit	0.23	mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5326	pit	0.74	0.2	5327	Primary deposit	0.07	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5328	Secondary deposit	0.14	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5329	pit	1.3	0.21	5330	Primary deposit	0.21	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
5331	pit	1.26	0.2	5332	Primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1060								
5302	pit	0.8	0.1	5303	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown silty sand with rare <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
5304	pit	1.88	0.3	5305	Primary deposit	0.2	light brownish grey clayey sand with frequent <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5306	Secondary deposit	0.1	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1061								
5335	pit	1.34	0.24	5336	Primary deposit	0.08	dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5337	Secondary deposit	0.16	dark reddish brown sandy silt with rare chalk flecks	
5338	ditch	0.7	0.32	5339	Primary deposit	0.32	mid yellowish grey clayey sand with frequent <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
5340	ditch	0.88	0.52	5341	Primary deposit	0.52	mid yellowish grey clayey sand with frequent <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 1064								
5296	pit	0.48	0.14	5297	Primary deposit	0.14	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-rounded gravel	
5298	pit	0.6	0.15	5299	Primary deposit	0.15	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded gravel	
5300	pit	1.3	0.22	5301	Primary deposit	0.22	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1076								
5234	natural		0.3	5235	Primary deposit	0.3	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and chalk	
Trench 1078								
5232	natural		0.28	5233	Primary deposit	0.28	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel	
Trench 1079								
5230	pit	1.22	0.17	5231	Primary deposit	0.17	light greyish brown silty sand	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 1080								
5238	natural		0.2	5239	Primary deposit	0.2	light blueish grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks, rust coloured streaks throughout	
Trench 1082								
5242	natural		0.36	5243	Primary deposit	0.36	light reddish brown sandy silt with infrequent gravel and occasional chalk	
Trench 1083								
5244	natural		0.3	5245	Primary deposit	0.3	light greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1088								
5236	natural		0.3	5237	Primary deposit	0.3	light greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1089								
5240	natural		0.22	5241	Primary deposit	0.22	light greyish brown silty clay	
Trench 1094								
5212	posthole	0.22	0.08	5213	Primary deposit	0.08	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional clay rounded chalk	
5214	posthole	0.3	0.09	5215	Primary deposit	0.09	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare 3cm rounded chalk	
Trench 1101								
5203	natural			5204	Primary deposit		mixed reddish brown, light brown and light green silty sand with occasional flint	
Trench 1105								
5222	natural	2.1	0.55	5223	Primary deposit	0.55	light reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint and chalk	
Trench 1107								
5224	natural	2.1	0.3	5225	Primary deposit	0.3	dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint/chalk	
Trench 1108								
5226	pit	1.45	0.26	5227	Primary deposit	0.26	light greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1113								
5216	natural		0.12	5217	Primary deposit	0.12	light greyish brown silty sand	
5218	pit	0.6	0.28	5219	Primary deposit	0.28	light greyish brown silty sand	
5220	ditch	1.2	0.16	5221	Primary deposit	0.16	light greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1115								
5205	ditch	0.99	0.1	5206	Primary deposit	0.1	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional grit	7/22 prehistoric pottery;2 worked flints
5207	pit	0.66	0.16	5208	Primary deposit	0.16	dark brownish grey silty sand with rare <3cm angular flint	3/12 LBA/EIA pottery;4 worked flints
5209	pit	0.7	0.12	5210	Primary deposit	0.12	light brownish grey silty sand with rare 2cm angular flint	
	natural		0.05	5211	Primary deposit		mid brownish grey silty sand	2 worked flints
Trench 1116								
5252	natural		0.54	5253	Primary deposit	0.18	light greyish brown silty sand with frequent well sorted grit, <2cm gravel and 4cm angular flint	
				5254	Secondary deposit	0.12	dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional moderately sorted <5cm angular flint	1/19 animal bone; 6 worked flints
				5255	Tertiary deposit	0.24	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional moderately sorted <6cm sub-angular flint and gravel	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 1118								
5228	natural		0.19	5229	Primary deposit	0.19	light reddish brown silty sand	
Trench 1119								
5246	pit	0.7	0.22	5247	Primary deposit	0.22	mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent well sorted <3cm sub-angular gravel and flint	
Trench 1123								
5256	natural		0.48	5257	Primary deposit	0.48	dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent grit	
Trench 1126								
5248	natural	21.3	0.18	5249	Primary deposit	0.18	light greyish brown silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded, moderately sorted gravel	
Trench 1129								
5294	natural	14.5	0.53	5295	Primary deposit	0.53	light brownish grey silty sand with frequent <4cm sub-rounded flint and gravel	
Trench 1131								
5258	ditch	1.12	0.16	5259	Primary deposit	0.03	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5260	Secondary deposit	0.13	dark reddish brown silty sand	
5261	natural		0.24	5262	Primary deposit	0.24	dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-angular gravel and flint	1/19 animal bone
Trench 1135								
5282	ditch	1.1	0.38	5283	Primary deposit	0.1	dark brownish grey silty sand	
				5284	Secondary deposit	0.3	mid reddish brown silty sand	
5285	posthole	0.44	0.32	5286	Primary deposit	0.32	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional well sorted <3cm rounded chalk towards base	
5287	posthole	0.26	0.13	5288	Primary deposit	0.13	dark brownish grey sandy silt	
5289	ditch	1.36	1.04	5290	Primary deposit	0.11	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare 3cm sub-rounded gravel	
				5291	Secondary deposit	0.93	dark brownish grey silty sand	
				5292	Tertiary deposit	0.8	light reddish brown silty sand	
	layer		0.5	5293	Primary deposit		dark grey sandy silt	
Trench 1138								
5478	ditch	1.6	0.6	5479	Primary deposit	0.2	dark reddish brown soft fine silty sand with occasional chalk	
				5480	Secondary deposit	0.1	light grey silty sand with occasional pale brown sand	
				5481	Secondary deposit	0.1	dark brown sandy silt	
				5483	secondary deposit	0.25	dark blueish grey soft silty sand with occasional yellow sand and occasional chalk	8/150 animal bone
				5485	Tertiary deposit	0.25	dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk fragments	
Trench 1140								
5494	ditch	3.5	0.55	5495	Primary deposit	0.35	light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk fragments and small flints	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				5496	Secondary deposit	0.2	light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint pieces	
Trench 1141								
	other		0.67	5492	Primary deposit		mid brownish grey peat	
Trench 1142								
	other		0.42	5493	Primary deposit		mid brownish grey peat	
5497	Ditch	0.64	0.26	5498	Primary deposit	0.26	dark brownish grey clayey silt	
Trench 1143								
5462	ditch	1.38	0.48	5463	Primary deposit	0.14	dark brownish grey peaty clay with frequent organic matter and occasional charcoal	
5464	ditch	1.12	0.43	5465	Primary deposit	0.19	light greyish brown sand	
5466	ditch	0.26	0.17	5467	Primary deposit	0.17	dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent small-medium stones, chalk	
5468	ditch	0.54	0.24	5469	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal, occasional chalk flecks	
5470	ditch	0.32	0.34	5471	Primary deposit	0.34	light brownish grey silty clay with very frequent small stones and chalk	
5486	pit	0.35	0.03	5487	Primary deposit	0.03	dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and chalk	
Trench 1144								
	modern		0.22	5280		0.22	dark grey sandy silt	
Trench 1145								
	modern		0.16	5281		0.16	dark grey silty sand	
5474	ditch	1.24	0.23	5475	Primary deposit	0.23	mid greyish brown silty sand with small stones	
Trench 1146								
5333	pit	1.4	0.2	5334	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brownish grey, almost black clayey silt	
5342	ditch	1.6	0.58	5343	secondary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
				5365	Primary deposit	0.34	Light yellowish grey clayey sand with frequent <2cm sub-angular chalk	
5344	pit	0.98	0.05	5345	Primary deposit	0.05	dark brownish grey, almost black clayey silt	
5346	pit	1.2	0.21	5347	Primary deposit	0.21	dark brownish grey, almost black clayey silt	
Trench 1147								
5307	ditch	0.46	0.1	5308	Primary deposit	0.1	mid grey clayey sand with frequent <7cm sub-angular chalk	1/2 animal bone
Trench 1148								
5362	ditch	1	0.36	5363	Primary deposit	0.22	light reddish brown silty sand with occasional well sorted <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5364	Secondary deposit	0.18	mid reddish brown silty sand with rare 1cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 1550								
5250	natural		0.1	5251	Primary deposit	0.1	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare <2cm sub-rounded gravel	
Trench 1552								
5348	posthole	0.41	0.1	5349	Primary deposit	0.1	light yellowish grey clayey silt	

Table 13: Field E04 context descriptions

3.8 Trenches in Field E05 (FRK199 and ECB6389) *Figs 23-29*

3.8.1 Field E05, located on the western edge of Site A, was spread across three modern fields separated by tracks, with the majority of the trenches in Cambridgeshire (ECB6389; Trenches 792-866, 868-871, 873) and the remaining four (Trenches 867, 872, 874-875) in Suffolk. The eastern edge of the field was bordered by the Lee Brook, the southern by Beck Road, and the west by an extant ditch. Although the field was mainly on higher ground (*c.*7.3m OD) the eastern edge dropped significantly to *c.*4m towards the easternmost trenches and into a surface depression/hollow that at the time of the evaluation retained water.

3.8.2 The entirety of the field had been subject to a geophysical survey, with the results highlighting potential archaeological activity concentrated along the eastern edge of the field adjacent to Lee Brook and a low concentration of potential features spread across the remainder of the field. Evaluation trenches were placed across many of the anomalies with mixed results, corresponding to archaeological or natural features. Where features were revealed within the trenches these have been discussed below. There were instances, such as in Trenches 810, 811, 813, 817, 820-823, 825, 846, 848, 851 and 867 where linear anomalies had been identified in the geophysical survey but not revealed within the trenches. These features were typically less visible within the greyscale plot. In addition, where LiDAR had suggested the location of possible medieval furlong boundaries no indication of them was identified within the trenches.

3.8.3 Along the eastern side of the field, where it sloped down towards the Lee Brook and Trenches 853, 856 and 863, a natural deposit layer (4279, 4267 and 4253 respectively) was evident that was cut by the archaeological features. This low-lying part of the field was partly flooded at the time of excavation with evidence observed for earth movement to raise the ground level to avoid the waterlogged conditions. This layer was typically a light greyish brown silty deposit with chalk inclusions and produced only a single sherd (13g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in Trench 863. This deposit is probably a natural colluvial or alluvial build-up of material. A similar deposit was identified in Trench 859 to the west but comprised a darker brownish grey sandy silt.

3.8.4 The finds recovered from across this field included: four sherds (60g) of Middle Neolithic pottery; six sherds (36g) of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pottery; 160 sherds (1,366g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery; and a single sherd (26g) of Late Roman pottery. Most of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery recovered from the site came from this field. Addition finds included: an abraded sherd (9g) of 13th-15th century AD pottery; two sherds (157g) of post-medieval pottery; a fragment (26g) of burnt stone; 14 fragments (311g) of lava quern of probably of Roman date; 10 pieces (1,270g) of Roman and seven pieces (771g) of post-medieval CBM; 19 later Neolithic-Bronze Age worked flints; three pieces (94.8g) of burnt flint; 2,102g of animal bone (cattle, sheep/goat, horse and bird); and two fragments (11g) of freshwater bivalves. The environmental samples from this field produced cereal grains (barley and wheat), fragments of hazelnut, elderberry, weed and grass seeds with ostracods in samples from deeper features.

Trench 797 (Fig. 24)

3.8.5 Located towards the western corner of the field, the southern end of Trench 797 contained three ditches (**4058**=**4078**, **4060**=**4076** and **4080**). The southernmost of these ditches (**4060**) was on a north to south alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Immediately to the east was a second ditch (**4058**) which had steep sides was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. To the east of ditch **4058** was the southern terminus of parallel ditch **4080** with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.8.6 These ditches were located at the point where a perpendicular segmented linear anomaly was identified by the geophysical survey. The anomaly continued to the south-west towards Trench 792, where, as in this trench, it was not identified.

Trench 798 (Fig. 24)

3.8.7 To the south, Trench 798 was located over a potential archaeological feature identified during the geophysical survey that had a diameter of approximately 7m. When the trench was excavated this feature was visible, and the trench widened to establish its extent.

3.8.8 Located *c.*4m from the western end of the trench was a ditch (**4232**) on a north-west to south-east alignment with steep sides and an irregular base. This ditch was truncated to the south-east by a large pit or well (**4115**=**4262**) that had a circular shape in plan and a diameter of *c.*6m. It was excavated with a machine-cut sondage to a depth of 1.08m from the base of the 1.16m deep trench.

Trench 819 (Fig. 25)

3.8.9 Trench 819 was located along the northern edge of the field in the location of three potential linear features that had been identified by the geophysical survey. These features were all on different alignments and met towards the southern end of the trench. However, upon excavation, none of these features were identified with only a single ditch (**4011**) identified *c.*10m from the southern end of the trench on an east to west alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A natural feature (**4013**) lay *c.*9m to the north.

Trenches 826, 829-831, 833-836, 839-840 (Fig. 26)

3.8.10 This group of trenches were located along the eastern edge of the field where a series of potential ditches had been identified in the geophysical survey that appeared to form a group of enclosures. The trenches revealed features within them that corresponded to the main ditch elements of these enclosures. It is notable that where these ditches correspond, the interpretation is based on a stronger signal visible in the greyscale plot, whilst those that had been interpreted only as potential features were not identified within the evaluation trenches, such as the eastern end of Trench 831.

3.8.11 In Trench 826, a single ditch (**4021**) was revealed *c.*9m from the north-western end of the trench. This was on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment with steep sides, a concave base that measured 2.54m wide and 0.82m deep (Fig. 62, Section 511). It probably formed the western side of an enclosure in the north-western corner

of the field. The southern side of the enclosure was identified in Trench 830 as one of two east to west aligned ditches (**4038** and **4040**) with steep sides and concave bases identified near the middle of the trench. Ditch **4038** to the north was cut along its southern side by ditch **4040**.

3.8.12 The ditches identified in Trench 830 may have been a continuation of the ditches (**4046**, **4048**, **4050**; Fig. 62, Section 518) identified at the western end of Trench 829. These ditches were all on a north-west to south-east alignment and had gently sloping sides and concave bases. The western side of ditches **4046** and **4048** were successively cut by the later ditch in the sequence. The course of these ditches on the geophysical interpretation continued to the south where they were uncovered towards the north-western end of Trench 831 (**4046**, **4066** and **4068**) and in the middle of Trench 833 (**4025** and **4029**). The progressively shallower profiles of these ditches to the south are reflected in the greyscale plot. The easternmost (**4029**=**4046**=**4066**) and westernmost (**4025**=**4050**=**4064**) ditches can be traced through the three trenches with the middle ditch (**4048**=**4068**) probably entirely recut south of Trench 831.

3.8.13 Extending to the east of this boundary, a probably associated field sub-division extended through Trenches 835 (**4052** and **4054**) and 836 (**4042** and **4044**). These ditches had gently sloping sides and concave bases.

3.8.14 A further associated ditch alignment corresponding to the geophysical survey plot was also identified within Trenches 833 (ditches **4032** and **4035**), 834 (ditches **4070** and **4073**) and 840 (ditch **4247**) on a north-east to south-west orientation. The earlier ditch alignment (**4070**=**4032**=**4247**) had steep sides and a concave base which was truncated by later ditch **4035**=**4073** with gentler, but stepped sides.

3.8.15 Three pits with gently sloping sides and concave bases were identified in this area of the field. Pit **4027** lay to the west of ditch **4032** in Trench 833, pit **4111** lay towards the southern end of Trench 839 and pit **4019** lay in the central part of Trench 827.

Trenches 841 and 842 (Fig. 27)

3.8.16 Within the central part of the field, Trenches 841 and 842 met at a right-angle to form an L-shaped trench. Within Trench 841, two ditches (**4121** and **4269**) were revealed and, although the latter lay on a north-east to south-west alignment and was expected to traverse Trench 842, its absence in that trench suggested perpendicular ditch **4121** represented its northward return. Ditch **4121** had gently sloping sides and a concave base whilst ditch **4269** had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

3.8.17 Trench 842 contained a curvilinear ditch (**4119**) that entered the western side of the trench on an east to west alignment before turning to a north to south alignment and terminating *c.*3m to the south. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 844

3.8.18 To the south-west, a single ditch (**4100**) was identified *c.*5m from the north-eastern end of Trench 844. This ditch was on a north-west to south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a pointed base.

Trench 845 (Fig. 28)

3.8.19 Further south-west, a single sub-circular pit (**4082**) was identified at the south-eastern end of Trench 845. This pit had vertical sides, a flat base and contained two sherds (33g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 847 (Fig. 28)

3.8.20 On the southern edge of the field, *c.*6m from the south-eastern end of Trench 847 were two opposing termini (**4146** and **4149**) along an enclosure boundary identified by the geophysical survey. These features had moderately steep sides and slightly concave bases, with unevenness to the profiles caused by the solidity of the chalk into which they were cut (Fig. 62, Section 554). The similarities of their deposits (4147 overlain by 4148 and 4150 overlain by 4151 respectively) also suggest that they were associated.

Trench 848 (Fig. 28)

3.8.21 To the north-east, two sub-circular pits (**4103** and **4105**) placed 0.5m apart were identified at the south-eastern end of Trench 848. They both had steep sides and concave bases. The latter pit contained six sherds (36g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 849 (Fig. 28)

3.8.22 To the north-east of Trench 848, a single ditch (**4098**) was identified *c.*13m from the southern end of the trench on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment which corresponds with a possible linear archaeological feature on the geophysical survey. This ditch had steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 850 (Fig. 27)

3.8.23 To the north-east, two ditches (**4086** and **4087**) were identified at the western end of Trench 850 on a north-west to south-east alignment which broadly corresponds with a linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. The earlier of the ditches (**4086**) had a gentle south-western edge and moderately steep north-eastern edge and a flat base. It was truncated on its north-eastern side by ditch **4087** which had moderately steep sides and a flat base.

3.8.24 An additional, parallel ditch (**4085**) was also identified *c.*6m to the east. This ditch terminated within the trench (extending to the north-west) and had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 853 (Fig. 27)

3.8.25 Along the eastern edge of the field, a single ditch (**4222**; Fig. 62, Section 606; Plate 19) on a north-west to south-east alignment was identified in the central part of this trench. This ditch had steep sides, a concave base, and corresponded to a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey.

3.8.26 In addition to the ditch, two sub-circular pits (**4273** and **4275**) and a posthole (**4212**) were identified within the trench. Located *c.*5m from the southern end of the trench, posthole **4212** had steep sides and a concave base. Located *c.*11m to the north, and *c.*1m to the south of ditch **4222**, pit **4273** had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The remaining pit (**4275**) was located *c.*20m to the north of the ditch and had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Of these features, only pit **4273** appears to relate to anomalies in the greyscale plot, and this to a line of three potential pits.

3.8.27 A layer of colluvium (4286) was also revealed across the entire trench that sealed the archaeological features.

Trenches 854 and 855 (Fig. 27)

3.8.28 Towards the eastern edge of the field, these two trenches met at a right-angle to form an L-shaped trench. Trench 854 revealed two intercutting ditches (**4268** cut by **4280**) on a north to south alignment at the eastern end as well as two intercutting ditches (**4196** cut by **4198**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment.

3.8.29 The eastern pair of ditches had moderate sides and a concave base. Ditch **4268** produced four sherds (34g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. The western pair of ditches had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.8.30 Trench 855 contained two intercutting ditches (**4200** and **4202**) on a north-east to south-west alignment at its southern end. These ditches both had gently sloping sides, but ditch **4200** had a flat base and ditch **4202** had a concave base. The alignment of these ditches corresponded to a possible feature identified in the geophysical survey, as did those identified in Trench 854.

Trench 856 (Fig. 27)

3.8.31 To the south, Trench 856 revealed only a single feature that corresponded to the geophysical survey interpretation: ditch **4251** on a north-east to south-west alignment across the middle of the trench. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.8.32 The remaining two ditches (**4243** and **4245**) did not correspond exactly with the geophysical survey. Both ditches had gently sloping sides and a concave base, with ditch **4243** on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment and ditch **4245** terminating within the trench and continuing to the north-east.

3.8.33 In addition to the ditches, a single posthole (**4241**) was identified near the eastern edge of ditch **4243**. This posthole had steep sides and a concave base.

Trenches 857 and 858 (Fig. 27)

3.8.34 To the south-west, Trenches 857 and 858 met at a right-angle to form an L-shaped trench which contained a number of archaeological features with some corresponding with the geophysical survey. Bucket sampling of Trench 858 produced a small sherd (5g) of a post-medieval Redware pottery.

3.8.35 Located *c.*18m from the southern end of Trench 857 was a sub-circular pit (**4192**) that had nearly vertical sides, a concave base and contained a single abraded fragment of Mid-Late Roman pottery that was probably the result of manuring. To the north,

ditches **4204**, **4235** and **4237** on broadly east to west alignments with steep sides and a concave base corresponded to linear features in the geophysical survey. A further *c.*17m to the north was ditch **4160** on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment with moderately steep sides and a concave base that was not identified in the geophysical survey.

3.8.36 In Trench 858, ditch **4127** (*c.*13m from the eastern end of the trench) was on a north-east to south-west alignment with steep sides and a flat base and contained two sherds (6g) of prehistoric pottery. This ditch was located immediately to the west of a possible linear feature detected by the geophysical survey. Located *c.*5.5m to the west, sub-circular pit **4130** had steep sides and a concave base, whilst ditch **4132** on a north-west to south-east alignment a further *c.*0.5m to the west, had steep sides and a V-shaped base. A ditch terminus (**4136**) was by the western edge of this ditch and extended to the south. This ditch terminus had gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained four sherds (60g) of Middle Neolithic pottery; the earliest pottery recovered from the site. Neither of these two ditches were visible in the geophysical survey.

3.8.37 A further *c.*7m to the west were two sub-circular pits (**4156** and **4158**) that extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. Whilst the easternmost of these pits (**4156**) had steep sides, a concave base and contained a sherd (15g) of Late Bronze Ae/Early Iron Age pottery, the western pit (**4158**) had gently sloping sides and an almost flat base and contained no artefacts.

3.8.38 Ditch **4144**, a further *c.*3.5m to the west, was located on the same alignment as a possible linear archaeological feature identified in the geophysical survey on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides and an irregular base and produced a sherd (2g) of prehistoric pottery and a piece (26g) of burnt stone. These were probably residual items as 14 fragments (311g) of lava quern were also recovered from this feature which are probably of Roman origin.

3.8.39 A further four ditch termini were located at the western end of the trench. The easternmost of these (**4134**) extended to the south with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **4138**, *c.*0.5m to the west, extending to the south-east also had gently sloping sides and a concave base. In contrast, the two remaining ditch termini (**4140** and **4142**) to the west extended to the north of the trench with ditch **4140** having irregular sides and base and ditch **4142** having steep sides and a more V-shaped base. None of these ditches corresponded to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 859 (Fig. 27)

3.8.40 To the south, a single sub-circular pit (**4107**) was identified cutting a natural hollow in the central part of the trench. This pit had a gentle south-western side and steep north-eastern side with a concave base and contained 128 sherds (1,139g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. An additional sherd (1g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the natural feature (**4113**).

Trench 862 (Fig. 29)

3.8.41 To the south, two ditches were identified across the middle of Trench 862. The western of the two (ditch **4258**) was on a north-west to south-east alignment with irregular sides and a concave base. Ditch **4220**, *c.*3.5m to the north-east, was also on a north-west to south-east alignment but with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The alignment of these features and a further natural linear feature (**4260**) to the east of the ditches correspond with the alignment of a possible curvilinear archaeological feature identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 863 (Fig. 29)

3.8.42 Located *c.*15m from the western end of Trench 863 (to the east of Trench 862) was the terminus of a ditch (**4209**) that extended to the north of the trench. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Approximately 5.5m to the east, ditch **4214** was on a north to south alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A further *c.*13m to the east, ditch **4218** was on a north-west to south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was truncated by perpendicular ditch **4216** of similar morphology which contained the moderately abraded sherd (152g) of a post-medieval Redware bowl. In section, these ditches were observed to cut a layer (4253) that produced a sherd (13g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Trench 868 (Fig. 29)

3.8.43 Trench 868 was in the southern of the three modern fields comprising Field E05. A single circular pit (**4152**; Fig. 62, Section 555; Plate 20) was identified *c.*5.5m from the western end of Trench 868. This pit had steep sides and a flat base and produced 23 sherds (131g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and 37g of animal bone recovered from its fill (4153).

3.8.44 Indicated to be a possible archaeological feature on the geophysical survey, a possible ditch (**4154**) was identified at the eastern end of Trench 868. However, following the trench being extended and widened, it was revealed to be the edge of a natural hollow.

Trench 869 (Fig. 29)

3.8.45 To the north, bucket sampling of topsoil in Trench 869 produced two worked flints. Located *c.*20m from the south-eastern end of Trench 869 was a posthole (**4194**) that had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. This posthole was truncated by a ditch (**4177**) on a north-east to south-west alignment with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 62, Section 564). This ditch was in-turn cut on its north-western side by a wider and deeper ditch (**4179**), which lay on a similar alignment but had moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 62, Section 564). This boundary alignment was visible on the greyscale plot and interpreted as a possible feature in the geophysical survey.

3.8.46 A third ditch (**4190**) was revealed at the south-eastern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment which corresponded to a possible linear feature

identified in the geophysical survey. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base.

Trenches 870 and 871 (Fig. 29)

3.8.47 In the northern corner of this field Trenches 870 and 871 met at a right-angle to form an L-shaped trench. Towards the northern end of Trench 870, ditch **4163** was on a north-west to south-east alignment with moderately steep sides and a concave base.

3.8.48 On an almost parallel alignment at the western end of Trench **871**, ditch **4165** had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. This feature was cut on its north-eastern side by ditch **4167** which had gently sloping sides and a flat base.

3.8.49 Located *c.*6.5m to the east, pit **4169** had a sub-rectangular shape in plan, steep sides and a flat, though uneven base and contained an abraded sherd (9g) of a 13th-15th century AD redware jug and 6g of shellfish. Although it was not interpreted as a possible feature in the geophysical survey, it corresponds with area of disturbance on the greyscale plot, indicating that it may have been one of a linear group of pits aligned north to south.

3.8.50 A further *c.*10m to the east were two further pits (**4173** and **4254**). Of these, pit **4173** had a sub-circular shape in plan, moderately steep sides and a wide, flat base which contained 5g of freshwater shellfish. Pit **4254** also had a sub-circular shape in plan and moderately steep sides but with a more concave base.

Trench 872 (Fig. 29)

3.8.51 Within that part of the field which lay in Suffolk, Trench 872 revealed a ditch (**5117**) *c.*5m from the western end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was located at the north-western end of a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. A posthole (**5113**) was located *c.*1m to its east. This posthole had steep sides and a flat base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E05								
	natural			4000			white clayey chalk with frequent <6cm sub rounded chalk	
	ploughsoil			4001		0.4	dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare <4cm sub rounded chalk	1/5 post-medieval pottery (Tr858);4/91 Roman CBM; 2 worked flints (Tr869)
	subsoil			4002		0.2	mid greyish brown clayey silt	
	natural			5110			white chalk with frequent 15cm sub-angular chalk	
	subsoil			5111		0.05	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <6cm sub-rounded chalk	
	ploughsoil			5112		0.3	dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional <10cm sub-rounded chalk and flint	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 793								
4062	natural	1.06	0.16	4063	Primary deposit	0.16	mid yellowish grey silty sand	
Trench 796								
4003	natural	1.23	0.34	4004	Primary deposit	0.34	mid greyish brown silty sand with small, assorted stones	
Trench 797								
4058	ditch	0.68	0.28	4059	Primary deposit	0.28	light brownish grey silty clay with moderate sub-angular chalk pieces	
4060	ditch	0.25	0.05	4061	Primary deposit	0.05	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk pieces	
4076	ditch	0.62	0.08	4077	Primary deposit	0.08	light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
4078	ditch	0.72	0.2	4079	Primary deposit	0.2	light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
4080	ditch	0.3	0.13	4081	Primary deposit	0.13	light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 798								
4115	pit	1	0.52	4116	Primary deposit	0.52	light brownish grey clayey silt with often chalk flecks	ostracods, molluscs
				4118	Secondary deposit	0.31	mid greyish brown clayey silt	
4232	ditch	0.9	0.4	4233	Primary deposit	0.4	light grey silty clay with occasional flint, occasional chalk	
4262	pit	2	0.92	4263	tertiary deposit	0.48	light brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small chalk flecks and occasional pieces	
				4264	Secondary deposit	0.3	light brownish grey sandy clay with abundant chalk	2/49 animal bone
				4265	Primary deposit	0.3	light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional chalk pieces very rare charcoal	2/12 animal bone; charcoal, molluscs
Trench 802								
4005	natural	0.9	0.11	4006	Primary deposit	0.11	dark brownish grey silty sand with rare small, assorted stones	
4007	natural	0.86	0.23	4008	Primary deposit	0.23	dark brownish grey silty sand with small angular chalk pieces	
Trench 805								
4009	natural	0.72	0.28	4010	Primary deposit	0.28	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare small, assorted stones	
Trench 809								
4015	natural	1.46	0.24	4016	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small, assorted stone	
4017	natural	0.8	0.22	4018	Primary deposit	0.22	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small, assorted stones and sub-angular chalk pieces	
Trench 810								
	ploughsoil		0.3	4088		0.3	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
	subsoil		0.14	4089		0.14	mid reddish brown sandy silt	
	natural		0.13	4090		0.13	dark grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
	natural		0.1	4091		0.1	dark reddish brown sandy silt	
	natural		0.16	4092		0.16	light grey sandy silt	
	natural		0.22	4093		0.22	light yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk inclusions	
Trench 819								

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
4011	ditch	0.68	0.2	4012	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk pieces	
4013	natural	0.7	0.21	4014	Primary deposit	0.21	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small sub-angular stones	
Trench 826								
4021	ditch	2.54	0.11	4022	Primary deposit	0.11	light brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk pieces	
				4023	Secondary deposit	0.19	mid brownish grey sandy clay with rare sub-angular chalk pieces	
				4024	Tertiary deposit	0.52	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small, assorted stones	2/15 animal bone
Trench 827								
4019	pit	0.86	0.26	4020	Primary deposit	0.26	mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small, assorted stones	
Trench 829								
4046	ditch	0.86	0.45	4047	Primary deposit	0.45	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small, assorted stones	
4048	ditch	0.72	0.23	4049	Primary deposit	0.23	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small, assorted stones	1/61 animal bone
4050	ditch	1.02	0.24	4051	Primary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small, assorted stones	1/806 ?Roman CBM
Trench 830								
4038	ditch	0.41	0.58	4039	Primary deposit	0.58	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks	
4040	ditch	1.28	0.63	4041	Primary deposit	0.63	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small, assorted stones	4/508 post-medieval CBM
Trench 831								
4064	ditch	0.24	0.03	4065	Primary deposit	0.03	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
4066	ditch	0.32	0.09	4067	Primary deposit	0.09	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
4068	ditch	0.4	0.15	4069	Primary deposit	0.15	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 833								
4025	ditch	0.5	0.21	4026	Primary deposit	0.21	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small, assorted stones	
4027	pit	1.07	0.15	4028	Primary deposit	0.15	light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk pieces	
4029	ditch	1.35	0.2	4030	Primary deposit	0.1	light brownish grey sandy silt with rare small sub-angular chalk pieces	
				4031	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small, assorted stones	
4032	ditch	1.18	0.4	4033	Primary deposit	0.17	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular yellow chalky stones	
				4034	Secondary deposit	0.38	light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular chalk pieces	
4035	ditch	1.32	0.6	4036	Primary deposit	0.29	light brownish grey sandy silt with moderate sub-angular chalk pieces	
				4037	Secondary deposit	0.6	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small, assorted stones	
Trench 834								
4070	ditch	1	0.46	4071	Primary deposit	0.18	light brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
				4072	Secondary deposit	0.33	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare small sub-angular stones	
4073	ditch	1.8	0.66	4074	Primary deposit	0.18	mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk pieces	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				4075	Secondary deposit	0.48	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small, assorted stones	3/263 post-medieval CBM
Trench 835								
4052	ditch	1.3	0.3	4053	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare small sub-angular chalk pieces	
4054	ditch	1.03	0.14	4055	Primary deposit	0.14	light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular chalk pieces	
4056	natural	1.54	0.16	4057	Primary deposit	0.16	mid reddish grey silty sand	
Trench 836								
4042	ditch	0.88	0.19	4043	Primary deposit	0.19	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk pieces	
4044	ditch	0.66	0.25	4045	Primary deposit	0.25	mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk pieces	
Trench 839								
4109	ditch	0.46	0.16	4110	Primary deposit	0.16	dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare gravel	
4111	pit	0.58	0.18	4112	Primary deposit	0.18	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravel (medium sized stones)	
4247	ditch	2.13	0.55	4248	Primary deposit	0.05	light greyish brown silty clay with large chunks of chalk	
				4249	Secondary deposit	0.45	mid yellowish brown silty clay with gravel, snails, chalk	
				4250	Tertiary deposit	0.23	mid greyish brown silty clay	2/72 Roman CBM
				4257	Secondary deposit	0.2	light greyish brown silty clay with chalk	
Trench 841								
4119	ditch	0.81	0.27	4120	Primary deposit	0.27	light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
4269	ditch	0.7	0.17	4270	Primary deposit	0.17	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with friable	
Trench 842								
4121	ditch	0.57	0.1	4122	Primary deposit	0.1	light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks	
4123	natural	0.95	0.2	4124	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
4125	natural	1.2	0.2	4126	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown clayey silt	
Trench 843								
4271	natural	1.2	0.16	4272	Primary deposit	0.16	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare chalk	
Trench 844								
4100	ditch	2.5	0.68	4101	Primary deposit	0.6	mid brown silty sand with frequent small flint and gravel	
				4102	Secondary deposit	0.08	dark brown silty clayey sand with small gravel and rare small charcoal	
Trench 845								
4082	pit	1.26	0.26	4083	Primary deposit	0.26	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare gravel and frequent chalk	1/3 LBA/EIA pottery; cereals, weeds, molluscs
				4084	Secondary deposit	0.44	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare gravel and frequent chalk	4/7 animal bone (some burnt); 1/30 LBA/EIA pottery
Trench 847								
4146	ditch	1.33	0.13	4147	Primary deposit	0.13	light reddish brown silty sand with frequent <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4148	Secondary deposit	0.26	dark reddish brown clayey sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
4149	ditch	0.7	0.37	4150	Primary deposit	0.17	light reddish brown silty sand with frequent <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4151	Secondary deposit	0.2	dark reddish brown clayey sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 848								
4103	pit	0.89	0.2	4104	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk/flint	1/2 animal bone
4105	pit	0.86	0.38	4106	Primary deposit	0.38	light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk	2/1 animal bone; 6/36 LN/EBA pottery; charcoal, molluscs
Trench 849								
4098	ditch	0.9	0.36	4099	Primary deposit	0.36	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint	8/64 animal bone
Trench 850								
4085	ditch	0.9	0.27	4094	Primary deposit	0.16	light blueish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint stones	
				4095	Secondary deposit	0.21	dark blueish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint stones	
4086	ditch	0.93	0.25	4096	Primary deposit	0.25	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint stones	
4087	ditch	1.56	0.26	4097	Primary deposit	0.26	light yellowish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint stones	
Trench 853								
4212	posthole	0.46	0.26	4213	Primary deposit	0.26	mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and moderate gravel	8/176 animal bone; molluscs
4222	ditch	2.88	1.63	4223	Primary deposit	1.63	dark greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions and few flecks of chalk	16/101 animal bone; 6 worked flints; cereals, weeds, tree/shrub, charcoal, ostracods, molluscs
4234	Ditch	1.3	1.55	4225	Primary deposit	1.55	light greyish brown sandy clay with large amounts of chalk lumps	8/247 animal bone
4273	pit	1.25	0.14	4274	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk nodules	
4275	pit	1	0.41	4276	Primary deposit	0.41	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk nodules	
	natural	1.3	0.11	4279	Primary deposit	0.11	light greyish brown sandy silt with large amount of chalk	
	natural	2	1.32	4286		1.32	mid greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions and frequent chalk flecks	
Trench 854								
4196	ditch	0.7	0.1	4197	Primary deposit	0.1	light grey silty clay with occasional chalk fragments	28/84 animal bone
4198	ditch	1.2	0.24	4199	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments	
4268	ditch	1.5	0.7	4277	Primary deposit	0.4	mid greyish brown clayey silt	molluscs
				4278	Secondary deposit	0.3	mid reddish brown clayey silt with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk	12/227 animal bone;4/34 ?LBA/EIA pottery; 3 worked flints, 3/92.2 burnt flint; charcoal, molluscs
4280	ditch	1.94	1	4281	Primary deposit	1	mid greyish brown clayey silt	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
4200	ditch	0.7	0.1	4201	Primary deposit	0.1	light brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments	
4202	ditch	0.8	0.2	4203	Primary deposit	0.2	light grey sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments	1 worked flint
Trench 856								
4241	posthole	0.48	0.42	4242	Primary deposit	0.42	light yellowish grey sandy clay with rare gravel	12/479 animal bone
4243	ditch	1.76	0.44	4244	Primary deposit	0.44	mid greyish brown silty clay with few gravel inclusions	14/67 animal bone; charcoal, molluscs
4245	ditch	0.72	0.24	4246	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel few, chalk few	
4251	ditch	1.56	0.34	4252	Primary deposit	0.34	mid greyish brown silty clay with gravel moderate	2/188 animal bone; molluscs
	natural	2	0.14	4267		0.14	light greyish brown sandy silt with large amount of chalk	
Trench 857								
4160	ditch	1.7	0.64	4161	Primary deposit	0.2	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint (small) and sub-round pebbles (small), rare chalk flecks	
				4162	Secondary deposit	0.5	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint, reddish brown streaking	cereals, legumes, charcoal, molluscs
4192	pit	0.86	0.4	4193	Primary deposit	0.4	light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent chalk/flint	3/9 animal bone; 1/26 Mid-Late Roman (AD200-400) pottery; 1 worked flint
4204	ditch	1.44	0.8	4205	Primary deposit	0.1	light grey clayey sand with occasional chalk/flint very rare charcoal	charcoal, molluscs
				4206	Secondary deposit	0.7	mid grey silty sand with frequent chalk/flint	
4230	natural	3.1	0.34	4231	Primary deposit	0.34	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint	
4235	ditch	0.83	0.42	4236	Primary deposit	0.42	light greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flint and chalk	2/31 animal bone
4237	ditch	1.79	0.39	4238	Primary deposit	0.39	light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint and chalk	8/38 animal bone
4239	natural	0.69	0.14	4240	Primary deposit	0.14	dark greyish brown silty sand with rare flint	cereals, tree/shrub, charcoal, molluscs
Trench 858								
4127	ditch	0.7	0.36	4128	Primary deposit	0.08	light greyish brown silty sand	2 worked flints
				4129	Secondary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk	4/57 animal bone; 2/6 prehistoric pottery
4130	pit	0.5	0.14	4131	Primary deposit	0.14	mottled mid greyish brown and dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small flint/gravels	
4132	ditch	0.34	0.14	4133	Primary deposit	0.14	light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint and chalk	
4134	ditch	0.72	0.22	4135	Primary deposit	0.22	dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint	
4136	ditch	0.7	0.2	4137	Primary deposit	0.2	mid brown silty sand with frequent small flint	7/18 animal bone (some burnt); 4/60 MN pottery

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
4138	ditch	0.8	0.14	4139	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brown silty sand with frequent small mixed flint	
4140	ditch	0.73	0.21	4141	Primary deposit	0.21	mid brown silty sand with frequent flint	
4142	ditch	0.83	0.17	4143	Primary deposit	0.17	dark brown silty sand with frequent small chalk, flint, gravel	molluscs
4144	ditch	1	0.12	4145	Primary deposit	0.12	mid brown sandy silt with included lots of decayed chalk and small mixed flint	1/2 prehistoric pottery;1/26 burnt stone; 14/311 lava quern; molluscs
4156	pit	0.9	0.23	4157	Primary deposit	0.23	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint/chalk	1/15 LBA/EIA pottery
4158	pit	0.95	0.12	4159	Primary deposit	0.12	light brownish grey silty sand with chalk	
Trench 859								
4107	pit	0.82	0.14	4108	Primary deposit	0.14	dark greyish brown sand with frequent small flint and occasional small charcoal	8/5 animal bone; 128/1,139 LBA/EIA pottery; 1/2.6 burnt flint; weeds, charcoal, molluscs
4113	natural	2	0.1	4114	Primary deposit	0.1	mid brown silty sand with small flint and chalk	1/1 LBA/EIA pottery
	natural		0.14	4117		0.14	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare chalk/flint	
Trench 862								
4220	ditch	2	0.4	4221	Primary deposit	0.4	mid greyish brown silt with moderate chalk and flint	
4258	ditch	1.88	0.3	4259	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint	
4260	natural	0.45	0.12	4261	Primary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 863								
4207	natural	4.02	0.15	4208	Primary deposit	0.15	mid reddish brown clayey silt	
4209	ditch	1.55	0.36	4210	Primary deposit	0.36	mid brownish grey clayey silt	charcoal, molluscs
				4211	Secondary deposit	0.18	light greyish brown clayey silt	
4214	ditch	1.56	0.2	4215	Primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown clayey silt	
4216	ditch	0.64	0.16	4217	Primary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown clayey silt	1/152 post-medieval pottery; molluscs
4218	ditch	0.88	0.28	4219	Primary deposit	0.28	mid greyish brown clayey silt	ostracods, molluscs
4228	natural	2.6	0.1	4229	Primary deposit	0.1	mid reddish brown clayey silt	
	natural		0.16	4253		0.16	mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent <3cm sub rounded poorly sorted chalk	1/13 LBA/EIA pottery
4254	pit	5.08	0.3	4255	Primary deposit	0.15	mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4256	Secondary deposit	0.15	mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent <3cm sub-angular gravel	
Trench 868								
4152	pit	0.9	0.25	4153	Primary deposit	0.25	light brownish grey clayey sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	2/37 animal bone; 23/131 LBA/EIA pottery; molluscs
4154	natural		0.44	4155	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <1cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4266	Secondary deposit	0.14	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
Trench 869								
4177	ditch	1.14	0.22	4178	Primary deposit	0.22	light brownish grey sandy silt with rare 6cm sub-rounded chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
4179	ditch	3.8	0.66	4180	Primary deposit	0.07	mid brownish grey clayey sand with frequent <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4181	Secondary deposit	0.4	mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent <5cm sub-rounded chalk, poorly sorted	6/54 animal bone
				4182	Tertiary deposit	0.34	dark reddish brown sandy silt with rare <6cm sub-rounded chalk	
4183	pit	0.92	0.38	4184	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish yellow sand with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk and gravel	
				4185	Secondary deposit	0.24	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
4186	natural		0.58	4187	Primary deposit	0.08	mid grey clayey sand with occasional <4cm across hollow	
				4188	Secondary deposit	0.32	dark grey, almost black loam	
				4189	Tertiary deposit	0.12	dark grey clayey silt with occasional <4cm sub-angular chalk	
4190	ditch	0.35	0.08	4191	Primary deposit	0.08	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare <4cm sub-angular chalk	
4194	posthole	0.28	0.11	4195	Primary deposit	0.11	light brownish grey silty sand	
Trench 870								
4163	ditch	0.51	0.14	4164	Primary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk and sub-angular gravel poorly sorted	
Trench 871								
4165	ditch	1.04	0.12	4166	Primary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional well sorted <4cm sub-angular flint on west edge	
4167	ditch	1.22	0.14	4168	Primary deposit	0.14	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent <7cm rounded chalk poorly sorted	
4169	pit	4.2	0.51	4170	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <5cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4171	Secondary deposit	0.21	mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent <7cm rounded chalk	7/73 animal bone; 1/9 medieval pottery; 1/70 Roman CBM; 1/6 shell
				4172	Tertiary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare 4cm sub-angular chalk	
4173	pit	3.7	0.35	4174	Primary deposit	0.21	mid greyish brown with rare dark reddish brown steaks clayey silt with rare <4cm sub-rounded chalk	3/231 Roman CBM; 1/5 shell; cereals, tree/shrub, charcoal, molluscs
				4175	Secondary deposit	0.3	dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare 2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				4176	Tertiary deposit	0.3	mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional <5cm sub-angular chalk	
Trench 872								
5113	posthole	0.54	0.34	5114	Primary deposit	0.34	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional <4cm sub-rounded chalk	
5115 (Fig. 62, Sec. 502)	natural		0.24	5116	Primary deposit	0.06	light grey clayey sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5122	Secondary deposit	0.08	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional <2cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5123	Secondary deposit	0.14	dark reddish brown loam	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				5124	Tertiary deposit	0.17	light reddish brown clayey sand with occasional 3<cm sub-angular flint	
5117	ditch	1.38	0.24	5118	Primary deposit	0.24	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent <10cm sub-angular, poorly sorted chalk	
Trench 874								
5119	natural		0.26	5120	Primary deposit	0.06	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional <3cm sub-rounded chalk	
				5121	Secondary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown clayey sand	

Table 14: Field E05 context descriptions

3.9 Trenches in Field E08 (FRK201) *Figs 2 and 30*

3.9.1 Located towards the south-eastern corner of Site A, Field E08 was investigated by 37 trenches. This level field lay between *c.*6.5-7m OD). Overhead cables lay between it and Field E10 (see Section 3.11 below). Geophysical survey had been previously undertaken within this field, with most of the potential features interpreted as being of natural origin. The trenches targeted possible anomalies and intervening blank areas. In total, 17 of the trenches encountered features which included five natural hollows.

3.9.2 Finds recovered from this field included two worked flints from the topsoil of Trench 998 and a single fragment (5g) of unidentified animal bone. The environmental samples of this field recovered only 1ml of charcoal and a moderate quantity of molluscs.

Trench 941 (Fig. 30)

3.9.3 On the southern edge of the field, Trench 941 contained a single ditch (**5089**) across the middle of the trench. This feature lay on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment with gently sloping sides and an irregular base, whilst *c.*6m to the west, sub-circular pit **5087** had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 954 (Fig. 30)

3.9.4 To the east, a single pit (**5091**) was located *c.*10m from the southern end of the trench. This had steep sides and an irregular, concave base.

Trench 955 (Fig. 30)

3.9.5 To the north, the western end of Trench 955 uncovered two ditches (**5055** and **5057**). Both ditches had gently sloping sides, but although ditch **5055** had a flat base, ditch **5057** had a more V-shaped base. Although neither ditch corresponded with geophysical features, the north-east to south-west alignment of ditch **5055** appears to correlate with a short linear feature on the grey-scale map.

Trench 956 (Fig. 30)

3.9.6 To the north, Trench 956 revealed a single ditch (**5053**) on an east to west alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 960 (Fig. 30)

3.9.7 To the south-east, two pits were identified within Trench 960 (**5081** and **5083**). Both pits had gently sloping sides and a concave base with the larger pit (**5083**) extending beyond the south-western edge of the trench.

Trench 961 (Fig. 30)

3.9.8 To the south, Trench 961 revealed ditch **5079** on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment with moderate sides and a concave base. About 6m to the south, postholes **5075** and **5077** both had gently sloping sides and concave bases.

Trench 974 (Fig. 30)

3.9.9 To the north, this trench revealed a single pit or ditch terminus (**5093**). This feature had steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 977 (Fig. 30)

3.9.10 Further north, a single ditch (**5095**) was identified at the northern end of Trench 977 on a north-east to south-west alignment with moderate sides and a slightly concave base.

Trenches 994, 1000 and 1001 (Fig. 30)

3.9.11 Towards the south-eastern corner of the field, Trenches 994, 1000 and 1001 uncovered a single ditch alignment (**5071** (Plate 21), **5073** and **5101** respectively) on a curvilinear, broadly north-west to south-east alignment. Whereas the ditch identified in Trenches 994 and 1001 (**5071** and **5073**) was aligned north-west to south-east, in Trench 1000 (**5101**) it extended from east to west. However, its morphology was consistent in all three trenches.

Trench 1011 (Fig. 30)

3.9.12 In the north-eastern corner of the field two features in the middle of Trench 1011 were both 100% excavated: posthole **5059** had moderate sides and a pointed base; and pit **5061** had steep sides and a concave base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E08								
	natural			5050				
	Subsoil			5051		0.1		
	Ploughsoil			5052		0.3		1/25 Roman CBM

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 938								
5103	natural	20	0.22	5104	Primary deposit	0.22	dark yellowish brown silt sand	
Trench 940								
5085	natural	11	0.25	5086	Primary deposit	0.25	mid reddish brown silt sand with rare small, rounded chalk nodules	
Trench 941								
5087	pit	0.5	0.12	5088	Primary deposit	0.12	light orangey brown silty sand with rare small sub-angular stone	
5089	ditch	1.04	0.28	5090	Primary deposit	0.28	light brownish orange silty sand with rare small sub-angular stone	
Trench 954								
5091	pit	0.8	0.2	5092	Primary deposit	0.2	light reddish brown silty sand with very rare charcoal flecks and rare flint	
Trench 955								
5055	ditch	0.8	0.1	5056	Primary deposit	0.1	dark brown sand with occasional flint and chalk	
5057	ditch	0.8	0.18	5058	Primary deposit	0.18	dark brown sand with occasional flint and chalk	
Trench 956								
5053	ditch	0.55	0.08	5054	Primary deposit	0.08	light orangey brown sand with occasional flint	
Trench 958								
5069	hollow	1	0.36	5070	Primary deposit	0.36	mid reddish brown sandy silt with rare small sub-angular stone	
Trench 960								
5081	pit	1.2	0.17	5082	Primary deposit	0.17	light greyish brown silty sand	
5083	pit	2.35	0.26	5084	Primary deposit	0.26	light orangey brown silty sand	
Trench 961								
5075	posthole	0.46	0.07	5076	Primary deposit	0.07	dark greyish brown silty sand	
5077	Posthole	0.92	0.09	5078	Primary deposit	0.09	dark greyish brown silty sand	
5079	ditch	2.43	0.34	5080	Primary deposit	0.34	mid greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 974								
5093	ditch	0.74	0.18	5094	Primary deposit	0.18	mid reddish brown sand with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 977								
5095	ditch	0.87	0.14	5096	Primary deposit	0.14	dark reddish brown silty sand	
Trench 994								
5071	ditch	1.24	0.19	5072	Primary deposit	0.19	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone	
Trench 999								
5097	hollow	7	0.5	5098	Primary deposit	0.22	mid blueish grey silty sand with occasional flint and small sub-angular stone	
				5099	Secondary deposit	0.17	light orangey brown silty sand with occasional flint and small sub-angular stone	
				5100	Tertiary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint and small sub-angular stone	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 1000								
5101	ditch	0.96	0.24	5102	Primary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone	charcoal, molluscs
Trench 1001								
5073	ditch	0.7	0.08	5074	Primary deposit	0.08	dark greyish brown silty sand with rare small sub-rounded stone	
Trench 1011								
5059	Posthole	0.38	0.14	5060	Primary deposit	0.14	mid greyish brown sand with occasional rounded and sub-angular flint	
5061	pit	0.98	0.24	5062	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sand with frequent flint and sub-angular stone	
				5063	Secondary deposit	0.11	dark grey silty sand with frequent poorly sorted small-large rounded and angular flint and gravel	1/5 animal bone
Trench 1012								
5064	hollow	2.1	0.44	5065	Primary deposit	0.19	light orangey brown sand with occasional flint and small sub-angular stone	
				5066	Secondary deposit	0.25	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint and small sub-angular stone	
5067	natural	1.7	0.4	5068	Primary deposit	0.4	dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint and small sub-angular stone	

Table 15: Field E08 context descriptions

3.10 Trenches in Field E09 (FRK202) *Figs 2 and 31*

3.10.1 Field E09 was located on the southern edge of Site A and included a total of 49 trenches spread across the ploughed field, with the level of the field rising from *c.*6.5m at the northern end to *c.*8.5m near the southern end and a former railway line, before falling again to *c.*7.5m on its southern edge. Although the modern field continued to the westwards, the development only incorporated its eastern half. The trenches were placed both across anomalies identified during the geophysical survey and in the intervening gaps. As with Field E08, these anomalies were interpreted as natural features. In addition to the natural features, the geophysical survey identified the route of the former Cambridge to Mildenhall railway (**07633/SUF078**) as well as a round barrow that was truncated by the railway cutting. The trench layout was designed to avoid both the former railway and barrow.

3.10.2 A total of 15 trenches contained features, of which nine contained archaeological features and the remainder only natural features. Topsoil finds recovered from this field included a late 3rd century AD radiate from Trench 915, a silver long cross penny of Edward I (1301-1310) from Trench 906 and a post-medieval copper alloy buckle from Trench 882. In addition, six undiagnostic worked flints and 24 fragments (5g) of burnt bone, unidentifiable to species, were recovered. Environmental sampling of features within the field revealed knotweed and dock seeds, as well as charcoal and molluscs.

Trench 877 (Fig. 31)

3.10.3 On the southern edge of the field, a single posthole (**5003**) was identified in the middle of Trench 877. This had steep sides and a flat base.

Trench 881 (Fig. 31)

3.10.4 To the north, two pits (**5005** and **5007**) were identified towards the south-western end of this trench, each with steep sides and a concave base, although the base of pit **5007** was slightly irregular. A single flint was recovered from the fill (5006) of pit **5005**.

Trench 888 (Fig. 31)

3.10.5 To the north, the southern end of Trench 888 contained a single pit (**5021**) with moderate sides and a concave base.

Trench 891 (Fig. 31)

3.10.6 In the north-western corner of the field, a single small pit (**5023**) was identified at the southern end of Trench 891. It had vertical sides and a concave base. This was 100% excavated, and although 24 fragments (5g) of burnt bone were recovered, they were not identifiable to species.

Trench 896 (Fig. 31)

3.10.7 Trench 896 was located towards the northern edge of the field. Midway along the trench, and extending beyond the south-western edge, was a curvilinear ditch (**5029**). The north-western arm of this ditch was straighter than the south-eastern element. Although this feature was not plotted on the geophysical survey interpretation, there is a possible sub-circular area of disturbance within the greyscale results that may correspond to this feature.

Trench 899 (Fig. 31)

3.10.8 To the south, and in the middle of the field, a natural hollow (**5037**) was identified which continued eastwards to Trench 909 (**5027**). Also within Trench 899 was a ditch (**5031**) on a north to south alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch is not visible on the geophysical interpretation or greyscale plots and did not continue to the trenches to the north (898) or south (900).

Trench 906 (Fig. 31)

3.10.9 Although no archaeological features were identified within this trench (located to the south) and the geophysical survey did not identify any potential features, a linear natural feature (**5025**, probably glacial scarring) was excavated. This was on a north-west to south-east alignment with steep sides and an irregular base. This was located immediately to the west of a linear band of disturbance in the greyscale plot that may correspond with ditch **5033** in Trench 921 to the south. Metal-detecting of the ploughsoil recovered a silver long cross penny of Edward I (1301-1310).

Trench 916 (Fig. 31)

3.10.10 Trench 916 was located towards the eastern edge of the field. The southern end of this trench contained a single ditch (**5017**) on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 63, Section 908). This ditch had moderate sides and a V-shaped base and was not visible in the geophysical survey.

Trench 921 (Fig. 31)

3.10.11 Towards the southern edge of the field, a single possible ditch (**5033**) was revealed towards the northern end of Trench 921. This ditch was on an east to west alignment with steep sides and a concave base. The northern edge of the ditch, as well as the base, were uneven, and the southern edge was disturbed by an animal burrow. Although this ditch was not identified within the geophysical survey interpretation, there is the possibility that it corresponds to some disturbance in the greyscale plot on the same alignment which continues towards the natural feature (**5025**) identified in Trench 906.

Trench 922 (Fig. 31)

3.10.12 To the north-east, a single ditch terminus (**5015**) was identified towards the south-western end of the trench. This feature had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave, uneven base. Due the shallow nature of this ditch, it is possible that its western terminus may have been a result truncation by the plough. Furthermore, there was no protective subsoil evident within this trench.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E09								
	natural			5000				
	Subsoil			5001		0.1		
	Ploughsoil			5002		0.35		4 worked flints; Roman coin (Tr915); medieval coin (Tr906); post-medieval buckle (Tr882)
Trench 877								
5003	Posthole	0.4	0.09	5004	Primary deposit	0.09	mid brownish grey silt sand with rare small stone and occasional small chalk nodules	
Trench 881								
5005	pit	0.54	0.24	5006	Primary deposit	0.24	dark brown silty sand	1 worked flint
5007	pit	0.62	0.2	5008	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brown silty sand	
Trench 888								
5021	pit	1.41	0.25	5022	Primary deposit	0.25	dark greyish brown silty sand	molluscs
Trench 890								
5019	hollow	1	0.25	5020	Primary deposit	0.25	light orangish brown silty sand	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 891								
5023	pit	0.65	0.26	5024	Primary deposit	0.26	dark grey silty sand with abundant charcoal and frequent small-medium flint	24/5 burnt bone; 1 worked flint; weeds, molluscs, charcoal
Trench 893								
5009	natural	0.74	0.07	5010	Primary deposit	0.07	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-mid chalk and flint; rare small charcoal flecks	
5011	natural	1.7	0.06	5012	Primary deposit	0.06	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small flint and chalk	
5013	natural	1.25	0.12	5014	Primary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small flint	
Trench 895								
5039	natural	0.92	0.22	5040	Primary deposit	0.22	dark brownish grey silt sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	
Trench 896								
5029	ditch	0.25	0.1	5030	Primary deposit	0.1	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint	
Trench 899								
5031	ditch	1.15	0.25	5032	Primary deposit	0.25	mid brown silty sand with frequent small-medium chalk and flint and a localised abundant charcoal	molluscs, charcoal
5037	natural		0.23	5038	Primary deposit	0.23	dark reddish brown silt sand	
Trench 906								
5025	natural	0.8	0.28	5026	Primary deposit	0.28	dark reddish brown sand with occasional flint and chalk	
Trench 909								
5027	natural	29	0.7	5028	Primary deposit	0.7	mid reddish brown silt sand	
Trench 910								
5035	natural		0.16	5036	Primary deposit	0.16	mid reddish brown silt sand with rare small sub-rounded chalk nodules	
Trench 916								
5017	ditch	0.53	0.25	5018	Primary deposit	0.25	dark greyish brown sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded chalk nodules	
Trench 921								
5033	ditch	1.14	0.36	5034	Primary deposit	0.36	mid reddish brown sand silt with rare small sub-angular chalk and stone	
Trench 922								
5015	ditch	1.45	0.12	5016	Primary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk nodules	

Table 16: Field E09 context descriptions

3.11 Trenches in Field E10 (FRK203) *Figs 2, 32 and 33*

3.11.1 In the south-eastern corner of Site A, Field E10 comprised the southern part of the modern field which also encompassed Field E08. This field was relatively flat and sloped gently from *c.*8m OD in the south-western corner to *c.*6.5m along its eastern edge. A total of 58 trenches were excavated within this field, of which 21 contained features (19 with archaeological features). Only the eastern half of the field was subject to geophysical survey, with the identified anomalies interpreted as natural features. The natural features did not correspond to features uncovered by the trenches other than natural feature **5592** in Trench 988 and where this anomaly

continued to Trench 989 to the north where it corresponded to a thickening of the overburden.

3.11.2 Finds recovered from this field included: an iron railway track bolt and nail; 22 fragments (1,477g) of iron smithing slag, fuel and associated metalworking-related CBM as well as five pieces (5,274g) of 20th century AD firebrick; 10 sherds (60g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery; a single abraded sherd (46g) of medieval pottery; 19 worked flints of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date; a shard (99g) of 19th to early 20th century glass; and 112g of animal bone representing the remains of cattle and sheep/goat. The environmental samples taken from features within the field contained barley and wheat grains, molluscs and small quantities of charcoal.

Trench 926 (Fig. 32)

3.11.3 In the south-western corner of the field, Trench 926 contained a single ditch (**5503**) at its northern end. This was on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment with gently sloping sides and an uneven base.

Trenches 927, 945 and 965 (Fig. 32)

3.11.4 To the north and north-east, Trenches 927, 945 and 965 were located across the line of the former railway line between Cambridge and Mildenhall (**07633**/**SUF078**) in the half of the field that had not been subject to geophysical survey. All three trenches identified to varying extents the cuttings for the track bed which lay on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment along with disturbance relating to track removal.

3.11.5 Trench 927 revealed a single cutting (**5511**=**5586**) for the track which were truncated by trenches **5513** and **5590**, probably excavated for the removal of the tracks and/or ballast. The cutting for the track bed had moderately steep sides and a flat base, whilst the robber trenches had moderately steep sides with concave bases (Fig. 63, Section 1032). Included in the backfill of these features was an iron nail and five pieces (162g) of poor-quality coal with vitrified clay attached (possibly burnt coal shale from a smithing hearth) and a shard (99g) of 19th to early 20th century door glass.

3.11.6 Trenches 945 and 965 identified the eastward continuation of the railway cutting (Trench 945, **5530** and **5533**; Plate 22) and was observed as a wider shallow cut (**5544**) in Trench 965. These features had gently sloping sides and flat bases. Within ditch **5530**, in addition to the track bolt (SF2), an assemblage of 20th century firebrick fragments (five pieces, 5,274g) was recovered. A total of 17 fragments (1,315g) of smithing hearth related debris was recovered from the wider cutting (**5544**) probably representing a dump of material from a 20th century smithy.

Trenches 928 and 932 (Fig. 32)

3.11.7 Each of these trenches on the western edge of the field contained a single sub-circular pit (**5521** and **5523** respectively). Both pits had moderately steep sides and concave bases.

Trench 946 (Fig. 32)

3.11.8 To the south, a single ditch (**5542**) was identified at the western end of Trench 946 on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base.

Trench 947 (Fig. 32)

3.11.9 This trench, on the southern edge of the field, contained a possible ditch (**5535**) towards its southern end and two pits (**5527** and **5567**) to the north. Ditch **5535** lay on a north-west to south-east alignment and had steep sides and a V-shaped base. The pit (**5567**) in the middle of the trench had gently sloping sides and a flat base whilst towards the northern end of the trench pit **5527** had steep sides and a V-shaped base.

Trench 948 (Fig. 32)

3.11.10 The eastern end of this trench, to the north of Trench 947, revealed a ditch (**5515**) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment with moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Located *c.*1m to the west was a sub-circular pit (**5517**) that extended beyond the southern edge of the trench and had moderately steep sides and a concave base.

Trench 950 (Fig. 32)

3.11.11 To the north, Trench 950 revealed a ditch (**5594**; Plate 23) on a north to south alignment *c.*5m from the western end of the trench. This ditch had steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a redeposited natural deposit (5569) that contained very abundant chalk. This ditch was recut (**5558**) on the same alignment but to a greater depth. This later ditch was filled by a sequence of deposits (5570-5573) suggesting that it had gradually infilled over a long period of time. The recut ditch (**5558**) produced animal bone from its primary fill (5570) and 10 sherds (60g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and 16 Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age worked flint were recovered from the overlying secondary fill (5571). None of the other deposits produced any artefacts. The flint was in good condition, suggesting that they were contemporary with the feature. A poorly preserved wheat grain was also recovered from the later of the two ditches (**5558**) as well as molluscs and a small quantity of charcoal.

3.11.12 This trench lay in the western half of the field that was not subject to geophysical survey and, despite the large size of the ditch (3.16m wide and 0.73m deep), it did not continue into any of the surrounding trenches.

Trench 951 (Fig. 32)

3.11.13 To the north, and within the central part of Trench 951, lay an elongated sub-circular pit (**5576**) with gently sloping sides and a flat base.

Trench 963 (Fig. 32)

3.11.14 Trench 963 was located to the east of Trench 951. Towards the southern end of the trench was a single small sub-circular pit (**5574**) that had steep sides and a flat base. This pit was 100% excavated.

Trench 973 (Fig. 32)

3.11.15 Towards the northern edge of the field was a single ditch (**5582**) on a north-east to south-west alignment at the western end of Trench 973. This ditch had moderately steep sides (a step on the northern side) and a V-shaped base.

Trench 986 (Fig. 33)

3.11.16 Towards the southern edge of the field, a single ditch (**5578**) was identified on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment across the middle of Trench 986. This ditch had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Although this ditch is not visible in the geophysical survey it is within an area of broader possible archaeological disturbance that probably relates to the former railway line.

Trench 988 (Fig. 33)

3.11.17 To the north, a single pit (**5546**) was identified *c.*8.5m from the eastern end of Trench 988. This pit had steep sides and a flat base.

Trench 989 (Fig. 33)

3.11.18 To the north, a series of four closely spaced parallel ditches (**5548**, **5550**, **5552** and **5554**) were identified at the north-eastern end of Trench 989. On a shared north-north-east to south-south-west alignment each ditch had steep sides, flat bases and comparable fills. Probably broadly contemporary in date, this boundary alignment probably represents the repeated recutting of a boundary or drainage ditch. A single abraded pottery sherd (46g) from a late 12th-14th century AD Grimston-type jug was recovered from ditch **5550**. The easternmost of these ditches (**5554**) was located over a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey and, although not on the same alignment, may be associated with ditch **5580** in Trench 990.

Trench 990 (Fig. 33)

3.11.19 To the north, pit **5584** was located at the east end of Trench 990 which had an elongated, sub-circular shape in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It contained moderated quantities of barley and wheat grain. This pit was cut at its north-western end by ditch **5580**, which had steep sides, a flat base and extended from the trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment.

Trench 1005 (Fig. 33)

3.11.20 On the southern edge of the field, Trench 1005 was located over faint traces of the former Cambridge to Mildenhall railway where evidence for the track had evidently been completely removed. Only a single ditch (**5537**) was revealed *c.*11m from the south-western end of this trench on a north-north-east to south-south-west

alignment, suggesting that the stronger magnetic response of the former railway line may have impeded the detection of weaker anomalies. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base. A modern posthole (**5539**) was revealed *c.*1m to the east of the ditch.

Trench 1008 (Fig. 33)

3.11.21 Towards the north-eastern corner of the field, a single ditch (**5525**) was identified at the north-western end Trench 1008 on a north-east to south-west alignment. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 63, Section 1015).

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E10								
	natural			5500				
	Subsoil			5501		0.12		
	Ploughsoil			5502		0.3		3 worked flints
Trench 926								
5503	Ditch	1.05	0.09	5504	Primary deposit	0.09	dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate chalk nodules	
Trench 927								
5511	Ditch	1.62	0.36	5512	Primary deposit	0.36	mid orangey brown silty sand with freq. chalk nodules, occasional clinker and charcoal	
5513	Ditch	1.62	0.3	5514	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate chalk, occasional clinker and charcoal	
				5529	Secondary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and occasional clinker	
5586	Ditch	2	0.44	5587	Primary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown silt sand with occasional small sub-angular stone	
				5588	Secondary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded stone	
				5589	Tertiary deposit	0.18	black silt sand with frequent clinker/coal	5/162 coal and vitrified clay; 1/99 post-medieval glass
5590	Ditch	2	0.36	5591	Primary deposit	0.36	dark yellow brown silt clay with frequent small chalk nodules	
Trench 928								
5521	Pit	1.07	0.3	5522	Primary deposit	0.3	dark greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 932								
5523	Pit	1.25	0.42	5524	Primary deposit	0.42	dark greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 945								
5530	Ditch	4.4	0.27	5531	Secondary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk	
				5532	Secondary deposit	0.22	light orangey brown silty sand with freq. clinker fragments and occasional chalk	5/5,274 20th century CBM
5533	Ditch	1.5	0.21	5534	Primary deposit	0.21	mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent clinker fragments and occasional chalk	
Trench 946								
5542	Ditch	1.8	0.32	5543	Primary deposit	0.32	mid red brown silt sand	charcoal, molluscs

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 947								
5527	Pit	2.65	0.48	5528	Primary deposit	0.48	mid brownish orange silty sand with rare chalk and flint	
5535	natural	0.9	0.21	5536	Primary deposit	0.21	mid brownish orange silty sandy clay with occasional flint and chalk	
5567	Pit	0.7	0.1	5568	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-medium flint and occasional small charcoal	
Trench 948								
5515	Ditch	0.97	0.34	5516	Primary deposit	0.34	light greyish brown silty sand	
5517	Pit	1.6	0.25	5518	Primary deposit	0.25	mid greyish brown silty sand	
5519	natural	1	0.25	5520	Primary deposit	0.25	light greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 950								
5594	Ditch		0.48	5569	Primary deposit	0.48	light grey clayey silt with abundant chalk	
5558	Ditch	3.16	0.73	5570	Primary deposit	0.25	light greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk	1/38 animal bone
				5571	Secondary deposit	0.26	dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk	19/33 animal bone; 10/60 LBA/EIA pottery; 16 worked flints; cereals, charcoal, molluscs
				5572	Secondary deposit	0.16	light grey silty clay with occasional chalk	
				5573	Tertiary deposit	0.16	light greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk	
Trench 951								
5576	Pit	0.9	0.24	5577	Primary deposit	0.24	light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk	
Trench 963								
5574	pit	0.52	0.18	5575	Primary deposit	0.18	light blackish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk and rare small sub-angular stone	molluscs
Trench 965								
5544	modern	1	0.18	5545	Secondary deposit	0.18	dark greyish grey silty sandy clay with frequent small-medium flint and occasional small-medium charcoal	17/1,315 metalworking debris
Trench 966								
5559	natural	1	0.34	5561	Primary deposit	0.32	dark reddish red clayey sand with occasional small-medium flint	molluscs
				5562	Secondary deposit	0.22	mid brownish yellow silty sand with occasional small flint	
5560	natural	0.82	0.3	5563	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish red silty sand with occasional small flint	
				5564	Secondary deposit	0.04	light brownish yellow silty sand with small gravel	
5565	natural	0.38	0.26	5566	Primary deposit	0.26	dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent small flint	
Trench 971								
5556	natural	8.5	0.12	5557	Primary deposit	0.12	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare gravel and occasional chalk	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 973								
5582	Ditch	0.8	0.25	5583	Primary deposit	0.25	mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk	
Trench 986								
5578	Ditch	1.34	0.21	5579	Primary deposit	0.21	mid greyish brown silt sand with rare sub-rounded stone and flint	1/2 animal bone
Trench 988								
5546	Pit	0.64	0.2	5547	Primary deposit	0.2	mid grey sandy silt with abundant flint	
5592	natural	15	0.28	5593	Primary deposit	0.28	mid brownish grey silt sand with occasional small sub-angular stone	
Trench 989								
5548	Ditch	0.6	0.17	5549	Primary deposit	0.17	light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint	charcoal, molluscs
5550	Ditch	1.06	0.2	5551	Primary deposit	0.2	light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint	1/46 medieval pottery; ostracods, molluscs
5552	ditch	0.42	0.1	5553	Primary deposit	0.1	light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint	
5554	Ditch	0.66	0.1	5555	Primary deposit	0.1	light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint	
Trench 990								
5580	Ditch	0.84	0.4	5581	Primary deposit	0.4	dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stone	2/39 animal bone; charcoal, molluscs
5584	Pit	0.5	0.2	5585	Primary deposit	0.2	dark grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stone	cereals, charcoal, molluscs
Trench 1005								
5537	Ditch	0.46	0.1	5538	Primary deposit	0.1	light brownish grey silt sand with rare small angular flint	
5539	modern posthole	0.26	0.22	5540	Secondary deposit	0.19	mid greyish brown silt sand with traces of modern wooden post	
				5541	Secondary deposit	0.12	dark grey silt sand	
Trench 1008								
5525	Ditch	0.62	0.1	5526	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown silt sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravel	

Table 17: Field E10 context descriptions

3.12 Trenches in Fields EC01 and EC02 (FRK200) *Figs 23 and 34-37*

3.12.1 Fields EC01 and EC02 were located south of Field E05. The geophysical survey identified an extensive Iron Age and Roman site directly to the north of EC01. Most trenches in these fields were located in Suffolk with the 13 northernmost trenches in EC01 (1620-1634) being located in Cambridgeshire. Of the 78 trenches excavated in these fields only six contained archaeological remains (1560, 1608, 1610, 1614, 1617, 1628).

3.12.2 Finds recovered from this field included: three copper alloy buttons, a copper alloy coin and two lead artefacts all recovered from the topsoil as well as four burnt (47g) and one work (10g) flint; 29 sherds (221g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and 24 fragments (99g) of animal bone.

Trench 1560 (Fig. 34)

3.12.3 Situated in a cluster of trenches in the south-west corner of the field, Trench 1560 contained a single pit (**6628**) *c.*9m from the south trench end. It was sub-circular in plan with the western extent hidden by the trench edge, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained no finds.

Trench 1608 (Fig. 35)

3.12.4 Trench 1608 contained a single sub-circular pit (**6632**) *c.*5m south of the northern trench end. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base but was devoid of finds.

Trench 1610 (Fig. 35)

3.12.5 Positioned *c.*23m east of Trench 1608, Trench 1610 contained four sub-circular postholes (**6618**, **6620**, **6622** and **6624**) in rough alignment along the length of the trench. The average profile consisted of steeply sloped sides and a concave base with only one (**6620**) yielding any artefactual evidence, a single sherd (19g) of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Trench 1614 (Fig. 35)

3.12.6 Approximately 26m north of Trench 1610, on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, lay Trench 1614, which contained a single large sub-circular pit (**6614**) *c.*6m from the western end of the trench. It had gently sloped sides and an irregular base. Its only fill (1615) produced 29 sherds (202g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, as well as 21 fragments (84g) of animal bone and four flints (47g), one of which was burnt and the remaining three were worked (two secondary and one tertiary flake).

Trench 1617 (Fig. 36)

3.12.7 Trench 1617, the south-easternmost trench within EC01, this trench contained a further four sub-circular postholes (**6603**, **6605**, **6607** and **6609**) scattered across the south-western half of the trench. They had a common morphology consisting of steeply sloped sides and flat bases all were devoid of finds.

Trench 1628 (Fig. 37)

3.12.8 Within the northern portion of EC01 in Cambridgeshire, Trench 1628 contained a single ditch (**4289**) aligned north-west to south-east with a u-shaped profile which a single secondary flake (5g).

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Fields EC01 and EC02								
	topsoil			6601				1 x CuA Roman coin (TR 1631), 3 x CuA

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
								button, 2 x Pb artefact
	subsoil			6602				
Trench 1560								
6628	Pit	0.62	0.4	6628	Primary fill	0.4	dark brownish grey sandy silt with small to medium chalk frags.	
Trench 1608								
6632	Posthole	0.93	0.24	6633	Primary fill	0.24	mid brownish orange silty sand with freq. sub angular chalk	
Trench 1610								
6618	Posthole	0.36	0.13	6619	Primary fill	0.13	dark greyish brown silty sand with small to moderate rounded chalk nodules	
6620	Posthole	0.26	0.16	6621	Primary fill	0.16	dark greyish brown silty sand with small to moderate rounded chalk nodules	1/19 LBA pottery
6622	Posthole	0.23	0.05	6623	Primary fill	0.05	dark greyish brown silty sand with freq. rounded chalk nodules	
6624	Posthole	0.33	0.1	6625	Primary fill	0.1	dark greyish brown silty sand with small to moderate chalk nodules	
Trench 1614								
6614	Pit	0.88	0.14	6615	Primary fill	0.14	dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flint and chalk	28/202 LBA pottery; 21/84 animal bone; 4/47 flint
Trench 1617								
6603	Posthole	0.3	0.17	6604	Primary fill	0.17	mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate rounded chalk inclusions	
6605	Posthole	0.26	0.26	6606	Primary fill	0.26	mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate rounded chalk inclusions	
6607	Posthole	0.24	0.23	6608	Primary fill	0.23	mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate rounded chalk inclusions	
6609	posthole	0.26	0.28	6610	Primary fill	0.28	mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate rounded chalk inclusions	
Trench 1628								
4288	Ditch	1.28	0.38	4289	Primary fill	0.38	mid brownish orange silty sand with rare small sub angular flint and chalk inclusions	1/5 flint

Table 18: Fields EC01 and EC02 context descriptions

3.13 Trenches in Field E13 (WGN087) *Figs 38 and 39*

3.13.1 Field E13 was located in the north-western corner of Site B. The geophysical survey identified a swathe of natural features across its eastern half. Of the ten trenches excavated within the field, only three contained archaeological features: Trenches 1247, 1253 and 1254.

3.13.2 Finds recovered from this field included a Roman copper alloy furniture fitting from the metal-detected topsoil of Trench 1250, a sherd (1g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, a worked flint and 62g of animal bone from a trench (1247), unidentifiable to species. The environmental samples of features contained moderate quantities of carbonised cereal grains and occasional hazelnut fragments, as well as duckweed and grass seeds.

Trench 1247 (Fig. 39)

3.13.3 At the north-western end of Trench 1247, east to west aligned ditch **12765** crossed the trench with steep sides and an irregular base and contained animal bone. This feature was cut by sub-circular posthole **12773**, which had vertical sides and a concave base.

3.13.4 South-east of these features was posthole **12767**, a small sub-circular feature with vertical sides and a concave base, while further south-east pits **12769** and **12771** were sub-circular with gently sloping sides and concave bases.

Trench 1253 (Fig. 39)

3.13.5 Trench 1253 contained three pits (**12761**, **12758** and **12765**). At the southern end of the trench, pit **12761** was sub-circular with steeply sloped sides, a concave base and containing a single sherd (1g) of Early Bronze Age pottery. Approximately 4m north lay pit **12758**, a shallow sub-circular feature with steeply sloped sides and a concave base. At the very northern end of the trench was shallow sub-circular pit **12756** with gently sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1254 (Fig. 39)

3.13.6 Trench 1254 contained two pits (**12752** and **12754**). Positioned centrally in the trench, pit **12752** was shallow, sub-circular in plan with steeply sloped sides and a concave base. This feature was truncated by a second pit (**12754**) to the south. It was sub-circular with steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Pit **12752** contained a moderate quantity of carbonised cereal grains as well as occasional hazelnut fragments and duckweed seeds, suggesting that it may have held water at some point. Pit **12754** also contained hazelnut fragments; possible evidence for later prehistoric foraging activity.

Feature	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E13								
	topsoil			12750				Roman furniture fitting (Tr1250)
	subsoil			12751				
Trench 1247								
12765	ditch	1.4	0.46	12766	Primary deposit	0.46	mid greyish brown sandy silt	8/62 animal bone
12767	posthole	0.54	0.44	12768	Primary deposit	0.44	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
12769	pit	0.6	0.16	12770	Primary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
12771	pit	1.1	0.1	12772	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
12773	posthole	0.3	0.46	12774	Primary deposit	0.46	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 1253								
12756	pit	0.52	0.09	12757	Primary deposit	0.09	light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flints	
12758	pit	0.39	0.22	12759	Primary deposit	0.22	light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional flints	

Feature	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				12760	Secondary deposit	0.12	dark grey silty sand	
12761	pit	0.88	0.41	12762	Primary deposit	0.41	light greyish brown silty sand	1/1 EBA pottery; 1 worked flint
				12763	Secondary deposit	0.11	dark grey silty sand with occasional flints	
				12764	Tertiary deposit	0.19	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional Flints	
Trench 1254								
12752	pit	1	0.24	12753	Primary deposit	0.24	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	cereals, weeds, tree/shrub, charcoal
12754	pit	1	0.28	12755	Primary deposit	0.28	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	cereals, aquatics, tree/shrub, charcoal

Table 19: Field E13 context descriptions

3.14 Trenches in Field E17 (FRK207) *Figs 40-42*

3.14.1 Located to the south-east of Field E13, Field E17 was interpreted as containing natural features and a landscape boundary ditch which continued southwards into Fields E18-E21 (Fig. 36). It contained a low density scattering of archaeological features in nine of the 24 trenches, including an area of possible Early Bronze Age pits in the north-western part of the field. The landscape boundary ditch was identified in the geophysical survey and crossed Field E17 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. In addition, several undated pits and post holes were also encountered across the field with no discernible groupings.

3.14.2 Finds recovered from this field included: 119 sherds (1,238g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery; nine fragments (1,069g) of burnt stone (probably of prehistoric origin); 109 worked flints; and 92 pieces (3,036g) of burnt flint. The flint assemblage from this field accounted for 60% of the total assemblage from the entire site and derived from four pits in Trenches 1286 and 1287. It is typical of Beaker/Early Bronze Age flint assemblages in the region. In addition, 99g of unidentifiable animal bone was recovered. The environmental samples taken from this field contained large quantities of charcoal, particularly from possible Bronze Age pits **10760** and **10790** in Trenches 1286 and 1287, as well as cereal grains, molluscs and hammerscale.

Trench 1286 (Fig. 41)

3.14.3 Along the north-western edge of the field, Trench 1286 contained two pits in the central part of the trench. The smaller northern pit (**10762**) was sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat base and yielded 23 sherds (172g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery along with nine worked flints and three pieces (67g) of burnt flint. The second pit (**10760**) was sub-circular with a concave base and yielded 22 sherds (150g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery, two fragments (30g) of burnt stone, 14 worked flints and two pieces (15g) of burnt flint. This pit also contained occasional cereal grains.

Trench 1287 (Fig. 41)

3.14.4 To the north-east, Trench 1287 contained three features (Plate 25). Positioned centrally was sub-circular pit **10795** with a shallow, flat-based profile. Immediately to its south lay two larger intercutting pits. The earlier pit (**10800**) lay only partially within the excavation area and had almost vertical sides and a flat base. It yielded nine sherds (107g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery as well as two fragments (515g) of burnt stone, eight worked flints, 31 pieces (777g) of burnt flint and 1g of animal bone; all recovered from its basal fill.

3.14.5 This feature was cut by sub-rectangular pit **10790**, which had a flat-base and near vertical sides. It yielded 65 sherds (809g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (Fig. 63, Section 18; Plate 24) and five fragments (524g) of burnt stone, of which at least some appear to have been collected from the local gravels and used as potboilers. In addition, 78 worked flints, 56 pieces (2,177g) of burnt flint and 98g of animal bone were recovered. The environmental sample from this pit contained occasional cereal grains and a large quantity of charcoal. An extension to this trench to the south uncovered no further pits within a 4m radius.

Trenches 1295 and 1296 (Fig. 41)

3.14.6 To the east, both Trenches 1295 and 1296 were located over the alignment of a linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. They both revealed the ditch (**10798** and **10776** respectively) on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment which geophysics suggests is the same feature and continued to the south where Trench 1302, although positioned across its path, did not reveal any evidence for a ditch. It had a concave base with gently sloping sides. No finds were recovered from either intervention.

Trench 1298 (Fig. 42)

3.14.7 To the west, a single pit (**10765**) was identified in the middle of Trench 1298. This had sub-circular shape, steep sides and a concave base. The environmental sample from it contained a large quantity (124ml) of charcoal.

Trench 1299 (Fig. 42)

3.14.8 To the east, Trench 1299 contained two small features. A small ditch (**10784**) with a concave base lay on a north-west to south-east alignment. To its south was a sub-circular posthole (**10786**) with steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1300 (Fig. 42)

3.14.9 To the southeast, this trench also contained two features. A ditch (**10780**) lay towards the western end on a north-south alignment with gently sloped sides and a concave base. To its east lay a circular pit (**10782**) with steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1302 (Fig. 42)

3.14.10 To the east, Trench 1302 targeted the linear anomaly that was also excavated in Trenches 1295 and 1296 to the north-east. However, the only feature in this trench

was a north-east to south-west aligned ditch about 10m to the west of its expected route. This ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1305 (Fig. 43)

3.14.11 In the south-east corner of the field, a single north to south aligned ditch (**10755**), with gently sloped sides and an irregular base was revealed at the north-eastern end of the trench. It ran parallel to the current field boundary and may therefore represent a recent feature.

Trench 1306 (Fig. 43)

3.14.12 To the west, Trench 1306 contained a single pit positioned centrally within the trench. Pit **10750** was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E17								
	topsoil			10757				
	subsoil			10758				
	natural			10759				
Trench 1286								
10760	pit	0.54	0.22	10761		0.22	light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel	22/150 EBA pottery; 2/30 burnt stone; 14 worked flints, 2/15.4 burnt flint; cereals, molluscs, charcoal
10762	pit	0.24	0.2	10763	Primary deposit	0.08	light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel	
				10764	Secondary deposit	0.18	dark blackish grey silty sand with occasional gravel	23/172 EBA pottery; 9 worked flints, 3/67 burnt flint; molluscs, charcoal
Trench 1287								
10790	pit	2.6	0.8	10791	Secondary deposit	0.1	dark greyish grey sandy silt with occasional burned flint and charcoal flecks	16/98 animal bone; 65/809 EBA pottery; 5/524 burnt stone; 78 worked flint, 56/2,177 burnt flint; cereals, molluscs, charcoal
				10792	Tertiary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare flint	
				10793	Secondary deposit	0.4	mid yellowish brown sand with occasional chalk and flint	
				10794	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown silty sand	
10795	pit	0.9	0.2	10796	Primary deposit	0.1	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional flint/chalk	
				10797	Secondary deposit	0.2	dark greyish grey silt	molluscs, charcoal
10800	pit	2.8	0.8	10801	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish grey silt burned with rare flint	3/1 animal bone; 9/107 EBA pottery; 2/515 burnt stone; 8 worked flint, 31/777

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
								burnt flint; hammerscale
				10802	Secondary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown silty sand with rare flint and chalk	
				10803	Tertiary deposit	0.3	mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare flint and chalk	
Trench 1288								
10778	natural	1	0.45	10779	Primary deposit	0.45	mid reddish brown sand	
Trench 1292								
10767	natural	1	0.38	10768	Primary deposit	0.38	light yellowish brown sandy silt with rare flint	
10769	natural	0.7	0.38	10770	Primary deposit	0.38	light yellowish brown silty sand with rare chalk and gravel	
Trench 1295								
10798	ditch	1.1	0.3	10799	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 1296								
10774	natural	0.2	0.05	10775	Primary deposit	0.05	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
10776	ditch	1.7	0.38	10777	Primary deposit	0.38	mid brownish brown sand	
Trench 1298								
10765	pit	0.76	0.36	10766	Primary deposit	0.36	dark greyish brown sand with charcoal	molluscs, charcoal
Trench 1299								
10784	ditch	0.51	0.08	10785	Primary deposit	0.08	mid brownish grey sandy silt	
10786	posthole	0.34	0.34	10787	Primary deposit	0.34	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint and charcoal	
Trench 1300								
10780	ditch	0.72	0.14	10781	Primary deposit	0.14	light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint	
10782	pit	1.1	0.36	10783	Primary deposit	0.36	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint	
Trench 1302								
10788	ditch	0.34	0.22	10789	Primary deposit	0.22	dark greyish yellow sand	
Trench 1305								
10755	ditch	0.96	0.2	10756	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel	
Trench 1306								
10750	pit	0.64	0.24	10751	Primary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal	charcoal
				10752	Secondary deposit	0.08	light brownish yellow silty sand	
				10753	Secondary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal	molluscs, charcoal
				10754	Tertiary deposit	0.06	light brownish yellow silty sand	

Table 20: Field E17 context descriptions

3.15 Trenches in Field E18 (FRK208) *Figs 40, 43 and 44*

3.15.1 Field E18 consisted of two arable fields. The eastern field, known locally as Oaks Field, was able to be accessed and evaluated in March with the western field not accessible until October due to planting schedules. Of the 12 trenches in the eastern half, one contained a natural feature and two, located in the southern corner of the field, contained archaeological features. However, no finds were recovered. In the western field several pits and ditches were revealed with a particular concentration at the eastern end near the point at which the two fields that constitute Field E18 meet; as well as the continuation of a probable Roman landscape feature investigated in Trenches 1316 and 1318. A small assemblage of flint was recovered from two features however they were not closely dateable. The environmental samples taken recovered goosefoot, common and dead-nettle, miner's lettuce, bracts, grass and alder seeds, as well as small quantities of charcoal and hammerscale.

Trench 1315 (Fig. 44)

3.15.2 Located centrally in the western half of the field, Trench 1315 contained two features: a ditch (**11029**), *c.*4m from southern end of the trench, on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment and a v-shaped profile; and a sub-circular pit (**11031**) with gently sloping sides and a concave base a further *c.*6m north. Neither feature produced any finds.

Trench 1316 and 1318 (Fig. 44)

3.15.3 Trenches 1316 and 1318 each revealed a single ditch (**11021** and **11023** respectively) on a north-east to south-west alignment with v-shaped profiles. An assemblage of flint was recovered from this ditch, it comprised 11 worked flints (two chips, three secondary flakes, four tertiary flakes as well as one secondary and one tertiary blade-like flake) weighing 21g, all from **11023**, however these were probably residual. This ditch alignment correlates strongly with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey that crosses several fields within the development, visible for almost 2km, and investigated in several other areas.

Trench 1317 (Fig. 44)

3.15.4 Located *c.*40m south-east of Trench 1316, Trench 1317 contained a single north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**11035**), *c.*10m south of the north-east trench end. It had a u-shaped profile but was devoid of finds.

Trench 1325 (Fig. 43)

3.15.5 Trench 1325 also contained a single ditch (**11043**), positioned centrally along the trench. It had a stepped u-shaped profile and was on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment, however, no finds were recovered.

Trench 1326 (Fig. 43-44)

3.15.6 Four features were encountered within Trench 1326: three pits and one ditch. The pits (**11049**, **11051** and **11053**) had a common morphology, consisting of a sub-circular shape in plan, steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

3.15.7 The ditch (**11047**), *c.*2m north of pit **11049**, had a broad u-shaped profile and was on a north-west to south-east alignment which correlates well with an anomaly identified in the geophysical data. All of these features were devoid of finds.

Trench 1328 (Fig. 43)

3.15.8 A single pit (**11039**) was found within Trench 1328 *c.*9m from the southern trench end with the western extent of the pit hidden by the trench edge. It was sub-circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. This pit produced two secondary flakes (31g) of unknown date.

Trench 1345 (Fig. 43)

3.15.9 Trench 1345 contained a large north to south aligned ditch (**11006**) which had steeply sloped sides and an irregular base. The upper fill of this ditch was cut near the northern trench edge by the southern terminus of a smaller ditch (**11004**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment which had gently sloped sides and a concave base. To the east of these features was a large, possible quarry pit (**11011**) that had an irregular shape in plan with steep sides and a flat base.

Trench 1346 (Fig. 43)

3.15.10 Trench 1346 contained three pits. At the north-eastern end of the trench were two intercutting examples. The earlier pit (**11015**) had steep sides and an irregular base. This was cut on its south-east side by pit **11017**, which although larger, had similarly steep sides but a flat base. Approximately 6m south-west lay a large pit (**11013**) with irregular sloped sides which was undercut in places and an irregular base. The location of these pits corresponds with a suggested pit group on the geophysical survey.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E18								
	topsoil			11000				
	subsoil			11001				
Trench 1315								
11029	gully	0.42	0.19	11030	Primary deposit	0.19	dark greyish orange sand with rare sub angular flint	
11031	pit	0.67	0.25	11032	Primary deposit	0.25	dark brownish orange sand with moderate sub angular flint	
Trench 1316								
11021	ditch	2.84	0.78	11022	Primary deposit	0.78	dark brownish orange sand with moderate sub angular flint	
Trench 1317								
11035	ditch	1.86	0.42	11036	Primary deposit	0.42	dark brownish orange sand with moderate sub angular flint	
Trench 1318								

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
11023	ditch	1.51	0.58	11024	Primary deposit	0.58	light greyish brown sand with regular pebbles, occasional cobbles, rare charcoal. Flint fragments	11/21 flint
Trench 1325								
11043	ditch	1.18	0.32	11044	Primary deposit	0.32	dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional small flints	
Trench 1326								
11047	ditch	1.22	0.2	11048	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish orange sand with moderate sub angular flint	
11049	pit	0.52	0.3	11050	Primary deposit	0.3	dark brownish orange sand with rare small flint	
11051	pit	0.44	0.26	11052	Primary deposit	0.26	dark brownish orange sand with rare flint	
11053	pit	0.36	0.42	11054	Primary deposit	0.42	dark brownish orange sand with rare rounded flint	
Trench 1328								
11039	pit	2.22	0.54	11040	Primary deposit	0.54	mid brownish grey silty sand with rare small flints	2/31 flint
Trench 1339								
11009	natural	0.9	0.2	11010	Primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	weeds, molluscs
Trench 1345								
11002	ditch	1.4	0.6	11003	Primary deposit	0.4	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium stones	charcoal, molluscs
				11008	Secondary deposit	0.2	light reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium stones	
11004	ditch	0.6	0.2	11005	Primary deposit	0.2	light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent small stones	
11006	natural	0.5	0.3	11007	Primary deposit	0.3	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
11011	pit	1.4	0.75	11012	Primary deposit	0.75	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	
Trench 1346								
11013	pit	4.8	0.6	11014	Primary deposit	0.6	dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare small stones	chaff, charcoal, molluscs
11015	pit	3.4	0.23	11016	Primary deposit	0.23	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones	
11017	pit	2.4	0.6	11018	Primary deposit	0.6	dark greyish brown sandy silt	weeds, molluscs, hammerscale

Table 21: Field E18 context descriptions

3.16 Trenches in Field E19 (FRK209) *Figs 40 and 45*

3.16.1 Although trenches within this field were targeted on a series of linear anomalies (Trenches 1364, 1365 and 1369) in the geophysical survey, the only archaeology encountered were two ditches in Trench 1373 as well as a zoomorphic La Tène brooch (Plate 27), three mid-4th century AD Romano-British coins and a modern hose clasp, all recovered from the ploughsoil of Trench 1374.

Trench 1373 (Fig. 45)

3.16.2 Trench 1373 was located towards the south-eastern corner of the field. A pair of shallow parallel ditches spaced only 0.5m apart crossed the trench on a north-east to

south-west alignment. These ditches lay to the west of linear anomalies identified in the area surrounding Trench 1369. They also lay north and parallel with the ditch identified extending through Fields E17-E21 in the geophysical survey. The northernmost ditch (**11502**) had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. The southern ditch (**11504**) had gently sloped sides and a concave base; neither feature was greater than 0.22m deep.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E19								
	topsoil			11500				MIA brooch (Tr1374); 3 Roman coins (Tr1374); modern hose clamp (Tr1374)
	subsoil			11501				
Trench 1373								
11502	ditch	0.6	0.22	11503	Primary deposit	0.22	mid greyish brown silty sand	
11504	ditch	0.7	0.18	11505	Primary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown silty sand	

Table 22: Field E19 context descriptions

3.17 Trenches in Field E20 (FRK210) *Figs 40, 46, and 47*

3.17.1 Located towards the southern end of Site B, the geophysical survey of Field E20 revealed a series of linear anomalies at its south-eastern end (Trenches 1388-1393). In addition to the possible Romano-British ditch crossing Fields E17-E21 excavated in Trenches 1380 and 1381, only ditches in Trenches 1389, 1390, 1391 and 1393 roughly corresponded to these anomalies, with the remaining geophysical features not evident.

3.17.2 The finds assemblage recovered from this field comprised a single worked flint from the fill of pit **12041** in Trench 1377. The environmental samples recovered charcoal fragments and a small quantity of hammerscale.

Trench 1376 (Fig. 46)

3.17.3 In the north-eastern corner of the field, the only feature in Trench 1376 was a ditch (**12037**) at its north-western end. This ditch lay on a north-west to south-east alignment and had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1377 (Fig. 46)

3.17.4 To the south-east, the only feature in Trench 1377 was pit **12041**, located 8m from the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloped sides, a sharp break of slope and a flat base. A single flint (4g) was recovered from its upper fill (12042).

Trenches 1380 and 1381 (Fig. 46)

3.17.5 Further south, Trenches 1380 and 1381 both contained a ditch on a north-east to south-west alignment (**12044** (Plate 27) and **12039** respectively); a continuation of the ditch excavated in Fields E17 and E21. Both interventions revealed a steeply sloping, rounded V-shaped profile (Fig. 63, Section 10). This apparently less truncated section of the ditch therefore differed from where it was excavated in Field E17, a change in morphology that may also be attributed to a change in the underlying geology. In Field E17, this ditch was cut into hard chalk geology while in this field it was cut into soft sand geology.

3.17.6 Trench 1381 also contained a single sub-circular pit (**12011**). It was sub-circular in plan with gently sloped sides and a concave base. Three flints (2g) were recovered from the fill (12012).

Trench 1386 (Fig. 47)

3.17.7 Along the north-eastern edge of the field, several pits were excavated within the northern half of Trench 1386 (**12002**, **12005**, **12007**, **12014** and **12019**). These irregular shaped discrete features have been interpreted as quarry pits and had very steep sides and flat or concave bases.

Trench 1388 (Fig. 47)

3.17.8 To the south-east, Trench 1388 contained two intercutting pits located 9m from the north-western trench end. Both pits were sub-circular with steeply sloped sides and concave bases with pit **12025** truncated on its southern side by pit **12027**.

Trench 1389 (Fig. 47)

3.17.9 To the south-east, a single pit (**12023**) was the only feature uncovered by Trench 1389. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1390 (Fig. 47)

3.17.10 To the south, a single north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**12030**) crossed Trench 1390. It had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1391 (Fig. 47)

3.17.11 To the south, two ditches were investigated in Trench 1391. In the northern part of the trench, ditch **12032** lay on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment with steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Towards the southern trench end, on an east to west alignment lay ditch **12035** with gently sloped sides and a concave base. The latter ditch broadly corresponds with a linear feature plotted by the geophysical survey.

Trench 1393 (Fig. 47)

3.17.12 Along the south-eastern edge of the field, Trench 1393 revealed a single ditch (**12048**) that corresponded with a linear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey. It lay on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment and had steeply sloped sides and a flat base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type.	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E20								
	topsoil			12000				
	subsoil			12001				
Trench 1376								
12037	ditch	0.8	0.38	12038	Primary deposit	0.38	dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant angular flint nodules	
Trench 1377								
12041	pit	2.6	0.5	12042	Primary deposit	0.3	mid brownish yellow silty sand	1 worked flint
				12043	Secondary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1380								
12044	ditch	2.3	0.98	12045	Primary deposit	0.3	light brownish yellow silty sand	
				12046	Secondary deposit	0.3	light greyish brown sandy silt	
				12047	Tertiary deposit	0.98	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 1381								
12011	pit	0.6	0.18	12012	Primary deposit	0.18	mid yellowish brown silty sand with charcoal	charcoal
12039	ditch	1.8	0.64	12040	Primary deposit	0.64	mid greyish brown silty sand	
Trench 1386								
12002	pit	1.27	0.88	12003	Primary deposit	0.2	dark brownish grey sandy silt	
				12004	Secondary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
				12013	Tertiary deposit	0.28	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	
12005	pit	0.6	0.32	12006	Primary deposit	0.32	light greyish yellow silty sand with occasional small stones	
12007	pit	0.72	0.84	12008	Primary deposit	0.46	dark brownish grey sandy silt	
				12009	Secondary deposit	0.28	mid yellowish brown silty sand	
				12010	Tertiary deposit	0.28	dark brownish grey sandy silt	
12014	ditch	1.4	0.9	12015	Primary deposit	0.4	dark greyish brown sandy silt	
				12016	Secondary deposit	0.12	light greyish yellow silty sand with occasional small stones	
				12017	Secondary deposit	0.82	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
				12018	Tertiary deposit	0.24	light greyish yellow sandy silt with occasional small stones	
12019	ditch	1.13	0.6	12020	Primary deposit	0.2	mid greyish brown sandy silt	charcoal
				12021	Secondary deposit	0.2	light greyish yellow silty sand with occasional small stones	
				12022	Tertiary deposit	0.42	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 1388								
12025	pit	1.14	0.42	12026	Primary deposit	0.42	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint	
12027	pit	1.47	0.45	12028	Primary deposit	0.45	dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint	
Trench 1389								
12023	pit	1.28	0.72	12024	Primary deposit	0.72	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones	
Trench 1390								

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type.	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
12030	ditch	1.04	0.4	12031	Primary deposit	0.4	dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small stones	
Trench 1391								
12032	ditch	1.21	0.1	12033	Primary deposit	0.53	dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint	
				12034	Secondary deposit	0.47	mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal flecks	charcoal, hammerscale
12035	ditch	1.22	0.33	12036	Primary deposit	0.33	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint	
Trench 1393								
12048	ditch	1.6	0.38	12049	Primary deposit	0.38	dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint nodules	

Table 23: Field E20 context descriptions

3.18 Trenches in Field E21 (FRK211) *Figs 40 and 48*

3.18.1 To the south of Field E20, the geophysical survey of Field E21 identified several linear anomalies which were targeted by Trenches 1395, 1396, 1397, 1404, 1405, 1406 and 1407. Excavation of the trenches, however, revealed only the possible Romano-British ditch that continued between Fields E17-E21 in Trenches 1396 and 1397 and a further ditch (**12254**) in Trench 1404. A ditch not plotted by the geophysical survey was also encountered by Trench 1410.

3.18.2 A single mid-4th century Romano-British coin was recovered from the ploughsoil of Trench 1400. Additional finds recovered from this field include a sherd (17g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a single worked flint from Trench 1396; both items from the possible Romano-British boundary ditch crossing Fields E17-E20. The environmental samples taken from features within this field were unproductive with some molluscs and occasional charcoal recovered.

Trench 1395 (Fig. 45)

3.18.3 Adjacent to the north-western edge of the field, this trench contained a small sub-circular pit (**12250**) with gently sloped sides and a flat base.

Trenches 1396 and 1397 (Fig. 45)

3.18.4 To the south, both Trenches 1396 and 1397 contained a continuation of the ditch delineated by the geophysical survey crossing Fields E17-E21. This ditch lay on a south-west to north-east alignment. Ditch **12256** (Trench 1396; Fig. 63, Section 4) had gently sloped sides with a concave base. Its fill (12257) yielded a sherd (17g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a worked flint. To the north-east, a second intervention (**12252**) in Trench 1397 had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. The geology was notably sandier in Trench 1397 than in Trench 1396.

Trench 1404 (Fig. 48)

3.18.5 Trench 1404, in the middle of the field, contained a single ditch (**12254**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature corresponded with a linear anomaly identified in the geophysics.

Trench 1410 (Fig. 48)

3.18.6 This trench, in the south-eastern corner of the field, contained a single ditch (**12258**) on a north-west to south-east alignment at its northern end. It had a U-shaped profile.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E21								
	subsoil							
	topsoil							Roman coin (Tr1400)
Trench 1395								
12250	pit	0.56	0.1	12251	Primary deposit	0.1	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	
Trench 1396								
12256	ditch	1.4	0.39	12257	Primary deposit	0.39	mid brownish brown silty sand with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	1/17 LBA/EIA pottery; 1 worked flint; molluscs
Trench 1397								
12252	ditch	1.4	0.54	12253	Primary deposit	0.54	mid brownish brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	charcoal, molluscs
Trench 1404								
12254	ditch	1.01	0.3	12255	Primary deposit	0.3	light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint	
Trench 1410								
12258	ditch	1.49	0.66	12259	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint	
				12260	Secondary deposit	0.41	light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flint	

Table 24: Field E21 context descriptions

3.19 Trenches in Field E24 (WGN089) *Figs 49-51*

3.19.1 In keeping with the results of the geophysical survey there was limited archaeology in Field E24 with a north-east to south-west landscape boundary the most prominent feature. Several discrete features were also identified but overall, the density was low.

3.19.2 The only finds recovered from this area were 10 (110g) burnt flints and one (7g) worked flint.

Trench 1421 and 1425 (Figs 50 and 51)

3.19.3 Trenches 1421 and 1425 both contained a single ditch (**13284** and **13262** respectively) on a north-east to south-west alignment. They had a similar form with a broadly v-shaped profile and a slight step on the eastern side towards the base, two burnt flints (37g) were recovered from the former.

3.19.4 The results of the geophysical survey suggest they were part of the same ditch alignment, and possibly the same feature as the prehistoric-Roman landscape boundary investigated (west to east) in Fields E19, 21, 20, 18 and 17. However the presence of the quarry to the north-east of E17, the absence from the project of several intervening fields combined with the lack of dateable finds from the ditches in Field E24 means we cannot say this for certain.

3.19.5 Also present in Trench 1421 was a small sub-circular pit (**13286**) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This pit partially truncated the upper edge of ditch **13284**.

Trench 1422 (Fig. 51)

3.19.6 Positioned c.50m south-east of Trench 1421, Trench 1422 contained a single sub-circular pit (**13266**) c.10m north of the southern trench end. It had steeply sloped sides and a concave base with its eastern extent beyond the trench limit. It was devoid of finds.

Trench 1424 (Fig. 51)

3.19.7 Trench 1424, towards the western edge of the field contained pits **13252** (c.8m from the north-east trench end) and **13260** (a further c.12m south-west) along with two postholes (**13256** and **13258**) c.16m from the north-east trench end. These discrete features were generally sub-circular in plan with gradually sloped sides and concave bases.

Trench 1426 (Fig. 50)

3.19.8 In the south-east corner of the field, Trench 1426 contained a single sub-circular pit (**13280**) c.5m from the southern trench end. It had gently sloped sides and an irregular base but was devoid of finds.

Trench 1429 (Fig. 51)

3.19.9 Trench 1429, in the south-west corner of the field, c.35m south of Trench 1424 contained a small gully (**13271**). It lay c.10m from the southern trench end on a north-east to south-west alignment with a u-shaped profile. Six flints were recovered from this feature, one (7g) secondary flake and five (59g) burnt.

3.19.10 This feature was sealed by a natural feature (**13273**) which had an amorphous shape with gently sloped sides and a flat base and contained one secondary flint flake (7g) and two burnt flints (8g). This natural feature was in turn truncated on its northern side by a sub-circular posthole (**13275**) with vertical sides and a concave base. Neither of these features yielded any finds.

	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E24								
	topsoil							
	subsoil							

	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 1421								
13284	Ditch	2.1	0.54	13285	Secondary silting	0.54	dark brownish orange silty clay with frequent chalk and sub angular flint	2/37 burnt flint
13286	Pit	0.8	0.1	13287	Secondary silting	0.1	dark greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	
Trench 1422								
13266	Pit	1.42	0.53	13267	Secondary silting	0.35	mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small flints	
				13268	Secondary silting	0.2	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints	
Trench 1424								
13252	Pit	0.64	0.2	13253	Secondary silting	0.2	mid yellowish grey silty sand with moderate flints	
13256	Posthole	0.26	0.07	13257	Secondary silting	0.07	mid brownish grey silty sand	
13258	Posthole	0.28	0.1	13259	Secondary silting	0.1	dark brownish grey silty clay	
13260	Pit	0.60	0.28	13261	Secondary silting	0.28	dark orangey grey silty sand with occasional small flints	
Trench 1425								
13262	Ditch	2	0.6	13263	Secondary silting	0.6	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints	
Trench 1426								
13280	Pit	1.12	0.27	13281	Secondary silting	0.27	dark greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	
Trench 1429								
13271	Gully	0.34	0.19	13272	Secondary silting	0.19	dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate rounded flint	1/7 worked flint; 5/59 burnt flint
13273	natural	2.94	0.3	13274	Secondary silting	0.3	mid brownish orange sandy loam with moderate flint	1/7 worked flint; 2/8 burnt flint
13275	Posthole	0.48	0.49	13276	Secondary silting	0.49	mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal and flint	

Table 25: Field E24 context descriptions

3.20 Trenches in Field E25 (WGN090) *Figs 49 and 52*

3.20.1 Similar to Field E24, Field E25 had a very low density of archaeology with only three features in two trenches being identified, of which none yielded any finds. These findings correlate well with the geophysical survey.

Trench 1433 (Fig. 52)

3.20.2 Positioned near the western end of the trench was the northern terminus of a north-south aligned gully (**13502**) with a u-shaped profile which was devoid of finds.

Trench 1437 (Fig. 52)

3.20.3 Along the south-eastern edge of Field E25, Trench 1437 contained two features in the middle of the trench. The more southerly feature (ditch **13506**) was on a north-east to south-west alignment and had a v-shaped profile. The second feature *c.*1m north was a sub-circular pit (**13508**) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Finds were absent from both features.

	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E25								
	topsoil							
	subsoil							
Trench 1433								
13502	Gully	0.44	0.06	13503	Secondary silting	0.06	mid yellowish grey sandy silt with none	
Trench 1437								
13506	Ditch	1.74	0.24	13507	Secondary silting	0.24	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel and chalk	
13508	Pit	1.28	0.18	13509	Secondary silting	0.18	dark greyish brown sandy silt with Occasional gravel and chalk	

Table 26: Field E25 context descriptions

3.21 Trenches in Field E28 (WGN093) *Figs 49 and 53*

3.21.1 As predicted by the geophysical survey, Field E28 contained few archaeological features. Geophysical anomalies were targeted by the evaluation trenches and several large hollows with sterile silty fills were also investigated.

3.21.2 Single sherds of prehistoric (5g), Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (4g), and Early-Mid Roman (6g) pottery was recovered from this field. No plant remains were recovered from the environmental samples.

Trenches 1463 and 1464 (Fig. 53)

3.21.3 In the north-western corner of the field, Trench 1463 contained a single ditch alignment on a north-west to south-east axis. It was located 5m from the south-western end of the trench. Both the initial cut (**14275**) and recut (**14277**) of this boundary ditch had steeply sloped sides and concave bases (Plate 29). The fill of the initial ditch (14276) a produced a single sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, whilst the fill (14278) of the recut contained a single sherd (6g) of Early-Mid Roman pottery. This feature corresponds with an undetermined linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. Although the greyscale plot suggests it may have continued south-east to Trench 1464, it was not visible in that trench. However, the natural hollow (**14279**) excavated in Trench 1463 clearly continue into Trench 1464 (**14269**) which was supported by the greyscale plot. The anomaly identified by Trench 1474 was revealed as a natural hollow.

Trench 1466 (Fig. 53)

3.21.4 In the north-eastern corner of the field, excavation of the eastern end of Trench 1466 revealed two small pits (**14252** and **14254**). The earlier pit (**14254**) was sub-circular with steeply sloped sides and a concave base which was truncated to the south-west by pit **14252**. This latter pit had gently sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1468 (Fig. 53)

3.21.5 To the south-west, a north to south aligned ditch (**14265**) and a small pit (**14267**) were investigated in Trench 1468. The ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. It was cut near the northern trench edge by pit **14267**, which had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1473 (Fig. 53)

3.21.6 Lying on the eastern edge of the field, the central part of this trench contained a single ditch with a recut on an east-west alignment. The earlier cut (**14256**) had steeply sloped sides and a flat base, whilst the re-cut (**14258**) had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Although these features were located towards the terminus of a curvilinear anomaly in the geophysical survey, they were clearly not on the same alignment and a second curvilinear anomaly to the north was not visible in the trench.

3.21.7 The only find recovered from this trench was a single sherd (5g) of prehistoric pottery, recovered from a naturally silted hollow (**14260**) at the northern end of the trench.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E28								
	topsoil			14250				
	subsoil			14251				
Trench 1463								
14279	natural	1	0.2	14251	Primary deposit	0.2	dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and flint	
14275	ditch	3.5	0.6	14276	Primary deposit	0.6	light yellowish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules	1/4 LBA/EIA pottery
14277	ditch	3	0.5	14278	Primary deposit	0.5	dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and flint	1/6 Early Roman (AD50-200) pottery; molluscs
Trench 1464								
14269	natural	4.4	0.3	14270	Primary deposit	0.3	mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk nodules	
Trench 1465								
14273	natural	1.5	0.28	14274	Primary deposit	0.28	dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small chalk nodules	
Trench 1466								
14252	pit	0.7	0.18	14253	Primary deposit	0.18	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
14254	pit	0.5	0.28	14255	Primary deposit	0.28	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 1468								
14265	ditch	0.8	0.3	14266	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
14267	Posthole	0.18	0.1	14268	Primary deposit	0.1	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
Trench 1472								
14272	natural	5.6	0.28	14272	Primary deposit	0.28	dark greyish brown sandy silt	molluscs
Trench 1473								
14256	ditch	1.9	0.35	14257	Primary deposit	0.35	light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small chalk nodules	
14258	ditch	0.85	0.2	14259	Primary deposit	0.2	mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk nodules	
14260	natural	1	0.5	14261	Primary deposit	0.2	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk flecks and flint	1/5 prehistoric pottery

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				14262	Primary deposit	0.3	mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small chalk nodules and rare flint	
Trench 1474								
14263	natural	4.36	0.26	14264	Primary deposit	0.26	dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small chalk nodules	

Table 27: Field E28 context descriptions

3.22 Trenches in Field E29 (WRN094) *Figs 49 and 54*

3.22.1 The evaluation trenches in this field confirmed the findings of the geophysical survey that archaeological features were very sparse in this part of the site, with just two potential features investigated. Where evaluation trenches were targeted over possible discrete anomalies, such as Trenches 1477 and 1479, no archaeological features were identified. No finds were recovered from this field.

Trench 1478 (Fig. 54)

3.22.2 Lying on the northern edge of the field, Trench 1478 contained a single pit (**14504**) at the northern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan and had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1482 (Fig. 54)

3.22.3 Towards the southern edge of the field, this trench contained a single pit (**14502**) 7m from the western end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan and had vertical sides and a concave base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E29								
	topsoil			14500				
	subsoil			14501				
Trench 1478								
14504	pit	1	0.26	14505	Primary deposit	0.26	mid yellowish grey sandy silt	
Trench 1482								
14502	pit	1.2	0.42	14503	Primary deposit	0.42	mid greyish brown sandy silt	

Table 28: Field E29 context descriptions

3.23 Trenches in Field E30 (WGN095) *Figs 55-57*

3.23.1 Possible archaeological and undetermined features were identified during the geophysical survey across this field, with trenches targeted on their locations. Where undetermined anomalies (Trenches 1486, 1487 and 1491) were identified in the geophysical survey there were no corresponding archaeological features within the

evaluation trenches. However, where archaeological anomalies were interpreted by the survey and targeted by Trench 1492, features were encountered. Where darker anomalies were visible on the greyscale plot and targeted by trenches, these features were proved to be natural hollows (Trenches 1485 and 1493) or were not visible in the ground (Trenches 1488 and 1497).

3.23.2 In general, Field E30 contained a low concentration of archaeological features. Natural features were also encountered across the northern part of the field with a column sample taken from hollow **14802** (Plate 30) in Trench 1489. Very few finds were recovered from feature fills with only a single artefact, a silver short cross penny of Henry III, recovered from the ploughsoil of Trench 1489 as a metal-detected find. Excavated finds from features comprised two sherds (6g) of prehistoric pottery and two sherds (18g) of Romano-British pottery. In addition to single examples of carbonised cereal grain, molluscs and wetland/aquatic plants, only very occasional charcoal fragments and hammerscale were recovered from the environmental samples taken from features within this field.

Trench 1485 (Fig. 56)

3.23.3 In the north-western corner of the field, Trench 1485 contained a single ditch (**14786**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. It had steeply sloped sides and a V-shaped base.

Trench 1486 (Fig. 56)

3.23.4 To the south, Trench 1486 contained three features clustered in the central part of the trench. The earliest of these features was an east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditch (**14793**) with had steeply sloped sides and a concave base which contained duckweed seeds.

3.23.5 Ditch **14795** truncated ditch **14793** near the western trench edge. On a north-east to south-west alignment, this ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Two sherds (6g) of prehistoric pottery were recovered from its fill.

3.23.6 A sub-circular pit (**14797**) with steeply sloped sides and a concave base truncated the northern extent of ditch **14795**.

Trench 1491 (Fig. 56)

3.23.7 Trench 1491 was located to the south of Trench 1486. Although three linear anomalies were targeted by this trench, only a single north to south ditch alignment (**14776**) was revealed at its south-western end. This ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. It lay *c.*1m west of one of the linear 'undetermined' geophysical anomalies.

Trench 1492 (Fig. 56)

3.23.8 To the south-east, T-shaped Trench 1492 contained two features. A ditch (**14771**) was uncovered at the northern end of the trenches eastern arm on an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. Its stepped sides and concave base were observed to have been heavily affected by bioturbation. This ditch corresponded to a linear anomaly on

the geophysical survey but showed no indication of the curvilinear feature that met it from the south.

3.23.9 A curvilinear ditch (**14767**) was investigated in the trenches western arm. It had steeply sloped sides and a concave base. Although this ditch lay upon a possibly curvilinear archaeological feature on the geophysical survey, it was significantly smaller than the survey suggested and curved in the opposite direction.

Trench 1494 (Fig. 57)

3.23.10 Trench 1494 lay towards the eastern edge of the field and contained a ditch (**14782**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment which had vertical sides and a flat base.

Trench 1497 (Fig. 57)

3.23.11 To the south-west, Trench 1497 contained several features clustered towards its northern end.

3.23.12 The northernmost feature was a curvilinear ditch (**14753**) which had steeply sloped sides and a flat base. This was cut on its southern side by a small pit (**14755**) which was circular in plan with gently sloped sides and a concave base.

3.23.13 South of these was a line of three postholes (**14757**, **14759** and **14761**) crossing the trench from west to east. All three of these features were sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides. Posthole **14759** had a broadly flat base, whilst the other two had concave bases.

3.23.14 To the south of these features was the north-eastern terminus of ditch **14763**. This ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E30								
				14750	topsoil			medieval coin (Tr1489)
				14751	subsoil			
				14752	natural			
Trench 1485								
14786	ditch	1.58	0.52	14787	Primary deposit	0.52	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
14799	natural	2	0.62	14788	Primary deposit	0.26	light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk nodules	
				14800	Secondary deposit	0.26	light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk nodules	
				14801	Tertiary deposit	0.36	dark greyish brown sandy silt	charcoal, molluscs
Trench 1486								
14793	ditch	0.9	0.42	14794	Primary deposit	0.42	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	aquatics, charcoal, molluscs
14795	ditch	0.9	0.44	14796	Primary deposit	0.44	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	2/6 prehistoric pottery; charcoal, molluscs

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
14797	pit	0.7	0.45	14798	Primary deposit	0.45	very dark red brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk nodules	molluscs
Trench 1487								
14789	natural	1.34	0.24	14790	Primary deposit	0.24	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk	
14791	natural	1.66	0.23	14792	Primary deposit	0.23	mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk	
Trench 1489								
14802	natural	2	0.83	14803	Primary deposit	0.47	dark greyish brown sandy silt	charcoal, molluscs, hammerscale
				14804	Secondary deposit	0.36	light greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and chalk flecks	
Trench 1490								
14805	natural	2	0.63	14774	Primary deposit	0.39	mid brown sandy silt	
				14775	Secondary deposit	0.24	mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional chalk	molluscs, hammerscale
Trench 1491								
14776	ditch	1.07	0.31	14777	Primary deposit	0.31	dark greyish brown clayey sand with frequent chalk	
14778	natural	1.02	0.1	14779	Primary deposit	0.1	dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	
14780	natural	1.28	0.16	14781	Primary deposit	0.16	dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent chalk	
Trench 1492								
14767	ditch	0.8	0.24	14768	Primary deposit	0.24	light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	
14769	natural	0.6	0.55	14770	Primary deposit	0.55	mid brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and chalk flecks	
14771	ditch	0.85	0.55	14772	Primary deposit	0.55	light greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk flecks	charcoal, molluscs
Trench 1493								
14806	natural	2	0.22	14765	Primary deposit	0.22	dark grey sand silt with occasional chalk	cereals, charcoal, molluscs
				14766	Secondary deposit	0.56	mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	2/18 Mid-Late Roman (AD100-400) pottery
Trench 1494								
14782	ditch	0.4	0.25	14783	Primary deposit	0.25	light reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	cereals, charcoal, molluscs, hammerscale
14784	natural	1.2	0.56	14785	Primary deposit	0.56	mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk	
Trench 1497								
14753	ditch	0.64	0.23	14754	Primary deposit	0.23	mid greyish brown sandy silt	
14755	pit	0.48	0.13	14756	Primary deposit	0.13	mid brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	
14757	posthole	0.29	0.07	14758	Primary deposit	0.07	light reddish brown silty sand with occasional chalk	
14759	posthole	0.31	0.06	14760	Primary deposit	0.06	light reddish brown sandy silt	

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
14761	posthole	0.36	0.14	14762	Primary deposit	0.14	light reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	
14763	ditch	0.55	0.16	14764	Primary deposit	0.16	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	

Table 29: Field E30 context descriptions

3.24 Trenches in Field E31 (BRT093) *Figs 55 and 58-59*

3.24.1 As indicated by the geophysical survey, Field E31 proved to contain very few archaeological features. Although anomalies on the greyscale plot were targeted by trenches, no corresponding features were identified. The ring-ditch of a probable Early Bronze Age barrow was identified by the geophysical survey but lay within this field's exclusion zone. Metal detecting recovered a silver half groat of James I (1612-1613) from the ploughsoil of Trench 1506. Feature fills produced nine sherds (27g) of prehistoric pottery, two sherds (5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and a sherd (2g) of late 18th-20th century pottery along with a fragment (29g) of Roman CBM.

Trench 1508 (Fig. 58)

3.24.2 Trench 1508 uncovered a curvilinear ditch (**15008**). This ditch entered and exited the eastern edge of the trench. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and contained two sherds (5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. It is conceivable this feature represents a ring-ditch similar to that identified by the geophysical survey *c.*40m to the south-west.

Trench 1510 (Fig. 58)

3.24.3 To the south-west, a single posthole (**15002**) was revealed in the central part of Trench 1510. This posthole had steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1528 (Fig. 59)

3.24.4 Trench 1528 was located on the eastern edge of the field. The south-western terminus ditch (**15006**) was investigated which had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (15007) produced nine sherds (27g) of prehistoric pottery.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Across Field E31								
				15000	Topsoil			1/2 post-medieval pottery; post-medieval coin
				15001	Subsoil			1/29 Roman CBM

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
Trench 1508								
15008	ditch	1.03	0.23	15009	Primary deposit	0.23	mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint	2/5 LBA/EIA pottery
Trench 1510								
15002	posthole	0.4	0.16	15003	Primary deposit	0.16	mid greyish brown sandy silty with occasional flint and chalk flecks	
Trench 1528								
15006	ditch	0.89	0.12	15007	Primary deposit	0.12	mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk nodules	9/27 prehistoric pottery

Table 30: Field E31 context descriptions

3.25 Trenches in Field E32 (BRT094) *Figs 55 and 59-60*

3.25.1 As with Field E31, Field E32 had been shown by the geophysical survey to probably contain few archaeological features other than the ring-ditch of a probable Early Bronze Age barrow. This finding of the survey was proven by the evaluation trenches with only a sparse scattering of features encountered and no finds recovered through excavation or metal detection.

Trench 1537 (Fig. 59)

3.25.2 Lying on the eastern edge of the field, Trench 1537 contained a large pit (**15509**) located 11m from its southern end. This pit was sub-circular with vertical sides and a flat base.

Trench 1540 (Fig. 60)

3.25.3 To the north, Trench 1540 contained the south-east terminus of a (**15507**) towards its western end. This ditch had steeply sloped sides and a concave base.

Trench 1543 (Fig. 60)

3.25.4 On the northern edge of the field and west of the ring-ditch identified by the geophysical survey, Trench 1543 uncovered east to west aligned ditch **15503**. This ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 1545 (Fig. 60)

3.25.5 To the south-east, possible quarrying activity was suggested by the geophysical survey in the vicinity of Trenches 1544 and 1545. However, Trench 1545 only revealed a ditch (**15505**) on an east to west alignment towards its southern end. This ditch had steeply sloped sides and an irregular base.

Feature No.	Feature Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill No.	Fill Type	Thickness (m)	Fill Description	Finds and Environmental data (no/weight, g)
				15500	Topsoil			
				15501	Subsoil			
				15502	natural			
Trench 1537								
15509	pit	0.8	0.55	15510	Primary deposit	0.55	dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent small chalk nodules	
Trench 1540								
15507	ditch	0.66	0.41	15508	Primary deposit	0.41	dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal	
Trench 1543								
15503	ditch	0.98	0.14	15504	Primary deposit	0.14	dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks	
Trench 1545								
15505	ditch	1.6	0.46	15506	Primary deposit	0.46	mid greyish brown sandy silt	

Table 31: Field E32 context descriptions

3.26 Finds and environmental summary

Metal objects

3.26.1 Metal detecting was continuously carried out across the entire site. Where obviously modern items were identified (shotgun cartridges and modern machine parts) they were not retained or recorded. Of non-modern metal objects, 17 were recorded, including silver and copper alloy coins of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date, a zoomorphic copper alloy La Tène brooch, a copper alloy buckle, book clasp, furniture fitting and nail, as well as an iron bolt from the railway track. The coins were spread across the site, although a notable concentration was recovered from Trench 1374 (Field E19). The Romano-British coins were mainly of mid-4th century date, although there was one example from the late 3rd century.

Pottery

3.26.2 Prehistoric pottery ranged from Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in date, with a total assemblage of 333 sherds (2,912g). The majority of this assemblage was Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material deriving from Fields E04 and E05, with a significant Early Bronze Age Beaker assemblage from pits in Field E17. The assemblage is in moderate condition which is reflected through the small sherd size and abraded nature of the material. The assemblage recovered from Field E05 probably reflects a continuous presence in the area from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

3.26.3 Roman material, despite the identified areas on the edge of the evaluated areas, was sparse, with a total assemblage of 24 sherds (218g) recovered from across the site. These were primarily small and abraded sherds dominated by locally produced coarsewares. Sherds were mainly recovered from Field E04 (71%) and were Early Roman (66% AD40-100) in date but did include later material. As with the flint (discussed below), it represented different areas of limited Roman domestic activity in peripheral areas to the probable settlements shown on the geophysical survey.

3.26.4 Medieval (two sherds, 55g) and post-medieval (three sherds, 159g) pottery was sparse across the development area. The material recovered represents background noise, indicating the presence of domestic occupation in the vicinity with domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed through ploughing.

CBM

3.26.5 CBM of Roman (15 fragments/1,401g), post-medieval (8 fragments/821g) and 20th century (9 fragments/5,725g) date was recovered from across the site. The Roman material included roof tiles and pila-type bricks indicating the presence of settlement with wooden structures and tile roofs, primarily in the region of Field E05 and potentially related to the suggested settlement to the south. The post-medieval material is also primarily from Field E05, from the enclosure ditches in the north-eastern corner of the field. The 20th century CBM that was recovered derives from a smithy (possibly located in a nearby village such as Isleham) and was probably dumped within the fields.

Flint

3.26.6 A total of 178 worked flint and 96 pieces (3,131g) of burnt flint were collected during the evaluation, not including the gunflint waste scatters from Fields E01 and E03. Although four principal areas of worked flint could be identified (Trenches 1115 and 1116 in Field E04, the western edge of the Lee Brook in Field E05, Trench 950 in Field E10 and Trenches 1286 and 1287 in Field E17), they primarily derived from pits in Field E17. The material from Fields E04 and E05 were probably residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age material, whilst those in Field E10 were perhaps from the ditch surrounding a barrow of Early Bronze Age date and those from Field E17 from pits associated with Beaker pottery, comprising a typical Beaker/Early Bronze Age assemblage for the region.

3.26.7 During fieldwalking of the gunflint scatters 158,484g of flint was recovered, with a further 102,485g from test pits excavated within those scatters. This represented material relating to post-medieval platform gunflint production, probably at Brandon, that was episodically dumped in areas of hollows along the field edges. The material recovered during fieldwalking was examined and recorded but not retained.

Animal bone

3.26.8 In total, 623 fragments (12,260g) of animal bone were recovered from across the site, of which 81 fragments were identified to species. These represented cattle, sheep/goat, dog, pig, horse, red deer, red/fallow deer and a fragment of bird bone. Most (69%) of the identifiable assemblage comprised cattle bone, including a complete skull from a pit (**5814**) in Field E01. Overall, these remains indicate that domestic activity was taking place in the vicinity and that cattle made up a significant proportion of the diet.

Other finds

3.26.9 In addition to the main artefact types that were identified across the site, 22 pieces (1,477g) of iron smithing slag, fuel and associated metalworking-related CBM were recovered, as well as a single shard (99g) of 19th – early 20th century door glass. These were all deposited in features associated with the Cambridge to Mildenhall railway and probably represent material dumped into the area as the line was decommissioned and may derive from a blacksmith working in Isleham into the 20th century.

3.26.10 Further material included 10 pieces (1,095g) of utilised burnt stone from Fields E05 and E17, representing prehistoric (probably Bronze Age) domestic activity, and 44 fragments (456g) of weathered, burnt and broken-up rotary lava quern from Fields E04 and E05 that probably date to the late 1st-2nd century AD. The two fragments (11g) of marine mollusc shells/oyster shell allude to this food source during the Roman and medieval periods.

Environmental samples

3.26.11 A total of 90 bulk samples were taken which generally yielded poor results. Carbonised grains and seeds were only recovered from 30 of these samples and charcoal from 50 of them. In addition, molluscs were well preserved, surviving in 71 of the samples. Two monolith samples were taken from solution hollows and series samples were taken from pit **4115** and peat layers 6421-6424 on the former fen edge. These have not been processed at this evaluation stage. Fields E05, E10 and E13 produced the most productive samples which, when combined with the pottery evidence, suggest nearby Romano-British domestic activity and gathering of wild resources (such as hazelnuts) in the locality during the later prehistoric period.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results obtained from the evaluation can be deemed reliable as features were generally visible against the natural geology and where there was any ambiguity they were investigated. Site conditions were also generally good with drainage of the site upon the sandier areas of natural geology resulting in only a limited impact from localised flooding. Where flooding was encountered the trenches were drained to allow excavation. The results of the trenching work were also unaffected by an episode of snow, which did not lie on the site for an extended period.

4.1.2 In general, the identified archaeological features encountered by the trenches corresponds to the results of the geophysical survey and the data available in the HER searches. Overall, Site B contained significantly less activity than Site A. Where present, settlement related features were readily identified by their typically darker fills, especially visible within Field E05. For the most part, where defined areas of settlement features were identified within the geophysical surveyed areas of Field E04 and the southern part of Field E05, these were removed from the evaluation investigation area. Nevertheless, settlement features were investigated by trenches placed along the eastern edge of Field E05 where they corresponded with the geophysical survey. More ambiguous features located far from the identified settlement areas included solution hollows which contained naturally accumulating infill. Any further possible features were investigated with many of these interpreted as natural features due to their irregular forms.

4.1.3 The geophysical survey identified large features interpreted as solution hollows formed by erosion of the chalk (Walmsley 2008, 11) or pingos resulting from the freezing and thawing of groundwater (Walmsley 2008, 10-11). The sinuous pattern of these features revealed by the trenches was particularly marked across fields within Site B. Indicated by the geophysical survey to be less widespread in Site A, a further area of features was proven to be natural hollows, most notably in Fields E03, E04 and E09.

4.1.4 Where potential features were identified by the geophysical survey but were not revealed within the evaluation trenches it is likely that they were the result of disturbance above the subsoil or ploughsoil horizons, such as encountered in Field E02 and the north-eastern corner of Field E04.

4.1.5 Despite the survival of features identified during the evaluation, it is evident that these represent only a percentage of anthropogenic activity that has occurred within the development area. The depth of the topsoil and absence of subsoil observed in many evaluated areas highlights the potential for truncation by the plough and disturbance through 20th century activity such as pig farming within Fields E04, E08 and E10.

4.1.6 Finds recovered from excavated features, bucket sampling of ploughsoil and metal detecting corresponds with the distribution of archaeological features whereby the higher quantities of artefacts and ecofacts come from the denser groupings of archaeological features.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation outlined in Section 2 have been achieved by the evaluation. It has been possible to characterise, date and establish the depths and extents of archaeological remains across the scheme, as well as the state of preservation of these remains. With regard to the finds assemblage, much of the datable pottery was probably residual being abraded and fragmentary in nature. The higher concentrations of flintwork recovered from the site lay towards watercourses with the absence of flint also coinciding with the areas of chalk geology lacking in superficial deposits.

4.2.2 Any works carried out as part of the proposed scheme are likely to have an impact upon the preserved remains due to the shallow overlying deposits across much of the site. A dense area of settlement features identified by the geophysical survey in the south-eastern corner of Field E04 (Fig. 64) are to be preserved *in situ*.

4.2.3 The evaluation has largely confirmed and enhanced the results of the geophysical survey, with additional features identified across the scheme. In areas with more sandy underlying geology (especially Fields E08-E10) additional features were filled by deposits that resembled the natural geology and thus were less visible to geophysical survey. Some faint anomalies plotted by the survey have been proven to be non-archaeological in origin or invisible in the ground. In some cases, possible linear features on the survey have been shown to be a series of connected discrete features. The results of the evaluation trenching also confirmed large areas were devoid of archaeology as indicated by the geophysical survey (Prestidge 2020, 19).

4.2.4 Although features relating to modern disturbance were sparse within the evaluation, there were areas within Site A that contained evidence of past attempts to improve ground conditions for agriculture. For example, layers of made ground were observed overlying the fen edge to provide more solid ground for modern machinery and help alleviate the risk of flooding. However, the largest noticeable effect of 20th century farming could be seen with the number of ploughscars visible across the trenches, indicating the depth of ploughing and the degree of truncation of the upper levels of archaeological features.

4.2.5 Where metal detected finds were recovered, they were from the topsoil/ploughsoil with no notable concentrations of artefacts. The metalwork was mostly recovered from Site B with only a few items recovered from Site A. Typically however, the metalwork finds could not be directly related to the features in the trenches.

4.3 Interpretation

Natural hollows and the former fen edge

4.3.1 The natural hollows encountered by the trenches ranged from relatively small and shallow features to larger scale, deeper features within the landscape. They were more prevalent in the undulating fields in the central and northern part of Site A (Fields E01, E03 and E04) with greater ranges of elevation and which straddled the fen edge and throughout Site B. Conversely, there were relatively few hollows evident in the southern three fields of Site A (Fields E08, E09 and E10).

4.3.2 The presence of a scattering of worked flint in the natural hollows indicates that there was a Mesolithic/Neolithic presence in the landscape. However, these flints were mainly isolated artefacts, other than in hollow **5252** in Trench 1116, Field E04. This hollow contained six worked flints. In addition, the residual later Neolithic/Bronze Age worked flint recovered from Field E05 derives exclusively from its western part, adjacent to the Lee Brook.

4.3.3 It is notable that although artefacts were recovered from natural features, in only two instances did this equate to larger amounts: a sherd (15g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, nine sherds (83g) of Early Roman pottery and 880g of animal bone from hollow **5366** (Field E04, Trench 1026); and 795g of animal bone in hollow **5608** (Field E01, Trench 1202). In the former case this was on the edge of the area of settlement to be preserved *in situ*. Overall, these finds allude to only limited, transient activity in these areas.

4.3.4 The western and northern Fields (E01, E02 and E03) of Site A all contained fen edge deposits with limited activity disturbing them. Where this activity was noted, it was of post-medieval date and related to attempts to improve the ground for agriculture. The deposits recorded in Field E02 (Trench 1232) above the clay indicate that the fen edge here probably had its origins during the period of rising sea levels of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

4.3.5 Natural hollows were less common within the trenches opened in Site B, recorded in only seven trenches towards the eastern end of the site. Where they were located, they corresponded to variations in the magnetic response of the geophysical survey but were nevertheless notably less frequent than the survey had suggested. The low density of archaeological features across Site B is reflected in other archaeological investigations undertaken in the area to the south-east, such as at Turnpike Road and Worlington Quarry, Red Lodge (see Section 1.3.8).

Bronze Age remains

4.3.6 Barrows and previously recorded surface finds of Bronze Age date are listed by the HER both within the site and in the broader landscape context with extensive barrow cemeteries described at Chippenham, c.4km to the south (see Ladd 2021, 3). However, only limited evidence for Bronze Age activity within the scheme was identified by the trenches. The circuit of a ring-ditch was excavated in Trench 950 (Field E10; Fig. 32 and 65) and a small cluster of large pits revealed by Trenches 1286-7 (Field E17; Fig. 37 and 65) contained significant quantities of Early Bronze Age/Beaker pottery (totalling 119 sherds, 1,238g). The flint recovered from these pits was a relatively substantial assemblage of worked and burnt flint whose composition is typical of Beaker/Early Bronze Age flint assemblages. This may relate to the pits containing Bronze Age pottery identified during work at a quarry c.300m to the north-east (see Section 1.3.11; Fig. 1, WGN028).

Field E17

4.3.7 The burnt stone and flint recovered from pit **10790** alongside the Beaker pottery indicated that stone was possibly collected from the local gravel for use as potboilers in cooking activity. Other anomalies are visible in the greyscale geophysical results that

may represent further pits in the vicinity of Trenches 1286 and 1287, but where they extended into trenches, they were not visible.

Field E10

4.3.8 The substantial ditch (**5558**) identified within Trench 950 probably represents a ring-ditch of Early Bronze Age date. To the west, its continuation appears as a circular cropmark discolouration on aerial imagery of the site which extends almost to Trench 944. Due to the ground conditions/land use at the time of the geophysical survey, this part of Field E10 was not surveyed. As such, it may be speculated that the curvilinear ditch encountered in Trench 950 forms part of a newly discovered barrow ring-ditch in this landscape of similar morphology to a barrow cut by the Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway *c.*130m to the south-west. The Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork recovered from the ditch fill was notably in a good condition.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

4.3.9 An area of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age discrete features was identified on the eastern edge of Field E05 (Figs 23 and 27). These pits lay on sloping ground above the Lee Brook. This settlement area may therefore have offered better drainage and easy access to a water source (Prestidge 2020, 18). Besides the material recovered from Field E05, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was only found in small quantities across the remaining fields.

Middle Iron Age

4.3.10 Although no features were dated to the Middle Iron Age period, a La Tène brooch was recovered from the topsoil during metal-detecting of Field E19.

Romano-British remains

Settlement remains

4.3.11 The geophysical survey highlighted areas of probable Romano-British settlement activity in the south-eastern corner of Field E04 (Figs 2, 18 and 64), along the eastern edge of Field E05 (Figs 23, 27 and 64) with the extensive remains of a possible villa or farmstead lying south of Field E05 (Figs 23 and 64). Within that part of the scheme subject to evaluation trenching, only the area along the eastern edge of Field E05 was evaluated as the settlement in Field E04 was designated to be preserved *in situ*. The features excavated on the eastern edge of Field E05 appeared to form an enclosure or field system on the sloping ground that led down to the Lee Brook. This part of the site perhaps offered better drainage along with access via the brook (Prestidge 2020, 18). It is possible that this site represents outlying activity associated with the possible villa or farmstead to the south-west. The ditches excavated on the periphery of the possible settlement identified in Field E04 only produced five sherds (57g) of Romano-British pottery along with late 3rd century and mid-4th century coins from the ploughsoil. A fragment (5g) of marine mollusc shell/oyster shell from a pit containing pottery alludes to the use of this food source during this period.

4.3.12 In total, 11 sherds (101g) of Roman pottery were recovered from natural hollows in Fields E04 and E30. In these instances, the material was probably incorporated within

the natural accumulation of soils and probably generated from the nearby settlement area identified east of Field E04. It is notable that Roman material had also accumulated in a pond or hollow adjacent to the Lee Brook which may have been used for waterborne traffic during this period (Ladd 2021, 67).

4.3.13 The recovered fragments of Romano-British CBM (clay roof tile and pila-type brick) indicates that any nearby settlements may have included timber buildings with tiled roofs. However, the fragmentary and abraded condition of the material suggests that it may represent reused CBM redeposited far from its place of primary use.

4.3.14 A limited range of Roman pottery was recovered from the site comprising mainly locally made coarsewares but with a fineware component. The concentration of some of the Roman pottery and the CBM in Fields E03 and E05 and the rotary lava quern in Field E05 would suggest that this material probably originated either from the possible settlement area on the eastern edge of Field E05 (Figs 23 and 27) or the possible villa or farmstead revealed by geophysical survey to the south-west (Fig. 23). The presence of Roman pottery and rotary lava quern in Field E04 probably originated from the complex of probable settlement features surveyed in the south-eastern corner of the field (Figs 2 and 18). The remaining scattered pieces are possibly the result of manuring. This would support the abraded nature of the pottery and peripheral location of the evaluation trenches in relation to settlement.

4.3.15 The presence of lava quern, although only a small amount (456g), is suggestive of 1st-2nd century AD activity nearby and, as with the CBM and pottery, probably derives from the nearby settlement areas. The animal bone that was recovered suggests that cattle were the dominant species, accounting for 69% of the assemblage.

4.3.16 Scatters of Romano-British material have previously been recorded in the HER in the vicinities of the unevaluated settlements in the vicinity of Fields E04 and E05. The date of this previously recovered material is consistent with that recovered from the present site and with material recovered from the Sunnica West (see Ladd 2021), which provided evidence for further Roman settlement along the Lee Brook.

Possible landscape boundary or trackway

4.3.17 A continuous ditch of possible Romano-British origin crossed multiple fields (Fields E17, E19, E20 and E21) across Site B (Figs 36 and 65) and possibly continues north-east through E24 (also Site B). The morphology of this ditch changed in relation to the underlying geology with notably steeper sides and a more V-shaped base where it was cut into the softer sand geology than the chalk. The only dating evidence from the multiple slots excavated into this feature was a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery from Trench 1396 in Field E21. The morphology, character and extent of this feature is similar to Ditch Way which extended across multiple fields within the Sunnica West scheme, *c.*2km to the south of Site B (Ladd 2021). Ditch Way was believed to delineate a prehistoric or Roman trackway parallel to Street Way to the north and the Icknield Way to the south which may have remained a significant marker in the landscape into the medieval and post-medieval period (Ladd 2021, 3-4; Spufford 1966, 129 & 131). Although this feature could not be reliably dated by the few sherds of Roman pottery recovered from its fill, animal bone was radiocarbon dated to *c.*AD 120-250 (Ladd 2021, 71-2). The current example of an undated ditch extending for

more than 1km across the Icknield Way zone may represent a north-eastward continuation of Ditch Way or an entirely new landscape-based construction of possible Romano-British origin.

4.3.18 A similar, though undated, potential landscape boundary crossed E03 on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment. Observed in Trenches 757 (**6429**), 758 (**6435**; Fig. 61 Section 316) and 769 (**6519**). The lack of geophysical survey in Fields E03 or E01 to the north hampers the interpretation of this ditch with only their common characteristics of alignment and morphology used to link them.

Medieval remains

4.3.19 Although the possible location of a 'great house' (**FRK169**; see Section 1.3.19) was identified within the HER, no evidence of this house was identified by the geophysical survey or evaluation trenching, suggesting that its possible location *c.*950m to the south, nearer to a medieval moated site (**FRK004**; see Section 1.3.19), may be more likely. The small quantity (two sherds, 55g) of medieval pottery probably derived from local refuse spread onto the field as manure. The recovery of a fragment of mussel shell from a pit that also contained medieval pottery alludes to the use of this food source across this period.

Post-medieval and modern remains

Field divisions

4.3.20 Drainage of the fenland along with the enlargement of fields during the post-medieval period probably resulted in the broadly north to south aligned field boundaries that have become fossilised in the present local landscape as the current field divisions within the scheme. One of these former field boundaries was evident within Trench 1191 in Field E01 (ditch **5771**) which, due to the recovery of plastic sheeting from its fill, remained in use into the modern period. Such boundaries are visible on late 19th/20th century OS maps and 20th century aerial imagery which chart their progressive disuse as fields were amalgamated into larger plots.

Field E05

4.3.21 A network of ditches first revealed by geophysical survey was excavated in the eastern part of Field E05 (Fig. 26). These are in the location of enclosed meadows by Beck Closes that were in use *c.*1800 on the edge of open-field arable land (see Wareham and Wright 2002, fig. of Isleham *c.*1800; Hall 1996, 85). Their alignment corresponds to that of the boundaries visible in the 1888 Ordnance Survey mapping, although these enclosures were not marked, suggesting that they may have been part of the pre-enclosure (1847) land use.

Evidence for land improvement in Field E02

4.3.22 The trenches opened in Field E02 recorded past attempts to improve ground conditions along the former fen edge with a series of (made ground) deposits lain over the areas of underlying peat (Fig. 2). The presence of 20th century firebricks within the lain deposits in Field E02 were probably incorporated as part of the continuing process of land improvement during the last century. The difficulties encountered by past farmers of this field were still evident with the ground bouncing whenever the

machine bucket forcefully impacted the ground to demonstrate the 'floating' nature of the areas of made ground. In addition, the ditches bounding this field were noticeably wetter than elsewhere on site. Examination of past aerial imagery shows significantly less agricultural activity occurred in this field since 1945 in comparison to the surrounding fields.

Marling ditches in Field E01

4.3.23 A system of marling ditches was identified on a north to south orientation covering the western two thirds of Field E01. These ditches were regularly spaced hand or machine dug trenches that were excavated into the natural chalk to improve drainage and mineral content of the soil, with similar systems having been identified at Brigg's Farm, Thorney (Pickstone and Mortimer 2009) and at Harlocks Farm, Ely (Blackbourn 2017). In the former case some ditches were clearly machine excavated and are believed to be of 19th century date, and at the latter case, where they were undated, they are believed to be of early modern date. In the current evaluation, only two iron objects and 12 fragments (199g) of animal bone were recovered from their fills. These marling ditches were confined to a single field on the fen edge. Boundary ditch **5771** in Trench 1191 (Fig. 10), which was still in use after WWII, probably marked their western extent.

Gunflint waste in Fields E01 and E03

4.3.24 Fields E01 and E03 revealed five scatters of gunflint waste, with the northern four (Areas A-D) in Field E01 and a single area (Area E) towards the south-eastern corner of Field E03. Of these, the area in Field E03 was less concentrated than those in Field E01 and was intermixed with a higher quantity of other post-medieval and modern material.

4.3.25 The four areas identified in Field E01 all lay towards the edges of the field and, following the test pit and trench excavations, were shown to have been dumped over natural hollows. These locations would suggest that this was material brought in to raise up and consolidate these low points in the field's topography. It may also be the case that gunflint waste was intended as track ballast for the Cambridge to Mildenhall railway. Flint nodules were typically squared off and used in the building industry with the remaining waste used as ballast for roads and later railways (FoTF 2019).

4.3.26 The material identified during fieldwalking and test pitting relate to waste of the gunflint industry, with the flint probably originating from the mines at Brandon, where large heaps of waste material would have accumulated around the workshops (FoTF 2019). The absence of features on this site relating to gunflint production strongly suggests this waste was produced elsewhere such as the workshops at Brandon during the 18th-mid-20th century (Cass 2013, 1), or possibly at currently unrecognised workshops closer to the site, as suggested in the HER at Freckenham (FRK015 and FRK086) *c.*3km to the south. If the material was produced at Brandon, it is possible that it was transported via waterways (River Lark and Lee Brook) to the western edge of Field E01. Some of the waste may have been spread as a *c.*60m strip along the brook edge to aid its transportation onto the field.

4.3.27 The excavation of the test pits and evaluation trenches through the scatters revealed the underlying natural hollow and peat deposits, similar to those observed at Jude's Ferry, West Row (**MNL013**; see Section 1.3.23) on the northern bank of the River Lark.

Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway (HER 07633/SUF078) in Fields E09-E10

4.3.28 The Cambridge to Mildenhall railway was identified across the development area, with it being particularly evident in the geophysical survey. The evaluation trenching only targeted a portion of the route (Field E10), and here the route of the line was confirmed, and a single track bolt recovered, and the backfill incorporated dumped material – 20th century AD slag and smithing hearth related debris, including firebricks, and that may have derived from the blacksmith that survived in Isleham into the 20th century AD (**MCB22022**). Within this, where the geophysical survey showed the route as a weaker magnetic response, there was no trace of the route within the evaluation trenches. Historic mapping shows two former field boundaries to the north and south of the railway line, but these were not identified within the evaluation trenching.

Undated features

4.3.29 Due to the sparsity of past material culture recovered from across the site, most discrete features remain undated. In many cases these were small and isolated features, but in instances such as encountered in Trenches 703, 740, 780 and 781 in Field E03 and Trenches 1059 and 1061 in Field E04 they formed part of larger feature groups. The undated discrete features in Field E04 possibly represent peripheral activity on the fringe of the probable area of Romano-British settlement activity to be left *in situ*. Similarly, the undated ditches excavated in Trenches 1022-1025 and 1048 in Field E04 that may also be of Romano-British origin. Many of the excavated ditches that did not generate any artefacts and lay on differing alignments to those boundaries observed on historic mapping. Therefore, a large proportion of these features probably delineate former medieval and post-medieval field boundaries which lay in a rural setting far from any domestic settlement activity.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The results of the archaeological investigation are of little significance to the national and regional spheres of interest but contribute towards the interpretation of the past local landscape. The features and their finds contribute towards our understanding of later prehistoric, Romano-British and post-medieval settlement activity on the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk border. The substantial quantity of Beaker pottery recovered from Trenches 1286 and 1287 in Field E17 (Fig. 65) adds to the corpus of material recovered from across Suffolk. The five large tips of gunflint waste, although not produced on this site, probably demonstrates the greater importance of minor watercourses such as the Lee Brook in the local transport network during the early modern period. The evaluation has provided useful comparison between the nature and levels of past activity across an extensive area of the former fen edge landscape in Site A and its chalk hinterland in Site B.

APPENDIX A TRENCH INVENTORY

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
E03	700	0.32	0.25	0.57	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	701	0.34	0.13	0.47	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	702	0.28	0.1	0.38	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	703	0.33	0.25	0.58	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 8
	704	0.3	0.13	0.43	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	705	0.36	0.06	0.42	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	706	0.35	-	0.35	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	707	0.33	0.06	0.39	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	708	0.31	0.17	0.48	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	709	0.32	0.21	0.53	Sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
E01	710	0.3	-	0.65	Chalk, peat	E-W	15	2.1	natural hollow: 1
E03	711	0.32	0.06	0.38	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	712	0.35	-	1	Sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	713	0.32	0.2	0.52	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	714	0.32	0.19	0.51	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	715	0.36	-	0.36	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	716	0.36	0.27	0.63	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	717	0.41	-	0.41	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	718	0.38	0.06	0.44	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	719	0.3	0.09	0.39	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	720	0.31	0.18	0.49	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	721	0.38	0.09	0.47	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	722	0.37	0.27	0.64	Sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	723	0.32	0.18	0.5	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	724	0.32	-	0.35	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	725	0.37	-	0.37	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	726	0.33	0.02	0.35	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	727	0.34	-	0.35	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	728	0.31	-	0.31	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	729	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	730	0.3	0.14	0.44	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	731	0.32	0.02	0.34	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	732	0.34	-	0.34	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	733	0.34	0.06	0.4	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	734	0.36	0.06	0.42	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	735	0.38	0.12	0.42	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	736	0.31	0.02	0.33	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	737	0.36	-	0.36	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	738	0.32	0.13	0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	739	0.33	0.06	0.39	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	740	0.32	0.19	0.51	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 3; pit: 1; natural hollow: 1

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	741	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	742	0.37	0.16	0.53	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	743	0.37	0.3	0.67	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	744	0.36	-	0.36	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	745	0.31	-	0.31	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	746	0.35	-	0.53	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	747	0.33	-	0.33	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	748	0.41	-	0.41	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	749	0.3	0.04	0.34	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	750	0.35	0.17	0.52	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	751	0.33	0.08	0.41	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	752	0.34	-	0.47	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	ditch: 3
	753	0.32	0.08	0.4	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 1
	754	0.32	0.03	0.35	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	755	0.34	-	0.34	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	756	0.32	0.02	0.36	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	757	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	758	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	759	0.34	0.04	0.38	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	760	0.36	-	0.43	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	761	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	762	0.32	0.12	0.44	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	763	0.3	0.01	0.31	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	764	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	765	0.31	-	0.31	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	766	0.33	0.03	0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	767	0.33	-	0.4	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	768	0.34	-	0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	769	0.36	-	0.36	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 2; natural hollow: 1; natural features: 2
	770	0.33	0.04	0.37	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	771	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	772	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	773	0.31	0.14	0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Modern pit: 1; natural hollow: 1
	774	0.26	0.07	0.33	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	775	0.36	0.08	0.44	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1
	776	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 2
	777	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 3; natural hollow: 1
	778	0.38	-	0.38	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	779	0.36	-	0.36	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	780	0.41	-	0.41	Chalk	NE-SW	50	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 3; natural hollow: 1
	781	0.34	-	0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 2; natural hollow: 1
	782	0.36	0.16	0.52	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural feature: 2

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	783	0.29	-	0.49	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Fen edge
	784	0.29	-	0.61	Peat	E-W	30	2.1	Fen edge
	785	0.34	-	0.7	Peat	E-W	30	2.1	Fen edge
	786	0.3	0.2	0.64	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Fen edge
	787	0.27	0.13	0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Fen edge
	788	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Fen edge
	789	0.3	0.06	0.41	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Fen edge
	790	0.19	0.08	0.41	Peat	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; fen edge
	791	0.3	-	0.42	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Fen edge
E05	792	0.37	0.05	0.42	Chalk	NNW-SSE	30	2.1	
	793	0.46	0.47	0.93	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	794	0.36	0.06	0.42	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	795	0.39	-	0.39	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	796	0.34	0.07	0.41	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	797	0.45	0.4	0.85	Chalk	N-S	50	2.1	Ditch: 3
	798	0.43	0.49	0.92	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1
	799	0.31	-	0.31	Chalk	WNW-ESE	50	2.1	
	800	0.38	0.2	0.6	Chalk, silt	N-S	30	2.1	
	801	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	802	0.33	0.28	0.68	Chalk	WNW-ESE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	803	0.35	0.17	0.52	Chalk, silt	E-W	30	2.1	
	804	0.36	-	0.36	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	805	0.31	0.36	0.57	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	806	0.3	0.15	0.45	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	807	0.34	0.25	0.59	Chalk, silt	NNE-SSW	30	2.1	
	808	0.4	-	0.4	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	809	0.37	0.28	0.65	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural feature: 4
	810	0.38	0.38	0.76	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	811	0.31	0.06	0.44	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	812	0.38	0.2	0.71	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	813	0.45	0.06	0.51	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	814	0.45	-	0.45	Chalk, silt	N-S	30	2.1	
	815	0.38	0.14	0.52	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	816	0.29	0.09	0.38	chalk	N-S	20	2.1	
	817	0.43	0.28	0.74	chalk	E-W	50	2.1	natural feature: 1
	818	0.38	0.32	0.7	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	819	0.3	0.47	0.76	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	820	0.37	-	0.37	chalk	WNW-ESE	50	2.1	
	821	0.38	0.23	0.61	Chalk	NNW-SSE	50	2.1	natural feature: 1
	822	0.28	0.26	0.57	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	823	0.29	0.32	0.57	Chalk	ENE-WSW	30	2.1	
	824	0.37	0.11	0.48	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	825	0.37	0.27	0.64	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	826	0.38	0.16	0.43	Chalk	WNW-ESE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	827	0.29	0.26	0.54	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	828	0.33	0.18	0.51	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	829	0.33	0.32	0.65	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 3
	830	0.28	0.25	0.53	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	831	0.41	0.34	0.74	Chalk	WNW-ESE	50	2.1	Ditch: 3
	832	0.36	-	0.36	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	833	0.34	-	0.38	Chalk	WNW-ESE	50	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	834	0.25	0.23	0.48	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	835	0.28	0.23	0.58	chalk	NW-SE	50	2.1	ditch: 4
	836	0.32	0.12	0.44	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	837	0.38	0.02	0.4	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	838	0.32	-	0.32	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	839	0.36	0.44	0.8	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1
	840	0.26	0.4	0.66	Chalk	E-W	50	2.1	Ditch: 1
	841	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	842	0.34	0.14	0.46	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural feature: 2
	843	0.33	-	0.45	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	844	0.36	0.27	0.8	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural feature: 1
	845	0.34	0.19	0.53	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	50	2.1	Pit: 1
	846	0.4	0.05	0.45	chalk	NE-SW	50	2.1	natural feature: 4
	847	0.31	0.09	0.4	chalk	NW-SE	50	2.1	Ditch: 2
	848	0.35	0.25	0.6	Chalk	WNW-ESE	50	2.1	Pit: 2
	849	0.36	0.21	0.57	Chalk, silt	N-S	50	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural feature: 1
	850	0.25	0.46	0.71	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	851	0.3	0.11	0.41	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	852	0.35	0.36	0.71	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	853	0.31	0.4	0.71	Sandy silt	N-S	50	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 2; posthole: 1
	854	0.3	0.4	0.7	Sandy silt	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 3
	855	0.34	0.15	0.49	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	856	0.34	0.29	0.63	Chalk	E-W	50	2.1	Ditch: 3; posthole: 1
	857	0.3	0.1	0.4	Chalk	N-S	50	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1; natural feature: 2
	858	0.3	0.3	0.68	Chalk, silty sand	E-W	50	2.1	Ditch: 8; pit: 3
	859	0.31	0.06	0.37	Chalk, silty sand	NW-SE	50	2.1	Pit: 1; natural hollow: 1; layer: 1
	860	0.31	0.13	0.44	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	861	0.3	0.2	0.5	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	862	0.37	0.13	0.5	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	50	2.1	Ditch: 2; natural feature: 1
	863	0.6	0.1	0.7	chalk	E-W	50	2.1	Ditch: 5; natural hollow: 1
	864	0.3	0.18	0.48	chalk	NW-SE	50	2.1	
	865	0.31	0.1	0.41	chalk	NW-SE	50	2.1	
	866	0.6	0.5	1.2	chalk	NE-SW	50	2.1	
	867	0.38	0.08	0.46	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	868	0.34	0.18	0.52	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1; natural hollow: 1

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	869	0.37	0.15	0.52	chalk	NW-SE	50	2.1	Ditch: 3; pit:1; posthole: 1; natural hollow: 1
	870	0.32	0.03	0.35	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	871	0.35	0.09	0.44	chalk	E-W	50	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 3
	872	0.32	0.07	0.39	Chalk	E-W	25	2.1	Ditch: 1; posthole: 1; natural hollow: 1
	873	0.35	-	0.35	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	874	0.32	0.06	0.38	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	875	0.33	-	0.33	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
E09	876	0.34	0.09	0.43	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	877	0.35	0.09	0.44	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Posthole: 1
	878	0.3	0.12	0.42	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	879	0.34	0.05	0.39	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	880	0.32	0.1	0.42	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	881	0.32	0.12	0.44	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Pits: 2.
	882	0.34	0.08	0.42	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	883	0.31	0.1	0.41	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	884	0.32	0.11	0.43	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	885	0.39	0.05	0.44	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	886	0.34	0.1	0.44	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	887	0.35	0.09	0.44	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	888	0.37	0.09	0.46	sand	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	889	0.34	0.1	0.44	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	890	0.36	0.09	0.45	sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	891	0.38	0.17	0.55	sand	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	892	0.36	0.3	0.66	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	893	0.3	0.04	0.34	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural features: 3
	894	0.32	0.07	0.39	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	895	0.36	0.08	0.44	sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	896	0.35	0.16	0.5	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	897	0.32	0.1	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	898	0.35	0.05	0.4	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	899	0.35	0.2	0.55	Sand, chalk, gravel	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	900	0.35	0.07	0.42	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	901	0.32	0.06	0.38	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	902	0.31	0.04	0.35	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	903	0.34	0.03	0.37	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	904	0.32	0.06	0.38	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	905	0.31	0.08	0.39	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	906	0.35	0.07	0.42	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	907	0.35	0.12	0.47	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	908	0.36	0.11	0.47	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	909	0.37	0.22	0.59	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	910	0.32	0.16	0.48	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	911	0.32	0.09	0.41	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	912	0.32	0.23	0.55	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	913	0.34	0.13	0.47	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	914	0.38	0.15	0.53	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	915	0.44	0.25	0.69	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	916	0.3	0.08	0.38	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	917	0.32	0.03	0.35	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	918	0.27	0.04	0.31	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	919	0.3	0.04	0.34	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	920	0.3	0.06	0.36	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	921	0.32	0.07	0.39	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	922	0.27	0.07	0.34	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	923	0.34	0.16	0.5	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	924	0.3	0.1	0.4	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
E10	925	0.29	0.04	0.33	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	926	0.28	0.1	0.38	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	927	0.29	0.06	0.35	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 1
	928	0.28	0.08	0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	929	0.27	0.07	0.34	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	930	0.24	0.08	0.32	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	931	0.26	0.05	0.31	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	932	0.34	0.1	0.44	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	933	0.25	0.09	0.34	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	934	0.32	0.08	0.4	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
E08	935	0.31	0.18	0.49	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	936	0.31	0.14	0.45	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	937	0.3	0.08	0.38	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	938	0.3	0.25	0.55	sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	939	0.31	0.06	0.37	Chalk, sand	E-W & N-S	30	2.1	
	940	0.3	0.2	0.5	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	941	0.3	0.21	0.51	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1
E10	942	0.3	0.08	0.38	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	943	0.3	-	0.3	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	944	0.22	0.08	0.3	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	945	0.28	0.04	0.32	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	946	0.32	0.17	0.49	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	947	0.34	0.16	0.5	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 2; natural feature: 1
	948	0.28	0.08	0.36	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1; natural hollow: 1; natural feature: 1
	949	0.31	0.08	0.39	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	950	0.31	0.04	0.35	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	951	0.26	0.14	0.4	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	952	0.32	0.15	0.47	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	953	0.31	0.1	0.42	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
E08	954	0.3	0.12	0.42	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	955	0.36	0.19	0.55	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	956	0.29	0.19	0.48	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural feature: 1
	957	0.32	0.05	0.37	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	958	0.29	0.14	0.43	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	959	0.31	0.11	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	960	0.32	0.1	0.42	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Pit: 2
	961	0.32	0.09	0.41	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	50	2.1	Ditch: 1; posthole: 2
E10	962	0.29	0.04	0.33	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	963	0.34	0.25	0.59	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	964	0.34	0.13	0.47	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	965	0.24	0.11	0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	966	0.29	0.06	0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural feature: 3
	967	0.3	0.12	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural feature: 2
	968	0.34	0.1	0.44	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	969	0.34	0.16	0.5	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	970	0.28	0.12	0.4	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	971	0.31	0.05	0.36	sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	972	0.27	0.06	0.33	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	973	0.31	0.23	0.54	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
E08	974	0.3	0.06	0.36	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	975	0.34	0.29	0.63	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	976	0.34	0.04	0.38	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	977	0.35	0.2	0.55	sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	978	0.3	0.07	0.37	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	979	0.36	0.08	0.44	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	980	0.31	0.07	0.38	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
E10	981	0.29	0.03	0.32	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	982	0.35	0.34	0.69	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	983	0.26	0.04	0.3	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	984	0.32	0.13	0.45	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	985	0.32	0.1	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	986	0.36	0.2	0.56	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	987	0.29	0.05	0.34	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	988	0.33	0.23	0.56	sand	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	989	0.32	0.13	0.45	sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	990	0.31	0.11	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1
	991	0.31	0.06	0.37	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	992	0.3	0.14	0.44	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
E08	993	0.3	0.12	0.42	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	994	0.33	0.16	0.49	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	995	0.3	0.07	0.37	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	996	0.3	0.12	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	997	0.32	0.18	0.5	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	998	0.31	0.2	0.51	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	999	0.3	0.15	0.45	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1000	0.33	0.16	0.49	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1001	0.35	0.13	0.48	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
E10	1002	0.31	0.07	0.38	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1003	0.27	0.09	0.36	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1004	0.31	0.09	0.4	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1005	0.31	0.05	0.36	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; posthole: 1
	1006	0.33	0.06	0.39	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1007	0.34	0.03	0.37	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1008	0.33	0.09	0.42	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1009	0.3	0.12	0.42	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
E08	1010	0.27	0.1	0.37	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1011	0.31	0.1	0.41	sand	E -W	30	2.1	Pit: 1; posthole: 1
	1012	0.3	0.18	0.48	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1; natural feature: 1
	1013	0.3	0.04	0.34	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1014	0.3	0.11	0.41	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
E10	1015	0.3	0.1	0.4	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1016	0.32	0.09	0.41	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1017	0.36	0.17	0.53	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1018	0.28	0.08	0.36	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
E04	1019				Not opened due to overhead cable and track				
	1020				Not opened due to overhead cable and flooding				
	1021				Not opened due to overhead cable and flooding				
	1022	0.33	-	0.33	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 3
	1023	0.33	0.02	0.35	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; posthole: 1
	1024	0.32	-	0.32	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1.
	1025	0.29	-	0.29	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1026	0.27	0.12	0.39	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1027	0.34	0.03	0.37	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	1028	0.26	0.08	0.34	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	1029	0.33	-	0.33	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1030	0.35	-	0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1031	0.3	0.08	0.38	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	1032	0.34	0.03	0.37	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2, natural feature: 1
	1033	0.3	0.1	0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1034	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1035	0.32	0.13	0.45	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 3
	1036	0.3	0.08	0.38	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 5
	1037	0.3	0.06	0.36	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	1038	0.31	0.13	0.44	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1039	0.3	0.1	0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1040	0.33	0.2	0.53	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1041	0.28	0.06	0.34	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1042	0.34	0.05	0.39	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1043	0.31	0.2	0.51	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Posthole: 1; natural hollow: 2; natural feature: 1
	1044	0.31	0.03	0.34	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1045	0.28	0.01	0.29	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1046	0.33	0.14	0.47	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Posthole: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1047	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1048	0.31	-	0.31	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1049	0.27	0.08	0.35	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1050	0.34	-	0.34	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1051	0.32	-	0.32	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1052	0.32	0.11	0.43	Sand, gravel	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1053	0.3	0.06	0.36	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1054	0.29	0.06	0.35	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1055	0.32	-	0.32	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	1056	0.3	-	0.3	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1057	0.31	0.01	0.32	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1058	0.24	0.19	0.43	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 2
	1059	0.32	0.15	0.47	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 7
	1060	0.3	0.08	0.38	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 2
	1061	0.28	0.09	0.37	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 1
	1062	0.36	0.11	0.47	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1063	0.27	0.06	0.33	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1064	0.32	0.07	0.39	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Pit: 3
	1065	0.28	0.13	0.41	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1066	0.25	-	0.25	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1067	0.3	0.07	0.37	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1068	0.24	0.07	0.31	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1069	0.29	0.11	0.4	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1070	0.33	0.15	0.48	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1071	0.33	0.05	0.38	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1072	0.29	0.11	0.4	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1073	0.31	0.1	0.41	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1074	0.34	0.19	0.53	sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1075	0.29	0.09	0.38	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1076	0.3	0.13	0.43	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1077	0.24	0.09	0.33	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1078	0.3	0.16	0.46	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1079	0.25	0.06	0.31	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	1080	0.27	0.15	0.42	sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1081	0.3	0.03	0.33	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1082	0.3	0.04	0.34	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1083	0.32	0.06	0.38	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1084	0.3	0.05	0.35	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1085	0.25	0.05	0.3	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1086	0.3	0.08	0.38	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1087	0.27	0.09	0.36	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1088	0.35	0.27	0.62	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1089	0.3	0.15	0.45	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1090	0.31	0.11	0.42	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	25	2.1	
	1091	0.32	0.1	0.42	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1092	0.31	0.1	0.41	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1093	0.28	0.13	0.41	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1094	0.27	0.09	0.36	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Posthole: 2
	1095	0.31	0.11	0.42	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1096	0.31	0.05	0.36	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1097	0.3	0.14	0.44	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1098	0.31	0.1	0.41	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1099	0.33	0.08	0.41	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1100	0.29	0.08	0.37	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1101	0.33	0.11	0.44	sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1102	0.38	0.1	0.48	sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1103	0.3	0.11	0.41	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1104	0.3	0.13	0.43	sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1105	0.33	0.12	0.45	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1106	0.35	0.24	0.59	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1107	0.32	0.15	0.47	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1108	0.33	0.16	0.49	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	1109	0.3	0.2	0.5	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1110	0.33	0.06	0.39	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1111	0.3	0.17	0.47	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1112	0.28	-	0.28	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1113	0.34	0.12	0.46	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1114	0.3	-	0.3	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1115	0.33	0.21	0.54	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1; layer: 1
	1116	0.28	0.23	0.51	sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1117	0.3	0.15	0.45	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1118	0.28	0.14	0.42	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1119	0.34	0.05	0.39	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1120	0.32	0.23	0.55	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1121	0.31	0.04	0.35	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1122	0.31	0.08	0.39	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1123	0.3	0.13	0.6	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1124	0.34	0.14	0.48	Sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1125	0.26	0.08	0.34	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1126	0.32	0.14	0.46	sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1127	0.29	0.09	0.38	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1128	0.3	0.14	0.44	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1129	0.36	0.27	0.7	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1130	0.28	0.04	0.32	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1131	0.32	0.16	0.6	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1132	0.25	0.1	0.35	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1133	0.3	0.1	0.4	Sand, chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1134	0.33	0.14	0.47	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1135	0.4	0.19	0.7	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 1; posthole: 1; layer: 1
	1136	0.3	-	0.3	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1137	0.3	-	0.3	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	
	1138	0.36	-	0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1139	0.32	-	0.32	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1140	0.39	-	0.39	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1141	0.31	-	0.31	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Layer: 1
	1142	0.38	-	0.38	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; layer: 1
	1143	0.3	0.2	0.5	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 5; posthole: 1
	1144	0.35	0.05	0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Layer: 1
	1145	0.3	0.06	0.35	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Layer: 1
	1146	0.29	0.06	0.35	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 4
	1147	0.32	0.1	0.42	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1148	0.29	0.1	0.39	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
E01	1149	0.35	-	0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1150	0.24	0.06	0.3	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 7; natural hollow: 1
	1151	0.25	-	0.5	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1
	1152	0.30	-	0.3	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 3; natural feature: 2
	1153	0.3	0.08	0.38	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 5; natural feature: 2
	1154	0.5	-	0.5	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; pit: 1
	1155	0.3	-	0.5	Chalk, peat	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1156	0.3	0.2	0.5	Clay, sand, chalk, peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 3
	1157	0.37	-	0.37	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1158	0.38	0.04	0.42	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1159	0.37	0.1	0.47	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; natural feature: 1
	1160	0.35	-	0.35	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; natural feature: 1
	1161	0.43	-	0.43	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1162	0.25	0.09	0.34	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 7; pit: 3
	1163	0.31	-	0.31	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1164	0.32	0.3	0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1165	0.39	-	0.39	chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 3
	1166	0.3	0.16	0.46	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	1167	0.3	0.1	0.4	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 3; natural hollow: 1
	1168	0.3	0.15	0.45	Chalk, clay, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	1169	0.34	-	0.5	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 3; pit: 1
	1170	0.2	0.17	0.37	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	1171	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1172	0.33	0.02	0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1173	0.36	-	0.46	Chalk	NW-SE	29	2.1	Ditch: 3; natural hollow: 1
	1174	0.36	0.03	0.39	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; natural feature: 1
	1175	0.33	-	0.4	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	1176	0.29	0.17	0.46	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1177	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1178	0.32	0.06	0.38	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1179	0.32	0.07	0.45	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 3; natural hollow: 1
	1180	0.24	-	0.75	Chalk, peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1181	0.33	-	0.38	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural hollow: 1
	1182	0.36	-	0.43	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1183	0.27	0.06	0.33	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; natural hollow: 1
	1184	0.28	0.04	0.32	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; natural feature: 1
	1185	0.35	-	0.37	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; natural feature: 1
	1186	0.3	-	0.45	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 3; natural hollow: 1
	1187	0.28	0.07	0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1188	0.26	0.09	0.35	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1189	0.38	-	0.45	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1190	0.4	-	0.4	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; natural hollow: 1
	1191	0.26	0.1	0.36	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4
	1192	0.4	-	0.4	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; natural hollow: 1
	1193	0.29	0.12	0.57	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; natural hollow: 2
	1194	0.42	-	0.42	chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1
	1195	0.3	0.2	0.5	Sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 4; pit: 1; posthole: 2
	1196	0.34	-	0.4	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 3
	1197	0.3	0.19	0.49	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1198	0.26	-	0.49	Chalk, clay, peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	1199	0.31	-	0.31	Chalk, peat	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1200	0.31	0.07	0.38	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
	1201	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk, sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1202	0.3	0.2	0.5	Clay, sand, chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1203	0.3	0.03	0.46	chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1204	0.37	0.04	0.41	chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Posthole: 2

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1205	0.33	0.06	0.39	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	
	1206	0.35	-	0.36	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1207	0.35	0.06	0.41	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	
	1208	0.34	-	0.4	Chalk, sand, peat	E-W	30	2.1	Pit: 1
	1209	0.39	-	0.53	Chalk, peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1210	0.33	-	0.33	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	1211	0.32	0.06	0.38	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	1212	0.3	0.06	0.49	Chalk, peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1213	0.28	-	0.43	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	1214	0.33	0.02	0.35	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1215	0.27	0.7	0.34	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
	1216	0.39	0.02	0.48	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	natural feature: 1
E02	1217	0.28	0.02	0.4	Chalk, sand, peat	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1
	1218	0.23	-	0.68	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1219	0.18	-	0.69	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1220	0.29	0.1	0.47	Chalk, peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1221	0.09	-	0.7	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1222	0.14	0.49	0.63	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; pit: 1; layers: 3
	1223	0.4	0.25	0.65	Chalk, peat	N-S	30	2.1	
	1224	0.29	-	0.91	Peat, chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; layers: 4
	1225	0.33	-	0.63	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1226	0.23	-	0.77	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Layers: 2
	1227	0.27	-	0.78	Peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1228	0.27	-	0.78	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1229	0.22	-	0.96	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Layers: 5
	1230	0.32	-	0.96	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1231	0.23	-	0.78	Chalk	N-S	30	2.1	Ditch: 2; layers: 4
	1232	0.3	-	0.9	Chalk, peat	E-W	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1233	0.34	-	0.82	Chalk, peat	N-S	30	2.1	Layers: 4
	1234	0.28	-	0.78	Peat	NW-SE	30	2.1	Layers: 4
E12	1235			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1236			0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1237			0.37	Chalk, sandy gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1238			0.41	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1239			0.42	Chalk, sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1240			0.39	Chalk, sandy gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1241			0.4	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1242			0..36	Chalk, sandy gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1243			0.38	sand	E-W	30	2	
	1244			-	No longer in scheme	-	-	-	
E23	1245			-	No longer in scheme	-	-	-	
	1246			-	No longer in scheme	-	-	-	
E13	1247			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1248			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1249			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1250			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1251			0.44	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1252			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1253			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1254			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1255			0.38	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1256			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
E14	1257			0.45	Chalk, sandy gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1258			0.43	Chalk, sandy gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1259			0.39	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1260			0.5	Chalk, sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1261			0.49	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1262			0.4	Chalk, sandy gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1263			0.51	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1264			0.45	Chalk, sandy gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1265			0.49	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1266			0.43	Chalk, sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
E15	1267			0.41	Sand, gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1268			0.35	Sand, gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1269			0.41	Sand, gravel	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1270			0.42	Sand, gravel	NE-SW	50	2	
	1271			0.38	Sand, gravel	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1272			0.4	Sand, gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1273			0.42	Sand, gravel	NNW-SSE	30	2	
E16	1274			0.55	Sand, gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1275			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1276			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1277			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1278			0.6	Sand, gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1279			0.45	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2	
	1280			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1281			0.35	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1282			0.5	Sand, gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1283			0.5	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
E17	1284			0.45	Sand	E-W	30	2	
	1285			0.5	Sand	E-W	30	2	
	1286			0.37	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1287			0.45	Chalk, sand	NE-SW	30	2	
	1288			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1289			0.46	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1290			0.5	Sandy gravel	ENE-WSW	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1291			0.5	Sand	N-S	30	2	
	1292			0.42	Sand, gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1293			0.4	Sand, gravel, chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1294			0.55	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1295			0.44	Sand, chalk	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1296			0.5	Sand, chalk	NW - SE	30	2	
	1297			0.45	sand	E-W	30	2	
	1298			0.43	Sand	NE-SW	30	2	
	1299			0.42	Sand	NE-SW	30	2	
	1300			0.45	Sand	E-W	30	2	
	1301			0.4	Sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1302			0.51	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1303			0.45	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2	
	1304			0.6	Sand	NE-SW	30	2	
	1305			0.5	Chalk, sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1306			0.49	Chalk, sandy gravel	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1307			0.45	sand	NE-SW	30	2	
E18	1308			0.35	Sand, grave	E-W	30	2	
	1309			0.37	Sand	E-W	30	2	
	1310			0.37	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1311			0.36	Sand	N-S	30	2	
	1312			0.43	Sand, grave	E-W	30	2	
	1313			0.35	Sand, grave	NE-SW	30	2	
	1314			0.36	Sand, grave	E-W	30	2	
	1315			0.36	Sand, grave	E-W	30	2	Ditch 1; Tree throw 1
	1316			0.46	Sand, grave	N-S	30	2	Ditch 1
	1317			0.45	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	Ditch 1
	1318			0.36	Sand, grave	E-W	30	2	Ditch 1
	1319			0.45	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1320			0.38	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1321			0.39	Sand, grave	NE-SW	30	2	
	1322			0.41	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1323			0.46	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1324			0.38	Sand, grave	WNW-ESE	30	2	
	1325			0.37	Sand, grave	ENE-WSW	30	2	Ditch 1
	1326			0.40	Sand, grave	N-S	30	2	Ditch 1; Pit 3
	1327			0.44	Sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1328			0.43	Sand, grave	N-S	30	2	Pit 1
	1329			0.43	Sand, grave	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1330			0.38	Sand, grave	NE-SW	30	2	
	1331			0.38	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1332			0.44	Sand, grave	N-S	30	2	
	1333			0.36	Sand, grave	ENE-WSW	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1334			0.43	Sand, grave	NW-SE	30	2	
	1335	0.4	0.06	0.45	sand	E-W	30	2	
	1336	0.43	0.03	0.48	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1337	0.35	0.03	0.39	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1338	0.36	0.04	0.4	sand	E-W	30	2	
	1339	0.35	0.05	0.4	sand	E-W	30	2	natural feature: 1
	1340	0.4	0.05	0.45	sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1341	0.38	-	0.38	sand	NE-SW	30	2	natural hollow: 1
	1342	0.44	0.04	0.48	sand	N-S	30	2	
	1343	0.38	0.07	0.45	sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1344	0.4		0.41	sand	E-W	30	2	
	1345	0.4		0.45	sand	WNW-ESE	30	2	Ditches: 2; pit: 1; natural feature: 2
	1346	0.46	0.07	0.5	Sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	Pit: 3
E19	1347			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1348			0.4	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1349			0.4	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1350			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1351			0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1352			0.55	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1353			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1354			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1355			0.44	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1356			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1357			0.45	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1358			0.4	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1359			0.45	chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1360			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1361			0.53	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1362			0.48	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1363			0.46	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1364			0.4	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1365			0.42	chalk	SE-NW	30	2	
	1366			0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1367			0.39	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1368			0.42	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1369			0.45	Chalk	SE-NW	30	2	
	1370			0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1371			0.44	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1372			0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1373			0.54	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1374			0.4	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1375			0.45	chalk	NW-SE	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
E20	1376			0.48	Sand, gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1377			0.49	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1378			0.56	Sand		30	2	
	1379			0.46	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1380			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1381			0.51	Sandy gravel		30	2	
	1382			0.4	Sand		30	2	
	1383			0.5	Gravel, sand	E-W	30	2	
	1384			0.56	Sand, gravel		30	2	
	1385			0.5	Sand, gravel		30	2	
	1386			0.6	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1387			0.43	Gravelly sand	N-S	30	2	
	1388			0.7	Sand, gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1389			0.55	Sand	ENE-WSW	50	2	
	1390			0.36	Sand, gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1391			0.45	Sand, gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1392			0.39	Sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1393			0.4	Sand, gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1394			0.42	Sand, gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
E21	1395			0.43	Sand, gravel, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1396			0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1397			0.47	Sand, chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1398			0.35	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1399			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1400			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1401			0.37	Sand, gravel, chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1402			0.36	Sand, gravel	NNW-SSW	30	2	
	1403			0.4	Chalk, sandy gravel	NW-SW	30	2	
	1404			0.35	Chalk, sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1405			0.38	Sand, gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1406			0.35	Sandy gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
	1407			0.4	Sandy gravel	NNW-SSE	40	2	
	1408			0.35	Sandy gravel	N-S	30	2	
	1409			0.4	Sandy gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1410			0.5	Sandy gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1411			0.35	Sandy gravel	NW-SE	30	2	
E24	1412			0.37	Sand and chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1413			0.40	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1414			0.43	Sand and chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1415			0.42	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1416			0.40	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1417			0.42	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1418			0.38	Sand	N-S	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1419			0.41	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1420			0.34	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1421			0.39	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	Ditch: 1; Pit: 1
	1422			0.43	Sand and chalk	N-S	30	2	Pit: 1
	1423			0.43	Sand	N-S	30	2	
	1424			0.40	Sand	NE-SW	30	2	Pit: 1; Posthole: 2
	1425			0.42	Sand and chalk	NW-SE	30	2	Ditch: 1
	1426			0.43	Chalk	N-S	30	2	Pit: 1
	1427			0.41	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1428			0.44	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1429			0.42	Sand and chalk	N-S	30	2	Gully: 1; Posthole: 1; natural feature: 1
E25	1430			0.43	Not Required	-	-	-	
	1431			0.44	Not Required	-	-	-	
	1432			0.36	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1433			0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2	Gully: 1
	1434			0.38	Not Required	-	-	-	
	1435			0.37	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1436			0.35	Chalk	NNW-SSE	50	2	
	1437			0.35	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	Ditch: 1; Pit: 1
	1438			0.41	Sand and chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1439			0.43	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1440			0.41	Chalk	NNW-SSE	50	2	
	1441			0.36	Chalk	NNW-SSE	30	2	
E26	1442			-	Too close to gas main to excavate	-	-	-	
	1443			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1444			0.4	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1445			0.45	Chalk, sand, gravel	NE-SW	30	2	
	1446			0.5	Clay, sand, gravel	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1447			0.4	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1448			-	Inaccessible due to gas main	-	-	-	
	1449			-	Inaccessible due to gas main	-	-	-	
	1450			0.35	Chalk, sand, gravel	E-W	30	2	
	1451			0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1452			0.35	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
E27	1453			0.42	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1454			0.44	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1455			0.40	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1456			0.41	Chalk	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1457			0.36	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1458			0.42	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1459			-	Not Required	-	-	-	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1460			0.38	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1461			0.33	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1462			0.42	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
E28	1463			0.55	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1464			0.42	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1465			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1466			0.54	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1467			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1468			0.43	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1469			0.52	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1470			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1471			0.43	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1472			0.46	chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1473			0.45	chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1474			0.44	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1475			0.5	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
E29	1476			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1477			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1478			0.46	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1479			0.64	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1480			0.6	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1481			0.42	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1482			0.41	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1483			0.35	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
E30	1484			0.7	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1485			0.65	Chalk	E-W	50	2	
	1486			0.55	Chalk	NW-SE	50	2	
	1487			0.5	Chalk	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1488			0.4	Chalk	NW-SE	40	2	
	1489			0.38	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1490			0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1491			0.55	Chalk	NE-SW	50	2	
	1492			0.4	Chalk	N-S	60	2	
	1493			0.9	chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1494			0.4	chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1495			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1496			0.35	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1497			0.5	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1498			0.36	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
E31	1499			0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1500			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1501			0.38	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1502			0.55	Chalk	N-S	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1503			0.37	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1504			0.39	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1505			0.42	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1506			0.44	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1507			0.41	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1508			0.47	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1509			0.4	chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1510			0.38	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1511			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1512			0.5	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1513			0.48	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1514			0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1515			0.39	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1516			0.38	chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1517			0.34	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1518			0.5	Chalk	WNW-ESE	30	2	
	1519			0.3	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1520			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1521			0.5	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1522			0.5	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1523			0.46	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1524			0.36	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1525			0.43	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1526			0.55	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1527			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1528			0.45	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1529			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1530			0.5	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1531			0.7	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1532			0.45	chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1533			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1534			0.3	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1535			0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1536			0.4	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
E32	1537			0.5	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1538			0.45	chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1539			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1540			0.4	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1541			0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1542			0.6	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1543			0.45	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1544			0.55	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1545			0.44	Chalk	N-S	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1546			0.42	chalk	E-W	30	2	
E03	1547	0.34	-	0.43	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 1; fen edge
	1548	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk	E-W	30	2.1	Ditch: 2
	1549	0.34	-	0.34	Chalk, sand	N-S	30	2.1	
E04	1550	0.33	0.13	0.46	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	natural hollow: 1
	1551	0.33	0.11	0.44	Sand, chalk	E-W	30	2.1	
	1552	0.33	0.07	0.4	Chalk, sand	E-W	30	2	Posthole: 1
	1553	0.31	0.04	0.35	sand	NW-SE	30	2.1	
	1554	0.3	0.15	0.45	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2.1	
E01	1555	0.29	-	0.85	Peat	E-W	15	2.1	
	TPA1	0.5	0.3	1.03	Peat	-	1	1	Fen edge
	TPB1	0.55	0.45	1	Sand	-	1	1	natural hollow: 1
	TPB2	0.35	0.65	1	Peat	-	1	1	natural hollow: 1
	TPC1	0.35	-	0.35	Peat	-	1	1	natural hollow: 1
	TPD1	0.6	0.2	0.8	Peat	-	1	1	natural hollow: 1
E03	TPE1	0.3	0.3	0.98	Sand	-	1	1	natural hollow: 1
EC01	1556			0.37	Chalk	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1557			0.33	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1558			0.32	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1559			0.34	Chalky sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1560			0.45	Sand	N-S	30	2	Pit: 1
	1561			0.36	Chalky sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1562			0.34	Chalk	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1563			0.36	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1564			0.41	Chalky sand	NE-SW	30	2	
	1565			0.34	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1566			0.44	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1567			0.40	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1568			0.38	Chalk	ENE-WSW	30	2	
EC02	1569			0.4	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1570			0.35	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1571			0.37	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1572			0.39	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1573			0.36	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1574			0.35	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1575			0.37	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1576			0.38	Chalky sand	NE-SW	30	2	
	1577			0.37	Chalky sand	WNW-ESE	30	2	
	1578			0.38	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1579			0.38	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1580			0.48	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1581			0.38	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1582			0.44	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1583			0.4	Chalky sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1584			0.43	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1585			0.48	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1586			0.38	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1587			0.42	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1588			0.4	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1589			0.39	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1590			0.4	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1591			0.41	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1592			0.43	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1593			0.42	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1594			0.38	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1595			0.4	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1596			0.45	Chalky sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1597			0.35	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1598			0.38	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1599			0.37	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1600			0.47	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1601			0.38	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1602			0.4	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1603			0.42	Chalky sand	ENE-WSW	30	2	
	1604			0.39	Chalky sand	N-S	30	2	
	1605			0.38	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1606			0.41	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	
EC01	1607			0.44	Chalk	NE-SW	30		
	1608			0.39	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	Pit: 1
	1609			0.37	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1610			0.35	Chalky sand	NE-SW	30	2	Posthole: 4
	1611			0.34	Chalky sand	WNW-ESE	30	2	
	1612			0.39	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1613			0.39	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1614			0.44	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	Pit: 1
	1615			0.41	Chalk	E-W	30	2	
	1616			0.33	Chalky sand	NW-SE	30	2	
	1617			0.35	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	Posthole: 4
	1618			0.34	Chalk	N-S	30	2	
	1619			0.39	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1620			0.37	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1621			0.33	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1622			0.43	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1623			-	No Longer Required	-	-	-	
	1624			0.37	Chalk	WNW-ESE	30	2	
	1625			0.39	Chalky sand	NNW-SSE	30	2	

Field	Trench No	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Avg. Depth (m)	Geology	Orientation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Features
	1626			0.38	Chalk	NNW-SSE	30	2	
	1627			0.41	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1628			0.34	Chalk	NNE-SSW	30	2	Ditch: 1
	1629			0.37	Chalk	NE-SW	30	2	
	1630			-	No Longer Required	-	-	-	
	1631			0.44	Chalk	NW-SE	30	2	
	1632			0.36	Chalk	WNW-ESE	30	2	
	1633			0.40	Chalky sand	NNE-SSW	30	2	
	1634			0.44	Chalk	WNW-ESE	30	2	

Table 32: Trench summary

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Coins

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of nine coins (7 copper-alloy and 3 silver) were recovered from top-soil metal-detecting across the site. The small assemblage is dominated by Roman items with only two medieval and one post-medieval coins (Table 33).

Spot-date	Quantity
Roman	7
Medieval	2
Post-medieval	1
Total	***9***

Table 33: Quantification of coins by period

B.1.2 Despite some coins being in poor condition due to the adverse condition of the soil, all items were identified to a specific chronological emission (Table 35).

Methodology

B.1.3 The assemblage was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society in Datasheets 104 (Dungworth 2012) and 108 (Davis and Starley 2012), 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 *Roman Imperial Coinage* (RIC) volumes 8 (Kent 1981) and 9 (Bruun 1966), together with *The English hammered coinage* by North (1991 and 2018) were used in the identification and description of the assemblage. Philippa Walton's (2015) unpublished PhD thesis was used in the discussion of the chronology and character of the assemblage.

B.1.5 The coin assemblage was quantified using a Microsoft Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context-by-context basis. A summary catalogue of the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by area number (Table 35).

Discussion

B.1.6 Field E19 produced three coins whilst Field E09 produced two, and a single coin was recovered from each of Fields EC01, E04, E21, E30 and E31 (Table 34). Within this, the three coins from Field E19 were recovered from the same trench (1374) suggesting a possible concentration of activities in this area, whilst only Field E09 had coins from more than one trench.

Field	Trench	Quantity	Total
EC01	1631	1	1
E04	1044	1	1
E09	906	1	2

Field	Trench	Quantity	Total
	915	1	
E19	1374	3	3
E21	1400	1	1
E30	1489	1	1
E31	1506	1	1
Total		***9***	***9***

Table 34: Distribution of coins by Field and Trench

B.1.7 This assemblage is very small and entirely recovered from topsoil metal-detecting. For this reason, the coins offer a very limited and partial contribution to the understanding of the activities on site. There are no Early Roman coins, possibly suggesting a concentration of monetary exchange during the Late Roman period (Reece periods 17-18, Reece 2002) in line with the regional standard recorded for the rural settlement coinage distribution (Walton 2015).

B.1.8 The presence of a coin from the topsoil of Trench 1631 (EC01), a Barbarous radiate dating to AD 275 – 285, correlates strongly with the evidence of the geophysical survey suggesting a possible trackway *c*.25m east leading to an area of settlement north of EC01.

B.1.9 The presence of medieval and post-medieval coinage may indicate some economic exchange between the 13th and 17th centuries AD in the area.

Field	Sf no.	Trench no.	Denomination	Alloy	Min Date	Max Date	Authority	Obv. description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Thickness (mm)
EC01	-	1631	radiate	CuA	275	285	unknown	illegible but partial radiate crowned portrait bust is observable	illegible	poorly realised partially obscured figure standing right, head has been replaced by an 'x'	illegible		20	0.9
E04	1	1045	follis	CuA	330	340	commemorative coin	bust helmet left	VRBS ROMA	Wolf and Twins with star above	0	0.9	12.8	0.9
E09	3	915	radiate	CuA	250	300	illegible	radiate bust right	illegible	standing figure left	illegible	1.96	18.5	1.3
E09	1	906	penny	Ag	1301	1310	Edward I	Crowned facing bust	EDWARDO R ANGL DNS HYB	Long cross	CIVITAS LONDON	1.33	17.9	0.2
E19	2	1374	nummus	CuA	348	351	illegible	diadem bust right	illegible	Possible FELTEMP REP Phoenix on Globe	illegible	0.63	14.6	0.8
E19	3	1374	nummus	CuA	355	361	unknown	diadem bust right	illegible	Copy of FEL TEMP REPARATIO fallen horseman	illegible		9.8	0.9
E19	2	1374	nummus	CuA	347	348	Constans	diadem bust right	illegible	Two victories	illegible	0.64	15.5	0.6
E21	1	1400	follis	CuA	330	335	Constantius II	laureate, draped and cuirassed bust right	[FL IVL]CONSTANT[IVS NOB C]	two soldiers, helmeted, standing with spears and shields, facing two standards between them	GLORIA EXERCITVS	1.45	18	0.9
E30	1	1489	penny	Ag	1242	1247	Henry III	Crowned bust of king facing with beard and hair	ENRICUS REX	short cross	illegible	1.29	19	0.3
E31	1	1506	half groat	Ag	1612	1613	James I	Crowned rose	IDG ROSA SINE SPINA	crowned thistle	TVEATUR UNITA DEUS	0.71	17.1	0.3

Table 35: Catalogue of coins

B.2 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.2.1 Trenching across the site produced an assemblage of 11 fragments of metalwork relating to 11 artefacts – six of copper alloy and five of iron (Table 36). Finds were recovered from ditches and metal-detected from the topsoil.

Material	No. Artefacts	% No. Artefacts
CuA	11	58.82
Fe	5	29.42
Pb	2	11.76
Total	***18***	***100.00***

Table 36: Quantification of the metalwork assemblage by metal

B.2.2 The assemblage consists of a Middle Iron Age La Tène Type I zoomorphic brooch, a Roman furniture fitting, a medieval to post-medieval book clasp, two post-medieval buckles or fixings, three post-medieval buttons, two hand-forged nails and a modern railroad track bolt. Six artefacts are currently unidentified and undated (Table 39).

B.2.3 The overall preservation of the finds is poor, with the objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted. The assemblage chronology spans from the Middle Iron Age to the modern period with a particular concentration of artefacts from this last period (Table 37).

Spot date	No. Artefacts	% No. Artefacts
Middle Iron Age	1	9.09
Roman	1	9.09
Post-medieval	2	18.18
Modern	6	54.55
Undated	1	9.09
Total	***11***	***100.00***

Table 37: Quantification of metalwork by date

Methodology

B.2.4 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society Datasheets 104 (Dungworth 2012) and 108 (Davis and Starley 2012), 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.2.5 The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) catalogue was used as the main reference for the identification of the metalwork.

B.2.6 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using a Microsoft Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context-by-context basis. A summary catalogue of the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by field number (Table 39).

Character and chronology

B.2.7 Six artefacts remain unidentified at this stage. The remaining objects are representative of utilitarian and multifunctional items used in everyday work, possibly indicating domestic or agricultural activity in the vicinity.

B.2.8 Of the total assemblage, 58% (10 items) were metal-detected from the topsoil, one modern item was recovered from the route of the Cambridge to Mildenhall railway and one artefact was recovered from a gunflint scatter.

B.2.9 Modern artefacts represent the majority of the assemblage.

B.2.10 Overall, this assemblage offers a very limited contribution to the definition of the chronology and character of the activities in the excavated area.

Distribution

B.2.11 Most of the objects came from Field EC01 (39%) followed by Fields E01, E10 and E19 suggesting possible concentrations of activity in these parts of the investigated fields (Table 38). The quantity of finds recovered, however, is very small and statistically irrelevant. This factor needs to be considered, with the resultant metalwork assemblage produced during trenching not a reliable indication of the real archaeological potential.

Field	Trench	No. Artefacts	Total	% No. Artefacts
E01	1160	1	***4***	22.23
	1173	1		
	TPB1	1		
	TPC1	1		
E02	1231	1	***1***	5.56
E09	882	1	***1***	5.56
E10	927	1	***2***	11.12
	945	1		
EC01	-	7	***7***	38.85
E13	1250	1	***1***	5.56
E19	1374	2	***2***	11.12
Total		***18***	***18***	***100.00***

Table 38: Quantification of metalwork by Field and Trench

Discussion

B.2.12 This small assemblage offers very little opportunity to elaborate on the character or date of activity on the site. However, the recovered artefacts appear to be multifunctional objects which may have been associated with domestic or agricultural activity in the area during a long period spanning from the Middle Iron Age to the modern era.

Field	SF no	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
E01	1	1160	5933	5932	ditch	Fe	Uniden.	1	incom.	A tapering stem with square cross section. This item could be a structural fitting or a chisel	71	8.1	0	0	Modern
	3	1173	5805	5804	ditch	Fe	Uniden.	1	incom.	An unidentified artefact made of a possible curved oval frame with an oblique rod. The artefact is poorly preserved and heavily encrusted with slag	134	67	42	0	Modern
	2	TPB1	6096	-	gunflint scatter (ploughsoil)	CuA	nail	1	incom.	A nail with square in cross-section tapering stem and oval flat head	31	9	0	2.16	Nd
	1	TPC1	6305	-	gunflint scatter (ploughsoil)	CuA	book clasp	1	incom.	A long and thin strip of metal with a projecting hook at one end. The sides are decorated with two indentations for each side located at the terminals	33	12.9	0.4	1.77	Post-medieval
E02	1	1231	5151	5149	ditch	Fe	unidentified	1	incom.	A large, truncated rod of iron with a nail still fitted in	106	42	10.6	0	Modern
E09	2	882	99999	-	ploughsoil	CuA	buckle	1	compl.	A post-medieval D shape buckle decorated with three ridges	17	21	3.2	2.29	Post-medieval
E10	1	927	5589	5586	ditch	Fe	nail	1	compl.	A modern nail with square in cross-section tapering stem	60	4.5	0	0	Modern
	2	945	5532	5530	railway	Fe	Railroad track bolt	1	compl.	Railroad track bolt with planoconvex head and long circular in cross-section stem	160	46	0	0	Modern

Field	SF no	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefacts	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
EC01	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	Button	1	compl.	Discoid button with complete attachment hoop and a concave edge	-	240	26	5.33	Modern
	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	Button	1	compl.	Discoid button	-	250	30	10.15	Modern
	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	Button	1	compl.	Discoid button	-	150	18	4.37	Modern
	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	Strap fixing	1	incom.	strap-fixing – broken	450	120	22	6.58	Post-medieval
	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	Uniden. (scrap)	1	incom.	undiagnostic thin plate-like fragment of copper-alloy – broken off a larger object of unknown function	320	150	4	3.92	unknown
	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	Pb	Uniden. (scrap)	1	incom.	undiagnostic scrap lead fragment	250	200	23	10.83	unknown
	-	-	99999	-	topsoil	Pb	Uniden. (scrap)	1	incom.	undiagnostic scrap lead fragment	250	200	21	9.75	unknown
E13	1	1250	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	Furniture fitting	1	incom.	'Chess-piece' furniture fitting. A rounded head narrowed waist and a large discoidal base decorated with two circular ridges. An incomplete iron fitting is projecting from the base	24.8	0	0	13.73	Roman
E19	1	1374	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	uniden.	1	incom.	A possible modern hose clamp	0	0	0	0	Modern
	4	1374	99999	-	topsoil	CuA	brooch	1	compl.	La Tène I type. The foot terminal is oval and centrally pierced, and surmounted by a snout or projection	44	8.5	16	5.67	Middle Iron Age

Table 39: Catalogue of Metalwork

B.3 Metalworking Waste

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 1,477g (22 pieces) of iron smithing slag, fuel and associated metalworking related CBM was identified and recovered from this investigation. All of this turned out to be modern in date, and most probably related to the debris from a firebrick-lined hearth of a smithy. An early 20th century rather than a 19th century date seems the more likely for this. All of the material was associated and came from the excavation of Field E10.

Methodology

B.3.2 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).

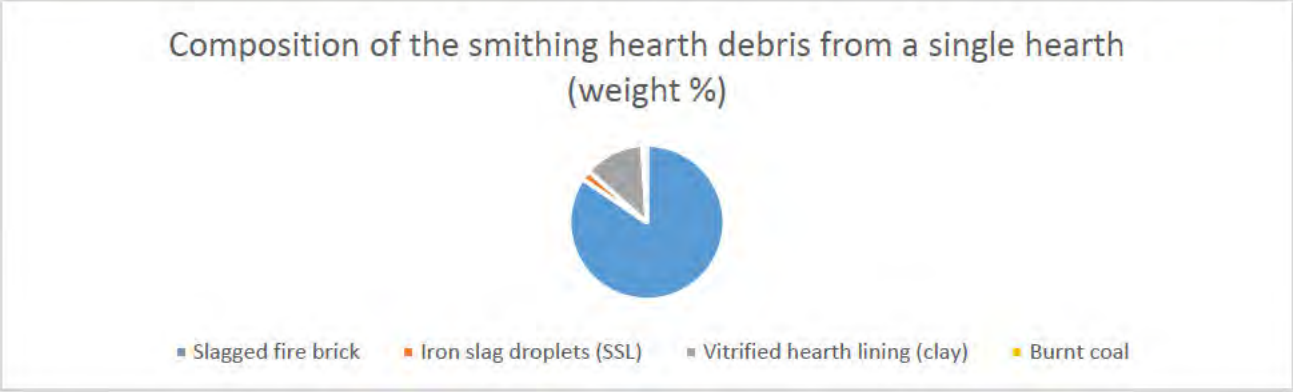
Description of the iron slag

B.3.3 All of this slag and smithing hearth related debris came from just two contexts - from feature **5544** (fill 5545; 1,315g, 17 pieces) and ditch **5586** (fill 5589; 162g, five pieces). Almost certainly this represents the debris from a single brick-lined hearth. The industrially manufactured firebricks show indications of high-temperature vitrification upon their inside surfaces, some of which include droplets of iron slag and inclusions of burnt coal, and others some attached vitrified clay lining (VHL). All of the fuel used in this hearth appears to be of coal, some of it of apparently poor quality, including pieces of burnt coal shale.

Context	Field	No	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Category	Comments
5545 (a)	E10	1	120x95x65	934	1	CBM/ VHL	end of a firebrick used to line a blacksmith's hearth (20thC) with trace of vitrified slag
5545 (b)	E10	16	65-30	381	0 + 1	VHL/SSL/ coal	fused/vitrified brick and clay with minor iron slag and coal
5589	E10	5	80x80x20 + 80x30x30 + 50x30x25+40	162	0	burnt coal + VHL (102 +50)	large pieces of poor quality burnt coal (and shale) with vitrified clay attached. As above

Table 40: Catalogue of Iron Slag.

L = 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)



Graph 1: Elements of modern smithing hearth debris from contexts 5545 and 5589

Statement of potential

B.3.4 Little can be said of the small amount of modern smithing-related firebrick, slag and burnt fuel recovered from these two contexts, although it seems likely that they relate to a single hearth. The form of these refractory bricks (see Appendix B.6 regarding some others which have the trace of a mould-pressed stamp on them) suggests a square brick-lined blacksmiths' hearth (perhaps 200mm x 200mm +) present within a recognisable 'modern' smithy. Almost certainly we are dealing here with dumped material from this deposited within the fill of a ditch or pits. Much of this debris (as is the case with many modern smithies) consists of the burnt fuel (coal) and vitrified remains of refractories. In fact, there is very little iron slag, although the drips of slag present upon the vitrified lining and bricks are iron rich and also slightly magnetic. An early 20th century date for this seems likely. No further work on this material is required. However, some research into historic documents/ maps investigating the presence of a nearby smithy would be useful.

Disposal

B.3.5 This small assemblage may be disposed of.

B.4 Prehistoric Pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage of 362 sherds (3,133g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 8.7g. The pottery was recovered from 31 contexts relating to 31 features (ditches, pits, postholes, a layer and natural deposits) in trenches across Fields E01, E03, E04, E05, E10, EC01, E13, E17, E21, E28, E30 and E31 (Table 41).

B.4.2 Features across Site A (Fields E01 to E10 and EC01) yielded an assemblage of 226 sherds (1,830g) with a MSW of 8.1g. Features in the western half of Site B (Fields E13 to E21) yielded an assemblage of 121 sherds (1,256g) with a MSW of 10.4g, whilst

those on the eastern half (Fields E28 to E31) yielded an assemblage of 15 sherds (47g) with a MSW of 3.6g.

B.4.3 The pottery ranged in date from the Middle-Late Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period, with the majority being of Early Bronze Age Beaker (120 sherds, 1,239g, *c.*2400-1700 BC) and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (197 sherds, 1,640g, *c.*1150-350 BC) date.

B.4.4 The pottery is in moderate condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, as reflected by the low MSW. This report provides a fully quantified characterisation of the material by period.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
E01	1162	5945	5946	ditch	1	17	Late Neo/EBA
E03	740	6456	6457	pit	2	13	Late Neo/EBA
E04	1115	5205	5206	ditch	7	22	Prehistoric
		5207	5208	pit	3	12	LBA/EIA
	1026	5366	5368	pit	1	15	LBA/EIA
E05	845	4082	4083	pit	1	3	LBA/EIA
			4084	pit	1	30	LBA/EIA
	848	4105	4106	pit	6	36	Late Neo/EBA
	854	4268	4278	ditch	4	34	LBA/EIA?
	858	4127	4128	ditch	2	6	Prehistoric
		4136	4137	ditch	4	60	Middle Neo
		4144	4145	ditch	1	2	Prehistoric
		4156	4157	pit	1	15	LBA/EIA
	859	4107	4108	pit	128	1,139	LBA/EIA
		4113	4114	natural	1	1	LBA/EIA
	863	n/a	4253	layer	1	13	LBA/EIA
	868	4152	4153	pit	23	131	LBA/EIA
E10	950	5558	5571	ditch	10	60	Late Neo/EBA
EC01	1610	6620	6621	posthole	1	19	LBA
	1614	6614	6615	pit	28	202	LBA
E13	1253	12761	12762	pit	1	1	EBA
E17	1286	10760	10761	pit	22	150	EBA
		10762	10764	pit	23	172	EBA
	1287	10790	10791	pit	65	809	EBA
		10800	10801	pit	9	107	EBA
E21	1396	12256	12257	ditch	1	17	LBA/EIA
E28	1463	14275	14276	ditch	1	4	LBA/EIA
	1473	14260	14261	natural	1	5	Prehistoric
E30	1486	14795	14796	ditch	2	6	Prehistoric
E31	1508	15008	15009	ditch	2	5	LBA/EIA
	1528	15006	15007	ditch	9	27	Prehistoric
Total					***362***	***3,133***	

Table 41: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

B.4.5 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. 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.4.6 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. Middle Neolithic, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age-Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). The Early Bronze Age Beaker vessels were classified using D.L. Clarke's (1970) catalogue, and his drawing numbers.

B.4.7 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (286 sherds; 79%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (75 sherds; 20.7%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (one sherd; 0.3%). The quantified data is presented on a Microsoft Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

F1: Sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size). Sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (up to 7 mm in size)

F2: Common to very common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-4mm in size). Sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (up to 7 mm in size)

F3: Sparse to moderate fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2 mm in size)

S1: Moderate to common fine to medium shell (mainly <1-2mm in size)

G1: Moderate fine to medium grog (mainly <1-2mm in size)

G2: Abundant grog and plate-like voids, very 'chunky' and angular, 'corky' appearance (Grooved ware)

QG1: Moderate to common sand and sparse medium grog. Sherds may contain rare fine angular flint and sparse linear voids from burnt out organic matter

QG2: Moderate fine to medium grog in a sandy clay matrix. Sherds may contain rare fine angular flint and sparse linear voids from burnt out organic matter

GF1: Light orange-brown surfaces (interior may be reduced) fading to a dark grey core. Inclusions of moderate fine grog and sparse to moderate fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size). Sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (up to 7 mm in size). Slightly to very abrasive feel and of moderate hardness

QGF1: Sparse to moderate fine to medium grog and sparse fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix. Sherds may contain rare coarse angular flint (up to 7 mm in size) and moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

QGF2: Moderate fine grog, sparse very fine to medium flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) and sparse to common sand. Sherds may contain moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

QGF3: Moderate fine to medium grog, moderate fine to medium flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) and sparse to common sand. Sherds may contain moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	Flint	127	1053	33.6	9
F2	Flint	114	1080	34.5	8
F3	Flint	20	153	4.9	4
S1	Shell	10	72	2.3	2
G1	Grog	5	45	1.4	0
G2	Grog	6	36	1.1	1
QG1	Sand and Grog	7	43	1.4	0
QG2	Sand and Grog	1	58	1.8	0
GF1	Grog and Flint	12	123	3.9	4
QGF1	Sand, Grog and Flint	30	257	8.2	4
QGF2	Sand, Grog and Flint	28	197	6.3	2
QGF3	Sand, Grog and Flint	2	16	0.5	0
Total		***362***	***3133***	***99.9***	***34***

Table 42: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric

The Assemblage

Middle Neolithic pottery

B.4.8 An assemblage of four sherds (60g) can be assigned to the Middle Neolithic period. The pottery derives from ditch **4136** in Trench 858 (Field E05).

B.4.9 The assemblage comprises two diagnostic sherds in flint fabric (F1). One is a triangular rim with a rim top tool impressed decoration typical of the Peterborough ware tradition. The second is a tool impressed body sherd. The partial vessel profile belongs to a plain rounded open bowl (Brudenell form J).

Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age pottery

B.4.10 Pottery assigned to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age comprises 19 sherds (126g). The pottery derived from four contexts relating to four features across Fields E01, E03, E05 and E10.

B.4.11 The assemblage is dominated by shelly ware (57% by weight) typical of the period in Suffolk (Peachey 2012, 35). Sherds in grog fabric account for 29% of the pottery (by weight), those with just flint 10% (by weight) and those with flint inclusions for 4% of the assemblage. Diagnostic feature sherds comprise three partial vessel profiles with ten refitting sherds. Decoration is present on nine sherds. A range of applications and techniques typical of the later Neolithic period are evident, with fingertip, fingernail impressions and incised line. Six fragments belong to a Grooved-ware jar with fingernail decoration on the rim top and five horizontal grooves and multiple chevrons infilled with more grooves on the body.

Field E01

B.4.12 One sherd (17g) of pottery was recovered from ditch **5945** in Trench 1162. The sherd is assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age on the basis of the fabric and comparison of sherds from other fields.

Field E03

B.4.13 Two sherds (13g) of pottery were recovered from pit **6456** in Trench 740. The refitting sherds display an incised decoration.

Field E05

B.4.14 Six sherds (36g) of Grooved-ware pottery were recovered from pit **4105** in Trench 848. The pottery is decorated with five horizontal grooves and multiple chevrons infilled with more grooves, and one sherd displays a post-firing perforation.

Field E10

B.4.15 Ten sherds (60g) of pottery were recovered from ditch **5558** in Trench 950. Two vessel profiles belong to ellipsoid jars with no distinct neck (Brudenell form B) and one sherd presents a fingertip decoration. The sherds have been tentatively assigned to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period on the basis of their fabric and the presence of worked flint in the same context.

Early Bronze Age Beaker

B.4.16 Pottery assigned to the Early Bronze Age comprises 120 sherds (1,239g). The pottery derived from five contexts relating to five pits across Fields E13 and E17.

B.4.17 The assemblage is characterised by a fairly narrow range of fabrics, with nine types distinguished belonging to five basic fabric groups. The principal inclusions are flint and grog. Flint fabrics account for 46% of the pottery by weight. Sherds with only grog account for 4% of the pottery by weight. The remaining 50% comprises a range of minor fabric groups, with sherds tempered with grog and flint (GF1; 10%), sand and grog (QG1 and QG2; 8%) and sand, grog and flint (QGF1, QGF2, QGF3; 33%).

B.4.18 The bulk of these vessels are represented by relatively small, fragmentary decorated body sherds only; however diagnostic feature sherds are present and comprise one rim, seven bases, four rim and shoulders. Decoration is present on 110 sherds. A range of applications and techniques typical of the Beaker pottery tradition are evident.

Field E13

B.4.19 Only one body sherd (1g) was recovered from pit **12761** in Trench 1253. The sherd presents a rusticated decoration.

Field E17

B.4.20 The assemblage was recovered from pit **10760** (22 sherds, 150g) and pit **10762** (23 sherds, 172g) in Trench 1286, pit **10790** (65 sherds, 809g) and pit **10800** (9 sherds, 107g) in Trench 1287.

B.4.21 The assemblage contains 11 vessels, all from pit **10790**, with four assigned forms. The vessels belong to the 'Barbed-Wire' and 'East Anglian' beaker groups (Clarke 1970, figs. 339, 393, 401 and 918). The first of these vessels (v.7) is in Fabric 1 and is decorated

with horizontal comb-impressed lines above vertical rows of comb-impressed squared dots. The form is comparable to a vessel recorded at Badwell Ash, Suffolk (Clarke 1970, fig. 339), but the decoration is different. The second vessel (v.8) is decorated with one raised cordon below the rim and horizontal combed-impressed bands (rounded dots) on the shoulder. It is comparable to a vessel recorded at Felixstow, Suffolk (Clarke 1970, fig. 393). The third vessel (v.9) is a bowl decorated with three horizontal combed-impressed lines on the shoulder. The form is comparable to a vessel recorded at Edingthorpe, Norfolk (Clarke 1970, fig. 918), but again the decoration is different. The last vessel (v.10) is decorated with horizontal incised lines, cross hatched band, incised lines band and fingernail bands. It is comparable to a vessel recorded at Woolpit, Suffolk (Clarke 1970, fig. 401). Other decorative motives are present, all typical of the Beaker pottery tradition: rustication, groove, fingertip and fingernail.

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery

B.4.22 Pottery assigned to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age comprises 168 sherds (1,419g), with a MSW of 8.4g. The pottery derived from 13 contexts relating to 13 features across Fields E04, E05, E21, E28 and E31.

B.4.23 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint tempered fabrics (98% by weight) typical of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, especially fabric F2 which accounts for 64% of the period assemblage by weight. The only other fabric was sandy ware with grog and flint inclusions (2% by weight). Diagnostic feature sherds comprise ten rims, five bases and two rim and shoulders but also three distinctive carinated and angular shoulders. Only five sherds are decorated. A range of applications and techniques typical of the Early Iron Age are evident, with fingertip impressions, scoring, rustication and incised lines.

Field E04

B.4.24 Four sherds (27g) of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from Trenches 1026 and 1115 in Field E04. These derived from pit **5366**, Trench 1026 (one sherd, 15g), pit **5207** (2 sherds, 3g) and pit **5208** (one sherd, 9g) in Trench 1115.

Field E05

B.4.25 Features in Field E05 yielded the largest assemblage of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery with a total of 160 sherds (1,366g) recovered from Trenches 845, 854, 858, 859, 863, 868. The pottery derived from pit **4082** (two sherds, 33g), Trench 845, ditch **4268** (four sherds, 34g), Trench 854, pit **4156** (one sherd, 15g), Trench 858, pit **4107** (128 sherds, 1,139g) and natural feature **4113** (one sherd, 1g), Trench 859, layer 4253 (one sherd, 13g), Trench 863 and pit **4152** (23 sherds, 131g) in Trench 868. The assemblage contains 16 vessels and all five of the decorated sherds of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage, with fine ware sherds.

Field E21

B.4.26 Only one sherd (17g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **12254** in Trench 1396. This sherd has been tentatively assigned to the Late Bronze Age on the basis of the fabric.

Field E28

B.4.27 Only one sherd (4g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **14275** in Trench 1463. This sherd has also been tentatively assigned to the Late Bronze Age on the basis of the fabric.

Field E31

B.4.28 Only two sherds (5g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditch **15008** in Trench 1508.

Prehistoric pottery

B.4.29 A total of 22 sherds (68g) are too small and fragmentary to be assigned to a particular prehistoric period or ceramic tradition. The sherds derived from six contexts relating to six features across Fields E04, E05, E28, E30 and E31.

B.4.30 The material comprises small plain body sherds in fabrics F1, F2, F3 and QGF1 with a MSW of 3g. The contexts yielded between one and seven sherds. Given the context, this pottery is most likely to be Bronze Age in date but could be earlier.

Discussion

B.4.31 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Middle Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period with the majority being of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age date. The Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age assemblage comprises different ceramic traditions including Peterborough ware and Grooved ware. The Beaker assemblage is concentrated in Fields E13 and E17, so any excavation in this field may yield a large and potentially significant group of Early Bronze Age pottery. The latest material belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition *(c.* 850-500 BC) of the transitional period between the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The majority of the pottery is characterised by fragments of plain and decorated vessels in flint tempered fabrics (Barret 1980; Brudenell 2012). Most of the pottery comes from Field E05 and there is a continuity of use in this area from the Middle Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period.

B.5 Romano-British Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.5.1 The assemblage recovered from the evaluation comprises 24 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 218g and representing a minimum of three vessels (MNV) and 0.4 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent). All of 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 area.

Assemblage Character

B.5.2 The assemblage comprises primarily small and often abraded sherds, reflected in the low assemblage mean weight of 9.1g. A limited range of fabrics were identified, dominated by coarsewares which represent 87.5% of the assemblage by sherd count. Within this category there are two broad fabric groups: sandy wares comprising grey, black-slipped and reduced wares (17 sherds, 116g) and grog-tempered wares (four sherds, 30g). The latter are exclusively early Roman in date (AD40-70/100). The only sourced wares comprise two Horningsea greyware sherds (20g), dating to AD100-400. The remaining 12.5% of the assemblage comprises finewares, consisting of two sand and grog-tempered body sherds from a possible butt-beaker and one fine sandy oxidised sherd, from either a beaded, flanged bowl or flanged rim mortaria, dating to AD200-400, which is the latest dating sherd within the assemblage.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	6	51	0	0.3
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	1	7	1	0.1
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	1	5	0	0
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	1	12	0	0
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous, black-slipped ware (unsourced)	2	9	0	0
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	5	38	1	0
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	2	13	1	0
HORNGW	Horningsea greyware	2	20	0	0
QG1	Medium sandy fabric with moderate small grog	4	63	0	0
Total		***24***	***218***	***3***	***0.4***

Table 43: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.5.3 A minimum of just three vessels were identified, based on the number of unique rims present. This comprises the bowl/mortaria discussed above from fill 4193 of pit **4192**, (Trench 857, Field E05), a grog-tempered everted rim jar from pot the fill (5368) of hollow **5366** in Trench 1026 (Field E04) and a coarse sandy greyware everted rim jar from the upper fill (5428) of the ring-ditch (**5426**) in Trench 1027 (Field E04).

B.5.4 Decoration is limited to the two Horningsea greywares with exterior combing, the two possible butt-beaker sherds which have rouletted decoration and cordons and two coarseware body sherds with incised line decoration. No usewear evidence was noted within the assemblage.

Distribution of Pottery Summary

B.5.5 Due to the scale of the evaluation, the pottery can be considered to represent several different 'sites' rather than a single site. In total the pottery was recovered from five fields (Table 44), representing nine contexts, from nine interventions (Table 45).

Field	No. of contexts with pot	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Pottery Date Range
E03	1	4	12	0	0.54	Early Roman (AD40-100)
E04	5	16	156	2	0.1	Early Roman (AD40-100), Romano-British (AD40-400)
E05	1	1	26	1	0	Late Roman (AD200-400)

Field	No. of contexts with pot	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Pottery Date Range
E28	1	1	6	0	0	Early-Mid Roman (AD50-200)
E30	1	2	18	0	0	Romano-British (AD40-400)
Total	***9***	***24***	***218***	***3***	***0.64***	

Table 44: Quantification and date range of Roman pottery by Field

B.5.6 The largest single assemblage derives from features within Field E04, totalling 16 sherds weighing 156g. This material derived from five contexts from Trenches 1026, 1027 and 1041. The fill (5368) of pit **5366** contained the largest assemblage, totalling nine sherds (83g) dating to the early Roman period (AD40-70). An additional three sherds (11g) derive from the upper fill (5428) of the ring-ditch (segment **5426**) in Trench 1027, however this material can only be broadly dated as Romano-British. The two early Roman sherds from a probable butt-beaker were recovered from the primary deposit (5433) of the ring ditch (segment **5432**) in Trench 1027. The final two sherds derive from the primary deposit (5421) of ditch **5420**, dating to AD100-400, and the single fill (5455) of ditch **5454**, dating to AD0-100.

B.5.7 The pottery from the remaining fields derives from single features and reflect only very small quantities of material, much of which is abraded. Therefore, it is unclear if this pottery is contemporary with the features or, if it is either residual or intrusive, perhaps deposited as a result of manuring.

Context	Cut	Trench	Field	Feature	No.	Wt (g)	MNV	EVE	Spotdate
4193	4192	857	E05	Pit	1	26	1	0	AD200-400
5368	5366	1026	E04	Pit	9	83	1	0.3	AD40-70
5421	5420	1041	E04	Ditch	1	14	0	0	AD100-400
5428	5426	1027	E04	Ring-ditch	3	11	1	0.1	AD50-400
5433	5432	1027	E04	Ring-ditch	2	46	0	0	AD40-70
5455	5454	1027	E04	Ditch	1	2	0	0	AD0-100
6474	6472	753	E03	Ditch	4	12	0	0	AD40-100
14278	14277	1463	E28	Ditch	1	6	0	0	AD50-200
14766	14806	1493	E30	Natural	2	18	0	0	AD100-400
Total					***24***	***218***	***3***	***0.4***	

Table 45: Quantification and dating of Roman pottery by context

Discussion

B.5.8 The pottery reflects several different site assemblages, all of which suggest fairly limited Roman activity, indicative of peripheral rather than core activity. The possible exception to this is within Trenches 1026 and 1027 within Field E04, which show a slightly more intensive level of activity. Considered as a whole, the pottery is indicative of a domestic assemblage, dominated by coarseware vessels. The range of fabrics are indicative of locally made wares, including the two Horningsea greyware sherds, which can be considered local, due to the relatively close proximity of the site to the production area. However, the quantity and condition of the assemblage limits any meaningful discussion on the nature of activity.

B.6 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 In total, two sherds (55g) of medieval and three sherds (159g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from across the development area. These came from E05 (one sherd, 9g medieval; two sherds, 157g post-medieval), E10 (one sherd, 46g medieval) and E31 (one sherd, 2g post-medieval).

B.6.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (2016) and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. 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 [redacted] (consulted 15th June 2021) and the full list of fabric codes (Anderson 2020) for Suffolk and Spoerry (2016) for Cambridgeshire. The Museum of London fabric series (MoLA 2014) acts as a basis for post-1700 fabrics in Cambridgeshire.

B.6.3 All sherds have been counted, classified by fabric, weighed on a context-by-context basis, and recorded in the text of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by OA East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

Field E05

B.6.4 Archaeological works produced a single sherd (9g) of medieval pottery from Field E05 (Trench 871) and two sherds (157g) of post-medieval pottery from Trenches 858 and 863.

Trench 863

B.6.5 Ditch **4216** produced a relatively large, moderately abraded, body/base angle sherd from a post-medieval Redware bowl (152g). The sherd has a flat base with an obtuse base angle and is internally glazed. The glaze is clear, appearing honey-coloured. The fabric is dull red with a pale grey core and is probably East Anglian, perhaps Essex in origin, and dates from the mid-16th – end of the 18th century AD.

Trench 858

B.6.6 From the topsoil, a small sherd (5g) from a post-medieval Redware vessel, glazed internally and externally, with a clear honey-coloured glaze was recovered.

Trench 871

B.6.7 Pit **4169** produced a moderately abraded body sherd (9g) from an East Anglian Redware jug (13th century to the end of the 15th century AD), probably from Essex. The fabric is dull red-brown and highly micaceous, and externally the sherd is glazed,

although the glaze is thin and patchy and the exact colour difficult to establish. There may be slip below the glaze, and it is decorated with an applied strip in the same fabric.

Field E10

B.6.8 Archaeological works produced a single sherd (46g) of medieval pottery from Field E10, from Trench 989.

Trench 989

B.6.9 Ditch **5550** produced a moderately abraded handle sherd (46g) from a late 12th-14th century AD Grimston-type ware (GRIM) jug. The handle is externally glazed, although the glaze is somewhat patchy, with slight grooves on the upper surface running vertically along the length of the handle, a slight flattening may be a thumb impression. The handle is somewhat 'C'-shaped in section, with creases visible on the rear of the handle where the clay has been distorted during the handle's formation.

Field E31

B.6.10 Archaeological works produced a single sherd (2g) of post-medieval pottery from Field E31, recovered from the topsoil.

B.6.11 Topsoil 15000 produced a moderately abraded to abraded sherd (2g) from a Refined white earthenware vessel (REFW late 18th-20th century AD), internally decorated with a blue transfer print which, although not identified, is of a Willow Pattern-type.

Discussion

B.6.12 The assemblage is fragmentary and represents extremely low levels of pottery distribution. It represents background noise, indicating some level of medieval domestic occupation in the vicinity of the site, general domestic rubbish being disturbed and redistributed by ploughing.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.13 Should further work be undertaken, medieval pottery may be recovered, 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.

B.7 CBM

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 32 pieces (7,950g) of CBM (brick and tile) was recovered from across this investigation. The vast majority of this (5,725g) consisted of fragments of *c.*20th century AD clay firebrick (which may be associated with a smithy hearth; see Appendix B.2), with lesser amounts of post-medieval (mostly 17th-18th century AD) hand-made bricks and Roman earthenware roof tiles and brick (1,402g).

Methodology

B.7.2 The CBM was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological reference collection and to Brodribb (1987). A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

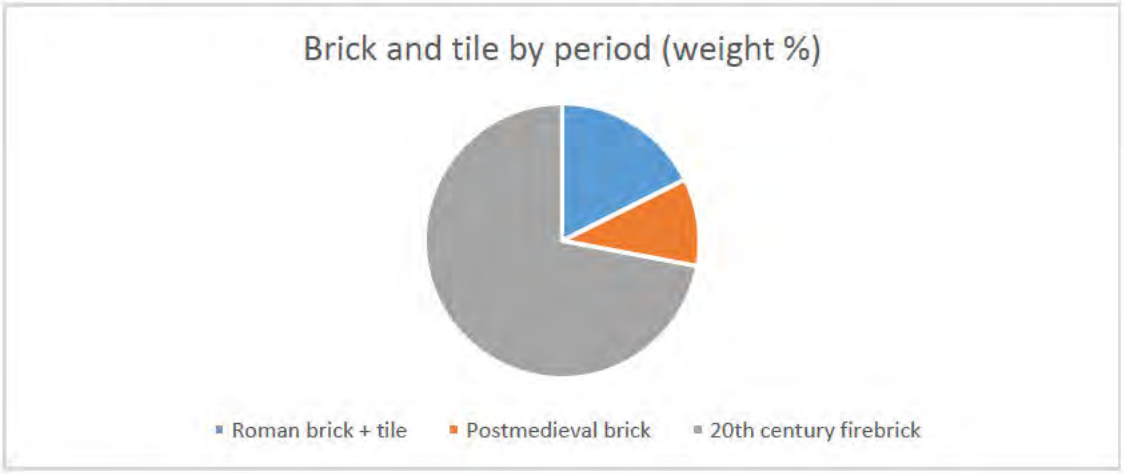
Results

B.7.3 The 7,948g of tile and brick was recovered from 15 different contexts, including from the topsoil.

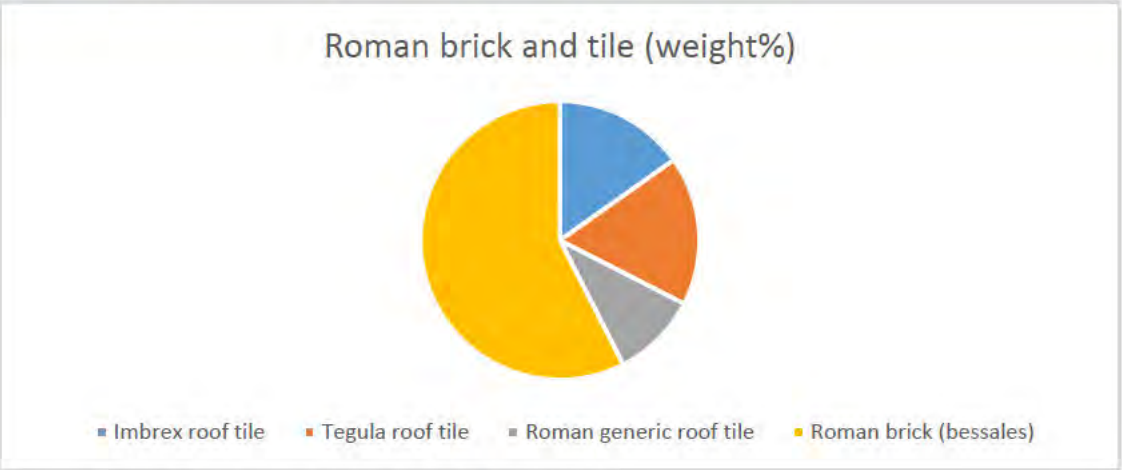
B.7.4 Most of the 20th century AD firebrick (5,274g) came from fill 5532 of ditch **5530** (Trench 945, Field E10), with smaller amounts from contexts 5132 (346g; across Field E02) and 5137 (105g in Trench 1221, Field E02) (see Table 46 and Graph 4).

B.7.5 The handmade post-medieval bricks are less diagnostic, quite fragmentary and not standard in any way. Pieces of this brick were recovered from ditches **4040** (508g; Trench 830, Field E05) and **4073** (263g; Trench 834, Field E05) and from a peat deposit (5133; 50g) across Field E02.

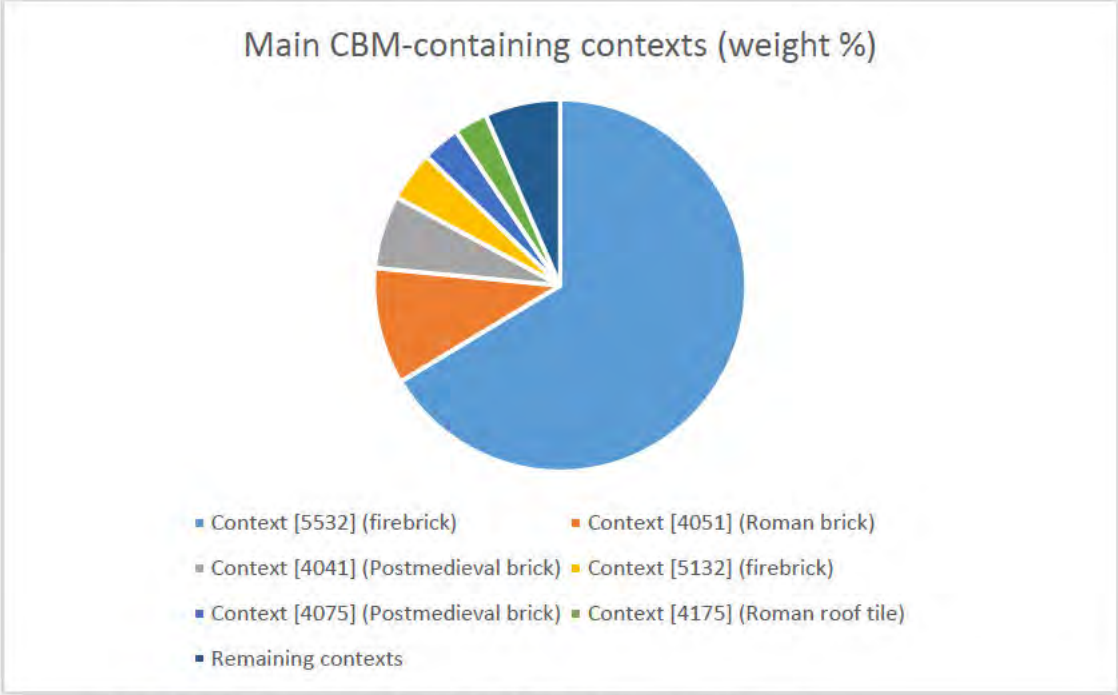
B.7.6 Meanwhile, pieces of Roman red earthenware roof tile consisting of very fragmented and abraded fragments of *imbrex* (213g), *tegula* (243g) and un-differentiated flat tile (140g), plus a fragment of *pila* or structural tile brick (*bessales*?; 806g) were recovered from the ploughsoil (4001, Field E05; 5052, Field E08), subsoil (15001, Field E31), ditch **4050** (Trench 829, Field E05), pits **4169** and **4173** (Trench 871, Field E05), ditches **4247** (Trench 840, Field E05). **6472** (Trench 753, Field E03), layer 6527 (Trench 769, Field E03).



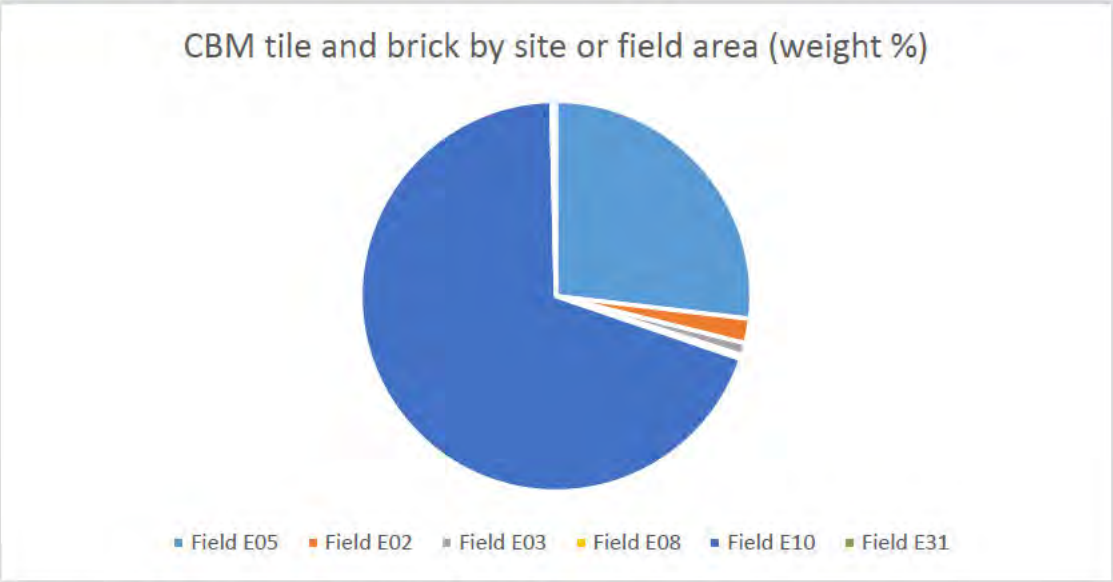
Graph 2: The division of brick and tile by period within the CBM assemblage



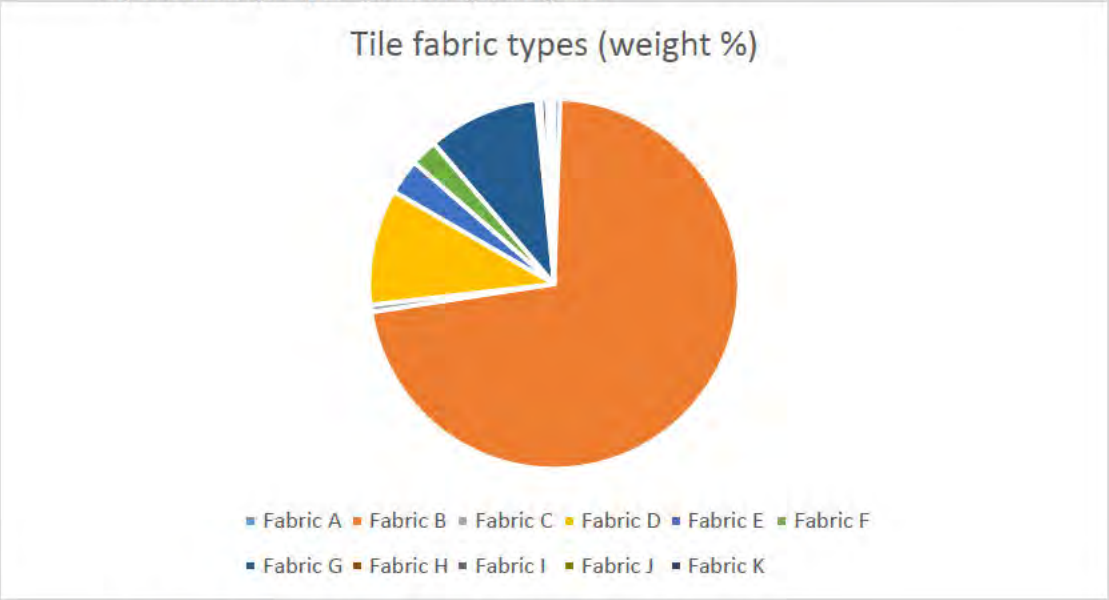
Graph 3: The diagnostic make-up of the Roman CBM



Graph 4: An analysis of the main CBM (brick and tile) containing contexts



Graph 5: An analysis of the quantities of CBM by Field



Graph 6: Tile fabric compositions recorded within the CBM assemblage

Statement of potential

B.7.7 The recovery of Roman clay roof tile and a pila-type brick (albeit in a worn and fragmented condition) provides a very useful indication of the presence of Roman archaeology; an indicator perhaps of settlement with some tiled (probably wooden) buildings of moderate status. Unfortunately, the degree of fragmentation and abrasion on these suggests re-deposition, thus these need not necessarily indicate a settlement within the immediate/near vicinity. What it probably does tell us, though, is that there are a number of concentrations of Roman tile finds within Field E05 (Cambridgeshire) – in particular within the vicinity of ditch **4050** and pits **4169** and **4173**. Yet other minor locations for these Roman tiles are to be found within Fields E03, E08 and E31.

B.7.8 Meanwhile the post-medieval brick also seems to be associated with Field E05, but from quite different contexts (ditches **4040** and **4073**) to those found containing

Roman tile. This may suggest the presence of a relative chronology rather than multiple re-deposition.

B.7.9 As expected, the origin of the 20th century firebrick is very well-localised; most of this coming from just one feature/context (ditch **5530**) in Field E10, with a smaller dispersal within the layers across Field E02 (5132 and 5137). There seems little doubt that the latter must be related to the former location of a smithy.

B.7.10 There seems little obvious potential for further analysis of the physical assemblage, although an analysis of the distribution of this material with other dateable finds may yet prove interesting in terms of the overall interpretation of this archaeologically investigated area.

Disposal

B.7.11 Subject to approval, most of this assemblage may now be disposed of.

Context	Field and Trench no	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date	Notes
4001 topsoil	E05 Tr.871	4	80x40x10 + 40x40x10 + 50x25x10 + 40x30x12	91	F (67) + J (25)	*imbrex* roof tile (67) + tile (25)	Roman	fragments from a single thin *imbrex* plus one from an unidentified tile
4041	E05 Tr.830	4	110x90x50 (refit) 70x60x35 (refit)	508	G	hand-made brick	Post-medieval	fragments (re-fitting) from two thin (50mm thick) yellow bricks. Prob 17th-18thC?
4051	E05 Tr.829	1	150x80x55 (thick)	806	D	tile brick	possibly Roman?	large crudely-cut brick – as fragment. With traces of organic. Also trace of lime mortar to 2 faces
4075	E05 Tr.834	3	90x85x45 + 50x45x45 + 30x30x20	263	G	hand-made brick	Post-medieval	-similar to 4041. Prob all fragments from one brick. 50mm thick?
4171	E05 Tr.871	1	90x70-x10	70	F	*imbrex* roof tile	Roman	possibly assoc with 4174(b)
4174 (a)	E05 Tr.871	2	85x62x26-23	180	E	*tegula* roof tile	Roman	with remnant of worn-down raised rim
4174 (b)	E05 Tr.871	1	45x65x13	51	F	*imbrex* roof tile	Roman	small fragment from edge of slightly convex tile
4250	E05 Tr.840	2	50x50x13 (thick) + 80x55x10	72	H (32)+ I (41)	roof tile?	Roman	Fragment of two sorts of tiles, both thin but undiagnostic
5132	E02 Tr.1230	3	110x100x50 (refit) +50	346	B?	fire brick	20th C	fragments from part of same collection of firebricks with moulded frog and stamp "BR..."
5133	E02 Tr.1230	1	50x35x30	50	C	brick	Post-medieval	early PM? brick – much abraded + undiagnostic
5137	E02 Tr.1221	1	70x50x40	105	B	fire brick	20th C	Small fragment of a weathered/ abraded brick
5532 (a)	E10 Tr.945	2	80x80x90 + 90x75x50	906	B	fire brick	20th C?	part of bevel-rimmed fire brick lining to a hearth – probably used for iron smithing

Context	Field and Trench no	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric type	Identity	Date	Notes
5532 (b)	E10 Tr.945	3	110x110x60 + 130x100x80 + 120x100x100	4,368	B	fire brick	20th C?	rectangular and bevelled (tenon fitting?) fire brick lining to hearth – adhering slag suggests fir iron smithing
6474	E03 Tr.753	1	45x35x35	63	E?	*tegula* roof tile?	Roman	rim edge of tile – poorly diagnostic
6527	E03 Tr.769	1	40x25x14	14	A	flat roof tile	Roman?	
15001	E31	1	50x40x10	29	A	flat roof tile	Roman?	Roman tile found within subsoil
5052 topsoil	E08 Tr.1013	1	50x40x11	25	K	*imbrex* roof tile?	Roman	small fragment

Table 46: Catalogue of CBM (tile)
**= recommend illustrate*

Descriptions of the tile fabrics:

Fabric A = sandy-silty red earthenware tile with minor inclusions of flint grit, chalk and mica

Fabric B = hard-fired pale yellow coarse-grained heterogenous clay brick with some quartz and pale coloured well-fired grog but few other inclusions

Fabric C = a soft brick red silty-sandy earthenware fabric with mica and occasional grit/ grog inclusions

Fabric D = very well-fired and hard oxidised coarse sandy fabric with thick reduced grey interior

Fabric E = very well fired oxidised fine sandy fabric with reduced interior

Fabric F = fine sandy-silty pink oxidised fabric with reduced interior. With frequent chalky inclusions

Fabric G = well-fired yellow brick fired from a chalky Gault clay. Has swirls of a pinkish-yellow grog and occasional large pieces of chalk. Hand wire-cut

Fabric H = well-gritted and fired sandy fabric similar to Fabric E

Fabric I = a coarse oxidised clay fabric with numerous grog and organic inclusions

Fabric J = a well-fired pinky- brown fabric with shell, grog and flint

Fabric K = well-fired oxidised tile with grey reduced interior and much organic temperas inclusion (burnt-out)

B.8 Utilised Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 54 pieces (1**,**551g) of burnt and worked stone was recovered from this investigation. This consisted of utilised burnt stone weighing just 1,095g (10 pieces) and worked stone (lava quern) weighing 456g (44 pieces). The burnt stone was recovered from Fields E05 and E17, and the worked stone from Fields E05 and E04. The utilised burnt stone was most likely prehistoric (Iron Age) in origin and the lava quern Roman.

Burnt stone

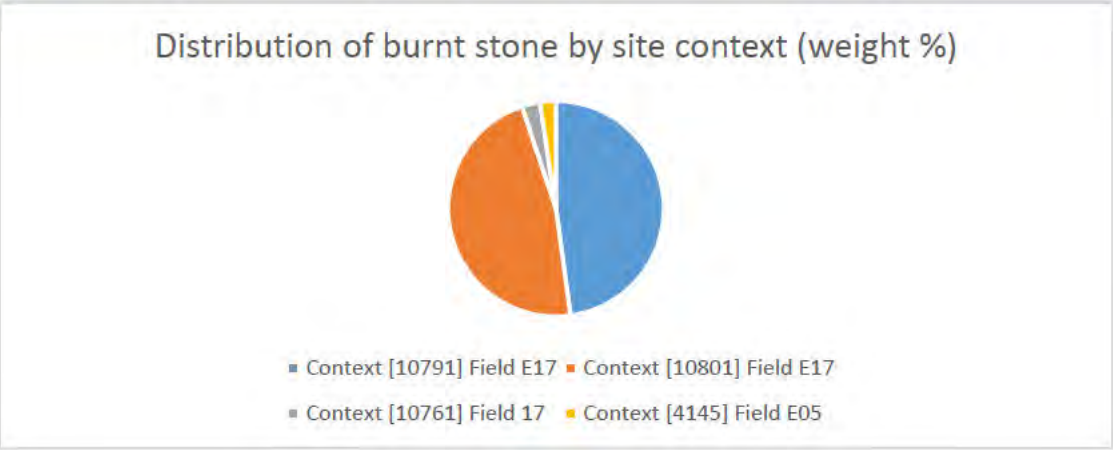
Methodology

B.8.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

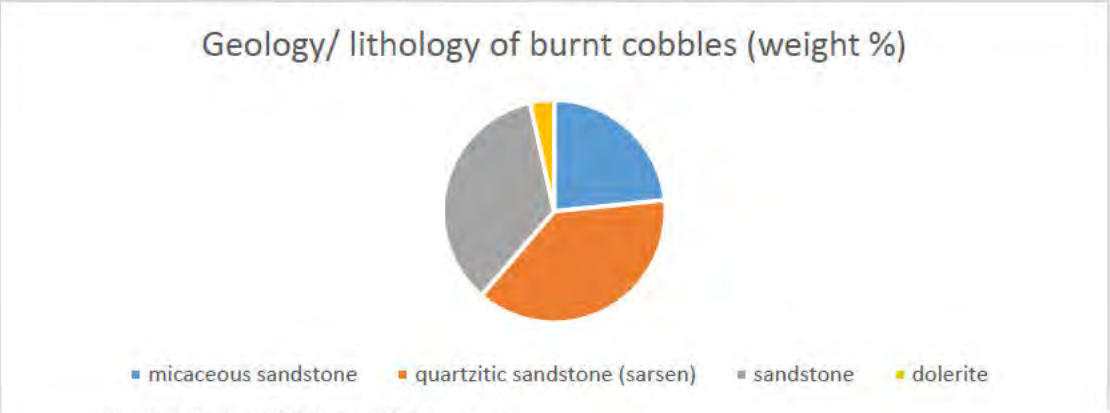
Description

B.8.3 It is difficult to say much about such a small assemblage. By far the largest amount of burnt cobble stone (1,069g; 9 pieces) came from Field E17, with just a single piece of sandstone (26g) from Field E05 (Graph 8). The largest amount of burnt stone (524g; 6 pieces) came from a single feature (pit **10790**, fill 10791), with a similar amount of burnt stone (515g; 2 pieces) from pit **10800** (fill 10801). Both of these features were in Field E17.

B.8.4 Most of this stone consisted of selected heat-cracked cobble fragments, most of which were composed of sandstone (Graph 7); the fragments of these broken-up pebbles/ cobbles ranging between 40 and 90mm in diameter and 20 to 250g in weight. Clear water-quenching cracks were evident in the cobble pieces recovered from context 10791(a), suggesting that some of these at least had once functioned as potboilers, perhaps for the purposes of cooking. It would seem that these stone (as opposed to flint) cobbles had been intentionally selected and collected from the local gravels or boulder clay for use as domestic burnt stone. This activity is probably Bronze Age – Iron Age in date, but in all probability the latter. This type of burnt stone is commonly found at archaeological sites and is typically residual – being a commonly re-deposited find category within many later features. More than likely this stone was re-deposited within either backfill or infilling sediments of pits and ditches. Of all the contexts containing burnt stone, fill 10791 of pit **10790** is the most likely to be prehistoric (based upon the condition and type of stone present).



Graph 8: Distribution of utilised burnt stone (cobble frags) between contexts



Graph 7: Geology/lithology of the burnt stone

Cxt	Field	No.	Shape cobble	Dim. (mm)	Wt (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	Notes
4145	E05	1	sub-round	35x30x20	26	micaceous sandstone	erratic	mod-strong	
10761	E17	2	sub-round	40x30x25 (refit)	30	sandstone	erratic	mod-strong	
10791(a)	E17	4	sub-round	100x55x45 (re-fit) + 50x45x35 + 70x65x30	486	micac sstn (132) + sstn (87) + sstn/siltstone(268)	erratic	strong	cracked= quenched
10791(b)	E17	1	sub-round	40x35x20	38	dolerite	erratic	mod-strong	
10801	E17	2	round	95x60x45 + 45x40x32	515	quartzitic sstn sarsen (415) + micac sstn(98)	erratic	light-mod	

Table 47: Catalogue of burnt stone

Worked stone

Methodology

B.8.5 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.8.6 This small and poorly preserved assemblage consisted of quite weathered, burnt and broken-up small fragments of what was clearly recognisable as rotary lava quern, though almost completely undiagnostic in form. The only thing that could be determined in this case was that the quern was worn and discarded, and the stones probably in the order of 40-50mm thick. The fragments recovered from the single fill of ditch **4144** (4145) were slightly better preserved, being strongly burnt but less weathered (a total of 311g; 14 pieces), although the crumbs belonging to a similar quern (145g; 30 pieces) from fill 5459 of ditch **5458** were largely indeterminate. What we can say is that both are identifiable as vesicular basaltic lava quern most probably quarried at Mayen in Germany and exported from the port of Andernach on the Rhine, most probably during the Roman era (a likely date for this being late 1st-2nd century AD). Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval lava quern is possible, but the form we have from context 4145 implies a Roman date.

Context	Field	no	Wt (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
4145	E5	14	311	30x55x50 + 45x25x45 + 30-10	lava quern	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman?	undiagnostic+ burnt – but quern is 40-50mm thick
5459	E4	30	145	35-8	lava quern	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman?	undiagnostic 'crumbs' – very burnt + broken-up

Table 48: Catalogue of worked stone

Statement of potential

B.8.7 Little can be said of this small assemblage of burnt and worked stone, except to point out that the prehistoric domestic burnt cobble (potboilers) and probable Roman rotary lava quern are most likely (in this context) to be re-deposited or residual finds. So other than confirming the background presence of this archaeology, they are very unlikely to confirm the actual date(s) of the features. No further work on this material is envisaged.

Disposal

B.8.8 All of this stone may be disposed of.

B.9 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.9.1 A total of 198 worked flints and 3,244g (106 fragments) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the evaluation although this total does not include the very large assemblage of flint from sampling of the 'gunflint scatters' from Fields E01 and E03, which is reported on separately in Appendix B.10.

B.9.2 Given the scale of the evaluation the flint assemblage is relatively small. Over 70% of the assemblage derived from a series of pits, some associated with Beaker pottery in Field E17, with the remainder of the assemblage largely deriving from the ploughsoil and/or from the fills of later features.

B.9.3 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; Ballin 2021).

B.9.4 Following some general comments on the raw materials and condition of the assemblage as a whole, this report provides a brief summary of flint by field. A summary quantification of the flint by field/site code is provided in Table 49, and a catalogue of the assemblage by context is provided in Table 51.

Field No.	E01	E03	E04	E05	E08	E09	E10	EC01	E13	E17	E18	E20	E21	E24	Total
Chip						1				1	2				4
Irregular waste		1		2			1			30					34
Primary flake				1		2				2					5
Secondary flake	3		1	8	1	1	13	3		49	5	1	1	2	88
Tertiary flake	1		4	5	1	1	3	1		14	4				34
Flake, gun flint waste		1													1
Secondary blade-like flake	1			1			2		1		1				6
Tertiary blade-like flake			3								1				4
Secondary blade/let			5							1					6
Tertiary blade/let	1			1											2
Scraper			1							3					4
Knife										2					2
Core				1						3					4

Field No.	E01	E03	E04	E05	E08	E09	E10	EC01	E13	E17	E18	E20	E21	E24	Total
Misc. retouched										4					4
Total worked	***6***	***2***	***14***	***19***	***2***	***5***	***19***	***4***	***1***	***109***	***13***	***1***	***1***	***2***	***198***
Burnt flint count				4				1		92				9	106
Burnt flint weight (g)				94.8				9.5		3036.4				103.4	3131.2

Table 49: Quantification of the flint by Field

Raw material and condition

B.9.5 The worked flint is varied in terms of colour, quality and the character of surviving cortical surfaces, but appears to derive largely from the exploitation of cobbles/nodules derived from secondary sources – with thin abraded cortical surfaces typical of material collected from glacial/fluvial gravel deposits. The only exceptions to this are two pieces (from Fields E01 and E05, see below) which appear to be made of flint extracted direct from the parent chalk; both of these are almost certainly wate pieces from post-medieval gun flint manufacture comparable to the material collected form the major gunflint scatters in Field E01 (Appendix B.10).

B.9.6 As discussed below, although much of the flint is of good knapping quality, some of the larger individual assemblages from the Beaker/Early Bronze Age pits in Field E17 (FRK210) were characterised by the use of some much poorer quality, thermally flawed cobbles/nodules.

B.9.7 The condition of the assemblage was varied, but generally corresponded very closely to the depositional context of individual pieces, with material collected form ploughsoil contexts or as residual pieces displaying frequent, sometimes severe, edge damage, whilst some other assemblages from prehistoric features/contexts was in good, fresh condition.

B.9.8 A little over 20% of the assemblage showed some traces of cortication (patination), varying from a light blue through to a heavy opaque white. Although there does seem to be a slight tendency for 'early' material (*i.e.*, blade-based pieces of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date) to more often be corticated, this is not clear-cut and the presence of cortication probably largely relates to differences in soil chemistry across the site and the depositional histories of particular artefacts.

Field E01

B.9.9 Six worked flints were recovered from Field E01, all of which were unretouched removals. A single secondary flake was recovered from ditch **5827**, Trench 1166. Natural feature **5652** in Trench 1190 produced a single tertiary flake, and a secondary blade-like flake was recovered from an alluvial deposit (5725) in Trench 1181. A tertiary blade, of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date was recovered from pit **5821** in Trench 1166. Two broken flakes were recovered from pit **5728**, Trench 1169; one of these is heavily corticated but the other is very fresh, with a chalky cortex, and probably

represents gunflint waste contemporary with the extensive gunflint scatters investigated in this field.

Field E03

B.9.10 Two worked flints were recovered from Field E03: an irregular, split, nodular fragment from ditch **6513**, Trench 780, and a post-medieval gunflint by-product collected from the surface in the area of Trenches 712 and 713 – the latter consisting of the deliberately snapped/segmented medial segment of a blade of high quality black chalk flint.

Field E04

B.9.11 A total of 14 worked flints were recovered from Field E04. The only coherent individual assemblage came from natural feature **5252** in Trench 1116. This feature produced six flits, dominated by simple hard hammer struck flints but including a very large broken blade-like flake and a minimally retouched end scraper. Although not including any truly diagnostic/distinctive material this assemblage is probably of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

B.9.12 The remaining eight flints from Field E04 all came from Trench 1115, with two pieces deriving from alluvial deposit 5211, four pieces from the fill of pit **5207** and two pieces from ditch **5205**. This material was fairly disparate in terms of condition and raw materials but included a very high proportion of blade-based removals, with six blades/bladelets alongside two tertiary flakes, and most, if not all, probably dates to the Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic.

Field E05

B.9.13 A total of 19 worked flints and 94.8g (three pieces) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from Field E05. Four of the worked flints were collected as surface finds, and a further two pieces came from bucket sampling of the ploughsoil in Trench 869. The remainder of the flint was derived in small quantities from cut features investigated in Trench 853 (ditch **4222**, six worked flints), Trench 854 (ditch **4268**, three worked flints, 92g burnt flint), Trench 855 (ditch **4202**, one worked flint), Trench 857 (pit **4192**, one worked flint), Trench 858 (ditch **4127**, two worked flints) and Trench 859 (pit **4107**, 2.6g of burnt flint). Although all of this is likely to represent residual material caught up in the fills of later features, it is notable that it derives exclusively from trenches within a restricted area in the western part of the field adjacent to the Lee Brook.

B.9.14 There is little that is distinctive/diagnostic about any of the flintwork form this field; retouched tools are absent, and the assemblage is dominated by simple hard hammer struck secondary and tertiary flakes, with one blade (from ditch **4127**, Trench 858) and one (burnt) flake core (from ditch **4222**, Trench 853). On this basis, it is only possible to suggest that most of this material is consistent with a broad later Neolithic-Bronze Age date.

Field E08

B.9.15 Two worked flints were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 998, both undiagnostic flakes.

Field E09

B.9.16 Four worked flints, all unretouched, undiagnostic, flakes were recovered from Field E09, four of which were collected from the surface (ploughsoil), one from natural feature **5023** and one from pit **5005**, Trench 881.

Field E10

B.9.17 A total of 19 worked flints were recovered from Field E10. Three of these came from the ploughsoil of Trench 1004 and consisted of heavily edge damaged flakes.

B.9.18 More significantly, an assemblage of 16 worked flints derived from fill 5571 of ditch **5558** in Trench 950. This consists entirely of unretouched removals but is in good, fresh, condition and is very coherent in terms of technological traits and raw materials. Several of the flakes bear very similar cortex and seem likely to derive from the same nodule, although no pieces could be refitted. Technologically the assemblage is made up of simple but systematically produced flakes, including two blade-like pieces, but they can only be dated fairly broadly to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Field EC01

B.9.19 Ditch **4289** (Trench 1628) produced a single secondary flake, probably residual. Three simple hard-hammer struck flakes, in fresh condition, where recovered from pit **6614**, Trench 1614, and may represent Neolithic to Bronze Age material contemporary with the feature from which they derive.

Field E13

B.9.20 A single secondary blade-like flake was recovered from the fill of pit **12761**, Trench 1253.

Field E17

B.9.21 Over 60% of the worked flint form the evaluation, and the vast majority of the burnt flint, derived from Field E17 – coming from the fills of four pits exposed in Trenches 1286 and 1287 (Table 50). All four of these pits (**10760**, **10762**, **10790** and **10800**) produced quantities of both worked and unworked burnt flint, but by far the largest assemblage derived from pit **10790**, which contained 78 worked flints and 2,177g of burnt flint, including the only retouched tools recovered from any of these features.

Trench	1286		1287		Totals
Context	10761	10764	10791	10801	
Cut	10760	10762	10790	10800	
Chip			1		1
Irregular waste	1	1	26	2	30
Primary flake			2		2
Secondary flake	8	6	29	6	49

Trench	1286		1287		Totals
Context	10761	10764	10791	10801	
Cut	10760	10762	10790	10800	
Tertiary flake	3	2	9		14
Secondary blade/let			1		1
Scraper			3		3
Knife			2		2
Core			3		3
Misc. retouched	2		2		4
Total worked	***14***	***9***	***78***	***8***	***109***
Burnt unworked flint count	2	3	56	31	92
Burnt unworked flint weight (g)	15.4	67	2177	777	3036.4

Table 50: Flint from pits in Trenches 1286 and 1287, Field E17 (FRK207)

B.9.22 Collectively, the material from these features is entirely typical of Beaker/Early Bronze Age flint assemblages from the region. Technologically, the worked flint is the product of very simple flake-based reduction strategies, often utilising inferior raw material – as reflected by the large quantity of pieces of 'irregular waste', which here consist largely of thermally flawed fragments of cobbles/nodules which have fractured along persisting flaws during initial testing and working. The unretouched removals are dominated by partial cortical flakes, often relatively broad and squat, and including may pieces struck from cortical striking platforms. The retouched tools (all from pit **10790**) include a minimally retouched side scraper and two very small scrapers which could be classified as thumbnail scrapers, although neither exhibits the invasive/extensive retouch which classically characterises this type. Also present are two flake knives, both made on elongated flakes with fairly minimal, low angle, retouch along one or both lateral edges. Two further retouched pieces are not formally classifiable; one is a small broken fragment of a crudely bifacially worked implement and the other is a natural, thermally fractured clast with a small notch on one edge and some traces of use on one end.

B.9.23 The burnt flint from these features consists of heavily burnt, shattered angular fragments (with a mean fragment weight of 33g), with the largest pieces measuring up to approximately 70mm across.

Field E18

B.9.24 A relatively large number of worked flints – two chips and seven small flakes or flake fragments - were recovered from ditch **11023**, Trench 1318. This material included a few blade-like pieces likely to be of Neolithic date, but it seems probable that it is all residual. Two secondary flakes recovered from pit **11039** (Trench 1328) were, however, in fresher condition and it is probable that they represent a single period (Neolithic/Bronze Age) assemblage from a contemporary feature.

Field E20

B.9.25 A single secondary flake was recovered from the fill of pit **12041** (Trench 1377) in Field E20.

Field E21

B.9.26 A single worked flint came from Field E21, a secondary flake from ditch **12256**, Trench 1396.

Field E24

B.9.27 In Trench 1429, gully **13271** and natural deposit 13274 each produced a single secondary flake and small quantities of unworked burnt flint (58.6g and 8.1g respectively). This material is not closely dateable. Ditch **13284**, Trench 1421, also produced a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (36.7g)

Discussion and significance

B.9.28 Given the scale of the evaluation, the flint assemblage is only of modest size, and large parts of the evaluated area yielded very little or no flint. The lack of flint the in western part of Field E05 and from Fields E24-32 in the eastern part of the development area is particularly notable. Both these areas coincide with areas of chalk geology, lacking any superficial deposits of gravel and/or head, and this may reflect, very coarsely, variation in the intensity of prehistoric settlement/land-use use on different geologies/soils. Equally significant, however, is the relationship between the gross distribution of flintwork and watercourses – seen most clearly in Field E05, where flint was found only in trenches very close to the western bank of the Lee Brook.

B.9.29 Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage, several areas of the site produced significant assemblages which are summarised here:

- *Field E04, Trenches 115 and 116*: Small Late Neolithic/Early Bronze assemblage from natural feature **5252** (Trench 1116), and a small assemblage of residual or poorly stratified Mesolithic/early Neolithic material from Trench 1115.
- *Field E05, Trenches 853-855 and 857-858*: Small residual/unstratified assemblages of poorly dated flint (mostly Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age) from a restricted area to the west of the Lee Brook.
- *Field E10, Trench 950*: Small but coherent assemblage of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Flint form ditch **5558**. Condition and composition of assemblage strongly suggest it is broadly contemporary with the feature from which it derives.
- *Field E17, Trenches 1286 and 1287*: Relatively substantial assemblage of worked and burnt flint recovered from pits associated with Beaker pottery.

B.9.30 Cleary, the most significant, and by far the largest, component of the flint assemblage is the material from the pits in Field E17. This material with its simple, flake-based, technology and distinctive range of retouched forms (especially the diminutive scrapers and the two flake knives) is entirely typical of Beaker and Early Bronze Age assemblages form the region (*e.g.*, Clark 1933; Clark *et al*. 1936; Healy 1986; Healy 1996; Pendleton and Gibson n.d.), and in the local context can most usefully be compared to the very large assemblage of worked flint from excavations at West Row Fen (MNL 165; Healy forthcoming). The large quantities of irregular knapping waste suggest that flintworking was being undertaken – probably utilising material available

very locally – but the range of tools from pit **19790** suggest a range of 'domestic-type' tasks were also undertaken at the site, and the material probably derives from episodes of settlement activity, albeit perhaps of relatively short duration. The presence of large quantities of deliberately heated flint in these features is also entirely typical of contemporary assemblages, and although the function/purpose of this material remains disputed the large-scale use of burnt flint in the region seems especially characteristic of the Beaker/Early Bronze Age period, with the few well-dated burnt mounds form the eastern fen edge dating to this broad period (*e.g.*, Crowson 2004; Bates and Wiltshire 2000; see Healy *et al*. 2014; 2018).

B.9.31 It is difficult to characterise the activity represented by the remainder of the assemblage in any detail, but in very general terms the flintwork probably reflects long term Mesolithic-Bronze Age activity in parts of the evaluated area, although much of the evidence for this probably only survives in the form of low density ploughsoil lithic scatters and residual material caught up in later features.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Flake, gun flint waste	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade/let	Tertiary blade/let	Scraper	Knife	Core	Misc retouched	Total worked	Burnt unworked flint count	Burnt unworked flint weight (g)
E01	1166	5823	5821	pit										1					***1***		
	1166	5828	5827	ditch				1											***1***		
	1169	5729	5728	pit				2											***2***		
	1181	5725		alluvial							1								***1***		
	1190	5653	5652	natural					1										***1***		
E03	712/713	99999		surface						1									***1***		
	780	6518	6513	ditch		1													***1***		
E04	1115	5206	5205	ditch									2						***2***		
	1115	5208	5207	pit					2				2						***4***		
	1115	5211		alluvial								1	1						***2***		
	1116	5254	5252	natural				1	2			2			1				***6***		
E05	869	4001		ploughsoil				2											***2***		
	853	4223	4222	ditch		2		1	2								1		***6***		
	854	4278	4268	ditch				2	1										***3***	3	92.2
	855	4203	4202	ditch			1												***1***		
	857	4193	4192	pit				1											***1***		
	858	4128	4127	ditch					1					1					***2***		
	859	4108	4107	pit																1	2.6
		99999		unstrat				2	1		1								***4***		
E08	998	99999		topsoil				1	1										***2***		
E09	881	5006	5005	pit				1											***1***		
	891	5024	5023	natural															***1***		
		5002		ploughsoil			2												***2***		
		99999		surface	1				1										***2***		
E10	1004	99999		topsoil				1	2										***3***		
	950	5571	5558	ditch		1		12	1		2								***16***		

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Flake, gun flint waste	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade/let	Tertiary blade/let	Scraper	Knife	Core	Misc retouched	Total worked	Burnt unworked flint count	Burnt unworked flint weight (g)
EC01	1628	4290	4289	ditch				1											***1***		
	1614	6615	6614	pit				2	1										***3***	1	9.5
E13	1253	12762	12761	pit							1								***1***		
E18	1318	11024	11023	ditch	2			3	4		1	1							***11***		
	1328	11040	11039	pit				2											***2***		
E17	1286	10761	10760	pit		1		8	3									2	***14***	2	15.4
	1286	10764	10762	pit		1		6	2										***9***	3	67
	1287	10791	10790	pit	1	26	2	29	9				1		3	2	3	2	***78***	56	2177
	1287	10801	10800	pit		2		6											***8***	31	777
E20	1377	12042	12041	pit				1											***1***		
	1381	12012	12011	pit																	
E21	1396	12257	12256	ditch				1											***1***		
E24	1429	13272	13271	gully				1											***1***	5	58.6
	1429	13274	13273	natural				1											***1***	2	8.1
	1421	13285	13284	ditch																2	36.7

Table 51: Catalogue of Flint

B.10 Gunflint scatters

By Rona Booth

B.10.1 This report discusses the targeted sampling, and subsequent analysis, of material recovered from five distinct flint scatters that were identified in Fields E01 (Scatters A-D; Fig. 11a-b) and E03 (Scatter E; Fig. 17) during the evaluation. The positions of the scatters are shown in Figs 2-4.

B.10.2 The flint was identified on site as material relating to post-medieval platform gunflint production. Owing to the huge quantities of flint debitage visible on the surface of each scatter a sampling strategy consisting of surface collection, test pitting and trial trenching was devised. The sampling resulted in the collection of 260,969g of flint (conservatively estimated to be in excess of 65,000 flints) which represents just a fraction of the material present across the five areas.

B.10.3 The combined results of the sampling strategy shows that each of the scatters appears to correlate with areas of low ground and the most likely explanation for the presence of so much waste flint is that each scatter represents discrete, potentially episodic, dumps of material, used to fill and level naturally occurring hollows along the edges of the fields.

B.10.4 There was no direct evidence of flint procurement, nodule preparation or structures found during the evaluation, and it is highly unlikely that any part of the gunflint manufacturing process took place at this location.

B.10.5 The most likely explanation is that waste material was transported from a gunflint manufacturing site, probably from the workshops in the village of Brandon, which lies approximately 18km to the north-west.

Methodology

B.10.6 Each scatter was field-walked, and a test pit sunk into the densest area of each scatter (two test pits were excavated in scatter B), to evaluate the overall size of each assemblage. The total weight of flint collected is shown in Table 52. A trial trench was then machine excavated through each scatter to investigate for features that may have been associated with gunflint production, for example, footprints of structures which might indicate the presence of workshops.

B.10.7 In addition to the flint, material of other classes (CBM, glass, pottery, clay pipe and iron) was collected and weighed to provide extra contextual information and to potentially provide a firm date for the deposition of the flint scatters.

Surface scatter	Weight (g)	Test pit	Weight (g)	Total (g)
A	36,732	A1	22,307	59,039
B	93,036	B1	38,673	147,709
		B2	16,000	
C	9,026	C1	16,245	25,271
D	11,817	D1	6,905	18,722
E	7,873	E1	2,355	10,228
Total	***158,484***	-	***102,485***	***260,969***

Table 52: Total weight of flint recovered from surface collection and test pitting

Surface collection

B.10.8 Each scatter was divided into 5 x 5m transects (as shown in Figs 11a-b and 17) with the outer transects placed outside of the main body of each scatter to determine the overall extent of each. The lines of the grids were then walked, with material collected from a metre-wide area (half-a-metre either side of the transect line) and a new context number assigned every five metres.

B.10.9 The unwashed flints collected during the field walking exercise from each 1 x 5m section were weighed to the nearest gram and the total weight was recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Density plots (Figs 11a-b and 17) were then produced using GIS software to produce plots showing the relative density of each scatter.

B.10.10 Any complete gunflints were retained for potential future research.

Surface collection results

B.10.11 A total of 158,484g of surface flint was collected from the five scatters (Table 52). Each scatter was well-defined, suggesting that the flint was concentrated in each of the five areas and did not extend beyond the plotted areas in any significant way.

B.10.12 It is estimated, using an average weight of 4g per flint that nearly 40,000 pieces were picked up just from the surface of the five scatters. The densest concentrations occurred toward the centre of each scatter, which correlates with the depths of natural hollows, both identified during the trial trenching, but also visible on the ground. A linear pattern to the scatters is also evident from the data.

B.10.13 The density maps and LiDAR (Figs 4, 11a, 11b and 17) illustrate this point and Scatter A and Scatters B, C and D (taken together) are obviously situated alongside field boundaries, where the ground is lower. The same applies, albeit to a lesser extent, to Scatter E.

Test pitting

B.10.14 Six test pits (one in each of Scatters A, C-E and two in Scatter B) were sunk into the densest areas of each scatter. These were positioned so that they did not overlap any of the field-walked transects. The positions of the test pits are shown in Figs 11a-b and 17.

B.10.15 The test pits were excavated in five-centimetre spits and all the flint from each spit was hand collected and weighed (unwashed) to the nearest gram with the total weight

of flint from each spit recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The total weights from each spit are shown in Table 53.

Test pit	Context	Spit (cm)	Flint (g)
A1	6220	0-5	3002
A1	6221	5-10	1474
A1	6222	10-15	3442
A1	6223	15-20	3875
A1	6224	20-25	3050
A1	6225	25-30	2159
A1	6226	30-35	2333
A1	6227	35-40	2028
A1	6228	40-45	840
A1	6229	45-50	104
B1	6088	0-5	2954
B1	6089	5-10	3856
B1	6090	10-15	4060
B1	6091	15-20	3005
B1	6092	20-25	3278
B1	6093	25-30	3325
B1	6094	30-35	2931
B1	6095	35-40	4164
B1	6096	40-45	3148
B1	6097	45-50	3644
B1	6098	50-55	4308
B2	6299	0-5	2405
B2	6298	5-10	5027
B2	6297	10-15	2971
B2	6296	15-20	3229
B2	6295	20-25	2153
B2	6294	25-30	203
B2	6293	30-35	12
C1	6305	0-5	1655
C1	6306	5-10	4654
C1	6307	10-15	5290
C1	6308	15-20	2387
C1	6309	20-25	1844
C1	6310	25-30	325
C1	6311	30+	90
D1	6154	0-5	2772
D1	6155	5-10	2734
D1	6156	10-15	1119
D1	6157	15-20	150
D1	6158	20-25	94
D1	6159	25-30	36
E1	6654	0-5	587
E1	6655	5-10	226
E1	6656	10-15	199
E1	6657	15-20	415
E1	6658	20-25	627
E1	6659	25-30	268
E1	6660	35-40	30
E1	6662	40-45	3

Table 53: Total weights of flint recovered from each 5cm spit during test pitting

B.10.16 A sample of 400 flints from the test pits was characterised and quantified for this report. To provide some meaningful comparison, one hundred flints were picked blind from each of four contexts (two from Test Pit A and two from Test Pit B1; Plate 6). These comprised the material taken from a depth of 10-15cms and at 40-45cms within each of the two test pits. These test pits were chosen as they are situated in opposite corners of Field E01 and were the two with the largest quantities of flint.

B.10.17 The flint in each sample was then catalogued and quantified according to simplified typological categories, which correspond to those expected from systematic, post-medieval platform gunflint production (Table 54). These categories include characteristic bulbar ends, medial and distal sections, complete blades, and gunflints.

Test pit	Depth (cm)	Blades	Flakes	Proximal ends	Medial sections	Distal ends	Gunflint Incomplete/ broken	Gunflint complete	Other/ chips
A	10-15	2	-	26	14	12	1	-	45
A	35-40	8	-	35	13	20	-	-	24
B1	10-15	6	2	44	11	10	1	1	25
B1	35-40	7	7	19	16	3	-	1	47
Total		***23***	***9***	***124***	***54***	***45***	***2***	***2***	***141***
%		***6***	***2***	***31***	***11***	***11***	***-***	***-***	***35***

Table 54: Gunflint debitage counts from contexts within Test Pits A1 and B1

Test pitting results

B.10.18 A total of 102,485g of flint was collected during the test pitting exercise. The weights of the flint collected from the test pit in each area are reflected in the size of the scatters on the surface (Table 52). The material collected was also reminiscent in character of that recovered during the surface collection, with the main exception that smaller chips of flint were collected during the test pitting. This probably reflects a bias during collection, as the ground surface was obscured by vegetation, a factor that did not affect recovery during the test pitting.

B.10.19 The results from the quantification clearly demonstrate that 65% of the total sample consists of typical, identifiable production waste resulting from platform gunflint manufacture. Proximal (bulbar) ends and distal ends, which are always waste products, account for 42% of the total debitage. Blades and flakes account for only 8% of the total waste, and medial sections, which are used to make the gunflints account for 11%.

B.10.20 Two complete gunflints and two incomplete/damaged gunflints were recovered from the samples. These were not further analysed at this stage of work.

B.10.21 Nearly a third (29%) of the sampled flints retained partially corticated surfaces. These pieces were not desirable for making gunflints and accounts for the probable rejection of 25% of the medial sections and 30% of the blades.

Discussion

Raw material and condition

B.10.22 The flint assemblage is made up almost entirely of the highest quality, fine black chalk flint extracted from the Brandon series of the upper chalk on the Breckland of East Anglia. Most of the well-known local pits lie near the village of Brandon, including those at Lingheath and Santon Downham. Another potential source occurs at Icklingham, just 10km north-west of the evaluation site (discussed below). Occasional complete gunflints were noted (and retained) in the surface collection assemblage, that were made from a grey flint.

B.10.23 Edge damage was a feature of much of the assemblage. This appears to be a result of both post-depositional damage and probably also occurred during transportation to site; however, it was noted that much is the result of less than perfect knapping technique, and may indicate the work of apprentice knappers.

The Brandon gunflint industry

B.10.24 The history and nature of the gunflint industry in Brandon itself has been well documented (for example, Skertchley 1879; Forrest 1983) and will not be entered into here in any detail. However, a summary of the process of gunflint production and the geographical context is provided here to inform the salient points of discussion.

B.10.25 There has been a large scale, systematic and organised gunflint industry at Brandon since the late 18th century, arising from a need to 'industrialise' the process of gunflint manufacture to supply an escalating market (at its height during the Napoleonic wars). The manufacturing process was well honed and consisted of three main stages which are pertinent to this discussion.

B.10.26 The first stage of quartering and dressing nodules of best quality chalk flint in preparation for the removal of blades usually took place near to the mines. This part of the process would result in significant amounts of primary cortical flakes, which were not used to manufacture gunflints.

B.10.27 The subsequent removal of blades from the cores resulted in three main classes of debitage, known in the trade as double-backed (two arises forming the raised platform on finished gunflints), single-backed (one arris), and short flakes. The double-backed flakes were most desirable for producing the gunflints themselves, whilst single backed flakes, although suitable for gunflint production were used to produce 'seconds' or 'commons'. The short flakes were considered suitable for apprentices to practice on.

B.10.28 The third stage was the processing of the blades, which were further knapped to produce the gunflints. It was desirable to produce between 4 and 5 gunflints from each blade. The process results in distinctive types of debitage. A typical gunflint is made up from a medial section of the blade, with the bulbar end and non-squared distal ends of each blade being discarded. Any cortical surfaces also make inferior gunflints, so these too were subject to discard.

B.10.29 The lateral edges and sometimes the heel of the gunflint were retouched to strengthen the edges with the leading edge, which makes contact with the frizzon being left unretouched but sometimes bevelled to promote sparking.

B.10.30 The latter stages of production resulted in smaller chips and irregular pieces of debitage, which would have fallen to the floor and potentially been swept up and discarded.

B.10.31 The Brandon flint knappers were also known for producing flint-work not directly related to gunflint manufacture; strike-a-lights, replicas of prehistoric tools and 'novelty' items were all produced by them. Material was recovered during the surface collection and test pitting that reflected the latter two stages of the gun-flint manufacturing process (including finished gunflints). and it is not improbable that some of the miscellaneous flint recovered during the evaluation resulted from making subsidiary items, although this has not been established in the process of producing this report.

B.10.32 Cores and primary cortical flakes were conspicuous by their near complete absence from the site and no cores were recovered from the field walking or test pitting exercise, implying nodules were neither obtained from, nor brought to, the site. However, the lack of cores is not surprising as exhausted cores were usually further processed for use in the building trade and flint flushwork is a feature of much vernacular architecture across the Breckland area.

B.10.33 Most of the blades and medial sections analysed were either cortical or had flaws which might preclude their use and were therefore discarded. Apprentices, who were indentured for a considerable number of years were given short blades to practice on, and many pieces appear to have been discarded after attempts had been made to work them.

B.10.34 No evidence for workshops or extraction sites was found during the evaluation and it must be assumed that all the material at the site was brought in from Brandon or perhaps one of the smaller flint-working sites in the region.

Potential sites

B.10.35 The best known of the post medieval gun-flint manufacturing sites is the village of Brandon, some 18km to the north-west; less is known about the industry in the surrounding areas, although it is known that there were flint mines and workshops at Icklingham, just 10km north-west of the evaluation site.

B.10.36 The industry at Icklingham consisted of some 500 pits, mined during the 1830s (Forrest 1983), with workshops set up to process the flint on-site by some of the Brandon knappers. Skertchly (1879) notes 'heaps of waste chips remain' there after local manufacture had ceased. It is entirely possible that Icklingham is the source of at least some of the material found at the evaluation site, with one potential route along the River Lark from Icklingham to Jude's Ferry. Given that much waste is generated from the flint knapping process, it is not improbable that all the flint waste at the evaluation site could be generated from this one location.

B.10.37 Skertchly (1879) also makes mention of flint being mined and gunflints manufactured at Tuddenham and Cavenham, although he adds no further detail.

B.10.38 It was common practice that the waste resulting from gunflint manufacture was transported from Brandon to surrounding areas to be used for 'metaling' trackways and as railway ballast and it appears that the flint scatters at the site represent a

similar, secondary use for the waste material, in this case it was used to fill and level areas of ground at the edge of the fields, potentially areas of 'heavy traffic' in need of maintenance.

B.10.39 The scatters at the evaluation, therefore, appear to relate to topography – the largest scatters (A and B), and to a lesser extent C, D and E, are concentrated in those areas characterised by large natural hollows.

Flint workshops at Freckenham?

B.10.40 The flint scatters at the evaluation site are intriguing. A significant quantity of gunflint waste was identified at the site of Hall farm, Freckenham (FRK086), just 3km to the south of this site. It is stated in the record that this was potentially used to metal a trackway, at the edge of the field. It seems highly likely that it is from the same source as the gunflint from the evaluation site.

B.10.41 The potential for flint workshops at Freckenham cannot be discounted, as at least one Brandon flint knapper (Samuel Dorling) appears to have had familial connections with the village, but further research is required to establish if this was the case.

Further excavation work

B.10.42 It is suggested that if any future excavation work is deemed necessary associated with these scatters, two main strands of investigation should include further analytical and historical research.

B.10.43 A larger sample of flint from the test pits should be quantified and analysed to potentially date and characterise the assemblage further. Using an expanded typology, to include finished gunflints. It might then also be possible to identify episodes of deposition using stratigraphical data obtained during the evaluation. Further analysis might also identify if many of these pieces were 'practice' pieces made by new apprentices or were the result of subsidiary crafts.

B.10.44 The dates of pottery retained from the test pitting should be cross referenced with the expanded data set to try and further date the assemblage (potentially to decade).

B.10.45 Further archival research should be carried out to try and establish the origins of the material from the site and whether the possibility of workshops at or near to Freckenham is a real possibility.

B.11 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.11.1 A single fragment (99g) of glass was recovered from Field E10, Trench 927. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, and weight, dated where possible and recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

Trench 927

B.11.2 A sub-rectangular, unabraded fragment (111 x 73mm) of flat, clear glass with a blue-green cast (99g, 6.9mm thick) was recovered from the upper fill (5589) of a ditch (**5586**) associated with the Cambridge to Mildenhall railway. One surface of the glass is covered in fine vertical reeding, which would have acted as obscuring or privacy glass. The upper and reverse are both slightly uneven, suggesting the fragment is not float glass and is therefore pre-1959; both surfaces are also slightly cloudy and iridescent. The glass is very probably from an office door of the 19th or early 20th century AD.

B.11.3 The glass is not significant, other than to indicate either 19th or early 20th century AD rubbish deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.11.4 If further work is undertaken, more glass may be recovered, but only at low levels. The glass report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Hayley Foster PhD

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 The animal bone from the Sunnica East evaluation represents faunal remains weighing 12,260g. There were 81 fragments recorded, retrieved solely from hand collection. Bone was recovered mainly from ditches and pits. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), horse (*Equus caballus*), red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), red/fallow deer (*Cervus/Dama*) and a fragment of bird bone. Dating was not available at this time however evidence suggests activity in the Roman and medieval periods.

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 OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

Results of Analysis

C.1.3 The assemblage was heavily dominated by cattle remains, making up 69.1% of the identifiable remains retrieved.

C.1.4 The condition of the bone is fair, with some of the assemblage exhibiting signs of surface weathering. Fragmentation is high, with very few complete bones retrieved.

C.1.5 Ageing data was minimal, however dental wear indicates that sheep/goat are generally adults at death, and within the cattle remains there were two unfused distal metapodia, suggesting an animal(s) of less than 18-24 months. There appears to be a distinct bias in element distribution as most elements are cranial and feet elements, suggesting they are remnants of butchery waste, disposed of in the features.

C.1.6 Taphonomic changes include heavily weathered fragments from ditch **5558**, burning on unidentifiable fragments from pit **5023** and one case of butchery from primary ditch **5482**.

C.1.7 A notable find came from pit **5814**; it contained the remains of a complete cattle skull, with attached horn cores, along with 2 partial cattle skulls.

C.1.8 While the volume of bone recovered was not abundant, the remains do indicate that there were signs of domestic activity in those features where bone was retrieved. Cattle would have made up the bulk of the residents' diet, not only due to the higher number of fragments, but because cattle yield more meat than both sheep and pig. Faunal remains from FRK195 (Field E01) provides the most amount of faunal data with 35 identifiable fragments, followed by FRK198 (Field E04) and ECB6389 (Field E05). It should be noted that faunal material (unable to be identified to element and species) was also retrieved from FRK202 (Field E09) and FRK198 (Field E04).

Site	FRK195	FRK197	FRK198	ECB6389	FRK203		
Field	E01	E03	E04	E05	E10	***Total***	***Total %***
Species	NISP	NISP	NISP	NISP	NISP	***NISP***	***NISP%***
Cattle	28	7	12	8	1	***56***	***67.5***
Sheep/Goat	3		2	6	4	***16***	***19.3***
Horse	2		1	1		***5***	***6.0***
Pig	1	1				***2***	***2.4***
Dog			1			***1***	***1.2***
Red/Fallow Deer	1					***1***	***1.2***
Red Deer		1				***1***	***1.2***
Bird				1		***1***	***1.2***
Total	***35***	***9***	***16***	***16***	***5***	***83***	***100.0***

Table 55: Total number of identifiable fragments (NISP) by species for hand-collected material

Recommendations for Further Work

C.1.9 The assemblage is of a small size and cannot provide any further significant interpretations. Should further faunal remains be recovered from the site, a broader understanding of trends in husbandry practices and spatial distribution would be more viable.

C.2 Freshwater Bivalves

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of two shells or shell fragments, weighing 11g, were collected by hand during the archaeological works. These were recovered from two pits in Trench 871, Field E05. The shells recovered are freshwater species. The shell is poorly preserved, although it does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, it has 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) and Killeen, Aldridge and Oliver (2016) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage. The shells are recorded in the text of this report.

Assemblage and Discussion

Trench 871, Field E05

C.2.3 Pit **4169** produced an incomplete shell from a freshwater mussel (6g). The shell is slightly powdery, the surface is flaking and only part of the ventral margin survives; the exact species could not be identified.

C.2.4 Pit **4173** also produced a single fragment (5g) of freshwater mussel. The shell is in similar condition to that from pit **4169** and again, only a small section of the ventral margin survives.

C.2.5 There are several watercourses close to the field from which these shells were recovered. Although an identification to species could not be made, the shape of the surviving portion of shell suggests one of the larger species of freshwater mussel.

Discussion

C.2.6 This is too small an assemblage to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that freshwater shellfish may have been exploited as a food source or for the mother of pearl. The mollusca recovered are few, representing general scattered waste in low concentrations. 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.

C.3 Environmental Remains

By Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Ninety bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated land at Sunnica East Sites A and B. Alongside bulk samples, monolith tins were taken from solution hollows (**14802** and **14799**) and series samples were taken from pit **4115** and layers 6421 to 6424.

C.3.2 The samples were taken in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

C.3.3 The total volume (up to 20L) 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 0.5mm sieves.

C.3.4 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in the tables (Table 56-Table 70) below. 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.3.5 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.3.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Key to table:

U=untransformed, f=fragment, w=waterlogged

Results

C.3.7 Preservation of plant remains from this site is through carbonisation (burning) and, in areas where fenland peat has been preserved, through waterlogging. The majority of the samples contain frequent well-preserved molluscs.

Field E01

C.3.8 Sample 1133 was taken from the initial silting deposit of palaeochannel **5711** and contains only a very small quantity of charcoal (less than 1ml) with no evidence of anoxic preservation of plant remains.

C.3.9 The sole fill (5815) of pit **5814**, Sample 1132, was waterlogged and produced frequent seeds of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*), a plant that was probably growing next to the feature. There is also evidence of plants that grow in wet soils through the preserved stems of common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and seeds of celery-leaved buttercup (*Ranunculus scleratus*), true sedges (*Carex* spp.) and rushes (*Juncus* spp.). There are frequent fragments of insects in additional to complete specimens of mites.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Roots/Stems	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs	Arthropod Remains
1132	5717	5711	Palaeo-channel	14	5	0	0	0	0	<1	+++	0
1133	5815	5814	Pit	9	20	##w	###U	##w	+++w	0	0	+++w

Table 56: Environmental samples from Field E01

Field E02

C.3.10 Samples were taken from a sequence of alluvial layers within a test pit in Trench 1232 which correspond to peat deposits that formed as the result of changes in vegetation due to fluctuations in the water table. The lowest layer excavated (5169) was determined by auguring to be 0.9m above clay. It is assumed that this clay is the 'Fen

Clay' that was the result of rising sea levels in the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Waller 1994). The 'Fen Clay' impeded drainage resulting in freshwater peat formation. At Wicken Fen, fen carr developed, dominated by alder (*Alnus*) and subsequently transitioned into a sedge fen (Peglar in Waller 1994, 114-118) and the macrobotanical remains present within the vegetational deposits within the test pit in Trench 1232 appear to follow the same sequence.

C.3.11 The sample from lowest layer (5169) was described as a 'silt layer' that was found to contain *Phragmites* stems and roots and seeds of the obligate aquatic, pondweed (*Potamogeton* sp.), suggesting that this layer represents an open body of water. There are also frequent oospores of charophytes, a group of freshwater green algae that grow in still or standing water. Evidence of plants that were more likely to have been growing on wet, muddy ground include seeds of celery-leaved buttercup, gypsywort (*Lycopus europaeus*), water-starworts (*Callitriche* sp.) and water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*). Plants of slightly drier ground are represented by bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) and black-nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*). There are frequent fragments of insects preserved and occasional snail shells.

C.3.12 Subsequent layer 5168 produced a very similar assemblage of insects, charophytes and plant remains and also includes seeds of alder (*Alnus* cf. *glutinosa*) and an oak (*Quercus* sp.) acorn that had been nibbled. These tree species are consistent with the wood peat described by Peglar as the result of fen carr. This is consistent with the next layer, 5167, which produced brushwood and timber as well as seeds of alder and occasional seeds of hemp agrimony (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) and bristly oxtongue (*Heminthotheca echioides*). Insect remains were not noted within this layer.

C.3.13 Subsequent layer 5166 contains fewer seeds, with duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subgenus *Batrachium*) indicating another period of open water. Insect remains and charophytes are occasional. Alder is represented by small twigs with buds and *Phragmites* basal stems are present. There are also the remains of several flowers that have lost their petals but have retained anthers. Such exceptional preservation probably indicates modern contamination.

C.3.14 Upper layer 5165 produced the most diverse assemblage with frequent seeds of pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) and occasional seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.) which may suggest nitrogen-enriched soils from manure. Waste, probably open, ground is suggested by thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium* sp.), redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.). Damp/wet ground is indicated by seeds of bulbous buttercup, greater spearwort (*R. lingua*), mint (*Mentha* sp.), at least three species of sedge and also rushes. Aquatic plants include bog bean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), pondweed and frequent *Phragmites* stems. Waterlogged insect fragments are less frequent and charophytes were not noted.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic Plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Roots/Stems	Molluscs	Arthropod Remains
1014	5165	5165	Layer	8	110	####w	###w	#w	+++w	'++	'+w
1015	5166	5166	Alluvial Layer	9	40	##w	#w	#w	++++w	'++	'+w
1016	5167	5167	Alluvial Layer	`10	280	#w	0	##w	++++w	'+	'++w
1017	5168	5168	Alluvial Layer	10	40	###w	##w	#w	++++w	'+	'+w
1018	5169	5169	Alluvial Layer	9	40	####w	###w	#w	++++w	'+	'+w

Table 57: Environmental samples from Field E02

Field E03

C.3.15 Pit **6456** contains small quantities of carbonised barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and grains that were too poorly preserved to identify. A moderate quantity of charcoal (20 ml) was also recovered from this feature. Ditch **6513** contains a single poorly preserved grain fragment.

C.3.16 Several of the features from this area contain small quantities of untransformed elderberry seeds that may be contemporary with the deposits.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume	Cereals	Tree/Shrub Macrofossil	Charcoal Volume	Molluscs	Pottery	Hammerscale
1145	6437	6435	Ditch	16	10	0	#U	1	++++	0	0
1146	6457	6456	Pit	18	20	#	0	20	++++	0	0
1147	6514	6513	Ditch	18	20	0	#U	5	++++	0	+
1148	6518	6513	Ditch	19	50	#f	0	1	+++	0	+
1149	6542	6541	Pit	20	50	0	0	0	++++	#	+

Table 58: Environmental samples from Field E03

Field E04

C.3.17 The samples from Field E04 all contain small quantities of charcoal. A single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain was recovered from Sample 1131, fill 5443 of ring-ditch **5441**. Sample 1128, fill 5428 of ring ditch **5426**, contains a small quantity of ostracods which suggests that the feature held water at some point.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume	Cereals	Charcoal Volume	Ostracods	Molluscs	Pottery
1128	5428	5426	Ring-ditch	16	50	0	<1	+	++++	#
1129	5430	5429	Ring-ditch	16	50	0	<1	0	+++	0
1130	5439	5438	Ring-ditch	17	10	0	<1	0	++++	0
1131	5443	5441	Ring-ditch	16	20	#	<1	0	+++	0

Table 59: Environmental samples from Field E04

Field E05

C.3.18 Carbonised cereal grains (barley, wheat and poorly preserved grains) were present in five of the samples from this area. Other possible culinary-related plant remains include a small quantity of carbonised hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) fragments recovered from natural feature **4239** and a legume (Fabaceae) fragment from ditch **4160**. Several samples also include occasional untransformed elderberry seeds and carbonised weed seeds, including knotweeds (*Polygonum* sp.) and grasses (Poaceae). The samples contain quite variable quantities of charcoal with Sample 1116, fill 1462 of ditch **4160**, containing the largest quantity (20ml). Several of the deeper features contain occasional ostracods.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Ostracods	Molluscs	Pottery	Animal Bone	Flint	Hammerscale
1101	4083	4082	Pit	16	5	##	0	#	0	0	0	++++	0	0	0	0
1102	4106	4105	Pit	16	55	0	0	0	0	<1	0	++++	0	0	0	0
1103	4116	4115	Pit	20	40	0	0	0	0	0	+	++++	0	0	0	0
1104	4108	4107	Pit	14	10	0	0	#f		<1	0	+++	##	0	#	0
1110	4145	4144	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0
1111	4143	4142	Ditch	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0
1112	4210	4209	Ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	+++	0	0	#	0
1113	4213	4212	Posthole	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	0	0	0
1114	4217	4216	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	0	0	0	0
1115	4219	4218	Pond	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	0	0	0	0
1116	4162	4160	Ditch	18	20	#	#	0	0	20	0	+++	0	0	0	0
1117	4223	4222	Ditch	16	20	#	0	#	#U	<1	+	+++	0	##	0	0
1118	4153	4152	Pit	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	#	0
1119	4240	4239	Natural Feature	16	40	#	0	0	#f	<1	0	++++	0	0	0	0
1120	4174	4173	Pit	18	20	##	0	0	#U	11	0	++++	0	0	0	0
1121	4252	4251	Ditch	16	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	0	#	#	+
1122	4244	4243	Ditch	16	60	0	0	0	0	<1	0	+++	0	#	#	0
1123	4265	4262	Well	16	5	0	0	0	0	<1	0	++++	0	0	0	0
1124	4277	4268	Ditch	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	++++	0	0	0	0
1125	4278	4268	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	++++	0	0	#	0
1126	4205	4204	Ditch	8	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	++	0	0	0	0

Table 60: Environmental samples from Field E05

Field E08

C.3.19 Sample 1079, fill 5102 of ditch **5101,** contains less than 1ml of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed	Flot Volume	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs
1079	5102	5101	Ditch	16	5	<1	++

Table 61: Environmental samples from Field E08

Field E09

C.3.20 Pit **5023** contains occasional knotweeds and dock (*Rumex sp.*) seeds. Sample 1012, fill 5032 of ditch **5031**, contains the largest quantity of charcoal (20ml) from the sampled features in this area.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)
1011	5022	5021	Pit	8	5	0	'+	0
1012	5032	5031	Ditch	16	40	0	'+++	20
1013	5024	5023	Pit	14	10	#	'+	2

Table 62: Environmental samples from Field E09

Field E10

C.3.21 Pit **5584** contains moderate quantities of barley, wheat and poorly preserved grain. Ditch **5558** contains a single poorly preserved wheat grain. The samples from this area are either devoid of, or contain small quantities, of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Ostracods	Molluscs	Animal Bone	Flint
1071	5571	5558	Ditch	18	40	#	<1	0	+++	0	#
1072	5551	5550	Ditch	16	20	0	0	+	+++	0	0
1073	5549	5548	Ditch	16	20	0	<1	0	+++	0	0
1074	5561	5559	Natural feature	12	10	0	0	0	++++	0	0
1075	5585	5584	Pit	16	10	##	5	0	+++	0	0
1076	5581	5580	Ditch	16	20	0	5	0	+++	#	#
1077	5543	5542	Ditch	16	35	0	<1	0	++++	0	0
1078	5575	5574	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	++	0	0

Table 63: Environmental samples from Field E10

Field E13

C.3.22 Pit **12752** contains moderate quantities of carbonised cereal gains, wheat and poorly preserved grains and occasional hazelnut fragments. This pit also contains duckweed (*Lemna sp.*) which is indicative of the feature holding water at some point. Similarly, pit **12754**, which cuts pit **12752,** contains occasional carbonised cereal grains, grass seeds and hazelnut fragments. This pit also contains moderate quantities of charcoal, 10ml.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Flint
1021	12753	12752	Pit	16	1	#	#	0	#	<1	0	#
1022	12755	12754	Pit	16	20	##	0	##w	#	10	#	#

Table 64: Environmental samples from Field E13

Field E17

C.3.23 Occasional cereal grains were present in two features from this area, pits **10760** and **10790.** Several of the pits in this area contain large quantities of charcoal, particularly pits **10765** and **10790**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bone	Flint	Hammerscale
1200	10751	10750	Pit	16	10	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
1201	10753	10750	Pit	20	30	0	+	35	0	0	#	0
1202	10761	10760	Pit	16	5	#	++	4	#	0	#	0
1203	10764	10762	Pit	8	5	0	+	6	0	0	##	0
1204	10766	10765	Pit	18	5	0	+	124	0	0	####	0
1205	10791	10790	Pit	28	10	#	++	70	###	0	####	0
1206	10797	10795	Pit	16	10	0	++	21	#	#	###	0
1207	10801	10800	Pit	17	20	0	0	0	##	0	0	+

Table 65: Environmental samples from Field E17

Field E18

C.3.24 Tree throw **11009** produced frequent untransformed seeds of of goosefoots, dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.), miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perforata*) and bracts and seeds of alder. Quarry pit **11017** produced a single charred grass (Poaceae) seed in addition to untransformed seeds of goosefoots, dead-nettles and common nettles (*U. urens*).

C.3.25 It is unclear if these samples are waterlogged or whether the seeds are modern contaminants as the organic material is pale in colour, unlike the darker peat material encountered in Fields E01 and E02.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs	Animal Bone	Flint	Hammerscale
1031	11014	11013	Quarry	20	50	#	0	2	+	##	#	0
1032	11018	11017	Quarry	16	10	0	###U	0	++	0	0	+
1033	11003	11002	Ditch	16	5	0	0	<1	+	0	0	0
1034	11010	11009	Natural Feature	20	110	0	###U	0	+	0	0	0

Table 66: Environmental samples from Field E18

Field E20

C.3.26 Sample 1043, fill 12034 of ditch **12032**, contains frequent charcoal fragments. The remaining samples contain only occasional fragments of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Hammerscale
1041	12020	12019	Ditch	16	1	<1	0
1042	12012	12011	Pit	16	30	5	0
1043	12034	12032	Ditch	18	100	80	+

Table 67: Environmental samples from Field E20

Field E21

C.3.27 The samples from this area are unproductive. Sample 1052, fill 12253 of ditch **12252,** contains occasional charcoal fragments.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs
1051	12257	12256	Ditch	16	10	0	+++
1052	12253	12252	Ditch	16	20	<1	+++

Table 68: Environmental samples from Field E21

Field E28

C.3.28 The samples from Field E28 do not contain any plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Molluscs
1081	14272	14271	Natural Feature	16	5	++++
1082	14278	14277	Ditch	18	30	++++

Table 69: Environmental samples from Field E28

Field E30

C.3.29 Samples from this field are either devoid of, or contain very occasional, charcoal fragments. Carbonised cereal grains are present in a few of the samples but only as single specimens. Ditch **14793** contains a moderate quantity of duckweed seeds.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs	Hammerscale
1089	14775	14775	Alluvial Layer	16	50	0	0	0	++++	+
1091	14765	14765	Alluvial Layer	16	10	#	0	<1	++++	0
1092	14772	14771	Ditch	16	20	0	0	<1	++++	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Molluscs	Hammerscale
1093	14783	14782	Ditch	16	30	#	0	<1	++++	+
1094	14796	14795	Ditch	16	20	0	0	<1	++++	0
1095	14794	14793	Ditch	17	5	0	##w	<1	+++	0
1096	14798	14797	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	+++	0
1097	14801	14799	Natural Feature	16	10	0	0	<1	++++	0
1099	14803	14802	Natural Feature	16	20	0	0	<1	++	++

Table 70: Environmental samples from Field E30

Discussion

C.3.30 The recovery of carbonised cereal grains, chaff, weed seeds and charcoal does suggest that there is potential for the recovery of plant remains, particularly in Fields E05, E10 and E13. These remains are suggestive of domestic activity and is further evidenced by the presence of Roman quern stone fragments in Field E05. The recovery of occasional hazelnut fragments in Fields E05 and E13 hints at the gathering of wild resources for food which would have been particularly common in the prehistoric period and so may relate to the prehistoric pottery and worked flint recovered from those fields.

C.3.31 This evaluation has demonstrated that the geology of these sites is conducive to the preservation of molluscs. If further excavation is to be carried out it may be advisable to take molluscan series samples, where appropriate. Molluscan analysis could provide insight into such things as the local environment and changes in land use.

C.3.32 The peat deposits encountered in Field E02 indicate a sequence of vegetation change that has potential to add to the corpus of sites reported on in the extensive pollen and lithographic analysis carried out by the Fenland Research Committee in the 1930s, including work by Godwin *et al*, culminating in the Fenland Survey published in 1984. Locally, within Isleham, multi-proxy analysis of the vegetation sequence of a palaeochannel of the river Snail provided a detailed study of prehistoric environmental change (Wiltshire 1993-1994, Murphy and Robinson 1996 in Gdaneic *et al*. 2007). If mitigation is planned for this area, specific sampling for pollen analysis using column sampling is recommended in addition to insect and macrobotanical investigation.

C.3.33 It is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011) if an excavation is to take place.

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APPENDIX E METHOD STATEMENT

Sunnica East Sites A & B

Method Statement

Client: Sunnica Ltd

Prepared by	Louise Moan
Date prepared	January 2021
Version	3
Planning application no.	pre-application
Site code	XSFSUN21
Project number	24980
Project type	Evaluation
NGR	TL 66667 73917 & TL 69045 72304
Event number	Various

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CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) East has been commissioned by Sunnica Ltd (the Client) with AECOM (the Consultant) to produce this Method Statement. It has been prepared to fulfil a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by AECOM (2020) in response to Archaeological Briefs issued by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS, dated 3/11/20) and the Cambridge Historic Environment Team (CHET, dated 2/11/2020).

1.1.2 This Method Statement conforms to the WSI produced by AECOM (2020). It also conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

1.1.3 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2020) and the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service *Requirements for a Trenches Archaeological Evaluation* (2021).

1.1.4 This document represents a Method Statement for the archaeological evaluation only. This document alone will not result in the discharge of any archaeological condition.

1.1.5 This Method Statement also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 The proposal is for a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project by Sunnica Ltd (the Client), comprising two groups of solar farms, Sunnica West and East Site and connecting electrical cabling. Sunnica East lies within both East Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk. Sunnica East is the subject of this Method Statement, comprising two major parts: Sunnica East Site A to the east of Isleham and Sunnica East Site B to the south of Worlington.

1.2.2 The Sunnica East Site A sits within the Isleham and Freckenham civil parishes. The Sunnica East Site B lies within the Freckenham and Worlington civil parishes.

1.2.3 The proposed development is located in a landscape that includes monuments and surface scatter sites, Listed Buildings, Scheduled Monuments (Bronze Age bowl barrow and Freckenham Castle) and assorted non-designated heritage assets. Finds spots include Mesolithic flintwork, Iron Age, Roman and medieval metalwork and coins along with pottery scatters of varying dates. Non-scheduled Bronze Age barrows, surviving as cropmarks, are present as well as crop marks of probable Iron Age to Roman activity. Medieval furlong boundaries have also been identified from Lidar data throughout the area.

1.2.4 The archaeological investigation of the development site is required by the Local Planning Authorities, Cambridgeshire County Council and Suffolk Couty Council, for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Report (PEIR). CHET and SCCAS have determined that an archaeological evaluation to is needed to assess the potential impact of the development on the archaeological remains, given the high archaeological potential of the area. An aerial photographic and Lidar survey has been commissioned by AECOM but due to current archive closures only the Lidar aspect has been undertaken to date. AECOM also commissioned a geophysical survey as part of the overall evaluation process.

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 The evaluation works will comprise a total of 929 trenches (typically 30m in length), full details of which have been provided in a WSI by AECOM (2020). This represents 5.74ha of trenching within a 418.83ha development envelope. The trenching placement is informed by the geophysical survey, the Lidar analysis aspects of the aerial photograph and Lidar survey, and the Suffolk and Cambridgeshire HER data, with the aim to target and 'ground truth' features and anomalies as well as to investigate apparently negative or 'blank' areas from those surveys.

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – CHET and SCCAS will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed with CHET, SCCAS and AECOM before works on site commence, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.5 Liaison with the Archaeological Planning Advisors

1.5.1 CHET and SCCAS will be informed at least one week in advance of the start of fieldwork and will be kept informed during the site work and following report writing.

1.5.2 Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of CHET and SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.

2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

2.1.1 Bedrock geology across Sunnica East Site A predominantly comprises Zig Zag chalk with West Melbury marly chalk being present along the northern periphery, with Totternhoe rock emerging between the two. Superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt sand and gravel) encompass most of the site but peat deposits are recorded along the course of the River Lark (to the north) and Lee Brook (to the west). Sunnica East Site B is dominated by a bedrock geology of Holywell and New Pit chalk with Zig Zag chalk also being present. Superficial deposits, where present comprise Head (clay, silt sand and gravel) and secondary deposits of river terrace sands and gravels. (British Geological Survey online map viewer [redacted] [accessed 27/1/2021])

2.1.2 The site lies between 3m OD in the north and 19m OD in the south.

2.1.3 The River Lark borders the northern side of Sunnica East Site A, with the Lee Brook crossing the Site, while the River Kennet lies close to the southern edge of Sunnica East Site B.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 Geophysical survey, the Lidar aspect of an aerial photographic and Lidar survey and a full HER search within 1km of the development areas were completed for the WSI (AECOM 2020). The full details are contained in that document and are not repeated here. Only a very brief summary is presented below, though the trenching report will include a full archaeological background utilising data from the above-named surveys and HER searches.

3.2 Undated

3.2.1 A series of undated enclosures (MCB27641) have been recorded as cropmarks within Field E05 of Sunnica East Site A.

3.3 Mesolithic

3.3.1 A settlement site of possible Mesolithic date has been recorded to the south at Kennet (MCB9547), whilst a number of flints have been found at associated with barrows in Isleham Plantation (NHLE 1015242) and in the environs of the Sunnica East Sites (BTM 004 and WGN 014).

3.4 Neolithic

3.4.1 A small number of Neolithic find spots of Neolithic date have been identified to the north of Sunnica East Site A, close to the River Lark, and include MNL 299, MNL 124 and FRK 026. Numerous sherds of Neolithic pottery and associated burnt bone (WGN 003) are also recorded at Swale's Tumulus to the south-east of Sunnica East Site B.

3.5 Bronze Age

3.5.1 A Scheduled bowl barrow (NHLE 1018097) exists just south of E32 at the eastern edge of Sunnica East Site B. Other former barrows (BTM 004, BTM 012, BTM 013, BTM 027 and BTM 028) were also situated at this location around the A11. A ring ditch (BTM 017) has also been identified within the boundaries of Sunnica East Site B, in E31. A further example has also been identified by the geophysical survey *c.*400m to the east in E32.

3.5.2 The geophysical survey has also identified further examples of possible ring ditches/barrows on the western side of Sunnica East Site A, in Field E07 and E09. These are close to other known cropmark remains of ring ditches (MCB16204, MCB27603, MCB27604, MCB28745, MCB28746 and CHER 11126).

3.6 Iron Age to Roman

3.6.1 Little in the way of definitive Iron Age remains have been identified in the environs of the site, but a hoard of 90 gold Iceni staters in a pot (FRK 002) have been recovered to the south of Sunnica East Site A near Freckenham.

3.6.2 Evidence for Roman activity is also recorded in this locality, predominantly in the form of metal finds (e.g. FRK 044, FRK 062, FRK 138 and FRK 140), with the notable find of a hoard of 595 coins in a vessel (FRK 003) as well as an artefact scatter (FRK 032). Other Roman pottery sherds (FRK 001) have been recovered to the north-east and east of Sunnica East Site A. Three inhumations (FRK 012) and a Roman artefact scatter consisting of pottery, coins and jewellery (FRK 010) have also been excavated in this area.

3.6.3 A supposed Roman floor, possibly mosaic (FRK 061) is also recorded within Sunnica East Site A, apparently found during the construction of farm buildings at Lee Farm. A number of metal detected finds of Roman date have also been recovered from within the Sunnica East Site A (e.g. FRK 067, FRK 135, FRK 136, FRK 164 and FRK 174).

3.7 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.7.1 A small amount of evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity is recorded to the east of Sunnica East Site A – an Anglo-Saxon sword (FRK 001) has been recovered from the River Lark as well as a Sunken Feature Building with associated artefact scatter (FRK 011).

3.7.2 Medieval surface finds have also been recorded within the Sunnica East Site A boundary, such as FRK 065, FRK 070, FRK 137, FRK 139, WGN 015 and WGN 021. Also within the boundaries of the Sites A and B are medieval furlong boundaries, which have been identified by Lidar.

3.7.3 Within Freckenham is the Scheduled remains of Freckenham Castle (NHLE 1006070), a motte and bailey castle established in the 11th century. To the north of this are the remains of a moated medieval site (FRK 004). A further moated site (WGN 002) is known in Worlington to the north of Sunnica East Site B. There is also a 13th century rabbit warren (FRK 117) close to the southern limits of Sunnica East Site B.

3.8 Post-medieval and Modern

3.8.1 No finds spots are recorded in the developable area, but old field boundaries are visible on the geophysical survey.

3.8.2 The Cambridge to Mildenhall Railway (CHER 07633/SUF078) runs through Fields E05, E09 and E10 of Sunnica East Site A. It operated between 1884 and 1964. The Jude's Ferry Bridge pillbox (FRK 099) is also situated within the developable area, on the edge of Field E01.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the evaluation

4.1.1 This evaluation will seek to establish the character, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aims to:

- 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;
- to establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- 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;
- to evaluate the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- to evaluate the potential for palaeoenvironmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- to assess the impact of the Proposed Scheme on surviving archaeological deposits or features at the Site;
- establish the suitability of the Proposed Scheme for development;
- to inform the requirement for and design of any future archaeological mitigation; and
- to contribute to the baseline data in advance of the DCO submission

4.1.2 Site specific research objectives of this evaluation are:

- 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;
- to provide further information on the extent of modern disturbance;
- to establish the presence or absence of palaeosoils and old land surface soils or deposits;
- to determine the character of deposits and their contents within negative features;
- to test the evidence provided by transcription of aerial photograph and LiDAR data (Archaeological Research Services 2020);
- to assess the reliability of metal detecting finds and compare their date with any archaeological features in the trenches immediately nearby;
- to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation, quality and significance of surviving palaeochannels; and
- to produce data describing site formation processes generally.

4.2 Research frameworks

4.2.1 This evaluation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Glazebrook J. (1997). Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.
- Medlycott, M. (2011). Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of background research will be undertaken before work on site commences and will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Documentary research will include reference to the Fenland Project and other pertinent publications. It will also draw on information in the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER; obtained by OA), and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity.

5.2 Event number and parish codes

5.2.1 The Sunnica East Scheme is located in both Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, therefore separate Event numbers and parish codes have been obtained from the relevant HER's.

5.2.2 The majority of Field E05 is situated in Cambridgeshire and has been assigned the Event number ECB 6389. The following parish codes have been assigned for the fields within Suffolk.

Field	Parish Code
E01	FRK 195
E02	FRK 196
E03	FRK 197
E04	FRK 198
E05	FRK 199
E07	FRK 200
E08	FRK 201
E09	FRK 202
E10	FRK 203
E12	WGN 086
E13	WGN 087
E14	FRK 204
E15	FRK 205
E16	FRK 206
E17	FRK 207
E18	FRK 208
E19	FRK 209
E20	FRK 210
E21	FRK 211
E23	WGN 088
E24	WGN 089
E25	WGN 090
E26	WGN 091
E27	WGN 092

E28	WGN 093
E29	WGN 094
E30	WGN 095
E31	BRT 093
E32	BRT 094

5.3 Trial trenching

Excavation standards

5.3.1 The proposed archaeological evaluation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service *Requirements for a Trench Archaeological Evaluation* (2021).

5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely. The Client will provide service plans from recent searches.

5.3.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the Client before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

5.3.6 Access routes to, from and between trenches and fields will be agreed on site at the start of works. No access will be made to fields under crop unless instructed by the Client / AECOM. Disturbance to the ground and any crops will be minimised as far as possible and existing farm roads will be used for access and egress wherever possible.

5.3.7 A 5m stand-off will be maintained from all hedgerows. The standoff area for trees will include and extend 10m beyond the canopy. Works will avoid any areas subject to subsidy schemes such as environmental stewardship.

5.3.8 A photographic record of pre-commencement ground conditions will be made prior to any intrusive works and shared with the Client / AECOM. This will be done at all trial trenching locations.

Excavation methods

5.3.9 A total of 929 trenches measuring 30m x 2m will be excavated. This is equivalent to 1.37% of the developable area. A plan of the proposed trench layout is attached to this Method Statement. During machine stripping, the location of trenches may be altered if there are site obstructions, services, or modern disturbance. If so, the location of affected trenches will be re-surveyed.

5.3.10 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before trenching, the footprint of each trench will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

5.3.11 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

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

5.3.13 Spoil will be stored alongside trenches, 1m from the trench, unless otherwise specified by the client. Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits will be kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. Trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of CHET and SCCAS.

5.3.14 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides of trenches, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If trenches become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

5.3.15 Effort will be made to avoid damage to field drains by machining around them, leaving a 300mm baulk either side, and employing hand excavation in the vicinity where they are in proximity to archaeological features or deposits requiring examination. If the drains are damaged, they will be photographed, and the location recorded. This information will be communicated with AECOM and the Client.

5.3.16 The depth and nature of any colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site. Buried soils will be tested pitted.

5.3.17 Where buried soils or deep and/or waterlogged features are identified with potential for environmental or geomorphological evaluation, deeper excavation (below 1m) may be required. This will proceed in consultation with AECOM, CHET and SCCAS. Buried soils and associated deposits will be

inspected on site by a suitably qualified geoarchaeologist who will recommend any further sampling techniques and analysis.

5.3.18 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.3.19 Archaeological features encountered will be investigated and recorded to adequately characterise the remains on site and allow decisions to be made with regard to future mitigation, whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features, and deposits. Interventions in linear features will be a minimum of 1m wide and discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants unless otherwise agreed with CHET and SCCAS. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character. Any pingos uncovered in the trenches will also be tested for evidence of preserved old land surface soils.

5.3.20 All excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with CHET and SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the Senior Archaeologist in consultation with CHET and/or SCCAS.

5.3.21 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. Investigation slots through all linear features will be a least 1m in width. Discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants where they are large or deep.

5.3.22 Deep features will be evaluated with hand auger or boreholes, to assess their depth and structure. This information will be used to inform decisions on further excavation/investigation, as necessary, agreed with CHET and/or SCCAS.

5.4 Bucket sampling

5.4.1 For the trenches in Cambridgeshire, bucket samples of 90 litres of excavated topsoil and subsoil will be taken from each end and the centre of each 50m trench. Each sample will either be sieved or hand-sorted (depending on soil types) in order to retrieve artefacts.

5.4.2 A plot of finds recovered by bucket sampling will be included in the report.

5.4.3 The trenches in Suffolk, the spoil removed by machine will be visually scanned for finds.

5.5 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.5.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.5.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.5.3 The site will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.5.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.5.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.5.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.5.7 All trenches, archaeological features and interventions will be planned by GPS. Should hand drawn plans be needed, these will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20). Sample sections of trench sides will be drawn.

5.5.8 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

5.5.9 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, relevant context or feature numbers, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

5.5.10 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software and will be referenced using ground control points recorded with a dGPS or total station by GPS-based survey equipment.

Photographs

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

5.5.12 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features and trench overviews a well as potential publicity/display shots. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.5.13 The fields will be photographed before trenching begins, and back-filled trenches will be photographed.

5.6 Exceptional remains, including human remains

Significant archaeological features

5.6.1 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, CHET and SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.6.2 Unless directed to by CHET or SCCAS, significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled. The following features will normally be cleaned, recorded and preserved for future excavation:

- layers relating to domestic, craft or industrial activity (e.g. floor, middens)
- discrete features relating to domestic or industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths)
- artefact scatters (e.g. flint, metal-working debris).

5.6.3 If preservation *in situ* is required by CHET or SCCAS, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.

Human remains

5.6.4 If human remains are encountered, the Client, ACEOM, the County Coroner, CHET and SCCAS will be informed immediately.

5.6.5 Decisions on the excavation of human remains will be made in consultation with CHET and SCCAS. Human remains will be left *in situ* (covered and protected) until a full programme for their excavation is agreed by CHET, SCCAS and the Client. No further excavation will then take place in the vicinity of the remains until removal becomes necessary. If the remains are under imminent threat, or if CHET, SCCAS and AECOM requires information on date and preservation, they will be excavated and removed.

5.6.6 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence.

5.7 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.7.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.

5.7.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.7.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.7.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The County Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.7.5 For any treasure finds recovered in Cambridgeshire, the reporting procedure will use the forms and follow the guidelines set out in the Cambridgeshire County Council document 'Guidance for completing a treasure receipt form for potential treasures found during archaeological fieldwork' (https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/asset-library/guidance-for-completing-treasure-receipts-for-archaeological-treasure-ca.pdf). For any such finds recovered across the trenches in Suffolk, requirements will comply with the Treasure Act (1996). Advice and guidance on compliance will be sought from the Finds Recording Office of the Portable Antiquities Scheme at SCCAS.

5.8 Post-excavation processing

5.8.1 Processing will take place in tandem with fieldwork, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.8.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.8.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the County Store.

5.9 Finds recovery and processing

Standards for finds handling

5.9.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*

- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.9.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

5.9.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.9.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand, sieving, and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.9.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.9.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by CHET and SCCAS.

5.9.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.10 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

5.10.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor (Zoe Outrum) on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (e.g. TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance to the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2012. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use.*
- Historic England 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.
- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.*
- Historic England 2015 *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.10.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.

5.10.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.

5.10.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate

specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.

5.10.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the evaluation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.

5.10.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed by standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

5.10.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, *in situ*. Until it is possible to lift such specimens, they should be maintained wet, covered and protected from extreme weather (e.g. heating or freezing). When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 REPORTING

6.1 Evaluation Report

6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2015).

6.2 Contents of the evaluation report

6.2.1 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their archaeological and historical context
- set the results in their geographical and topographical context
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found positioned on an Ordnance Survey base map
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found, including assessment of condition, quality and significance
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- relevant colour photographs of select artefacts
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and national level according to the research framework
- project archive indices (context, section, trench registers)
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3 Draft and final reports

6.3.1 A digital copy of the report (clearly marked DRAFT) will be supplied to CHET and an unbound hardcopy of the report (also clearly marked DRAFT) will be presented to SCCAS, both via AECOM, for comment within eight weeks of the completion of site works.

6.3.2 Following approval of the report, one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to CHER via the OASIS website, a single hardcopy of the report as well as a

digital copy will also be presented to SCCAS. A copy will also be sent to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

6.3.3 If CHET and SCCAS require no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Journal* and *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.*

6.4 OASIS

6.4.1 An OASIS entry will be initiated, and key field completed prior to commencement of fieldwork. The OASIS entry will be completed within one month of the end of the fieldwork.

6.4.2 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database. The OASIS may be updated within 3 months of completing the project.

6.4.3 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

7 DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1.1 All digital data will be collected, stored and selected in line with the Oxford Archaeology (OA) Data Management Plan (forthcoming). The project specific Digital Data Management Plan is attached to this WSI as an Appendix. This is a 'living' document and will be reviewed and amended throughout the project. Should any substantial amendments be made to the plan, then the revised version will be submitted to CHET and SCCAS.

7.1.2 The project specific Digital Data Management Plan has been prepared in relation to the following standards and guidelines

- Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. *Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations*. [redacted]
- Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. *Guides to good practice*. [redacted]
- Archaeology Data Service. *Guidelines for Depositors* [redacted]
- Historic England 2015. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice*. [redacted]
- Cambridgeshire County Council 2020. *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire*
- Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). Data Management Plan.

7.1.3 The data to be collected and created comprises that specific to the project. It does not include related information from the same development, such as site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis.

7.1.4 Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator. Final site plans and trench plans will be supplied to CHET and SCCAS in a georeferenced compatible GIS format, with the final evaluation report, to assist in accurate mapping of information on the HER.

7.1.5 Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual.

7.1.6 Analytical data created during post-excavation with comprise a project-specific MS Access database. Where appropriate, site stratigraphic matrices will be created using MSExcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSExcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from

the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSExcel and hand-drawn visuals.

7.1.7 OA use Microsoft Office, Adobe Acrobat and QGIS. File formats will be readable by these programmes. Where appropriate, AutoCAD files will be in a format that can be imported into GIS (for example, .dfx) or already transferred to TAB of SHP files.

7.1.8 Strict version control will be applied throughout the project in line with the OA Data Management Plan (DMP). It is proposed that only the final version of all born digital documents (reports, databases, images) will be selected for inclusion in the Preserved Archive. Digital photographs will be assessed during post excavation and selection based on the principles set out in the OA DMP. All raw and processed survey data will be included in the preserved archive

7.1.9 The digital data will be reviewed following data gathering and analysis to check that data is being properly preserved and version control upheld in-line with the OA DMP. The final decision about selection for inclusion in the Preserved Archive will be made following the reporting stage of the project and enacted during archive completion

7.1.10 The project executive will decide the fate of all de-selected material archaeological digital data although it is likely this will consist mainly of duplicate and superseded data or confidential business data. It is envisaged that the de-selected material will be retained on the OA Archive Server for a minimum of 3 years following the completion of the project at which point they will be reviewed and deleted as necessary in line with the OA DMP. Information will be held and discarded in accordance with good business practice and GDPR guidelines.

7.1.11 The site's digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository on completion of the archaeological programme. CHET and SCCAS will be notified when this is complete.

8 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the Cambridgeshire County Council Stores (*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire,* 2020) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019).

8.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007).

Archive contents

8.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

8.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

8.1.5 A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

8.1.6 The site's digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository on completion of the archaeological programme.

Transfer of ownership

8.1.7 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the relevant County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with both Cambridgeshire and Suffolk guidance on deposition of archaeological archives.

8.1.8 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the County Store.

8.1.9 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to CHET and SCCAS by AECOM before the archive is deposited.

8.1.10 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

8.2 De-selection and discard

8.2.1 Following OAs *Finds Collection Policy and Procedure* (2018) any artefacts considered for de-selection and/or discard from the project archive will be identified by the relevant material specialists. These will be identified in the evaluation report. In accordance with *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire* (2020) and SCCAS *Guidelines for Preparation and Depositoin* (2019), OA will submit proposals for discard to CHET and SCCAS with the relevant supporting statements from specialist for review, before material is dispersed.

9 TIMETABLE

9.1.1 The trial trenching will be undertaken in a number of phases when the land is available within the landowners cropping schedule. The main phases of work will be undertaken February to March and August to October. Fieldwork will be undertaken five-day week, working Monday to Friday. The timetable does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up and final backfilling of trenches.

9.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy, and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

9.1.3 An interim report will be given to AECOM two weeks after completion of fieldwork. This will include a brief summary of results, draft or sketch plans of each trench and a quantification of finds and samples.

9.1.4 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take up to eight weeks following the end of fieldwork. If exceptional discoveries require lengthier analysis, AECOM, CHET and SCCAS will be informed in order to agree a revised date for production.

9.1.5 The project archive will be deposited within six months of approval of the evaluation report, and in consultation with SCCAS/CHET archives, unless SCCAS or CHET require further excavation on site.

10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

10.1 Fieldwork

10.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 2 x Project Officer (full-time)
- 4 x Supervisor (full-time)
- 14 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 2 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Louise Moan, the Project Officers responsible for work on site will be supported by OA's Project Supervisors.

10.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

10.2 Post-excavation processing

10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell and Carlotta Marchetto (prehistoric), Alice Lyons or Katie Anderson (Roman) and Sue Anderson (Anglo-Saxon and medieval, who is familiar with the Suffolk pot series).

10.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).

10.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster and Zoe Ui Choileain.

10.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

10.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

11 OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Monitoring

11.1.1 CHET and SCCAS will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

11.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Sunnica/AECOM), Oxford Archaeology East (Louise Moan) and CHET (Kasia Gdaniec) and SCCAS (Gemma Stewart) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

11.2 Insurance

11.2.1 Oxford Archaeology is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

11.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

11.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

11.4.1 The client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

11.4.2 The client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

11.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

11.5 Site Security

11.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to

commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the Client.

11.6 Access

11.6.1 The Client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

11.7 Site Preparation

11.7.1 The Client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

11.8 Site offices and welfare

11.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

11.9 Backfilling/Reinstatement

11.9.1 Repair of field drains prior to backfilling will be the responsibility of the Client.

11.9.2 Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of CHET and SCCAS.

11.9.3 Backfilled trenches will be photographed.

11.10 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

11.10.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences and sent to CHET and SCCAS.

11.10.2 OA East's Covid-19 risk assessment addendum will be included and updated in line with current government guidance. This maintains 2m social distancing in all work environments and overnight accommodation and

requires detailed risk assessment for any tasks at 1m+ mitigation (e.g. shared travel).

11.10.3 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

11.10.4 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

11.11 Confidentiality and publicity

11.11.1 All communications regarding public interest in this project will be directed through AECOM. OA will require written permission of the Client before disseminating any information or images associated with the project.

11.11.2 Public dissemination of the progress and results of the work will be arranged with the Consultant and agreement of the Client.

12 APPENDIX: SITE SPECIFIC DIGITAL DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

Administrative Data	
Project Numbers	ECB 6389, BRT 093-094, FRK 195-211, WGN 086-095
Project Name	Sunnica East, Sunnica Energy Farm, Cambridgeshire
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Author	Matt Brudenell, updated by Louise Moan
Date Plan Created	27/01/20
Version (add revision number and date)	2
Related Documentation	OA Fieldwork Recording Manual 2017 OA Archive Checklist 2019 Historic England and Dig Ventures 2019. Work Digital/Thick Archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations. [redacted] Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity. Guides to good practice. [redacted] Archaeology Data Service. Guidelines for Depositors [redacted] Historic England 2015. Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guideline for Best Practice. [redacted] Cambridgeshire County Council 2020. Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Cambridgeshire Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service 2019. Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Deposition Oxford Archaeology (forthcoming). Data Management Plan.
Data Collection/Creation	
Data to be collected/created	The digital archive is expected to comprise the following data types (formats): • Final report (.pdfa) • Final analytical specialist reports (.doc, .docx) • Final analytical supporting data (.xls, .xlsx) • Selected digital photographic images (.jpeg) • Digital x-rays (.jpeg) • Finds illustrations for publication and archive record (.pdfa, .ai) • Site survey GIS data (.shp, .geotiff) • Stratigraphic matrices for each excavation Area (.xlsx) • Microsoft Access database (.csv) including context data and interpretive data produced during analysis.

Data collection/creation method	The data to be collected and created comprises data specific to the excavation project defined above. It does not include related information from the same development, such as evaluations and site works undertaken by other contractors, except where the findings are fully integrated into this analysis. Site survey data is captured using Leica survey equipment and imported into ArcGIS via FTP transfer. Final versions of site plans will be produced in ArcGIS, AutoCAD and/or Adobe Illustrator. Section drawings are created by hand on drafting film and paper context records are created by hand on standard OA pro forma recording forms. Selected data will be transferred to digital format in line with OA archive preparation guidance. Digital photographic images are taken in accordance with OA digital data guidance in Photographic Recording Manual Analytical data is created during post-excavation using a project-specific MS Access database. Site stratigraphic matrices are created using MSExcel. Individual contributing specialists create MSExcel, MSWord and/or MSAccess datasheets which may stand alone from the site database. Analytical data may also include GIS files, charts and figures in MSExcel and hand-drawn visuals.
Data exclusion	
	The following types of data will be excluded from the archive:
	• Draft and working reports and documents • Draft and working datasheets • Draft and working survey and GIS data • Administrative and financial data • Digital images that are not part of the primary site record (working pictures, outreach/publicity images, videos) • Repetitive, uninformative and sub-standard images • Images and information not generated by the project/ reproduced from other sources • Original HER data (shp file and PDF) provided by CHER and SHER.
Documentation and Metadata	
Documentation	OA internal and regionally or nationally recognised code lists will form part of the data set or accompanying documentation where relevant.
Metadata	Metadata will be created to the standard set out by the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Specific codes and specialist keys will be supplied through named supporting documents.
Ethics and Legal Compliance	
Data Security	Personal data (including digital images) collected, will be with the consent of any individuals involved and will be stored on OA's secure servers in line with OA's GDPR procedures.
Intellectual Property Rights	Third Party data, such as Ordnance Survey mapping, is reproduced under licence. Other third party data may be reproduced under appropriate licences/agreements as arising during analysis. Data produced by sub-contractors will be granted under licence to OA to allow inclusion in the final report, the digital archive and other

	outreach/publicity/academic dissemination as may be required (in accordance with individual sub-contracts).
Data Storage	
Storage and Backup	Data will be stored on OA file servers, including our own hosted NextCloud server All OA file servers are kept up to date and patched systematically Standard project data is backed up once per day to disk, and replicated each night to another OA site Data identified as more critical is backed up more frequently and is also replicated once per night to another site. Data management is the responsibility of the Project Manager, with advice from IT where necessary
Access and Security	Data is accessible to OA employees via the secure OA. Sensitive and confidential data is stored in restricted access folder locations. Personal data will be stored in line with OA's GDPR procedures. Copies of data, or access to a separate shared server, is provided to external project members. Secure server access via OA secured server infrastructure is provided only employees of those respective companies.
Selection and Preservation	
Data to be Preserved	All project data other than duplicated files will be stored by OA while the project is ongoing. Upon project completion selected data will be transferred to the relevant repositories detailed below.
Data Preservation Plan	The paper and material archive will be transferred to the Cambridgeshire County Council Stores and the Suffolk County Council Store in line with their guidance and standards and following the implementation of the project's agreed finds retention policy. The digital archive will be deposited with the ADS following OA standard quality control procedures.
Data Sharing	
Archive and publication	The digital data from this project will be accessible to the public via the ADS. The finds and other data cared for by the Cambridgeshire County Council and Suffolk County Council Stores will be publicly accessible in accordance with their policies and practices. As a minimum, a summary report on the project will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society Journal* and the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.* OA and/or the client and archive repositories may wish to use the results of the project on website outreach, exhibitions, presentations and other published articles (subject to data sharing restrictions).
Data Sharing Restrictions	There are no known restrictions on the use of the data after project completion. Any references to OA intellectual property must be credited.
Responsibilities and Resources	
Responsibility for Data Management	The OA IT Manager, Archives & Finds Manager and Project Managers are responsible for ensuring the Data Management Plan is implemented and reviewed. OA will have no ongoing responsibilities for data management once the data has been deposited with the relevant repositories.
Resources	The resources required to deliver this plan form part of the resources committed to the project.

13 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk & Suffolk), CBM and human remains	Freelance
Bamforth, Mike	Woodworking	York University
Barker, Karen	Small find conservation & X-Ray	Oxford Archaeology
Bayliss, Alex	C14 advice	Historic England
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Broderick, Lee	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Brudenell, Matt	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	Display & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Molluscs, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small finds	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteology, including cremations	Oxford Archaeologist
Donelly, Mike	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	Freelance
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval & post-medieval pottery, glass, shell & small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred waterlogged and mineralised plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Mark Gibson	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Locker, Alison	Fish bone	Freelance
Loe, Louise	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Freelance
Marchetto, Carlotta	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Martin, Toby	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts	Oxford University
Masters, Pete	Geophysics	Cranfield University
McIntyre, Lauren	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	freelance
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman and later coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Quinn, Patrick	Pottery thin section, ceramic petrology	UCL
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	Oxford University
Rowland, Steve	Zooarchaeology & osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, diatoms, *etc*	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scott, Ian	Roman, medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Shaffrey, Ruth	Worked stone and Roman CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, David	Insects	University of Birmingham
Smith, Ian	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Molluscs and geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Timberlake, Simon	Archaeometallurgy & geoarchaeology	Freelance
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Sheffield University
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Osteology & zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Walker, Helen	Medieval pottery (Essex)	Essex CC
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery (Lincolnshire)	Freelance
Zant, John	Roman coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

14 REFERENCES

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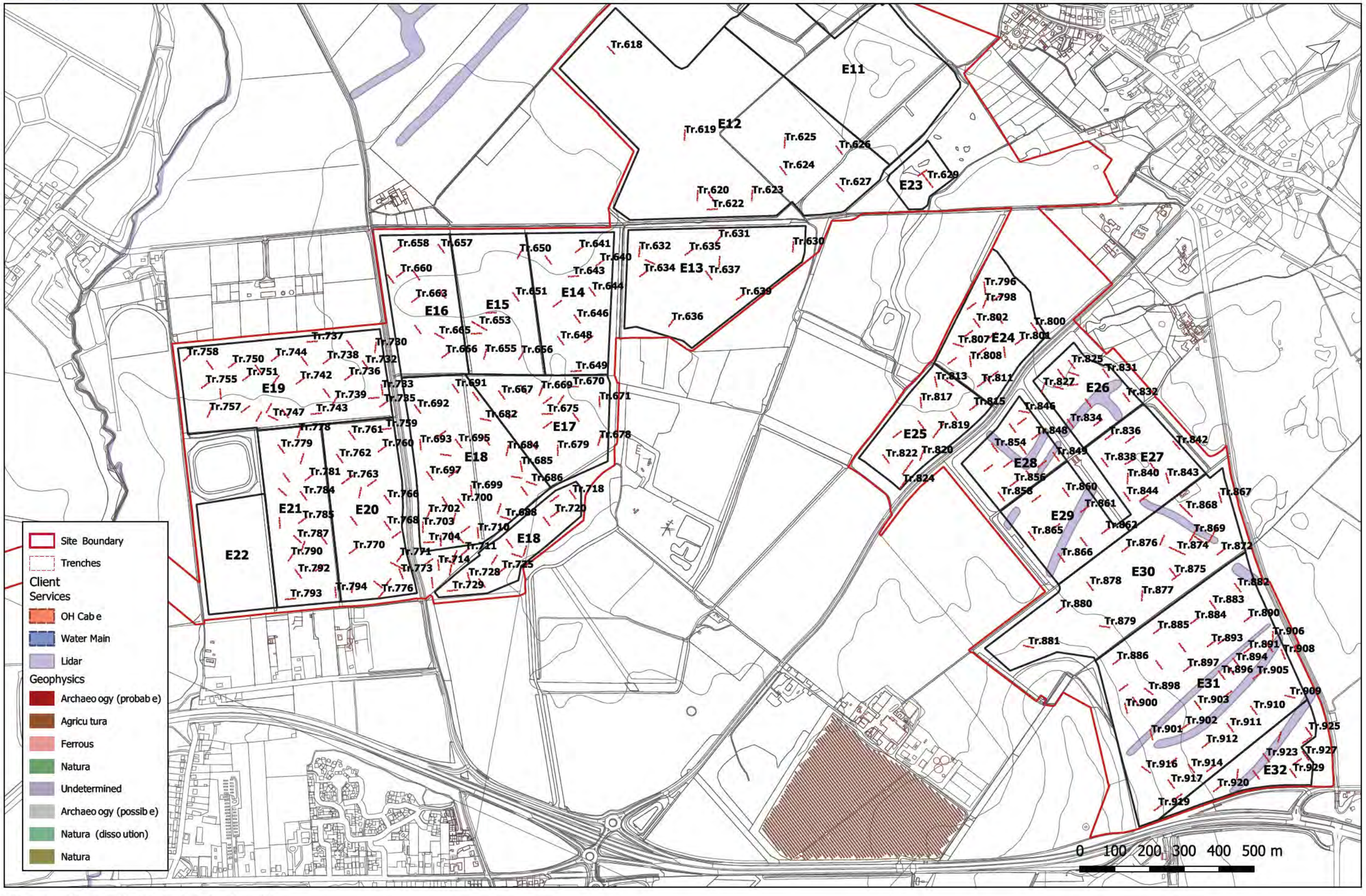


Figure 1. Sunnica East Trench Plan (east)

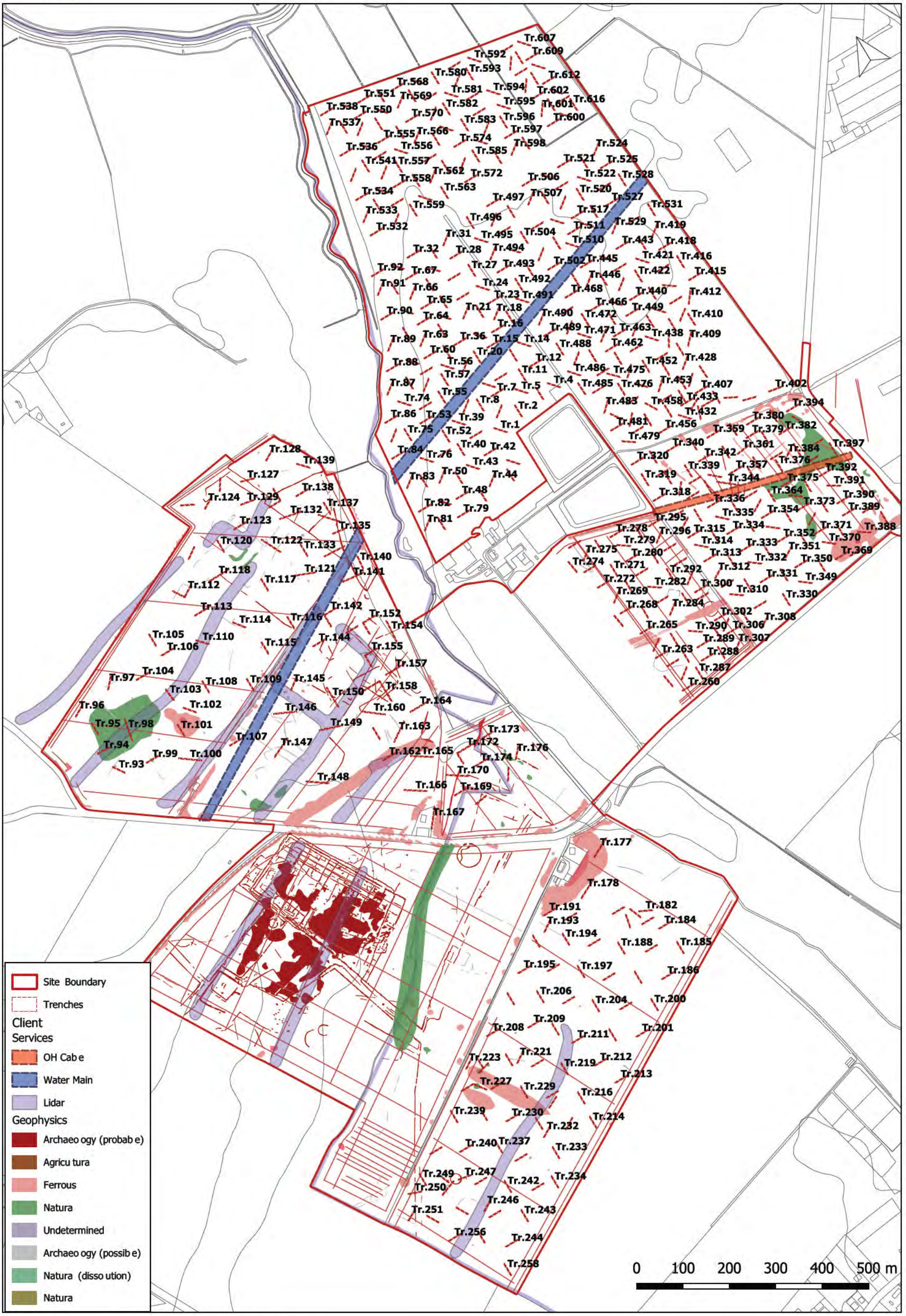


Figure 1. Sunnica East - Trench Plan (west)

APPENDIX F SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-422107
Project Name	Sunnica East Sites A and B

Start of Fieldwork	8 February 2021	End of Fieldwork	7 May 2021
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BRT093-094, ECB6389, FRK195-199, FRK200-203, FRK207-211, WGN087, WGN089-091, WGN093-095	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	ECB6389	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF DCO
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
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	Uncertain
Pit	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pit	Uncertain
Posthole	Uncertain
	Choose an item.

Object	Period
Animal bone	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal bone	Uncertain
Brooch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Buckle	Uncertain
CBM	Uncertain
Coin	Roman (43 to 410)
Coin	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Copper object	Uncertain
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Flint	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Glass	Uncertain

	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.
	Choose an item.

Iron nail	Uncertain
Iron object	Uncertain
Metalworking waste	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Oyster shell	Uncertain
Pottery	Middle Neolithic (- 3500 to - 2700)
Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Shell	Uncertain
Stone	Uncertain

Project Location

County	Cambridgeshire; Suffolk
District	South Cambridgeshire; West Suffolk
Parish	Barton Mills, Freckenham, Isleham, Worlington
HER office	Cambridgeshire; Suffolk
Size of Study Area	418 ha
National Grid Ref	TL 66667 73917 & TL 69045 72304

Address (including Postcode)

Fields in Barton Mills, Freckenham, Isleham and Worlington parishes

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East (OA East)
Project Brief Originator	Kasia Gdaniec (CHET), Gemma Stewart (SCCAS)
Project Design Originator	Orlando Prestidge (AECOM)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Tim Lewis and Robin Webb (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	CCC Stores SCC Stores	ECB6389 BRT093-094, FRK195-199, FRK201-203, FRK207-211, WGN087, WGN091, WGN093-095
Digital Archive	ADS	XSFSUN21
Paper Archive	OA East	BRT093-094, ECB6389, FRK195-211, WGN086 -095

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

Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☐
Survey	☒
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☐
Manuscript	☐
Map	☒
Matrices	☒
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☒
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

Key
Development area
Field
Exclusion zones
Scheduled Monument
CHER Monument
CHER Monument point
CHER Event

N

564000 566000 568000 570000
274000 272000

SITE A
SITE B

MNL 860
11279
07616
FRK 178
MCB27601
FRK 098
FRK 179
MNL 013
MNL 1005
MNL 850
FRK 001
FRK 159
FRK 099
FRK 012
MCB22022
MCB27641
MCB27604
MCB27603
E01 E02 E03 E04 E05 E08 E09 E10
MCB16206
MCB27640
FRK 162
FRK 169
SUF 078
EC01 ECO1 EC02
MCB28745
MCB28746
FRK 004
WGN 036
WGN 054
WGN 002
WGN 055
E11 E12 E13 E14 E15 E16 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22 E23 E24 E25 E26 E27 E28 E29 E30 E31 E32
BTM 004
NHLE1006070
FRK 086
FRK 015
WGN 028
WGN 038
WGN 038
ESF21842
ESF21842
ESF22161
ESF21910
FRK 103
ESF19917
FRK 117
ESF25508

West Row
MILDENHALL
Worlington
Freckenham
Badingham
Chippenham
BARTON MILLS CP

0 1:25,000 1000 m

Lincoln
Norwich
Cambridge
Site
Ipswich
Oxford
London
0 50 km
Scale 1 3,000,000

Site
0 5 km
Scale 1:250,000

Figure 1: Location plan with selected HER entries. Scale 1:25,000 at A3

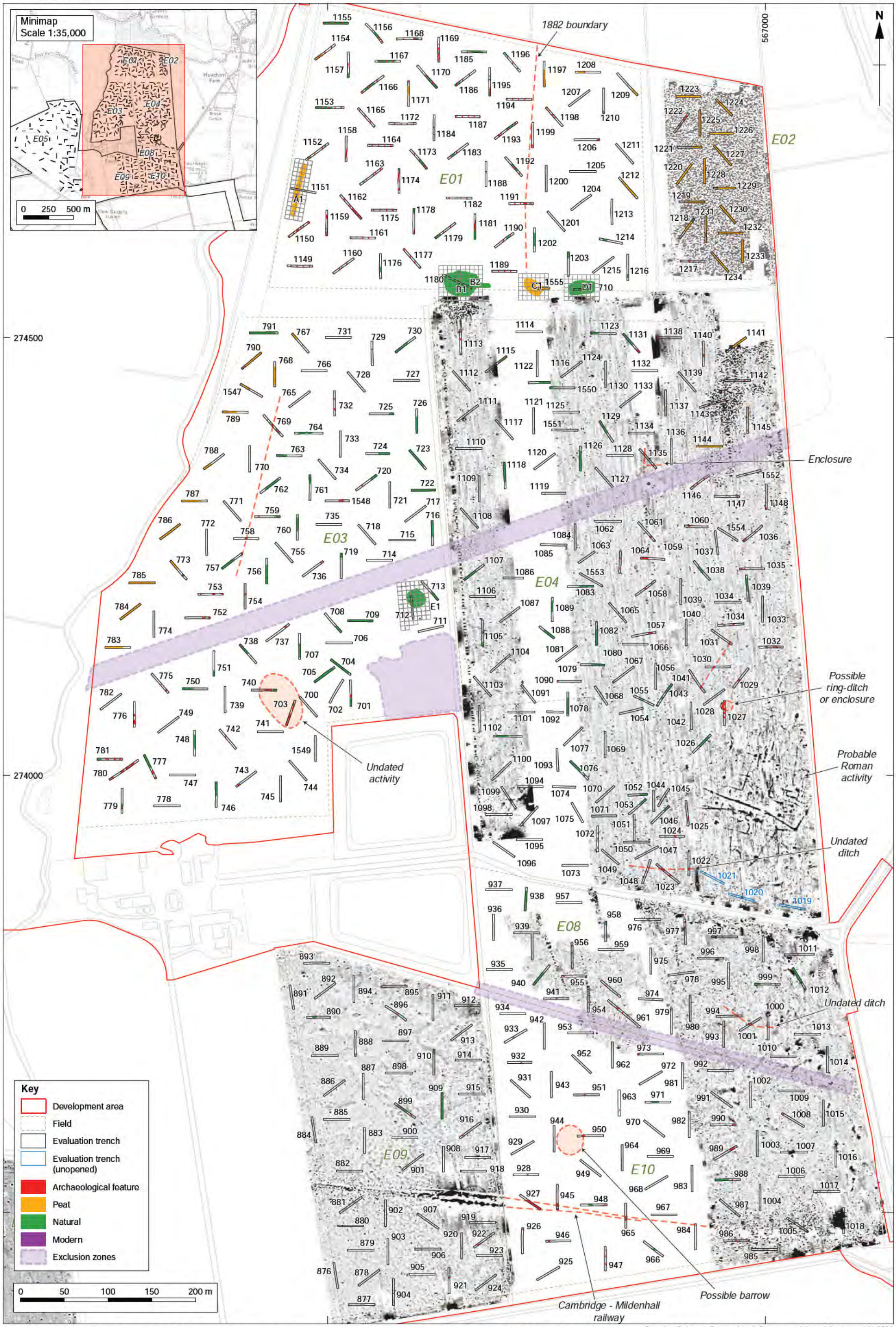


Figure 2: Fields E01-E04 and E08-E10 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:4000 at A3

Minimap
Scale 1:35,000
0 250 500 m

566600
274600
274400
274200
274000
273800

N

E01 E02 E03 E04 E05 E08 E09 E10

E01 E02 E03 E04 E08 E09

A1 B1 B2 C1 D1 E1

0 50 100 150 200 m

Key
- Development area
- Field
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench (unopened)
- Archaeological feature
- Peat
- Natural
- Modern
- Exclusion zones
- Natural deposit
- Fen edge

Figure 3: Field E01-E04 deposit map of fen edge and natural hollows. Scale 1:3250 at A3

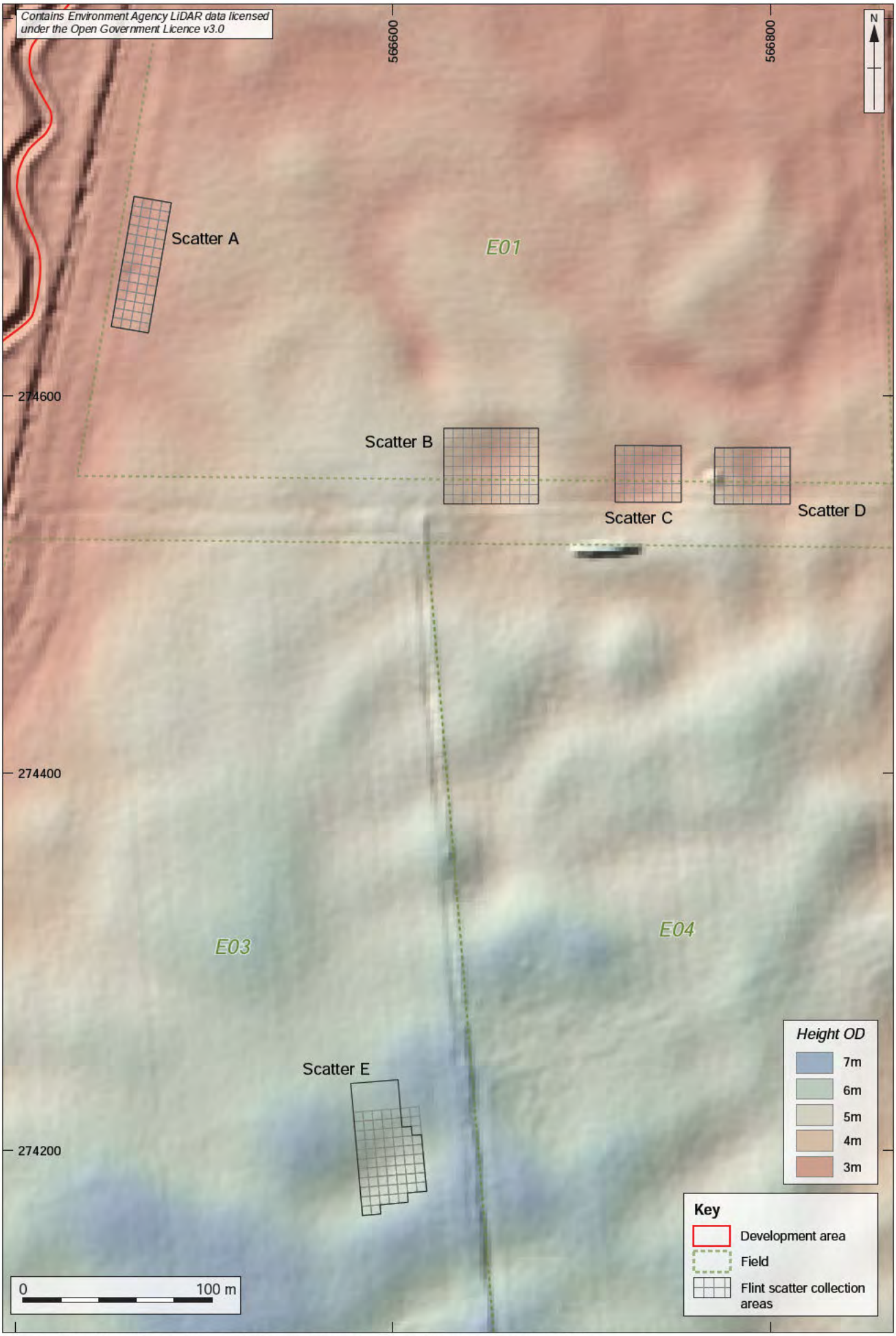
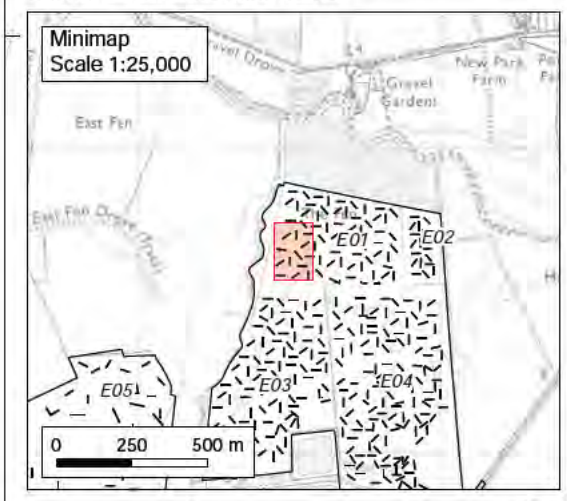


Figure 4: Field walking grids overlain on digital terrain model. Scale 1:2750 at A4



566500

566550

274700

274650

274600

Key
Field
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Peat
Natural

Tr. 1165
5861

Tr. 1152
5896
5892
5894

Tr. 1158
5843

Tr. 1164
5849
5851

Tr. 1163
5736

E01

Tr. 1151
6302
6300
TP. A1

Tr. 1162
5954
5952
5945
5945
5947
5941
5949
5929
5927
5925
5925

Tr. 1175
5890

Tr. 1159
5912
5906
5904
5900
5902

Tr. 1150
5877
5920
5875
5872
5870
5922

Tr. 1161
5936
5934

Tr. 1149
5886

Tr. 1160
5932
5889
5930

Tr. 1176
5910

0 5 10 15 20 m

Figure 5: Field E01 (south-west) detailed plan. Scale 1:500 at A3

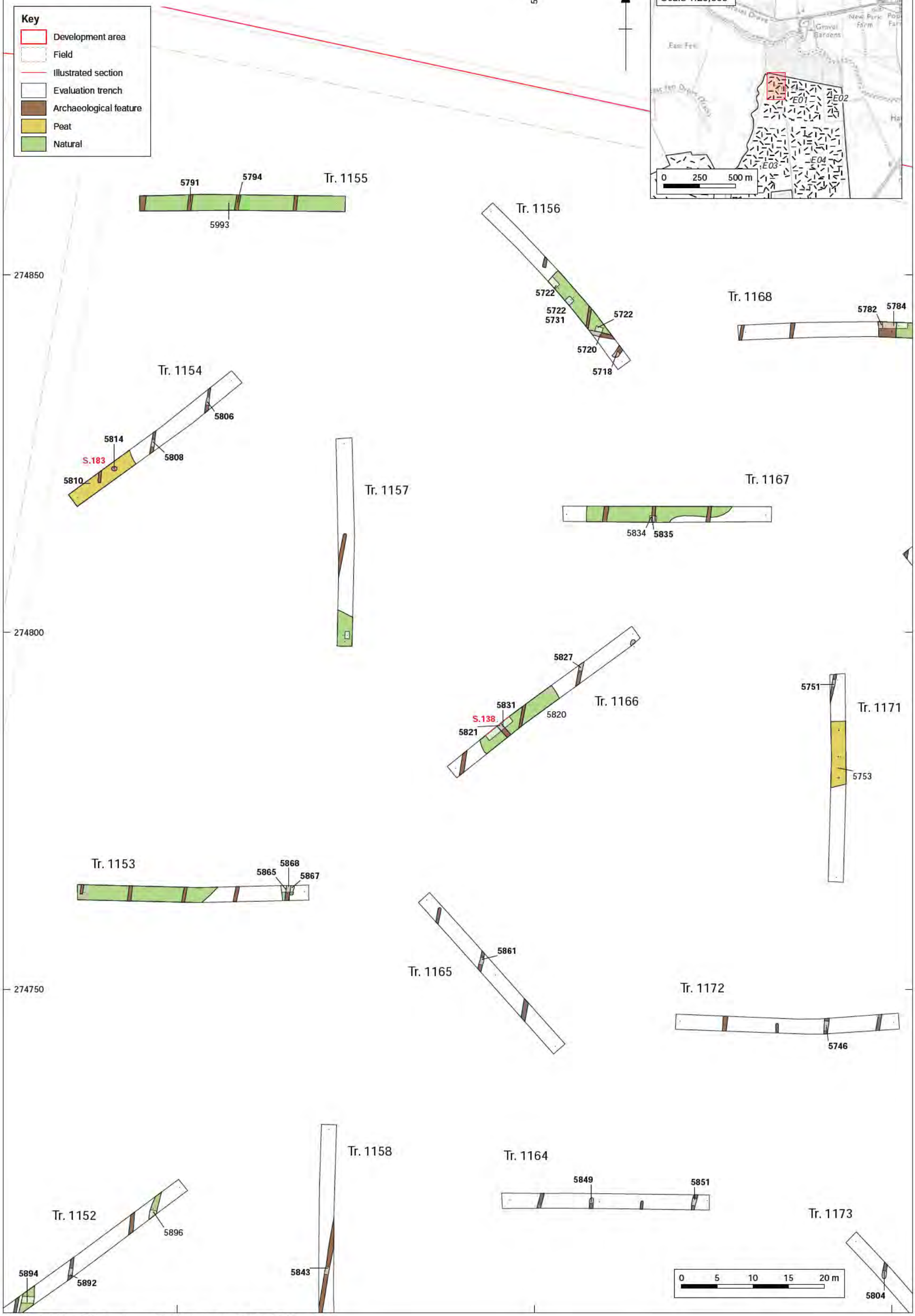
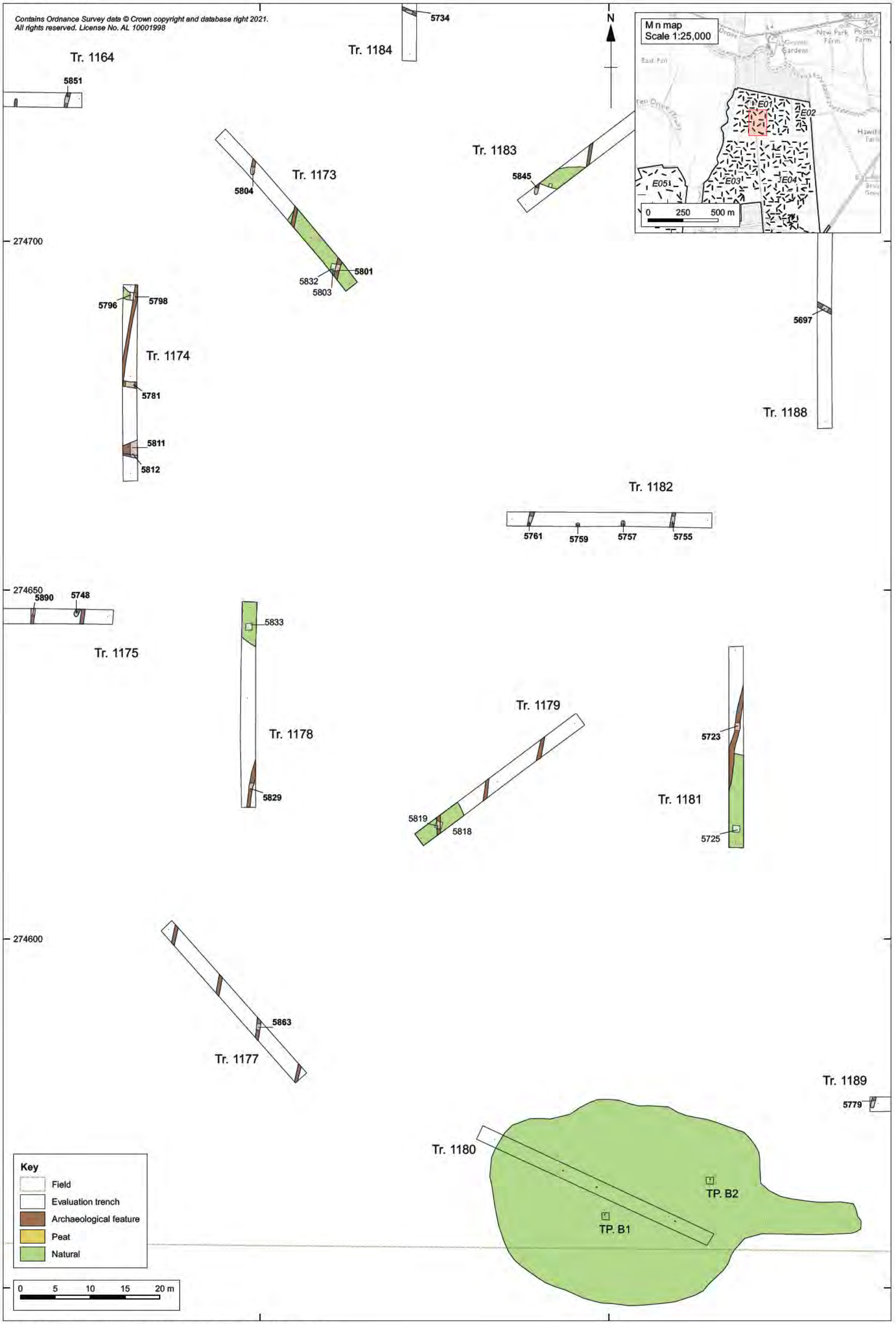
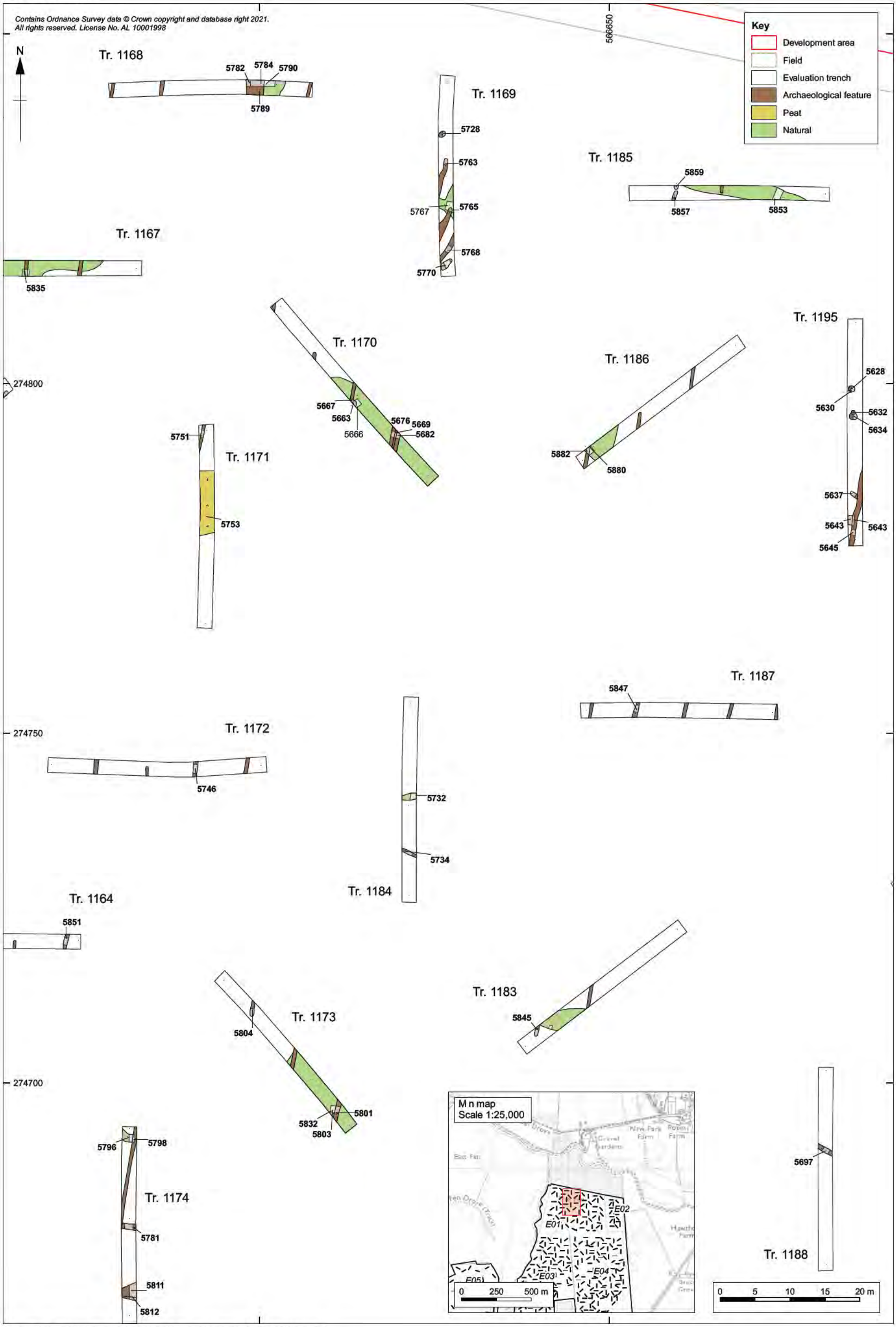


Figure 6: Field E01 (north-west) detailed plan. Scale 1:500 at A3



F gure 7: F e d E01 (south m dd e) deta ed p an. Sca e 1:500 at A3



F gure 8: F e d E01 (north m dd e) deta ed p an. Sca e 1:500 at A3

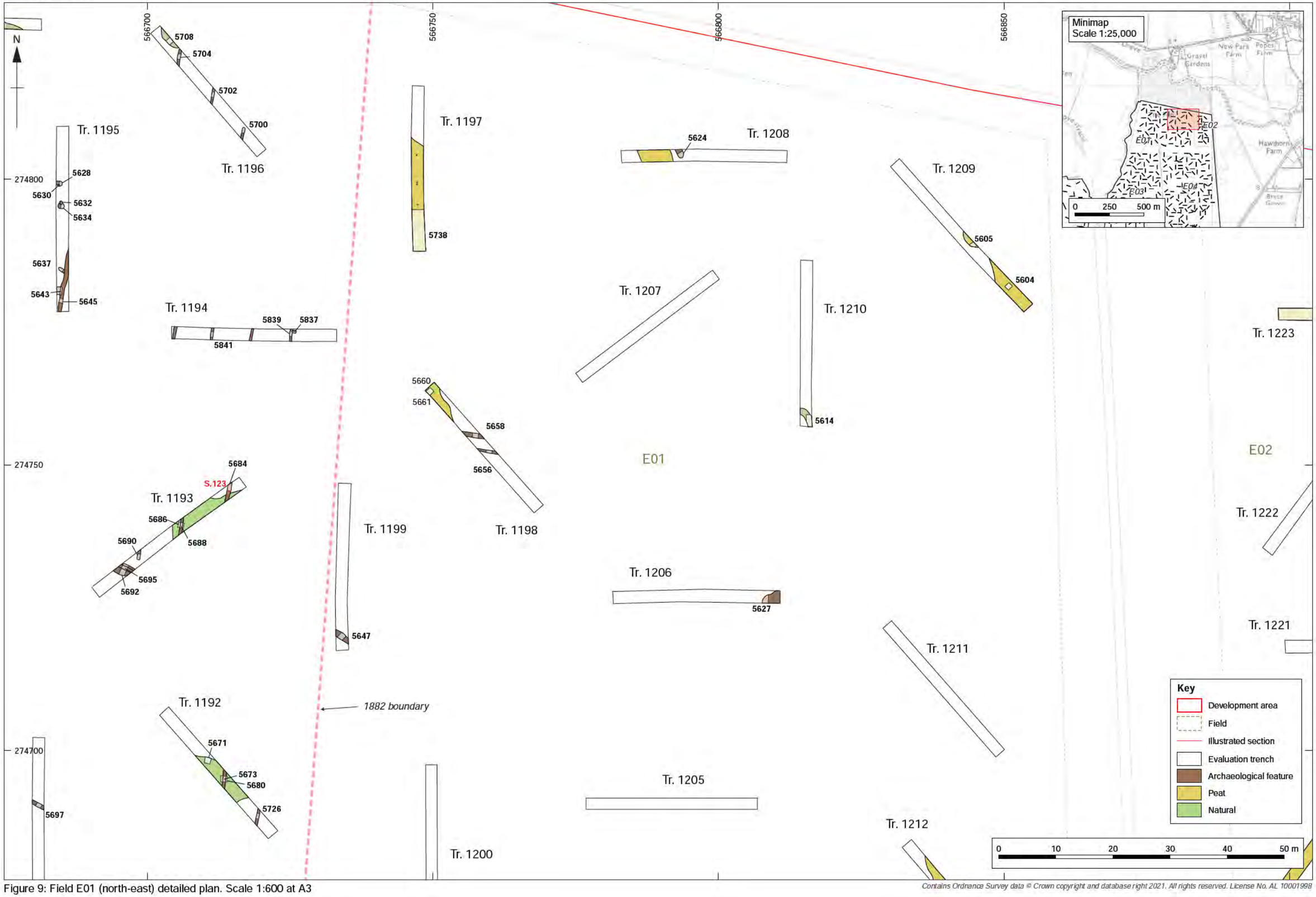


Figure 9: Field E01 (north-east) detailed plan. Scale 1:600 at A3

N

566700

566800

566850

Tr. 1188

5697

Tr. 1192

5726

Tr. 1200

Tr. 1204

5639

5641

Tr. 1212

Tr. 1213

5706

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000

New Park Farm

Podbox Farm

Gravel Gardens

Hawthorn Farm

Bruce Grove

E01

E02

E03

E04

0 250 500 m

Tr. 1191

5620

5771

5618

5622

S.167

274650

1882 boundary

Tr. 1201

E02

5652

5650

5654

Tr. 1190

Tr. 1202

5608

E01

5709

Tr. 1214

274600

5603

Tr. 1203

Tr. 1215

Tr. 1216

5711

Tr. 1189

5779

5777

5775

5773

TP. C1

Tr. 1555

Tr. 710

TP. D1

274550

Key

Development area

Field

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature

Peat

Natural

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Figure 10: Field E01 (south-east) detailed plan. Scale 1:600 at A3

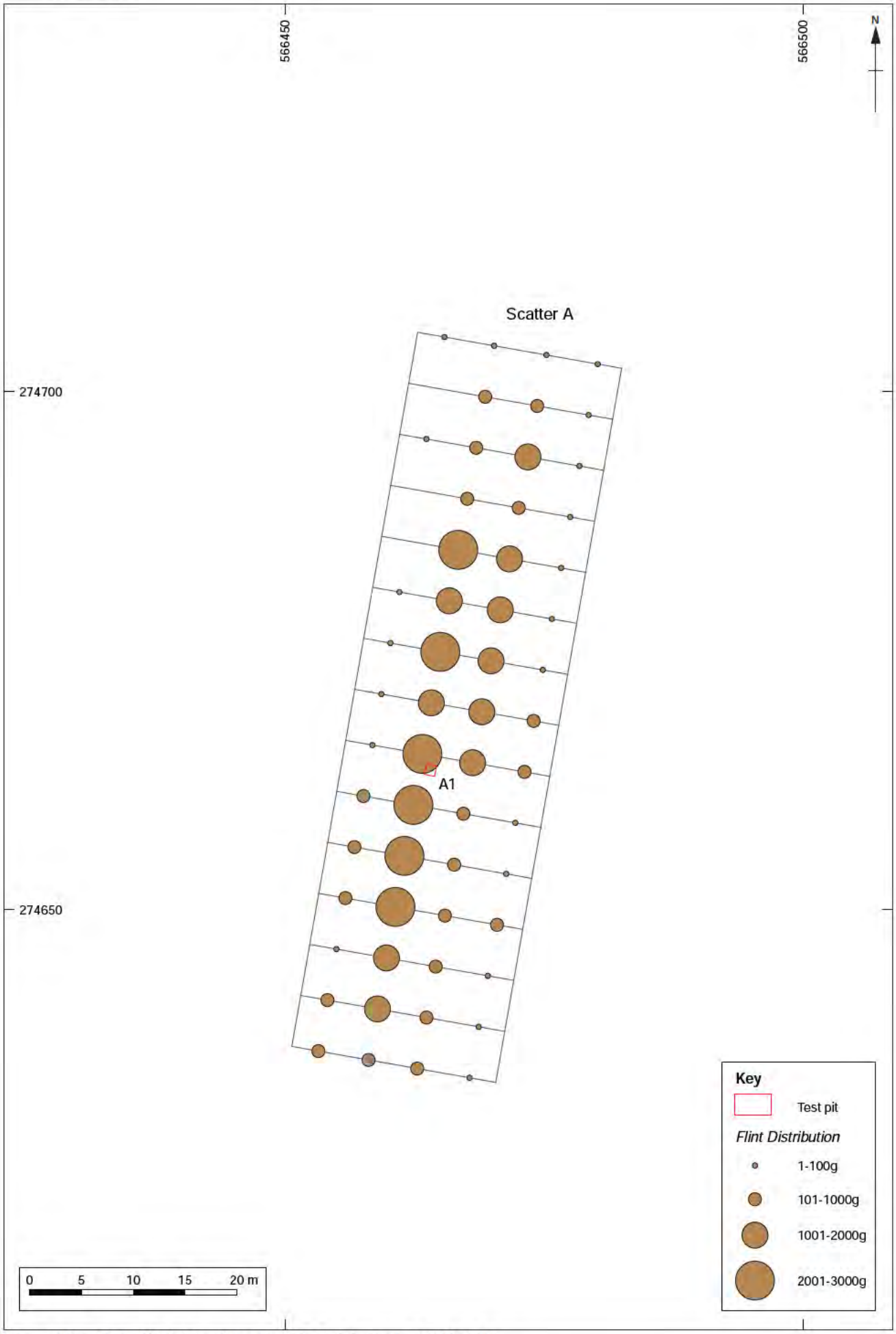


Figure 11a: Field E01 field walking density plot A. Scale 1:500 at A3

566650 566700 566750 566800 N

274600

Scatter B

Scatter C

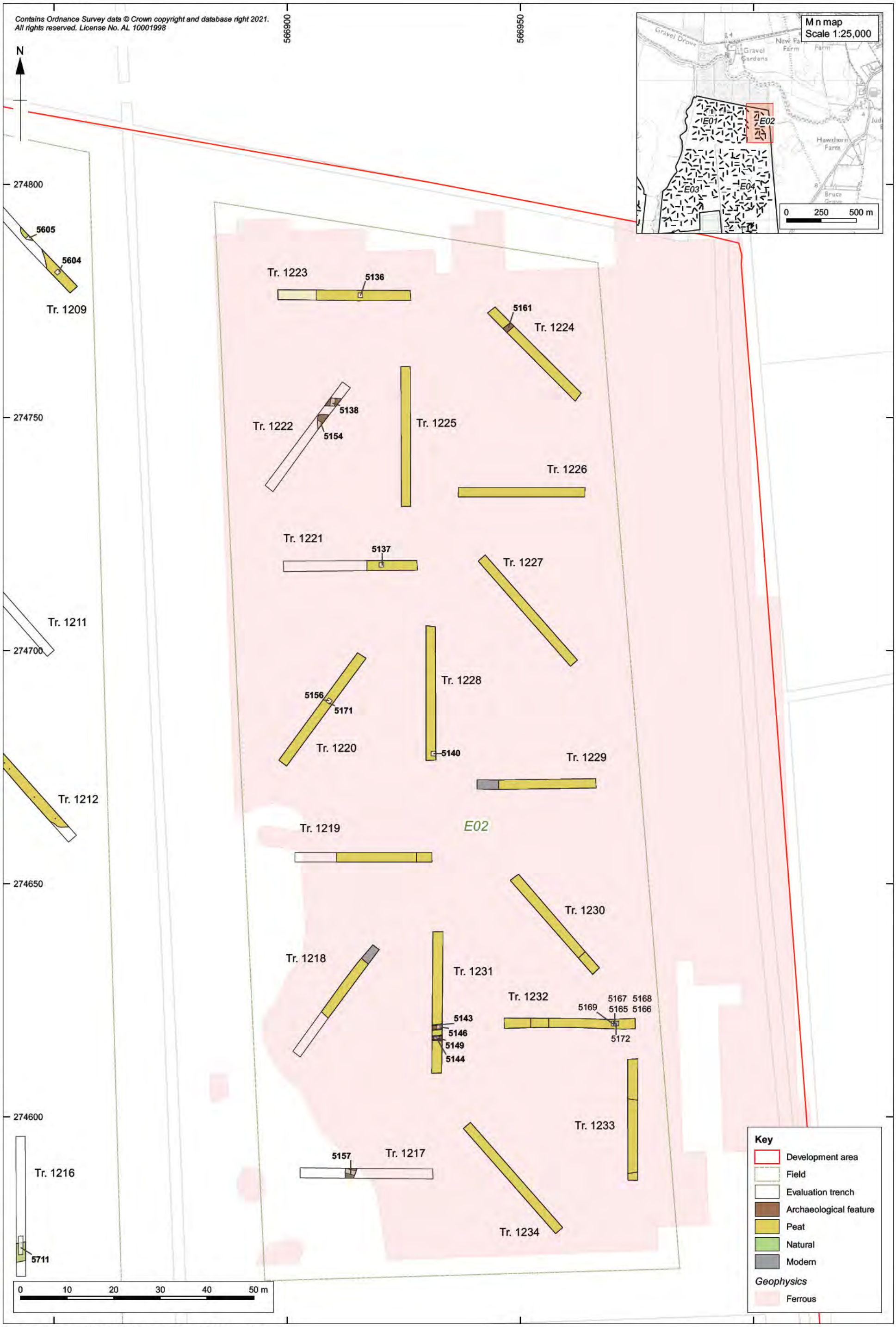
Scatter D

B1 B2 C1 D1

Key
Test pit
Flint Distribution
1-100g
101-1000g
1001-2000g
2001-3000g
3000g+

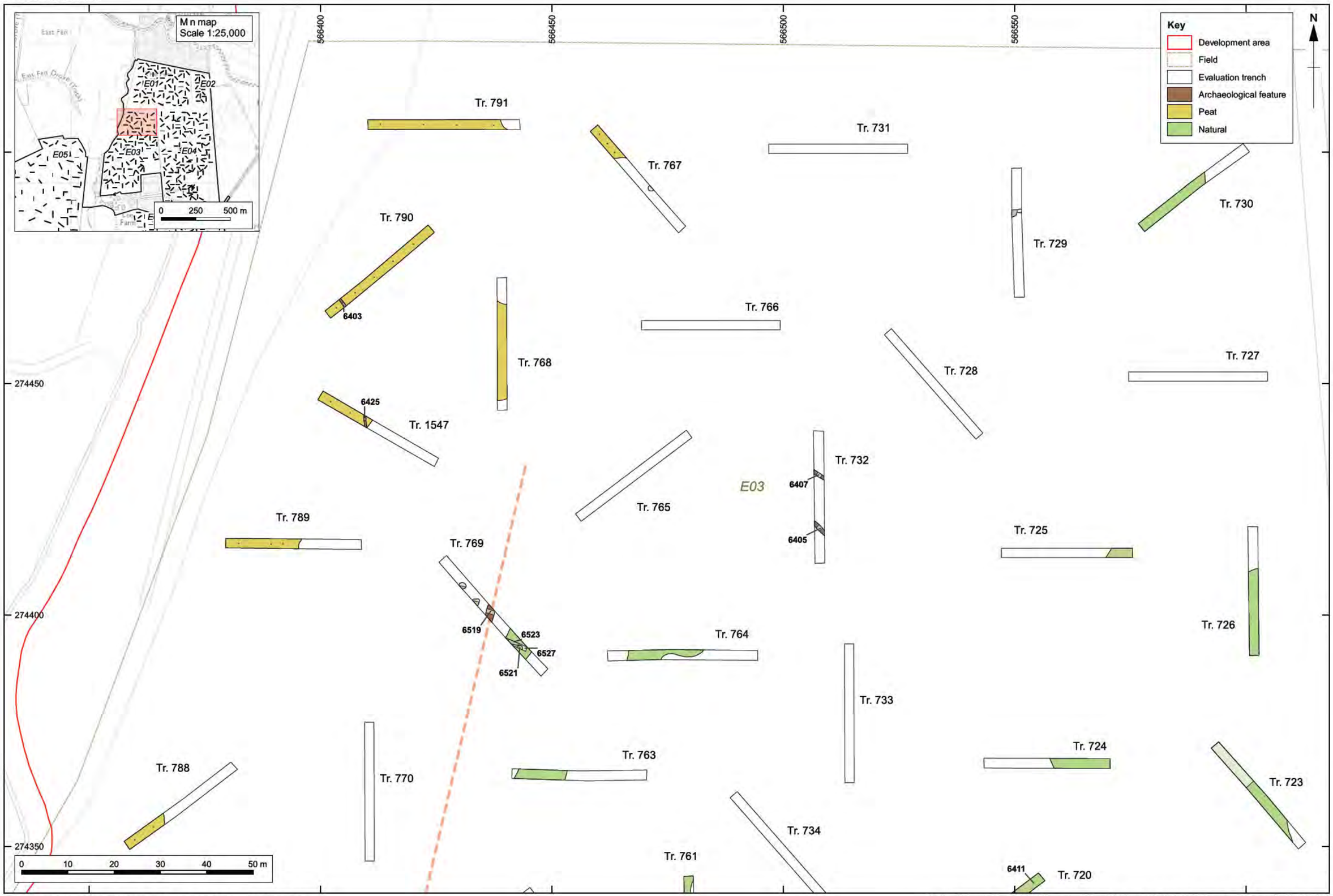
0 5 10 15 20 m

Figure 11b: Field E01 field walking density plots B-D. Scale 1:500 at A3

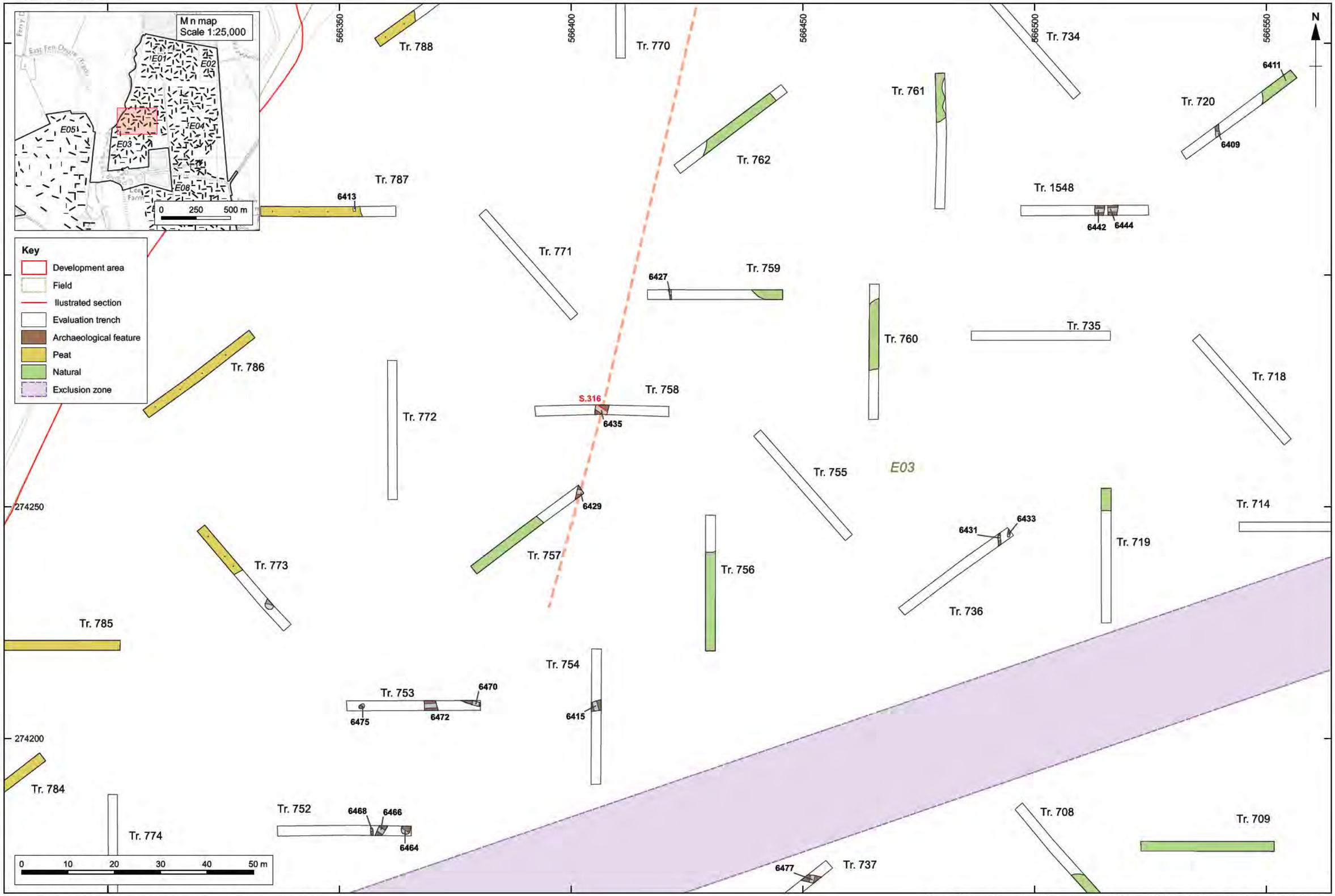


F gure 12: F e d E02 deta ed p an. Sca e 1:750 at A3

east east east



F gure 13: F e d E03 (centre) deta ed p an. Sca e 1:750 at A3



F gure 14: F e d E03 (south-east) deta ed p an. Sca e 1:750 at A3

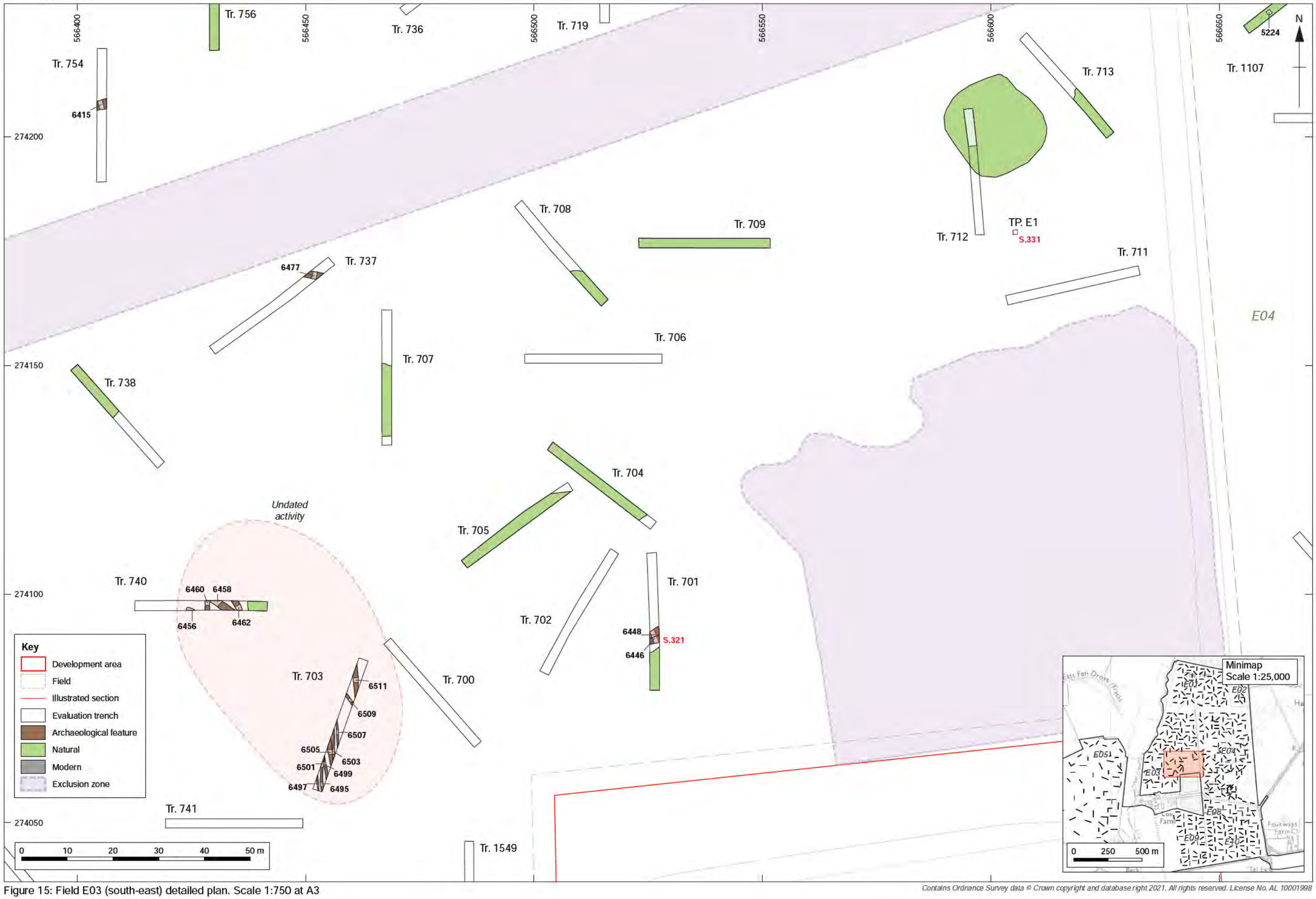


Figure 15: Field E03 (south-east) detailed plan. Scale 1:750 at A3

Key
- Development area
- Field
- Illustrated section
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Natural
- Exclusion zone

566300 566350 566400 566450 566500

N

274050

274000

Tr. 775
6440
6438

Tr. 750

Tr. 740
6460 6458
6456 6462

Tr. 705

Tr. 702

Tr. 739

Tr. 782

Tr. 776
6532
6536 6534

Tr. 703
6511
6509
6507
6505
6503
6501
6499
6497
6495

Tr. 700

Tr. 749

Tr. 741

Tr. 742
6417

Tr. 748

Tr. 1549

Tr. 781
6556
6554 6552 6550
6530 6528
6547
6454
6549 6538
6513 6541
S.328
6491
6493

Tr. 780

Tr. 777
6479 6481
6485
6489 6487

Tr. 747

Tr. 744

Tr. 743
6419

Tr. 745

Tr. 746

Tr. 779
6451
6453

Tr. 778

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Mn map
Scale 1:25,000
E01
E03
E04
E051
E08
E09
E10
0 250 500 m

F gure 16: F e d E03 (south-west) deta ed p an. Sca e 1:750 at A3

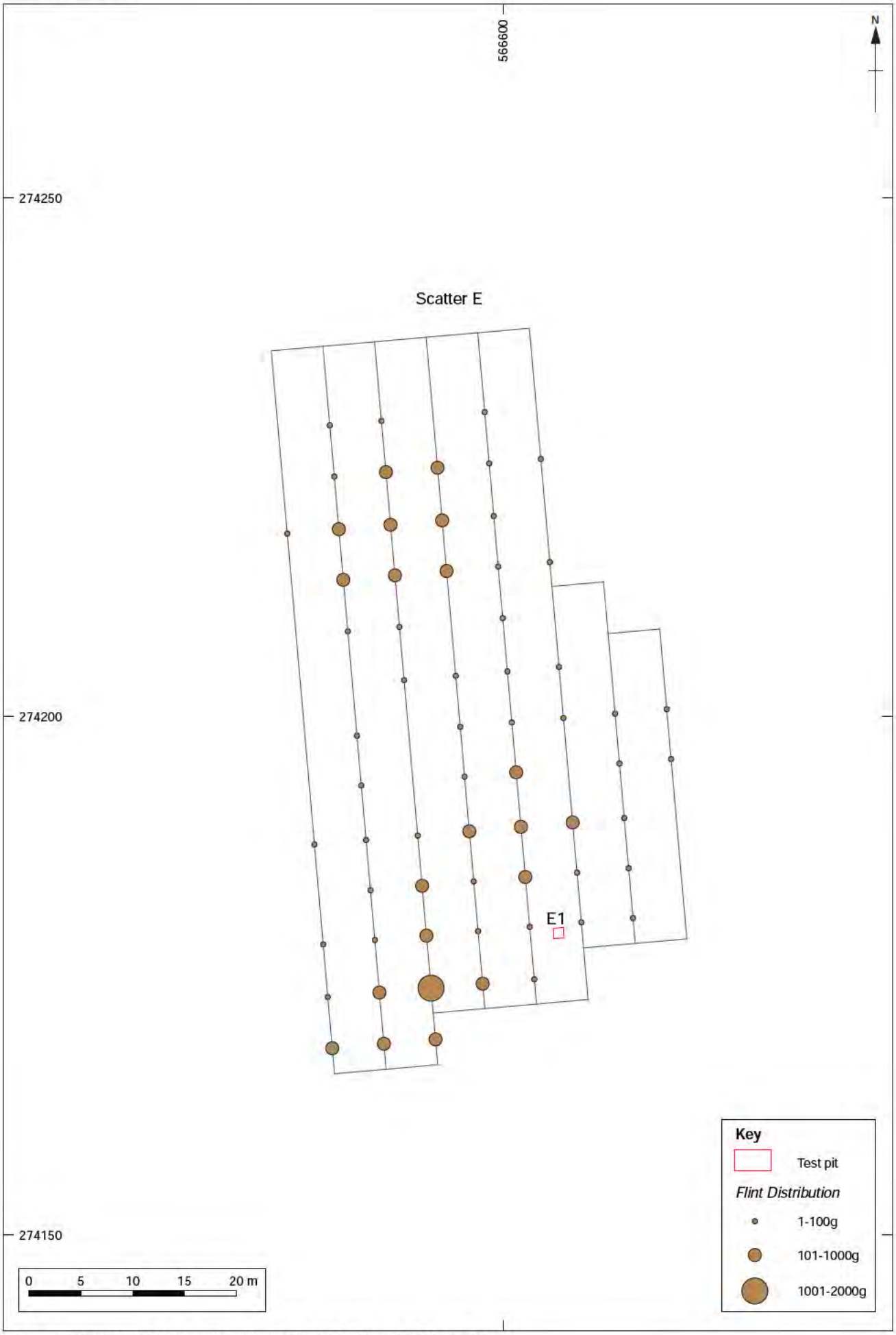


Figure 17: Field E03 field walking density plot E. Scale 1:500 at A3

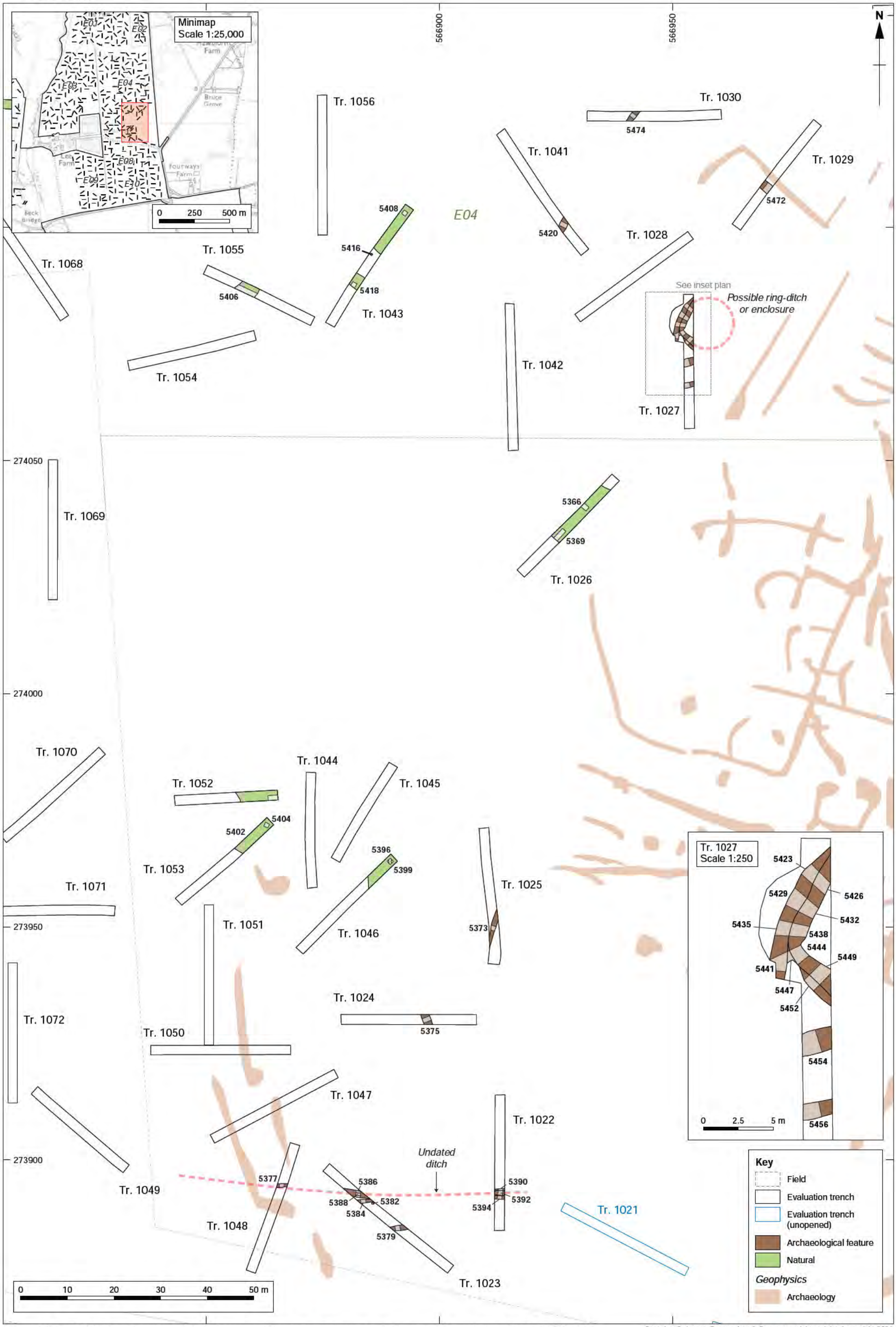


Figure 18: Field E04 (south-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

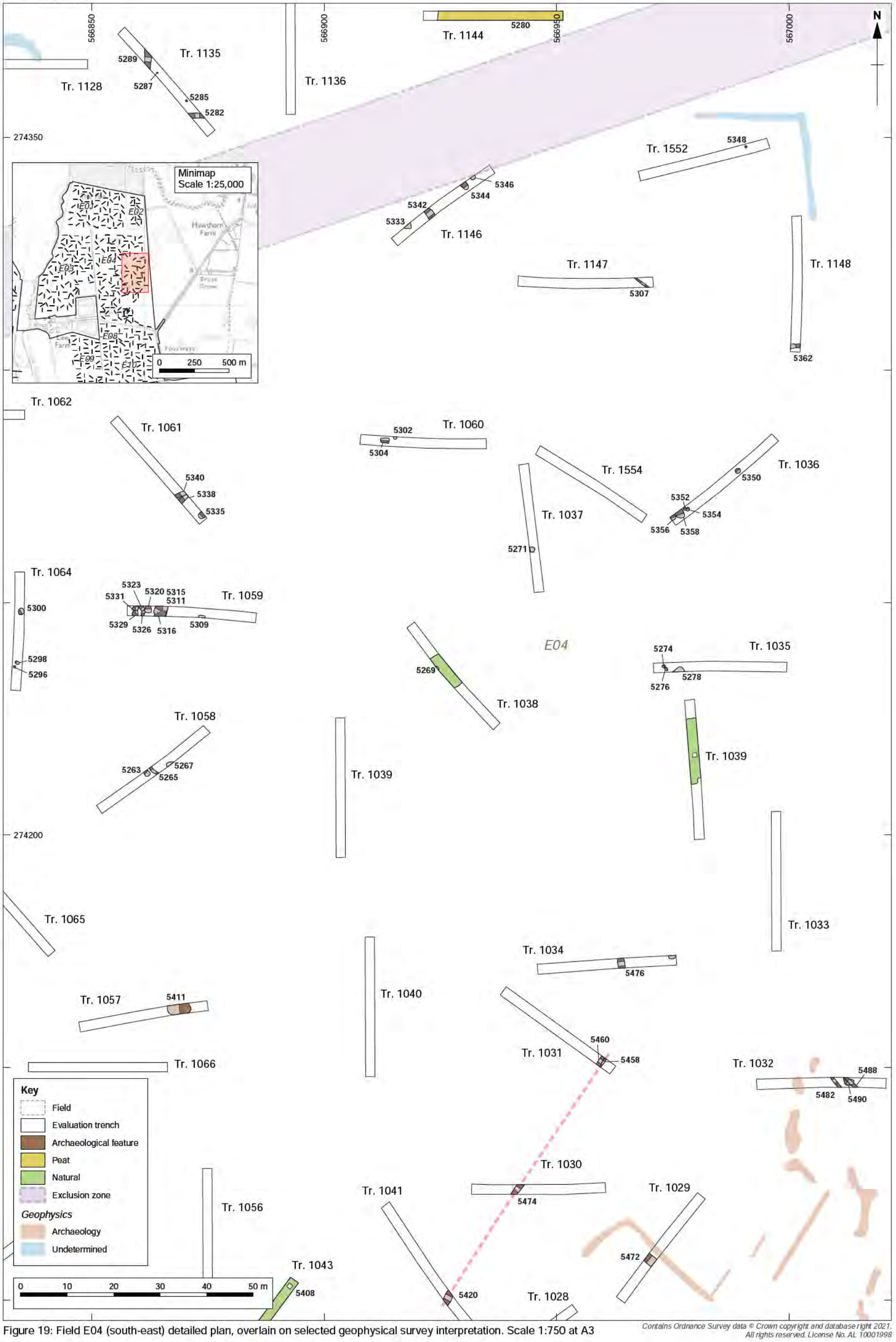


Figure 19: Field E04 (south-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

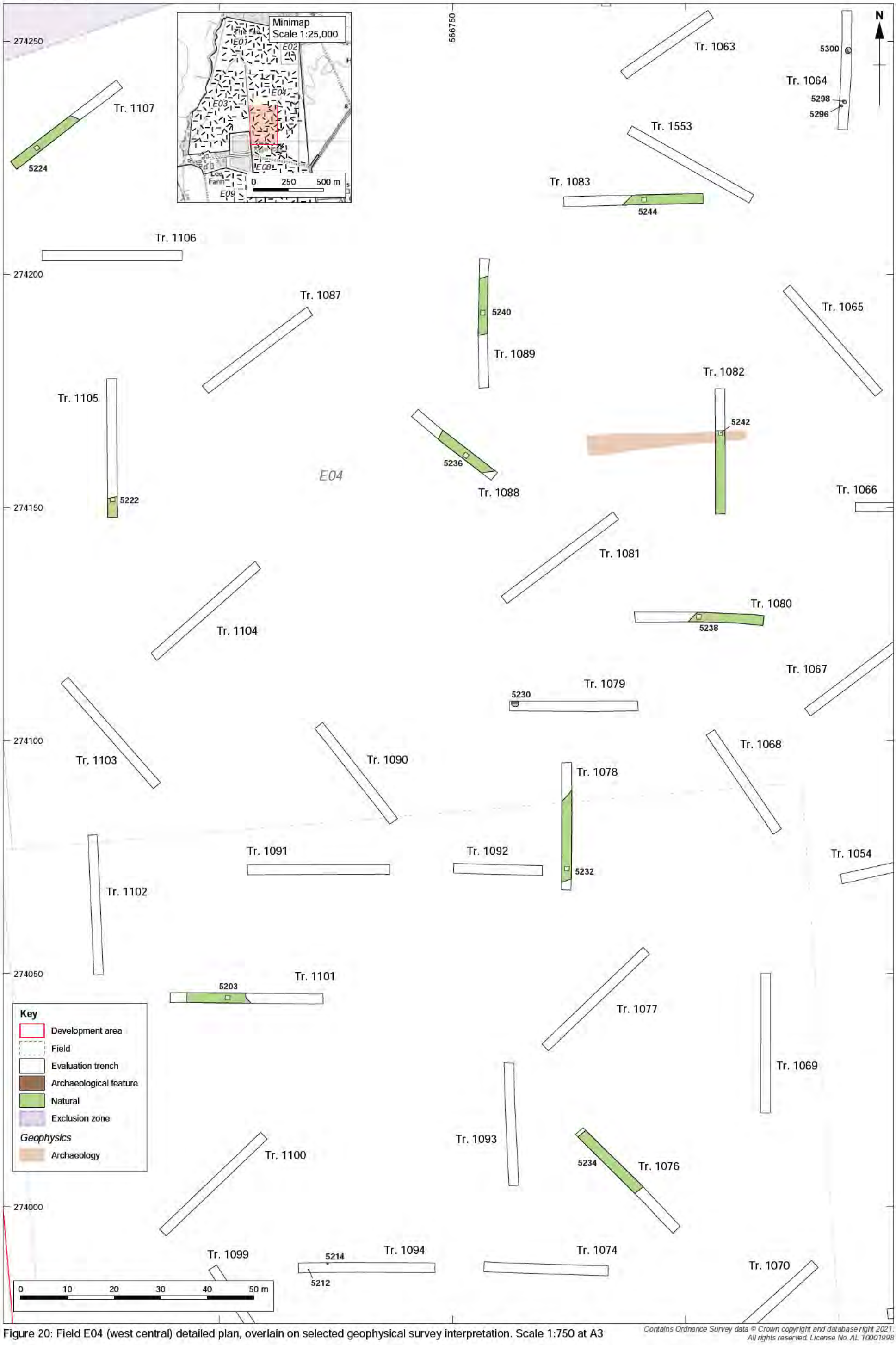


Figure 20: Field E04 (west central) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

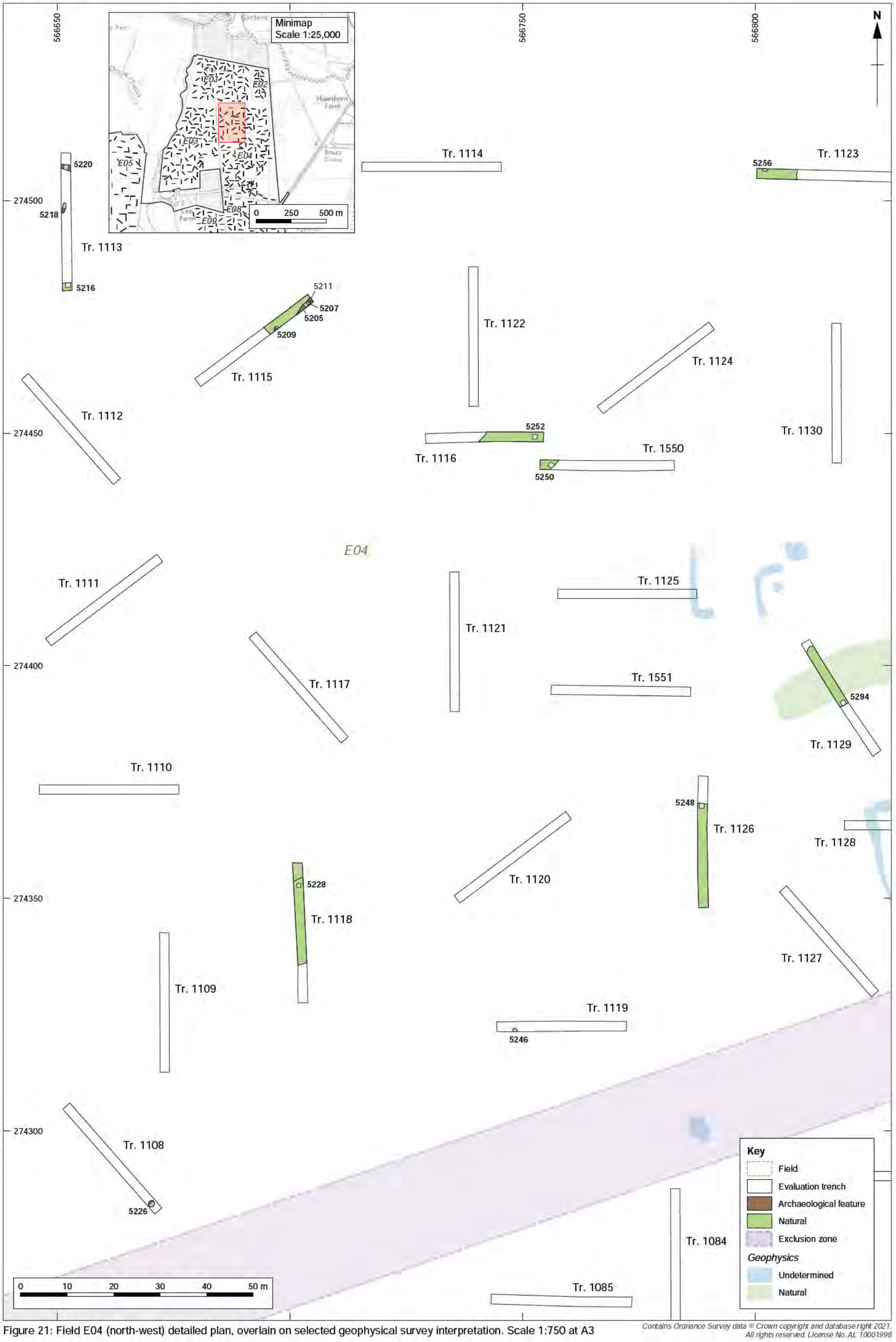


Figure 21: Field E04 (north-west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

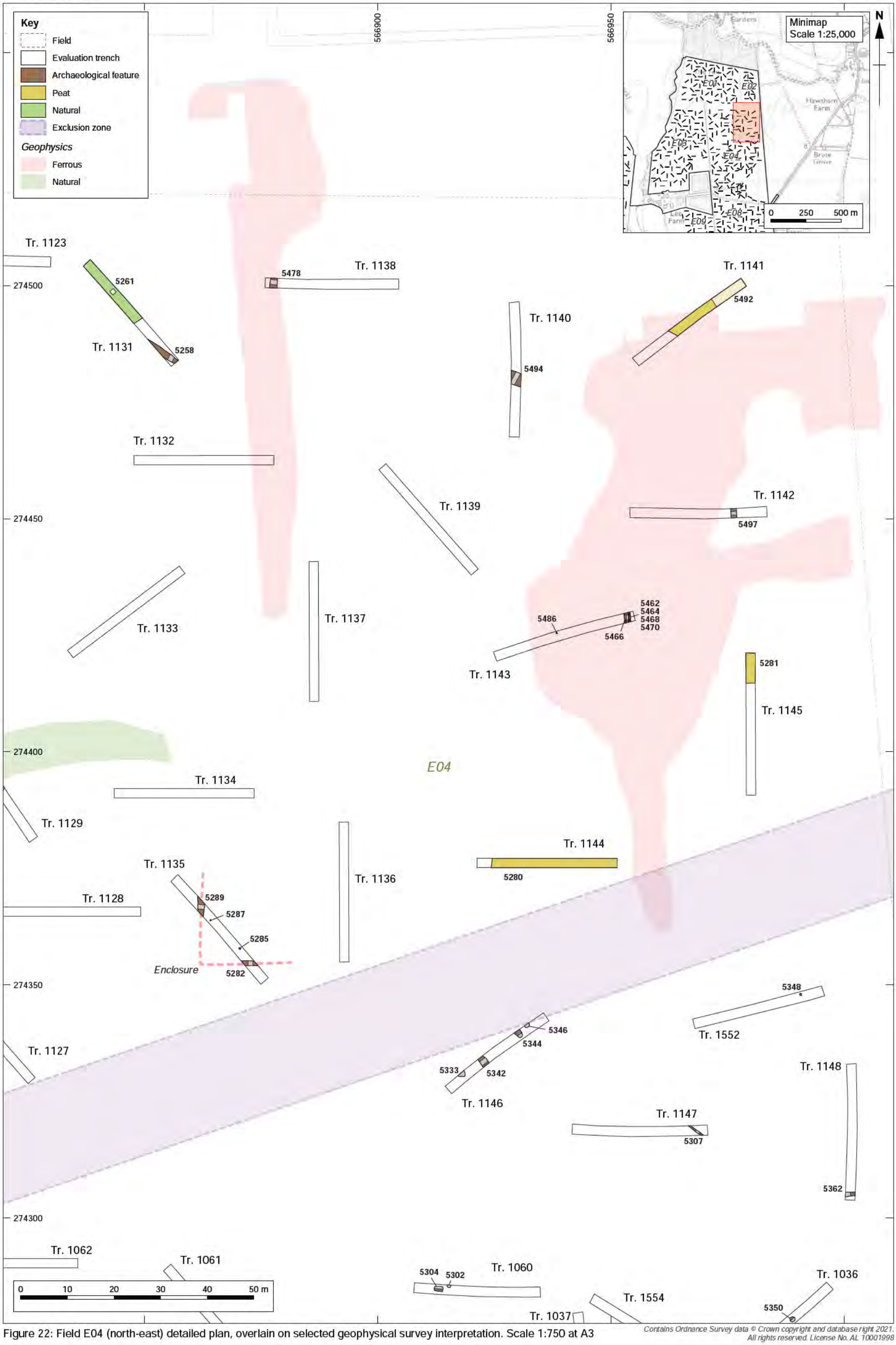


Figure 22: Field E04 (north-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

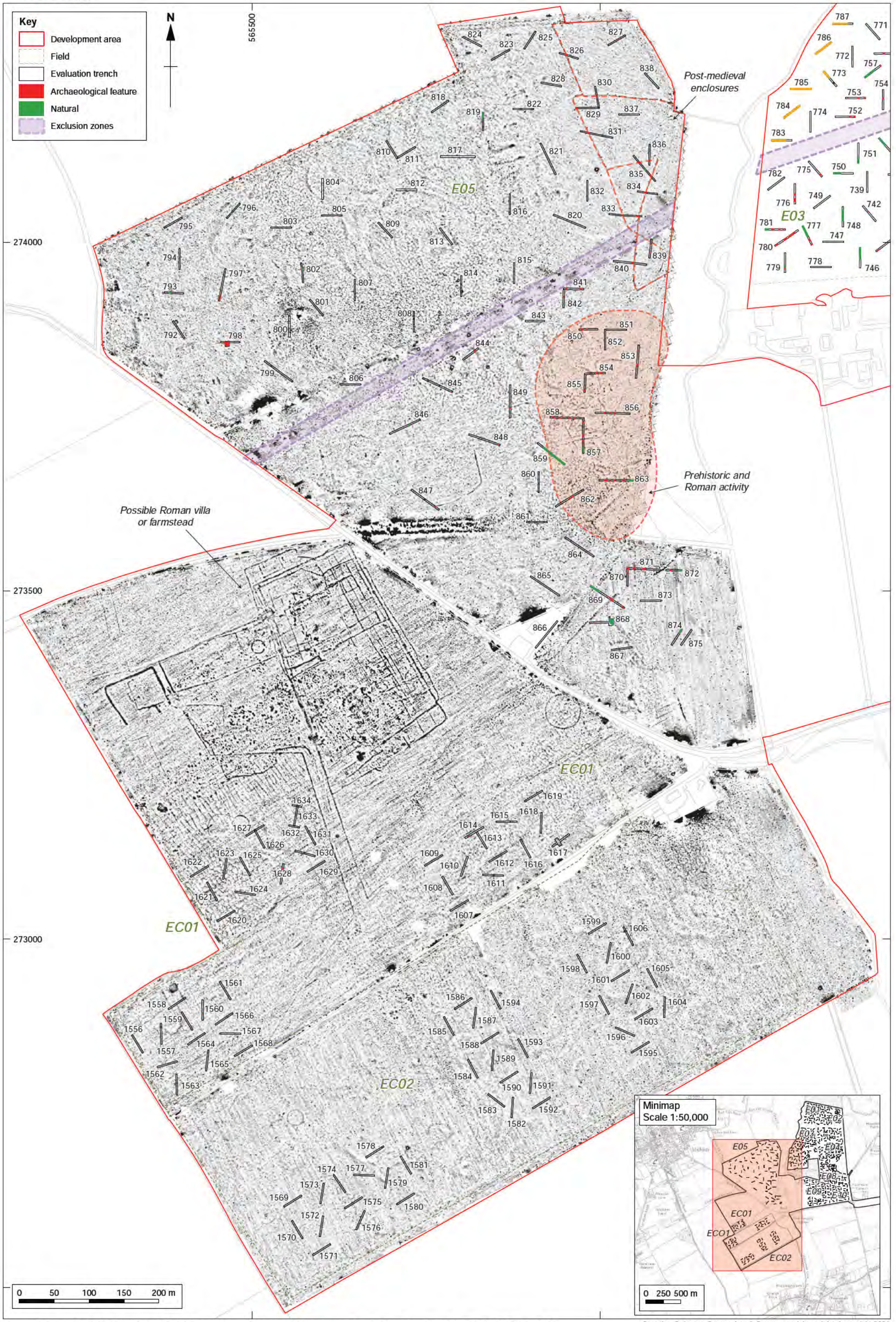


Figure 23: Fields E05, EC01 and EC02 overview plan, overlain on geophysical greyscale plot. Scale 1:5000 at A3

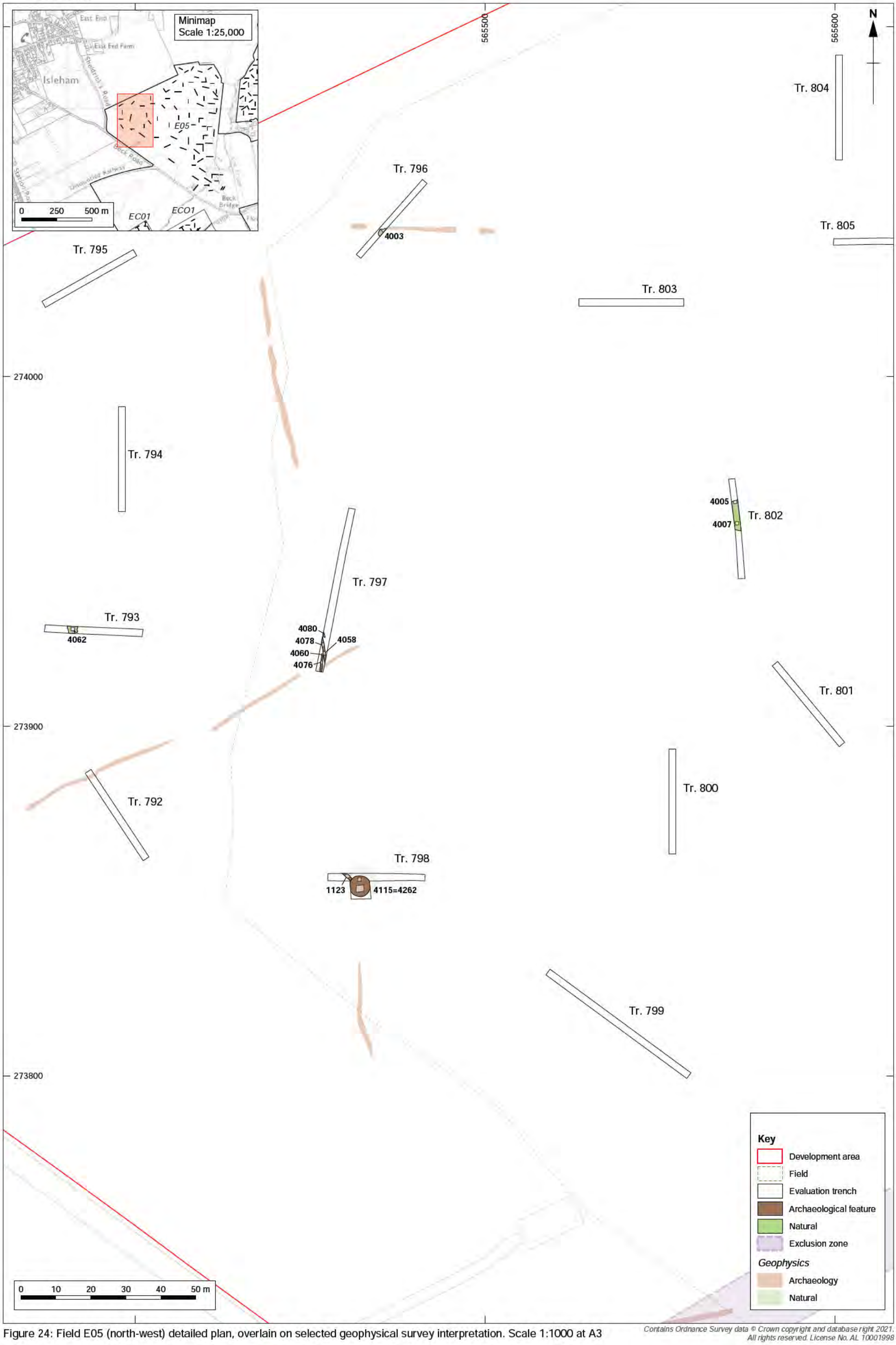


Figure 24: Field E05 (north-west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

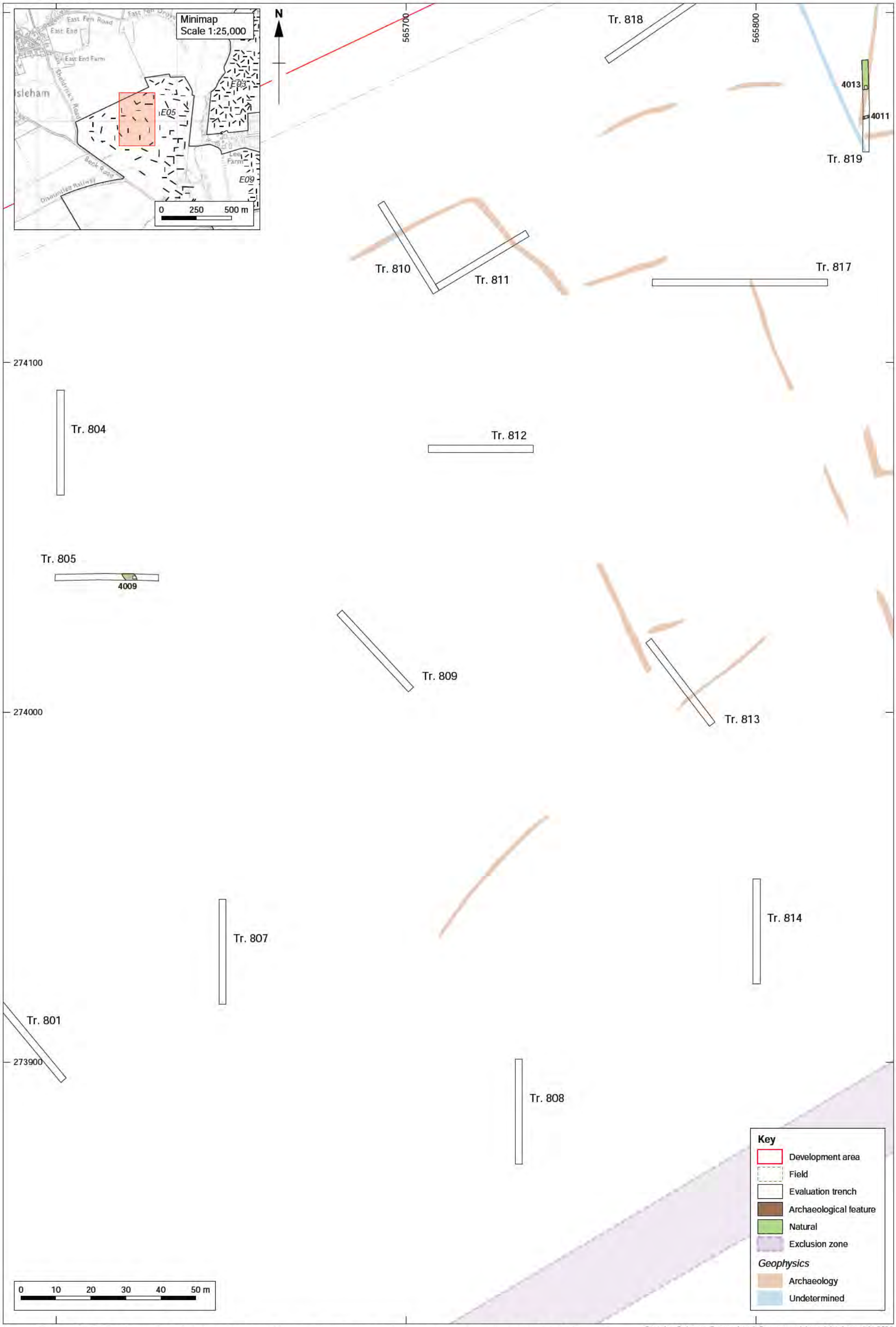


Figure 25: Field E05 (north central) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

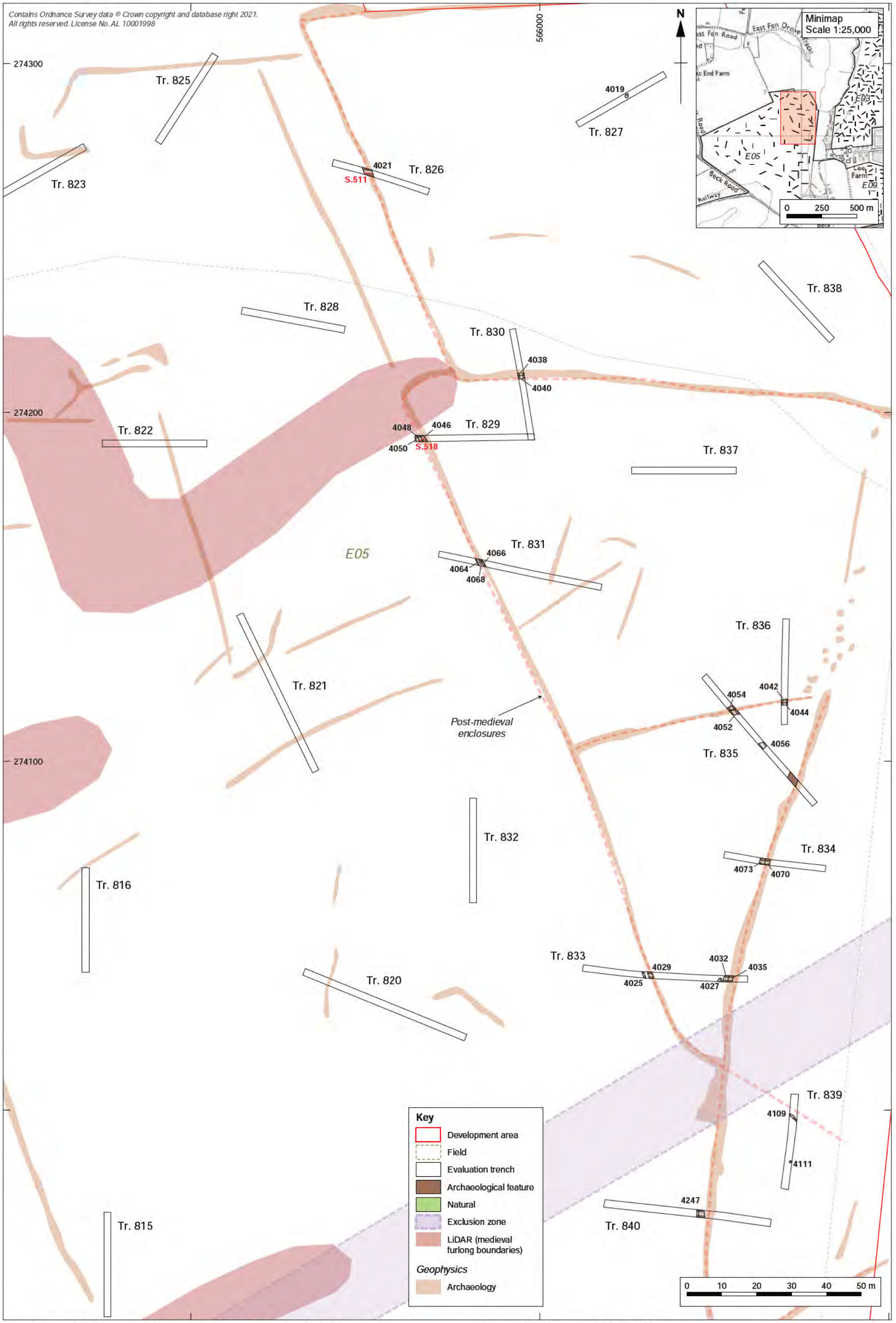


Figure 26: Field E05 (north-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation and LiDAR. Scale 1:1000 at A3

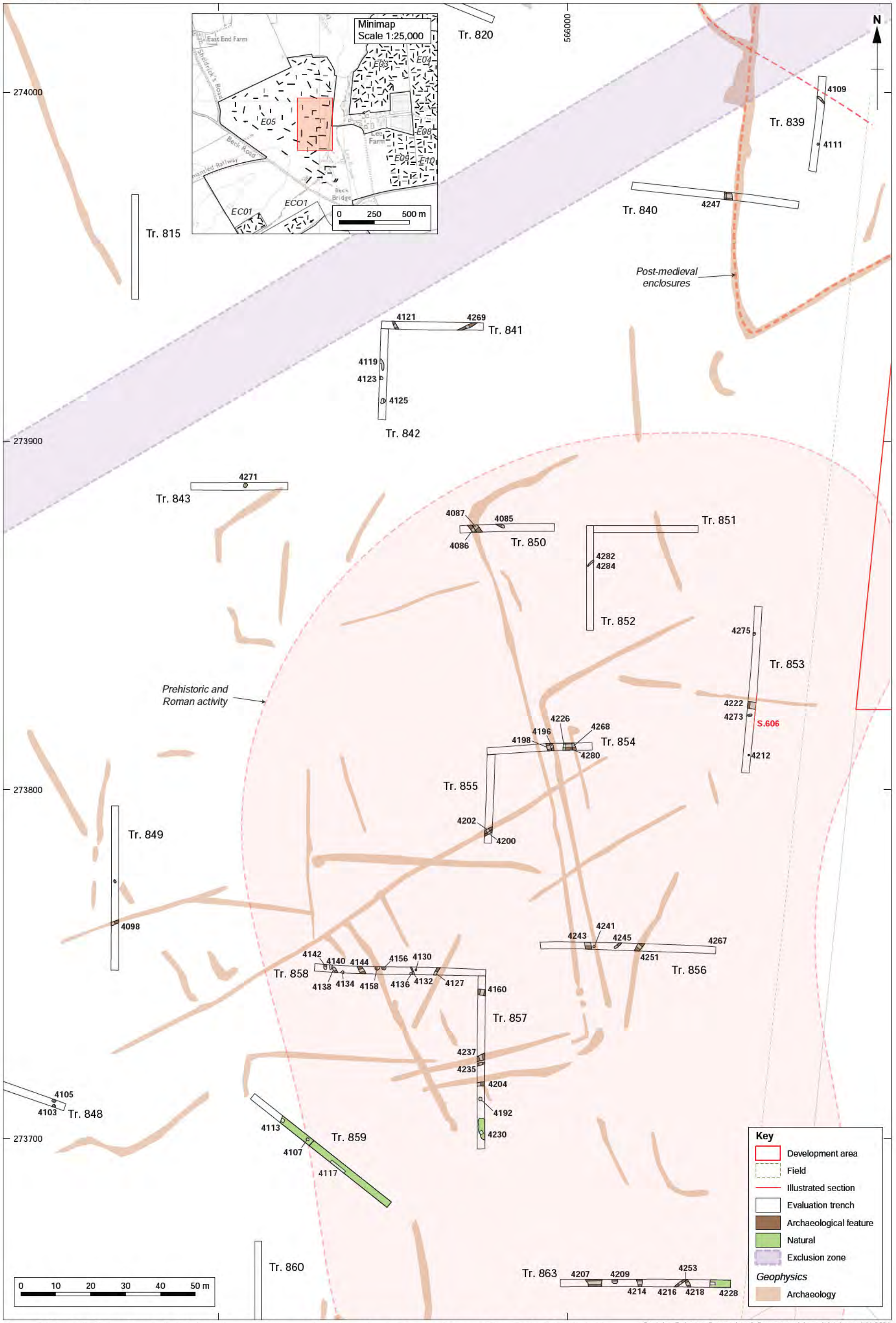


Figure 27: Field E05 (east central) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

565800
565900
N
273800
273700
273600
Tr. 844
4100
Tr. 845
4082
Tr. 846
Tr. 847
4146
S.554
4149
Tr. 848
4105
4103
4098
Tr. 849
4140
4138
4142
4136
4144
Tr. 858
4113
Tr. 859
4107
4117
Prehistoric and Roman activity
Tr. 860
Tr. 862
Tr. 861
Tr. 865

Key
Field
Illustrated section
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Natural
Exclusion zones
Geophysics
Archaeology

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000
E03
E05
E09
EC01
ECO1
EC02
Beck Road
Dismantled Railway
Beck Bridge
Flow Gauging Station
Lees Farm
0 250 500 m

Figure 28: Field E05 (west central) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

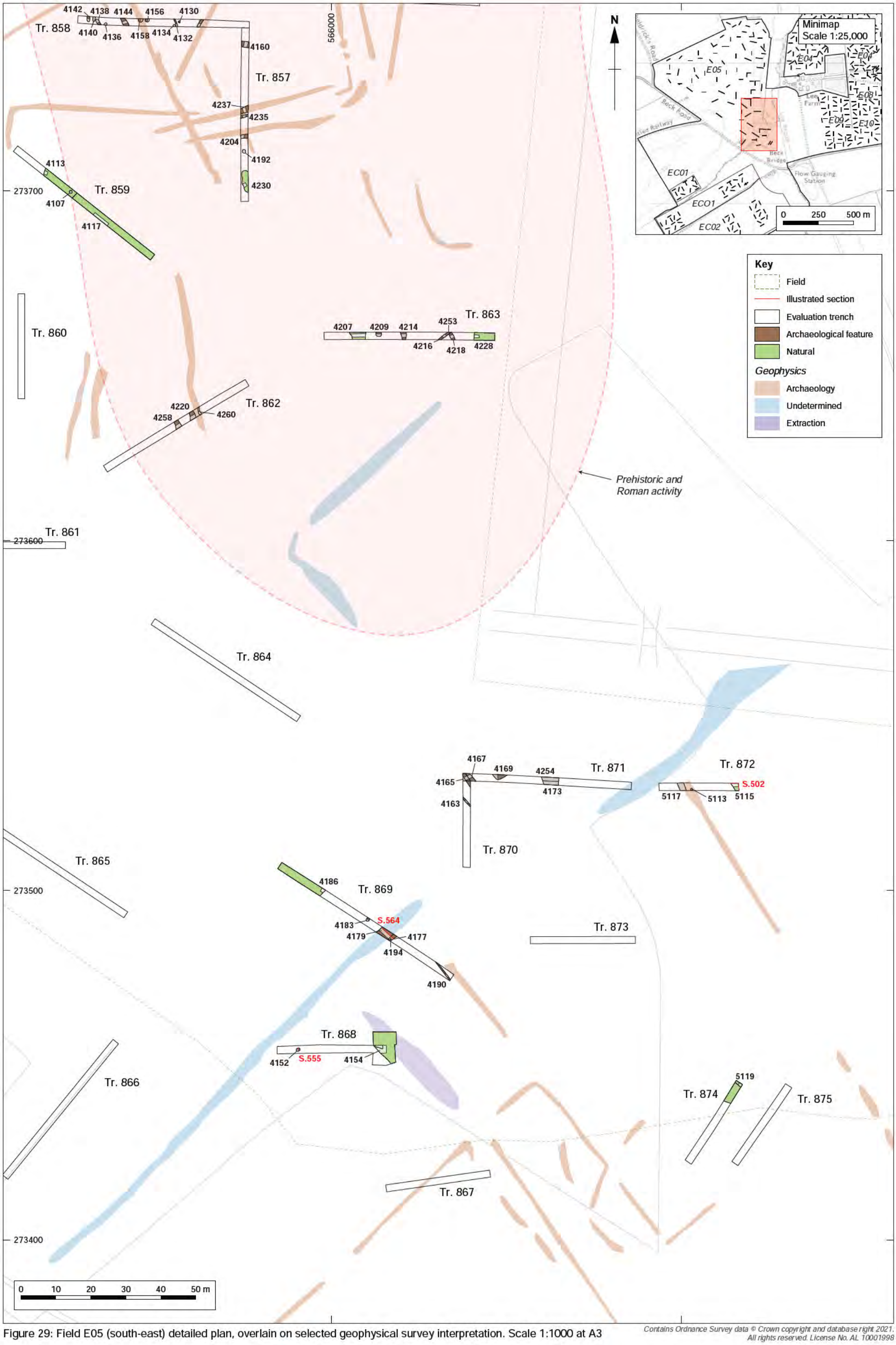


Figure 29: Field E05 (south-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

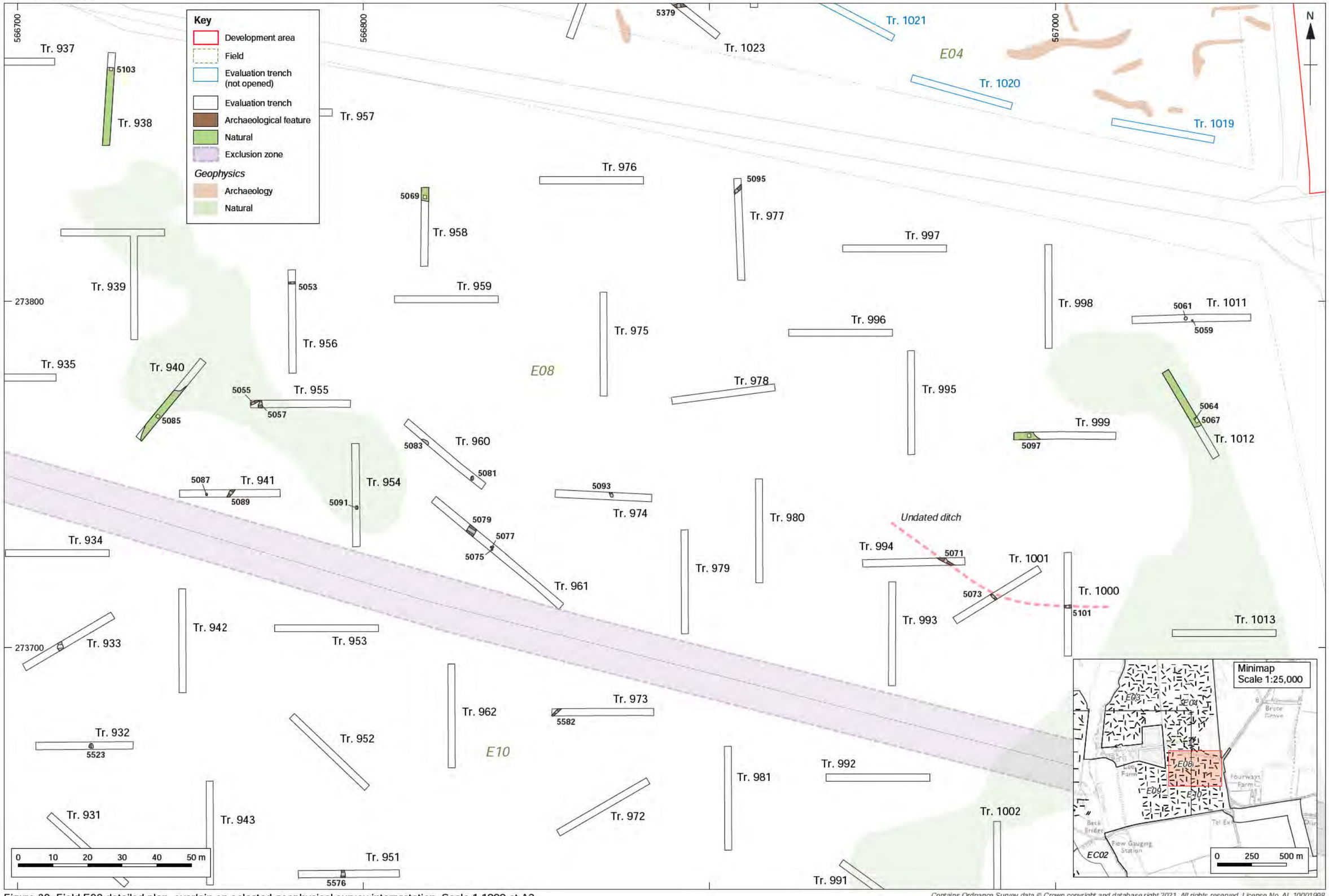


Figure 30: Field E08 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

Figure 31: Field E09 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:1000 at A3

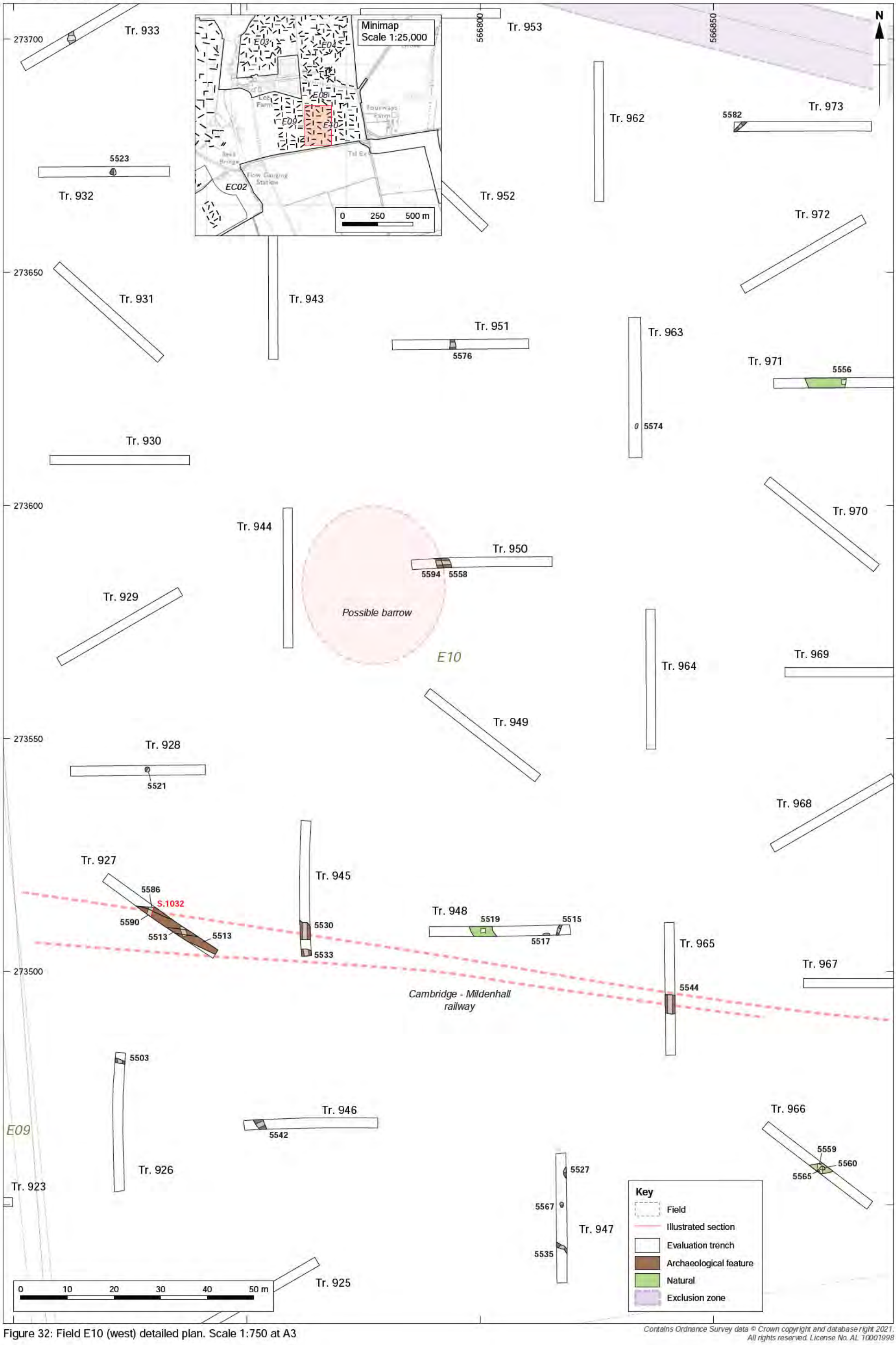


Figure 32: Field E10 (west) detailed plan. Scale 1:750 at A3

273700
273650
273600
273550
273500

566950
567000
567050

Tr. 993
Tr. 1000
Tr. 1013
Tr. 1010
Tr. 1014
Tr. 981
Tr. 992
Tr. 1002
Tr. 1009
Tr. 991
Tr. 1015
Tr. 982
S.1015
5525
Tr. 1008
5584
5580
Tr. 990
Tr. 1003
5552
5548
5554
5550
Tr. 989
Tr. 1007
Tr. 969
Tr. 1016
E10
Tr. 983
5592
Tr. 988
5546
Tr. 1006
Tr. 1017
Tr. 1004
Tr. 987
Tr. 967
Cambridge - Mildenhall railway
Tr. 984
Tr. 1005
5539
5537
Tr. 986
5578
Tr. 985

Key
- Development area
- Field
- Illustrated section
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Natural
- Exclusion zone

Geophysics
- Natural

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000
E03
E04
E08
E09
E10
EC02
Lee Farm
Fourways Farm
Flow Gauging Station
0 250 500 m

Figure 33: Field E10 (east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

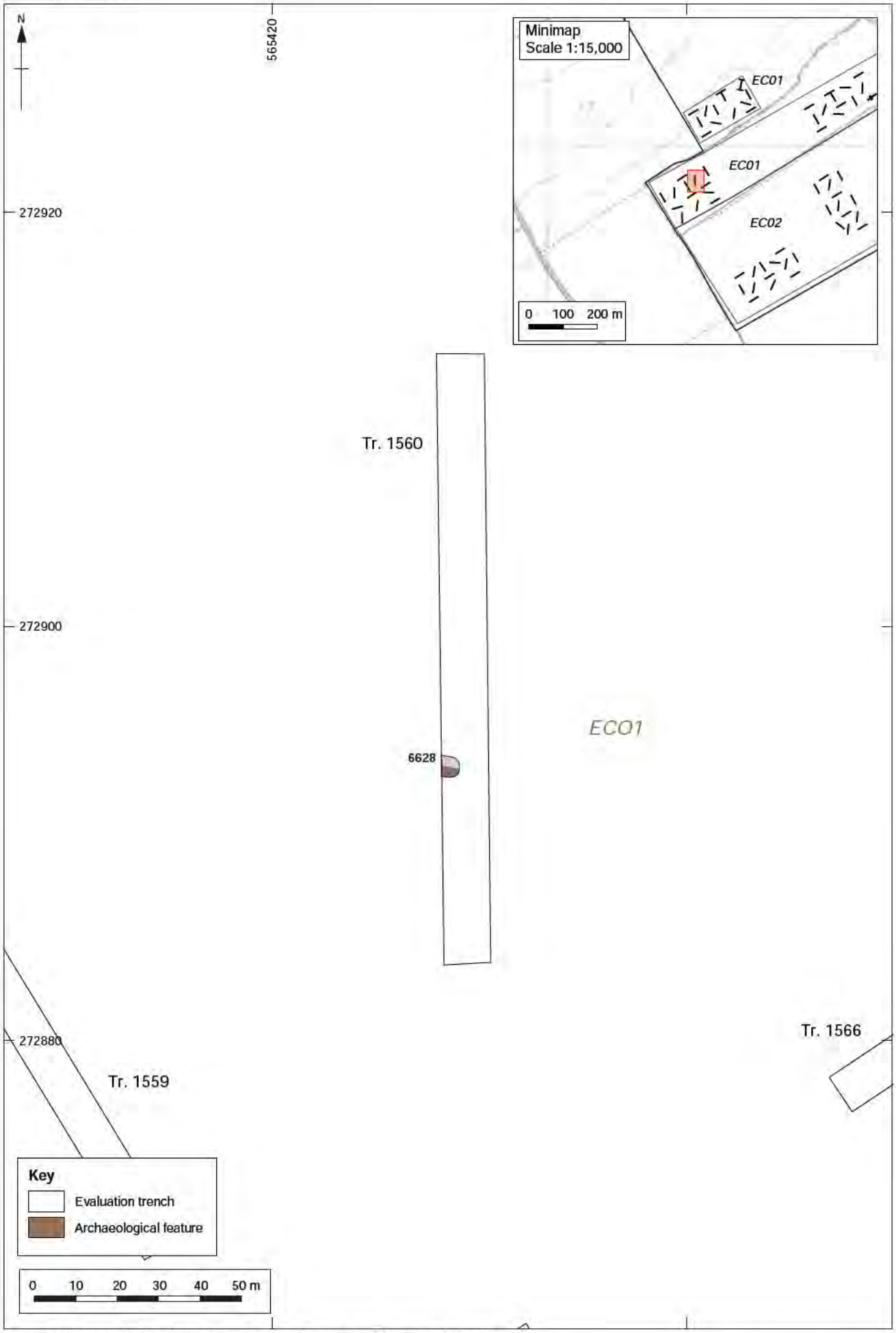


Figure 34: Field EC01 (west) detail plan Trench 1560. Scale 1:250 at A4

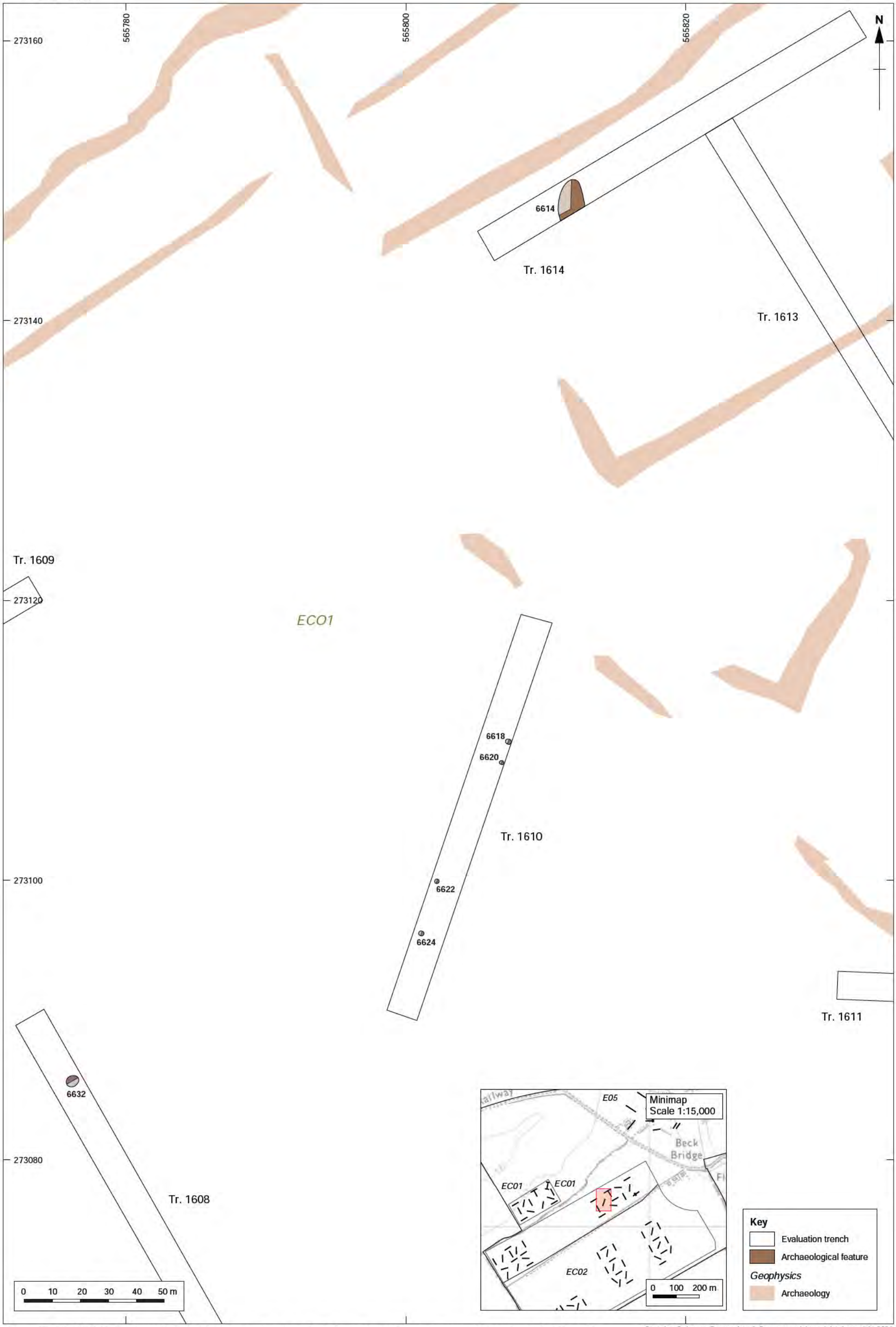


Figure 35: Field EC01 (east central) detail plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:250 at A3

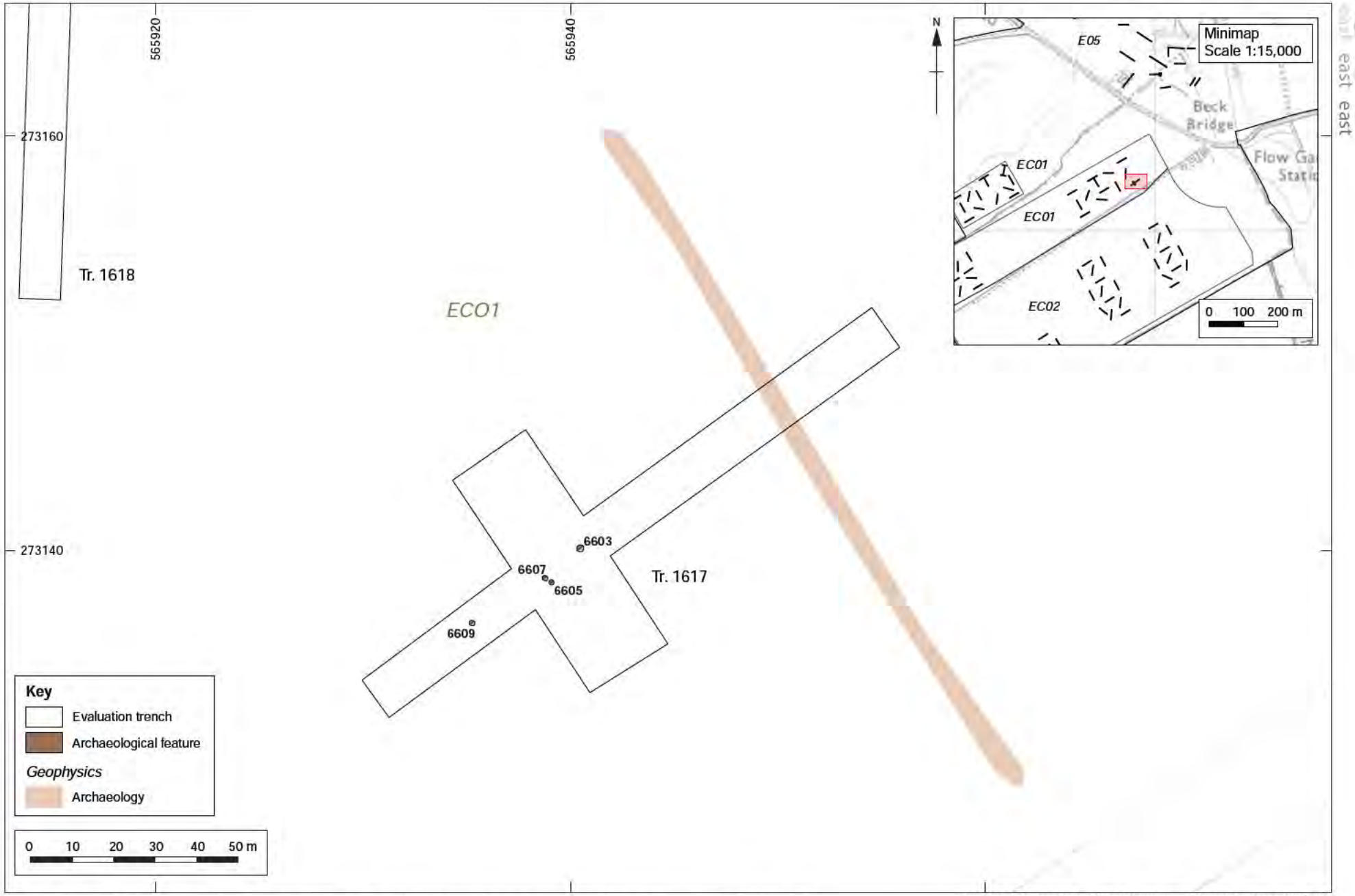


Figure 36: Field EC01 (east) detail plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:250 at A4

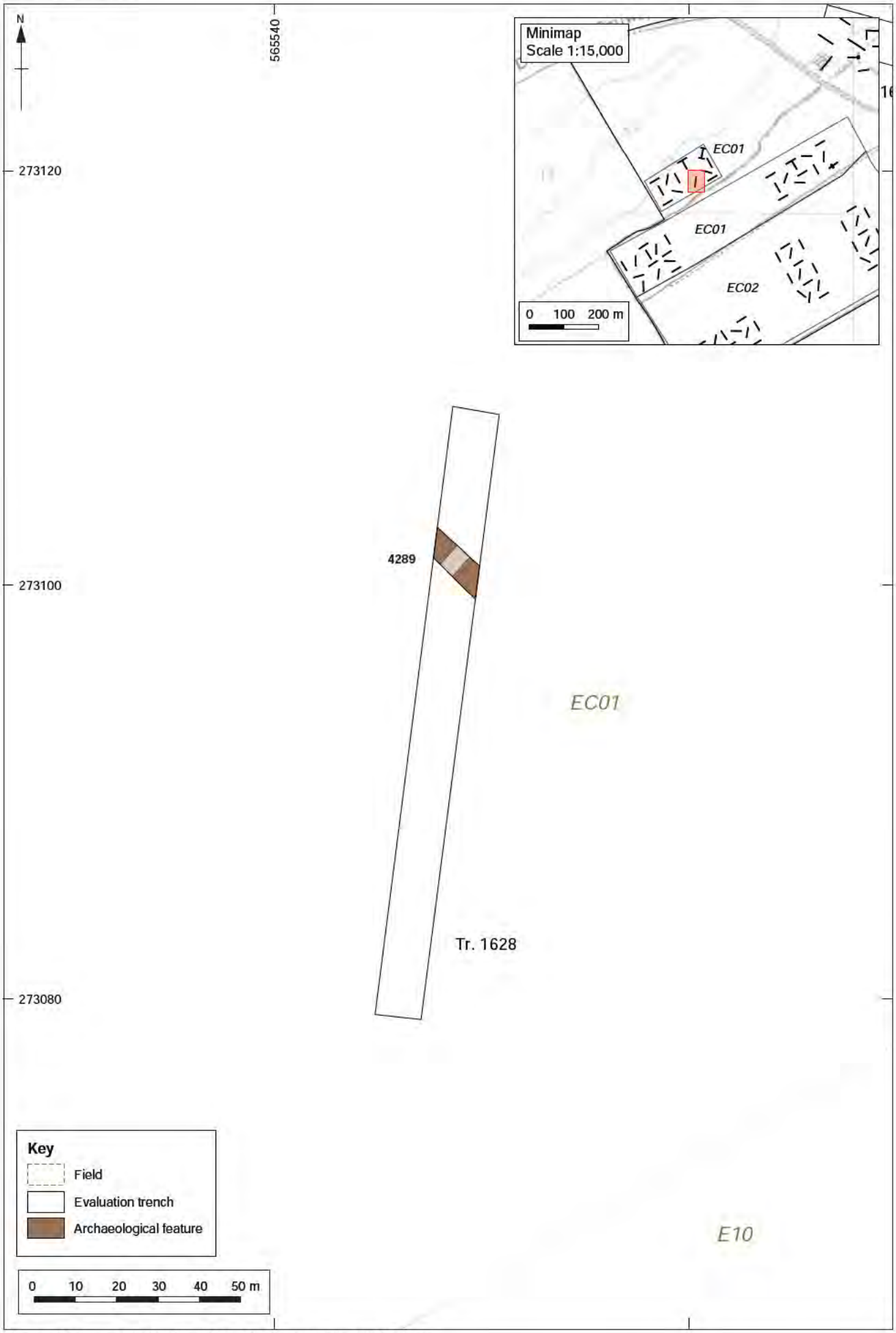


Figure 37: Field EC01 (north) detail plan. Scale 1:250 at A4

Figure 38: Fields E13-E14 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:4000 at A3

272500
568800
568900
569000
N
Tr. 1240
12773
12767
12771
12765
12769
Tr. 1247
E12
272400
Tr. 1238
Tr. 1239
Tr. 1237
Tr. 1248
272300
Tr. 1255
Tr. 1256
Tr. 1252
12752
Tr. 1254
12754
272200
E13
Tr. 1250
Tr. 1249
Tr. 1251
272100
12756
Tr. 1253
12758
12761
0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000
E11
E24
WORLINGTON
E12
E25
E13
E14
CP
Rectory Farm
E15
E16
E17
0 250 500 m

Key
Development area
Field
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Natural

Figure 39: Field E13 detailed plan. Scale 1:1200 at A3

Minimap
Scale 1:35,000
0 250 500 m

E13 E14 E15 E16 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22

E14 E16 E17 E18 E19 E20 E21 E22

Early Bronze Age/
Beaker pits

Possible
Romano-British
boundary'

569000
271500
271000
270500

N

Key
Development area
Field
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Natural
Modern
Exclusion zones

Figure 40: Fields E17-E22, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:4000 at A3

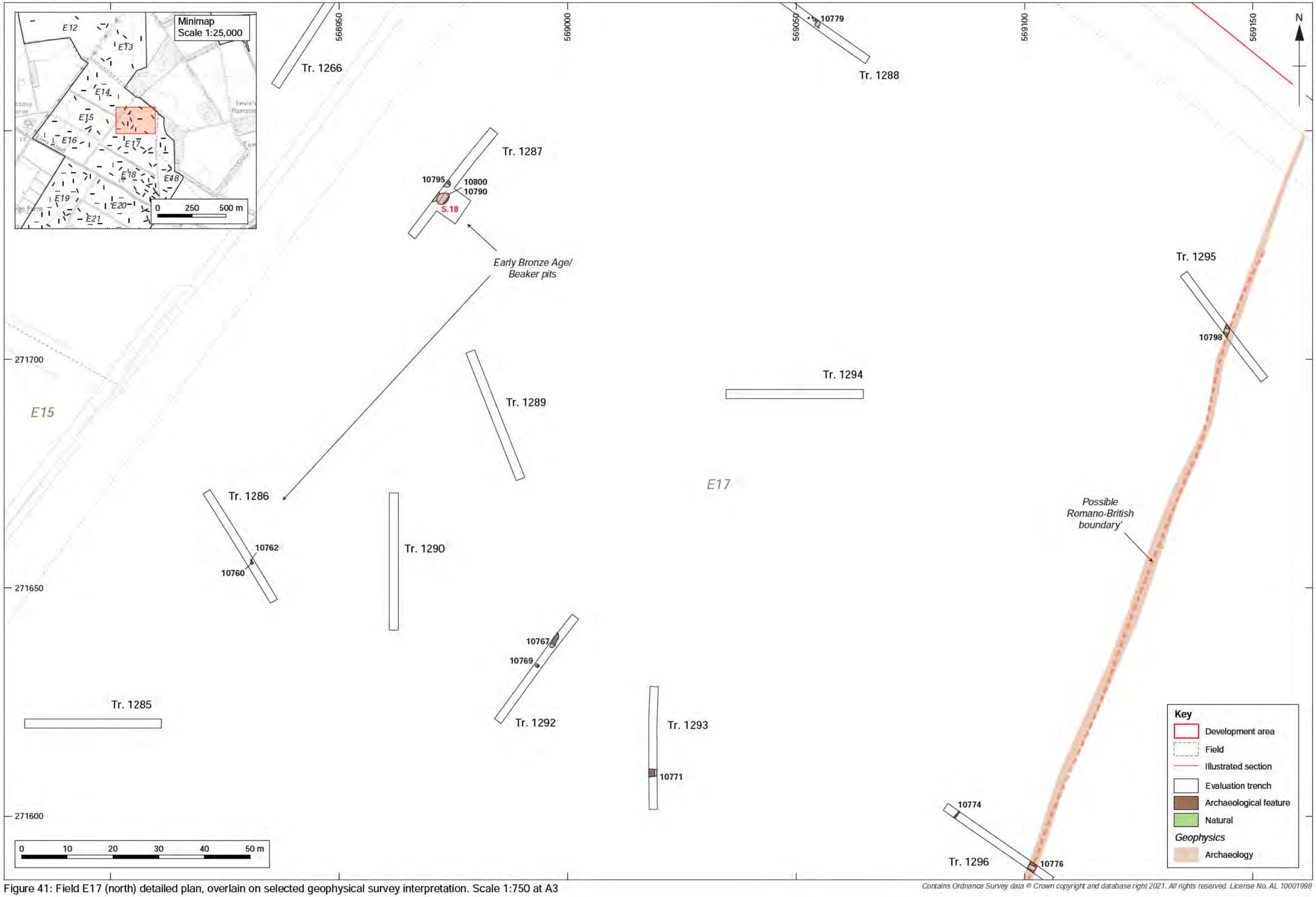


Figure 41: Field E17 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

Key
Field
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Geophysics
Archaeology

N

568900 568950 569000 569050 569100

271550

Tr. 1284

Tr. 1291

Tr. 1297

10774

Tr. 1296

10776

Possible Romano-British boundary

E17

Tr. 1298

271500

10765

10784

Tr. 1299

10786

Tr. 1301

10788

Tr. 1302

Tr. 1300

10780

10782

Tr. 1307

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000

E13 *E14* *E15* *E16* *E17* *E18* *E19* *E20* *E21*

0 250 500 m

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Figure 42: Field E17 (south) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

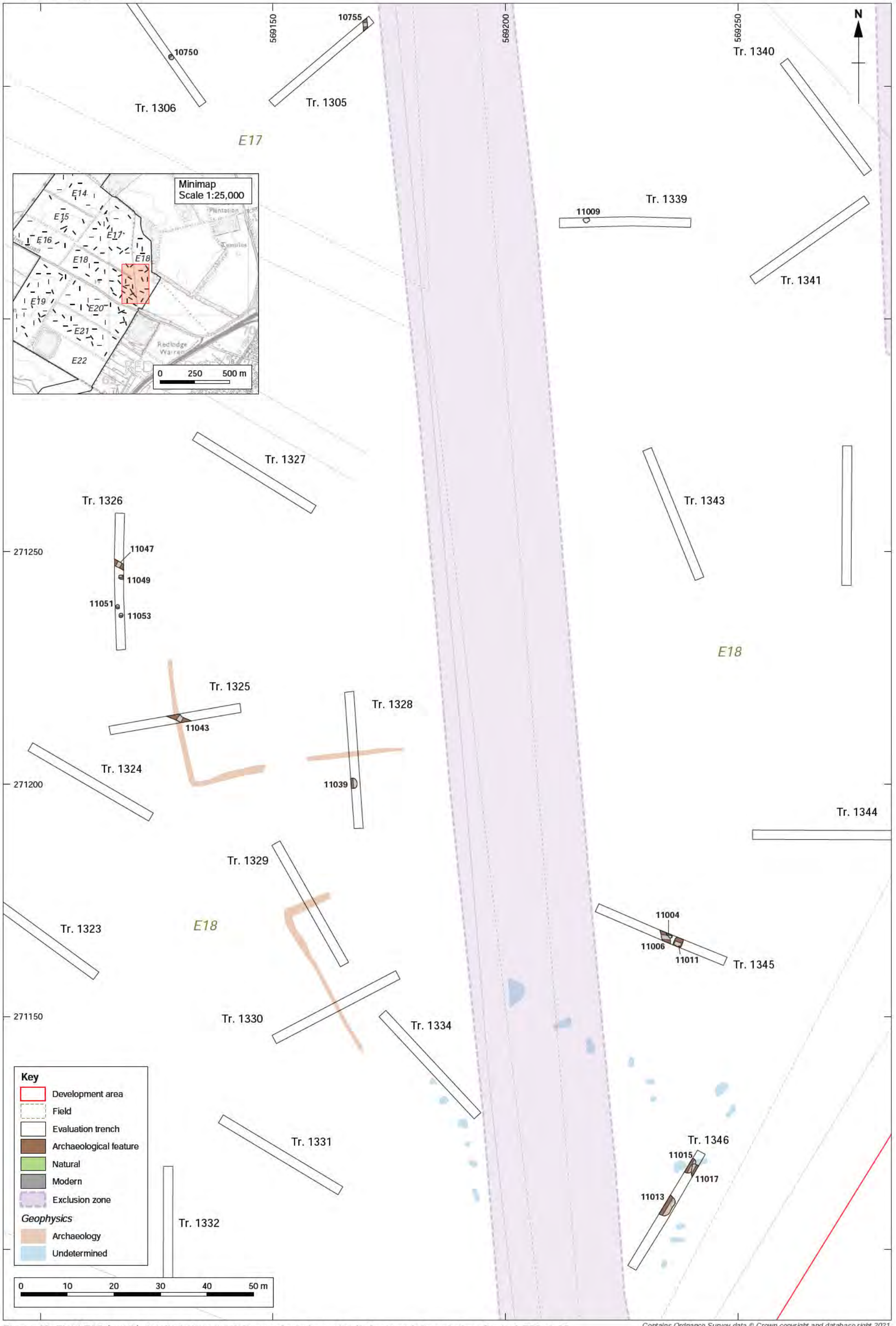


Figure 43: Field E18 (south) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

N

568950

569000

569050

271300

271250

Tr. 1315

11031

11029

11021

Tr. 1316

Tr. 1317

11035

E18

Tr. 1314

Tr. 1318

11023

Tr. 1322

Tr. 1326

11047

11049

11051

11053

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000

E13
E14
E15
E16
E17
E18
E18
E19
E20
E21
E22

0 250 500 m

Key

Development area
Field
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

Geophysics

Archaeology

0 5 10 15 20 m

Figure 44: Field E18 (west) detail plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

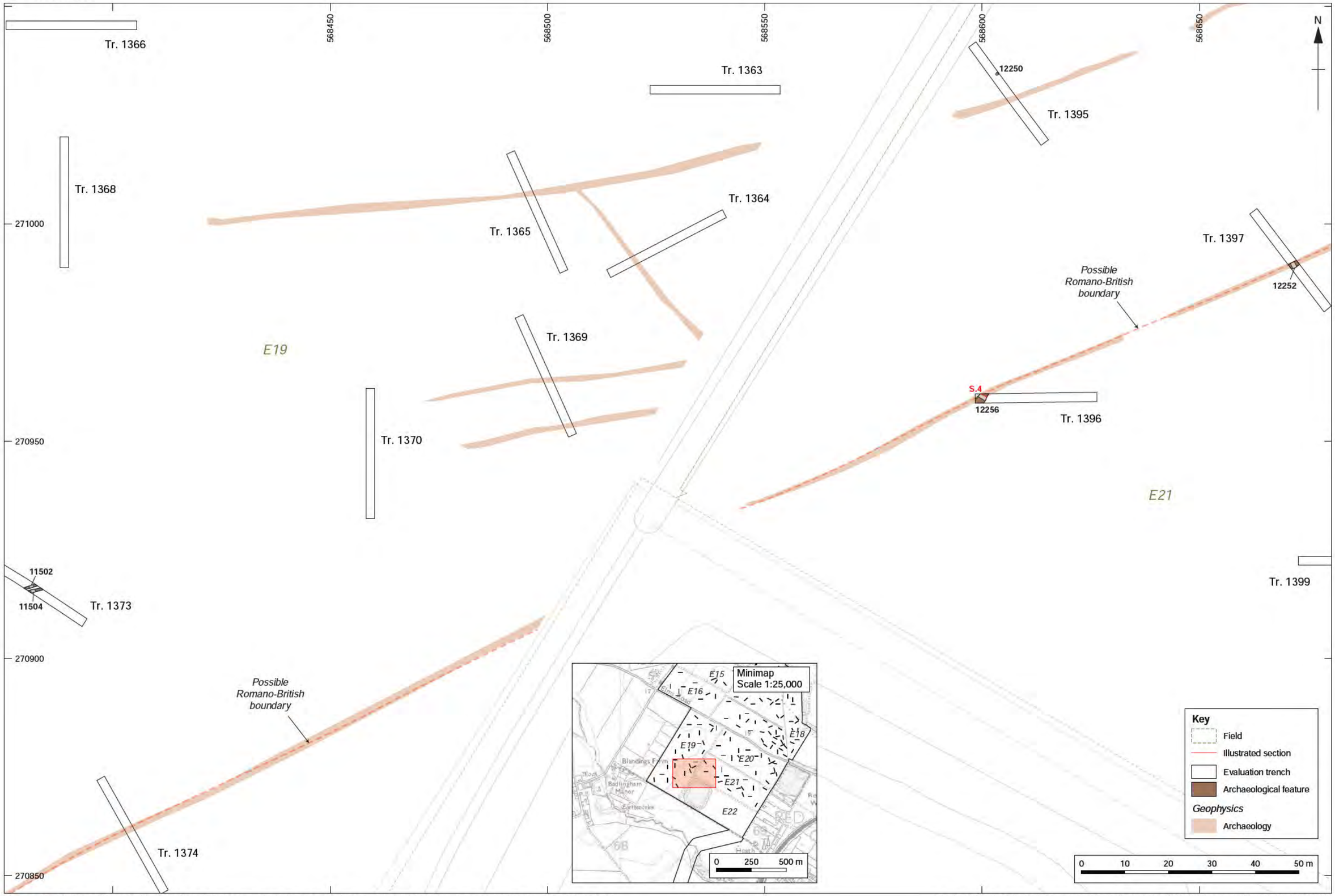


Figure 45: Fields E19 and E21 (west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:800 at A3

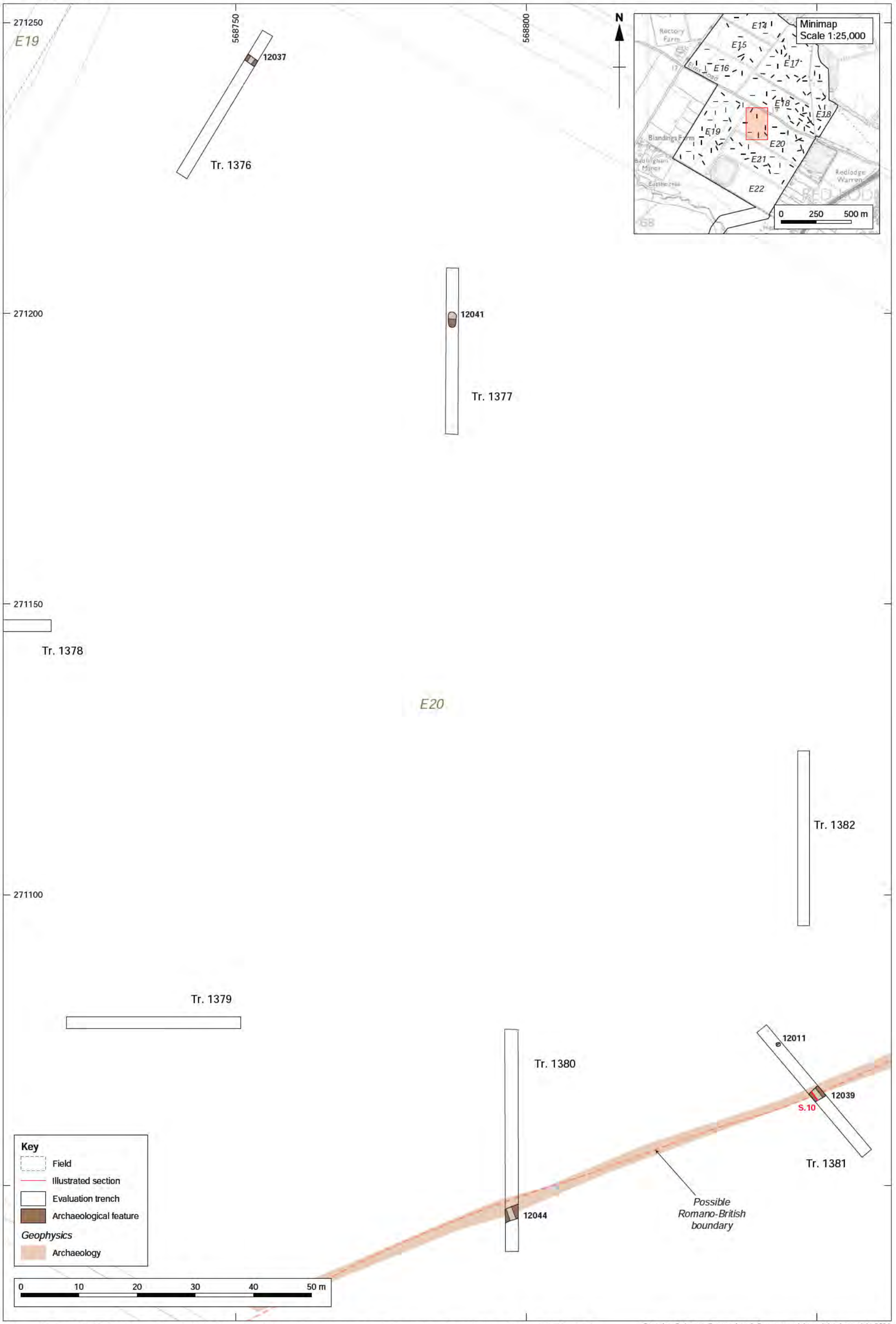


Figure 46: Field E20 (north-west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:600 at A3

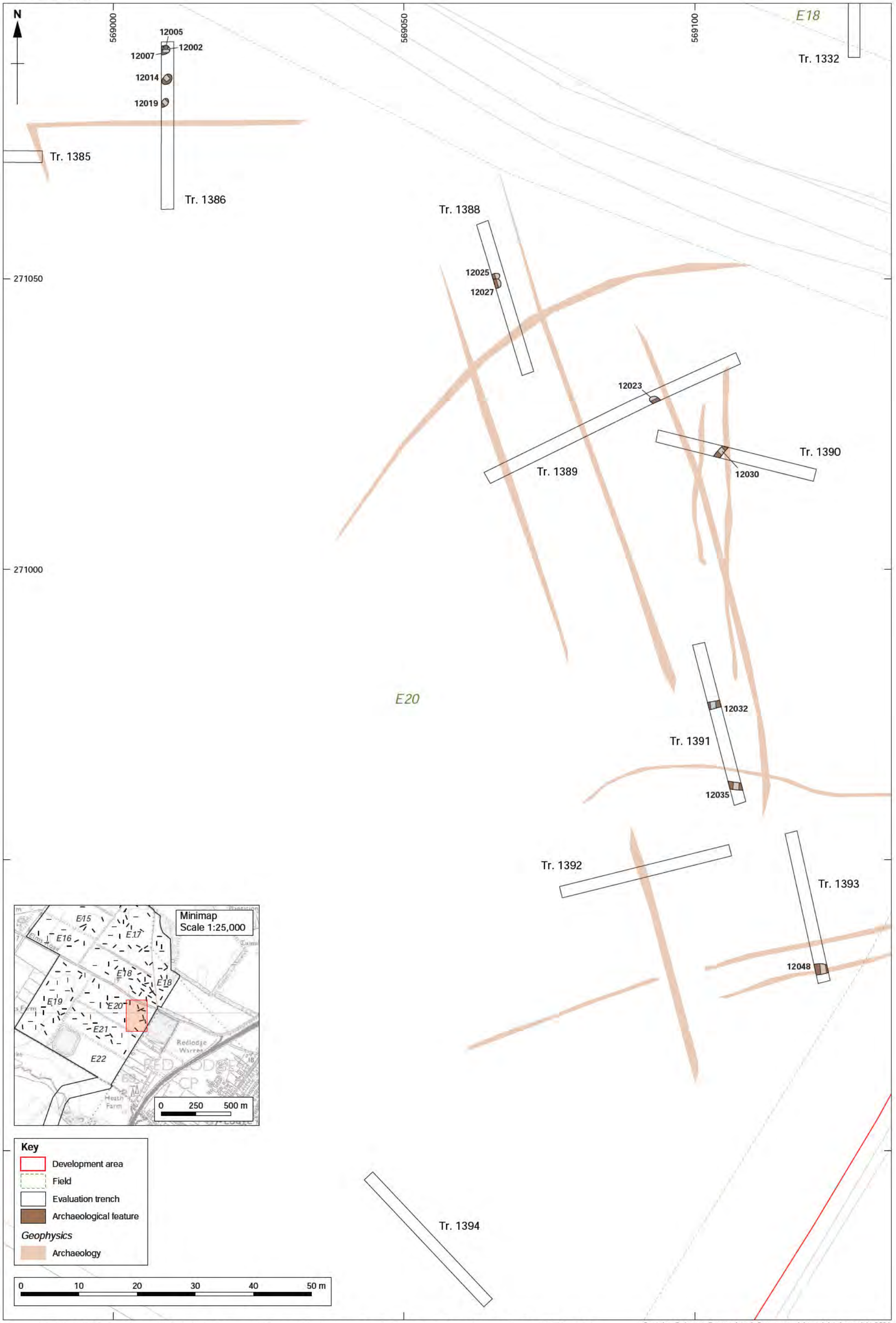


Figure 47: Field E20 (south-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:600 at A3

568800 568850 568900 568950

270850

270800

270750

12254

Tr. 1404

Tr. 1406

Tr. 1407

Tr. 1408

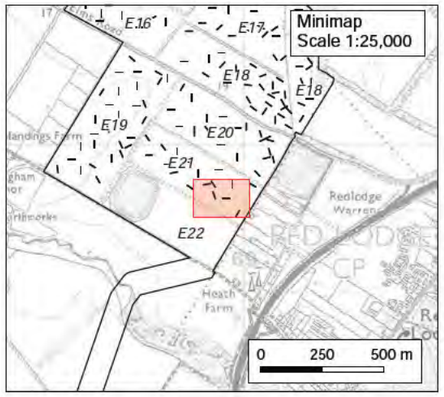
Tr. 1409

Tr. 1410

12258

E21

E22



N

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

Key
- Development area
- Field
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature

Geophysics
- Archaeology

Figure 48: Field E21 (south-east) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:600 at A3

Figure 49: Fields E24-E29 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:3000 at A3

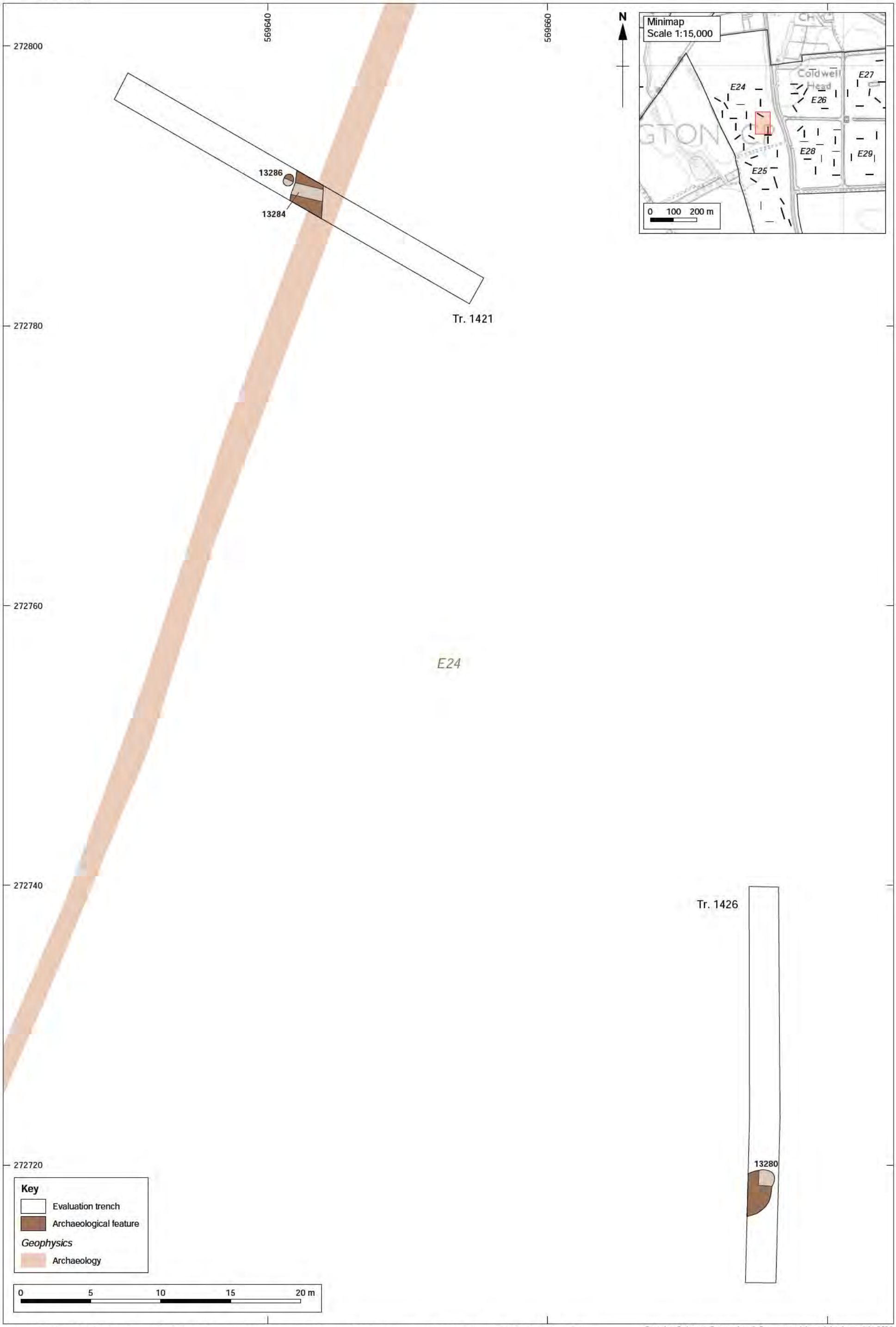


Figure 50: Field E24 (south-east) detail plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:250 at A3

Minimap
Scale 1:25,000

E23 E24 E26 E27 E12 E28 E29 E30 E25 E13

0 250 500 m

569550 569600 569650

N

Tr. 1423

Tr. 1422

13266

272700

E24

13252

Tr. 1424

13256

13258

13260

13262

Tr. 1425

Tr. 1427

Tr. 1429

13275

13271

13273

E25

Key

Development area
Field
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Natural

Geophysics

Archaeology

0 5 10 15 20 m

Figure 51: Field E24 (south-west) detail plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

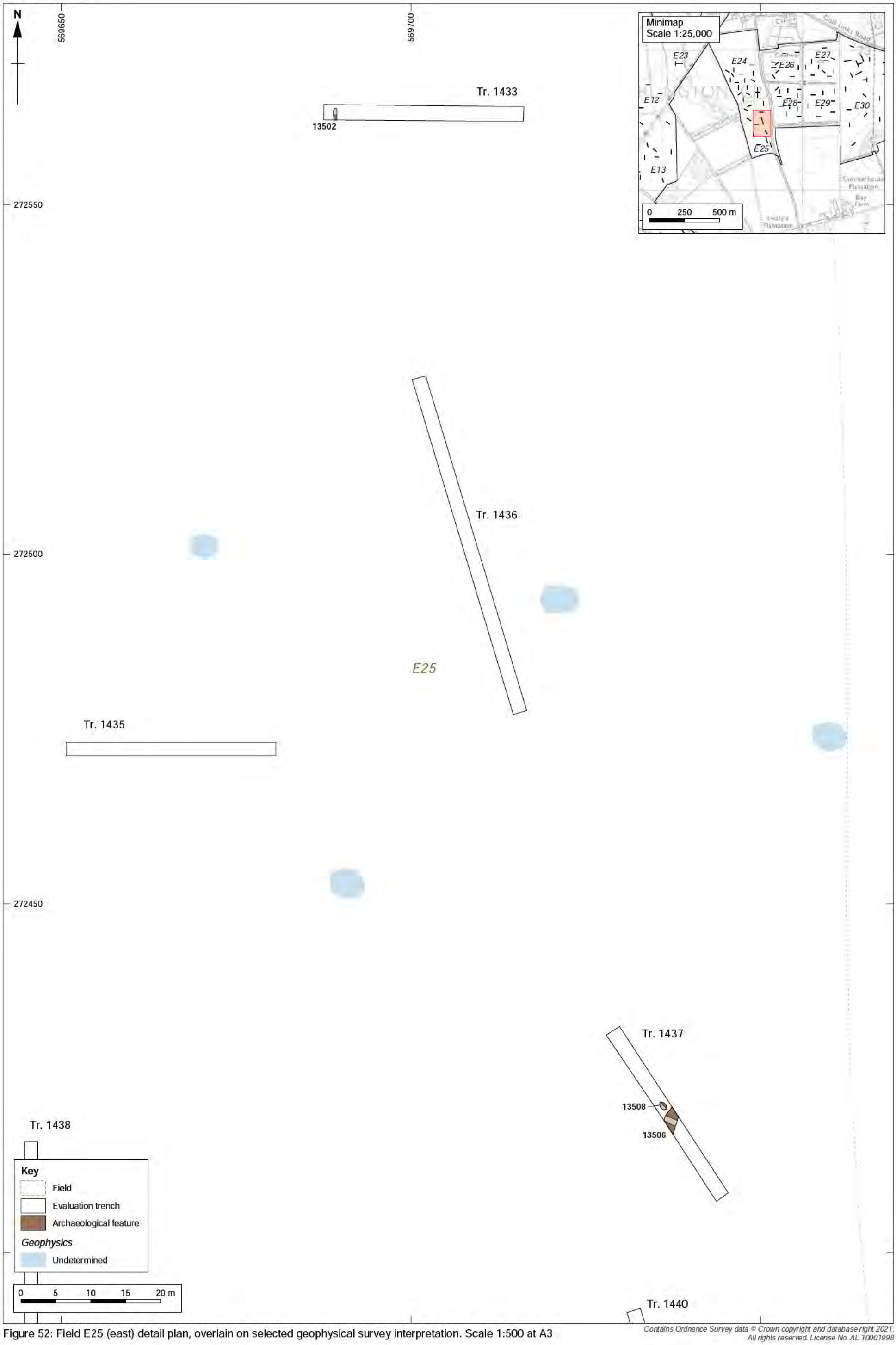


Figure 52: Field E25 (east) detail plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

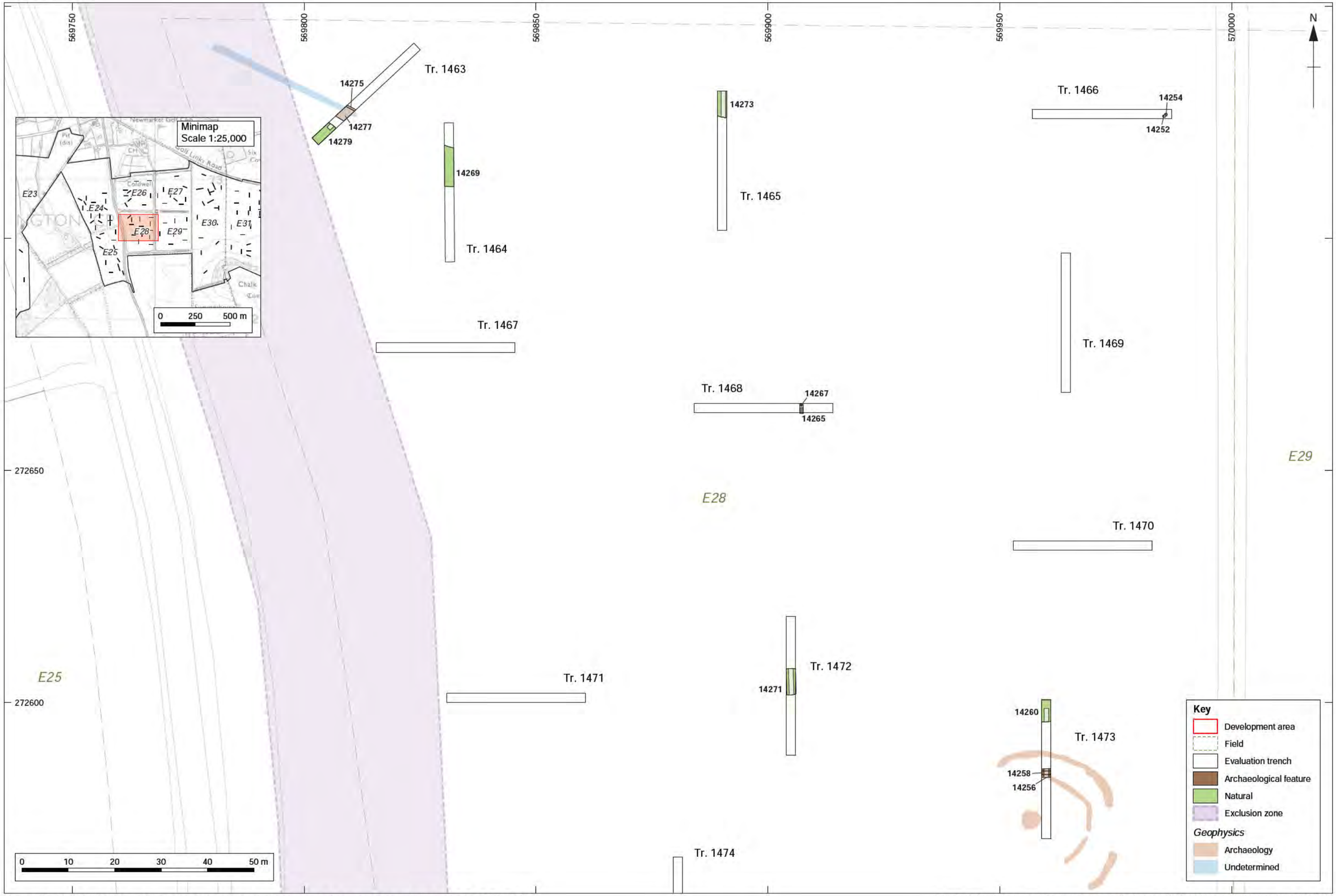


Figure 53: Field E28 detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

570100 570150 570200

272700

272650

272600

272550

14504

Tr. 1477

Tr. 1478

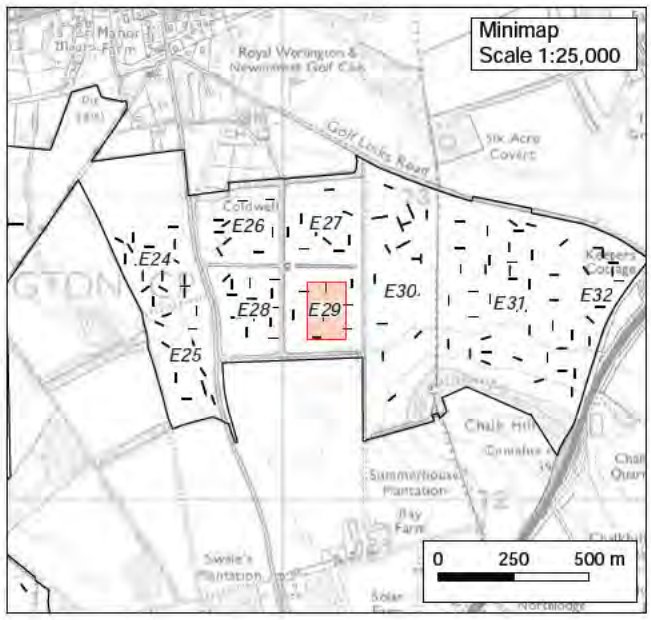
Tr. 1480

Tr. 1481

Tr. 1482

Tr. 1483

E29



N

Key
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature

0 5 10 15 20 m

Figure 54: Field E29 detailed plan. Scale 1:500 at A3

Figure 55: Fields E30-E32 overview plan, overlain on geophysical survey greyscale plot. Scale 1:3000 at A3

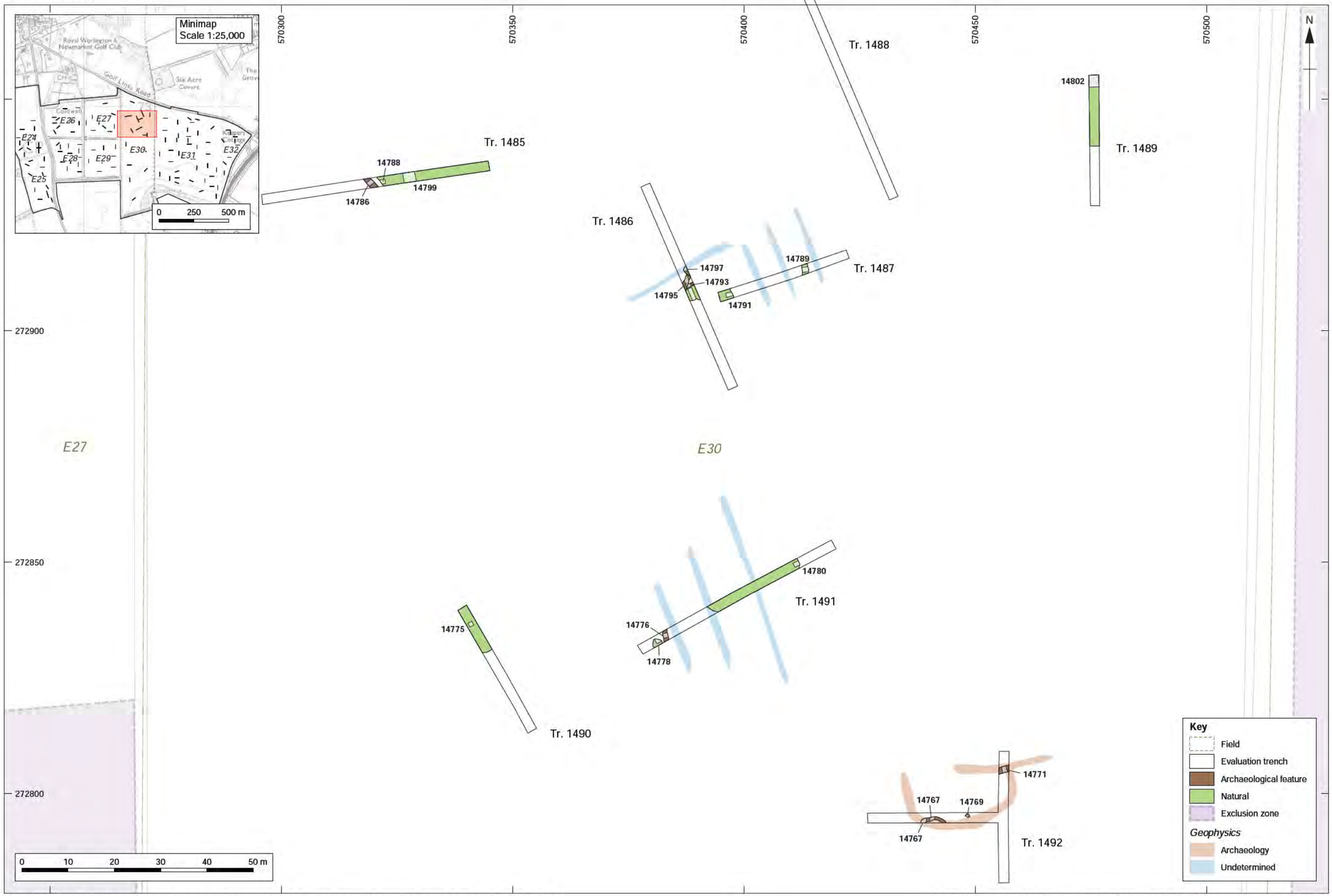


Figure 56: Field E30 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:750 at A3

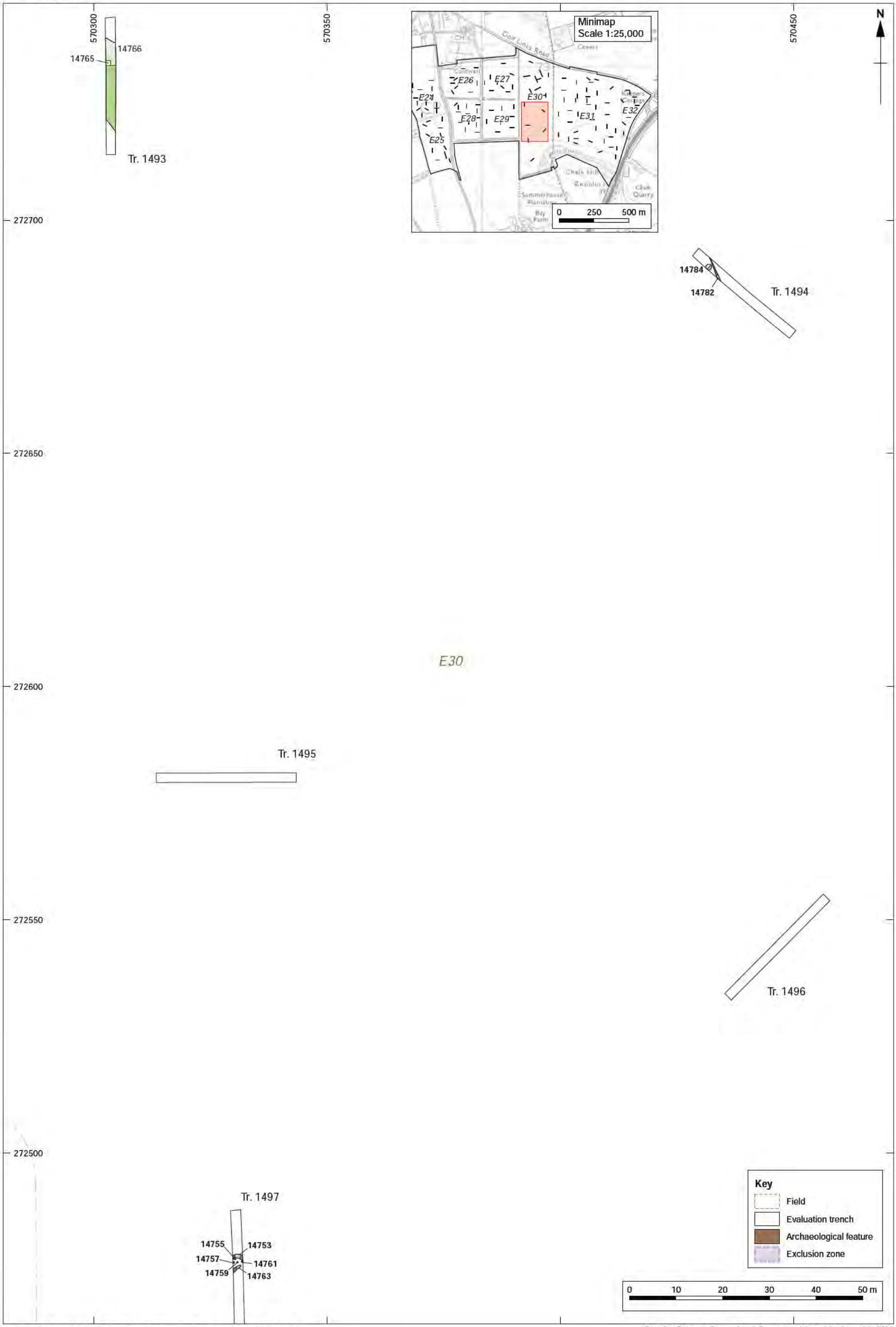


Figure 57: Field E30 (south) detailed plan. Scale 1:750 at A3

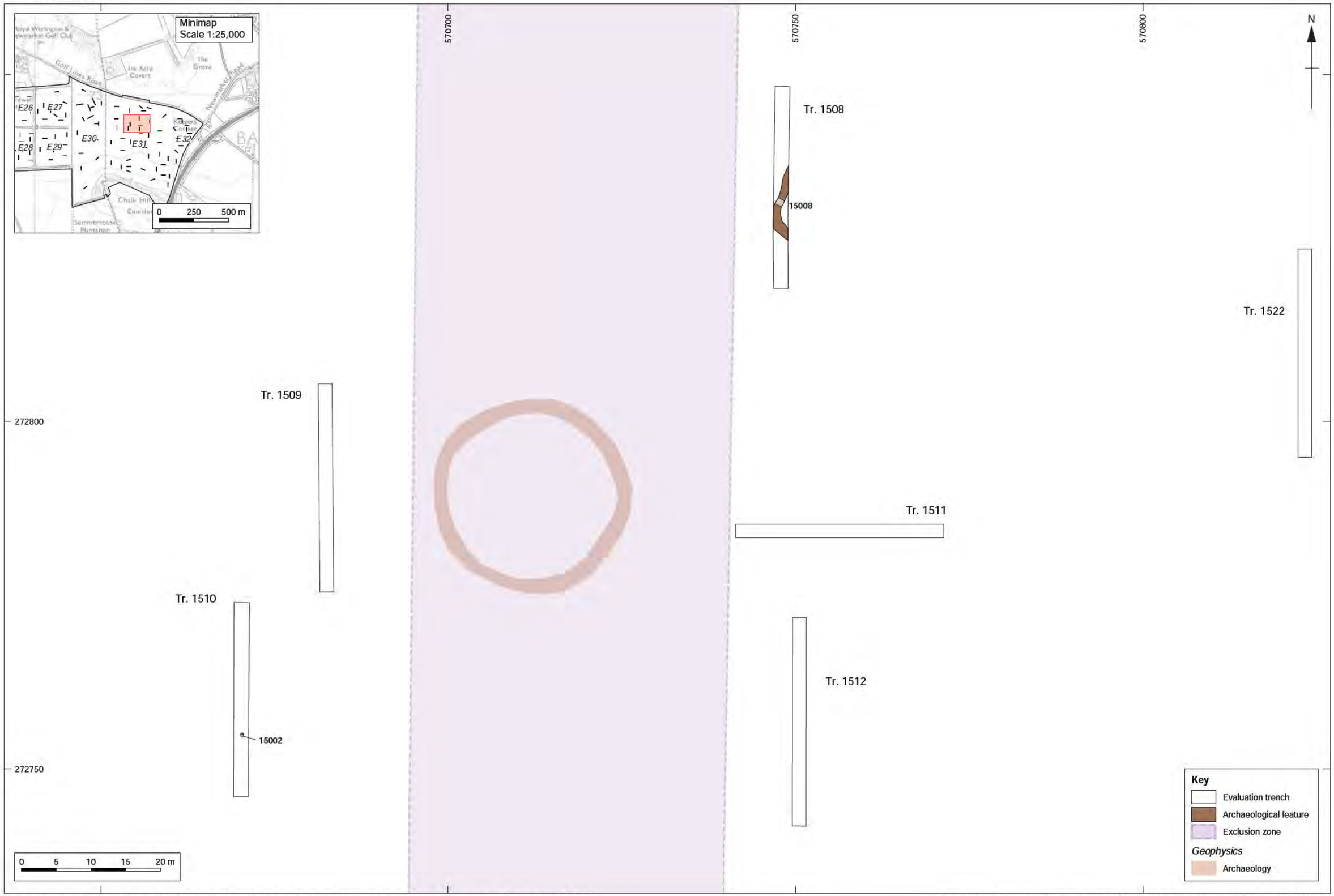


Figure 58: Field E31 (north-west) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

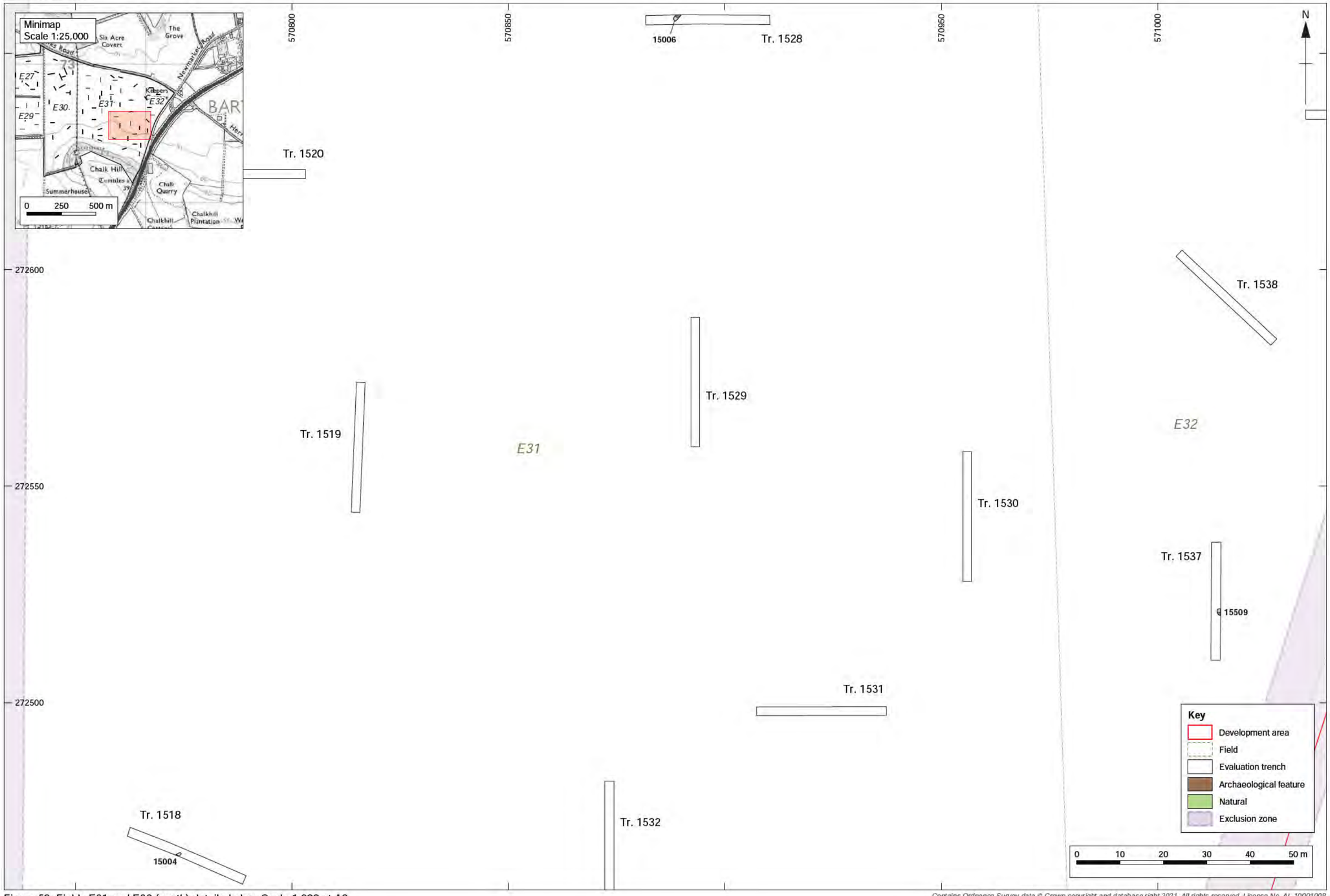


Figure 59: Fields E31 and E32 (south) detailed plan. Scale 1:800 at A3

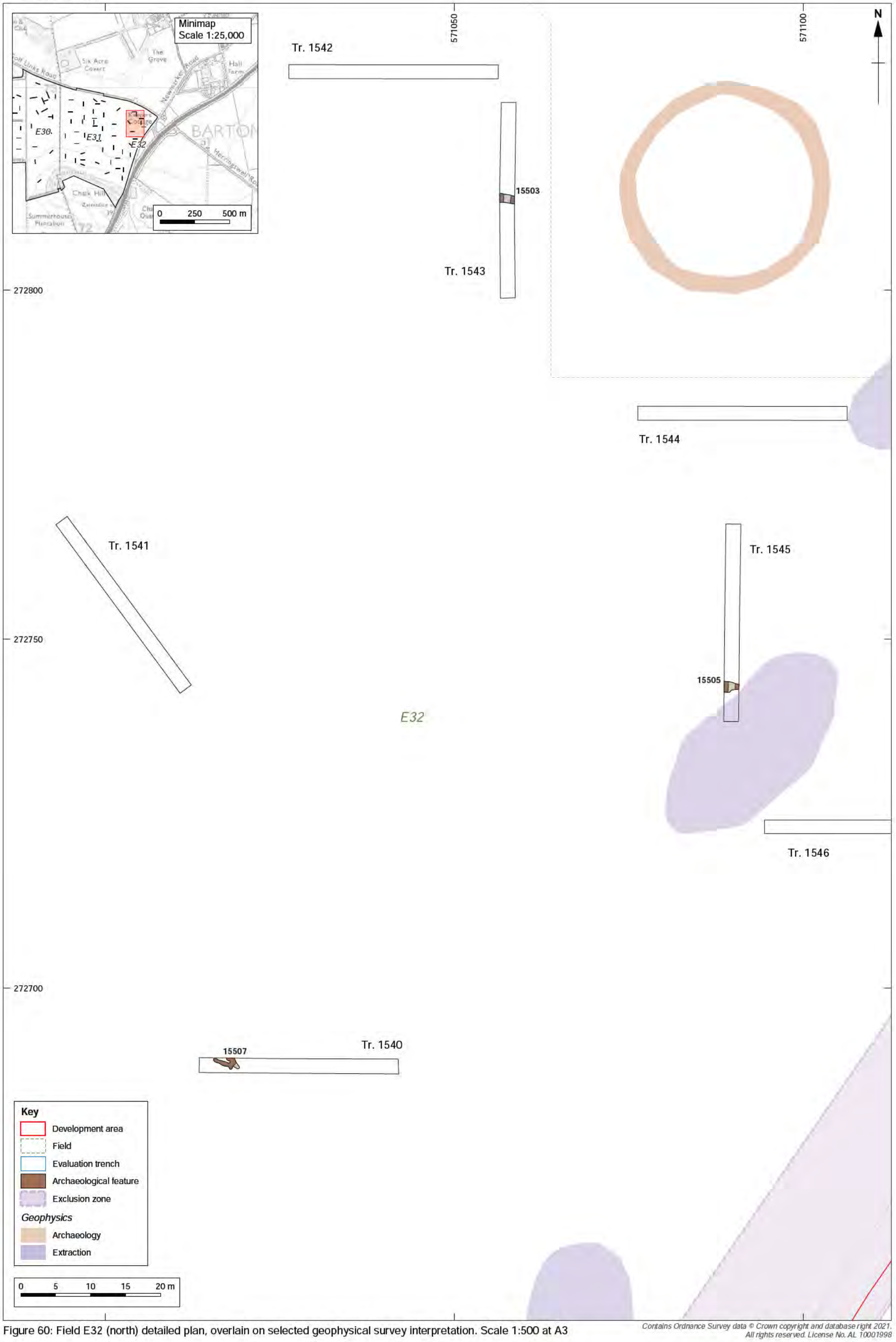
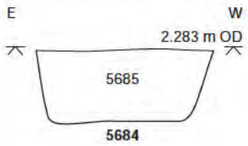
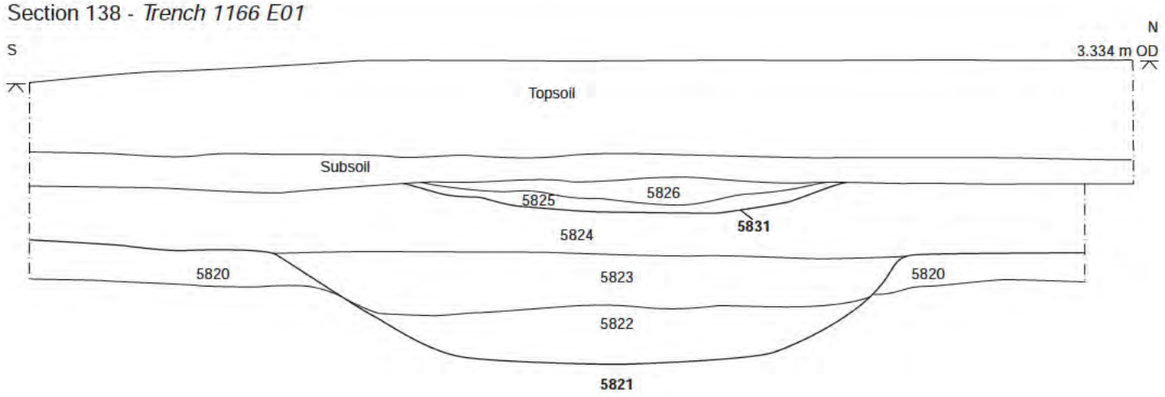


Figure 60: Field E32 (north) detailed plan, overlain on selected geophysical survey interpretation. Scale 1:500 at A3

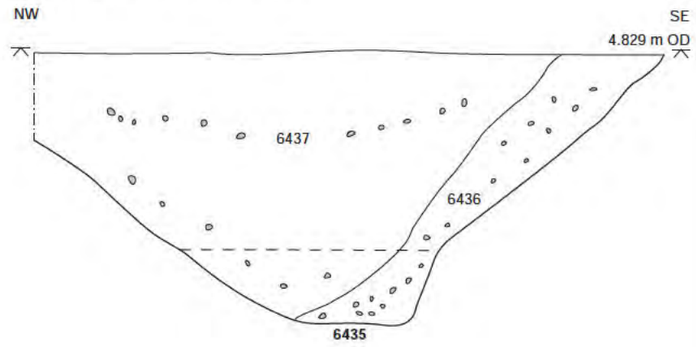
Section 123 - *Trench 1193 E01*



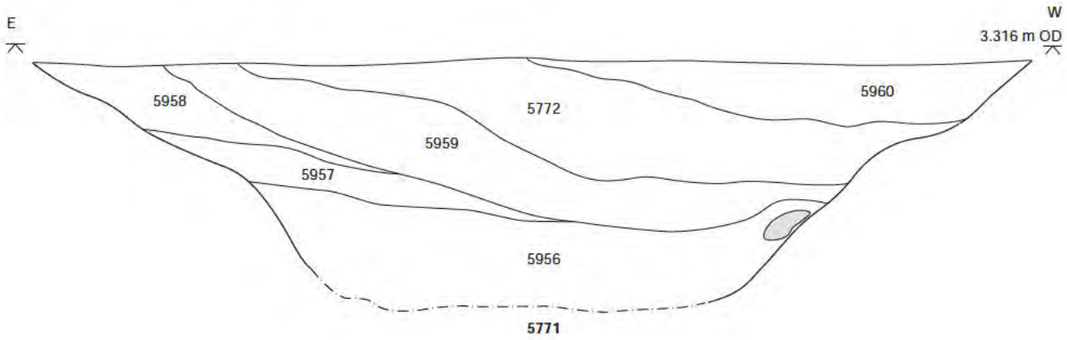
Section 138 - *Trench 1166 E01*



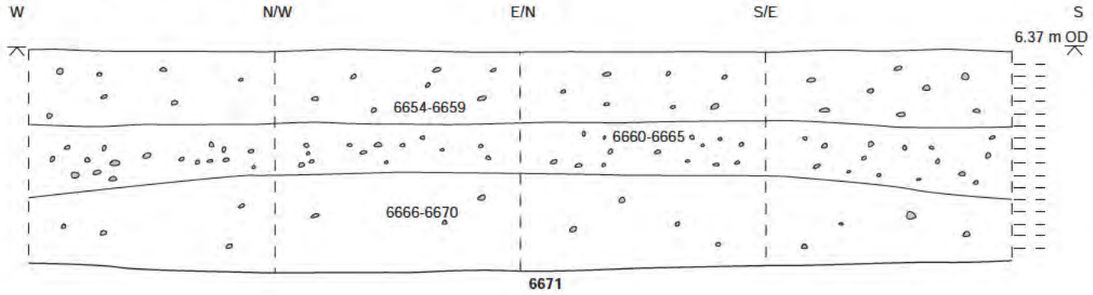
Section 316 - *Trench 758 E03*



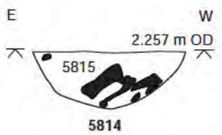
Section 167 - *Trench 1191 E01*



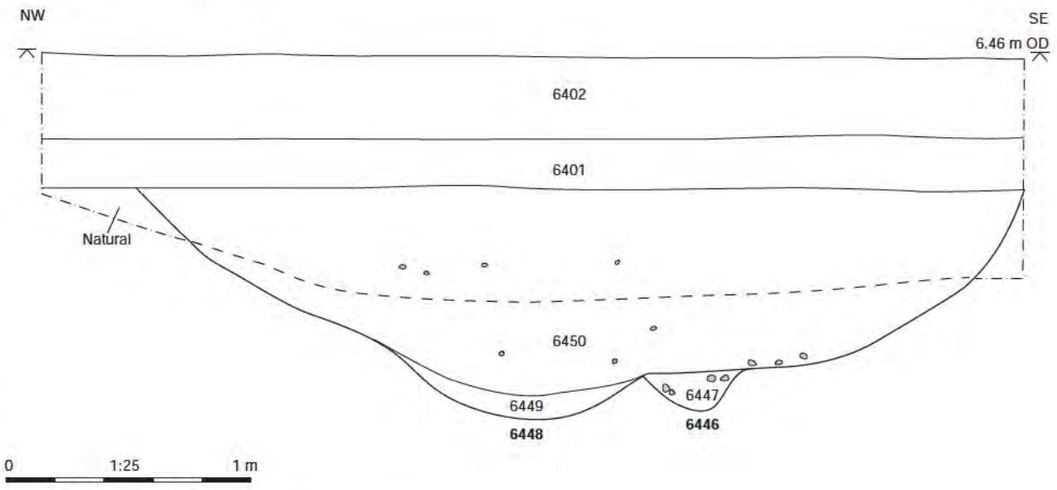
Section 331 - *Test pit E1 E03*



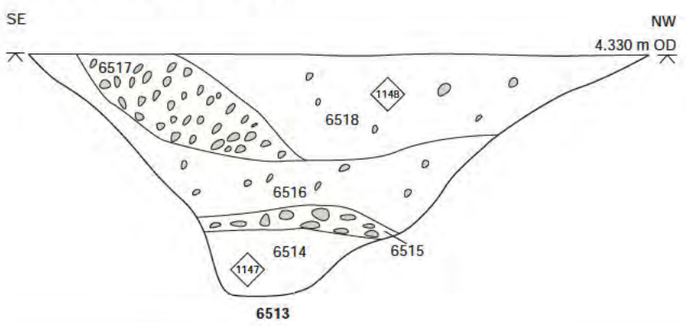
Section 183 - *Trench 1154 E01*



Section 321 - *Trench 701 E03*



Section 328 - *Trench 780 E03*



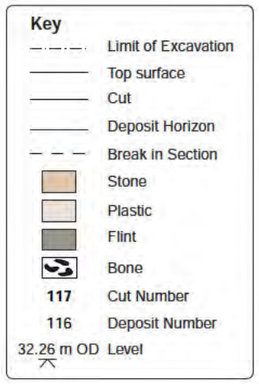
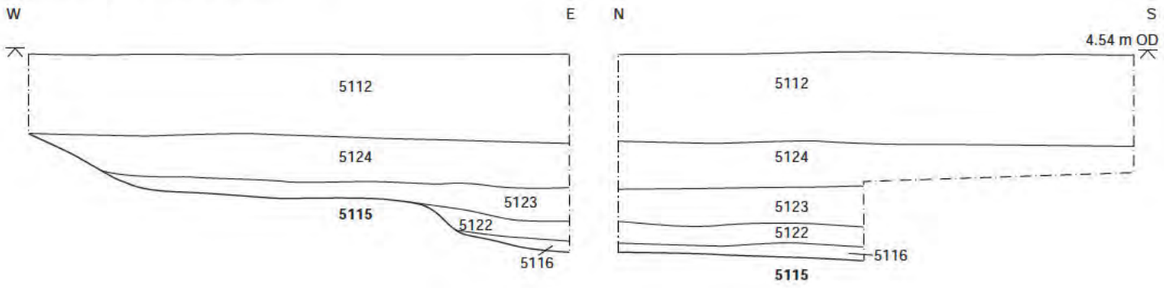
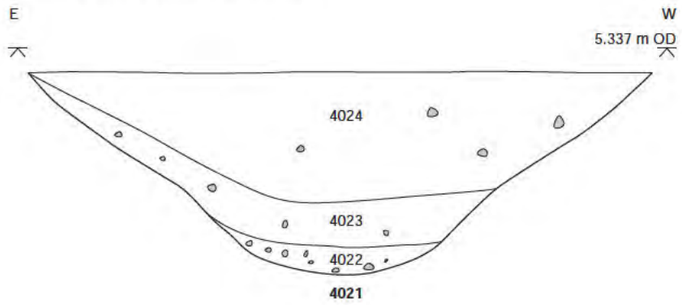


Figure 61: Selected sections

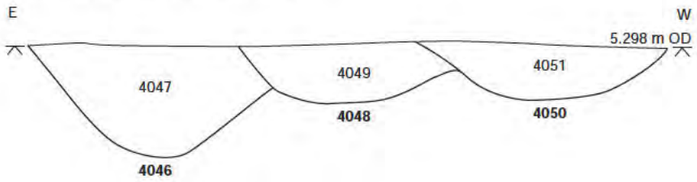
Section 502 - *Trench 872 E05*



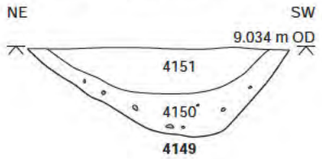
Section 511 - *Trench 826 E05*



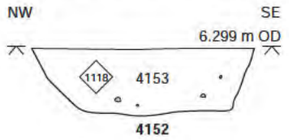
Section 518 - *Trench 829 E05*



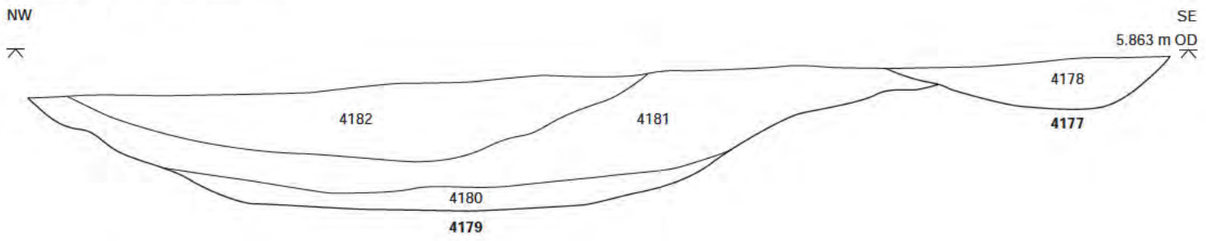
Section 554 - *Trench 847 E05*

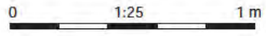


Section 555 - *Trench 868 E05*

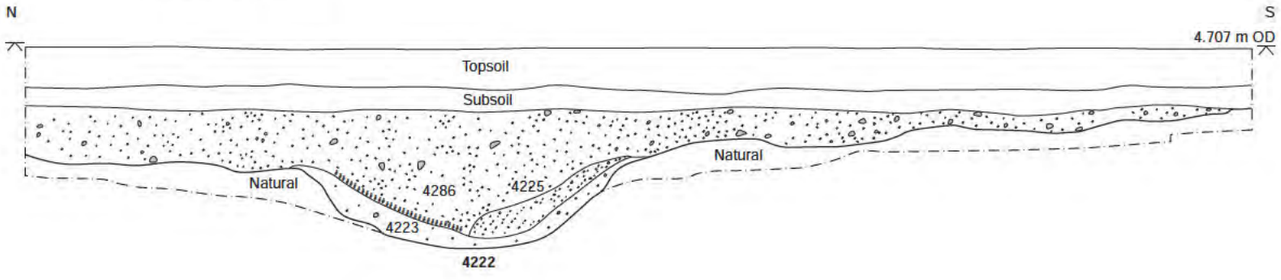


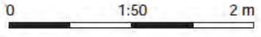
Section 564 - *Trench 869 E05*





Section 606 - *Trench 853 E05*





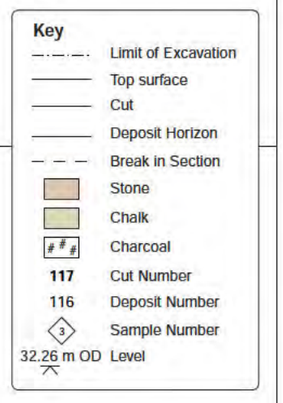
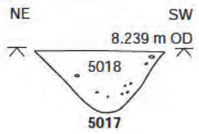
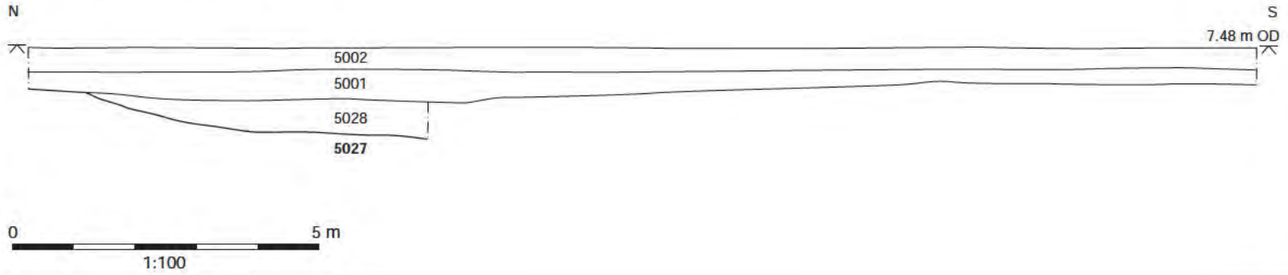


Figure 62: Selected sections

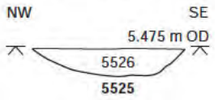
Section 908 - *Trench 916 E09*



Section 924 - *Trench 909 E09*

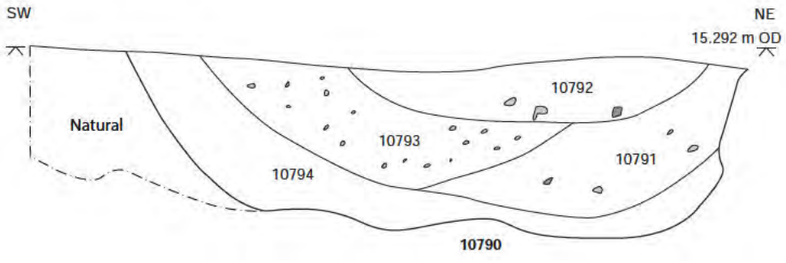


Section 1015 - *Trench 1008 E10*

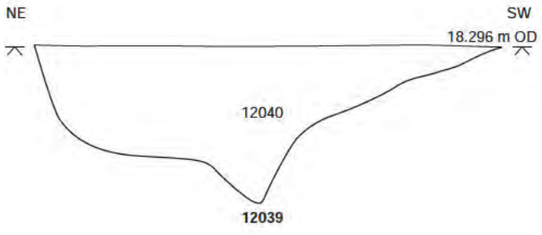


Section 1032 - *Trench 927 E10*

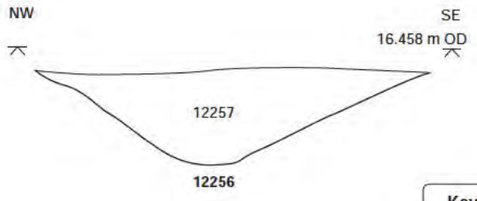
Section 18 - *Trench 1287 E17*



Section 10 - *Trench 1381 E20*



Section 4 - *Trench 1396 E21*



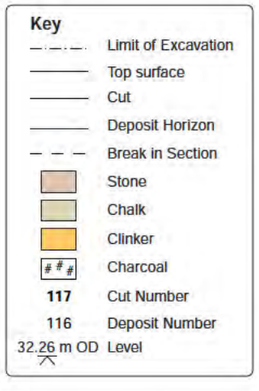


Figure 63: Selected sections

Figure 64: Summary of archaeological activity in Site A. Scale 1:10,000 at A3

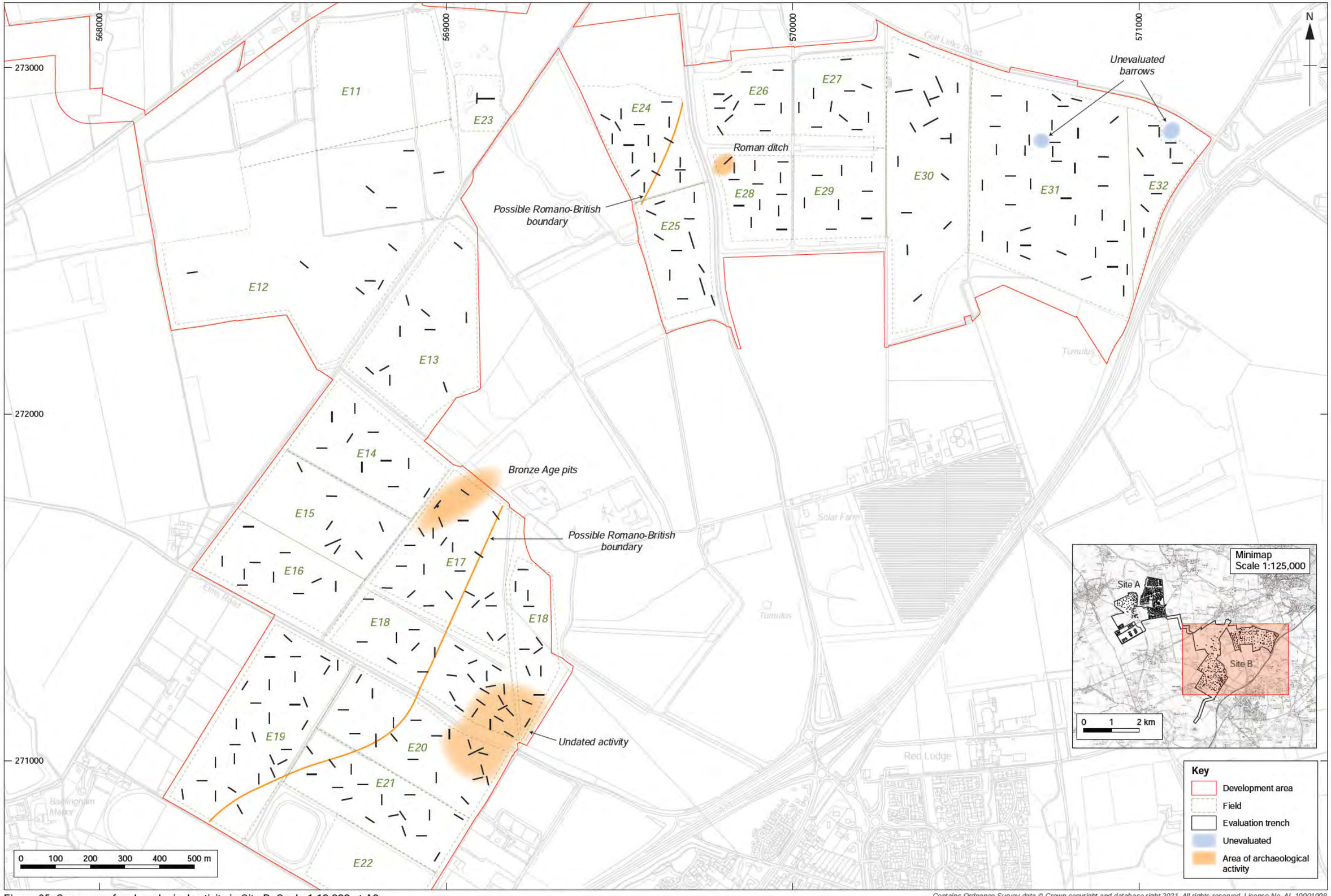


Figure 65: Summary of archaeological activity in Site B. Scale 1:10,000 at A3

Plate 1: Field E26 Trench 1443 showing the flooded and icy conditions

Plate 2: Field E01 Trench 1197 showing the fen edge peat deposits, looking north

Plate 3: Field E01 Trench 1192, an example of one of the marling ditches (ditch **5726**), looking south

Plate 4: Field E01 Trench 1154 Pit **5814**, looking south-west

Plate 5: Field E01 Trench 1202 Pit **5608**, looking south-west

Plate 6: Field E01 Test Pit B1 showing the flint in the upper deposits, looking south

Plate 7: Field E02 Trench 1230 photograph showing the layers above the fen edge peat, looking south-west

Plate 8: Field E02 augering in the peat deposits

Plate 9: Field E02 Trench 1231 Ditches **5143**, **5144**, **5146** and **5149**, looking east

Plate 10: Field E02 Trench 1232 timber 5172 in the peat deposits of the fen edge

Plate 11: Field E03 Trench 713, an example of the natural hollows within the field, looking north-west

Plate 12: Field E03 Trench 787, the fen edge overlying the natural chalk, looking west

Plate 13: Field E03 Trench 780 Ditch **6513**, looking south

Plate 14: Field E04 Trench 1024, looking east, showing one of the surviving puddles and pigs in the surrounding areas of the fields

Plate 15: Field E04 Trench 1027 Ring ditch **5426**, looking north-east

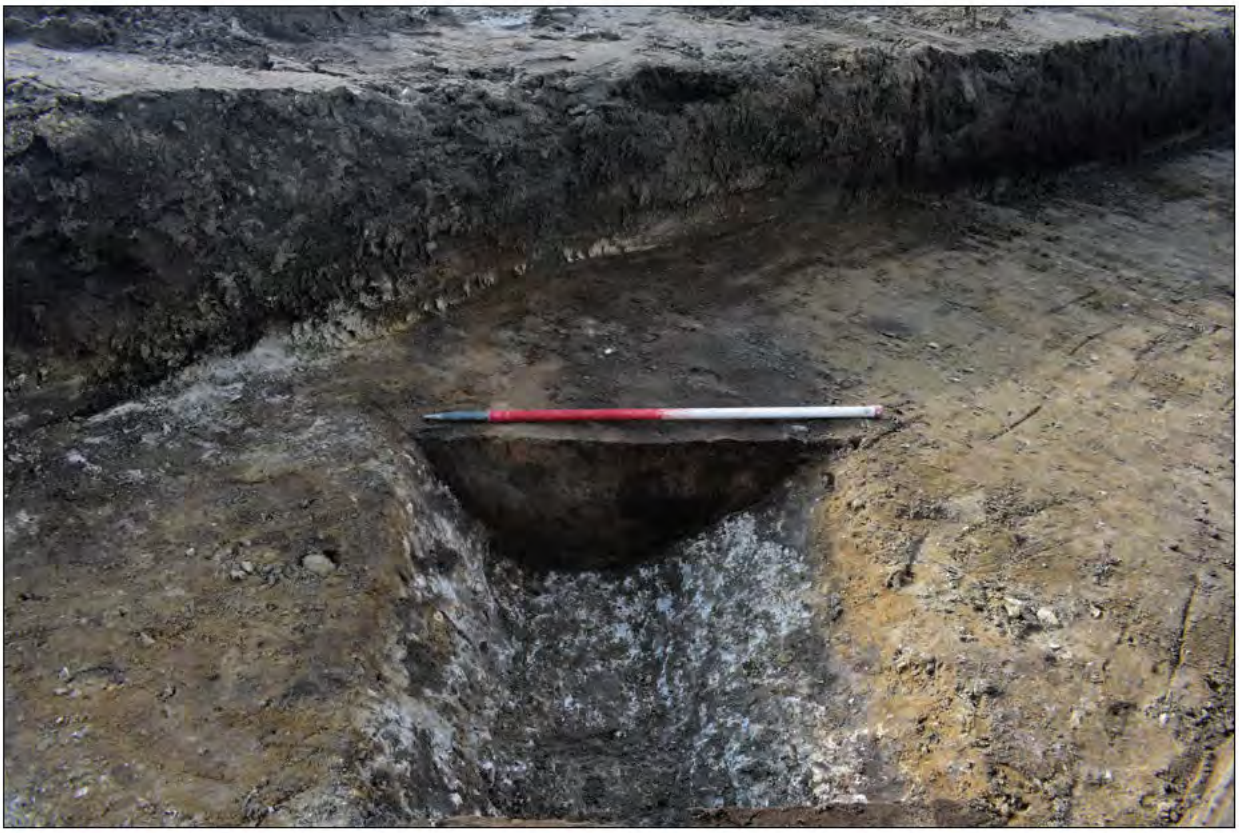


Plate 16: Field E04 Trench 1135 Ditch **5282**, looking west

Plate 17: Field E04 Trench 1143 Ditches **5462**, **5464**, **5466**, **5468** and **5470**, looking south

Plate 18: Field E04 Trench 1147 Ditch **5307**, looking south-east

Plate 19: Field E05 Trench 853 Ditch **4222**, looking east

Plate 20: Field E05 Trench 868 Pit **4152**, looking north-east

Plate 21: Field E08 Trench 994 Ditch **5071**, looking north-west

Plate 22: Field E10 Trench 945 Ditches **5530** and **5533**, looking south-west

Plate 23: Field E10 Trench 950 Ditches **5594** and **5558**, looking south

Plate 24: Field E17 Trench 1286 Bronze Age pottery recovered from pit **10762**.

Plate 25: Field E17 Trench 1287 Pits **10790**, **10795** and **10800**, looking north-east

Plate 26: Field E17 Trench 1287 Bronze Age Beaker pottery recovered from pit **10790**

Plate 27: Field E19 Trench 1373 Zoomorphic La Tenè brooch recovered from the topsoil

Plate 28: Field E20 Trench 1379 Ditch **12044**, looking east

Plate 29: Field E28 Trench 1463 Ditch **14275** and re-cut **14277**, looking north-west

Plate 30: Field E30 Trench 1489 Solution hollow **14802**, looking south

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