



EAST PARK ENERGY

East Park Energy

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Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

Appendix 6-6: Site A Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

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Appendix 6-6: Site A Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

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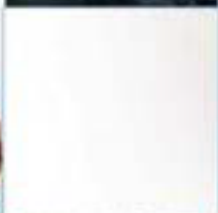
East Park Energy, Area A, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Final Report

National Grid Reference: TL 07245 64635

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Site Code: BEDFM 2024.23



East Park, Areas A, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document has been prepared on behalf of RNA Energy Ltd to support a proposal for the proposed East Park Energy comprising a new ground-mounted solar photovoltaic energy generating station and an associated on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land to the north-west of St Neots, Cambridgeshire (the Scheme).

The works were undertaken to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains, depth, condition and significance as suggested by the geophysical survey previously undertaken by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024a). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024b), which detailed the scope and methodology of the archaeological evaluation. The works were conducted by AOC Archaeology in accordance with current and best practices, standards, and guidelines. The works were monitored by the Historic England (HE) Inspector for Ancient Monuments and Senior Archaeologist at Bedfordshire Borough Council (BBCC).

The evaluation at Area A comprised the excavation of trenches across nine Sub-Areas of Area A (A01 – A09). Of the 185 trenches excavated, 56 yielded archaeological evidence while 129 were negative. Modern truncations in the form of field drains, furrows and plough scars were indicative of agricultural practices occurring across the areas, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological features were recorded at being fairly consistent, with on average 0.11m of subsoil and 0.26m of topsoil overlying the activity. It should be noted that two areas did not contain subsoil with the topsoil directly overlying the natural geology (A06 and A08).

Overall, the evidence retrieved from the trenching suggests a landscape utilised for farming within the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, in the form of enclosures, and beyond into the post-medieval with agricultural use of the land. There has also been evidence of settlement recorded in the form of potential Late Iron Age hut circles and settlement enclosures, with the main concentration being present in Area A08, but with similar archaeology visible in A02 and A07. The following summarises the findings of each area:

- *Area A01 recorded features likely to represent the heavily truncated remains of agricultural use of the site in the form of enclosure ditches ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the 1st century AD.*
- *Area A02 recorded ditches corresponding with what appears to be a large rectangular enclosure surrounding at least three circular enclosures. Very few discrete features were recorded in the enclosure within trenches, so may suggest animal enclosures as opposed to settlement, however similar evidence is visible in A07 and A08 (below) which may represent settlement in the form of hut circles. Finds recovered from this area indicate activity spanning from the Late Iron Age to the 1st century AD.*
- *Area A03 revealed a small number of ditches of unknown date along with furrows representing the agricultural use of the land. One of the furrows ranged in date from the 12th to the 14th century.*
- *Area A04 recorded activity in the form of ditches associated with field systems or enclosure of unknown date. Finds retrieved from this area indicates that the dating of this activity mainly ranged from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD with the exception of a post-medieval furrows.*
- *Area A05 to A06 were negative of archaeology. It was noted that no subsoil was present within A06, and this could suggest that ploughing may have impacted on the preservation of archaeology in these areas.*
- *Area A07 provided mixed results with only some geophysical anomalies being realised in the form of ditches which seem to form field boundaries and enclosure similar to that seen in A02 and A08. Pottery from retrieved suggests activity from the Late Iron Age into the Romano-British period, although one ditch was dated by CBM dating from the post-medieval to the modern periods.*
- *Area A08 recorded linear ditches and pits with curvilinear enclosure similar to those observed in Areas A02 and A07. The archaeology in this area is representative of Late Iron Age activity associated with cropmarks representing hut circles (Asset 210). Discrete flint and pottery*

artefacts recovered within Area A08 indicate the presence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape. Some of the other features across A08 may be also associated with post-medieval gravel extraction in the area and former field boundaries.

- *Areas A09 contained low density agricultural activity in the form of boundaries and furrows spread across this area. Recorded ditches in the east of the area are representative of a rectangular enclosure dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, which may be a continuation of the enclosures recorded within B01 in Area B.*

The trenching results to date have shown a clear correlation between the features uncovered during the evaluation and the geophysical survey across Area A. Whilst the areas presumed blank by the geophysical survey generally matched the findings within the evaluations, there was a moderate number of archaeological features present in trenches not targeting geophysical anomalies.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken in support of a planning proposal for the development of new ground-mounted solar photovoltaic energy generating station and an associated on-site Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) on land to the north-west of St Neots, Cambridgeshire. The entire scheme measures approximately 768 ha and is subdivided into East Park Areas A to D between the counties of Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire (**Figure 1**).
- 1.2 This report focuses on the results of the pre-determination stage in Area A within the western part of the scheme. The evaluation in Area A, which was centred at National Grid Reference (NGR): TL 07245 64635, was carried out across 12 fields within farmland to the immediate southwest of Pertenhall in Bedfordshire (**Figure 2**). The scope of the evaluation in Area A was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024a). Area A is located within the administrative area of Bedford Borough Council which is advised on archaeological matters by the Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBHET).
- 1.3 The geophysical survey, undertaken by AOC Archaeology 2023-2024 identified anomalies which have been targeted during Phase A (AOC 2024b). The geophysical anomalies in Area A revealed six main foci of archaeological activity within Site A which include a possible farmstead with round houses (MBB22222), and further settlement/enclosure systems, and double-ditch trackways have been identified as well.
- 1.4 The works were conducted by AOC Archaeology in accordance with current best practice, standards and guidelines, including the professional standards issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), specifically the Standard and Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2023a, 2023b). The works were monitored by the Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBHET).
- 1.5 The results of the evaluation will be used to formulate an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy for the proposed development site, if one is required. With the decision coming from the Local Planning Archaeologist and LPA.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site, which measures 62.21 ha, is located within agricultural land to the southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire. The site is located to the south of the B645, and it is bound to the north by the River Kym, and to the east by Moor Road.
- 2.2 The British Geology Survey (BGS) (2025) identifies the solid geology of the site as Oxford Clay Formation. BGS mapping of superficial geology shows a diversity of deposits. The superficial deposits recorded within the Scheme Boundary are more variable and include large areas of river terrace (sands and gravels) and sinuous areas of alluvial deposits (clays and silts) in the northern halves of Area A. There are also isolated areas of glaciofluvial sands and gravels which extend into parts of the southern half of Area A as well as a Diamicton of the Oadby Formation that is recorded as extending within the southern part of Area A.
- 2.3 River terrace and alluvial deposits are recorded along the routes of minor watercourses including an unnamed brook, which runs through the northern part of Site A on a west to east alignment.

- 2.4 The land across the Scheme is topographically variable with a ridge of high ground within the southwestern part of Area A sitting at c.74m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and the lower lying areas within Area A as low as c.44m aOD.
- 2.5 The land use within the Scheme has a generally open character and comprises arable farmland with fields divided by drainage ditches (or in some places bound by the River Kym or its associated brooks) with mature hedgerows and mature trees also generally bounding the fields. There are also around blocks of woodland, surrounded by fields, within Area A.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Initial desk-based assessment work, including review of relevant HERs and the NHLE, map regression, aerial photograph and LiDAR review and archival research as well as walkover survey and initial setting assessment site visits were undertaken in summer 2022 and the historic environment baseline and results of the desk-based research were summarised in the Scoping Report, submitted in 2023. The archaeological background for Area B below is drawn from the Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Chapter of the Scoping Report and asset numbers in this part refer to that document (RNA Energy Ltd 2023). The assets numbers below have can be consulted in the Scoping Report (*Ibid.*)

Site A

- 3.2 The identified heritage assets within Area A include cropmarks of prehistoric hut circles (Asset 210); the extent of a medieval deer park (centred Asset 515 and also recorded by the HER as Asset 514); and post-medieval remains typical of a rural, agrarian landscape including historically recorded buildings (Assets 178, 188, 321, 736 and 737), a fishpond (Asset 438), rabbit warren (Asset 335), extraction pits (Asset 173) and a field name 'Brick Pastures' thought to be associated with a former brick works (centred Asset 333).
- 3.3 National Mapping Project data provided by the Bedford Borough HER also records areas of levelled medieval ridge and furrow (centred Assets 814 and 816) and post-medieval steam ploughed cultivation remains within Area A (centred Assets 815) which are thought to be remnants of the former land enclosure within the parishes of Keysoe (Asset 862) and Pertenhall (Asset 864), as depicted on late 18th century enclosure maps.
- 3.4 The Bedford Borough HER also records one of the historic routes (as recorded on post-medieval mapping) within the parish of Pertenhall running into the northeastern most field of Area A (Asset 860), as a no longer extant continuation of Green End, Pertenhall.
- 3.5 The only previous archaeological investigation recorded near to Area A was a large trial trench evaluation in 2013 (centred Events 527 and 555) that is located within a field that is surrounded by, but not included within, the extent of Area A. This evaluation identified areas of Iron Age, early Roman, medieval, and post-medieval activity.

Geophysical Survey (AOC 2024)

- 3.6 The results of the 2024 geophysical survey of East Park Area A are summarised below:

Area A

- 3.7 Six main foci of archaeological activity were identified within Area A. These include anomalies thought to be related to the HER documented prehistoric hut circles (Asset 210) as well as further linear enclosure features and further likely settlement enclosures including ring ditches.

- 3.8 The survey also identified a positive anomaly that could relate to spread out material from a former building (Asset 176), linear positive anomalies that correlate to field boundaries on historic mapping and two areas of highly magnetic dipolar anomalies that appear to relate to the location of a former gravel pit (Asset 173) and the former site of Beavers Park Farm (Assets 178 and 321).
- 3.9 Modern and historic agricultural practices have also been recorded in the form of historic ridge and furrows regimes, modern ploughing, and drains. Further possible archaeological anomalies are recorded within Area A in forms that could not be more confidently interpreted due to being inconsistent or slightly ephemeral. These anomalies are fully described within the geophysical survey report.

4 PROJECT AIMS

- 4.1 The principal object of the evaluation exercise is to establish the character, nature, date, condition and significance of the archaeological resource within Area A and to define the nature and extent of any avoidance or mitigation works that may be required.
- 4.2 The evaluation should also seek to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits and any surviving structures of archaeological significance.
- 4.3 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were based on the archaeological potential and geophysical anomalies as identified and laid out in the WSI (AOC 2024a). These are defined by the Design Brief prepared by the Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC & CHET 2024) and the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).
- 4.4 The aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within Area A;
 - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence;
 - To assess the depth, condition and significance of the buried remains present within the Area A;
 - To record any archaeological remains encountered;
 - To determine the degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present;
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits;
 - To provide further information as to the significance of the assets to the archaeological advisors at BBHET; and
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 4.5 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation are defined as being:
- To validate the results of the geophysical survey;
 - To investigate the areas of archaeological activity indicated by the geophysical survey within Area A;

- To determine the character and composition of any structural remains;
- To determine the date, function and nature of any cut features;
- To identify any in-situ internal or external surfaces present.;
- To retrieve datable material when available;
- Are any in situ remains of roads or tracks present?;
- Are any alluvial or colluvial deposits present?;
- Are any palaeosols, old land surfaces or palaeochannels present?;
- To investigate the areas with no recorded archaeological anomalies within Area B to test whether there is a greater level of archaeology than indicated in the geophysical survey?
- Is there any variation of date or function of the remains across the Area B. Are any activity zones present?; and
- To determine how the results of the evaluation can contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021). In particular to topics related to Roman Towns, Infrastructure and Finds Studies.

4.6 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

5 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation was conducted according to the detailed methodology laid out in the approved WSI (AOC 2024b) which had been outlined in the Brief produced by Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBHET), issued in May 2024 (BBC & CHET 2024).
- 5.2 The WSI outlined a proposed 189 trenches to be excavated across Area A (approximately 85.26ha) which equated to the below:
- High Development Impact Areas = 16 trenches (c.3.5% of c.4.05 hectares),
 - Area of Archaeological Activity = 25 trenches (c.2.5% of c.8.86 hectares),
 - Archaeology Activity 30m buffer = 49 trenches (c.3 to 4% of c.14.61 hectares),
 - Areas with no activity = 99 trenches (c.1.5% of c.57.74 hectares).
- 5.3 In total 185 trenches were excavated across Area A during the evaluation. Four trenches were not excavated due to onsite constraints (ecology, utilities).
- 5.4 The trenches were positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location using survey-grade Trimble DGPS. Prior to excavation the trench area was surveyed using a CAT 4+.
- 5.5 The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a competent member of AOC staff. Excavation occurred in successive spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural substratum, whichever was encountered first. All trenches, and any archaeological features found were recorded using AOC's pro-form context and trench

record sheets and surveyed to be tied to the national grid using a Trimble GPS. An accession number (BEDFM 2024.23) was issued by Bedfordshire Borough Council (BBC) and used as a site code.

6 RESULTS

Introduction

- 6.1 The evaluation of Area A was carried between July and August 2025. Area A was divided into nine sub-areas (Sub-Areas A01-A09). A total of 185 trenches were open across all the sub-areas. Of the 185 trenches 56 contained archaeological features.

Sub-Area A01

- 6.2 A total of 33 trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m were excavated in Sub-Area A01, numbered 1-33. A range of archaeological features were encountered in five out of the 33 trenches (Trenches 11, 13, 23, 24 & 33). The naturally-lain deposits generally comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay, although other variations were present, which included mid yellowish brown clayey sand. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 37.26m aOD and 53.47m aOD. Fourteen of the trenches had a subsoil deposit (Trenches 5-11, 14, 17-19, 26, 29 & 30) generally consisting of brown sandy clay with variations ranging from dark brown to mid reddish brown. The subsoil varied in depth from 0.04m to 0.17m. The topsoil ranged from brown silty and sandy loam to brown silty sand and sandy silt. The topsoil varied in depth from 0.14m to 0.35m.

Sub area A01 Positive Trenches

Trench 11 (Figures 4.1 – 4.2, 5.1 & 6.1)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(1101)	0.26m	42.15m	Dark brownish black silty sand with occasional stones topsoil
(1102)	0.07m	41.89m	Dark brownish black silty sand with occasional stones subsoil
(1103)	N/A	41.82m	Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.3 Trench 11 was located in the centre of A01 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 11 comprised dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions (1103) which lay at a height of 41.82m aOD. The natural geology in Trench 11 was cut by two features: ditch [1106] and pit [1105].
- 6.4 The northernmost feature was curvilinear ditch [1106] which continued beyond the extent of the trench in approximately north to south route (Plate 1). This feature, which had gradually sloping sides to a flat base, measured over 3m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.20m deep. The single

fill of this feature comprised firm dark greyish brown clayey silty (1107) with frequent stone inclusions and contained no finds.



Plate 1: Ditch [1106], looking southwest

- 6.5 Just over 12m to the south was circular pit [1105] which had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.80m by 0.85m by 0.10m deep (Plate 2). This feature had one fill consisting of loose dark reddish brown silty clay (1104) containing one cereal caryopsis (Appendix B).



Plate 2: Pit [1105], looking west

- 6.6 The feature and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 11 were overlain by 0.07m thick subsoil comprising dark brownish black silty sand (1102) which in turn was overlain by 0.26m thick dark brownish black silty sand topsoil (1101).

Trench 13 (Figures 4.3 - 4.5, 5.1 & 6.1)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(1301)	0.25m	44.55m	Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions topsoil
(1302)	N/A	44.30m	Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.7 Trench 13 was located in the central west of A01 and was orientated northeast to southwest and it targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 13 comprised dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions (1302) which lay at a height of 44.30m aOD. The natural geology in Trench 13 was cut by ditches [1304] and [1309]. Two furrows on a northwest to a southeast alignment were also present in the trench.
- 6.8 The north-easternmost feature was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [1304] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extend of the trench and formed part of a partial square enclosure (Plate 3). The ditch, which had gradually sloping sides to an uneven base, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.80m in width by 0.28m deep. The single fill comprised very compact dark brownish yellow sandy silt (1303) containing an uncorticated blade-like debitage flint flake dating to the Late Iron Age, and a single fragment of burnt flint (Appendix B).
- 6.9 A linear geophysical anomaly followed a south-west-south route from the square enclosure to re-enter Trench 13 and align with north-east-north to south-west-south-ditch [1309] which was located over 32m to the southwest of ditch [1304] (Plate 4). Linear feature [1309], which had steeply sloping sides to a bowl shaped base, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.23m in length by 0.48m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising compact mid greenish brown silty clay (1310) containing charcoal fragments and no finds (TBC – Appendix B). Ditch [1309] was recut by linear feature [1305] which had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured 1.70m in width by 0.48m deep. Recut [1305] had a single fill consisting of a compact light grey gravelly clay (1306) with frequent stone inclusions and containing four pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, a blade-like debitage flint flake dating to the Late Iron Age, 24 fragments of burnt flint and two caryopses of bread/club wheat (Appendix B). This fill had medium sub-rounded stones concentrated at the base of the recut. Recut [1305] was also recut by linear feature [1307] which had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 1.70m in width by 0.28m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising of mid compact light greyish brown gravelly clay (1308) with occasional charcoal flecks and containing animal bone fragments (TBC – Appendix B).



Plate 3: Ditch [1304], looking east-south-east



Plate 4: Ditch [1309] and re-cuts [1305] and [1307] [1105], looking north

- 6.10 The trench was overlain by 0.25m thick dark brown clayey loam topsoil with occasional small stone inclusions (1301).

Trench 23 (Figures 4.7 - 4.8, 5.1 & 6.1)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(2301)	0.28 m	40.05 m	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions topsoil
(2302)	N/A	39.77 m	Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.11 Trench 23 was located in the centre of A01 and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, targeting geophysical anomalies, although they did not align with the feature recorded in the trench. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 23 consisted of mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions (2302) which lay at a height of 39.77m aOD. The natural geology was cut by pit [2305] and tree pit [2304]. Four roughly north to south orientated furrows were also observed cutting the natural geology.
- 6.12 Tree pit [2304] was recorded in the west-south-west edge of the trench with moderately sloping sides to an uneven base. This feature had a single fill comprising compact dark brownish yellow silty clay (2303) with small stone inclusions and containing an undated blade-like flint flake (Appendix B).
- 6.13 Approximately 25m to the west-north-west was circular pit [2305] which had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.27m by 0.17m by 0.12m deep (Plate 5). This feature had a single fill entailing compact mid brownish black silty clay (2306) containing five fragments of oak charcoal (Appendix B).



Plate 5: Pit [2305] looking south

- 6.14 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.28m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (2301).

Trench 24 (Figures 5.1 & 6.1)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(2401)	0.26m	39.58m	Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(2402)	N/A	39.32	Mid yellowish brown sand with occasional stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.15 Trench 24 was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 24 comprised mid yellowish brown sand (2402) which lay at a height of 37.32m aOD. A north to south aligned furrow [2405] was present in this trench. This furrow was investigated to confirm its interpretation.
- 6.16 The stratigraphic sequence in Trench 24 was capped by a 0.26m thick mid greyish brown silty sand with rare stone inclusions topsoil (2401).

Trench 33 (Figures 4.9, 5.1 & 6.1)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(3301)	0.28m	37.6m	Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions topsoil
(3302)	N/A	37.32m	Reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel deposits natural geology

- 6.17 Trench 33 was located towards the southeast of A01 and targeted geophysical anomalies. The trench was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 23 comprised reddish brown silty sand (3302) with occasional gravel deposits which lay at a height of 37.32m aOD. The natural geology was cut by north-east-north to south-west-south orientated ditch [3304] which had gradually sloping sides to an uneven base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.85m in width by 0.22m deep. This feature had a single fill consisting of compact dark brownish yellow sandy silt (3303) containing no finds.
- 6.18 The feature in Trench 33 was overlain by a 0.28m thick dark brown clayey loam topsoil (3301).

Sub-Area A02

- 6.19 A total of 21 trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m were excavated in Sub-Area A02, numbered 34-54. A range of archaeological features were encountered in ten out of the 21 trenches (Trenches 35, 37, 42, 43, 45-49 & 53). The naturally-lain deposits generally comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay, although other variations were present, which included mid yellowish brown clayey sand. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 38.69m aOD and 42.77m aOD. Trench 51 had a subsoil deposit consisting of 0.07m thick mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. The topsoil generally comprised compact mid greyish brown silty clay with clayey silt variations present in some trenches. The depth of the topsoil varied from 0.17m to 0.38m. The geophysical survey recorded a settlement in Sub-Area A02 comprising a sub-rectangular enclosure surrounding at least three circular enclosures. This possible settlement is further discussed below.

Sub area A02 Positive Trenches**Trench 35 (Figures 4.10, 5.2 & 6.2)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(3501)	0.30m	40.20m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(3502)	N/A	39.90m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.20 Trench 35 was located in the northwest of A02 and was orientated north to south, targeting geophysical anomalies, although they did not align with the feature recorded in the trench. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 35 comprised compact mid greyish brown silty clay (3502) which lay at a height of 39.90m aOD. The natural geology was cut by a circular pit with straight sides onto a flat base [30505] which was located in the southern portion of the trench (Plate 6). This feature, which measured 1.4m by 1.01m by 0.08m in depth, had a single fill of moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (3504) containing no finds.



Plate 6: Ditch [3505] looking south

- 6.21 The feature and the natural geology in Trench 35 was overlain by 0.30m thick compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (3502).

Trench 37 (Figures 4.11, 5.2 & 6.2)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(3701)	0.28m	38.97m	Greyish brown clayey silt topsoil
(3702)	N/A	38.69m	Yellowish brown sand with occasional small stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.22 Trench 37, was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 37 yellowish brown sand with occasional small stone inclusions (1302) which lay at a height of 38.69m aOD. North to south orientated furrow [3705] was present in Trench 37.
- 6.23 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.28m thick greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (3701).

Trench 42 (Figures 4.12 - 4.13, 5.2 & 6.2)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4201)	0.33m	42.79m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(4202)	N/A	42.46m	Compact mid orangish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.24 Trench 42 was located on the western edge of A02 and was orientated north-east-north to south-west-south, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 42 comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay (4202) which lay at a height of 42.46m aOD. Ditches [4204], [4216], [4209] and [42013] cut the naturally geology within the trench.
- 6.25 The north-east-northernmost feature in the trench was ditch [4204] which continued beyond the extent of the trench following a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment (Plate 7). This feature, which had concave sides to a rounded base, measured over 1.8m in length by 0.57m in depth by 0.15m deep. The ditch had a single fill consisting of a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (4203) containing one fragment of oak charcoal, three pottery sherds spanning the Late Iron Age to the Roman period, four fragments of Romano-British fired clay, one fragment of horse or donkey bone, two fragments of burnt flint, five caryopses of barley and one glume of emmer/spelt (Appendix B).



Plate 7: Ditch [4204] looking west

- 6.26 Approximately 9.30m to the south of ditch [4204] was ditch [4216] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that followed an east to west route beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 8). This feature had moderately sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base, measured over 1.8m in length by 1.77m width by 1.92m deep and had two fills; a primary fill a moderately loose dark grey silty clay (4215) with frequent charcoal inclusions and containing two pottery sherds ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period, nine fragments of Roman fired clay, one caryopsis of bread/club wheat, one fragment of cattle bone and two fragments of sheep or goat bone; and an upper fill comprising compact light greyish yellow silty clay (4214) containing charcoal fragments, 28 pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age, 14 fragments of unidentified animal bone, five fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, five fragments of horse or donkey bone and eight fragments of Roman fired clay (Appendix B). The pottery and CBM recovered from ditch [4216] suggests a date ranging from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period. The southern side of ditch [4216] was cut by east to west orientated ditch [4213] which had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.9m in width by 0.61m deep (Plate 8). This ditch had four fills; a primary fill comprising medium loose dark grey silty clay (4212) containing three fragments and two roundwoods of cherry charcoal, 21 pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age, two fragments of burnt flint, one caryopsis of bread/club wheat, four cereal caryopses and one fragment of unidentified animal bone; a secondary fill entailing compact mid yellow silty sand (4217) containing fragments of charcoal and one fragment of unidentified animal bone; a tertiary fill consisting of medium compact mid greyish yellow silty clay (4211) containing fragments of charcoal, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD; and an upper fill comprising medium compact mid greyish brown silty clay (4210) containing fragments of charcoal, 11 unidentified animal bones, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and 13 pottery sherds spanning the Late Iron

Age to the Romano-British period (Appendix B). Ditch [4213] was cut by east to west aligned ditch [4209] which had continued beyond the extent of the trench, had gradually sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.24m in width by 0.60m deep (Plate 8). This ditch also had four fills; a primary fill comprising medium loose dark blackish brown silty clay (4208) containing three fragments of sheep or goat bone one fragment of micro-mammal bone, two barley caryopses, eight cereal caryopses, one pale persicaria achene, four roundwoods of cherry charcoal, one fragment of ash charcoal, 11 pottery sherds, 91 fragments of Roman fired clay, 16 fragments of burnt flint, five fragments of heat-affected stone, and fragments of animal bone; a secondary fill consisting of compact mid-brown slightly mottled yellow silty clay (4207) containing pottery sherds and fragments of charcoal and animal bone; a tertiary fill entailing very compact dark greyish clay (4206) containing fragments of charcoal and one pottery sherd; and an upper fill comprising compact to firm dark greyish brown silty clay (4205) containing 27 pottery sherds, five fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone and 16 fragments of CBM ranging in date from the post-medieval to the modern periods (Appendix B). The fire-effected stone recovered from the primary fill of ditch [4209] probably dates from the prehistoric period. The pottery recovered from ditch [4209] ranges from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period and it mainly consists of Southern British 'Belgic' grog tempered ware. The presence of later CBM in ditch [4213] suggest the high residuality of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period or that its upper fill was disturbed by later farming activity (Appendix B).



Plate 8: Ditches [4209], [4213] and [4216], looking west

- 6.27 The features and natural geology in Trench 42 ditch were overlain by 0.33m thick compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (4201).

Trench 43 (Figures 4.14 - 4.16, 5.2 & 6.2)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4301)	0.29m	42.76m	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions topsoil
(4302)	N/A	42.47m	Compact mid yellowish brown clay with rare stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.28 Trench 43 was located east of Trench 42 in A02 and was orientated northeast to southwest, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 43 comprised compact mid yellowish brown clay with rare stone inclusions (4302) which lay at a height of 42.47m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 43 were cut by ditches [4204], [4206] and [4210].
- 6.29 The south-westernmost feature in Trench 43 was ditch [4310] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the trench in a northwest to southeast alignment (Plate 9). The geophysical anomaly seems to form part of a settlement formed by a sub-rectangular enclosure which enclosed a series of sub-circular enclosures. This linear geophysical anomaly aligned with ditch [4310] in Trench 43 and ditch [4504] in Trench 45 further to the southeast.
- 6.30 Ditch [4310] had vertical sides to an uneven base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.5m in width by 0.90m deep. This feature had three fills; a primary fill comprising loose light blackish grey silty clay (4309) containing charcoal flecks, five fragments of cattle bone, one sheep or goat bone and eight pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age; a secondary fill consisting of loose mid blackish grey silty clay (4308) containing charcoal fragments, pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone; and an upper fill of loose mid dark blackish grey silty clay (4307) containing six unidentified fragments of fragments of animal bone, three fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of pig bone, four fragments of cherry charcoal, one fragment of oak charcoal, 36 fragments of Roman fired clay, four fragments of burnt flint, one fragment of faceted nodule of flint dating to the early prehistoric period, one rye caryopsis and 28 pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age (Appendix B). The finds recovered from ditch [4310] span from the early prehistoric to the Romano-British periods.



Plate 9: Ditch [4310] looking west-north-west

- 6.31 Approximately 10m to the northeast was ditch [4306], and a further 12m to the northeast was ditch [4304] (Plates 10 & 11). Both ditches aligned with a circular geophysical curvilinear anomaly which continued beyond the extent of the trench. Ditch [4306] had steeply sloping sides to an undulating base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.42m in width by 0.24m deep. This feature had a single fill consisting of soft mid blackish grey silty clay (4305) containing fragments of charcoal, one knotgrass achene, fragments of animal bone 19 pottery sherds ranging in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). Ditch [4304] had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.24m in width by 1.2m deep. This ditch had one fill comprising compact dark greyish brown clayey silt (4303) containing four pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B). Additionally, seven fragments of Roman fired clay and four fragments of burnt flint were retrieved from this fill.
- 6.32 The majority of the sherds recovered from ditches [4304], [4306], [4310] and [4310] have been identified as Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.



Plate 10: Ditch [4306] looking west-north-west



Plate 11: Ditch [4304] looking west-north-west

- 6.33 The features and the naturally lain deposit in Trench 43 were overlain by 0.29m thick topsoil which comprised compact mid greyish brown clayey silt (4301).

Trench 45 (Figures 4.17, 5.2 & 6.2)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4501)	0.24m	42.78m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(4502)	N/A	42.54m	Compact mid orangish brown silty clay topsoil

- 6.34 Trench 45 was located to the southeast of Trench 43, was orientated north to south, and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 45 comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay (4502) which lay at a height of 42.54m aOD. The naturally-lain deposit in Trench 45 were cut by ditch [4504] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that followed a northwest to southeast route beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 12). This geophysical anomaly, which also aligned with ditch [4304] in Trench 43 further to the northwest, formed part of sub-rectangular enclosure that enclosed a series of sub circular enclosures. Ditch [4504] measured over 1.80m in length by 3.30m in width by 0.33m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This ditch had two fills; a primary fill of compact light yellowish green clay (4505) containing fragments of charcoal, three fragments of micro-mammal bone, one prehistoric chalk weight and 18 fragments of pottery ranging in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD; and an upper fill that comprised soft mid blackish grey silty clay (4503) containing one roundwood of cherry charcoal, one caryopsis of bread/club wheat, two cereal caryopsis, 34 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, 16 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone, one fragment of micro-mammal bone, 23 fragments of burnt flint, one undated fragment of heat-affected sandstone and 65 fragments of Roman fired clay (Appendix B). The majority of the pottery fragments recovered from ditch [4504] have been identified as Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.



Plate 12: Ditch [45041] looking northwest

- 6.35 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.24m thick compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (4501).

Trench 46 (Figures 4.18 – 4.19, 5.2 & 6.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4601)	0.29m	42.22m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(4602)	N/A	41.93m	Compact mid orangish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.36 Trench 46 was located to the northeast of Trench 45, was orientated northeast to southwest, and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 46 comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay (4602) which lay at a height of 41.93m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by posthole [4604] and ditches [4606] and [4609]. Ditch [4611] cut through a dark brown red gravel deposit (4612), which may represent a variation in the natural geology, although it was not further investigated.
- 6.37 In the northeastern edge of the trench was recorded ditch [4606] which aligned with curvilinear geophysical anomaly which continued beyond the extent of the trench following a northwest-southeast route, and formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure which enclosed a series of at least three circular enclosures targeted by Trenches 43, 46 and 47. This geophysical anomaly

also aligned with ditch [4806] in Trench 48 further to the southeast. Ditch [4606] had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.45m deep. This ditch was filled by compact mid greyish brown silty clay (4605) containing 22 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, one cereal caryopsis and one fragment of burnt flint (Appendix B).

- 6.38 Over 5m to the southwest was ditch [4611] and a further 15m to the southwest was ditch [4609] (Plates 13-14). Both ditches align with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that continues beyond the extent of the trench and represent a circular enclosure. Ditch [4611] had moderately to steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.61m in width by 0.64m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising soft mid blackish grey silty clay (4610) containing charcoal fragments, one indeterminate achene/fruit/seed, six pottery sherds ranging in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and one CBM fragment ranging in date from the post-medieval to the modern periods (Appendix B). The presence of later CBM in ditch [4609] suggests the high residuality of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period or that its upper fill was disturbed by later farming activity. Ditch [4609] had sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.6m in width by 0.18m deep. This feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising hard dark brown red gravel silty clay (4608) containing two pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD; and an upper fill consisting of mid black grey silty clay (4607) containing two pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, 33 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone, two fragments of donkey or horse bone, one fragment of red deer bone, one bread/club wheat caryopsis, three wheat caryopsis and two cereal caryopsis (Appendix B). Half of the pottery fragments recovered from ditches [4609] and [4611] have been identified as Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.



Plate 13: Ditch [4611] looking southeast



Plate 14: Ditch [4609] looking northwest

- 6.39 Over 8.50m to the southwest was circular posthole [4604] which measured 0.3m in diameter by 0.05m deep and had a rounded base (Plate 15). The posthole had a single fill of firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (4603) containing one fragment of oak charcoal, and one fragment of blade-like flint flake rating to the Late Iron Age (Appendix B).



Plate 15: Pit [4604] looking southwest

- 6.40 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.29m compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (4601).

Trench 47 (Figures 4.20 – 4.21, 5.2 & 6.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4701)	0.26m	41.99m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(4702)	N/A	41.73m	Compact mid orangish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.41 Trench 47 was located to the southeast of Trench 46, was orientated northwest to southeast and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 47 comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay (4702) which lay at a height of 41.73m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by two features: ditches [4704] and [4706].
- 6.42 In the northwestern portion of the trench was ditch [4706] and approximately 19m to the southeast was ditch [4703]. Both ditches were roughly in a northeast to southwest orientation and were aligned with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and represented a circular enclosure which in turn was part of a settlement formed by a rectangular enclosure which surrounded at least three circular enclosures. Ditch [4706] had sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.10m in width by 0.75m deep (Plate 16). This feature had a single fill comprising loose mid greyish brown silty clay (4705) containing five oak charcoal fragments, fragments of animal bone, one fragment of burnt flint and one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). This fill also contained five fragments of Roman fired clay. Ditch [4703] had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.05m in width by 0.35m deep. This ditch had a single fill consisting of compact dark brownish black silty clay (4704) containing 27 pottery sherds spanning in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, three fragments of burnt flint, one emmer/spelt glume, six wheat caryopses, one cereal caryopsis, four roundwoods of cherry charcoal, one fragment of oak charcoal, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and 21 fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). The majority of the pottery fragments recovered from ditches [4704] and [4706] have been identified as Romano-British shell tempered ware. This fill also contained four fragments of Roman fired clay.



Plate 16: Ditch [4703], looking northeast

- 6.43 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 47 were overlain by 0.26m thick compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (4701).

Trench 48 (Figures 4.23, 5.2 & 6.2)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4801)	0.17m	41.88m	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(4802)	N/A	41.71m	Compact mid orangish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.44 Trench 48 was located to the northeast of Trench 47, was orientated north to south and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 48 comprised compact mid orangish brown silty clay (4802) which lay at a height of 41.71m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditch [4806] and pit [4808].
- 6.45 Sub-circular put [4808] was located almost in the centre of Trench 48 (Plate 17). This pit had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured 1.22m by 0.80m by 0.23m deep. This feature had a single fill which comprised compact dark grey clayey silt (4807) containing one goosefoot seed, three fragments of unidentified animal bone and one fragment of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B). The southern side of pit [4808] was cut by ditch [4806] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly which followed a northwest to southeast route beyond the extent of the trench and formed part of a sub-rectangular enclosure that also aligned with ditch [4606] in Trench 46 further to the northwest. This enclosure surrounded at least three circular enclosures which were present in Trenches 43, 46 and 47. Ditch [4806] had sloping sides to a slightly rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 3.93m in width by 0.36m deep (Plate 17). This feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (4805) which contained two pottery sherds, five cattle bones, one sheep or goat bone, two roe deer bone and 40 fragments of unidentified animal bone; and an upper fill entailing mid compact dark brown silty clay (4804) containing charcoal fragments, seven pottery sherds, five fragments of Romano-British fired clay, six fragments of burnt flint, one small fragment of glass, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and one unidentified fragment of animal bone (Appendix B). Pottery fragments recovered from ditch [4806] span the Late Iron Age to Romano-British period. Consequently, the glass from this feature is also likely to date to the same chronological range.



Plate 17: Ditch [4806] and pit [4808], looking west

- 6.46 The feature and the natural geology in Trench 48 was overlain by 0.17m thick compact mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (4801).

Trench 49 (Figures 4.22, 5.2 & 6.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(4901)	0.35m	41.13m	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil
(4902)	N/A	40.78m	Mid greyish yellow clay natural geology

- 6.47 Trench 49 was located to the east of Trench 47, was orientated north to south, and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 49 comprised mid greyish yellow clay (4902) which lay at a height of 40.78m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in trench were cut by ditch [4903]. Two east to west orientated furrows were also present in the trench .
- 6.48 Ditch [4903] was located in the northern portion of Trench 49 and it aligned with linear geophysical anomaly which continued beyond the extent of the trench following a southwest to northeast route (Plate 18). This linear feature had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.70m in width by 0.13m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising compact dark greyish brown silty clay (4904) containing one oat caryopsis, four hulled barley caryopses, 14 bread/club wheat caryopses, two bread/wheat club chaff, 15 cereal

caryopses, one black-bindweed achene, one bedstraw nutlet and one indeterminate achene/fruit/seed (Appendix B) .



Plate 18: Ditch [4903] looking west

- 6.49 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.35m thick compact mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (4901).

Trench 53 (Figures 4.24 – 4.25, 5.2 & 6.2)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(5301)	0.32m	39.90m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(5302)	N/A	39.58m	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.50 Trench 53 was located to the northeast of A02, was orientated north to south, and targeted geophysical anomalies although they did not aligned with any of the features in the trench. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 53 comprised mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions (5302) which lay at a height of 39.58m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in trench were cut by ditches [5305] and [5307].
- 6.51 The northernmost feature in Trench 53 was east to west orientated ditch [5305] which had sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.25m deep (Plate 19). This feature had a single fill which comprised loose mid greyish brown silty

sand (5304) containing one cereal caryopsis and one indeterminate achene/frit/seed (Appendix B).



Plate 19: Ditch [5305] looking southeast

- 6.52 Approximately 15.08m to the south was east to west orientated ditch [5307] which continued beyond the extent of the trench. This feature had sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.20m deep. This ditch had a single fill consisting of compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (5306) containing one oat caryopsis, one rye caryopsis, one fragment of Romano-British fired clay and one fragment of burnt flint (Appendix B).
- 6.53 The features and the natural geology in Trench 53 were overlain by 0.32m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil (5301).

Sub-Area A03

- 6.54 A total of nine trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m were excavated in Sub-Area A03, numbered 55-63. Archaeological features were encountered in three of the nine trenches (Trenches 59, 61 & 63). The naturally-lain deposits comprised variations of brown, silty clay, sand, clay and clayey sand. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 37.37m aOD and 39.09m aOD. Trench 57 had subsoil comprising 0.09m thick mid greyish brown sandy silt. The topsoil ranged from greyish brown clay silt to mid brownish grey sandy silt varying in depth in depth from 0.26m and 0.33m.

Sub area A03 Positive Trenches**Trench 59 (Figures 4.30, 5.3 & 6.3)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(5901)	0.26m	38.82m	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(5902)	N/A	38.56m	Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.55 Trench 59 was located towards the centre of A03 and was oriented east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 59 comprised mid yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions gravel (5902) which lay at a height of 38.56m aOD.
- 6.56 Trench 59 was cut by northeast to southwest orientated gully terminus [5905] which continued beyond the extent of the trench but terminated to the northeast within the trench (Plate 20). This ditch had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.34m in width by 0.17m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising dark brownish red sandy clay (5904) containing no finds. Two north two south orientated furrows were also present in this trench.
- 6.57 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.26m thick mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil (5901).



Plate 20: Gully terminus [5905], looking southeast

Trench 61 (Figures 4.31 – 4.32 & 5.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(6101)	0.28m	38.51m	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(6102)	N/A	38.23m	Mid yellowish brown sand with rare stone inclusions natural geology

6.58 Trench 61 was oriented east to west with A03. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 61 comprised mid yellowish brown sand with rare stone inclusions (6102) which lay at a height of 38.23m aOD. Three north to south orientated furrows were present in Trench 61.

6.59 The furrows and the natural geology were overlain by a 0.28m thick topsoil comprising mid brownish grey sandy silt (6101).

Trench 63 (Figures 4.33 – 4.34, 5.3 & 6.3)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(6301)	0.33m	37.97m	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(6302)	N/A	37.64m	Mid reddish brown sand with rare stone inclusions natural geology

6.60 Trench 63 was located in the east of A03 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 63 comprised mid reddish brown sand with rare stone inclusions (6302) which lay at a height of 33.72m aOD.

6.61 North to south orientated ditch [6304] cut the naturally-lain deposits in the western portion of the trench (Plate 21). This linear feature, which continued beyond the extent of the trench had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.90m in width by 0.25m deep. This feature had a single fill of a very compact dark brownish yellow silty clay (63203) containing no finds.



Plate 21: Ditch [6304], looking north

- 6.62 Three north to south orientated furrows were also present in this trench, which included furrow [6306] filled by a compact mid brown silty clay (6305) containing three fragments of Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware dating from the late 12th century to the 13th century (Appendix B). Fill (6305) also contained a single fragment of peg tile tangling in date from the medieval to the post-medieval periods.
- 6.63 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by a 0.33m thick topsoil comprising mid brownish grey sandy silt (6301).

Sub-Area A04

- 6.64 A total of 11 trenches measuring 50m x 1.8m were excavated in Sub-Area A04, numbered 64-74. A range of archaeological features were encountered in five of the 11 trenches (Trenches 66, 67, 68, 69 & 71). The naturally-lain deposits broadly comprised orangey clay, recorded at heights of between 35.65m aOD and 37.65m aOD. Trench 72 contained an alluvial deposit comprising 0.10m thick firm mixed brownish orange clay. The subsoil comprised orange silty clay and varied in depth from 0.04m to 0.27m. The topsoil generally comprised loose greyish brown silt varying in depth from 0.21m to 0.40m. A series of furrows were present in Trenches 64, 65, 68 & 70.

Sub area A04 Positive Trenches

Trench 66 (Figures 4.35 – 4.36, 5.4 & 6.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(6601)	0.24m	35.99m	Loose greyish brown silt topsoil
(6602)	0.1m	35.75m	Mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil
(6603)	N/A	35.65m	Firm mixed orange clay natural geology

- 6.65 Trench 66 was located in the northeast of A04, was orientated northwest to southeast, and targeted linear geophysical anomalies which seem to form part of a series of field systems in A04. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 66 comprised firm mixed orange clay (6603) which lay at a height of 35.65m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by ditches [6605] and [6609]. Also present in this trench was north to south orientated furrow [6607].
- 6.66 The northern most feature cutting the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 66 was east to west orientated ditch [6609] which continued beyond the trench (Plate 22). This feature had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.65m in width by 0.15m deep. The single fill of this feature comprised loose dark greyish brown silty clay (6608) containing 18 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, four fragments of burnt flint, a small unworked fragment of cherry wood (*Prunus sp.*), three bread/wheat club caryopses, six cereal caryopses, one roundwood of ash charcoal, nine roundwoods of cherry charcoal and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B). A portion of the northern side of this ditch was truncated by furrow [6607] which fill (6606) contained two post-medieval pottery fragments and CBM fragments which could have originated from ditch [6609] (TBC).



Plate 22: Ditch [6609], looking northeast

- 6.67 Approximately 12m to the southwest was north to south ditch ditch [6605] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had straight sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.78m in width by 0.27m deep (Plate 23). This feature had a single fill comprising firm dark brown clayey silt (6604) containing one fragment and two roundwoods of cherry charcoal , 13 caryopses of bread/club wheat, 14 cereal caryopses, one indeterminate achene/fruit/seed five fragments of burnt flint and 34 pottery sherds spanning in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). In addition, 35 fragments of Romano-British fired clay were retrieved from fill (6604). The majority of the pottery retrieved from Trench 66 has been identified as Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.



Plate 23: Ditch [6605], looking northeast

- 6.68 Overlaying the naturally-lain deposits and the ditch was a 0.10m thick mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil (6602) which in turn was overlain by 0.24m thick loose greyish brown silt topsoil (66010).

Trench 67 (Figures 4.37 – 4.38, 5.4 & 6.4)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(6701)	0.40m	36.43m	Loose greyish brown silt topsoil
(6702)	0.27m	36.03m	Mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil
(6703)	N/A	35.76m	Firm mixed orange clay natural geology

- 6.69 Trench 67 was located on the eastern edge of A04, was north to south orientated, and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 67 comprised firm mixed orange clay (6703) which lay at 35.76m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by ditches [6705] and [6707] which aligned with linear geophysical anomalies that seemed to form part of a group of field systems beyond Trench 67 in Sub-Area A04.
- 6.70 Ditch [6704] followed an east to west route across the northern edge of Trench 67 continuing beyond the limits of excavation (Plate 24). This ditch had gradually sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1m in width by 0.25m deep. The single fill of this feature comprised loose mid dark brown silty clay (6705) containing 18 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, two fragments of Romano-British fired clay and two fragments of burnt flint (Appendix B).



Plate 24: Ditch [6705], looking east

- 6.71 Approximately 27m to the south was east to west orientated ditch [6707] which also continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 25). This ditch measured over 1.80m in length by 0.96m

in width by 0.26m deep, and had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. This feature had one fill comprising firm dark greyish brown silty clay (6706) containing pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, 79 fragments of Romano-British fired clay, eight fragments of burnt flint, one oat caryopsis, two hulled barley caryopsis, 12 barley caryopses, one bread/club wheat caryopsis, 16 cereal caryopses, three vetch seeds, two indeterminate achenes/fruits/seeds, 10 roundwoods of cherry charcoal and four fragments of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B).

- 6.72 The majority of pottery fragments retrieved from ditches [6704] and [6707] have been identified as Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.



Plate 25: Ditch [6707], looking east

- 6.73 The features and the natural geology in Trench 67 was overlain by 0.27m thick subsoil comprising mid brownish orange silty clay (6702) which in turn was overlain by 0.40m thick loose greyish brown silt topsoil (6701).

Trench 68 (Figures 4.39, 5.4 & 6.4)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(6801)	0.21	37.6m	Loose greyish brown silt topsoil
(6802)	0.13	37.39m	Mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil
(6803)	N/A	37.26m	Firm mixed orange clay natural geology

- 6.74 Trench 68 was located towards the centre of A04 and was northeast to southwest orientated. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 68 comprised firm mixed orange clay (6803) which lay at 37.26m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in this trench was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [6805] which extended beyond extent of the trench (Plate 26). This ditch had steeply sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and measured over 6m in length by 0.50m in width by 0.12m deep. The single fill of this linear feature comprised soft mid blackish grey sandy clay (6804) containing one fragment of apple-type charcoal, one fragment and eight roundwoods of cherry charcoal and one pottery sherd spanning the Late Iron Age to the Roman-British period (Appendix B). A north to south aligned furrow was also present in the northern edge of the trench.



Plate 26: Ditch [6805], looking northeast

- 6.75 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.13m thick subsoil comprising mid brownish orange silty clay (6802) which in turn was overlain by 0.21m thick loose greyish brown silt topsoil (6801).

Trench 69 (Figures 4.40 – 4.41, 5.4 & 6.4)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(6901)	0.22m	37m	Loose greyish brown silt topsoil
(6902)	0.20m	36.78m	Mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil
(6903)	N/A	36.58	Firm mixed orange clay natural geology

- 6.76 Trench 69 was located in the centre of A04, was north to south orientated, and it targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 69 comprise firm mixed orange clay (6903) which lay at a height of 36.58m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by ditches [6906], [6910] and [6911]. Additionally, a north to south orientated furrow [6905] was also present in Trench 69.
- 6.77 Ditch [6906] was located in the northern edge of Trench 69 and was aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that followed an east-north-east to west-south-west route beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 27). This geophysical anomaly formed part of a group of field systems in Sub-Area A04. This feature had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.90m in width by 0.21m deep. This ditch had a single fill comprising compact greyish brown silty clay (6907) containing 32 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the first century AD, which included Romano-British shell-tempered ware and Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (Appendix B). Additionally, five fragments of Romano-British fired clay, one fragment of tertiary flake dating to the Late Iron Age, 13 fragments of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of cattle bone and one roundwood of cherry charcoal were retrieved from fill (6907).



Plate 27: Ditch [6906], looking west

- 6.78 Approximately 16m to the south was east to west orientated ditch [6910] which extended beyond the extent of the trench, had gradually sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.08m in width by 0.22m deep (Plate 28). This linear feature had firm light greenish grey sandy clay (6909) containing fragments of charcoal and nine pottery sherds ranging in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). This ditch had recut [6911] which had gradually sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and measured 0.72m in width by 0.22m deep. This ditch recut had a single fill comprising soft mid blackish grey sandy clay (6908) containing charcoal fragments, one vetch seed, one indeterminate achene/fruit/seed, four pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, a fragment of fire-cracked cobble probably dating to the prehistoric period and animal bone fragments (Appendix B). Fill (6908) also contained 11 fragments of Roman-British fired clay.



Plate 28: Ditches [6910] and [6911], looking east

- 6.79 Overlying the features and the natural geology in Trench 69 was 0.20m thick mid brownish orange silty clay subsoil (6902) which in turn was overlain by 0.21m thick topsoil consisting of loose greyish brown silt (6901).

Trench 71 (Figures 4.42, 5.4 & 6.4)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(7101)	0.31m	37.66m	Soft brownish grey clayey silt with small stone inclusions topsoil
(7102)	0.07m	37.35m	Mid brownish orange clay with frequent gravel inclusions subsoil
(7103)	N/A	37.28m	Firm mixed orange clay with flint and chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.80 Trench 71 was located to the southwest of A04 and was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 71 comprised firm mixed orange clay with flint and chalk inclusions (7103) which lay at 37.28m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 71 were cut by gully [7105] and north-north-east to south-south-west orientated furrow [7107].

- 6.81 North-north-east to south-south-west orientated ditch [7105] crossed the western edge of the trench and continued beyond the limits of excavation. This linear feature had sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.55m in width by 0.19m deep. This gully had a single fill comprising firm light brown sandy clay (7104) containing one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.82 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.07m thick mid brownish orange clay with frequent gravel inclusions subsoil (7102) which in turn was overlain by topsoil entailing 0.31m thick soft brownish grey clayey silt (7101).

Sub-Area A05 (Figures 3.2 & 5.5)

- 6.83 A total of 15 trenches were excavate in Sub-Area A05, numbered 75-89, containing no archaeological features. The naturally-lain deposits comprised variations of clay and gravel , and was recorded at heights between 39.40m aOD and 43.57m aOD. The subsoil composed variations of brown silty clay with depths varying from 0.04m to 0.20m. The topsoil ranged from compact mid brown clayey silt to loose mid grey clayey loam, varying in depth from 0.22m to 0.37m.

Sub-Area A06 (Figures 3.3 & 5.6)

- 6.84 A total of five trenches were excavate in Sub-Area A06, numbered 90-94, all of which contained no archaeological features. The naturally-lain deposits ranged from yellowish grey to greyish yellow clayey silt recorded at heights between 45.07m aOD and 50.99m aOD. The topsoil ranged from greyish brown clayey loam to greyish black silty clay, varying in dept from 0.25m to 0.38m.

Sub-Area A07

- 6.85 A total of 30 trenches were excavate in Sub-Area A07, numbered 95-124. Seven of the 30 trenches contained a range of archaeological features (Trenches 100, 101 105, 107-109 & 118). The naturally-lain deposits generally consisted of greyish yellow sandy clay with variations including blue sandy clay and dark grey sandy loam. The natural geology was recorded at heights between 44.11m aOD and 53.04m aOD. Subsoil was recorded in 14 of the trenches (Trenches 95, 102, 105, 112, 113, & 116-12) and it ranged from brown to orange clays with silty and sandy variations. The subsoil varied in depth from 0.09m to 0.44m. The topsoil consisted of a mix of sandy loam, clayey loam and silty loam, with colours varying from mid greyish brown to mid brownish grey. The depth of the topsoil varied from 0.23m to 0.41m.

Sub area A07 Positive Trenches**Trench 100 (Figures 4.43 – 4.44, 5.7 & 6.5)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(10001)	0.38m	46.22m	Friable dark greyish brown sandy loam topsoil
(10000)	N/A	45.84m	Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay natural geology

- 6.86 Trench 100 was located in the north of A07, was oriented east-north-east to west-south-west, and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 100 comprised firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay (10000) which lay at a height of 45.84m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 100 were cut by ditches [10004], [1007], [10018], [1008], [10009], [10010] and [10015].
- 6.87 Ditch [10004] was located at the western edge of Trench 100, aligned with a curvilinear anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Plate 29). This linear feature extended in a roughly northwest–southeast direction beyond the limits of the trench and corresponded with ditch [101004] in Trench 101, situated further to the northwest. Ditch [10004] had gradually sloping sides to a flat/concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 3.50m in width by 1.2m deep. This curvilinear feature had two fills; a primary comprising firm mid greenish grey clayey silt (10003) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone, four fragments of oyster shell, one fat hen seed, one indeterminate achene/fruit/seed, five fragments and five roundwoods of cherry charcoal and one Late Iron Age to Romano-British pottery sherd; and an upper fill consisting of firm dark greyish brown silty clay (10002) containing 15 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, one cereal caryopsis and fragments of animal bone (Appendix B). Fill (10002) also contained two fragments of sheep or goat bone, 10 fragments of micro-mammal bone three fragments of toad or frog bone, four fragments and one roundwood of cherry charcoal, five fragments of Romano-British fired clay and two fragments of burnt clay. The naturally-lain deposits (10005) in this part of the trench was compact mid blueish brown silty clay, which was interpreted as probable redeposited natural geology, although this was not proven.



Plate 29: Ditch [10004], looking east

- 6.88 At the northwest of the trench were ditch [10007] and gully [10018] which cut the natural geology and aligned with an L-shaped linear geophysical anomaly what extended beyond the trench. The eastern most feature was east to west orientated gully [10018] with gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measuring over 1.80m in length by 0.53m in width by 0.18m deep (Plate 30). This feature had a single fill comprising hard dark greyish black clay (10019) containing no finds. This feature was overlain by a re-deposited natural layer comprising hard yellow brownish clay (10017) also containing no finds. Next in the stratigraphic sequence was ditch [10015] which cut deposit (10017) and gully [10018]. East to west orientated ditch [10015] had gradually sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.85m in width by 0.14m deep. This ditch had a single fill comprising hard greyish brown clay (10016) containing no finds.



Plate 30: Ditches [10015] and [10018], looking west

- 6.89 Immediately to the south was northeast to southwest oriented ditch [10007] with moderately sloping sides to a concave base and measuring over 1.80m in length by 3m in width by 0.96m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (10011) with chalk and charcoal inclusions containing no finds. The northwestern side of ditch [10007] was cut by ditch [10008] which had moderately sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.98m in width by 0.95m deep. This feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising compact mid greyish greenish brown silty clay (10012) with infrequent charcoal and chalk inclusions containing no finds; and an upper fill of soft dark greyish purplish brown silty clay (10013) containing 30 sherds of 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and two fragments of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B). Fill (10013) also contained 31 fragments of Romano-British fired clay and seven fragments of burnt flint. The southwest side of ditch [10008] was cut by north to south orientated gully [10009] with moderately sloping sides to a concave base and measuring over 1.80m in length by 0.44m in width by 0.52m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising compact dark purplish brown silty clay (10014) containing no finds. Gully [10009] was cut by north to south oriented gully [10010] which had moderately sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.02m in width by 0.32m deep. This linear feature had a single fill comprising compact dark blueish brown silty clay (10006) containing no finds.
- 6.90 Next in the sequence was a 0.38m thick friable dark greyish brown sandy loam topsoil (10001).

Trench 101 (Figures 4.45 – 4.47, 5.7 & 6.5)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(10101)	0.28m	46.05m	Friable dark brownish grey sandy loam topsoil
(10100)	N/A	45.77m	Firm greyish yellow sandy clay with flit inclusions natural geology

- 6.91 Trench 101 was located to the west of Trench 100 and was north-east-north to south-west-south orientated, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 101 comprised firm greyish yellow sandy clay with flint inclusions (10100) which lay at a height of 45.77m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in this trench were cut by ditches [10105] and ditch terminus [10103]. Ditches [10109] and [10111] and paleochannel [10114] were also present in the trench.
- 6.92 The north-easternmost feature was east-south-east to west-north-west orientated ditch [10105] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and aligned with ditch [10004] in Trench 100 further southeast. Ditch [10105] had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 2.50m in width by 0.98m deep (Plate 31). This feature had a single fill comprising hard light blueish grey silty clay (10104) containing one fragment of CBM ranging in date from the post-medieval to the modern periods..



Plate 31: Ditch [10105], looking west

- 6.93 Approximately 12m to the southwest was ditch terminus [10103] which was west-north-west to east-south-east oriented, continued beyond the limits of the trench to the west and had a rounded terminus to the east. This linear feature had steeply sloping sides to a bowl shaped base and measured over 1m in length by 0.55m in width by 0.17m deep (Plate 32). This feature had a single fill consisting of compact dark blackish brown silty clay (10102) with occasional charcoal flecks, and rare CBM inclusions (Appendix B). This context also contained three fragments of 'Belgic' ware dating from the 1st century BC To the 1st century AD.



Plate 32: Ditch [10103], looking west

- 6.94 Approximately 8m to the south was roughly east to west aligned possible paleochannel [10114] which had one fill (10113) which contained 20 fragments of wood, which consisted of radially split birch (*Betula* sp.) plank(s) or lath(s). The possible paleochannel was cut from above by east to west orientated ditch [10111] which had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1m in width by 0.30m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising firm mid yellowish brown silty clay (10110) containing two fragments of cherry charcoal, 39 pottery sherds ranging in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, a single fire-cracked cobble fragment probably dating to the prehistoric period, three fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, three fragments of horse or donkey bone and 15 fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). The northeast side of ditch [10111] was cut by east to west orientated ditch [10109] which had near vertical sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.4m in width by 0.70m deep. This linear had two fills, a primary fill comprising firm light brown silty clay (10108) containing six pottery sherds and two fragments of oak charcoal; and a secondary fill entailing firm greyish brown silty clay (10107) containing 37 pottery sherds, mainly British 'Belgic ware', one cereal caryopses, three fragments of cattle bone, three fragments of sheep or goat bone, and 13 fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). Fill (10107) also contained six fragments of Romano-

British fired clay, two fragments of burnt flint and two fragments of oak charcoal. The majority of the pottery sherds retrieved from ditch [10109] have been identified as Southern British 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware.

- 6.95 Overlaying the naturally-lain deposits and the features in Trench 101 was a 0.28m thick friable dark brownish grey sandy loam topsoil (10101).



Plate 33: Palaeochannel [10114] and ditches [10109] and [10111], looking southeast

Trench 105 (Figures 4.49, 5.7 & 6.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(10501)	0.32m	44.58m	Soft mid brown silts with some gravels topsoil
(10502)	0.13m	44.26m	Firm orangey brown clayey silts subsoil
(10503)	N/A	44.13	Orangey brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.96 Trench 105 was located to the west of A07 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 105 comprised orangey brown silty clay (10503) which lay at a height of 44.13m aOD. A northwest to southeast orientated furrow [10505] was present in Trench 105.

- 6.97 The naturally-lain deposits we overlain by a 0.13m thick firm orangey brown clayey silt subsoil (10502) which in turn was overlain by a 0.32m thick soft mid brown silt topsoil (10501).

Trench 107 (Figures 4.50, 5.7 & 6.6)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(10700)	0.27m	46.98m	Friable dark brownish grey sandy loam topsoil
(10701)	N/A	46.71m	Firm blueish sandy clay natural geology

- 6.98 Trench 107 was located to the southwest of Trench 101, was oriented west-north-west to east-south-east and targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 107 comprised firm blueish sandy clay (10701) which lay at a height of 46.71m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by postholes [10702] and [10704] and ditches [10711] and [10707].
- 6.99 All the features were located in the western edge of the trench with posthole [10704] being the westernmost one. Posthole [10704] was square in plan with vertical sides to a flat base and measured 0.15m by 0.12m by 0.05m deep (Plate 34). This feature had one fill comprising firm mid-brownish black silty clay (10705) containing no finds. Approximately 1.75m to the east was circular posthole [10702] with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base and measuring 0.32m by 0.27m by 0.1m deep (Plate 34). This feature had a single fill entailing hard brownish black dark silty clay (10703) containing 76 sherds of sand-tempered ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and one fragment of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B).



Plate 34: Postholes [10702] and [10704], looking west

- 6.100 Roughly 1m to the east was northeast to southwest oriented ditch [10711] with gradually sloping sides and measuring over 2.18m in length by 1.17m in width by 0.59m deep (Plate 35). This linear feature had three fills; a primary fill of moderately compact mid greenish orange clay (10710) containing frequent charcoal inclusions and no finds; a secondary fill consisting of moderately compact mid orangish black clay (10709) containing frequent charcoal inclusions and no finds; and upper fill of medium compact mid brownish green clay (10708) containing charcoal inclusions, 15 pottery sherds ranging in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and one fragment of micro-mammal bone (Appendix B). Ditch [10711] had recut [10707] which had gradually sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and measured over 2.18m in length by over 2m in width by 0.30m deep. This feature had one fill comprising loose dark blackish grey silty clay (10706) containing five fragments of cherry charcoal, two barley caryopses, two cereal caryopses, five pottery sherds spanning from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, 28 fragments of unidentified animal bone, four fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone, one fragment of bird bone, four fragments of burnt flint and 30 CBM fragments of Romano-British fired clay (Appendix B). Ditch [10711] and its recut were aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that formed part of a wider field system in A07 that also aligned with ditch [10108] in Trench 101.



Plate 35: Ditch [10711] and ditch recut [10707], looking northeast

- 6.101 Next in the sequence was a 0.27m thick friable dark brownish grey sandy loam topsoil (10700).

Trench 108 (Figures 4.51 & 5.7)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(10800)	0.25m	47.25m	Friable greyish brown sandy clay topsoil
(10801)	N/A	47m	Firm greyish yellow sandy clay natural geology

- 6.102 Trench 108 was located to the south of Trench 100, was oriented north to south and targeted geophysical anomalies, although none of them aligned with the feature recorded within the trench. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 108 comprised firm greyish yellow sandy clay (10801) which lay at a height of 47m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 108 were cut by northeast to southwest orientated gully [10803] which extended beyond the extent of the trench, had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.62m in width by 0.19m deep (Plate 36). This feature had a single fill comprising yellowish grey silty clay (10802) containing six fire-cracked cobble fragments probably dating to the prehistoric period and five pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age (Appendix B).



Plate 36: Ditch [10803], looking northeast

- 6.103 The stratigraphic sequence was kept by 0.25m thick friable greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (10800).

Trench 109 (Figures 4.52, 5.7 & 6.6)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(10901)	0.32m	48.16m	Friable mid greyish brown sandy loam topsoil
(10900)	N/A	47.84m	Firm mid greyish sandy clay natural geology

- 6.104 Trench 109 was located towards the east of A07 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 109 comprised firm mid greyish sandy clay natural geology (10900) which lay at a height of 47.84m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 108 were cut by sub-circular posthole [10902] which had steeply sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and measured 0.35m by 0.25m by 0.09m deep (Plate 37). The single fill comprised loose mid blueish black sandy clay (10903) containing ten fragments of oak charcoal (Appendix B).
- 6.105 The stratigraphic sequence was kept by 0.25m thick friable greyish brown sandy clay topsoil (10901).



Plate 37: Posthole [10903], looking east

Trench 118 (Figures 4.56, 5.7 & 6.6)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(11801)	0.35m	51.13m	Soft mid brown silts topsoil
(11802)	0.12m	50.78m	Firm brown green silty clay subsoil
(11803)	N/A	50.66m	Light brown orange green clays natural geology

- 6.106 Trench 118 was located towards the south of A07 and was oriented north-west-north to south-east-south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 118 comprised light brown orange green clays (11803) which lay at a height of 50.66m aOD. The natural geology in this trench is cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [11805] which continues beyond the extent of the trench, had vertical sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.28m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising very compact mid greyish yellow silty clay (11804) containing a single fragment of burnt flint, one fragment of frog or toad bone and three fragments of terrestrial snail shell (Appendix B).
- 6.107 Next in the sequence was a 0.12m firm brown green silty clay subsoil (11802) which in turn was overlain by 0.35m thick soft mid brown silts topsoil (11801).

Sub-Area A08

- 6.108 A total of 38 trenches were excavate in Sub-Area A08, numbered 125-162. Twenty-one of the 38 trenches contained archaeological features (Trenches 125-130, 132, 134-136, 139-146, 148, 158 & 162). The naturally-lain deposits ranged from yellowish brown to greyish brown sandy clay recorded at heights between 71.17m aOD and 74.46m aOD. Colluvium comprising 0.1m thick light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel was recorded in Trench 128. The topsoil comprised friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions, varying in depth from 0.11m to 0.34m. The geophysical survey recorded a series of circular enclosures and a few rectangular and square enclosures in Sub-Area A08. The 1888-1913 OS map identified a former gravel pit in the northern extent of Sub-Area A08.
- 6.109 *Note photographs were not available for A08 at time of issue. Photos will be added when the report is updated on completion of trenching and specialist assessment.*

Sub area A08 Positive Trenches**Trench 125 (Figures 5.8)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(12501)	0.25M	73.15m	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-round stone and occasional chalk inclusions topsoil
(12502)	N/A	72.90m	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel natural geology

- 6.110 Trench 125 was located in the northwest corner of A08 and was oriented north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 125 comprised of light yellowish brown sandy clay (12502) which lay at a height of 72.90m aOD. This trench targeted a very large sub-circular anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey. This anomaly aligned with an “Old Gravel Pit” depicted on the 1888-1912 OS map. Accordingly, gravel pit [12503] and relatively modern ditch [12503] were observed to cut the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 125.
- 6.111 Northeast to southwest orientated boundary ditch [12503] was the southernmost feature and extended beyond the extent of the trench. This ditch measured over 1.80m in length by 5m in width and over 0.40m deep, although the base was not reached. The upper fill of this feature comprised friable dark grey brown silty clay (12504).
- 6.112 Approximately 7m to the north was gravel pit [12505] which occupied most of the trench. This feature which continued beyond the limits of excavation, measured 30.50m in length by over 1.80m in width by over 0.35m deep, although the base was not reached. The upper fill of this feature comprised a redeposited deposit of mixed mid grey brown silty clay (12506) which recovered no finds. This fill represents the backfill of an extraction pit.
- 6.113 Overlying the natural geology and features within the trench, was a 0.25m thick friable mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (12501).

Trench 126 (Figures 5.57 – 5.58 & 6.7)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(12601)	0.23m	72.43m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(12602)	N/A	72.20m	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel natural geology

- 6.114 Trench 126 was located to the north of A08 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 126 comprised light yellowish brown sandy clay (12602) which lay at a height of 72.20m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by ditches [12603], [12605], [12607], and [12609] in the northern portion of the trench.
- 6.115 The northernmost feature in the trench was east to west ditch [12603] which continued beyond the limits of excavation, had gradually sloping sides to an uneven base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.60m in width by 0.30m deep. The primary fill of this feature comprised a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay (12604) containing seven pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age and one fragment cattle bone (Appendix B).
- 6.116 Approximately 5m to the south was northeast to southwest oriented ditch [12605] which aligned with a curvilinear linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the trench. The curvilinear anomaly extended beyond and re-entered the trench approximately 6m to the south to then align with northwest to southeast orientated ditch [12607]. Both ditches seemed to form part of an L-shaped linear feature. Ditch [12605] had shallow sloping side to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.49m in width by 0.19m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising firm dark yellowish brown silty clay (12606) containing no finds. Ditch [12607] measured over 1.80m in length by 0.38m in width by 0.15m deep and had shallow sloping sides to a pointed base. The single fill of this feature comprised firm mid greyish brown silty clay (12608) containing no finds.
- 6.117 Approximately 5m to the south was east-north-east to west-south-west orientated ditch [12609] which extended beyond the extent of the trench, had shallow sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.62m in width by 0.23m deep. The single fill of this feature entailed friable dark greyish brown clayey silt (12610) containing no finds.
- 6.118 While these features were located in an area labelled as “Old Gravel Pit” on historic maps, an earlier origin cannot be ruled out at this stage.
- 6.119 The naturally-lain deposits and the features in Trench 126 were overlain by a 0.23m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (12601).

Trench 127 (Figures 4.59 – 4.60, 5.8 & 6.7)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(12701)	0.34m	71.95m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(12702)	N/A	71.61m	Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel inclusions natural geology

- 6.120 Trench 127 was located in the north of A08 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 127 comprised compact light brownish yellow sandy clay (12702) which lay at a height of 71.61m aOD. Four features cut the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 127: ditches [12703], [12706], [12709] and gully [12711]. This trench targeted linear geophysical anomalies that align with all the features in the trench.
- 6.121 The northernmost feature is northeast to southwest ditch [12709] which aligned with a geophysical anomaly that represented a partial sub-square enclosure. This enclosure, which extended beyond the trench, also aligned with ditches [12703] and [12706] approximately 7.5m to the south. Ditch [12709] had gradually sloping sides to an uneven base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.32m in width by 0.19m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising hard dark greyish yellow silty clay (12710) containing frequent chalk inclusions and one pottery sherd dating to the Late Iron Age (Appendix B). To the south and part of the same enclosure was northwest to southeast orientated double ditch entailing linear features [12706] and [12703] immediately to the south. Ditch [12706] had shallow sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.50m in width by 0.17m deep. The single fill entailed firm light greyish yellow silty clay (12707) containing no finds. Ditch [12703] measured over 1.80m in length by 0.77m in width by 0.31m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a pointed base. This feature had two fills; a basal fill consisting of friable dark brownish yellow silty clay (12705) containing no finds ;and an upper fill comprising firm light greyish brown clayey (12704) containing five fragments of burnt flint, two fire-cracked cobble fragments probably dating to the prehistoric period, one wheat caryopsis, 31 fragments of terrestrial snail shell and seven pottery sherds spanning the period from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Appendix B).
- 6.122 Over 7m to the south of the sub-square structure formed by ditches [12703] and [12706] was gully [12711] that aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that extended beyond the extent of the trench following a northwest to southeast route. Ditch [12711] had gradually sloping sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.60m in width by 0.10m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (12712) containing charcoal inclusions and no finds.
- 6.123 While these features were located in an area labelled as “Old Gravel Pit” on historic maps, an earlier origin cannot be ruled out at this stage.
- 6.124 The naturally-lain deposit and the features in this trench were overlain by a 0.34m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil (12701).

Trench 128 (Figures 4.61 – 4.63, 5.8 & 6.7)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(12801)	0.24m	72.46m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(12802)	0.1m	72.22m	Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel colluvium
(12803)	N/A	72.12m	Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel inclusions natural geology

- 6.125 Trench 128 was located in the north of A08 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 128 comprised compact light brownish yellow sandy clay (12803) which lay at a height of 72.12m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits were cut by pit [12805], ditch terminus [12807] and ditches [12809], [12812], [12816] and [12821]. Additionally, ditches [12811], [12818] and [12819] as well as northwest to southeast furrow [12814] were also present in the trench.
- 6.126 Sub-circular pit [12805] was located in the northernmost portion of the trench and it continued beyond the western limit of the excavation. This feature had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.50m by over 0.40m by 0.20m deep. This feature had a single fill comprising hard dark brownish grey clay (12804) containing charcoal inclusions, 23 pottery sherds ranging in date from the 1st century AD to the 1st century AD, and one fragment of unidentified animal bone, as well as pieces of flint (Appendix B).
- 6.127 Just over 22m to the southwest was west-north-west to east-south-east ditch terminus [12807] which continued beyond the western extent of the trench and had an eastern rounded terminus. This linear feature measured over 0.40m in length by 0.40m in width by 0.35m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base. The single fill of this feature comprised hard dark greyish brown clay (12806) containing charcoal inclusions and six sherds of shell-tempered ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.128 Approximately 3.50m to the south was northwest to southeast ditch [12816] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.75m in width by 0.28m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a flat base. The single fill of this ditch comprised firm dark greyish brown clayey silt (12817) containing no finds. The southern side of ditch [12816] was cut by northwest to southeast aligned ditch [12818] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.94m in width by 0.24m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. This linear feature had a single fill entailing friable light brownish yellow silty clay (12822) with occasional charcoal, one fragment of cattle bone, seven fragments of terrestrial snail shell, one fragment of burnt flint and five fragments of shell-tempered ware ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Appendix

B). The southern side of ditch [12818] was cut by northwest to southeast orientated ditch [12819] which measured over 1.80m in length by 2.03m in width by 0.55m deep. This feature had two fills; a primary fill firm mid brownish yellow sandy clay (12823) with frequent charcoal and very frequent chalk inclusions; and an upper fill friable mid greyish brown silty clay (12820) containing 15 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, one flint blade dating to the Late Iron Age, three formerly joining fragments of possible plano-convex slag cake, two fragments of oak charcoal, three fragments of cherry charcoal, five fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of terrestrial snail shell and 30 fragments of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). These fragments of probable blacksmithing waste represent the residual remains of ironworking taking place elsewhere on site. While the fragments themselves are not closely dateable, an Iron Age to Romano-British association is likely given the pottery retrieved from the same ditch [12819].

- 6.129 Immediately to the south was northwest to southeast orientated ditch [12821], the northern side of which was cut by ditch [12819]. Ditch [12821] had shallow sloping side to an uneven base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.21m in width by 0.65m deep. This linear feature had two fills; a basal fill of friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay (12825) containing no finds; and an upper fill entailing (12824) containing no finds. All the above intercutting ditches continue beyond the extent of Trench 128.
- 6.130 About 0.90m to the southwest was northwest to southeast orientated ditch [12809] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, had gently sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.38m in width by 0.28m deep. This linear feature had a single fill comprising hard mid yellowish brown clay (12808) containing no finds. Ditch [12809] was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [12811] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.28m in width by 0.20m deep and had gently sloping sides to a flat base. This feature had one fill consisting of hard medium greyish brown clay (12810) containing no finds.
- 6.131 In the southwest edge of the trench the naturally-lain deposits was cut by roughly east to west orientated ditch [12813] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.63m in width by 0.25m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base. This ditch had a single fill comprising hard mid yellowish brown clay (12812) containing no finds.
- 6.132 It is important to note Trench 128 is located in the proximity of a former gravel pit, as depicted on historic maps, and as such it is possible that the features within the trench are associated with the gravel pit, although an earlier origin cannot be ruled out at this stage.
- 6.133 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was a 0.10m colluvial deposit comprising light yellowish brown sandy clay (12802) which in turn was overlain by a 0.24m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (12801).

Trench 129 (Figures 4.64 – 4.66 & 5.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(12901)	0.21m	73.39m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(12902)	N/A	73.18m	Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel inclusions natural geology

- 6.134 Trench 129 was located in the north of A08 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 129 comprised compact light brownish yellow sandy clay (12902) which lay at a height of 73.18m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by ditches [12903], [12906], [12908] and [12911]. Trench 129 targeted two partial circular geophysical anomalies which extended beyond the extent of the trench.
- 6.135 The northern circular enclosure aligned with ditches [12903] and [12906]. The northern most feature of the trench was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated curvilinear ditch [12903] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.82m in width by 0.40m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base. This feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising loose mid orangish brown sandy silt (12904) containing one fragment of cattle bone, and one fragment of sheep or goat bone; and an upper fill entailing moderately loose dark orangish brown sandy silt (12905) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone and fragment of sheep or goat bone (Appendix B). Approximately 18m to the southwest was northwest to southeast orientated curvilinear enclosure ditch [12906] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.33m in width by 0.11m deep and had sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base. This feature had a single fill comprising loose mid orangish brown sandy silt (12907) with charcoal inclusions and one pottery sherd ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period pottery sherds (Appendix B).
- 6.136 About 5.50m to the southwest was a circular enclosure which aligned with west-north-west-north to east-south-east orientated ditch [12908] on its northern side and with west-north-west to east-south-east orientated ditch [12911] on its south side approximately 16m to the south west. Ditch [12908] measured over 1.80m in length by 2.53m in width by 0.66m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (12910) with one fragment of cherry charcoal, one pottery sherd ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period, three fragments of burnt flint, two fire-cracked cobble fragments probably dating to the prehistoric period, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone, three fragments of pig bone, eight fragments of terrestrial snail shell and one fragment of unidentified animal bone ; and an upper fill comprising compact mid brownish grey silty clay (12909) containing 23 pottery sherds identified as Southern British 'Belgic' ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, two fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of pig bone and nine fragments of unidentified animal bone (TBC – Appendix B). Ditch [12911], which was

the southernmost feature in the trench and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.66m in width. This ditch was not further investigated.

- 6.137 While these features were located in an area labelled as “Old Gravel Pit” on historic maps, an earlier origin is likely.
- 6.138 The circular enclosures and the naturally-lain deposits were overlain by 0.21m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (12901).

Trench 130 (Figures 4.67 – 4.68, 5.8 & 6.8)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(13001)	0.22m	73.95m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(13002)	N/A	73.73m	Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel inclusions natural geology

- 6.139 Trench 130 was located in the north of A08, targeted geophysical anomalies, and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 130 comprised compact light brownish yellow sandy clay (13002) which lay at a height of 73.73m aOD. The natural geology was cut by posthole [13013] and ditches [13003], [13005], [13007], [13009] and [13011].
- 6.140 The north-easternmost feature of Trench 130 was roughly north to south orientated ditch [13003] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.94m in width by 0.27m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a flat base. This feature had a single fill comprising firm mid brown silty clay (13004) containing a single sherd of shell-tempered ware ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Appendix B).
- 6.141 Immediately to the southeast was a north-east-north to south-west-south orientated ditch [13005] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench. This ditch measured over 1.80m in length by 0.52m in width by 0.25m deep and moderately sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had a single fill comprising firm mid greyish brown silty clay (13006) containing 39 fragments of handmade shell-tempered ware dating to the Late Iron Age and one fragment of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B).
- 6.142 Approximately 11m to the southwest was northeast to southwest ditch [13007] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.59m in width by 0.28m deep and had near vertical sides to a sloping base. This linear feature had a single fill comprising firm mid grey brown silty clay (13008) containing no finds.
- 6.143 About 14m to the southwest was northeast to southwest ditch [13009] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.86m in width by 0.26m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a flat base. This ditch had a single fill comprising firm mid orange brown silty clay (13010) containing no finds.

- 6.144 Roughly 1.50m to the southeast was ditch [13011] which was aligned with a northeast to southwest orientated linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed a sub-circular enclosure. This ditch measured over 1.80m in length by 0.26m in width by 0.38m deep. This linear feature had single fill comprising firm mid grey brown silty clay (13012) containing three pottery sherds flint-tempered ware dating to the middle Neolithic period (Appendix B).
- 6.145 Circular posthole [13013] was located in the southeast edge of Trench 130. This feature measured 0.40m by 0.37m by 0.11m deep and had steeply sloping sides. Posthole [13011] had a single fill comprising firm mid brown silty clay (13014) containing no finds.
- 6.146 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in the trench were overlain by a 0.22m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (13001).

Trench 132 (Figures 4.69, 5.8 & 6.8)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(13201)	0.21m	72.38m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(13203)	N/A	72.17m	Compact mid to dark yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.147 Trench 132 was located in the north of A08 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 132 comprised compact mid to dark yellowish brown sandy clay (13203) which lay at a height of 72.17m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [13204] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.02m in width by over 0.65m deep, and had moderately sloping sides to a flat base. This linear feature had a fill of firm light greyish brown silty clay (13205) containing flints and chalk inclusions.
- 6.148 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.21m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (13201).

Trench 134 (Figures 4.70 – 4.71, 5.8 & 6.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(13401)	0.22m	74.16m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusion topsoil
(13402)	N/A	73.94m	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.149 Trench 134 was located towards the north of A08 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 134 comprised compact mid greyish brown sandy clay (13402) which lay at a height of 73.94m aOD. This trench targeted a curvilinear anomaly representing a circular enclosure which aligned with ditch [13407] to the northwest and [13403] to the southeast. East to west orientated ditch [13407] continued beyond the extent of the trench, had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.10m in width by 0.38m deep. This ditch had two fills; a primary fill comprising compact mid orangish brown silty clay (13408) containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (13409) containing no finds.
- 6.150 Northwest to southeast ditch [13403] continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.86m in width by 0.69m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base. This ditch had three fills; a basal fill entailing compact mid orangish brown silty clay (13404) containing six pottery sherds of handmade shell-tempered ware to the Late Iron Age, dating, one fragment of cattle bone, one fragment of sheep or goat bone and 10 fragments of unidentified of animal bone; a secondary fill comprising compact mid orangish brown silty clay (13405) containing 29 handmade shell-tempered pottery sherds ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period, one roundwood of cherry charcoal, five fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of roe deer bone, eight fragments of terrestrial snail shell and 97 fragments of unidentified animal bone; and an upper fill consisting of compact mid greyish brown silty clay (13406) containing a single tertiary flint flake ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period and nine fragments of unidentified animal bone(Appendix B).
- 6.151 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.22m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusion topsoil (13401).

Trench 135 (Figures 4.72 – 4.73, 5.8 & 6.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(13501)	0.19m	74.05m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(13502)	N/A	72.96m	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.152 Trench 135 was located to the west of Trench 134, targeted geophysical anomalies, and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 135 comprised compact mid greyish brown sandy clay (13502) which lay at a height of 72.96m aOD. This naturally-lain deposits in Trench 135 were cut by ditches [13503] and [13503] which aligned with a geophysical anomaly representing a circular enclosure in the southern portion of the trench.
- 6.153 East to west orientated ditch [13505] was recorded in the southern edge of the trench and it continued beyond the eastern extent of the trench. This ditch had sharp sides to a concave base and measured over 1.80m in length by 1.12m in width by 0.56m deep. The single fill of this feature comprised compact mid brownish grey silty clay (13506) containing charcoal fragments, four fragments of unidentified animal bone, three fragments of sheep or goat bone and 42 handmade shell-tempered pottery sherds ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Appendix B).
- 6.154 About 12m to the north was east to west orientated ditch [13503] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.93m in width by 0.31m deep and had sharply sloping sides to a concave base. This linear feature had a single fill comprising compact mid brownish grey silty clay (13504) containing fragments of charcoal, 16 handmade pottery sherds dating to the Late Iron Age, two fragments of cattle bone, one fragment of horse or donkey bone and nine fragments of unidentified animal bone (TBC).
- 6.155 The features and the natural geology was overlain by 0.19m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (13501).

Trench 136 (Figures 4.74, 5.8 & 6.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(13601)	0.22m	72.96m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(13602)	N/A	72.74m	Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.156 Trench 136 was located to the north west of Trench 135 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 136 comprised compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions (12702) which lay at a height of 72.74m aOD. The natural geology was cut by northeast to southwest gully [13603] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 2.88m in length by 0.48m in width by 0.18m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This gully had a single fill entailing friable mid brownish grey clayey silt (13604) containing fragments of charcoal.
- 6.157 The gully and the naturally-lain deposits were overlain by 0.22m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (13601).

Trench 139 (Figures 4.75 – 4.76, 5.8 & 6.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(13901)	0.22m	73.9m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(13902)	N/A	73.68m	Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.158 Trench 139 was located to the south of Trench 136 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 139 comprised compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay (13902) which lay at a height of 73.68m aOD. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 139 were cut by ditches [13903], [13906], [13908] and [13910]. Two parallel northeast to southwest linear anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey in the northwestern portion of the trench aligned with ditches [13903] and [13909] which continued beyond the extent of the trench.
- 6.159 The north-westernmost feature in the trench was ditch [13903] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.74m in width by 0.23m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave base. This

feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising soft mid yellowish brown silty clay (13904) containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising soft mid greyish brown silty clay (13905) containing no finds.

- 6.160 Approximately 1.80m to the southeast was north to south orientated ditch [13906] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.69m in width by 0.17m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. This feature had a single fill comprising friable mid greyish brown silty clay (13907) containing a single Romano-British shell-tempered ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.161 About 4.80m in the southeast was ditch [13908] which had gradually sloping sides to a pointed base and measured over 1.80m in length by 0.62m in width 0.27m deep. This ditch had a single fill comprising firm dark brownish yellow silty clay (13909) containing no finds.
- 6.162 Roughly 15.5m to the southeast in the south half of the trench was approximately east to west ditch [13910] which measured over 1.80m in length by 1.45m in width by 0.32m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. This ditch had a single fill entailing firm mid greyish brown sandy clay (13912) containing no finds.
- 6.163 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.22m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil (13901).

Trench 140 (Figures 4.77 – 4.78, 5.8 & 6.8)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14001)	0.20m	74.31m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14002)	N/A	74.11m	Firm light yellowish brown sandy gravel natural geology

- 6.164 Trench 140 was located to the east of Trench 139 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 140 comprised firm light yellowish brown sandy gravel (14002) which lay at a height of 74.11m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditches [14003] and [14005] which aligned with a circular enclosure recorded by the geophysical anomaly in the centre of the trench.
- 6.165 The northernmost feature was northwest to southeast ditch [14003] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.96m in width by 0.27m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base. This feature had a single fill of compact mid grey brown silty gravel (14004) containing no finds.
- 6.166 Approximately 13.5m to the southwest was roughly east to west aligned ditch [14005] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.07m in width by 0.30m deep and had moderately to steeply sloping sides to a flat base. This ditch had a single fill entailing mid grey silty gravel (14006) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone.

- 6.167 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.20m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14001) topsoil.

Trench 141 (Figures 4.79 & 5.8)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14101)	0.23m	73.97m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14102)	N/A	73.74m	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.168 Trench 141 was located towards the centre of A08 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 141 comprised compact light yellowish grey sandy clay (14102) which lay at a height of 73.74m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditches [14103] and [14105] which were not further investigated as the correlate with two ditches in Trench 139. The northernmost feature was ditch [14103] which correlated with ditch [13903]. Approximately 8.80m to the south was ditch [14105] which correlated with ditch [13908].

- 6.169 The features were overlain by 0.23m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14101).

Trench 142 (Figures 4.80, 5.8 & 6.8)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14201)	0.20m	73.30m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14202)	N/A	73.10m	Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay with occasional chalk, flint, gravel and stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.170 Trench 142 to the northwest of Trench 141 and was oriented northeast to southwest. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 142 comprised firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay (14202) which lay at a height of 73.10m aOD. The natural geology s cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [14203] which continued beyond the extent of the trench measured over 1.80m in length by 0.79m in width by 0.22m deep and had a gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. This ditch had a sole fill of firm light orangish brown silty cay (14204) containing no finds.

- 6.171 The feature and the natural geology in Trench 142 was overlain by 0.20m thick topsoil which comprised friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14201).

Trench 143 (Figures 4.81, 5.8 & 6.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14301)	0.25m	72.13m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14302)	N/A	71.88m	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.172 Trench 143 was located to the southwest of Trench 142 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 143 comprised compact light yellowish grey sandy clay (12702) which lay at a height of 71.88m aOD. The natural geology in Trench 143 was cut by northeast to southwest ditch [14303] in the southeast edge of the trench. This linear feature, which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.65m in width by 0.20m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. This ditch had two fills; a primary fill comprising firm light brownish yellow silty clay (14304) containing no finds; and an upper fill entailing friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (14305) containing no finds.
- 6.173 The feature and the natural geology in the trench was overlain by 0.25m thick topsoil which consisted of friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14301).

Trench 144 (Figures 4.82 – 4.83, 5.8 & 6.8)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14401)	0.20m	74.17m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14402)	N/A	73.97m	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusion natural geology

- 6.174 Trench 144 was located to the southeast of Trench 143 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 144 comprised compact light yellowish grey sandy clay (14402) which lay at a height of 73.97m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by ditches [14403] and [14406].
- 6.175 Northeast to southwest ditch [14406] was located in the northern edge of the trench. This linear feature, which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.90m in length by 1.12m in width by 0.28m deep and had steeply sloping sides to flattish base. This feature had

two fills; a primary fill comprising soft light greyish yellow sandy clay (14407) containing fragments of charcoal; and an upper fill entailing compact mid greyish brown silty clay (14408) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone and four pottery sherds of 'Belgic' ware ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period (Appendix B).

- 6.176 Approximately 13m to the south was northeast to southwest ditch [14403] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.90m in length by 0.93m in width by 0.40m deep and had steeply to sharply sloping sides to a flattish base. This feature had two fills; a basal fill entailing soft light brown yellow sandy clay (14404) containing no finds; and an upper fill consisting of compact mid yellowish brown sandy clay (14405) containing no finds.
- 6.177 The natural geology and the features in the trench were overlain by 0.20m thick friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14401).

Trench 145 (Figures 4.84 – 4.85, 5.8 & 6.9)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14501)	0.21m	74.32m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14502)	N/A	74.11m	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.178 Trench 145 was located to the west of Trench 144 and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 145 comprised compact light yellowish grey sandy clay (14502) which lay at a height of 74.11m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by eight features: gullies [14503] and [14505] as well as quarry pits [14507], [14509], [14511], [14513], [14515], [14519].
- 6.179 In the northwest corner of Trench 145 was northwest to southeast orientated gully [14503] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 3.60m in length by 0.39m in width by 0.16m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (14504) containing four Romano-British shell-tempered pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.180 Immediately to the southeast was northeast to southwest orientated gully [14505] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 2m in length by 0.63m in width by 0.15m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a flattish base. This feature had a single fill entailing compact mid greyish brown silty clay (14506) containing four 'Belgic' ware pottery sherds from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and one fragment of cattle bone (Appendix B). The route of both gullies [14503] and [14505] suggest that they intercut beyond the eastern extent of the trench.

- 6.181 Just over 9m to the southeast were irregular-shaped pits [14511], [14509], and [14513] roughly measuring between 1.20m and 2m in diameter. These pits were not further investigated. Approximately 1.70m to the southeast was a further large irregular-shaped pit [14515] measuring over 1.80m by 20m. Whilst this feature was not fully excavated, an investigative sondage recorded gradually to sharply sloping sides and three fills were noted; a primary fill comprising hard dark greyish brown silty clay (14516) containing no finds; a secondary fill entailing hard and friable dark greyish brown silty clay (14517) containing no finds; and a tertiary fill consisting of firm and friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay and gravel (14518) containing no finds.
- 6.182 Immediately to the southeast was another irregular-shaped pit [14519] measuring over 4.5m by over 1.80m. An investigative sondage recorded gradually sloping sides and a single fill consisting of compact mid brownish grey silty sandy clay (14520) containing no finds. It was observed that all the above features were heavily truncated by field drains and plough action. These features were interpreted as probable quarry pits due to their proximity to the “Old Gravel Pit” depicted on historic maps and as such they were not fully excavated.
- 6.183 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.21m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14501).

Trench 146 (Figures 4.86 – 4.87, 5.8 & 6.9)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14601)	0.21m	74.65m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14602)	N/A	74.44m	Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.184 Trench 146 was located to the west of Trench 145 and was oriented north to south and it target geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 146 comprised compact light yellowish grey sandy clay (14602) which lay at a height of 74.44m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditches [14603], [14605] and [14609].
- 6.185 The north-westernmost feature in the trench was ditch [14609] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench following a northeast to southwest route. To the south of the trench this linear anomaly turned southeast and then north east to re-enter the trench and align with ditch [14603] approximately 13m to the southeast of ditch [14609]. This geophysical anomaly seemed to represent a partial rectangular enclosure. Ditch [14609] measured over 1.80m in length by 0.64m in width by 0.18m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a concave base. This ditch had a single fill entailing firm light orangish brown clayey silt (14610) containing no finds. Ditch [14603] measured over 1.80m in length by 1.24m in width by 0.40m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had a single fill comprising firm light grey brown clayey silt (14604) containing single

pottery sherds ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period, three fragments of unidentified animal bone, two fragments of cattle bone and one fragment of horse or donkey bone (Appendix B).

- 6.186 Just over 20m to the southeast of the partial rectangular enclosure was ditch [14605] which was located in the southeast edge of the trench. This linear feature aligned with a geophysical anomaly that extended beyond the extent of the trench following a northeast to southwest route, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.95m in width by over 0.71m deep and had moderate to steeply sloping sides to a concave base. This linear feature had three fills; a lower fill consisting of compact mid orangish brown silty clay (14608) containing 12 Late Iron Age handmade pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone; a secondary fill of compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (14607) containing a single pottery sherd dating to the Late Iron Age, and fragments of animal bone; and an upper fill consisting of compact mid greyish brown silty clay (14606) containing 11 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and fragments of animal bone (Appendix B). Fill (14606) also contained three fragments of Romano-British fired clay and one fragment of burnt flint.
- 6.187 The features and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 146 were overlain by 0.21m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay.

Trench 148 (Figures 4.88, 5.9 & 6.9)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(14801)	0.23m	73.74m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(14802)	N/A	73.51m	Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.188 Trench 148 was located to the west of Trench 146 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 148 comprised compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay (14802) which lay at a height of 73.51m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by east to west orientated ditch [14803] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 2.7m in width by 0.46m deep and had steeply sloping sides to an irregular base. This feature had three fills; a primary fill entailing firm mid brown silty clay (14806) containing no finds; a secondary fill comprising firm dark brownish yellow silty clay (14805) containing no finds; and an upper fill consisting of friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay (14804) containing no finds.
- 6.189 The feature and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 148 were overlain by 0.23m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (14801).

Trench 158 (Figures 4.89, 5.9 & 6.9)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(15801)	0.22m	73.51m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(15802)	N/A	73.29m	Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. natural geology

- 6.190 Trench 158 was located in the southwestern area of A08 and was oriented east to west. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 158 comprised compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay (15802) which lay at a height of 73.29m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by northwest to southeast orientated ditch [15803] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.64m in width by 0.21m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base. This ditch had a single fill comprising firm dark brownish yellow silty clay (15804) containing no finds.
- 6.191 The naturally-lain deposits and the feature in Trench 158 were overlain by 0.22m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (15801).

Trench 162 (Figures 4.90, 5.9 & 6.9)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(16201)	0.21m	72.40m	Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions topsoil
(16202)	N/A	72.19m	Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.192 Trench 162 was located at the southwestern end of A08 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 162 comprised compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay (16202) which lay at a height of 72.19m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [16203] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.53m in width by 0.50m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a uneven base. This linear feature had two fills; a primary fill comprising hard light greyish yellow clayey silt (16205) containing no finds; and an upper fill entailing hard dark brownish yellow silty clay (16204), also containing no finds.

- 6.193 The feature and the naturally-lain deposits in Trench 162 were overlain by 0.21m thick topsoil comprising friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay (16201).

Sub-Area A09

- 6.194 A total of 23 trenches were excavate in Sub-area A09, numbered 163-185. Five of the 23 trenches contained a range of archaeological features (Trenches 166, 167, 172, 182 & 183). The naturally-lain deposits generally ranged from brown silty clay to orange sandy clay recorded at heights between 37.59m AOD and 49.91m aOD. The subsoil generally comprised variations of brown silty clay and sandy clay, varying in depth from 0.05m to 0.18m. The topsoil broadly entailed variations of greyish brown silty clay and clayey silt, varying in depth from 0.12m to 0.33m. A large number of furrows were present in Trenches 166 and 175-177.

Sub area A09 Positive Trenches

Trench 166 (Figures 4.91, 5.10 & 6.10)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(16601)	0.15m	43.45m	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(16602)	0.17m	43.30m	Soft light greyish brown silty clay subsoil
(16603)	N/A	43.13m	Soft mid yellowish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.195 Trench 166 was located towards the west of A09 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 166 comprised soft mid yellowish brown silty clay (16603) which lay at a height of 43.13m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditch [16604] in the southern edge of the trench. Four roughly northeast to southwest orientated furrows were also present in this trench.
- 6.196 Northeast to southwest orientated ditch [16604] continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 3.44m in length by 0.64m in width by 0.19m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a rounded base (Plate 38). This feature had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown sandy clay (16605) containing no finds. This ditch correlates with a former field boundary depicted on the 1888-1913 OS map.



Plate 38: Ditch [16604], looking northeast

- 6.197 The feature and the furrows in Trench 166 were overlain by 0.17m thick subsoil comprising soft light greyish brown silty clay (16602) which in turn were capped by 0.15m thick soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (16601).

Trench 167 (Figures 4.92, 5.10 & 6.10)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(16701)	0.19m	41.92m	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay. topsoil
(16702)	0.10m	41.73m	Hard light greyish brown silty clay subsoil
(16703)	N/A	41.63m	Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.198 Trench 167 was located in the west of A09 and was oriented north to south. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 167 comprised hard mid yellowish brown silty clay (16703) which lay at a height of 41.63m aOD. The natural geology was cut by northwest to southeast orientated ditch [16705] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.70m width by 0.32m deep (Plate 39). This feature was filled by firm dark brownish black clayey sand (16704) containing three fragments of peg tile ranging in date from the medieval to the post-medieval periods, three oat caryopses, five bedstraw nutlets, one vetch seed, two bread/club wheat caryopses, nine wheat caryopses, four fragments and one roundwood of

cherry charcoal and five pottery sherds of Southern 'Belgic' ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). The presence of later CBM in ditch [16705] suggest the high residuality of pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period or that its fill was disturbed by later farming activity.



Plate 39: Ditch [16705], looking northwest

- 6.199 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.10m thick subsoil comprising hard light greyish brown silty clay (16702) which in turn was overlain by 0.19m thick soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil (16701) which contained a single residual sherd of 'Belgic ware' dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B)

Trench 172 (Figures 4.93 – 4.95, 5.10 & 6.10)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(17201)	0.33m	41.86m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions topsoil
(17202)	0.11m	41.53m	Mid brownish red silty gravel with stone inclusions subsoil
(17203)	N/A	41.42m	Mid orange gravel with stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.200 Trench 172 was located to the east of A09 and was oriented north to south, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 172 comprised mid orange gravel

(17203) which lay at a height of 41.42m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditches [17205], [17208], [17210], and [17212 = 17216].

- 6.201 In the southern edge of the trench was east to west orientated ditch [17208] which extended beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 2.45m in width by 0.61m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave base (Plate 40). This feature had a single fill comprising firm light greyish brown clayey sand (17207) containing one cereal caryopsis and one tormentil achene (Appendix B). This ditch aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the eastern limit of the trench in a southwest direction and beyond the western limit of the trench in a northeast direction to then turn northeast and re-enter the trench to align with [1712=17216] in the northern edge of Trench 172. This geophysical anomaly seems to represent at least two associated partial rectangular enclosures.



Plate 40: Ditch [17208], looking east

- 6.202 Approximately 24m to the north of ditch [17208] was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [17205] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that extended beyond the extent of the trench. To the west of the trench the linear anomaly turn northeast to re-enter the trench and align with ditch [1712=1716]. Ditch [17205] measured over 2m in length by 1.5m in width by 0.35m deep and had steeply sloping sides (Plate 41). This ditch had two fills; a primary fill comprising firm mid greyish brown clayey sand (17206) containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising firm mid brown clayey sand (17204), also containing no finds. This feature was truncated by two field drains.



Plate 41: Ditch [17205], looking east

- 6.203 About 9.70m to the north was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [17210] which continued beyond the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.80m in width by 0.15m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base (Plate 42). This feature had a single fill comprising firm light greyish brown clayey sand (17209) containing no finds. This linear feature was interpreted as a possible furrow.



Plate 42: Ditch [17210], looking north

- 6.204 In the northeast corner of the trench was northeast to southwest ditch which was investigated in two slots; slot [17212] and slot [17216] (Plate 43). This ditch measured over 6.80m in length and over 2.70m in width by 0.17m deep and had gradual to steeply sloping sides to a flattish base. Slot [17216] was filled by compact mid grey sandy clay (17215) containing one fragment of unidentified animal bone (Appendix B). Slot [17212] had a single fill comprising mid greyish brown silty clay (17211) containing no finds. This feature, which was truncated by a land drain, aligned with geophysical anomaly which represented at least two partial rectangular enclosures. This ditch continued further south into ditches [17205] and [17208] and further northeast into ditch [18206] located within Trench 182.



Plate 43: Ditch [17216], looking south

- 6.205 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.11m thick mid brownish red silty gravel with stone inclusions subsoil (17202) which in turn was overlain by 0.33m thick topsoil comprising mid greyish brown clayey silt (17201). The topsoil contained one fragment of unidentified animal bone, one fragment of sheep or goat animal bone and one fragment of pig bone.

Trench 182 (Figures 4.96, 5.10 & 6.10)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(18201)	0.22m	41.19m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions topsoil
(18202)	0.05m	40.97m	Mid brownish red silty gravel with stone inclusions subsoil
(18203)	N/A	40.92m	Mid orange gravel with stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.206 Trench 182 was located in the east of A09, to the north of Trench 172, and was oriented northwest to southeast. The naturally-lain deposits in Trench 182 comprised mid orange gravel with stone inclusions (18203) which lay at a height of 40.92m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditch [18206]. Ditch terminus [18204] and east-north-east to west-south-west orientated furrow were also present in this trench.
- 6.207 Northeast to southwest orientated ditch [18206] aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly which was a continuation of ditches [17212 = 17216], [17205] and [17208] in Trench 172 to the southwest. This geophysical anomaly seemed to represent at least two partial rectangular enclosures. Ditch [18206] measured over 1.80m in length by 4.15m in width by 0.40m and had steeply sloping sides. This liner feature had a single fill comprising firm greyish brown sandy silt (18207) containing five fragments of unidentified animal bone, four fragments of cattle bone, two fragments of sheep or goat bone, one fragment of red deer and two pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). One of these fragments is the only imported fabric within Area A, comprising a single sherd of Terra Rubra from Central Gaul. The south side of ditch [18206] was truncated by northwest to south east orientated ditch [18204] which continued beyond the northeastern limit of the trench and had a northwestern rounded terminus (Plate 44). This feature measured over 1.60m in length by over 1.20m in width by 0.46m deep. The single fill of this feature comprised firm dark blackish brown sandy silt (18205) containing five fragments of micro-mammal bone, one fragment of bird bone, one fragment of field vole bone, four fragments and two roundwoods of cherry charcoal, four fragments of oak charcoal, eight fragments of Romano-British fired clay, one fragment of burnt flint and eight pottery sherds ranging in date from the Late 1st century BC to the Mid-1st century AD (Appendix B). This feature was heavily truncated by a field drain.
- 6.208 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.05m thick subsoil comprising mid brownish red silty gravel (18202) which in turn was covered by 0.22m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions topsoil (18201) which contained a residual undated flint blade (Appendix B).



Plate 44: Ditch [18206] and terminus [18204], looking northwest (no scale)

7 FINDS

- 7.1 The finds have been assessed by respective specialists in their class, and the specialist reports are included in Appendix B. The main findings of these reports are summarised below. Each specialist has provided recommendations for further work to be done on the material, as well as recommendations for discard of material of low significance. Following acceptance of the report, discard of finds will be carried out as per the specialists' recommendations with the agreement of the LPA's Lead Planning Archaeologist.

The Ceramic Assemblage – Pottery

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

- 7.2 Excavations recovered a total of 964 sherds (5351g) of prehistoric and Roman pottery, almost entirely limited to sherds of pre-Roman Late Iron Age to Conquest-period Early Roman date (1st century BC to 1st century AD) but also included a single Middle Neolithic bowl. The assemblage is in a relatively highly fragmented condition, with a modest incidence of diagnostic sherds.
- 7.3 The Middle Neolithic bowl was contained as isolated material in a ditch in Trench 30, but may be residual in a Roman context, and comprises a Peterborough Impressed ware bowl in the Fengate sub-style.
- 7.4 The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is approximately evenly split between 'native' hand-made wares, and 'Belgic' and Early Roman vessels manufactured on a slow-wheel or entirely wheel made. The handmade wares are principally shell-tempered but also include variants tempered with quart, grog and combinations with shell. The bulk of the handmade vessels are

relatively crude ovoid to barrel-shape jars upright to slightly everted plain rims, occasionally with cabled rims or scored decoration, and rarely imitating Belgic form types. The 'Belgic' vessels in grog or shell-tempered fabrics are principally comprised of ovoid jars with a lid-seated (channel) rim or simple rounded bead rim, although there is also fragmentary evidence for beakers, bowls and possibly a flagon/jug. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is relatively sparsely distributed but includes modest concentrations that may be considered groups in Trenches 42-3, Trenches 66-7 & 69, Trenches 100-1 & 107, and Trenches 128-30 & 134-5.

- 7.5 The only imported fabric comprises a single sherd of Terra Rubra from Central Gaul (CNG TR), which arrived in East Anglia from the final decades of the 1st century BC, and had generally been superseded by other Gallo-Belgic fine wares by the time of the Roman Conquest. Broadly considered, this pattern of consumption appears conducive with scattered domestic activity, if not focussed occupation, likely of modest status, from the final decades of the 1st century BC to the decades spanning the Roman Conquest.
- 7.6 The Roman pottery presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds, principally in ditches and comprised of an even mix of handmade jars, principally in shell-tempered ware, with a narrow range of wheel-made utilitarian jars with lid-seated or simple bead rims, principally in grog-tempered 'Belgic ware (SOB GT). Despite the utilitarian character of the assemblage, a single sherd of imported Terra Rubra suggests that occupation here was above subsistence level and possessed a degree of wealth or purchasing power. This pattern of consumption is consistent with modest status rural domestic occupation but based on the limited magnitude of the diagnostic groups does not appear to include any primary rubbish/dump deposits, rather the casual disposal or clearing of waste material. The chronology of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age to Roman Conquest period pottery appears narrow, potentially commencing in the 1st century BC, possibly within the final decades and not continuing beyond c.AD 60. The limited scope of the assemblage, both in terms of wares and chronology, contrasts with the broader patterns of consumption at nearby substantive rural settlement sites that include contemporary phases of occupation. At Tort Hill West, close to Ermine Street, there is substantial consumption of hand-made vessels associated with 'Belgic' pottery spanning c.100BC to c.AD50-75, although the specific blend of fabric and form types in this assemblage is particularly consistent with the 'Early Belgic Iron Age' period at Tort Hill West, ascribed a date of c.AD20-50 (Hancocks et al 1998, 34 & 77). The cessation of consumption apparent in this assemblage appear slightly earlier than at Tort Hill West and may have been a direct response to the Roman Conquest rather than a broad-scale reorganisation of the landscape that followed in that period. The pattern of consumption in this assemblage, as well as the sparse scattering of moderately to highly fragmented sherds in ditches is comparable to the contemporary patterns observed in the Late Iron Age/Transitional (Phase 4) groups at Little Paxton c.4km to the east, dated up to c.AD 60 (Hancocks 2011, 111), but there is succeeded by Early Roman occupation, including the consumption of Romanised versions of similar lid-seated jars as are present here in grog- and shell-tempered jars.

The Post-Roman Pottery

- 7.7 Excavations recovered five sherds (39g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery from two furrows. The sherds are of small size and only slightly abraded but are likely to have been re-deposited through agricultural processes.

- 7.8 The medieval pottery was principally comprised of three body sherds (20g) of Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware (HUNSW) derived from a single cooking pot of late 12th to 13th century date in furrow [6306]. A further small body sherd of HUNSW was associated with a similarly small body sherd of post-medieval Glazed Red earthen ware (GRE) in furrow [6607].

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay

- 7.9 Excavations recovered a total of 449 fragments (389g) of fired clay and 32 fragments (437g) of medieval to post-medieval CBM, entirely in a very highly fragmented and abraded condition. The assemblage was principally comprised of very small amorphous fragments of fired clay likely derived from Late Iron Age to Roman occupation in the vicinity, likely daub or packed clay walls. Low quantities of locally-produced medieval to post-medieval peg tile are largely un-stratified therefore were likely re-deposited by manuring or soil improvement. Further very small fragments of miscellaneous CBM are of indeterminate date and could feasibly be derived from Roman tile or post-medieval red brick, but in such degraded and abraded condition have likely also been re-deposited and scattered through agricultural processes.

The Struck and Burnt Flint

- 7.10 Excavations recovered ten flakes (39g) of struck flint and 134 very small fragments (158g) of burnt flint. The struck flint occurred with varying degrees of patination ranging from moderate to heavy whitening of surfaces and was very sparsely distributed as residual material in Late Iron Age to Roman features, principally ditches or as un-stratified material. Nonetheless, the presence of three blades, of which two were worn and debitage flakes seemingly produced by systematic blade cores, likely rotated cuboid types, is suggestive of the presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape.
- 7.11 The small fragments of burnt flint do not exhibit any evidence of being worked before or after exposure to heat, nor do they appear to be a component of a specific process (i.e. pot boilers), rather the incidental byproduct of the inclusion of flint nodules or fragments in hearths and similar installations.

The Worked and Heat-Affected Stones

- 7.12 Excavation recovered a small assemblage of possibly worked and heat-affected stones (23 fragments) within Area A. The stones were recovered from 12 contexts across the excavated area and comprise two worked stones, 20 heat-affected and/or fire-cracked stones, and one natural stone which was collected in the field as potentially worked but has been found on cleaning to be natural.
- 7.13 Both worked stones, one a hand-held pounder produced from local flint-bearing limestone and the other an anchor comprising a small perforated ovoid nodule of local chalk, are probably prehistoric, but neither are chronologically diagnostic artefacts that would allow more precise dating. Dating of associated pottery from contexts (4305) and (4805) will be key to narrowing down the possible date of these objects.
- 7.14 The heat affected and fire-cracked stones consisted of one heat discoloured only fragment and 19 or heat-discoloured and fire cracked fragments.

The Glass and Industrial Material

- 7.15 Excavations recovered a small glass (Mass: <0.1g) and industrial materials assemblage (569.2g). A single tiny shatter shard (<4801>) was recovered from the upper fill (4804) of the

linear ditch [4806], in Trench 48 within Area A02. The glass is light olive green in colour, thin-walled and slightly curved, surviving in a corroded state with no original surfaces remaining. The shard is not considered to be closely dateable, and due to its tiny size and the effects of bioturbation, could be intrusive to its context of discovery, however a Romano-British date cannot be ruled-out.

- 7.16 The industrial material assemblage comprises three formerly joining fragments of possible plano-convex slag cake (Bulk 12820) that were recovered from the upper fill (12820) of the linear ditch [12819], in Trench 128 within Area A08. These fragments of probable blacksmithing waste represent the residual remains of ironworking taking place elsewhere on site. While the fragments themselves are not closely dateable, an Iron Age to Romano-British association is likely, with Roman pottery retrieved from the same context and the linear ditch [12819] from which they were recovered potentially associated with a linear enclosure and hut circles nearby to the west.

The Wood

- 7.17 Excavations recovered a small assemblage of waterlogged wood. This assemblage was small in size, poorly preserved, and limited in significance. Multiple (20+) fragments of radially split birch (*Betula* sp.) plank(s) or lath(s) and a small unworked fragment of cherry (*Prunus* sp.) were recovered. Both birch and cherry are native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape

The Animal Bone

- 7.18 Excavations recovered a small assemblage of 552 refitted, hand-collected animal bones and teeth, of which 118 could be identified to species or family. A further 114 fragments identified from the samples. Preliminary phasing from pottery spot dates, indicates Iron Age and Roman occupation. No observations of butchery were made and very few burnt bones were recorded, though a few groups of small, indeterminate burnt and calcined fragments were observed in the samples. Larger quantities (more than 15) from Iron Age/ Roman ditches [4310], [4504] and [1008].
- 7.19 This is a small, fragmentary assemblage in varied states of preservation that has proven the presence of zooarchaeology in this area of the site. At this stage of analysis, features are too broadly dated to provide reliable patterns relating to diet, animal economy or status. Despite this, there are some interesting aspects such as the relatively high proportion of horses and deer that should be investigated further to better understand the nature of the site.

The macroplant and charcoal

- 7.20 A total of 60 bulk samples were collected from a series of ditches, hollows, pits and postholes. A total of 198 carbonised macroplants were assessed from 26 ditch deposits, one hollow and one pit. The assemblage was dominated by 173 cereal remains along with 25 weeds. Preservation of the macroplant ranged from mostly poor to adequate but a smaller number were recorded as good. There may be a dump of crop processing waste in Iron Age/Roman ditch [16705] whereas the rest of the assemblage was scattered among the remaining features in much smaller quantities with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal.
- 7.21 A total of 125 charcoal fragments (35.7g) were identified as ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was cherry (70%) with smaller inclusions of oak (27%), ash (2%) and apple-type (1%). The charcoal was

scattered among the features in relatively small concentrations. Preservation of the cherry and oak charcoal was mostly poor whereas the ash and apple-type were found to be slightly better. Many of those fragments recorded as poor were partly vitrified.

- 7.22 The small size of the assemblage limits the potential for further study of the surrounding landscape and woodland, nor is it possible to draw any reliable conclusions about the agricultural husbandry practised at this site.

8 POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO SEPCIFIC OBJECTIVES

- 8.1 The following section provides a review of the significance of the results of the trial trench evaluation in relation to the objectives laid out in the WSI (AOC 2024, 2025) which were defined by the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021) and informed by the appropriate Historic England guidance (Historic England 2023, 2024).

Objective	Potential Contribution
To ground truth the results of the geophysical survey. To investigate the areas of archaeological activity indicated by the geophysical survey within Sites A, B, C and D. To investigate the areas with no recorded archaeological anomalies within Sites A, B, C and D in order to test whether there is a greater level of archaeology than indicated in the geophysical survey?	The evaluation in Area A has successfully contributed to this objective in that it has tested the geophysical survey results which had a high success rate with many anomalies representing real archaeology. Areas seemingly devoid of archaeology as suggested by the geophysics, did identify some archaeological features, however these tended to be isolated or continuations of already identified activity.
To determine the character and composition of any structural remains. To determine the date, function and nature of any cut features. To identify any in-situ internal or external surfaces present. To retrieve datable material when available. Are any in situ remains of roads or tracks present? Are any alluvial or colluvial deposits present?	The evaluation has successfully investigated, characterised and dated archaeological features identified across Area A Of the 185 trenches excavated, 56 have yielded archaeological remains. The archaeological features found during the trenching have corresponded with what was expected from the geophysical survey undertaken prior to the evaluation. This may be further answered once the specialist assessments have been carried out. No <i>in-situ</i> internal or external surfaces were recorded

Objective	Potential Contribution
Are any palaeosols, old land surfaces or palaeochannels present?	No <i>in-situ</i> remains of roads or tracks were recorded however there may be a suggestion of a double ditch trackway in Area A08 No palaeosols, old land surfaces were recorded in Area a. One possible palaeochannel was recorded in Area A07, although this is tentative.
Is there any variation of date or function of the remains across the site. Are any activity zones present?	The archaeology recorded across Area A suggests a landscape utilised for farming within the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, in the form of enclosures, and beyond into the post-medieval with agricultural use of the land. A comparison of results between all areas of evaluation at East Park (Area A to D) will contribute to this aim and identify variations in date and function of activity across the landscape.
To determine how the results of the evaluation can contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021). In particular to topics related to Roman Towns, Infrastructure and Finds Studies.	The results of the evaluation across East Park (Area A to D) will contribute to the East of England Regional Research Framework as they will shed light on activity across a landscape bordering Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. The results of Area A specifically can contribute to research topics related to Late Iron Age and early Roman period landscape utilisation.

Table 11: Contribution to Objectives

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation at Area A comprised the excavation of trenches across nine Sub-Areas of Area A (A01 – A09). Of the 185 trenches excavated, 56 yielded archaeological evidence while 129 remained negative. Modern truncations in the form of field drains, furrows and plough scars were indicative of agricultural practices occurring across the areas, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological features were recorded as being fairly consistent, with on average 0.11m of subsoil and 0.26m of topsoil overlying the activity. It should be noted that two areas did not contain subsoil with the topsoil directly overlying the natural geology (A06 and A08).
- 9.2 In Area A01, the archaeological features were centred in the area and represent the heavily truncated remains of rectilinear enclosures, likely for agricultural use and ranging in date from the Late Iron Age to the 1st century AD. This area of activity had been suggested by geophysical anomalies. Some further features outside of this activity was present in what was recorded as 'blank' trenches by the geophysics. These were thought to be associated agricultural activity; however, their preservation may have been heavily truncated by modern ploughing.

Additionally, several furrows dating from the medieval to the post-medieval periods were recorded in Area A01.

- 9.3 A concentration of geophysical anomalies within Area A02 were confirmed by the trenching in the form of ditches corresponding with what appears to be a large rectangular enclosure surrounding at least three circular enclosures in the southwest of the area. Very few discrete features were recorded in the enclosure within trenches, so may suggest animal enclosures as opposed to settlement, however similar evidence is visible in A07 and A08 (below) which may represent settlement in the form of hut circles. Finds recovered from Trenches 42, 43, and 45–48 indicates activity spanning from the Late Iron Age to the 1st century AD.
- 9.4 Area A03 was largely negative of archaeological features, however a small number of ditches of unknown date along with furrows were recorded in ‘blank’ trenches. Geophysical anomalies which trenches targeted in the west of the site were not realised. Pottery dating from the Late 12th to the 14th century was retrieved from one of the furrows [6306] recorded in Trench 63.
- 9.5 The geophysical anomalies in Area A04 proved to be correct with activity recorded in multiple trenches in the form of ditches associated with field systems or partial rectilinear enclosures. Finds retrieved from Trenches 66–69 and 71 indicate that the dating of this activity mainly ranged from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD with the exception of furrow [6606] which dated to the post-medieval period.
- 9.6 Area A05 and A06 were negative of archaeology. It was noted that no subsoil was present within A06 which could suggest that ploughing may have impacted on the preservation of archaeology. However, equally, there may just be an absence of past activity in these areas of Area A.
- 9.7 Trenches in Area A07 produced mixed results with some geophysical anomalies being realised in the form of ditches which seem to form field boundaries and enclosure in the centre of the area. An area to the southeast where trenches targeted anomalies proved to be mainly negative results with a single ditch present which did not correspond with any anomalies. Pottery from Trenches 100, 101, 107 and 108 suggests activity from the Late Iron Age into the Romano-British period, except for ditch [10105], which CBM dates from the post-medieval to the modern periods.
- 9.8 In Area A08, further archaeological activity was recorded in high quantities within the centre and north of the area, again confirming the geophysical survey results in this area. Linear ditches and pits were present along with rectilinear and curvilinear enclosure similar to those observed in Areas A02 and A07. Archaeology was also recorded within trenches recorded as ‘blank’ within the geophysics, suggesting a continuation of activity beyond the anomalies in the north and central areas of A08. While finds from Trenches 126–130, 134–135, 139, and 144–146 mainly date activity from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period, pottery retrieved from curvilinear feature [13012] indicates Middle Neolithic occupation, although this find may be residual. This suggests that the area preserves late prehistoric activity associated with hut circles represented by the cropmarks recorded in the HER (Asset 210).
- 9.9 In the north of Area A08, a large extraction pit was recorded which is evident on 19th century maps which label this field as ‘Old Gravel Pit’. Some of the other features across A08 may be also associated with extraction in the area.

- 9.10 The archaeology recorded in Area A09 represents low density agricultural activity in the form of boundaries and furrows spread across this area with a boundary mapped on OS mapping present in the west of the area. Recorded ditches in the east of the area are representative of a rectangular enclosure dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, which may be a continuation of the enclosures recorded within B01 in Area B.
- 9.11 The presence of three blades, of which two were worn and debitage flakes is suggestive of the presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape.
- 9.12 The pottery recovered within Area A was almost entirely limited to Late Iron Age to Early Roman date, but also included a single Middle Neolithic bowl, four medieval fragments and one post-medieval sherd. Excluding the Neolithic flint-tempered fabric, a total of five handmade fabric groups and three wheel-made fabric groups were identified, likely broadly contemporary from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. The only imported fabric comprises a single sherd of Terra Rubra from Central Gaul recovered within ditch [18206]. Despite the utilitarian character of the assemblage, a single imported sherd suggests that occupation here was above subsistence level and possessed a degree of wealth or purchasing power. This pattern of consumption is consistent with modest status rural domestic occupation but based on the limited magnitude of the diagnostic groups does not appear to include any primary rubbish/dump deposits, rather the casual disposal or clearing of waste material.
- 9.13 Fragments of industrial material recovered from Trench 128 in Area A08 represent residual ironworking taking place in the area. By association with pottery sherds retrieved from the same context these fragments likely range in date from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD.
- 9.14 Overall, the evidence retrieved from the trial trenching suggests a landscape utilised for farming within the late prehistoric and early Romano-British period, in the form of enclosures, and beyond into the post-medieval with agricultural use of the land. There has also been evidence of settlement recorded in the form of late prehistoric hut circles and settlement enclosures, with the main concentration being present in Area A08, but with similar archaeology visible in A02 and A07 also.
- 9.15 The trenching results to date have shown a clear correlation between the features uncovered during the evaluation and the geophysical survey across Area A. Whilst the areas presumed blank by the geophysical survey generally matched the findings within the evaluations, there was a moderate number of archaeological features present in trenches not targeting geophysical anomalies.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The archaeological remains found during the trial trenching evaluation in Area A shows evidence of activity in all of areas A01 – 04, and A07 – A09). Most of the features range in date from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period, with a localised number of features relating to the medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices. Discrete flint and pottery artefacts recovered within Area A indicate the presence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape.
- 10.2 The archaeological evaluation has revealed agricultural activity mainly spanning from the pre-Roman Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period. The scattered rural activity across Areas A01 – A04, and A07 – A09 was exemplified by ditches, gullies, pits and rectilinear enclosures, as well as curvilinear enclosures in Areas A02, A07 and A08. These curvilinear enclosures may

represent Late prehistoric settlement in the form of hut circles, with the main concentration being present in Area A08. Additionally, there is evidence of ironworking in Area A08 during this period.

- 10.3 Later activity on the site spans from the 12th century onwards with concentrations of activity typical of medieval rural activity, in the form of enclosures and furrows, relating to animal management and agricultural practices and boundaries. Some of these continued in use into the post-medieval period. A number of features across Area A08 are likely to be associated with gravel extraction in the area as depicted on 19th century maps. Additionally, a field boundary recorded in A09 is illustrated on OS mapping.
- 10.4 Overall, the findings provide valuable insights into land use over time, with pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural activity and settlement, and medieval to post medieval agricultural activity spread throughout Area A. Area A preserves evidence of rural settlement from the Late Iron Age through the Roman conquest, with Roman pottery indicating modest, scattered domestic activity. Also, residual finds indicate earlier activity in the surrounding landscape, dating to as early as the Neolithic period.

11 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE DESPOSITION

- 11.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to the Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA for comments and approval prior to the production of the final report.
- 11.2 After a period of time, a copy of the evaluation report will be issued to the local studies library, on the understanding that it will become a public document. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the Historic Environment Record and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). A summary of the findings will be submitted to the ADS (Appendix C – OASIS Form).
- 11.3 Following consideration of the evaluation results by Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA, further publication of the results may be required. In addition, if further stages of archaeological fieldwork are required, publication may be deferred until such time as the project works are substantially complete. The format of any publication shall be commensurate with the importance of the results and be agreed in advance with Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA.
- 11.4 The site archive will comprise all artefacts, environmental samples, written, drawn, and photographic records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records and finds collated and ordered as a permanent record. Archaeological finds rarely have any monetary value, but they are an important source of information for future research, included in museum exhibits and teaching collections. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2020) and the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) recommend that finds are publicly accessible and that landowners donate archaeological finds to a local museum.
- 11.5 On completion of the project AOC will discuss arrangements with the developer/landowner for the archive to be deposited with the relevant project archive repository for the project archive. Following completion of the full extent of the fieldwork, the site archive will be prepared in the format agreed with the recipient museum, and according to their guidelines.
- 11.6 Landowner consent will be required to allow transfer of the finds to the museum. This will require the completion of a Deed of Transfer form accompanied by a Legal Title Consent Request Letter from the Landowner. A complete finds inventory can be provided to the Landowner on request.

- 11.7 The site archive will be deposited on the completion of the project. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 11.8 Quantifications of the finds are contained within the respective specialist reports (Appendix B). Each specialist has made recommendations on the need for further work relating to the finds and/or recommendations for discard of material. Following acceptance of the report these recommendations will be carried out with advice and approval from the Lead Planning Archaeologist at the LPA.

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14 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Context Inventory

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
1	101		Dark brown silty loam with rare small stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
1	102		Brownish yellow silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
2	201		Dark brown silty loam with rare small stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
2	202		Brownish yellow silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
3	301		Mid brownish black clayey silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.25	50	1.8
3	302		Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
4	401		Mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
4	402		Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
5	501		Dark yellowish brown clayey loam with frequent stones.	0.25	50	1.8
5	502		Dark brown sandy clay with frequent stones.	0.05	50	1.8
5	503		Reddish yellow sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
6	601		Light greyish brown silty sand with rare stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
6	602		Light yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.	0.07	50	1.8
6	603		Light yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional stone.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
7	701		Dark greyish brown sandy loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.3	50	1.8
7	702		Yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.07	50	1.8
7	703		Reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel deposits.	> 0.1	50	1.8
8	801		Loose dark brown clayey loam with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
8	802		Firm dark yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.06	50	1.8
8	803		Brownish yellow sandy clay with gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
9	901		Dark greyish brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
9	902		Brownish yellow sandy clay with rare small stone inclusions	0.08	50	1.8
9	903		Greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
10	1001		Light greyish brown sandy silt.	0.21	50	1.8
10	1002		Light greyish brown sandy silt.	0.04	50	1.8
10	1003		Light yellowish brown clayey sand.	> 0.1	50	1.8
11	1101		Dark brownish black silty sand with occasional stones.	0.26	50	1.8
11	1102		Dark brownish black silty sand with occasional stones.	0.07	50	1.8
11	1103		Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
11	1104	1105	Fill of hollow [01105]: a loose dark reddish brown silty clay.	0.1	0.85	0.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
11	1105	1105	Oval shape in plan with steep sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.1	0.85	0.8
11	1106	1106	NW-SE curvilinear with gradual sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.2	> 0.5	0.8
11	1107	1106	Fill of ditch [01106]: a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.	0.2	> 0.5	0.8
12	1201		Dark brownish black silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	0.35	50	1.8
12	1202		Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
13	1301		Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.25	50	1.8
13	1302		Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
13	1303	1304	Fill of ditch [01303]: a very compact dark brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.	0.28	> 1.8	1.8
13	1304	1304	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto an uneven base.	0.28	> 1.8	1.8
13	1305	1305	E-W oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.48	> 0.5	1.7
13	1306	1305	Fill of [01305]: a compact light grey gravelly clay with frequent stone inclusions.	0.35	> 0.5	0.6
13	1307	1307	Re-cut of ditch [1305]		0.5	0.6
13	1308	1307	Fill of ditch [01305]: mid compact light greyish brown gravelly clay with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.48	> 0.5	1.7

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
13	1309	1309	E-W oriented linear with steeply sloping sides onto a bowl shaped base.	0.48	> 0.5	2.3
13	1310	1309	Fill of ditch [01309]: a compact mid greenish brown silty clay with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.48	> 0.5	2.3
14	1401		Dark brownish black sandy silt with occasional stones.	0.22	50	1.8
14	1402		Dark brownish black silty sand with frequent stones.	0.08	50	1.8
14	1403		Dark reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
15	1501		Soft mid brownish grey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.27	50	1.8
15	1502		Firm brownish orange clay with occasional large stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
16	1601		Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay.	0.34	50	1.8
16	1602		Firm greyish brown sandy clay with yellowish hue.	> 0.1	50	1.8
17	1701		Loose dark brown clayey loam with rare small stone inclusions.	0.14	50	1.8
17	1702		Dark yellowish brown silty clay.	0.17	50	1.8
17	1703		Brownish yellow silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
18	1801		Dark yellowish brown clayey loam with occasional stones.	0.25	50	1.8
18	1802		Yellowish brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
18	1803		Brownish yellow silty clay with rare gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
19	1901		Dark brownish clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.		50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
19	1902		Dark yellowish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.		50	1.8
19	1903		Brownish yellow clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
19	1904		20th century? Dark brown silty clay with frequent brick/tile/concrete inclusions with some metal/plastic rubbish.			
20	2001		Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
20	2002		Greenish grey clay and brownish yellow sandy clay with gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
21	2101		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.24	50	1.8
21	2102		Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
22	2201		Dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
22	2202		Mid yellow clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
23	2301		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
23	2302		Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
23	2303	2304	Fill of treebowl [02303]: a compact dark brownish yellow silty clay with small stone inclusions.	0.1	0.9	1.1
23	2304	2304	NE-SW oriented irregular discrete with sloping sides onto an uneven base.	0.1	0.9	1.1
23	2305	2305	Circular in plan with steep	0.12	0.17	0.27

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			sides onto a flat base.			
23	2306	2305	Fill of ditch [02305]: a compact mid brownish black silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.12	0.17	0.27
24	2401		Mid greyish brown silty sand with rare stone inclusions.	0.26	50	1.8
24	2402		Mid yellowish brown sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
24	2403	2404	Fill of ditch [02404]: a compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.1	> 5	1
24	2404	2404	N-S oriented linear with flat sides onto a flat base.	0.1	> 5	1
25	2501		Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	0.26	50	1.8
25	2502		Mid yellowish brown sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
26	2601		Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
26	2602		Yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.	0.04	50	1.8
26	2603		Dark brownish yellow sandy clay with gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
27	2701		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.29	50	1.8
27	2702		Mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
28	2801		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.29	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
28	2802		Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
29	2901		Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.25	50	1.8
29	2902		Yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.	0.05	50	1.8
29	2903		Dark brownish yellow sandy clay with gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
30	3001		Mid brownish black sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.3	50	1.8
30	3002		Mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.04	50	1.8
30	3003		Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
31	3101		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.24	50	1.8
31	3102		Mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
32	3201		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions.	0.24	50	1.8
32	3202		Mid yellowish brown silty sand with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
33	3301		Dark brown clayey loam with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
33	3302		Reddish brown silty sand with occasional gravel deposits.	> 0.1	50	1.8
33	3303	3304	Fill of ditch [03303]: a compact dark brownish yellow sandy silt with frequent small stone	0.22	> 1.8	0.85

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
33	3304	3304	E-W oriented curvilinear with gradual sloping sides onto an uneven rounded base.	0.22	> 1.8	0.85
34	3401		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.3	50	1.8
34	3402		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
35	3501		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.3	50	1.8
35	3502		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
35	3504	3505	Fill of ditch [03505]: a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions.	0.08	1.4	1.01
35	3505	3505	Circular in plan with flat sides onto a flat base.	0.08	1.4	1.01
36	3601		Mid greyish brown sandy silt.	0.26	50	1.8
36	3602		Mid yellowish brown clayey sand.	> 0.1	50	1.8
37	3701		Greyish brown clayey silt.	0.28	50	1.8
37	3702		Yellowish brown sand with occasional small stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
37	3704	3705	Moderately loose dark yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small pebble and manganese inclusions.	0.32	> 1.8	1.3
37	3705	3705	E-W oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base.	0.32	> 1.8	1.3
38	3801		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.25	50	1.8
38	3802		Mid reddish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
39	3901		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.19	50	1.8
39	3902		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
40	4001		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.18	50	1.8
40	4002		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
41	4101		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.26	50	1.8
41	4102		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
42	4201		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.33	50	1.8
42	4202		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
42	4203	4204	Fill of ditch [04204]: a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.15	> 1.8	0.57
42	4204	4204	NW-SE oriented linear with concave sides onto a rounded base.	0.15	> 1.8	0.57
42	4205	4209	Fill of ditch [04209]: a compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional large stone inclusions.	0.29	> 1.8	1.73
42	4206	4209	Fill of ditch [04209]: a compact dark grey clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.19	> 1.8	1.73
42	4207	4209	Fill of ditch [04209]: a compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.22	> 1.8	1.6
42	4208	4209	Fill of ditch [04209]: a moderately loose dark blackish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and stone inclusions.	0.17	> 1.8	1.1

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
42	4209	4209	E-W oriented linear with gradual sides onto a bowl-shaped base.	0.6	> 1.8	2.24
42	4210	4213	Fill of ditch [04213]: a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.21	> 1.8	
42	4211	4213	Fill of ditch [04213]: a moderately compact mid brownish yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal.	0.17	> 1.8	1.4
42	4212	4213	Fill of ditch [04213]: a moderately loose dark grey silty clay with very frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.1	> 1.8	0.42
42	4213	4213	E-W oriented linear with moderately steep sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.61	> 1.8	1.9
42	4214	4216	Fill of ditch [04216]: a compact light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.36	> 1.8	1.66
42	4215	4216	Fill of ditch [04216]: a moderately loose dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.14	> 1.8	0.33
42	4216	4216	E-W oriented linear with moderately steep sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base.	1.92	> 1.8	1.77
42	4217	4213	Fill of ditch [04213]: a compact mid yellow silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.1	> 1.8	0.9
43	4301		Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.29	50	1.8
43	4302		Compact mid yellowish brown clay with rare stone	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
43	4303	4304	Fill of ditch [04304]: a compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare small pebble inclusions.	1.2	> 1.3	0.24
43	4304	4304	NE-SW oriented sub-circular feature with steeply sloping sides onto a flat base.	1.2	> 1.3	0.24
43	4305	4306	Fill of ditch [04306]: a soft mid blackish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.24	> 1.8	1.42
43	4306	4306	NW-SE oriented curvilinear with steeply sloping sides onto an undulating base.	0.24	> 1.8	1.42
43	4307	4310	Upper fill of ditch [04310]: a loose dark blackish grey silty clay with small charcoal, bone and pot inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	2
43	4308	4310	Fill of ditch [04310]: a loose mid blackish grey silty clay with charcoal, bone and pot inclusions.	0.2	> 1.8	2
43	4309	4310	Basal fill of ditch [04310]: a loose light blackish grey silty clay with charcoal, bone and pot inclusions.	0.18	> 1.8	2
43	4310	4310	NE-SW oriented linear with vertical sides onto an uneven concave base.	0.9	> 1.8	2.5
44	4401		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.24	50	1.8
44	4402		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
45	4501		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.24	50	1.8
45	4502		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
45	4503	4504	Fill of ditch [04504]: a soft mid blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal	0.39	> 1.8	3.3

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
45	4504	4504	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.65	> 1.8	3.3
45	4505	4504	Basal fill of ditch [04504]: a compact light yellowish green clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions.	0.33	> 1.8	3.3
46	4601		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.29	50	1.8
46	4602		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
46	4603	4604	Fill of posthole [04604]: a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal inclusions.	0.05	0.3	0.3
46	4604	4604	Circular in plan with concave sides onto a rounded base.	0.05	0.3	0.3
46	4605	4606	Fill of ditch [04606]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small and large stone and flint inclusions.	0.45	> 1.8	0.8
46	4606	4606	NE-SW oriented curvilinear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.45	> 1.8	0.8
46	4607	4609	Upper fill of ditch [04609]: a loose mid blackish grey silty clay with rare pot inclusions.	0.5	> 1.8	2.6
46	4608	4609	Basal fill of ditch [04609]: a hard dark brownish red silty clay with frequent gravel and occasional pot fragment inclusions.	0.18	> 1.8	2.6
46	4609	4609	NW-SE oriented linear with sloping concave sides onto a flat base.	0.9	> 1.8	2.6
46	4610	4611	Fill of ditch [04611]: a soft mid blackish grey silty clay frequent charcoal and rare	0.64	> 1.8	1.61

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			flint inclusions.			
46	4611	4611	NW-SE oriented curvilinear with moderately steep sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.64	> 1.8	1.61
47	4701		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.26	50	1.8
47	4702		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
47	4703	4703	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.35	1.2	1.05
47	4704	4703	Fill of ditch [04703]: a compact dark brownish black silty clay with large stone inclusions.	0.35	1.2	1.05
47	4705	4706	Fill of ditch [04705]: a loose mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal and bone inclusions.	0.75	> 1.8	2.1
47	4706	4706	NE-SW oriented linear with concave sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.75	> 1.8	2.1
48	4801		Compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.17	50	1.8
48	4802		Compact mid orangeish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
48	4804	4806	Upper fill of ditch [04806]: a moderately compact dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.36	> 1.8	3.16
48	4805	4806	Basal fill of ditch [04806]: a compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with pot, bone and stone inclusions.	0.43	> 1.8	3.93
48	4806	4806	E-W oriented linear with a steep S and sloping N side onto a slightly rounded base.	0.36	> 1.8	3.16

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
48	4807	4808	Fill of pit [04808]: a compact dark grey clayey silt with iron and manganese inclusions.	0.23	0.8	1.22
48	4808	4808	Oval in plan with gradual sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.23	0.8	1.22
49	4901		Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt.	0.35	50	1.8
49	4902		Mid greyish yellow clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
49	4903	4903	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.13	1.2	0.7
49	4904	4903	Fill of ditch [04903]: a compact dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small stone inclusions.	0.13	1.2	0.7
50	5001		Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
50	5002		Mid greyish yellow clay with very rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
51	5101		Mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
51	5102		Mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.07	50	1.8
51	5103		Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
52	5201		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.38	50	1.8
52	5202		Reddish brown silty clay with patches of grey clay and rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
53	5301		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.32	50	1.8
53	5302		Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			stone inclusions.			
53	5304	5305	Fill of ditch [05305]: a loose mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional manganese inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.8
53	5305	5305	N-S oriented linear with concave sides onto a flat base.	0.25	> 1.8	0.8
53	5306	5307	Fill of ditch [05307]: a compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional manganese inclusions.	0.2	> 1.8	0.6
53	5307	5307	N-S oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base.	0.2	> 1.8	0.6
54	5401		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.27	50	1.8
54	5402		Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
55	5501		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.29	50	1.8
55	5502		Mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
56	5601		Mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.31	50	1.8
56	5602		Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
57	5701		Mid brownish black sandy silt.	0.31	50	1.8
57	5702		Mid greyish brown sandy silt.	0.09	50	1.8
59	5904	5905	Fill of ditch [05905]: a concrete dark brownish red sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions.	0.17	0.72	1.34

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
57	5704		Mid yellowish blue clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
58	5801		Mid greyish brown sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.32	50	1.8
58	5802		Mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
59	5901		Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.26	50	1.8
59	5902		Mid yellowish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
59	5905	5905	N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.17	0.72	1.34
63	6303	6304	Fill of ditch [06304]: a very compact dark brownish yellow silty clay with rare small stone inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.9
60	6001		Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
60	6002		Mid yellowish brown sand with rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
61	6101		Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
61	6102		Mid yellowish brown sand with rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
62	6201		Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
62	6202		Mid reddish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
63	6301		Mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	0.33	50	1.8
63	6302		Mid reddish brown sand with rare stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
63	6304	6304	N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.25	> 1.8	0.9
63	6305	6306	Fill of ditch [06306]: a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions.	0.2	> 1.8	1.1
63	6306	6306	N-S oriented linear with concave sides onto a flat base.	0.2	> 1.8	1.1
66	6604	6605	Fill of ditch [06604]: a firm dark brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions.	0.27	> 1.8	0.78
64	6401		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.35	50	1.8
64	6402		Mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.2	50	1.8
64	6403		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
65	6501		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.3	50	1.8
65	6502		Mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.14	50	1.8
65	6503		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
66	6601		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.24	50	1.8
66	6602		Mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
66	6603		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
66	6605	6605	N-S oriented linear with shallow straight sides onto a rounded base.	0.27	> 1.8	0.78
66	6606	6607	Fill of ditch [6607]: a firm light brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.11	> 1.8	1.18
66	6607	6607	N-S oriented linear with gentle sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.11	> 1.8	1.18
66	6608	6609	Fill of ditch [06609]: a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with pot, charcoal, bone and stone	0.15	> 1.8	0.65

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
66	6609	6609	NE-SW oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.15	> 1.8	0.65
67	6704	6705	Fill of ditch [06705]: a loose mid dark brown silty clay with pot and charcoal inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	1
67	6701		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.4	50	1.8
67	6702		Mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.27	50	1.8
67	6703		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
67	6705	6705	E-W orientated ditch with gradually sloping sides to a concave base	0.25	> 1.8	1
67	6706	6707	Fill of ditch [06707]: a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone and flint inclusions and rare bone and pot inclusions.	0.26	> 1.8	0.96
67	6707	6707	E-W oriented linear with gradual sides onto a rounded base.	0.26	> 1.8	0.96
68	6804	6805	Fill of ditch [06805]: a soft mid blackish grey sandy clay with occasional stone and flint and frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.12	1.08	0.5
68	6801		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.21	50	1.8
68	6802		Mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.13	50	1.8
68	6803		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
68	6805	6805	NE-SW oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base.	0.12	1.08	0.5
69	6904	6905	Fill of ditch [06905]: a soft light brown sandy silt with some gravel inclusions.	0.08	9	0.62
69	6901		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.22	50	1.8
69	6902		Mid brownish orange silty	0.2	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			clay.			
69	6903		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
69	6905	6905	N-S oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.08	9	0.62
69	6906	6906	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.21	0.68	0.9
69	6907	6906	Fill of ditch [06907]: a compact greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	0.21	0.68	0.9
69	6908	6911	Fill of ditch [06911]: a soft mid blackish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.22	> 1.8	0.72
69	6909	6910	Fill of ditch [06910]: a firm light greenish grey with frequent flint and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.22	> 1.8	2.08
69	6910	6910	E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base.	0.22	> 1.8	2.08
69	6911	6911	E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base.	0.22	> 1.8	0.72
71	7104	7105	Fill of gully [07105]: a firm light brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions.	0.19	> 1.8	0.55
70	7001		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.27	50	1.8
70	7002		Mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.16	50	1.8
70	7003		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
71	7101		Soft brownish grey clayey silt with small stone inclusions.	0.31	50	1.8
71	7102		Mid brownish orange clay with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.07	50	1.8
71	7103		Firm mixed orange clay with flint and chalk inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
71	7105	7105	N-S oriented lienar with concave sides onto a rounded base.	0.19	> 1.8	0.55
71	7106	7107	Fill of gully [07107]: a soft mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions.	0.08	> 1.8	0.6
71	7107	7107	N-S oriented linear with shallow concave sides onto a rounded base.	0.08	> 1.8	0.6
100	10002	10004	Upper fill of ditch [10004]: a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and frequent small stone, pot and animal bone inclusions.	0.85	> 1.8	3.5
72	7201		Soft brownish grey clayey silt with small stone inclusions.	0.27	50	1.8
72	7202		Mid brownish orange clay with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.04	50	1.8
72	7203		Firm mixed brownish orange clay.	0.1	50	1.8
72	7204		Firm mixed orange sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
73	7301		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.25	50	1.8
73	7302		Firm mid orange silty clay.	0.07	50	1.8
73	7303		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
74	7401		Loose greyish brown silt.	0.33	50	1.8
74	7402		Firm mid brownish orange silty clay.	0.13	50	1.8
74	7403		Firm mixed orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
75	7501		Moderately compact mid brown clayey silt with rare small stone inclusions.	0.37	50	1.8
75	7502		Firm mid brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
75	7503		Mixed patches of brownish blue clay and orange sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
76	7601		Moderately compact mid brown clayey silt with rare small stone inclusions.	0.3	50	1.8
76	7602		Firm greenish brown silty clay.	0.18	50	1.8
76	7603		Firm greenish brown and orange clay patches.	> 0.1	50	1.8
77	7701		Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.	0.29	50	1.8
77	7702		Firm mid brownish yellow sandy clay.	0.1	50	1.8
77	7703		Firm light yellowish grey silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
78	7801		Moderately compact mid greyish brown silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.27	50	1.8
78	7802		Firm brownish orange clay.	0.15	50	1.8
78	7803		Firm mixed clayey gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
79	7900		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
79	7901		Loose mid grey clayey loam.	0.29	50	1.8
80	8001		Moderately compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.28	50	1.8
80	8002		Firm greenish brown silty clay.	0.18	50	1.8
80	8003		Light blueish green clay with patches of orange gravels.	> 0.1	50	1.8
81	8101		Compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.3	50	1.8
81	8102		Mid brownish orange silty clay with rare chalk and CBM inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
81	8103		Mixed patches of firm brownish green clay and orange sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
82	8200		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
82	8201		Friable mid brownish grey clayey loam.	0.26	50	1.8
82	8202		Friable mid yellowish brown clayey loam.	0.08	50	1.8
83	8301		Moderately compact mid greyish brown clayey silt.	0.28	50	1.8
83	8302		Firm brownish orange silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.	0.1	50	1.8
83	8303		Firm mixed greenish brown and orange clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
84	8401		Dark brown silt.	0.3	50	1.8
84	8402		Light brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
84	8403		Yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
85	8501		Moderately compact mid blackish brown silty clay.	0.28	50	1.8
85	8502		Mid yellowish brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
85	8503		Firm light greenish blue silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
86	8601		Dark brown silt.	0.3	50	1.8
86	8602		Light brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
86	8603		Mottled yellowish grey clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
87	8701		Dark brown silt.	0.35	50	1.8
87	8702		Mid brown silty clay.	0.05	50	1.8
87	8703		Light yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
88	8801		Dark brown silt.	0.33	50	1.8
88	8802		Mid brown silty clay.	0.14	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
88	8803		Mottled yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
89	8901		Dark brown silt.	0.22	50	1.8
89	8902		Mid brown silty clay.	0.04	50	1.8
89	8903		Light yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
90	9000		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
90	9001		Friable mid greyish brown clayey loam.	0.37	50	1.8
91	9100		Dark greyish yellow clayey silt.	> 0.1	50	1.8
91	9101		Dark greyish black silty clay.	0.25	50	1.8
92	9200		Firm mid yellowish grey sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
92	9201		Friable mid brownish grey clayey loam.	0.38	50	1.8
93	9300		Firm mid yellowish grey sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
93	9301		Friable mid brownish grey clayey loam.	0.3	50	1.8
94	9400		Firm mid yellowish grey sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
94	9401		Friable mid brownish grey clayey loam.	0.3	50	1.8
95	9501		Friable mid greyish brown sandy loam.	0.28	50	1.8
95	9502		Light reddish brown clayey sand.	0.44	50	1.8
95	9503		Firm blue sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
96	9600		Firm mid yellowish grey sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
96	9601		Friable mid brownish grey clayey loam.	0.3	50	1.8
97	9700		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
97	9701		Friable mid brownish grey	0.29	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			clayey loam.			
98	9800		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
98	9801		Friable mid greyish brown sandy loam.	0.3	50	1.8
99	9900		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
99	9901		Friable dark greyish brown sandy loam.	0.39	50	1.8
100	10000		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
100	10001		Friable dark greyish brown sandy loam.	0.38	50	1.8
100	10003	10004	Fill of ditch [10004]: a firm mid greenish grey clayey silt with rare chalk and bone inclusions.	0.45	> 1.8	2.1
100	10004	10004	NE-SW oriented curvilinear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	1.2	> 1.8	3.5
100	10005	10004	Compact mid bluish brown clayey silt	0.06	> 1.8	1.8
100	10006	10010	NW-SE oriented enclosure ditch with gradually sloping sides to a flat/concave base	0.32	> 1.8	1.12
100	10007	10007	NE-SW oriented ditch with moderately sloping sides to a concave base.	0.96	> 1.8	3
100	10008	10008		0.95	> 1.8	2.98
100	10009	10009	N-S oriented gully with moderately sloping sides to a concave base	0.52	> 1.8	0.44
100	10010	10010	N-S oriented gully with moderately sloping sides to a concave base	0.32	> 1.8	1.02
100	10011	10007	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk and charcoal inclusions containing no finds	0.96	> 1.8	3

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
100	10012	10008	Primary fill: Compact mid greyish greenish brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal and chalk inclusions containing no finds	0.66	> 1.8	2.38
100	10013	10008	Secondary fill: Soft dark greyish purplish brown silty clay containing pottery and animal bone fragments	0.32	> 1.8	0.32
100	10014	10009	Compact dark purpleish brown silty clay with rare chalk and infrequent medium angular stones containing no finds	0.44	0.44	> 0.52
100	10015	10015	E-W oriented ditch with gradually sloping sides to a flat base	0.14	> 1.5	0.85
100	10016	10015	Hard greyish brown clay with stones and charcoal inclusions containing no finds	0.14	> 1.5	0.85
100	10018	10018	E-W oriented gully with gradually sloping sides to a flat base	0.18	> 1.3	0.53
100	10017		Re-deposited natural overlaying Gully [10019], potentially affected by ploughing	0.9	> 2.60	> 1.40
100	10019	10018	Hard dark greyish black clay with stone inclusions containing no finds	0.18	> 1.3	0.53
101	10102	10103	Compact dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, rare CBM inclusions and rare stones. This fill contained CBM	0.17	> 1.8	0.55
101	10100		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay with flint inclusions	N/A	50	1.8
101	10101		Friable dark brownish grey sandy loam	0.28	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
101	10103	10103	E-W oriented cut of possible ditch terminus with steeply sloping sides to a bowl shaped base	0.17	> 1.8	0.55
101	10104	10105	Hard light bluesish grey silty clay with rare stones containing CBM	0.98	> 1.8	> 1
101	10105	10105	E-W oriented ditch with steeply sloping sides to a rounded base	0.98	> 1.8	> 1
101	10106	10109	Upper fill of ditch [10109]: Friable dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks containing animal bone and pottery fragments	0.15	1.9	1
101	10107	10109	Secondary fill of ditch [10109]: Firm greyish brown silty clay containing pottery sherds and animal bone fragments	0.25		
101	10108	10109	Primary fill of ditch [10107]: Firm light brown silty clay containing pottery sherds	0.15	2.4	1
101	10109	10109	E-W oriented ditch with near vertical sides to a concave base	0.7	> 1.8	1.4
101	10110	10111	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks containing pottery and animal bone fragments	0.3	> 1.8	1
101	10111	10111	E-W oriented ditch with steeply sloping sides to a rounded base	0.3	> 1.8	1
101	10112	10114		0.25	0.56	1
101	10113	10114	Primary fill of palaeochannel [101014]	0.32	3.7	1
101	10114	10114	E-W oriented palaeochannel with shallow sides to an uneven base	0.9	3.7	1

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
105	10504	10505	Loose orangey brown silty clay containing no finds	0.15	> 1.8	1.6
102	10200		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay with flint inclusions	N/A	50	1.8
102	10201		Friable dark blackish grey sandy clay	0.28	50	1.8
102	10202		Firm mid to light silty clays	0.09	50	1.8
103	10300		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
103	10301		Friable brownish grey sandy loam	0.27	50	1.8
104	10400		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
104	10401		Friable brownish grey sandy loam	0.3	50	1.8
105	10501		Soft mid brown silts with some gravels	0.32	50	1.8
105	10502		Firm orangey brown clayey silts	0.13	50	1.8
105	10503		Orangey brown silty clay	N/A	50	1.8
105	10505	10505	SW-NE oriented furrow with gradually sloping sides to an uneven base	0.15	> 1.8	1.6
107	10702	10702	Circular pit with gradually sloping sides to a rounded base	0.1	0.3	0.27
106	10600		Friable brownish grey sandy loam	0.23	50	1.8
106	10601		Firm yellowish grey sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
107	10700		Friable dark brownish grey sandy loam	0.27	50	1.8
107	10701		Firm blueish sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
107	10703	10702	Hard brownish black dark silty clay containing pottery sherds	0.1	0.3	0.27
107	10704	10704	Square pit with vertical sides to flat base	0.05	0.15	0.12
107	10705	10704	Firm mid-brownish black	0.05	0.15	0.12

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			silty clay containing no finds			
107	10706	10707	Loose dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions containing pottery sherds, animal bone fragments and CBM	0.3	> 2.45	2.13
107	10707	10707	N-S oriented ditch with gradually sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base	0.3	> 2.45	2.13
107	10708	10711	Upper fill of ditch [107011]: Medium compact mid brownish green clay with charcoal inclusions containing pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone	0.28	> 2.18	1.17
107	10709	10711	Secondary fill of ditch [107011]: Moderately compact mid orangeish black clay with frequent charcoal inclusions containing no finds	0.15	> 2.18	0.9
107	10710	10711	Primary fill of ditch [107011]: Moderately compact mid greenish orange clay with frequent charcoal inclusions with no finds	0.16	> 2.18	N.F.E.
107	10711	10711	N-S oriented ditch with gradually sloping sides	0.59	> 2.18	1.17
108	10802	10803		0.18	0.62	0.62
108	10800		Friable greyish brown sandy clay	0.25	50	1.8
108	10801		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
108	10803	10803		0.18	0.62	0.62
109	10902	10902		0.09	0.35	0.25
109	10900		Firm mid greyish sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
109	10901		Friable mid greyish brown sandy loam.	0.32	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
109	10903	10902		0.09	0.35	0.25
112	11204	11205		0.4	> 1.8	1.1
110	11000		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
110	11001		Friable dark greyish brown sandy loam.	0.29	50	1.8
111	11100		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay	N/A	50	1.8
111	11101		Friable dark greyish brown sandy loam	0.31	50	1.8
112	11201		Soft mid brown silts with some gravels	0.23	50	1.8
112	11202		Firm orange brown clayey silts	0.19	50	1.8
112	11203		Orange sandy clays with patches of blue clay	N/A	50	1.8
112	11205	11205		0.4	> 1.8	1.1
118	11804	11805		0.28	1.4	0.6
113	11301		Soft mid brown silts with some stones	0.3	50	1.8
113	11302		Firm Brown green clays	0.13	50	1.8
113	11303		Firm green orange clays	N/A	50	1.8
114	11400		Friable dark greyish sandy loam	N/A	50	1.8
114	11401		Firm greyish yellow sandy clay	0.32	50	1.8
115	11501		Compact mid brown silty clay loam	0.34	50	1.8
115	11502		Firm red brown sand clay with frequent chalk fragments and flint inclusions	N/A	50	1.8
116	11601		Soft brown silt	0.28	50	1.8
116	11602		Firm and compact mid yellow grey clays	0.13	50	1.8
116	11603		Firm mid green clays	N/A	50	1.8
117	11701		Loose dark brown silts	0.31	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			with frequent gravels			
117	11702		Firm dark orange brown clay	0.21	50	1.8
117	11703		Firm mid brown green clays with frequent chalk fragments	N/A	50	1.8
118	11801		Soft mid brown silts	0.35	50	1.8
118	11802		Firm brown green silty clay	0.12	50	1.8
118	11803		Light brown orange green clays	N/A	50	1.8
118	11805	11805		0.28	1.4	0.6
125	12503	12503	An E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides, base not reached.	> 0.4	> 1.8	5
119	11901		Soft mid brown silts with gravels	0.27	50	1.8
119	11902		Firm light orange clays	0.13	50	1.8
119	11903		Firm light grey green clays	N/A	50	1.8
120	12001		Mid brown sandy silts	0.34	50	1.8
120	12002		Brown orange clay	0.12	50	1.8
120	12003		Orange clay with patches of green blue clay	N/A	50	1.8
121	12101		Soft mid brown silts	0.3	50	1.8
121	12102		Brown orange sandy clays	0.1	50	1.8
121	12103		Orange sandy clays with patches of blue clay	N/A	50	1.8
122	12201		Mid brown silts with occasional gravels	0.29	50	1.8
122	12202		Light orange clay	0.13	50	1.8
122	12203		Light orange clays with patches of blue clays	N/A	50	1.8
123	12301		Soft mid brown soft silts	0.41	50	1.8
123	12302		Firm mid orangesilty clays	0.11	50	1.8
123	12303		Orange brown clays with occasional chalk flecks	N/A	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
124	12401		Mid compact brown silts with occasional gravels	0.26	50	1.8
124	12402		Firm brown orange clays	0.17	50	1.8
124	12403		Firm light orange clays with patches of light blue green clay	N/A	50	1.8
125	12501		Friable mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small and medium sub-angular and sub-round stone and occasional chalk inclusions	0.25	50	1.8
125	12502		Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
125	12504	12503	Fill of ditch [12503]: a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with stone, chalk, concrete and charcoal fleck inclusions.	> 0.4	> 1.8	5
125	12505	12505	Gravel pit? Irregular in plan with steep sides, base not reached.	0.35	> 1.85	30.5
125	12506	12505	Fill of gravel pit [12505]: a varied mid greyish brown silty clay with stones, chalk and lumps of redeposited natural.	0.35	> 1.85	30.5
126	12603	12603	An E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto an uneven base.	0.3	> 1.8	1.6
126	12601		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
126	12602		Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
126	12604	12603	Fill of ditch [12603]: a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay with rare small stones and flint inclusions.	0.3	> 1.8	1.6
126	12605	12605	A NW-SE oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.19	> 1.8	0.49
126	12606	12605	Fill of ditch [12605]: a firm dark yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent stone and flint inclusions.	0.19	> 1.8	0.49
126	12607	12607	An E-W oriented linear with shallow sides onto a pointed base.	0.15	> 1.8	0.38
126	12608	12607	Fill of ditch [12607]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with rare stone and flint inclusions.	0.15	> 1.8	0.38
126	12609	12609	A NE-SW oriented linear with shallow sides onto a rounded base.	0.23	> 1.8	0.62
126	12610	12609	Fill of ditch [12609]: a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare chalk inclusions.	0.23	> 1.8	0.62
127	12703	12703	An E-W oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a pointed base.	0.31	> 1.8	0.77
127	12701		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.34	50	1.8
127	12702		Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
127	12704	12703	Upper fill of ditch [12703]: a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent medium flint inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.77
127	12705	12703	Basal fill of ditch [12703]: a friable dark brownish yellow silty clay with rare small flint inclusions.	0.07	> 1.8	0.77

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
127	12706	12706	E-W oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.17	> 1.8	0.5
127	12707	12706	Fill of ditch [12706]: a firm light greyish yellow silty clay with occasional flint inclusions.	0.17	> 1.8	0.5
127	12709	12709	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto an uneven base.	0.19	> 1.8	1.32
127	12710	12709	Fill of ditch [12709]: a hard dark greyish yellow silty clay with very frequent chalk, rare charcoal, rare pot and frequent stone inclusions.	0.19	> 1.8	1.32
127	12711	12711	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.1	> 1.8	0.6
127	12712	12711	Fill of ditch [12711]: a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.1	> 1.8	0.6
128	12804	12805	Fill of ditch [12805]: a hard dark brownish grey clay with moderately frequent charcoal, flint and stone inclusions.	0.2	0.5	> 0.4
128	12801		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.24	50	1.8
128	12802		Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional patches of mid reddish brown sandy gravel.	0.1	50	1.8
128	12803		Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
128	12805	12805	N-S oriented oval with steep sides onto a flat	0.2	0.5	> 0.4

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			base.			
128	12806	12807	Fill of ditch [12807]: a hard dark greyish brown clay with rare charcoal, flint and stone inclusions.	0.35	0.4	0.4
128	12807	12807	E-W oriented ditch (terminus) with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.35	0.4	0.4
128	12808	12809	Fill of ditch [12809]: a hard mid yellowish brown clay with rare small shell and stone inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.38
128	12809	12809	NW-SE oriented linear with gentle sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.25	> 1.8	0.38
128	12810	12811	Fill of ditch [12811]: a hard mid greyish brown clay with rare small shell and stone inclusions.	0.2	3.1	0.24
128	12811	12811	NE-SW oriented linear with gentle sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.2	3.1	0.24
128	12812	12813	Fill of ditch [12813]: a hard mid yellowish brown clay with occasional small and medium stone inclusions.	0.25	> 2.3	0.63
128	12813	12813	NE-SW then W oriented curvilinear with steep sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.25	> 2.3	0.63
128	12814	12814	NW-SE oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.24	> 1.8	0.84
128	12815	12814	Fill of ditch [12814]: a firm mid reddish brown clayey silt with rare medium stone inclusions.	0.24	> 1.8	0.84
128	12816	12816	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.28	> 1.8	0.75
128	12817	12816	Fill of ditch [12816]: a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional round	0.28	> 1.8	0.75

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			stone inclusions.			
128	12818	12818	E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.24	> 1.8	0.94
128	12819	12819	E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.55	> 1.8	2.03
128	12820	12819	Upper fill of ditch [12819]: a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with rare stone and chalk and frequent bone inclusions.	0.37	> 1.8	2.03
128	12821	12821	NE-SW oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto an uneven base.	0.65	> 1.8	0.21
128	12822	12818	Fill of ditch [12818]: a friable light brownish yellow silty clay with occasional charcoal and rare small stone inclusions.	0.24	> 1.8	0.94
128	12823	12819	Basal fill of ditch [12819]: a firm mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent charcoal and very frequent chalk inclusions.	0.18	> 1.8	2.03
128	12824	12821	Upper [12821]: a firm dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional stone and frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.13	> 1.8	0.21
128	12825	12821	Basal fill of [12821]: a friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions.	0.21	> 1.8	0.21
129	12903	12903	E-W oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a bowl shaped base.	0.4	> 1.8	0.82
129	12901		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
129	12902		Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with stone and gravel	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
129	12904	12903	Basal fill of ditch [12903]: a loose mid orangeish brown sandy silt with frequent stone, gravel and bone inclusions.	0.18	> 1.8	0.82
129	12905	12903	Upper fill of ditch [12903]: a loose dark orangeish brown sandy silt with frequent stone, gravel, charcoal and bone inclusions.	0.22	> 1.8	0.82
129	12906	12906	NW-SE oriented linear with rounded sides onto a bowl shaped base.	0.11	> 2	0.33
129	12907	12906	Fill of ditch [12906]: a loose mid orangeish brown sandy silt with frequent stone and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.11	> 2	0.33
129	12908	12908	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.66	> 1.8	2.53
129	12909	12908	Upper fill of ditch [12908]: a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	0.42	> 1.8	1.77
129	12910	12908	Basal fill of ditch [12908]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with very frequent stone and frequent charcoal inclusions.	0.24	> 1.8	2.53
129	12911	12911	Not excavated		> 1.8	1.66
129	12912	12911	Not excavated		> 1.8	1.66
130	13003	13003	NW-SE oriented linear with moderate to steep sides onto a flat base.	0.27	> 1.8	0.94
130	13001		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
130	13002		Compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			stone and gravel inclusions.			
130	13004	13003	Fill of ditch [13003]: a firm mid brown silty clay with gravel and stone inclusions.	0.27	> 1.8	0.94
130	13005	13005	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.25	> 1.8	0.52
130	13006	13005	Fill of ditch [13005]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.52
130	13007	13007	NE-SW oriented linear with vertical sides onto an uneven base.	0.28	> 1.8	0.59
130	13008	13007	Fill of ditch [13007]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.28	> 1.8	0.59
130	13009	13009	NE-SW oriented linear with moderate sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.26	> 1.8	0.86
130	13010	13009	Fill of ditch [13009]: a firm mid orangeish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	0.26	> 1.8	0.86
130	13011	13011	NE-SW oriented linear with near vertical sides onto a flat base.	0.38	> 1.8	0.76
130	13012	13011	Fill of ditch [13011]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.38	> 1.8	0.76
130	13013	13013	Circular in plan with steep sides onto an uneven base.	0.11	0.4	0.37
130	13014	13013	Fill of posthole [13013]: a firm mid brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions.	0.11	0.4	0.37
132	13204	13204	N-S oriented oval with moderately sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.19	> 0.66	1.02

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
131	13101		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
131	13102		Compact mid yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent stones and gravel. Patches of mid orangeish brown and light brownish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
132	13201		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
132	13203		Compact mid to dark yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium stone inclusions. Patches of dark reddish brown clays and sandy gravels are seen.	> 0.1	50	1.8
132	13205	13204	Fill of pit [13204]: a firm light greyish brown silty clay with frequent stones, flints and chalk inclusions.	0.19	> 0.66	1.02
134	13403	13403	NW-SE oriented linear with moderate to steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.69	> 1.8	1.86
133	13301		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
133	13302		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
134	13401		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
134	13402		Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			stone inclusions.			
134	13404	13403	Basal fill of ditch [13403]: a compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal and occasional stone inclusions.	0.27	> 1.8	1.86
134	13405	13403	Fill of ditch [13403]: a compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stone inclusions.	0.34	> 1.8	1.86
134	13406	13403	Upper fill of ditch [13403]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent medium stone inclusions.	0.2	> 1.8	1.86
134	13407	13407	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.38	> 1.8	1.1
134	13408	13407	Basal fill of ditch [13407]: a compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent stone and infrequent stone inclusions.	0.12	> 1.8	1.1
134	13409	13407	Upper fill of ditch [13407]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone and chalk inclusions.	0.35	> 1.8	1.1
135	13503	13503	E-W oriented linear with sharp sides onto a concave base.	0.31	> 1.8	0.93
135	13501		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.19	50	1.8
135	13502		Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	N/A	50	1.8
135	13504	13503	Fill of ditch [13503]: a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and	0.31	> 1.8	0.93

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			small to medium stone inclusions.			
135	13505	13505	E-W oriented linear with sharp sides onto a concave base.	0.56	> 1.8	1.12
135	13506	13505	Fill of ditch [13505]: a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and small to medium stone inclusions.	0.56	> 1.8	1.12
136	13603	13603	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.18	> 2.88	0.48
136	13601		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
136	13602		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
136	13604	13603	Fill of ditch [13603]: a friable mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium stone and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.18	> 2.88	0.48
139	13903	13903	NE-SW oriented linear with steeply sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.25	> 1.8	0.74
137	13701		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
137	13702		Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
138	13801		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
138	13802		Compact mid to dark yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent small and medium stone inclusions. Patches of dark reddish brown clays and sandy gravels are seen.	> 0.1	50	1.8
139	13901		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
139	13902		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
139	13904	13903	Basal fill of ditch [13903]: a soft mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare stone and chalk inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.74
139	13905	13903	Upper fill of ditch [13903]: a soft mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions.	0.25	> 1.8	0.74
139	13906	13906	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.17	> 1.8	0.69
139	13907	13906	Fill of ditch [13906]: a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk. Pot recovered.	0.17	> 1.8	0.69
139	13908	13908	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a pointed base.	0.27	> 1.8	0.62
139	13909	13908	Fill of ditch [13908]: a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk.	0.27	> 1.8	0.62
139	13910	13910	NE-SW oriented linear with moderate sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.32	> 1.8	1.45
139	13911	13910	Fill of ditch [13910]: a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent chalk	0.32	> 1.8	1.45

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
140	14003	14003	NW-SE oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.27	> 1.8	0.96
140	14001		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
140	14002		Firm light yellowish brown sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
140	14004	14003	Fill of ditch [14003]: a compact mid greyish brown silty gravel with occasional small stone and flint inclusions.	0.27	> 1.8	0.96
140	14005	14005	NW-SE oriented linear with moderate to steep sides onto a flat base.	0.3	> 1.8	1.07
140	14006	14005	Fill of ditch [14005]: a firm mid grey silty gravel with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.3	> 1.8	1.07
141	14101		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
141	14102		Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
142	14203	14203	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.22	> 1.8	0.79
142	14201		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
142	14202		Firm mid greyish yellow sandy clay with occasional chalk, flint, gravel and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
142	14204	14203	Fill of ditch [14203]: a firm light orangeish brown silty clay with frequent stone	0.22	> 1.8	0.79

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
143	14303	14303	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.2	> 1.8	0.65
143	14301		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.25	50	1.8
143	14302		Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
143	14304	14303	Fill of ditch [14303]: a firm light brownish yellow silty clay with rare chalk inclusions.	0.2	> 1.8	0.65
143	14305	14303	Upper fill of ditch [14303]: a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt.	0.06	> 1.8	0.65
144	14403	14403	E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.4	> 1.8	0.93
144	14401		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
144	14402		Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
144	14404	14403	Basal fill of ditch [14403]: a soft light brownish yellow sandy clay with rare chalk and gravel inclusions.	0.04	> 1.8	0.93
144	14405	14403	Upper fill of ditch [14403]: a compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with stone and chalk inclusions.	0.36	> 1.8	0.93
144	14406	14406	E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.28	> 1.8	1.12
144	14407	14406	Basal fill of ditch [14406]:	0.11	> 1.8	1.12

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			a light greyish yellow sandy clay with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions.			
144	14408	14406	Upper fill of ditch [14406]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with stone inclusions.	0.23	> 1.8	1.12
145	14503	14503	NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.16	8.59	0.16
145	14501		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
145	14502		Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
145	14504	14503	Fill of gully [14503]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.16	8.59	0.16
145	14505	14505	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.15	> 1.8	0.63
145	14506	14505	Fill of gully [14505]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone and rare charcoal inclusions.	0.15	> 1.8	0.63
145	14507	14507	Not excavated		> 1.8	1.9
145	14508	14507	Not excavated		> 1.8	1.9
145	14509	14509	Not excavated		> 1.8	2.4
145	14510	14509	Not excavated		> 1.8	2.4
145	14511	14511	Not excavated		> 1.47	1.3
145	14512	14511	Not excavated		> 1.47	1.3
145	14513	14513	Not excavated		> 1.2	1.24
145	14514	14513	Not excavated		> 1.2	1.24
145	14515	14515	NE-SW oriented irregular feature with gradual		> 1.8	0.9

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			sloping sides onto an unknown base.			
145	14516	14515	Fill of pit [14515]: a hard dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions.		> 1.8	0.9
145	14517	14515	Fill of pit [14515]: a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions.		> 1.8	0.9
145	14518	14515	Fill of pit [14515]: a friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay with gravel, chalk and stone inclusions.		> 1.8	0.9
145	14519	14519	Irregular gravel pit with irregular sides onto an irregular base.	0.42	> 1.8	> 3.39
145	14520	14519	Fill of ditch [14519]: a compact mid brownish grey sandy clay with frequent stone and gravel inclusions.	0.42	> 1.8	> 3.39
146	14603	14603	NE-SW oriented linear with steep SE side and moderate NW side onto a concave base.	0.4	> 1.8	1.24
146	14601		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
146	14602		Compact light yellowish grey sandy clay with frequent small to medium stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
146	14604	14603	Fill of ditch [14603]: a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with frequent small stones.	0.4	> 1.8	1.24
146	14605	14605	NE-SW oriented linear with steep sides onto a concave base.	> 0.71	> 1.8	3.1
146	14606	14605	Upper fill of ditch [14605]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare	0.4	> 1.8	3.1

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			small stone inclusions.			
146	14607	14605	Fill of ditch [14605]: a compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional stone inclusions.	0.3	> 1.8	3.1
146	14608	14605	Basal fill of ditch [14605]: a compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional stone inclusions.	0.3	> 1.8	3.1
146	14609	14609	NE-SW oriented linear with moderate sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.18	> 1.8	0.64
146	14610	14609	Fill of ditch [14609]: a firm light orangeish brown clayey silt with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.18	> 1.8	0.64
148	14803	14803	E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto an irregular base.	0.46	> 1.8	2.7
147	14701		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
147	14702		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
148	14801		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
148	14802		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
148	14804	14803	Upper fill of ditch [14803]: a friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	0.19	> 1.8	2.7

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
148	14805	14803	Basal fill of ditch [14803]: a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.	0.26	> 1.8	2.7
148	14806	14803	Fill of ditch [14803]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk inclusions	0.33	> 1.8	2.7
152	15203	15203	Not excavated; Modern		> 1.8	> 0.9
149	14901		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.23	50	1.8
149	14902		Compact dark yellowish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
150	15001		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
150	15002		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
151	15101		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
151	15102		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
152	15201		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
152	15202		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
152	15204	15203	Not excavated; Modern		> 1.8	> 0.9
158	15803	15803	E-W oriented linear with gradual SE side and steep	0.21	> 1.8	0.64

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			NW side onto a rounded base.			
153	15301		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
153	15302		Friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and rare chalk inclusions.	0.11	25	1.8
153	15303		Firm mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of mid reddish brown clay and mid orangeish brown sandy gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
154	15401		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
154	15402		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
155	15501		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
155	15502		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
156	15601		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
156	15602		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
157	15701		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone	0.22	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
157	15702		Compact mid brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
158	15801		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
158	15802		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
158	15804	15803	Fill of ditch [15803]: a firm dark brownish yellow silty clay with occasional chalk and rare charcoal.	0.21	> 1.8	0.64
162	16203	16203	NW-SE oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto an uneven base.	0.5	1.53	> 1.8
159	15901		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
159	15902		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
160	16001		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
160	16002		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
161	16101		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone	0.21	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			inclusions.			
161	16102		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
162	16201		Friable mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
162	16202		Compact mid greyish yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions. Occasional patches of dark reddish brown sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
162	16204	16203	Upper fill of ditch [16203]: a hard dark brownish yellow silty clay with occasional chalk, rare flint and animal bone inclusions.	0.5	1.53	> 1.8
162	16205	16203	Basal fill of ditch [16203]: a hard light greyish yellow clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	0.5	1.53	> 1.8
166	16604	16605	NE-SW oriented linear with rounded gradual sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.19	3.44	0.64
163	16301		Soft mid brown silt with occasional flint gravels.	0.3	50	1.8
163	16302		Firm light brown clayey silt.	0.08	50	1.8
163	16303		Firm orange sandy clay with gravel patches.	> 0.1	50	1.8
164	16401		Soft mid brown silt with occasional flint gravels.	0.33	50	1.8
164	16402		Firm light brown clayey silt.	0.14	50	1.8
164	16403		Firm orange sandy clay with gravel patches.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
165	16501		Soft dark brown silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions.	0.15	50	1.8
165	16502		Firm light brown sandy clay.	0.17	50	1.8
165	16503		Firm yellowish brown sandy clay with patches of gravel.	> 0.1	50	1.8
166	16601		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.15	50	1.8
166	16602		Soft light greyish brown silty clay.	0.17	50	1.8
166	16603		Soft mid yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
166	16605	16605	Fill of ditch [16604]: a compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent stone and flint inclusions.	0.19	3.44	0.64
167	16704	16705	Fill of ditch [16705]: a firm dark brownish black clayey sand with rare charcoal inclusions.	0.32	> 1.8	0.7
167	16701		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.19	50	1.8
167	16702		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
167	16703		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
167	16705	16705	E-W oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.32	> 1.8	0.7
172	17204	17205	Upper fill of ditch [17205]: a firm mid brown clayey sand with rare stone inclusions.	0.35	> 1.8	1.3
168	16801		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.2	50	1.8
168	16802		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
168	16803		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
169	16901		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.18	50	1.8
169	16902		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.13	50	1.8
169	16903		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
170	17001		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.18	50	1.8
170	17002		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.13	50	1.8
170	17003		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
171	17101		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.2	50	1.8
171	17102		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.05	50	1.8
171	17103		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
172	17201		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.33	50	1.8
172	17202		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.11	50	1.8
172	17203		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
172	17205	17205	E-W oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.35	> 1.8	1.3
172	17206	17205	Basal fill of ditch [17205]: a firm mid greyish brown clayey sand with occasional stone inclusions.	0.15	> 1.8	1.3
172	17207	17208	Fill of ditch [17208]: a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions.	0.61	> 1.8	2.45
172	17208	17208	E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a concave base.	0.61	> 1.8	2.45

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
172	17209	17210	Fill of ditch [17210]: a firm light greyish brown clayey sand with rare stone inclusions.	0.15	> 1.8	0.85
172	17210	17210	N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.15	> 1.8	0.85
172	17211	17212	Fill of ditch [17212]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.17	> 1.8	> 1
172	17212	17212	NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides. Base not reached.	0.17	> 1.8	> 1
172	17213	17214	Fill of drain: a compact mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions.	0.18	> 1.8	0.45
172	17214	17214	E-W oriented linear with sharp sides. Base not reached.	0.18	> 1.8	0.45
172	17215	17216	Fill of ditch [17216]: a compact mid grey sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusions.		> 1.8	
172	17216	17216	NE-SW oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.		> 1.8	
182	18204	18204	NE-SW oriented linear with concave sides onto a rounded base.	0.56	> 2.2	1.22
173	17301		Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.2	50	1.8
173	17302		Hard light greyish brown silty clay.	0.1	50	1.8
173	17303		Hard mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
174	17401		Mid brown sandy clay.	0.21	50	1.8
174	17402		Light greyish brown silty clay.	0.09	50	1.8
174	17403		Dark yellowish brown silty	> 0.1	50	1.8

Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			clay.			
175	17501		Light brownish grey silty sand with stone inclusions.	0.25	50	1.8
175	17502		Light brown silty clay with stone inclusions.	0.07	50	1.8
175	17503		Mid yellow sandy clay with stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
176	17601		Mid brownish grey silty clay with stone inclusions.	0.14	50	1.8
176	17602		Light brownish grey sandy clay with stone inclusions.	0.09	50	1.8
176	17603		Mid yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
177	17701		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.17	50	1.8
177	17702		Mid greyish brown clayey silt.	0.14	50	1.8
177	17703		Orangeish yellow sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
178	17801		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.3	50	1.8
178	17802		Mid yellowish grey clay with stone inclusions.	0.16	50	1.8
178	17803		Mid orange gravel with stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
179	17901		Light brownish grey silty clay with stone inclusions.	0.12	50	1.8
179	17902		Light brownish grey silty clay.	0.18	50	1.8
179	17903		Mid yellow sand.	> 0.1	50	1.8
180	18001		Mid greyish brown silty clay with stone inclusions.	0.27	50	1.8
180	18002		Mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.06	50	1.8
180	18003		Mid orange sandy clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
181	18101		Mid greyish brown silty clay with stone inclusions.	0.15	50	1.8
181	18102		Mid greyish brown silty	0.11	50	1.8

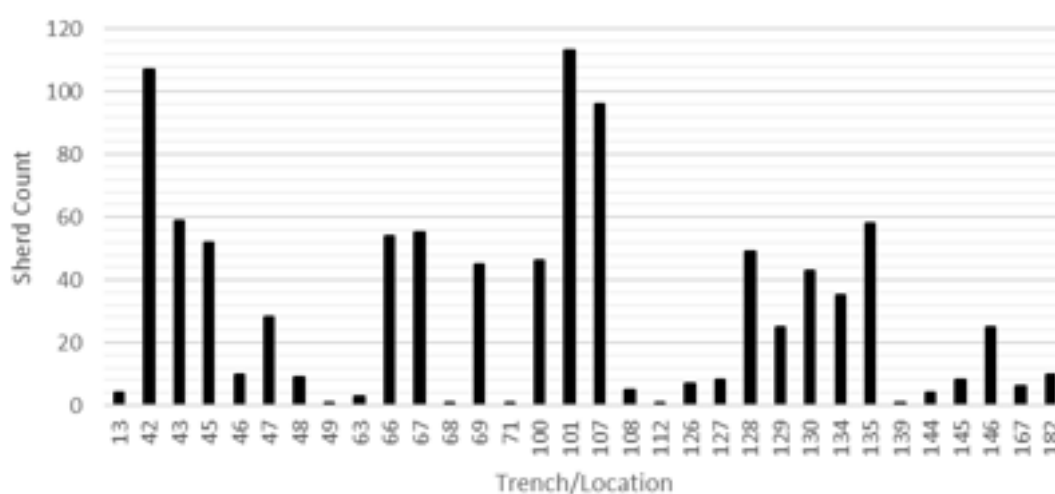
Trench	Context	Cut number	Context Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
			clay.			
181	18103		Mid orange silty gravel with stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
182	18201		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.22	50	1.8
182	18202		Mid brownish red silty gravel with stone inclusions.	0.05	50	1.8
182	18203		Mid orange gravel with stone inclusions.	> 0.1	50	1.8
182	18205	18204	Fill of ditch [18204]: a firm dark blackish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and flint inclusions.	0.56	> 2.2	1.22
182	18206	18206	NE-SW oriented linear with concave sides. Base not reached.	> 0.4	> 2.66	3.7
182	18207	18206	Fill of ditch [18206]: a firm mid greyish brown sandy silt with flint and gravel inclusions.	> 0.4	> 2.66	3.7
183	18301		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
183	18302		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.11	50	1.8
183	18303		Mid yellowish grey clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
184	18401		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.2	50	1.8
184	18402		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.14	50	1.8
184	18403		Mid yellowish grey clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8
185	18501		Mid greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions.	0.21	50	1.8
185	18502		Mid greyish brown clayey silt.	0.12	50	1.8
185	18503		Mid yellowish grey clay.	> 0.1	50	1.8

Appendix B: Specialist Reports

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 964 sherds (5351g) of prehistoric and Roman pottery, almost entirely limited to sherds of pre-Roman Late Iron Age to Conquest-period Early Roman date (1st century BC to 1st century AD) but also including a single Middle Neolithic bowl. The assemblage is in a relatively highly fragmented condition, with a modest incidence of diagnostic sherds. The Middle Neolithic bowl was contained as isolated material in a ditch in Trench 30, but may be residual in a Roman context, and comprises a Peterborough Impressed ware bowl in the Fengate sub-style. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is approximately evenly split between 'native' hand-made wares, and 'Belgic' and Early Roman vessels manufactured on a slow-wheel or entirely wheel made. The handmade wares are principally shell-tempered but also include variants tempered with quartz, grog and combinations with shell. The bulk of the handmade vessels are relatively crude ovoid to barrel-shape jars upright to slightly everted plain rims, occasionally with cabled rims or scored decoration, and rarely imitating Belgic form types. The 'Belgic' vessels in grog or shell-tempered fabrics are principally comprised of ovoid jars with a lid-seated (channel) rim or simple rounded bead rim, although there is also fragmentary evidence for beakers, bowls and possibly a flagon/jug. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is relatively sparsely distributed but includes modest concentrations that may be considered groups in Trenches 42-3, Trenches 66-7 & 69, Trenches 100-1 & 107, and Trenches 128-30 & 134-5 (Table 1).



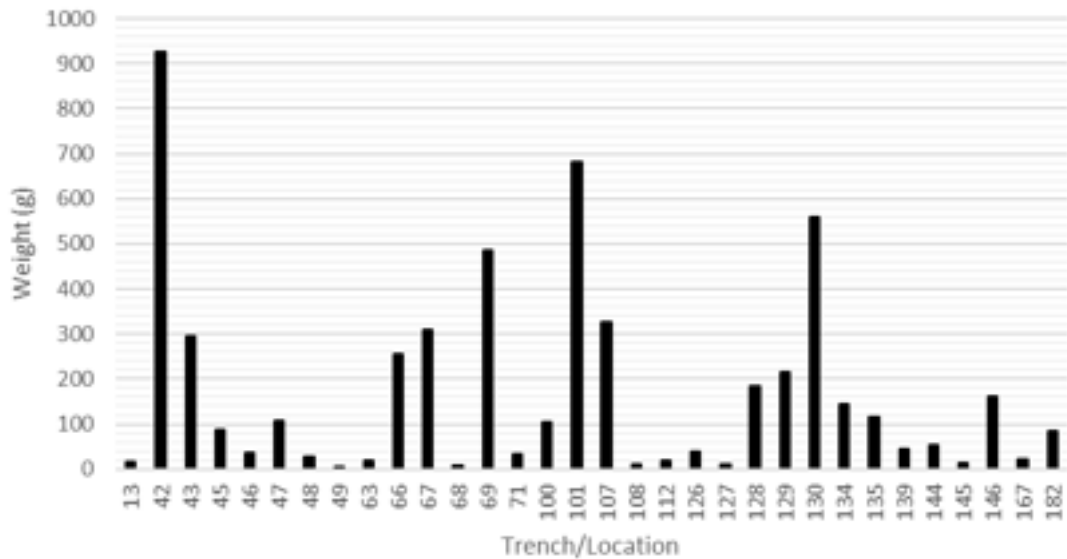


Table 1: distribution of Roman pottery per trench, by sherd count and weight (g)

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive; in accordance with the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016), which complement the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (i.e. Darling 2004). Where possible, fabric types have been cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report, or referenced to major type sites/kiln groups in the area. The pottery fabrics are described below (Table 2) and quantified (Table 3).

Discussion of Pottery Supply

Excluding the Neolithic flint-tempered fabric (F1), a total of five handmade fabric groups and three wheel-made fabric groups were identified, likely broadly contemporary in the 1st century BC/AD (Tables 2-3). The handmade wares are dominated by a coarse shell-tempered fabric (S1), supplemented by a sand-and-grog-tempered fabric (QG1) with other fabric variants rare; with the general profile of handmade fabrics consistent with that observed in Late Iron Age groups at Little Paxton to the east (Hancocks 2011, 113: Phase 3). The 1st century BC/AD ‘Belgic’ fabric (SOB GT) and the wheel made shell-tempered wares (ROB SH) were likely produced locally and are also dominant in Late Iron Age/Transitional groups at Little Paxton, likely pre-dating c.AD60 (Hancocks 2011, 113: Phase 4). The only imported fabric comprises a single sherd of Terra Rubra from Central Gaul (CNG TR), which arrived in East Anglia from the final decades of the 1st century BC, and had generally been superseded by other Gallo-Belgic fine wares by the time of the Roman Conquest. Broadly considered, this pattern of consumption appears conducive with scattered domestic activity, if not focussed occupation, likely of modest status, from the final decades of the 1st century BC to the decades spanning the Roman Conquest.

Fabric Code	Fabric Description
F1	Flint-tempered ware. Orange-brown surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common crushed flint (generally 0.5-3mm, occasionally to 5mm).
S1	Shell-tempered ware (handmade). Common to abundant fossiliferous and plate-like shell (generally 0.5-3mm, occasionally to 5mm)
S2	Fine shell-tempered ware (handmade). Common to abundant shell/limestone (0.25-1.5mm) with occasional quartz (<0.5mm) and flint (<2mm)
Q1	Sand-tempered ware (handmade). Black to dark red-brown surfaces over a very dark grey core, with inclusions of common-abundant, moderately sorted quartz (0.25-0.5mm), sparse fine mica, occasional flint and organics/shell/voids (<5mm).
QG1	Sand-and-grog-tempered ware (handmade). Black to dark grey-brown surfaces over a very dark grey core, with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and grog (0.5-1.5mm).
SG1	Shell-and-grog-tempered ware (handmade). Common fine shell (generally 0.5-2mm, occasionally to 5mm) and sparse grog (0.5-3mm)
CNG TR	Central Gaulish (micaceous) Terra Rubra (Tomber & Dore 1998, 12), likely from an area spanning the northern edge of the Massif Central into the Loire Valley.
SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214), wheel-made, oxidised red-orange to dark brown-grey.
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell or voids (0.5-3mm, occasionally larger).

Table 2: Fabric codes and descriptions

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
F1	3	34	0.05
S1	296	2134	0.35
S2	13	55	
Q1	17	270	0.1
QG1	118	303	0.12
SG1	50	356	0.17
CNG TR	1	4	
SOB GT	405	1673	0.35
ROB SH	61	522	0.2
Total	964	5351	1.34

Table 3: Quantification of fabric types

Discussion of Pottery by Fabric Group

Sherds from a single Middle Neolithic Peterborough Impressed ware bowl (in fabric F1) were contained in ditch [13011]. The short-necked bowl had a convex collared rim decorated with oblique lines of twisted cord impressions on the exterior, while the internal bevel was decorated with a chevron forms of fingernail impressions. These traits are consistent with the Fengate sub-style of Impressed Ware vessels, with a currency in c.3400-3000 BC (Gibson 2024, 52 & 59), and with closely comparable bowls previously recorded at Etton (Kinnes 1998, 202: fig.204.FG39), Astrop, Northamptonshire and Peterborough (Smith 1956: figs.55.2&68.13).

The common handmade fabric types feasibly have a currency that spans the Middle to Late Iron Ages, potentially commencing in the 5th century BC, if not earlier, but in this assemblage appear to represent vessels consumed no earlier than the 1st century BC. The coarse shell-tempered fabric (S1) broadly defines the ceramic style of the handmade vessels, comprised of relatively crude ovoid and barrel- shape jars (or bowls). The S1 includes, in ditch [4310] a single large jar (rim diameter: 26cm) with an externally thickened, finger-tip cabled rim and combing on the body, but the typical jars have a rim diameter of c.12-16cm. This includes S1 jars with upright plain rims in ditches [13005] and [13403], and with upright rims with fingernail cabling on top in ditches [4213] and [12819]. Only the vessel in ditch [13403] exhibits any evidence for scoring on the body (on non-cross-joining body sherds), and combing or smoothing of external surfaces appears generally more common; an evolution that typically occurs towards the end of the Late iron Age. These vessel types are closely comparable to Late Iron Age types in the region the continue into the Roman Conquest period, notably at Little Paxton (Hancocks 2011. 101-5: figs.3.25.16, 3.27.40 & 44, 3.29.67), as well as at sites such as Tort Hill West (Hancocks et al 1998, 36). Although not cross joining the presence of short sections of curved handles with a sub-circular section in ditches [10111] and [14605] suggests at least some of these jars had utilitarian handles, also consistent with the regional ceramic style, as demonstrated at Weekley (Jackson & Dix 1988, 76: fig.31.40).

Medium-size jars comparable to those common in S1 were also present in handmade shell-and-grog-tempered ware (SG1), including examples with an upright plain rim in ditches 45216], [10707] and [13503]. Further examples of these jars were also present in sand-tempered fabric Q1 in ditch [10711], and in sand-and-grog-tempered fabric QG1 in ditches [6707] and [10707], demonstrating the breadth of fabric types used across the Middle to Late Iron Age. However a single body sherd of SG1 in ditch [4609] is handmade but appears to have formed part of the plain shoulder cordon of a 'Belgic' bowl, suggesting that local imitations of SOB GT vessels were being made in SG1 and consistent with production in the 1st centuries BC/AD.

Contemporary with the use of these coarse, hand-made wares, the pre-Roman Late Iron Age saw the commencement of the importation of Gallo-Belgic fine wares, which in ditch [18206] comprises a small body sherd of Terra Rubra from central Gaul (CNG TR), which is likely from the floor of a shallow platter or dish but the form type remains indeterminate due to the limited size of the body sherd. Intriguingly, rare sherds of CNG TR have a consistent presence across sites in East Anglia, arriving as early as the late 1st century BC at centers such as Heybridge, but appear to have declined by the time of the Roman Conquest, in part superseded by Terra Rubra produced further north and by Gallo-Belgic white wares.

Sherds of 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (SOB GT) are near ubiquitous across the trenches, and are frequently associated with the handmade wares, but are typically limited to small body sherds and only exhibit a very limited range of form types. Two types of jar or cooking pot appear common; the first has a lid-seated (channel) rim and despite fragmentation appears to have random combing on the exterior surfaces (Thompson 1982, 245: type C5-1), including examples in ditch [6707] and a single vessel distributed over ditches [6906] and [6910]. The second type has an ovoid/barrel shape body with a simple rounded bead rim (Thompson 1982, 217: type C1-2) and includes examples in subsoil (11202) and ditch [12908]. Both types have a currency spanning the 1st century AD, but in the latter decades are often in more Romanised fabrics. The presence of necked jars or bowls is intimated by everted bead rims in ditches [4806] and [6705] but remain of indeterminate form type, while a body sherd from a corrugated

cordon in ditch [6707] is likely from a deep-necked bowl. Evidence for other SOB GT form types is very limited, with thin -walled body sherds from a cordon filled with vertical comb strokes in ditch [6906] potentially derived from a butt beaker, while a section of strap handle in ditch [4213] may have formed part of a flagon or jug.

In comparison to their handmade counterpart (S!), wheel-made shell-tempered wares (ROB SH) are relatively sparse, as they also are in comparison to SOB GT. However, they appear to fulfil the same functional niche as the common SOB GT as diagnostic sherds in ROB SH are limited to those that parallel the common types in SOB GT. These include small fragments from jars with a lid-seated (channel) rim in gully [14503], and with a simple rounded bead rim on an ovoid/barrel-shape body in ditch [6707].

In conclusion, the Roman pottery presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds, principally in ditches and comprised of an even mix of handmade jars, principally in shell-tempered ware, with a narrow range of wheel-made utilitarian jars with lid-seated or simple bead rims, principally in grog-tempered 'Belgic ware (SOB GT). Despite the utilitarian character of the assemblage, a single sherd of imported Terra Rubra suggests that occupation here was above subsistence level and possessed a degree of wealth or purchasing power. This pattern of consumption is consistent with modest status rural domestic occupation but based on the limited magnitude of the diagnostic groups does not appear to include any primary rubbish/dump deposits, rather the casual disposal or clearing of waste material. The chronology of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age to Roman Conquest period pottery appears narrow, potentially commencing in the 1st century BC, possibly within the final decades and not continuing beyond c.AD60. The limited scope of the assemblage, both in terms of wares and chronology, contrasts with the broader patterns of consumption at nearby substantive rural settlement sites that include contemporary phases of occupation. At Tort Hill West, close to Ermine Street, there is substantial consumption of hand-made vessels associated with 'Belgic' pottery spanning c.100BC to c.AD50-75, although the specific blend of fabric and form types in this assemblage is particularly consistent with the 'Early Belgic Iron Age' period at Tort Hill West, ascribed a date of c.AD20-50 (Hancocks et al 1998, 34 & 77). The cessation of consumption apparent in this assemblage appear slightly earlier than at Tort Hill West and may have been a direct response to the Roman Conquest rather than a broad-scale reorganisation of the landscape that followed in that period. The pattern of consumption in this assemblage, as well as the sparse scattering of moderately to highly fragmented sherds in ditches is comparable to the contemporary patterns observed in the Late Iron Age/Transitional (Phase 4) groups at Little Paxton c.4km to the east, dated up to c.AD60 (Hancocks 2011, 111), but there is succeeded by Early Roman occupation, including the consumption of Romanised versions of similar lid-seated jars as are present here in grog- and shell-tempered jars.

For the purposes of assessment (evaluation), no further recording or analysis is required, but this data should be integrated with any forthcoming from future mitigation on the same site, and potentially adjacent areas. There is the potential for 5-8 prehistoric to Roman vessels to be illustrated.

The Post-Roman Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological trial-trenching recovered five sherds (39g) of medieval and post-medieval pottery from two furrows (Table 4). The sherds are of small size and only slightly abraded but are likely to have been re-deposited through agricultural processes.

Period	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Mean sherd weight (g)
Medieval	4	31	7.75
Post-medieval	1	8	8
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>7.8</i>

Table 4: Quantification of pottery sherds by period

Methodology

The sherds were examined and recorded according to the 'Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay et al 2016; Tables 1 & 2), developed in part from the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines. Fabric codes are those used for the Cambridgeshire medieval pottery type series (Spoerry 2016). All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms the catalogue of pottery for the archive.

Fabric and date range	Cambs. Fabric Code	Reference or Description	Sherd Count.	Weight (g)	R.EVE
<i>Medieval</i>					
Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware <i>late 12th-13th</i>	HUNSWF	Spoerry 2016, 148, 158	4	31	0
<i>Med Total</i>			4	31	0
<i>Post-medieval</i>					
Glazed Red earthen ware <i>Mid 17th-19th</i>	GRE	-	1	8	0
<i>Post-med Total</i>			1	8	0
<i>Overall Total</i>			5	39	0

Table 5: Quantification of Post-Roman Pottery by sherd number and fabric weight

Discussion

The medieval pottery was principally comprised of three body sherds (20g) of Huntingdon Fen Sandy ware (HUNSWF) derived from a single cooking pot of late 12th to 13th century date in furrow [6306]. A further small body sherd of HUNSWF was associated with a similarly small body sherd of post-medieval Glazed Red earthen ware (GRE) in furrow [6607].

Further work

There is no further work required at the assessment (evaluation) stage. If further data is integrated, the assemblage may be usefully compared with two or three other assemblages from the area.

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 449 fragments (389g) of fired clay and 32 fragments (437g) of medieval to post-medieval CBM (Table 6), entirely in a very highly fragmented and abraded condition. The assemblage was principally comprised of very small amorphous fragments of fired clay likely derive from Late Iron Age to Roman occupation in the vicinity, likely daub or packed clay walls. Low quantities of locally-produced medieval to post-medieval peg tile are largely un-stratified therefore were likely re-deposited by manuring or soil improvement. Further very small fragments of miscellaneous CBM are of indeterminate date and could feasibly be derived from Roman tile or post-medieval red brick, but in such degraded and abraded condition have likely also been re-deposited and scattered through agricultural processes.

Period	Material	Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman?	Fired clay	Misc.	449	389
Medieval to Post-Medieval	CBM1	Peg tile	13	366
?	CBM - indeterminate	Misc.	19	71
<i>Total</i>			<i>481</i>	<i>826</i>

Table 6: quantification of CBM by period, fabric and type

Roman

The fired clay occurs in a mottled pale brown to dark brown-black, fine silty fabric with sparse inclusions of black iron-rich grains and quartz (both 0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica, and occasional chalk (0.5-3mm); consistent with materials typically encountered as part of daub or related packed clay construction. However, the fired clay is limited to small amorphous fragments, representing degraded material, likely derived from structures (small building/ovens?) in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. Very minor groups were contained in ditches [4209], [4504] and [6707] but were constrained by a fragment size typically between 1-2g, which typically reflects the whole assemblage.

Medieval to Post-medieval

The medieval to post-medieval roof tile was manufactured in a single fabrics: CBM1, with an extensive currency from the 12th century onwards, reflecting the availability of raw materials in the fenland and fen edge area, including the Great Ouse valley:

CBM1 Pale orange to red; contains common to abundant fossiliferous shell or voids (typically 0.5-3mm, occasionally to 5mm).

The CBM1 is comprised of fragments derived from 12-14mm thick flat tile, which would have formed part of peg tiles, including very sparsely distributed fragments in ditch [16705], furrow [6306], topsoils (5701) and (11701).

The Struck and Burnt Flint

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench investigations recovered ten flakes (39g) of struck flint and 134 very small fragments (158g) of burnt flint (Table 7). The struck flint occurred with varying degrees of patination ranging from moderate to heavy whitening of surfaces and was very sparsely distributed as residual material in Late Iron Age to Roman features, principally ditches or as un-stratified material. Nonetheless, the presence of three blades, of which two were worn and debitage flakes seemingly produced by systematic blade cores, likely rotated cuboid types, is suggestive of the presence of Neolithic activity in the local landscape.

Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Blade	3	11
Debitage (blade-like flakes)	7	28
Burnt flint	134	158
<i>Total</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>197</i>

Table 7: Quantification of struck flint by type

Methodology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as its breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Discussion

The struck flint was manufactured in dark grey raw material with, where extant, a medium off-white cortex, likely sourced from local superficial river terrace or clay-with-flints deposits. The technology of the flakes recovered is entirely defined by the bi-products and intended products of systematic blade producing cores, including an un-corticated debitage flake in posthole [4604] that exhibits perpendicular blade scars along one lateral edge, suggesting it was removed from a rotated cuboid blade core; a system of core reduction that was most common but not limited to the middle and late Neolithic periods. A further un-corticated flake in ditch [1305] exhibited parallel dorsal scars and is close to the more regular true blades in the assemblage, while other blade-like debitage flakes were present in ditches [1304], [6906] and [13403]. The blades present in ditch [12819], (19412) and topsoil (18201) were all medium-sized (c.45-60mm in length) with neat, parallel dorsal scars. The former example exhibited traces of wear on one lateral edge with the opposing edge backed by cortex, while that from the topsoil may have wear on both lateral edges, but this may be the product of post-depositional

rolling in the ploughsoil. The use of comparable blades in the region was common throughout the Neolithic period.

The small fragments of burnt flint do not exhibit any evidence of being worked before or after exposure to heat, nor do they appear to be a component of a specific process (i.e. pot boilers), rather the incidental bi-product of the inclusion of flint nodules or fragments in hearths and similar installations. There are no significant concentrations of burnt flint in the assemblage, although a small groups of 20-25 fragments (<25g) in Trenches 13, 42 and 45 may relate to activity in the close vicinity, while the remaining sparse distribution likely represents the scattering of detritus in the general area of occupation.

The worked and heat-affected stones from East Park Energy, Area A, Southwest of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire (AOC: ECB7315)

Dawn McLaren (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of possibly worked and heat-affected stones (23 fragments) was examined in October 2025 following the archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area A, located to the southwest of Pertenhall, in Bedfordshire.

The finds were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope in the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, using relevant literature and comparanda. Hand-retrieved Registered Finds are identified in the text and catalogue below by abbreviation 'RF', bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 12820) and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <4801>). Finds were measured using a carbon dial caliper accurate to 0.01mm and weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the assemblage is provided as Table 8 in Appendix A and a full catalogue accompanies this report as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

The stones were recovered from 12 contexts across the excavated area and comprise two worked stones, 20 heat-affected and/or fire-cracked stones, and one natural stone which was collected in the field as potentially worked but has been found on cleaning to be natural.

The worked stones

Two worked stones were recognised amongst the assemblage. Both finds are probably prehistoric, but neither are chronologically diagnostic artefacts that would allow more precise dating. Dating of associated pottery from contexts (4305) and (4805) will be key to narrowing down the possible date of these objects.

The first find, RF 4301, is a hand-held pounder produced from a sub-spherical cobble of local flint-bearing limestone (Upper Chalk Supergroup). The cobble has not been modified prior to use. The surfaces are pitted throughout with distinctive wear facets demonstrating extensive use. Although pounders are often interpreted as food processing tools, they are best considered as general purpose tools as they could have fulfilled a range of functions including but not limited to pulverizing foodstuffs, crushing grits for inclusion in pottery clay as temper, processing ore, pigments or medicines as well as other craft processes. Hand-held pounders and other simple cobble tools are common finds on prehistoric sites. It was recovered from the fill (4308) of ditch [4310] in Trench 43, sub-area A02, which has been interpreted as a section of a sub-rectangular enclosure which forms part of a settlement.

The second find, RF 4801 (Plates 1-3), was found within the fill (4805) of ditch [4306], also in Trench 43 of sub-area A02. This find consists of a small perforated ovoid nodule of local chalk which has been extensively worked for use as a weight. The stone has been extensively worked with very little of the original surfaces of the chalk nodule surviving. A key feature of the find is the off-centre perforation which has been bored from both faces creating a biconical hole positioned towards the narrower rounded end of the nodule. Cutting transversely across this perforation on both faces and edges are deep V-shaped grooves made by a string being

wrapped around the short axis of the stone which has rubbed away the surfaces during use giving the stone a figure-of-eight profile. Encircling the edges of the nodule is a further V-shaped groove to hold in place another string that would have secured the weight in position. Most of the surfaces are marked with striations from shaping.



*Plate 1: chalk line-sinker (RF 4801),
obverse face*



*Plate 2: chalk line-sinker (RF 4801),
reverse face*



Plate 3: chalk line-sinker (RF4801), side-view

Three fragments of heavily fractured, weathered and degraded Roman lava quern are present. Two refitting fragments (Plate 1) were recovered from the fill (111) of a Roman ditch [122] in Trench 1, Phase 0, whilst a lava quern was also retrieved from (69707), a widespread undated deposit of compact mid-yellow/brown gravelly clay containing charcoal, ceramic sherds, industrial debris, animal bones and oyster fragments located in the southeast end of trench 797, Phase 1. The fragments would originally have formed part of a disc-shaped rotary querns, made of a pale grey basalt lava imported from Mayen in the Eifel region modern Germany (Peacock 2013: 72). This type of lava quern is variously referred to in the literature as Andernach, Niedermendig and Mayen (Röder 1955). This type of stone was favoured by the Roman army to make hand-operated rotary querns for grinding grain into flour. They were imported from the Rhineland from the 1st century AD in Britain (Peacock 2013; Wright 2002, 267) where they continued to be used alongside locally produced quernstones throughout the Romano-British period (Shaffrey 2006), seeing a peak in use during the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. Lava querns are most commonly associated with Roman military and villa sites but were in use throughout areas of Britain with access to Roman trade networks and connections of exchange. Their use continued, albeit at a more limited scale into the Anglo-Saxon period (Freshwater 1996). Given the proximity of a Roman period settlement, such a find is not surprising. Due to the degraded condition of the stone and their fragmentary state, little can be said about the dimensions, shape or appearance of the querns that these fragments derive from, other than that from (111) was approximately 52 mm in thickness.

Millstone grit quern fragment

An angular, thick, sub-rectangular fragment detached from the edge of a possible quern (Plate 2) made from millstone grit came from the fill (103) of pit [104], Trench 1, Phase 0. The grinding face is rough and flat and although lacks obvious abrasion from use, light wear is possible. It is supposed that this is part of a thick disc-shaped rotary quern of probable late Roman date but this is not certain due to lack of obvious wear or tooling. If this is a fragment of a rotary quern its diameter is around 370 mm and c.15% of the circumference survives.



The distinctive shape and wear of the weight identify it as a line-sinker for anchoring nets in water-courses or lakes, such as the nearby Pertenhall Brook. Although the use of chalk seems unusual for use as a weight as it is not as dense or heavy as other available lithologies in the area, its inherent softness makes it easy to carve to shape. It has not been possible at this stage to identify the material type of tool or tools used to make the object; this would require further analysis.

The heat-affected and fire-cracked stones

A total of 20 heat-affected and fire-cracked stones were recovered from eight contexts across the excavation area. These can be split into two broad categories: heat-discoloured only and heat-discoloured and fire cracked.

The first category – heat-discoloured – refers to only one find from the site. This is a thick an uneven sub-rectangular fragment of a red-brown quartzite-rich sandstone (probably local Upper Greensand) (Bulk 4503) which has spalled off from the surface of a weathered outcrop or rounded boulder and is heat discoloured on one face. It bears no further evidence of use or modification. It was recovered from the fill (4503) of ditch [4504] in Trench 45 of sub-area A02.

The second category – fire-cracked – consists of nineteen small fragments of fire-cracked pebbles and cobbles. Table 8 below summarises the quantity of fire-cracked stones per context across the site. Each fragment represents only a small portion of the original stone and a minimum of nine pebbles or cobbles is represented by the fragments. The identification of these stones as fire-cracked is demonstrated by their angular and fractured state, the surviving portions of the original natural cortex of the stone being crazed with hairline fractures and the discolouration of the surfaces through exposure to heat. It is likely that these stones had been used as pot boilers for heating water and other substances, their condition being the result of being heated in the fire to a high temperature and then being placed in cold water causing the stones to fracture as the result of thermal shock.

C no	C Interp	Tr	Sub-Area	RF no./Bulk Find	Sample no	Quantity	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm
6908	Fill of ditch [6911]	69	A04	Bulk	6902	1	Fragment from the rounded end and edge of a water-rounded quartzite-rich sandstone cobble. Angular fractures; heat-discoloured surfaces	104	70.5	71
12704	Fill of ditch [12703]	#REF!	A08	Bulk	n/a	2	Two once joining heavily heat-affected fragments of a water-rounded cobble of a very coarse-grained sandstone. Stone has a discoloured surface and is extremely friable as the result of exposure to heat	76 (largest fragment only measured)	64	51.5

12910	Fill of ditch [12908]	129	A08	Bulk	n/a	2	Two once joining heavily heat-affected fragments of a quartz-rich sandstone water-rounded pebble. Angular fractures; sooting; heat-discoloured surfaces	45.5 (largest fragment only measured)	62	24.5
10110	Fill of ditch [10111]	101	A07	Bulk	10105	1	Small angular fractured fragment from the smooth rounded cortex of a water-rounded sandstone/whinstone pebble. Angular fractures; heat-discoloured surfaces	23.5	16	14.5
10802	Fill of gully [10803]	108	A07	Bulk	10801	6	Six once joining but now heavily weathered fragments from a single heat-affected and fire-cracked pebble or cobble. The surfaces are heat-discoloured and the angular fractures are distinctive of fire-cracking	24 (largest fragment only measured)	14	14.5
4208	Fill of ditch [4209]	42	A02	Bulk	4204	5	Five angular heat-affected and fire cracked fragments from two separate pebbles/small cobbles. Four small fragments relate to one fine sandstone water-rounded cobble. Portions of only one end and edge survive. The fifth fragment is from a different cobble - lithology is more quartz rich - which is heat-discoloured, fractured and appears weathered	63.5 (largest fragment only measured)	41	29.5
4307	Fill of ditch [1310]	4307	A02	43	4302	2	Two small, fractured fragments of red-brown sandstone pebbles or cobbles; angular fractured surfaces and some faces heat-discoloured	36.5 (largest fragment only measured)	30.5	16.5

Table 8: summary of the fire-cracked stone fragments amongst the assemblage. Abbreviations used: C = context, no. = number, Tr = trench, RF = registered find, L = length, W = width, T = thickness, mm = millimeter

Natural

A single sub-rectangular fragment of unworked red-brown sandstone was recovered during soil sample processing from <17201> from the fill (17207) of ditch [17208] in Trench 172 of sub-area A02. It displays no evidence of modification or wear.

Retention recommendations

The two worked stone finds (RF 4301 and RF 4801) are in a stable condition and should be

retained as part of the site assemblage. The heat-affected stones and natural stone have limited potential for future study and as a result should be discarded following completion of post-excavation reporting.

Context #	Context description	Trench	Sub-area	RF no./Bulk Find	Sample no	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	Period	L mm	W mm	T mm
4208	Fill of ditch [4209]	42	A02	Bulk	4204	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	5	Five angular heat-affected and fire cracked fragments from two separate pebbles/small cobbles. Four small fragments relate to one fine sandstone water-rounded cobble. Portions of only one end and edge survive. The fifth fragment is from a different cobble - lithology is more quartz rich - which is heat-discoloured, fractured and appears weathered	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	63.5 (largest fragment only measured)	41	29.5
4308	Fill of ditch [4310]	43	A02	4301	n/a	Stone	Pounder	1	Sub-spherical nodule of flint-bearing limestone (Upper Chalk Supergroup) all surfaces pitted, faces are facettetd	early prehistoric	66	64.5	65.5

4805	Fill of ditch [4306]	43	A02	4801	n/a	Stone	Weight	1	Ovoid perforated nodule of chalk which has been extensively worked for use as a weight, perforated off-centre, towards the narrower of the two ends. The hole is biconical and has been bored from both faces (Max at surface D 24 mm; min at centre (oval) 10 x 11.5 mm). The stone has been narrower at one end than the other with a figure-of-eight shape due to wear from a string which has cut a series of short parallel grooves (total W 5 mm) to either side of the perforation on both faces creating a waisted shape. The edges are uneven and now bi-partite due to a V-sectioned groove (W 5 mm, dpth 3-4 mm) which encircles the edges. This has divided the sides unevenly so that one half is thicker, longer and more bulbous than the other. Striations are present across the surfaces from shaping and also wear where a string has rubbed and worn against the surfaces. There is also a diagonal cut mark (L 36 x 2 mm) across the widest end of the rounded face; looks deliberate but function is unknown. The opposite face is pitted, possibly due to erosion or animal activity	prehistoric	73	33-48.5	28.5 - 44
4503	Fill of ditch [4504]	45	A02	Bulk	4501	Stone	Heat-affected stone fragment	1	Thick and uneven sub-rectangular fragment of quartzite-rich sandstone spalled off from the surface of a water-rounded outcrop or boulder. There is a natural stepped fracture on the weathered original face which appears slightly discoloured as the result of exposure to heat. Three out of four edges are broken but there is no evidence of shaping or modification	n/a	160	121	60

4307	Fill of ditch [1310]	4307	A02	43	4302	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	2	Two small fractured fragments of red-brown sandstone pebbles or cobbles; angular fractured surfaces and some faces heat-discoloured	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	36.5	30.5	16.5
6908	Fill of ditch [6911]	69	A04	Bulk	6902	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	1	Fragment from the rounded end and edge of a water-rounded quartzite-rich sandstone cobble. Angular fractures; heat-discoloured surfaces	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	104	70.5	71
10110	Fill of ditch [10111]	101	A07	Bulk	10105	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	1	Small angular fractured fragment from the smooth rounded cortex of a water-rounded sandstone/whinstone pebble. Angular fractures; heat-discoloured surfaces	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	23.5	16	14.5
10802	Fill of gully [10803]	108	A07	Bulk	10801	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	6	Six once joining but now heavily weathered fragments from a single heat-affected and fire-cracked pebble or cobble. The surfaces are heat-discoloured and the angular fractures are distinctive of fire-cracking	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	24 (largest fragment only measured)	14	14.5
12704	Fill of ditch [12703]	127	A08	Bulk	n/a	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	2	Two once joining heavily heat-affected fragments of a water-rounded cobble of a very coarse-grained sandstone. Stone has a discoloured surface and is extremely friable as the result of exposure to heat	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	76 (largest fragment only measured)	64	51.5
12910	Fill of ditch [12908]	129	A08	Bulk	n/a	Stone	Fire-cracked cobble fragment	2	Two once joining heavily heat-affected fragments of a quartz-rich sandstone water-rounded pebble. Angular fractures; sooting; heat-discoloured surfaces	Not closely datable. Probably prehistoric	45.5 (largest fragment only measured)	62	24.5

17207	Fill of ditch [17208]	172	A09	Bulk	17201	Stone	Natural	1	Sub-rectangular fragment of red-brown sandstone. One original naturally vertical edge survives; the others are angular and fractured. One face is flat and smooth but lacks any sign of shaping or wear	n/a	87	59	35.5

Table 9: Summary of the stone assemblage by Area, Trench and Context

The Glass and Industrial Material from East Park Energy, Area A, Southwest of Pertenhall, Bedfordshire (AOC: ECB7315)

Andrew Morrison (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small glass (Mass: <0.1g) and industrial materials assemblage (569.2g) was examined in October 2025 following the archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area A, located to the southwest of Pertenhall, in Bedfordshire.

The finds were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope in the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, using relevant literature and comparanda. Hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 12820) and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <4801>). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g and a summary table of the material by context has been included as Appendix A (Table 10).

The glass

A single tiny shatter shard (<4801>) was recovered from the upper fill (4804) of the linear ditch [4806], in Trench 48 within Area A02. The glass is light olive green in colour, thin-walled and slightly curved, surviving in a corroded state with no original surfaces remaining. The shard is not considered to be closely dateable, and due to its tiny size and the effects of bioturbation, could be intrusive to its context of discovery, however a Romano-British date cannot be ruled-out. The linear ditch [4806], from which the glass was retrieved, forms part of the east-west alignment of a sub-rectangular enclosure that was also identified within Trenches 42-43, 45-47, and surrounds at least three circular enclosures possibly representing late prehistoric to Early Roman animal enclosures or hut circles associated with a settlement.

The industrial material

The industrial material assemblage comprises three formerly joining fragments of possible plano-convex slag cake (Bulk 12820) that were recovered from the upper fill (12820) of the linear ditch [12819], in Trench 128 within Area A08. The fragments are largely amorphous, having come from a larger whole, although a possible plano-convex section is visible along the broken edge of the largest fragment. The fragments are magnetic, with a dark grey to black, dense but vesicular fabric with area of reddish brown and voids containing wood and charcoal fuel inclusions.

Plano-convex slag cakes are accumulations of slag that have formed at the base of an iron smithing hearth or smelting furnace. Though it is often difficult to make a distinction between the two without the aid of chemical analysis, criteria such as size, weight, appearance, texture, inclusions, and magnetic response can often be used to distinguish between the two categories (McDonnell 1994, 200, 219, 230; Starley 2000, 338). While the original size and shape of the fragments is unclear, their density, strong magnetic response, and presence of small charcoal fuel impressions and inclusions are all suggestive of cakes formed in the base of smithing hearths (Dungworth & McLaren 2021, 145).

These fragments of probable blacksmithing waste represent the residual remains of ironworking taking place elsewhere on site. While the fragments themselves are not closely dateable, an Iron Age to Romano-British association is likely, with Roman pottery retrieved from the same

context and the linear ditch [12819] from which they were recovered potentially associated with a linear enclosure and hut circles nearby to the west.

Recommendations

The glass and industrial material from Area A are recommended for retention.

Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Magnetic Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/century
<i>Sub-area A02</i>												
<i>Trench 48</i>												
4804	Upper fill of linear ditch [4806]		<4801>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Non-diagnostic	Small, thin-walled (Th 1.2mm) olive green shatter shard. Corroded with no original surface surviving.	N	N/A	1	<0.1	NCD
<i>Sub-area A08</i>												
<i>Trench 128</i>												
12820	Upper fill of linear ditch [12819]	Bulk 12820		Vitrified material	Ironworking	PCC	Three formerly joining fragments of possible plano-convex slag cake. Largely amorphous fragments from a larger whole, with a possible plano-convex section visible at the break. Dark grey to black dense but vesicular fabric with areas of reddish brown and voids containing wood and charcoal fuel inclusions.	N	Y	1	569.2	NCD

Table 10: The glass and industrial material assemblage from East Park Area A by context

The wood from East Park Energy, Area A, Southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire (AOC: ECB7315)

Genoveva Dimova (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of waterlogged wood was submitted for assessment in October 2025 from the archaeological works carried out at East Park Energy, Area A, Southeast of Great Staughton, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire. The following report attempts to characterise the wood remains and aims to set the finds within their wider context in terms of date, function and archaeological significance.

Methodology

This assessment report provides a summary of the wood assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination. It also provides recommendations for further work. The wood assemblage was examined with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and to compile an inventory for assessment purposes. Finds were measured to the nearest millimetre and weighed to the nearest gram. The finds were hand-retrieved in the field and collected as bulk finds which are identified by their context of discovery (e.g. 15407). Species identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential and radial sections at x70-x450 magnification and using keys and texts stored at AOC Edinburgh (Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990).

The assemblage

Context (10113), sample <10103>

Multiple (20+) fragments of radially split birch (*Betula* sp.) plank(s) or lath(s). Three of the fragments have a single squared edge. The biggest one measures 85mm by 42mm by 11mm. Very poor condition, dry and distorted, with no tool marks surviving.

Context (6608), sample <6602>

Small unworked fragment of cherry (*Prunus* sp.), measuring 17mm by 11mm by 5mm.

Discussion and statement of significance

The wood assemblage from East Park Energy, Area A, was small in size, poorly preserved, and limited in significance. Both birch and cherry are native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape.

Recommended further work

The wood assemblage has been fully assessed and requires no further analysis. The wood is in a dry and stable condition. Once work on this site has been completed, the assemblage is recommended for discard.

The Animal Bone

Matilda Holmes AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

A small assemblage of 552 refitted, hand-collected animal bones and teeth were recovered, of which 118 could be identified to species or family. A further 114 fragments identified from the samples. Preliminary phasing from pottery spot dates, indicates Iron Age and Roman occupation. This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology, determine the potential for understanding human-animal interactions at the site, and assess its significance on a local, regional and national level.

Methodology

All hand-recovered bones and teeth were scanned and recorded by context including those that could not be identified to taxon. Potential biometrical and mortality data (tooth wear and bone fusion) were quantified for the major domesticates. Other information included condition, the incidence of burning, gnawing, butchery, loose teeth and refitted fragments. For some elements a restricted count was employed to reduce fragmentation bias: vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas from skull fragments. Sieved samples were available but because of high fragmentation a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species or showed signs of taphonomic processes. Recording methods and analysis are based on guidelines from Baker and Worley (2014).

Summary of Findings

Bones were in varied condition (Table 11), and friable upon excavation: 80% of contexts contained refitted fragments and in 20 of 22 contexts that produced teeth they were loose, rather than remaining in the mandible or maxilla. Canid gnawing was not prolific, suggesting that bones were buried soon after discard.

No observations of butchery were made and very few burnt bones were recorded, though a few groups of small, indeterminate burnt and calcined fragments were observed in the samples. Larger quantities (more than 15) from Iron Age/ Roman ditches 4310, 4504 and 1008.

Iron Age/ Roman

A small assemblage was recovered, characterised as a few fragments produced from numerous ditches and a few pits (Table 12). Cattle were most common, followed by sheep/ goats and horse/ donkey remains with a few pigs, deer, micro-mammals (including water vole and field vole), bird (small passerine), frogs/ toads, oyster and terrestrial snails (including discoidal and conical shell types and *Cepaea* sp.). A roe deer mandible and red deer tibia imply that hunting was employed by those living at the site.

A few cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse donkey, roe deer, micro-mammals (including field and water vole), bird (small passerine) and terrestrial snails were recovered from several ditches and gully 14505 (Table 12). A humerus and radius were tentatively identified as roe deer, though they could be small sheep/ goat.

Undated

Very few animal remains were produced from undated features, though cattle, sheep/ goat, pig, horse/ donkey, red deer, frog/ toad and terrestrial snail remains were recorded (Table 12).

Potential and Significance

This is a small, fragmentary assemblage in varied states of preservation that has proven the presence of zooarchaeology in this area of the site. At this stage of analysis, features are too broadly dated to provide reliable patterns relating to diet, animal economy or status. Despite this, there are some interesting aspects such as the relatively high proportion of horses and deer that should be investigated further to better understand the nature of the site.

Recommendations

If the dating can be tightened, or if further animal remains are recovered from later interventions, the zooarchaeology should be fully recorded and a basic report produced summarising the major findings at a site level.

Recommendations for selection and retention will be made following full recording and any further analysis.

Period	Preservation					Total N Contexts	Bone Modification				
	Good	Fair	Fair-poor	Poor	Good-poor		Gnawed	Butchered	Burnt	Refit	Loose teeth
IA/roman	7	9	2	5	3	26	8		4	20	11
Roman	1	3	2	2		8	3		1	7	6
Undated	2	5		5		12	1			10	3

Table 11: Preservation and bone modifications observed in the hand-collected material from individual contexts

Period	Feature	Unidentified	Hand-collected						Total identified	Samples								
			Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse/ donkey	Red deer	Roe deer		Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse/ donkey	Micro-mammal	Bird	Frog/ toad	Oyster	Terrestrial snail
Iron Age/ Roman	Ditch 4204												1					
	Ditch 4209	5	1			1			2		3			1				
	Ditch 4213	12		1					1	1	1							
	Ditch 4216		1	1					2		1							
	Ditch 4310	6	8	2					10			1						
	Ditch 4504	16	1			1			2		1			1				
	Ditch 4609	33	1			2	1		4									
	Ditch 4703	21	1						1		1							
	Ditch 4806	1	1	1					2	1								
	Ditch 6906	13	1						1									
	Ditch 10004	1	2			1			3		2			10		3	4	
	Ditch 10008										2							
	Ditch 10109	1	1						1									
	Ditch 10111	15	3	1		3			7		1							

	Ditch 10707	28	3	2		1			6	1					1			
	Ditch 10711												1					
	Ditch 12603		1						1									
	Ditch 12703																	31
	Ditch 12818									1								7
	Ditch 12819	30	5	2					7									1
	Ditch 13005	1																
	Ditch 13403	107	6	2				1	9		1							8
	Ditch 14406	1		2					2									
	Ditch 14605	3	2			1			3									
	Pit 4304									1								
	Pit 10702	1																
	Pit 12805	1																
Total IA/Roman		296	38	14		10	1	1	64	5	13	1	1	13	1	3	4	47
Roman	Ditch 4216	14	5	1		5			11									
	Ditch 4504												3					
	Ditch 4806	40	5	1				2	8									
	Ditch 10109	13	3	1					4		2							
	Ditch 12908	10	3	3	2				8			2						8
	Ditch 13503	9	2			1			3									
	Ditch 13505	4		3					3									
	Ditch 18204												5	1				1
	Gully 14505		1						1									
Total Roman		90	19	9	2	6		2	38		2	2		8	1			9
Undated	Ditch 11805														1			3
	Ditch 12903	1	1	2					3									
	Ditch 13403	9																
	Ditch 14005	1																

Ditch 17216	1																
Ditch 18206	5	4	2		1	1		8									
Ditch 4213	1																
Ditch 4606	22	1						1									
Ditch 6609		1						1									
Pit 4808	3		1					1									
Topsoil	1		1	1				2									
VOID 4906	4																

Table 12: Summary of animal remains by feature

The macroplant and charcoal from East Park Energy, Area A, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire (BEDFM 2024.23 AOC project number:80210) an assessment

Jackaline Robertson (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

In October 2025, 60 bulk samples were submitted for environmental assessment from the archaeological evaluation undertaken at the East Park Energy Area A site. The bulk samples were collected from a series of ditches, hollows, pits and postholes some of which are believed to date to the Iron Age to the Roman period. The ecofacts were composed of carbonised macroplant and charcoal. The aim of this assessment was to identify the assemblage to species, assess their suitability for radiocarbon dating and potential for further study with reference to the east of England regional archaeological research framework (Accessed October 2025).

Methodology

This assessment was undertaken in line with published standards and guidelines (ClfA 2014). The bulk samples were processed at AOC archaeology Group using a floatation method designed to retrieve both ecofacts and artefacts (Kenward et al. 1980). The residues were separated using a stack system of 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieves and each fraction was scanned by eye and with a magnet. The flots were scanned using a low-powered microscope at x10-x40 magnification.

The macrofossils and charcoal were examined using a Leica stereo microscope at magnifications of x10–x55. Species identifications of macroplants were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases (Cappers et al. 2006; Jacomet 2006). Charcoal identifications were confirmed by analysing the transverse, tangential, and radial sections of each fragment and using keys and texts (Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000). The scientific name *Maloideae* and common name ‘apple-type’ was used to describe the species from the *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Crataegus* and *Sorbus* genera (apple, pear, hawthorn, and rowan) which are all native, or were introduced to Britain in antiquity, and cannot be differentiated on the basis of their molecular structure. Only charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were selected for species identification. Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). The results are recorded in Table 13 the charred macroplant and table 14 the charcoal.

The assemblage

The macroplant

A total of 198 carbonised macroplants were assessed from 26 ditch deposits, one hollow and one pit. The assemblage was dominated by 173 cereal remains along with 25 weeds. Preservation of the macroplant ranged from mostly poor to adequate but a smaller number were recorded as good. There may be a dump of crop processing waste in Iron Age/Roman ditch [16705] whereas the rest of the assemblage was scattered among the remaining features in much smaller quantities with no evidence of selective or deliberate disposal.

The cereal assemblage was formed of 169 caryopses and four chaff fragments. Cereal culm nodes and straw fragments were observed in Iron Age/Roman ditch [16705] but these fragments were semi-quantified rather than fully counted as they were fragile and easily broke apart during the assessment. The species were oat (*Avena* sp.), hulled barley (*Hordeum*

vulgare L.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale* sp.), bread/club wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum* L.), emmer/spelt (*T. dicoccum/spelta* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The dominant species were bread/club wheat (23%), barley (13%), wheat (6%), oat (3%), hulled barley (3%), rye (1%), emmer/spelt (1%) and cereal (50%). These were recovered from 22 ditch deposits and one hollow.

The 25 weeds were a mix of one fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.), one goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), one black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* (L.) Á.Löve), six bedstraw (*Galium* L.), one pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia* (L.) Delarbre.), one knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare* L.), one tormentil (*Potentilla erecta* (L.) Raeusch.) and five vetch (*Vicia* L.). A further eight weeds could not be identified. The weeds were randomly dispersed among 11 ditches and one pit.

The charcoal

Charcoal was observed in all 60 samples but only fragments in 24 ditches, one pit and one posthole were suitable for assessment. A total of 125 fragments (35.7g) were identified as ash (*Fraxinus* sp.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was cherry (70%) with smaller inclusions of oak (27%), ash (2%) and apple-type (1%). The charcoal was scattered among the features in relatively small concentrations. Preservation of the cherry and oak charcoal was mostly poor whereas the ash and apple-type were found to be slightly better. Many of those fragments recorded as poor were partly vitrified.

The results are recorded below by phase and feature type

Iron Age and Roman ditches

Macroplant: A total of 116 cereal caryopses, one piece of chaff along with some culm nodes and straw were present in 15 ditches. The species were bread/club wheat (20%), barley (19%), oat (3%), hulled barley (2%), rye (1%), wheat (1%) and cereal (54%). The 19 weeds were scattered among eight ditches. The species were bedstraw (27%), vetch (27%), fat hen (5%), pale persicaria (5%), knotgrass (5%). The remaining weeds could not be identified (31%).

Charcoal: Charcoal (26.9g) was noted in 20 ditch features. The species were dominated by cherry (83%) with smaller inclusions of oak (14%), ash (2%) and apple-type (1%). Both cherry (50%) and ash (1%) roundwood was present.

Synthesis: The majority of the cereal assemblage has derived from the redeposition of domestic food debris. The possible exception is ditch [16705] from which a larger quantity of possible crop processing waste was recovered. The weeds are likely accidental inclusions. The charcoal is fuel debris reworked into these features.

Roman ditches

Macroplant: A total of 13 cereal caryopses and one chaff fragment were scattered among ditches [4609] and [4703]. The species were wheat (64%), bread/club wheat (7%), emmer/spelt (7%) and cereal (22%).

Charcoal: In three Roman ditches [10109], [12819] and [12908] the charcoal (0.5g) was a mix of cherry (50%) and oak (50%).

Synthesis: The cereal and charcoal represent food and fuel waste reworked into these ditches.

Unknown date ditches

Macroplant: A total of 46 macroplant were recovered from five ditches [4606], [4903], [5305], [5307] and [17208]. The 39 cereal caryopses and two chaff fragments were a mix of bread/club wheat (39%), hulled barley (10%), oat (5%), rye (2%) and cereal (44%). The five weeds were one black-bindweed, one bedstraw, one tormentil along with two poorly seeds.

Charcoal: None of the charcoal fragments in the ditches were suitable for further study.

Synthesis: The cereal remains are food refuse reworked into the ditches whereas the weeds are likely accidental inclusions.

Unknown date hollow

Macroplant: There was a single cereal caryopsis in hollow [1105].

Charcoal: The charcoal was not suitable for assessment.

Synthesis: The cereal is redeposited debris of little archaeological interest.

Undated pits

Macroplant: A single goosefoot was observed in pit [4808].

Charcoal: The charcoal (1.2g) was formed entirely of oak scattered among pits [2305] and [4604].

Synthesis: The charcoal is redeposited fuel debris of little note.

Undated postholes

Macroplant: There was no macroplant recovered from any posthole features.

Charcoal: A large quantity of oak (7.1g) was recovered from posthole [10902].

Synthesis: The oak charcoal was formed of splinters which could be the remnants of a small structural element such as a post or stake that was burnt in situ.

Discussion and statement of significance**The macroplant**

Oat, barley, rye and wheat have been cultivated in Britain from the prehistoric period onwards (Renfrew 1993, 23; Renfrew 1993, 68-69; Van Der Veen 2022). The cereal assemblage has mostly accumulated from the redeposition of domestic food debris but there is some evidence for the disposal of crop processing waste within one ditch. The small size of the cereal assemblage means that it is not possible to establish which crop species if any was more important to the diet and if this changed over time. Nor is it possible to draw any reliable conclusions about the agricultural husbandry practised at this site.

The weeds observed tend to favour arable fields and waste ground. These species may have grown alongside the crops or on nearby waste ground and were accidentally burnt. Some species such as fat hen, black-bindweed, pale persicaria, knotgrass and vetch are edible but there is no evidence to suggest any of these plants were deliberately gathered to provide an additional source of food. The small size of the weed assemblage means that it is not possible to draw any further detailed information about the surrounding landscape during this period of occupation.

The charcoal

The tree species all native to Britain and probably grew in the surrounding landscape (Stace 2010, Linford 2009). Ash, apple-type and cherry usually favour scrub or more open woods, whereas oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions. The charcoal assemblage has largely accumulated from the disposal and reworking of fuel debris. There is evidence that a small structural oak element was burnt in situ within a posthole. There is no evidence any wooden artefacts were burnt in situ or disposed of in this location. The small size of the current charcoal assemblage limits its potential for further study in understanding how woodland was used.

Recommended further work

The ecofact assemblage has been fully assessed and further species identifications are not required. If material is needed for radiocarbon dating, then the cereal and non-oak charcoal species are suitable. Where possible oak should be avoided for dating as it is a slow growing species which can prove unreliable.

The small size of the ecofact assemblage from area A means that by itself it has little further information to offer in understanding the role of plants and woodland at this site. Instead, if additional work is undertaken at areas B, C and D this report should be updated to include any other ecofacts recovered from these sites. It is therefore recommended that once the chronology of this site has been fully established the results from all four areas should be combined within a single analysis report. This may allow for further insight into how crops and woodland were used and if this changed over time. The ecofacts are currently stored in a stable and dry condition at AOC Archaeology. On completion of all work the ecofacts from area A are recommended for discard as they are of little archaeological significance.

Table 13: Macroplant Area A

Area	Phase	Sample	Date	Feature	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight
A	2	4201	IA/Roman	D 4204	4203	Quercus sp.	Oak	1		0.05
A	2	4203	IA/Roman	D 4213	4212	Prunus sp.	Cherry	3	2	0.6
A	2	4204	IA/Roman	D 4209	4208	Fraxinus sp.	Ash	1		
A	2	4204	IA/Roman	D 4209	4208	Prunus sp.	Cherry		4	2.2
A	2	4302	IA/Roman	D 4310	4307	Prunus sp.	Cherry	4		
A	2	4302	IA/Roman	D 4310	4307	Quercus sp.	Oak	1		0.4
A	2	4501	IA/Roman	D 4504	4503	Prunus sp.	Cherry		1	0.04
A	2	4701	IA/Roman	D 4706	4705	Quercus sp.	Oak	5		0.5
A	2	4702	IA/Roman	D 4703	4704	Prunus sp.	Cherry		4	
A	2	4702	IA/Roman	D 4703	4704	Quercus sp.	Oak	1		1.1
A	2	6601	IA/Roman	D 6603	6604	Prunus sp.	Cherry	1	2	0.2
A	2	6602	IA/Roman	D 6609	6608	Fraxinus sp.	Ash		1	
A	2	6602	IA/Roman	D 6609	6608	Prunus sp.	Cherry		9	1.1
A	2	6702	IA/Roman	D 6707	6706	Prunus sp.	Cherry		10	6.3
A	2	6801	IA/Roman	D 6805	6804	Maloidae sp.	Apple-type	1		
A	2	6801	IA/Roman	D 6805	6804	Prunus sp.	Cherry	1	8	2.5
A	2	6901	IA/Roman	D 6906	6907	Prunus sp.	Cherry		1	0.4
A	2	10001	IA/Roman	D 10004	10002	Prunus sp.	Cherry	4	1	1.6
A	2	10003	IA/Roman	D 10008	10013	Prunus sp.	Cherry	5	5	2.2
A	2	10105	IA/Roman	D 10111	10110	Prunus sp.	Cherry	2		0.3
A	2	10106	IA/Roman	D 10109	10107	Quercus sp.	Oak	2		0.01
A	2	10703	IA/Roman	D 10707	10706	Prunus sp.	Cherry	5		0.5
A	2	13401	IA/Roman	D 13403	13405	Prunus sp.	Cherry		1	0.3
A	2	16701	IA/Roman	D 16705	16704	Prunus sp.	Cherry	4	1	0.7
A	2	18201	IA/Roman	D 18204	18205	Prunus sp.	Cherry	4	2	
A	2	18201	IA/Roman	D 18204	18205	Quercus sp.	Oak	4		5.9
A	2	10104	Roman	D 10109	10108	Quercus sp.	Oak	2		0.1
A	2	12801	Roman	D 12819	12820	Prunus sp.	Cherry	3		
A	2	12801	Roman	D 12819	12820	Quercus sp.	Oak	2		0.3
A	2	12901	Roman	D 12908	12910	Prunus sp.	Cherry	1		0.1
A	2	2301	Unknown	P 2305	2306	Quercus sp.	Oak	5		1.2
A	2	4601	Unknown	P 4604	4603	Quercus sp.	Oak	1		0.01
A	2	10901	Unknown	PH 10902	10903	Quercus sp.	Oak	10		7.1

Table 14: Charcoal Area A

Conservation Note

Gretel Evans (AOC Archaeology Group)

Summary

This ClfA type 1 report considers an assemblage of finds brought to AOC Archaeology for assessment in October 2025, following archaeological trial trenching evaluations undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area A, located to the southwest of Pertenhall, in Bedfordshire. The assemblage was comprised of a singular find glass, a singular industrial find, a number of heat affected and possibly worked stone finds, and a small amount of waterlogged wood.

Several of the finds in the assemblage were recommended for retention by AOC's in-house finds specialists, including both the glass and industrial finds, and the two worked stone finds; however, these finds were deemed stable, therefore no further conservation work is required. The remaining finds, including the waterlogged wood and the heat affected stone, were recommended for discard once work on this site has been completed.

Description

The worked stones include a hand-held pounder (RF4301) made from a cobble of flint bearing sandstone, and a weight (RF4801) made from a perforated nodule of heavily worked chalk (McLaren). The glass find was identified as a singular shatter shard (<4801>) of possible Romano-British date (Morrison, 2025), and the industrial find was identified as possible plano-convex slag cakes (Bulk 12820), suggesting blacksmithing (Morrison, 2025).

Condition

Retained finds are stable.

Conservation Recommendations

No conservation recommendations.

List of Artefacts for Assessment

Context no.	SF/Bulk no.	Sample no.	Material	Description
4308	4301		Stone	Handheld pounder
4804		4801	Glass	Shatter shard
4805	4801		Chalk	Weight
12820	Bulk		Industrial	Slag cake

Appendix C: Oasis

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-538641
Project Name	Evaluation at East Park Energy, Area A
Sitename	East Park Energy, Area A
Sitecode	BEDFM 2024.23
Project Identifier(s)	East Park Energy, Area A, Bedfordshire, East Park Energy, Area A, Bedfordshire
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	01-Jul-2025 - 01-Aug-2025
Location	East Park Energy, Area A NGR: TL 07245 64635 LL: 52.2694231454307, -0.42977792807346 12 Fig: 507245,264635
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Bedford Local Authority District: Bedford Parish: Bolnhurst and Keysoe
Project Methodology	In total 185 trenches measuring 50m by 1.80m were excavated across Area A during the evaluation. Four trenches were not excavated due to onsite constraints. The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a competent member of AOC staff. Excavation occurred in successive spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon, or natural substratum, whichever was encountered first. All trenches, and any archaeological features found were recorded using AOC's pro-form context and trench record sheets and surveyed to be tied to the

	national grid using a Trimble GPS. An accession number (BEDFM 2024.23) was issued by Bedfordshire Borough Council (BBC) and used as a site code.
Project Results	The evaluation at Area A comprised the excavation of trenches across nine Sub-Areas of Area A (A01 – A09). Of the 185 trenches excavated, 56 yielded archaeological evidence while 129 remained negative. Modern truncations in the form of field drains, furrows and plough scars were indicative of agricultural practices occurring across the areas, however generally, preservation of archaeological features was moderate, with the depth the archaeological features were recorded at being fairly consistent, with on average 0.11m of subsoil and 0.26m of topsoil overlying the activity. It should be noted that two areas did not contain subsoil with the topsoil directly overlying the natural geology (A06 and A08) The archaeological remains found during the trial trenching evaluation in Area A shows evidence of activity in all of areas A01 – 104, and A07 – A09). Most of the features range in date from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period, with a localised number of features relating to the medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices. Discrete flint and pottery artefacts recovered within Area A indicate the presence of Neolithic activity in the surrounding landscape. The archaeological evaluation has revealed agricultural activity mainly spanning from the pre-Roman Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period. The scattered rural activity across Areas A01 – A04, and A07 – A09 was exemplified by ditches, gullies, pits and rectilinear enclosures, as well as curvilinear enclosures in Areas A02, A07 and A08. These curvilinear enclosures may represent Late prehistoric settlement in the form of hut circles, with the main concentration being present in Area A08. Additionally, there is evidence of ironworking in Area A08 during this period. Later activity on the site spans from the 12th century onwards with concentrations of activity typical of medieval rural activity, in the form of enclosures and furrows, relating to animal management and agricultural practices and boundaries. Some of these continued in use into the post-medieval period. A number of features across Area A08 are likely to be associated with gravel extraction in the area as depicted on 19th century maps. Additionally, a field boundary recorded in A09 is illustrated on OS mapping. Overall, the findings provide valuable insights into land use over time, with pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural activity and settlement, and medieval to post medieval

	agricultural activity spread throughout Area A. In contrast with Area C, including the Scheduled Monument, Area A preserves evidence of rural settlement from the Late Iron Age through the Roman conquest, with Roman pottery indicating modest, scattered domestic activity. Also, residual finds indicate earlier activity in the surrounding landscape, dating to as early as the Neolithic period.
Keywords	
Funder	Private or public corporation RNA Energy Ltd
HER	Bedford Borough HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Appendix D: Figures

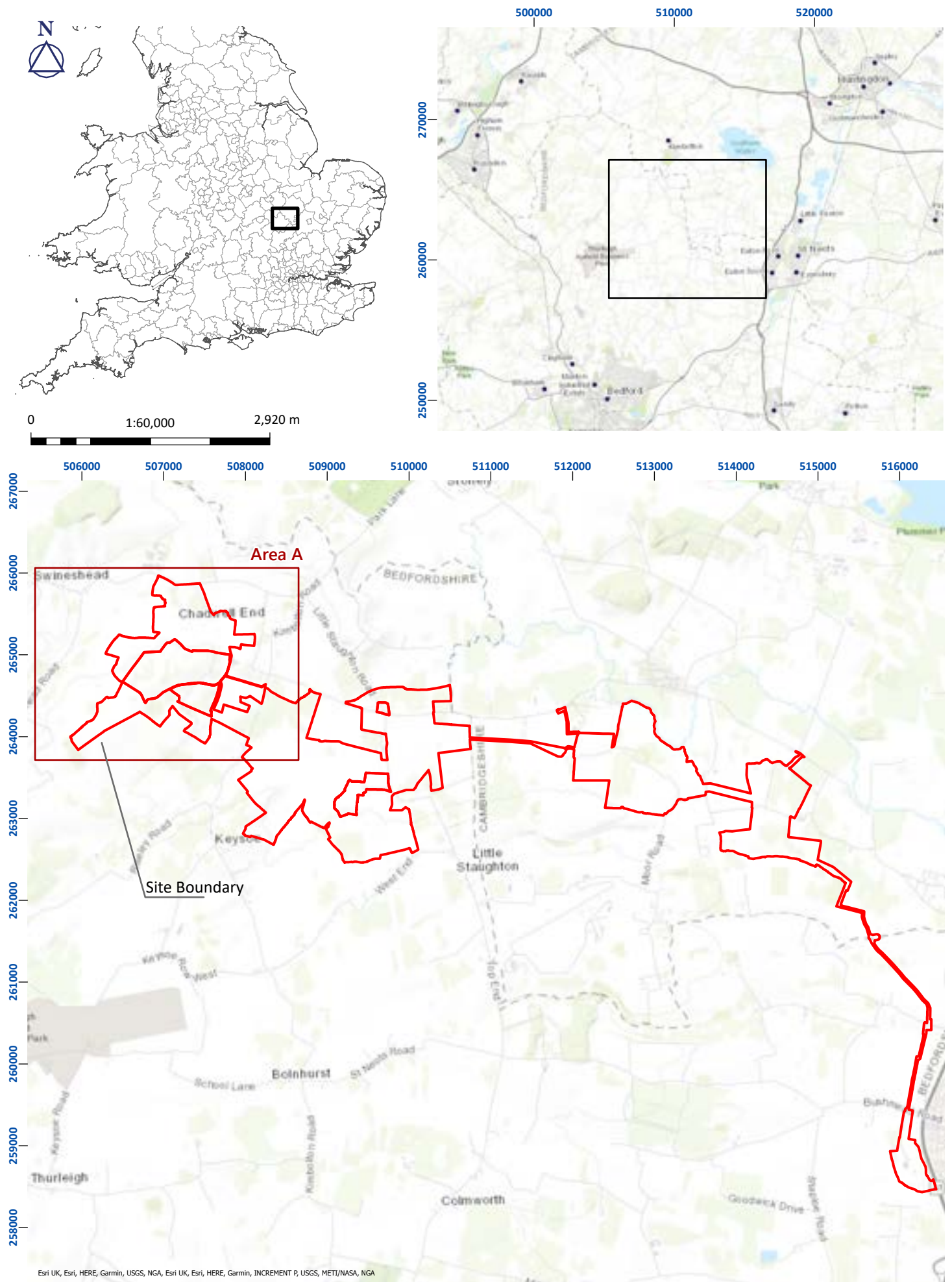


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/24000/WSI/01/01

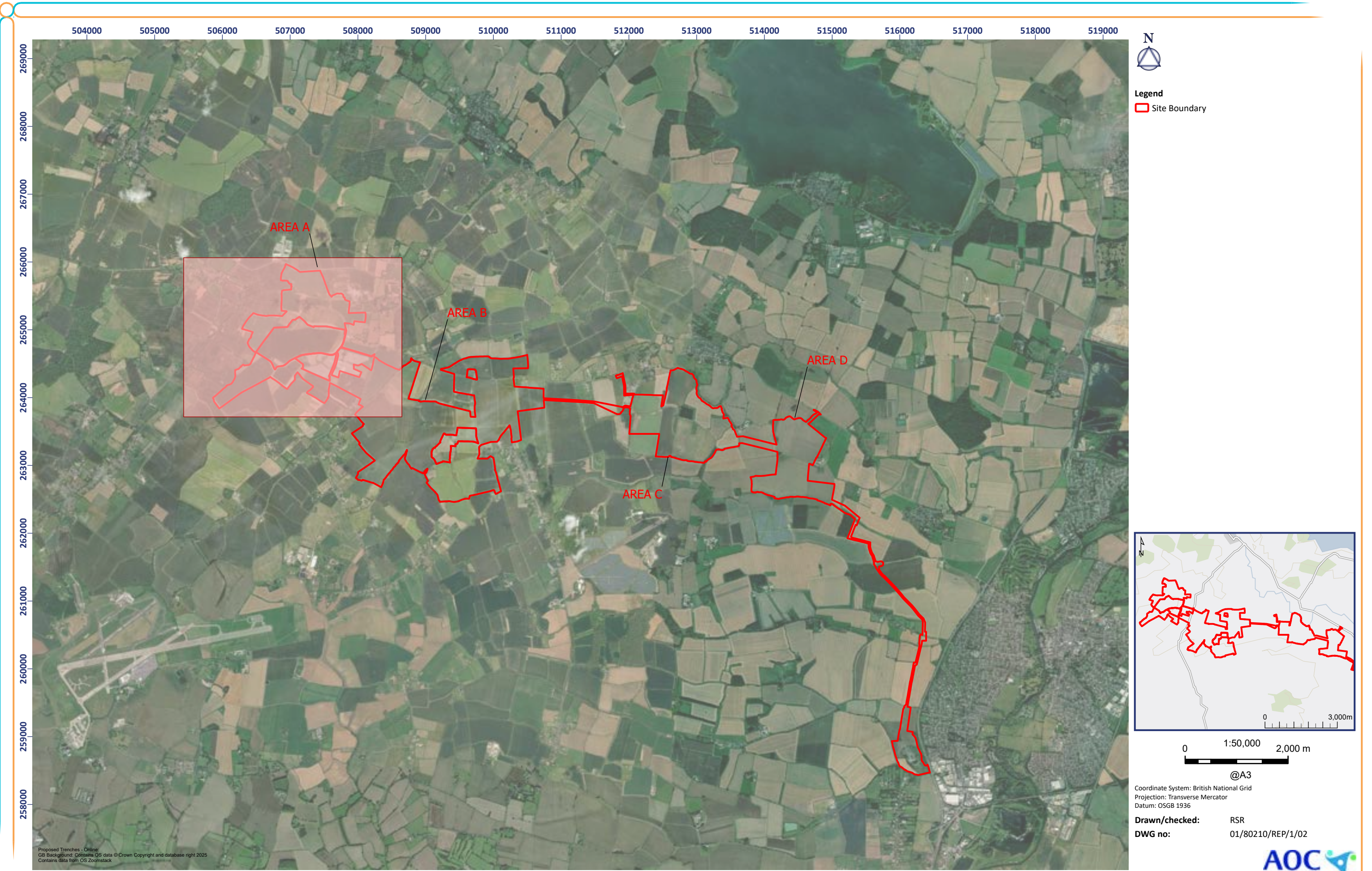


Figure 2: Scheme Overview

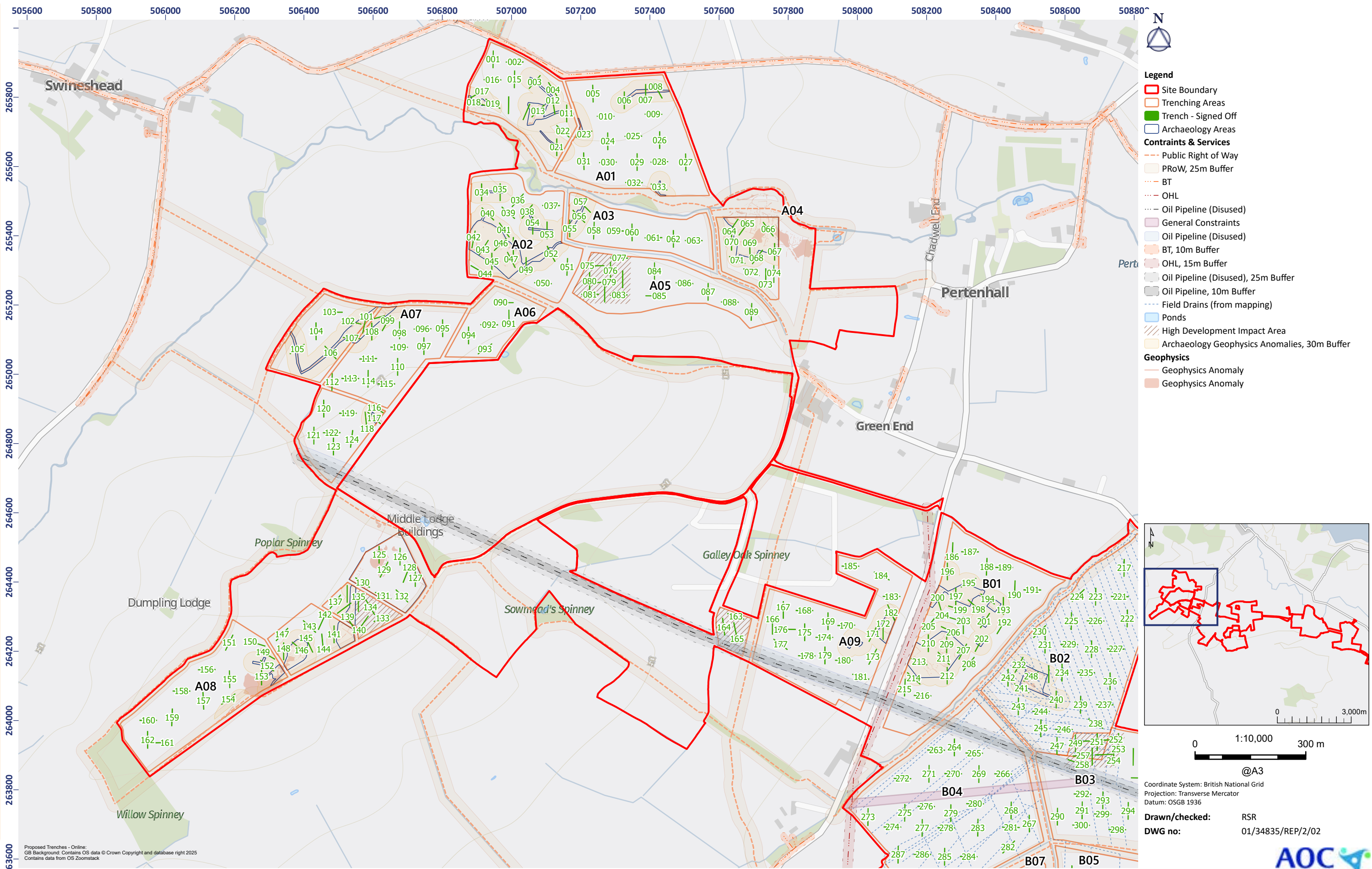


Figure 3.1: Area A Trench Location Plan

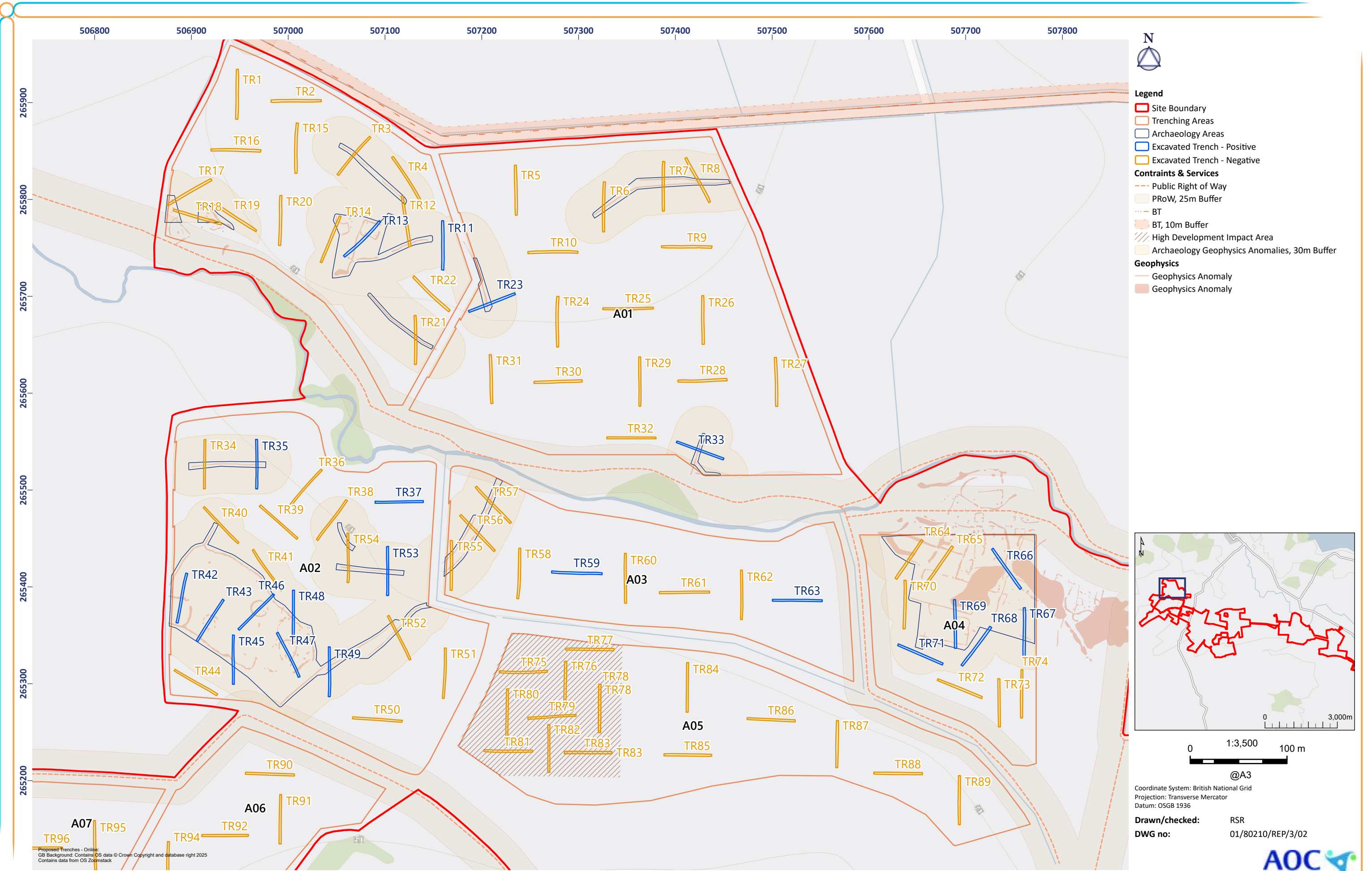


Figure 3.2: Areas A01, A02, A03, A04, A05, A06, Trenching Results

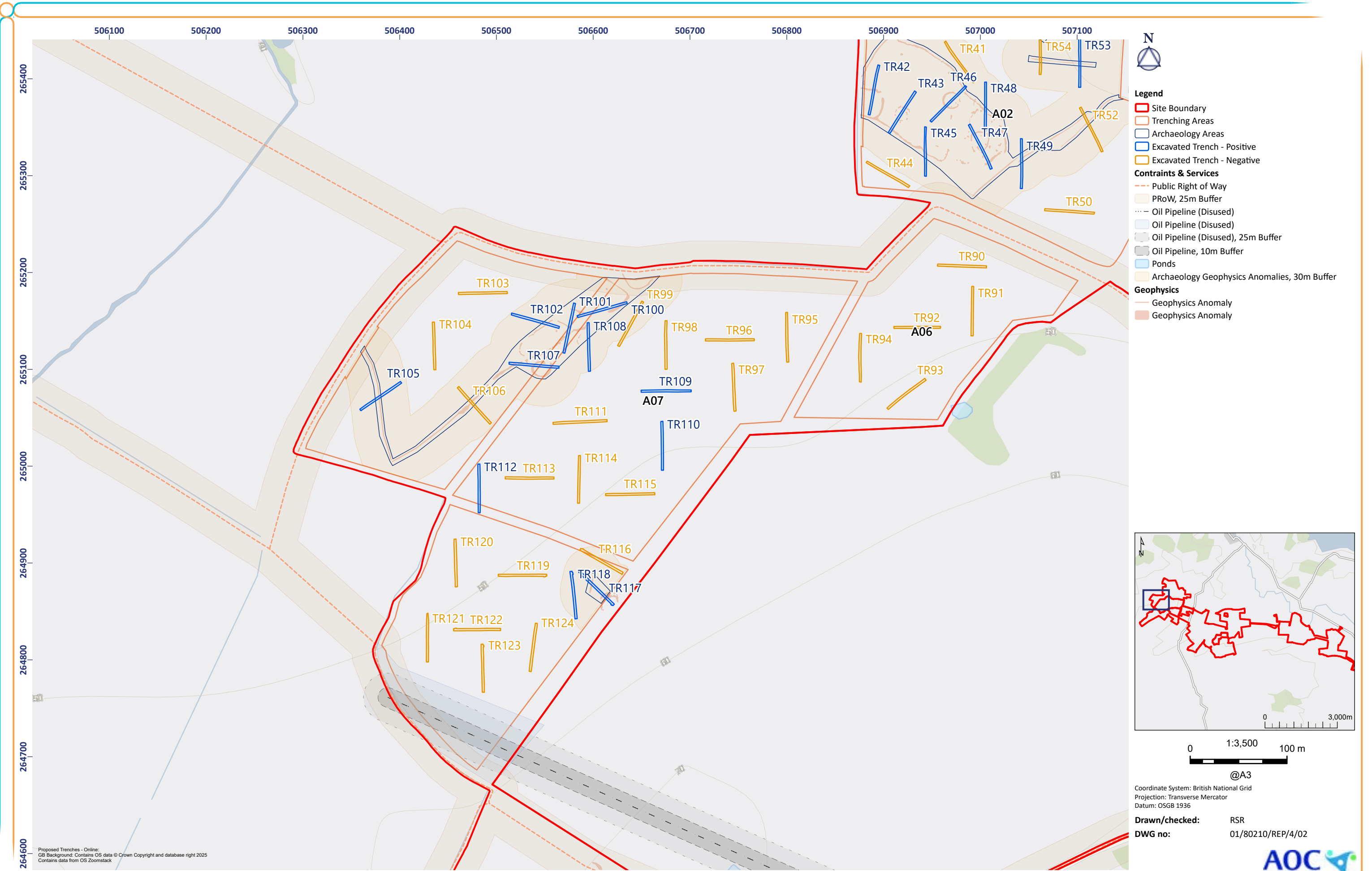


Figure 3.3: Areas A06, A07, Trenching Results

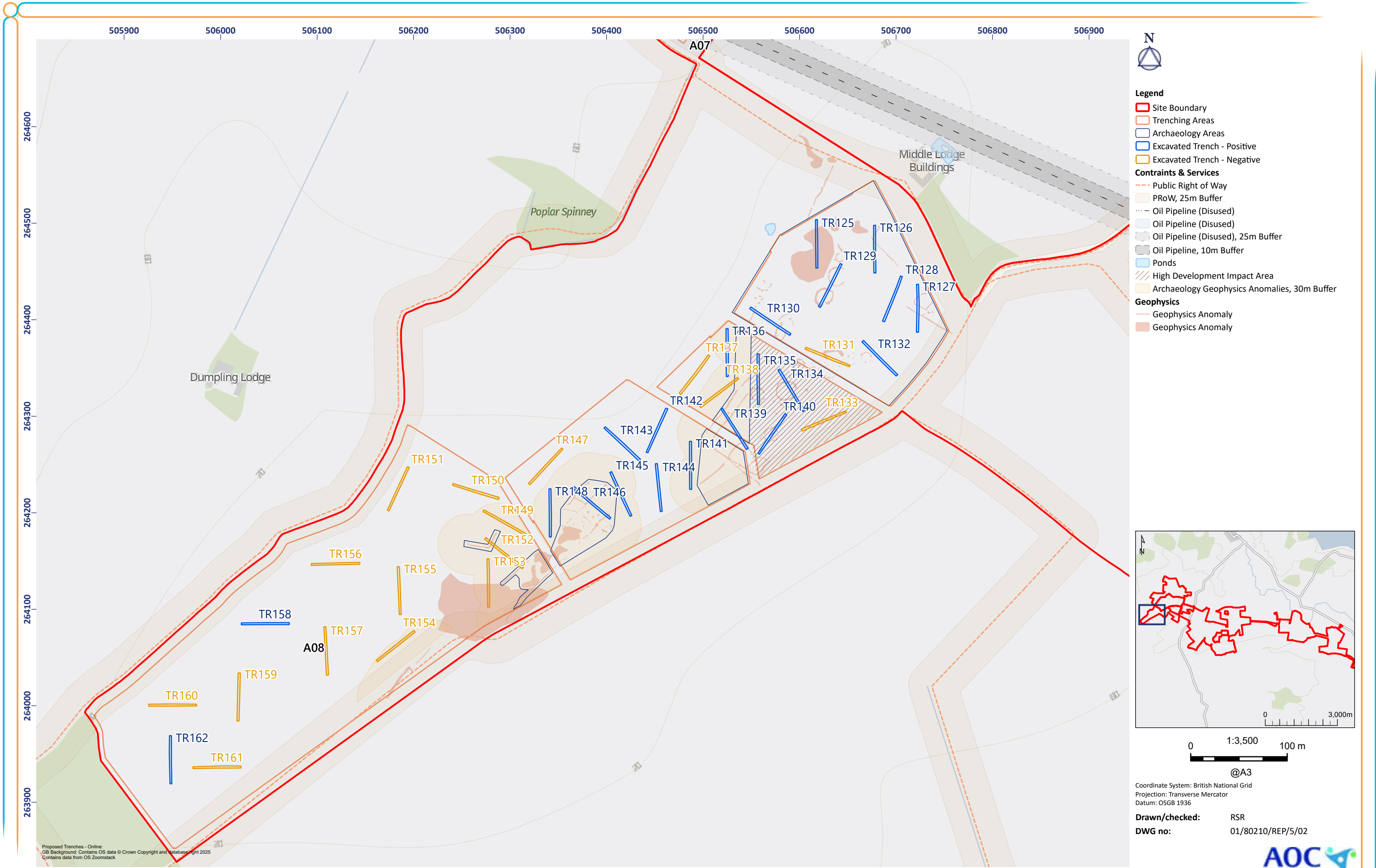
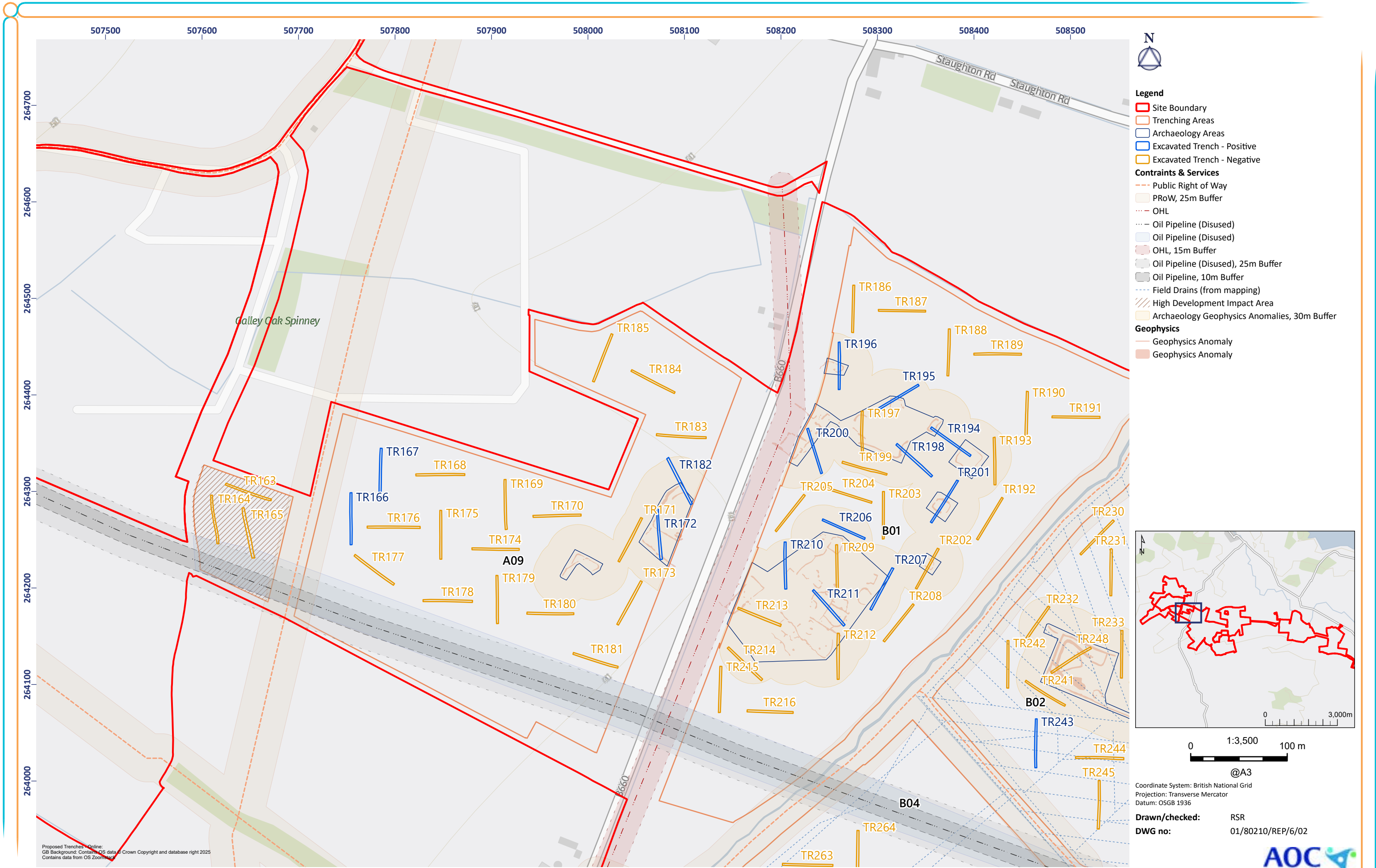


Figure 3.4: Area A08, Trenching Results



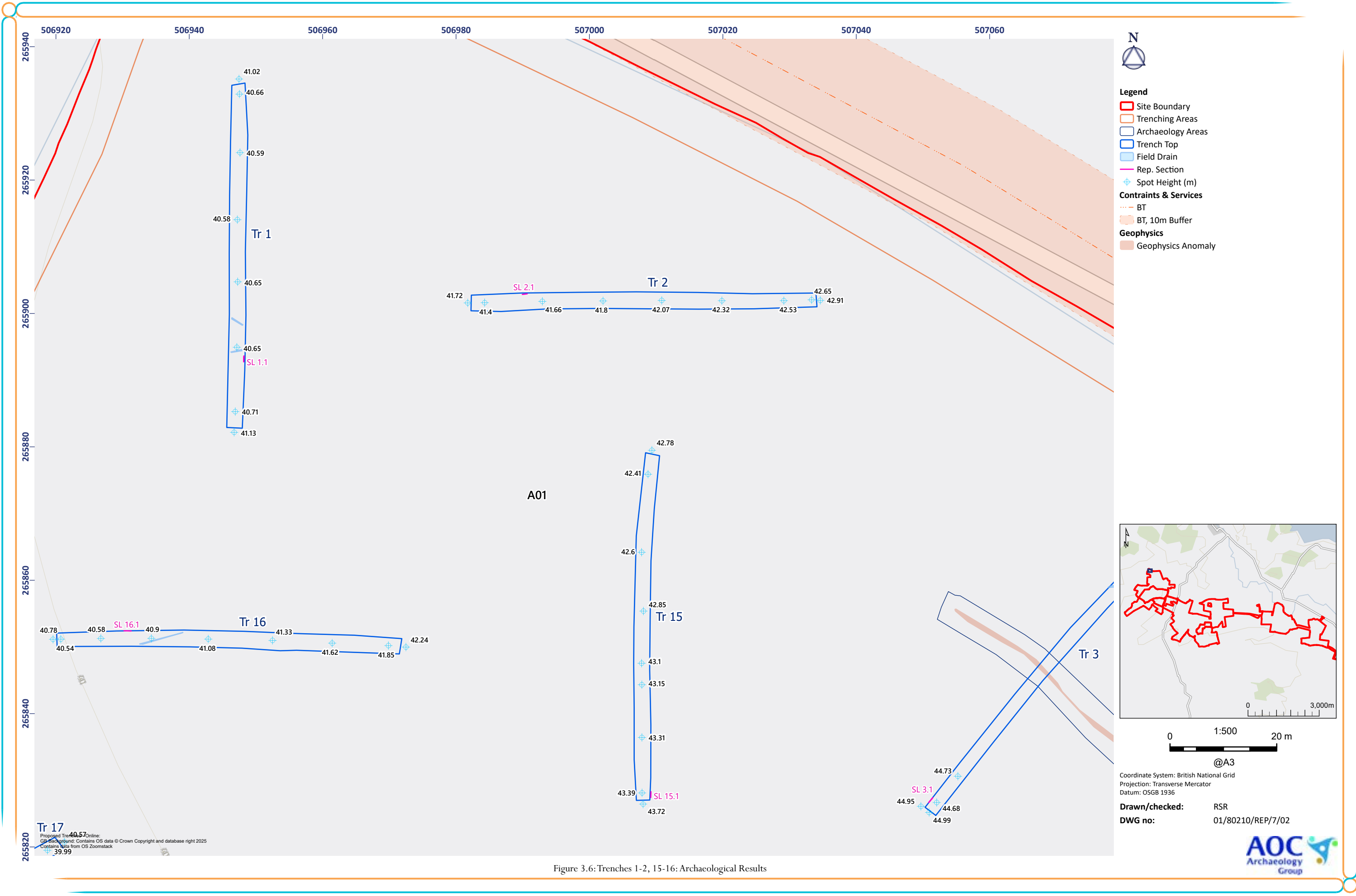


Figure 3.6: Trenches 1-2, 15-16: Archaeological Results

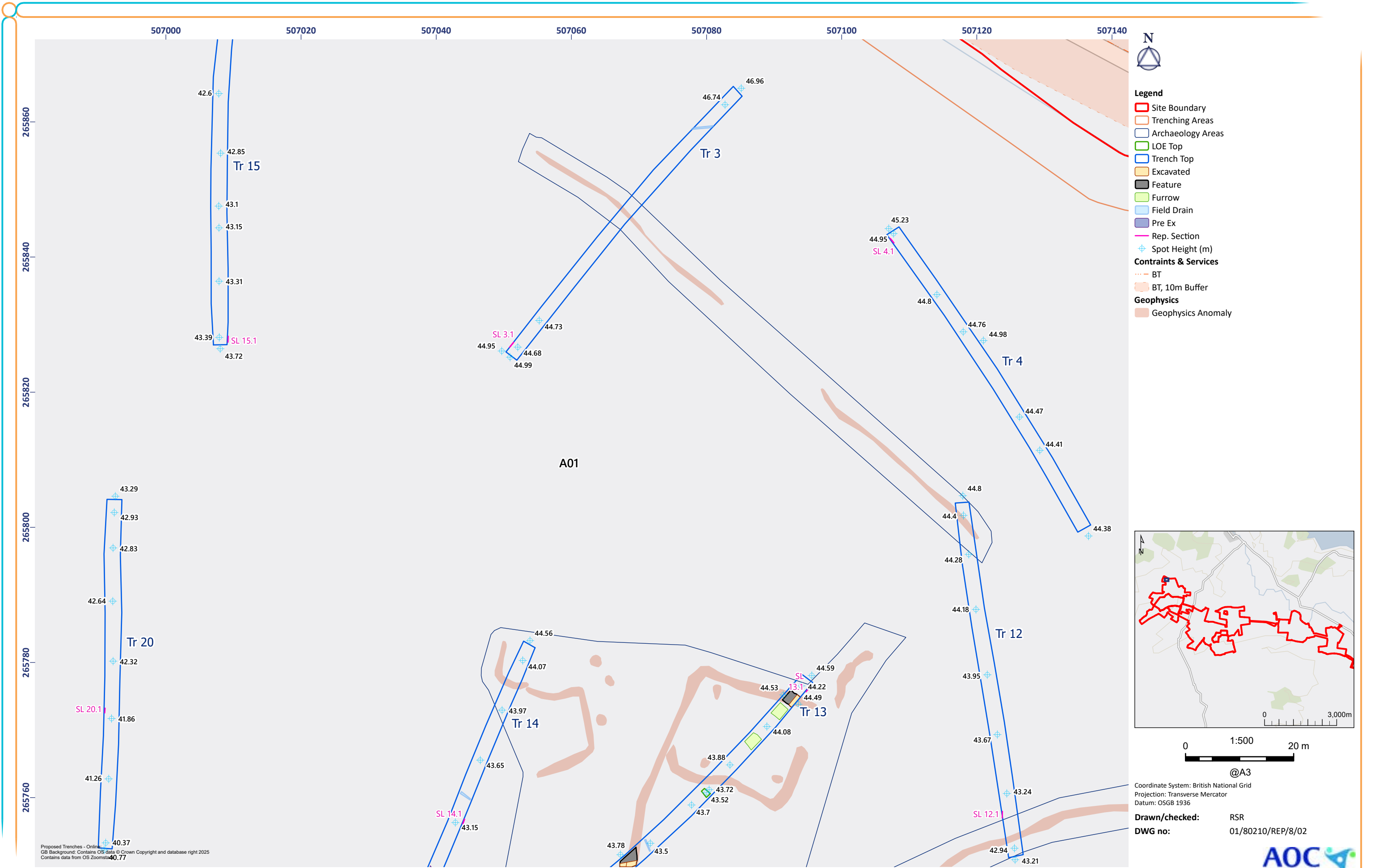


Figure 3.7: Trenches 3-4, 12-15, 20: Archaeological Results

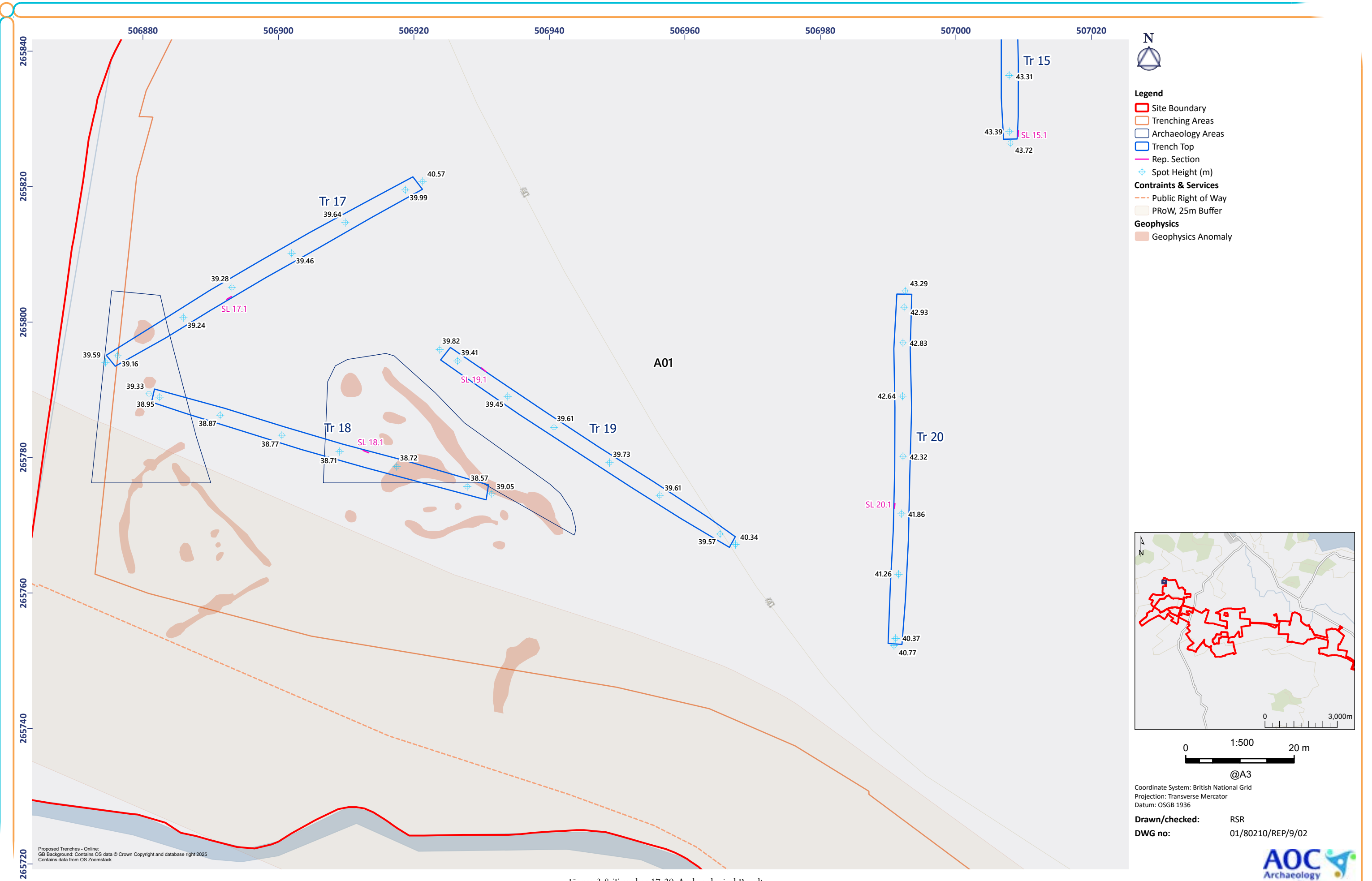


Figure 3.8: Trenches 17-20: Archaeological Results

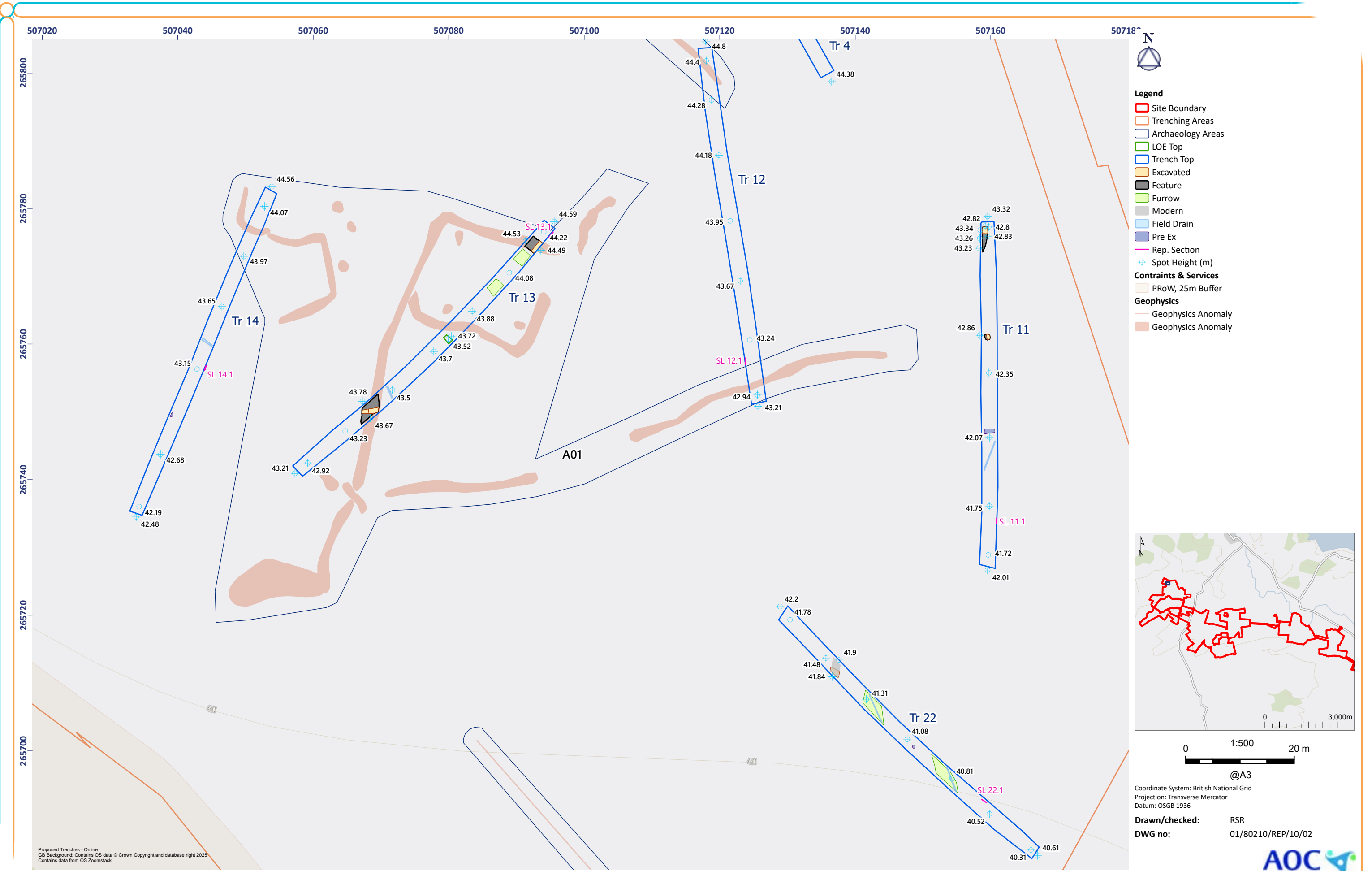


Figure 3.9: Trenches 11-14, 22: Archaeological Results

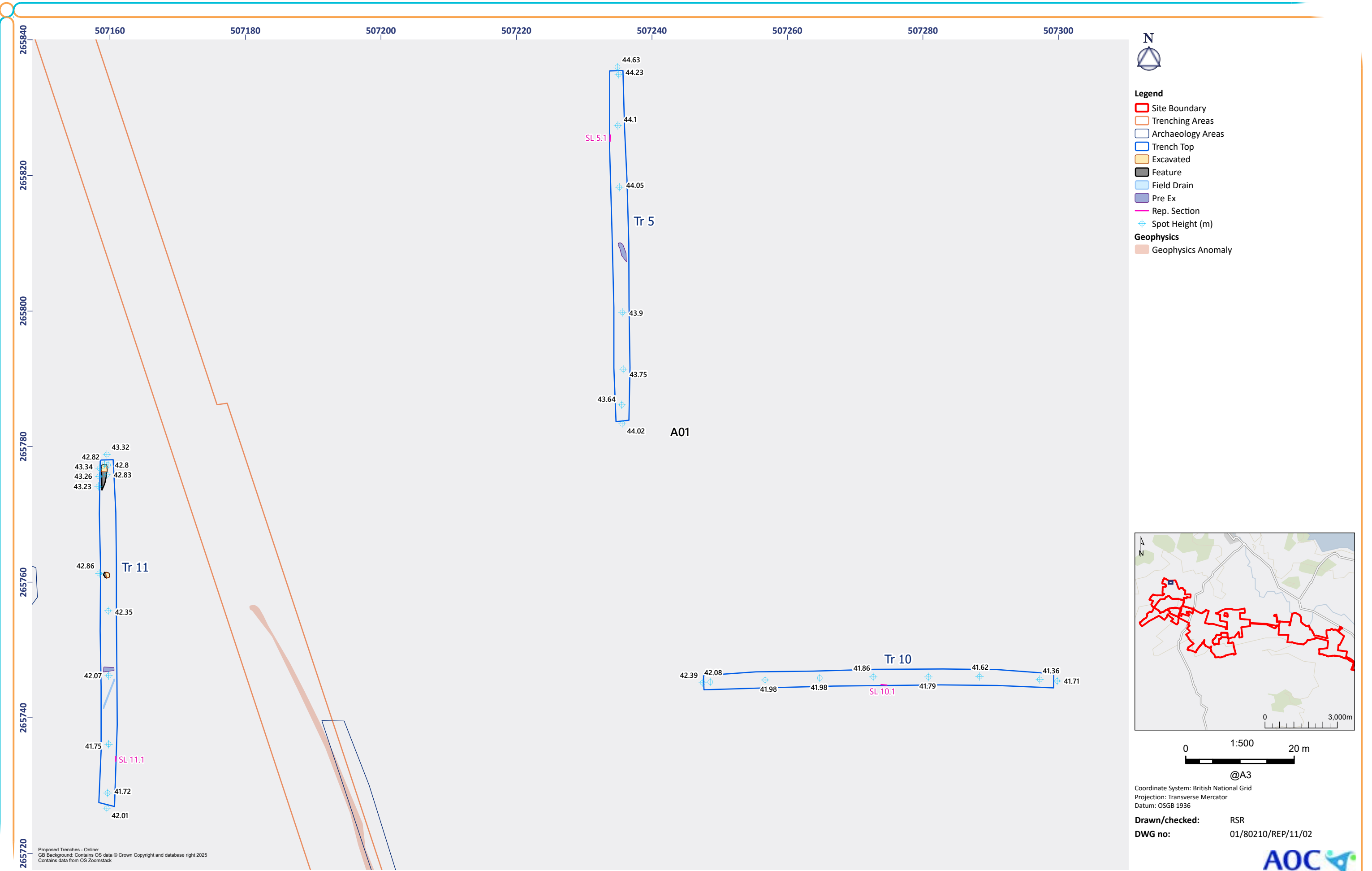
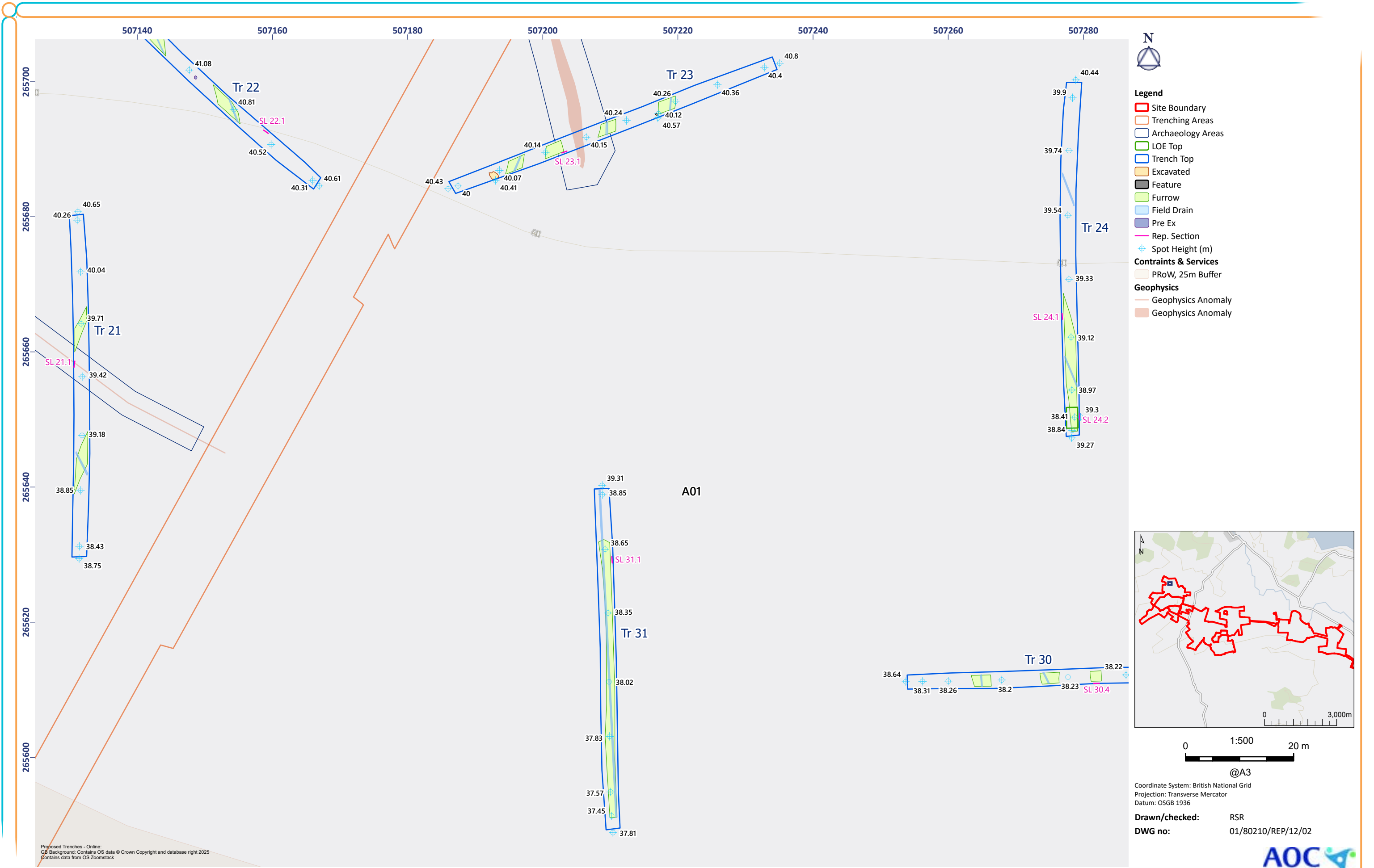


Figure 3.10: Trenches 5, 10-11: Archaeological Results



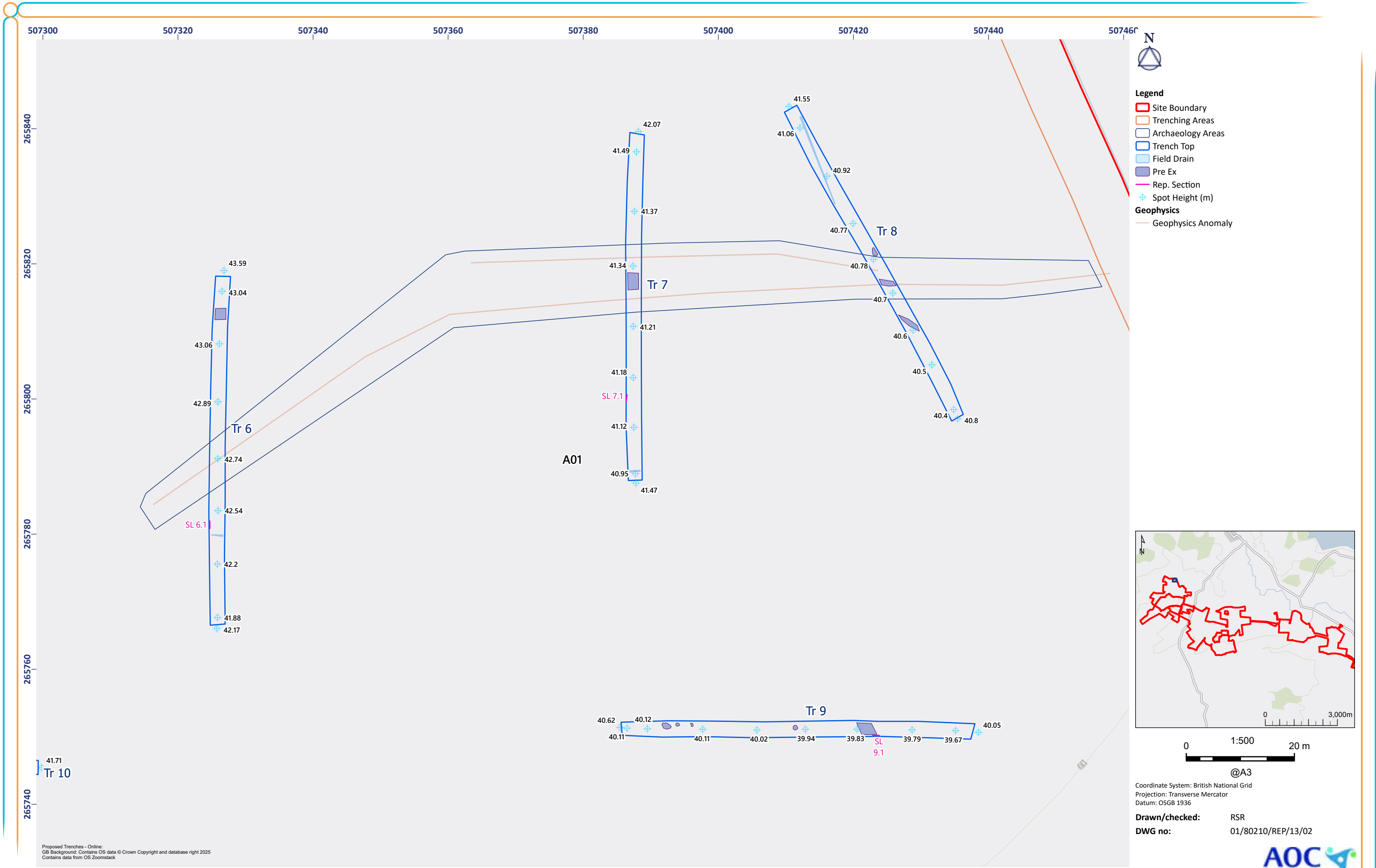


Figure 3.12: Trenches 8-9: Archaeological Results

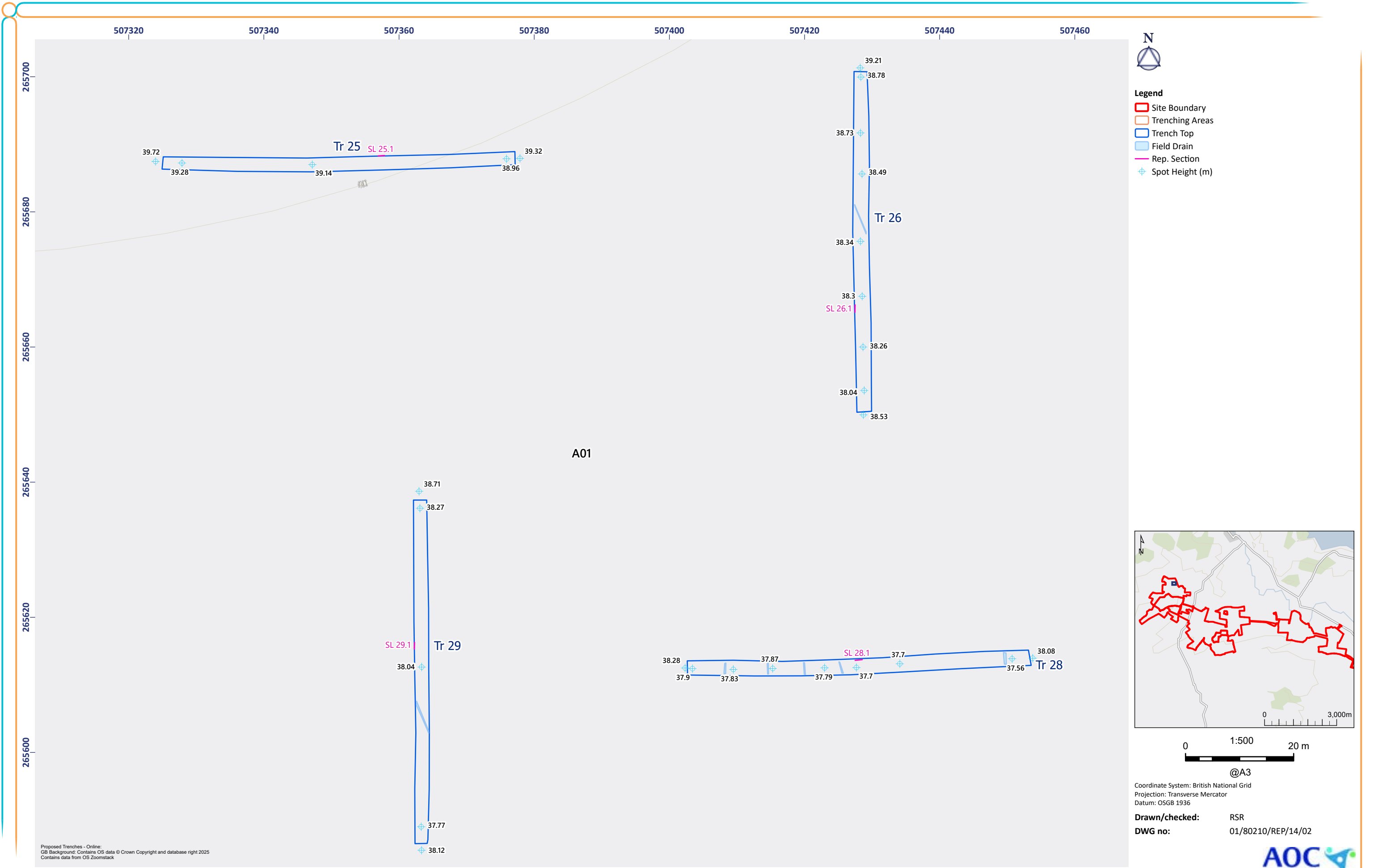
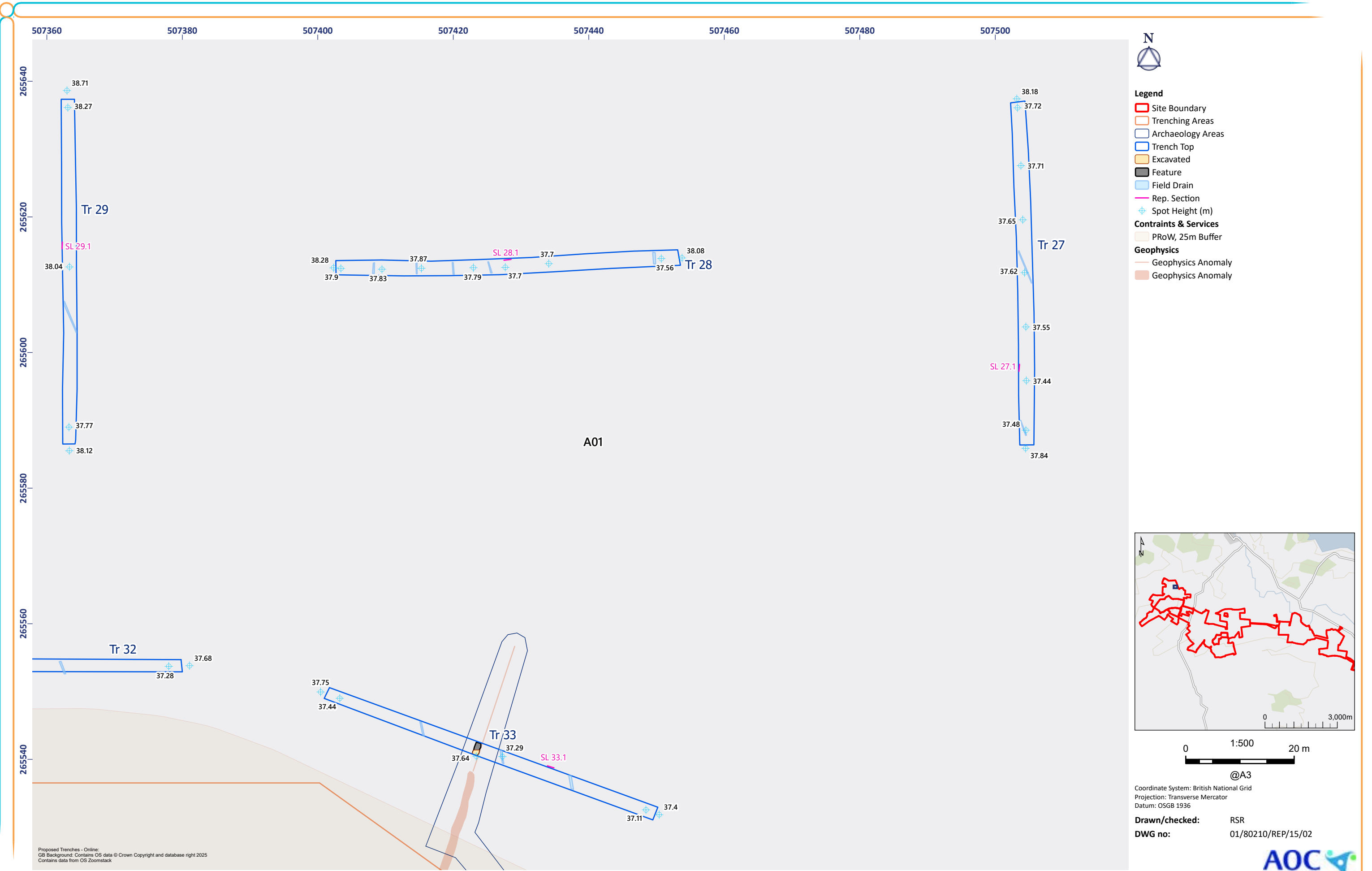


Figure 3.13: Trenches 25-26, 28-29: Archaeological Results



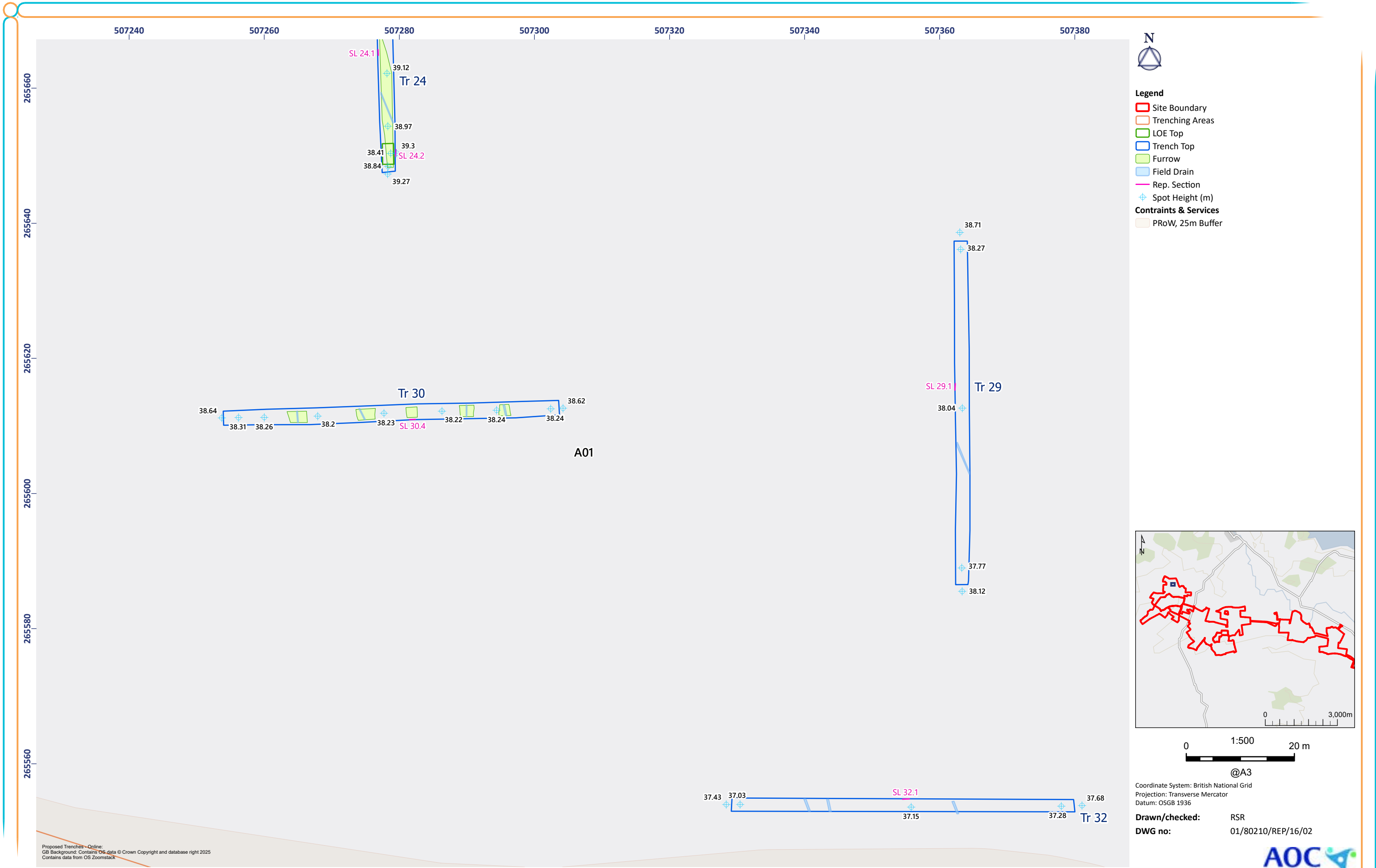


Figure 3.15: Trenches 29-30, 32: Archaeological Results

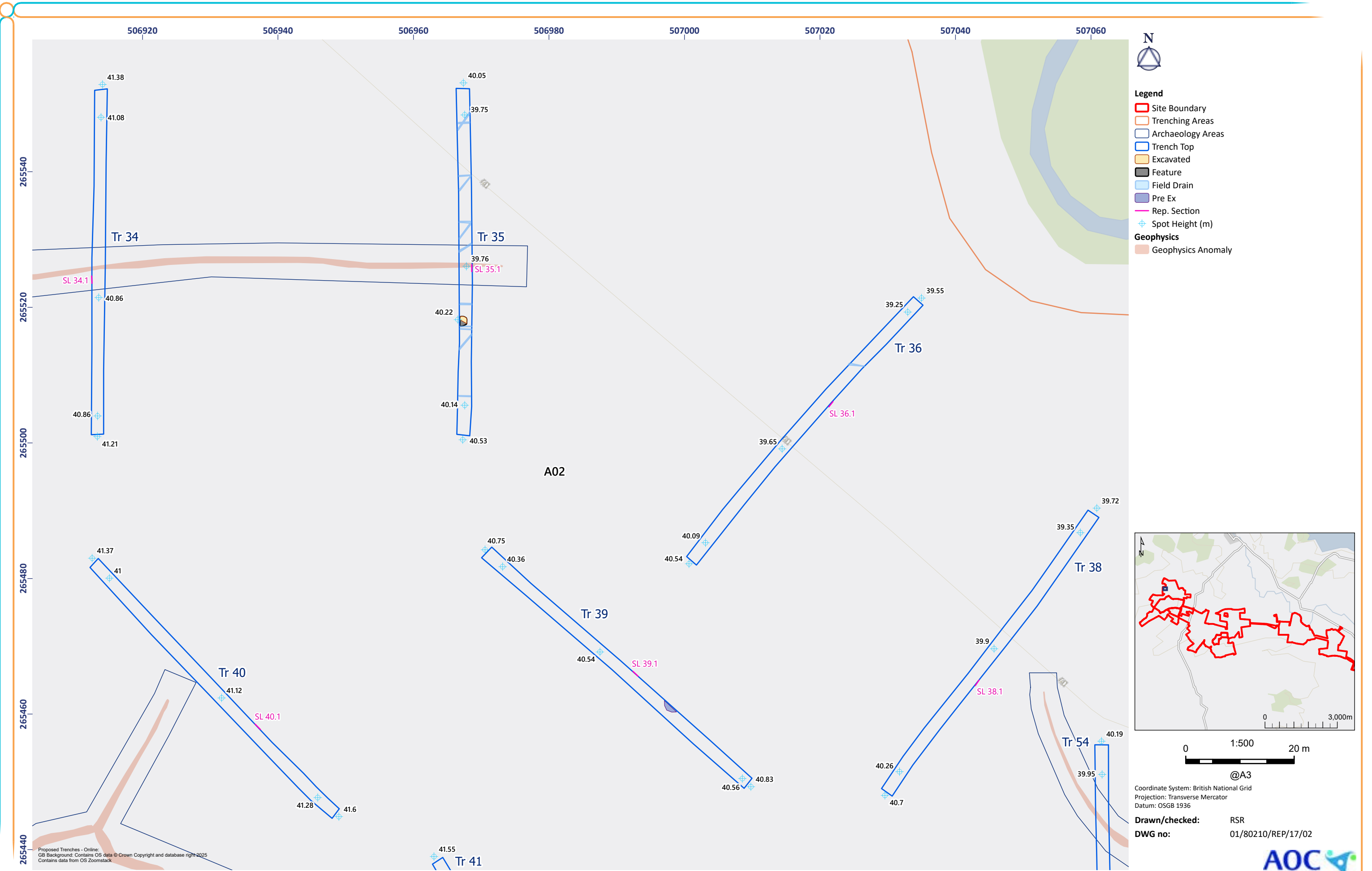


Figure 3.16: Trenches 34-36, 38-40: Archaeological Results

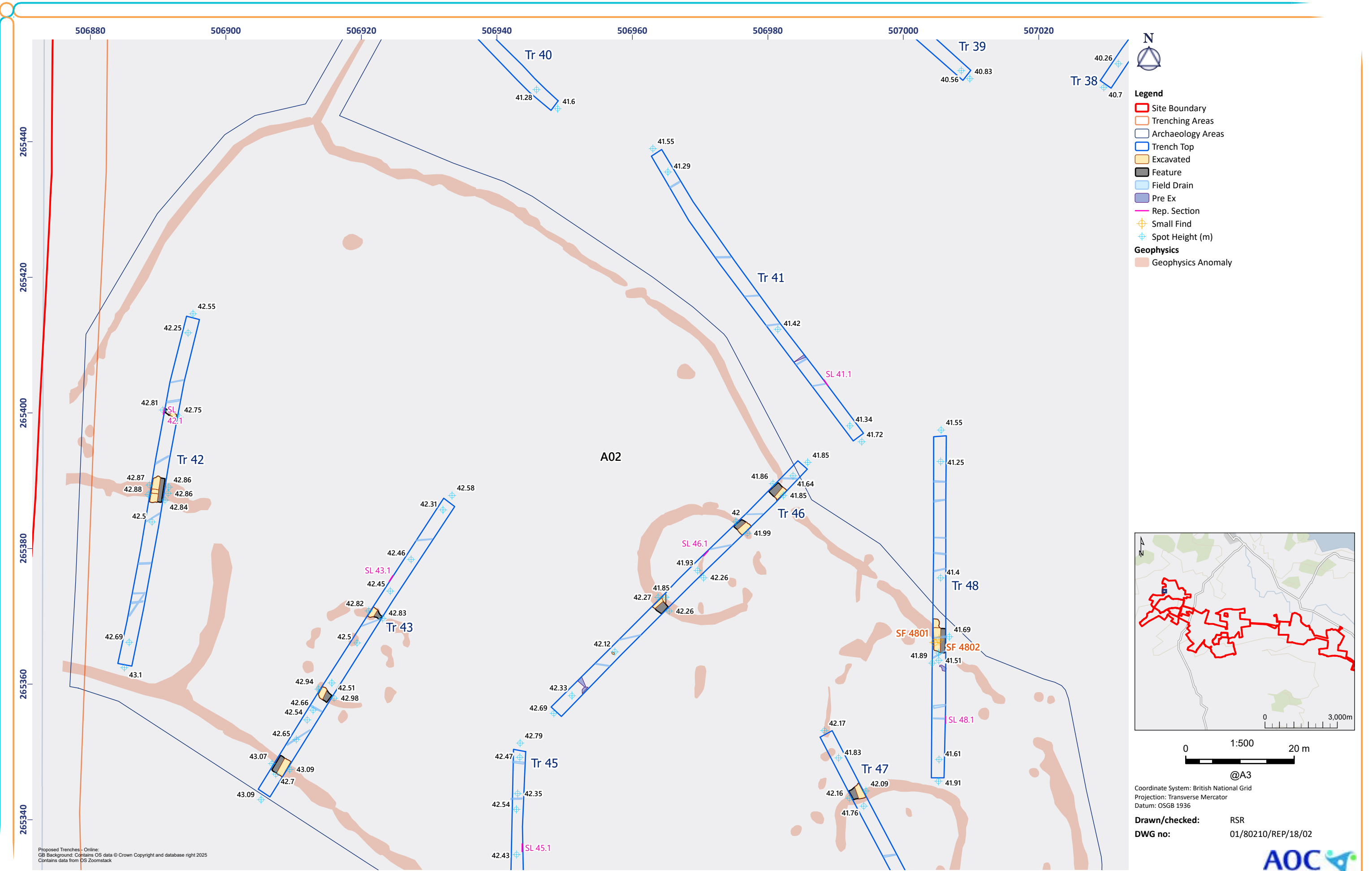


Figure 3.17: Trenches 41-43, 46, 48: Archaeological Results

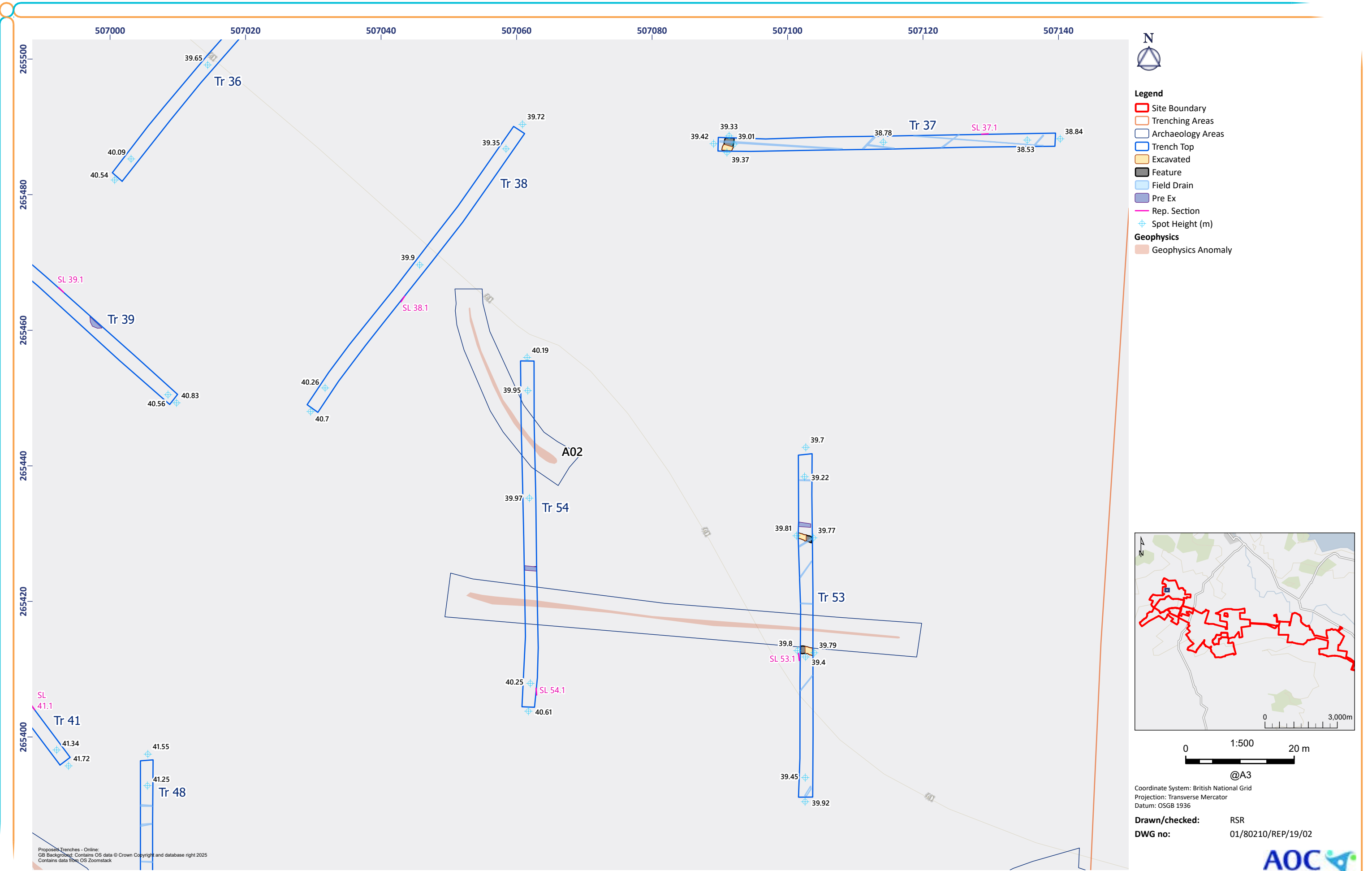


Figure 3.18: Trenches 37-38, 53-54: Archaeological Results

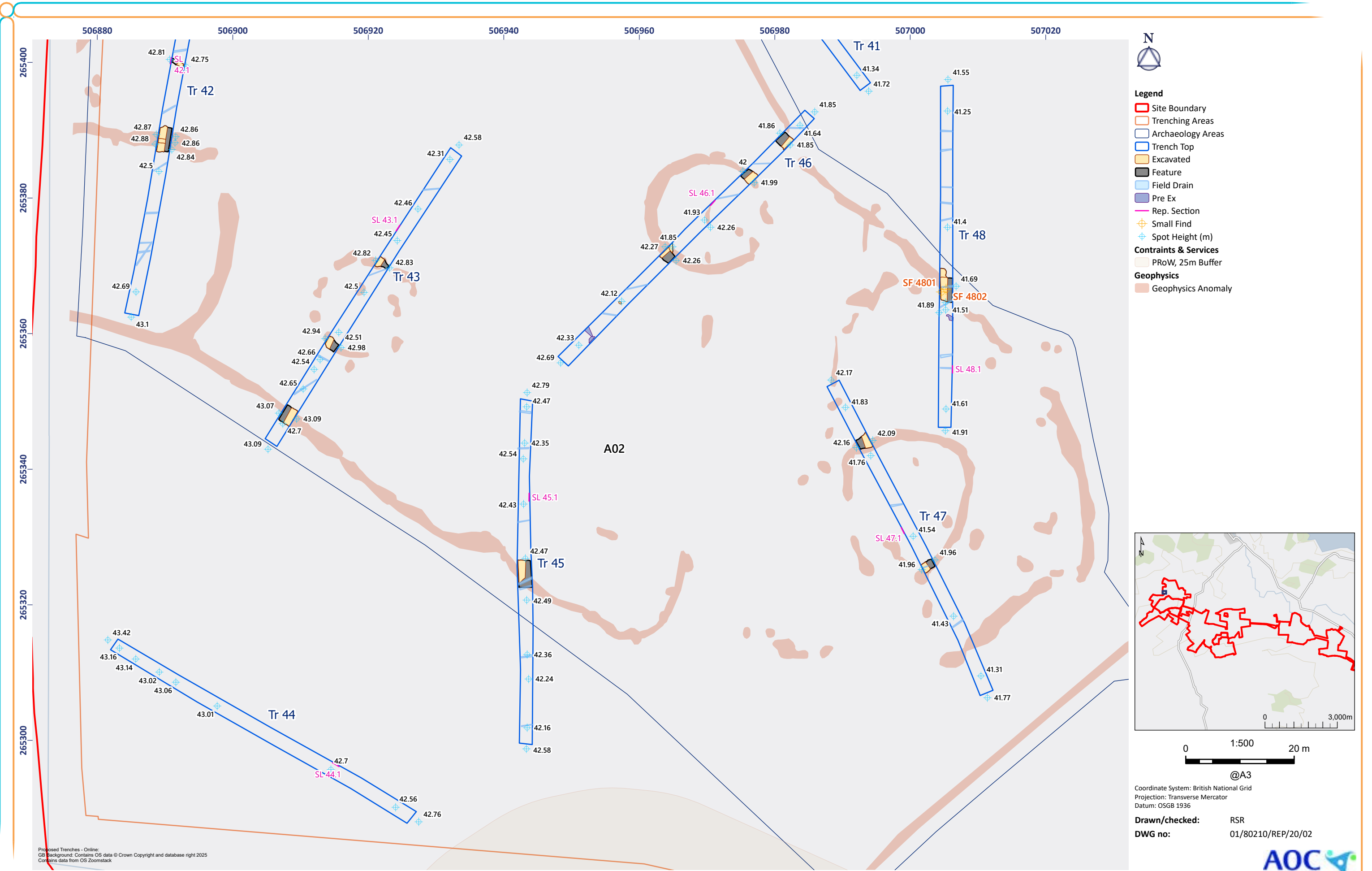


Figure 3.19: Trenches 43-47: Archaeological Results

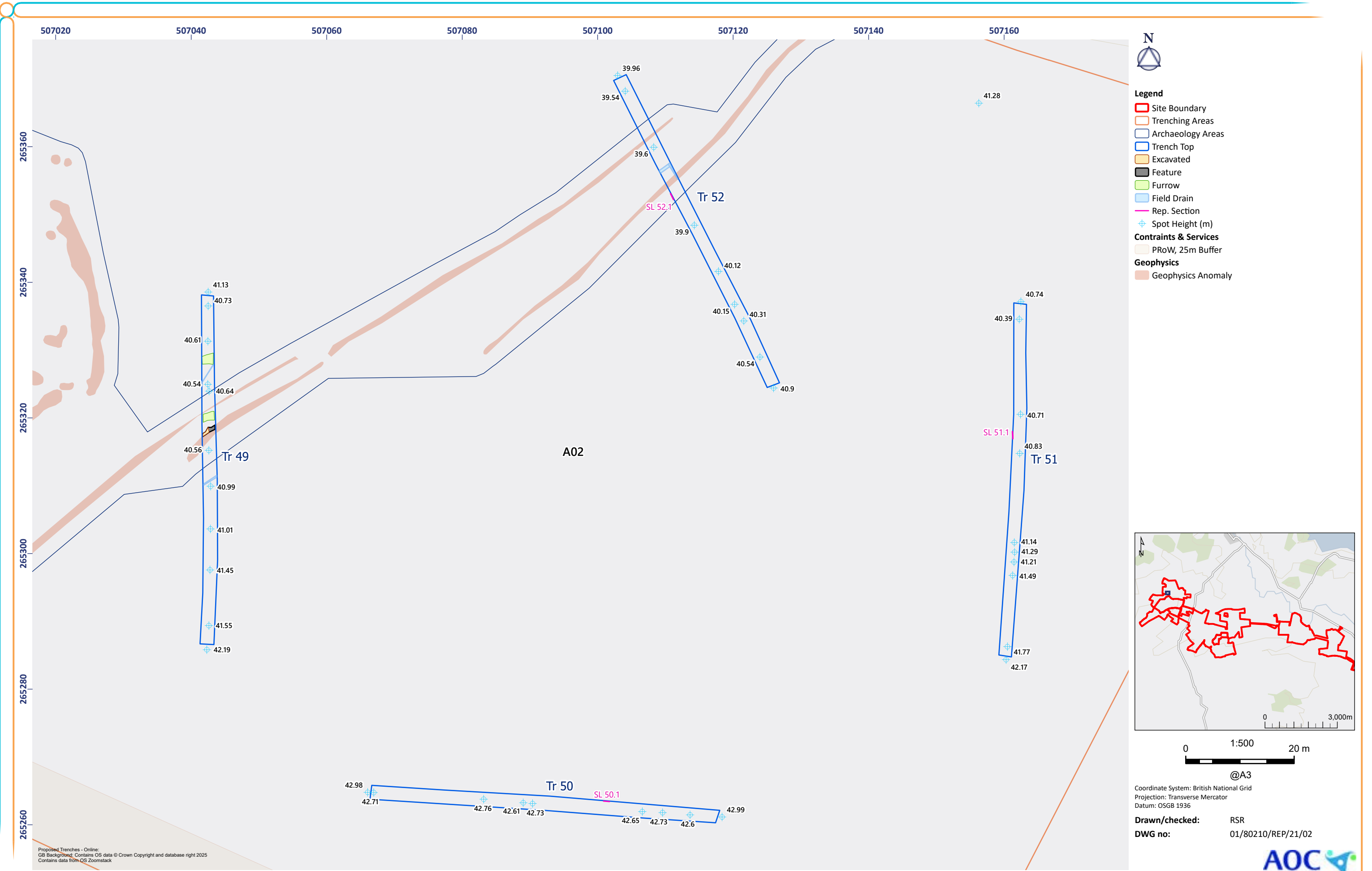
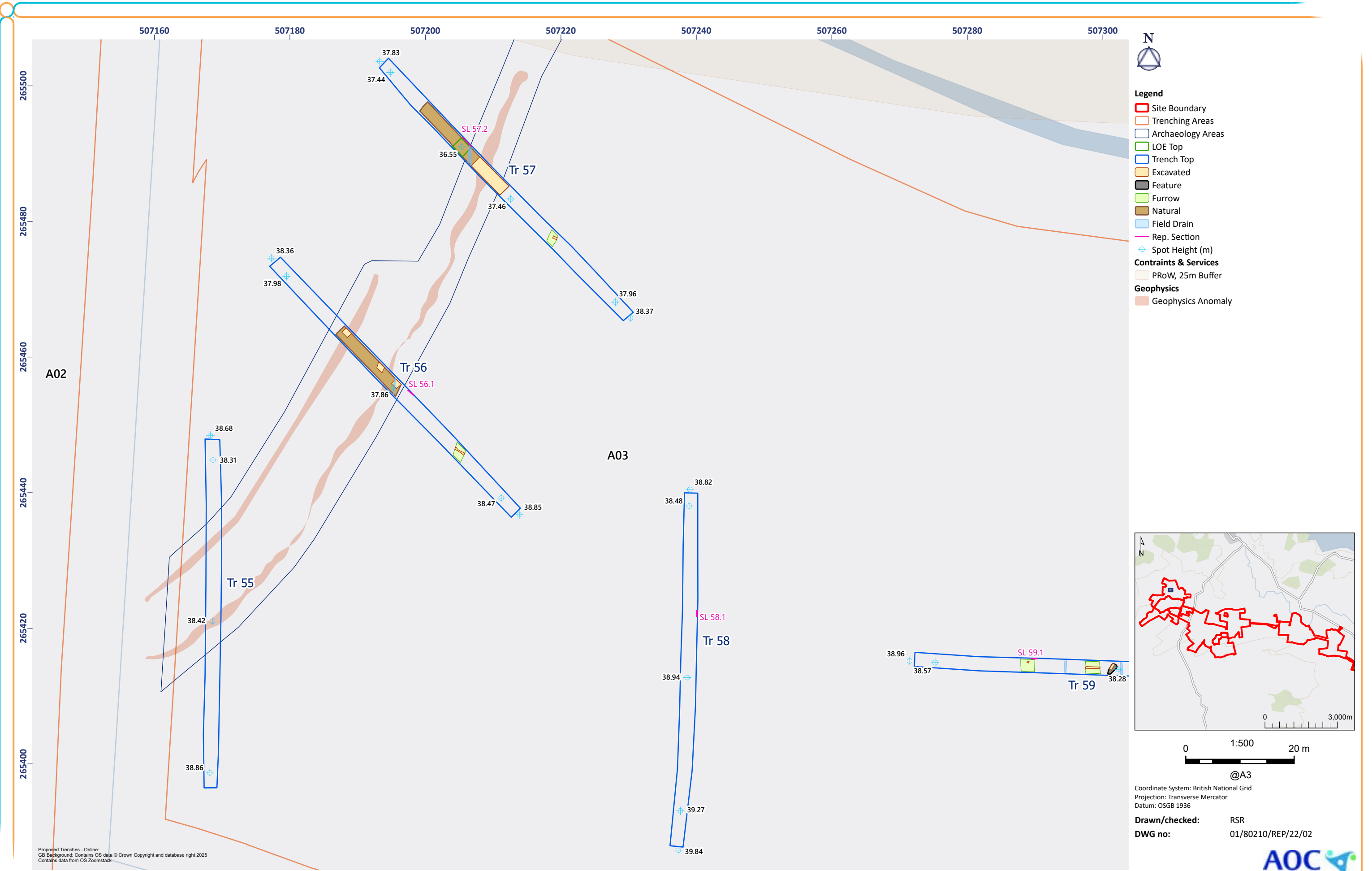
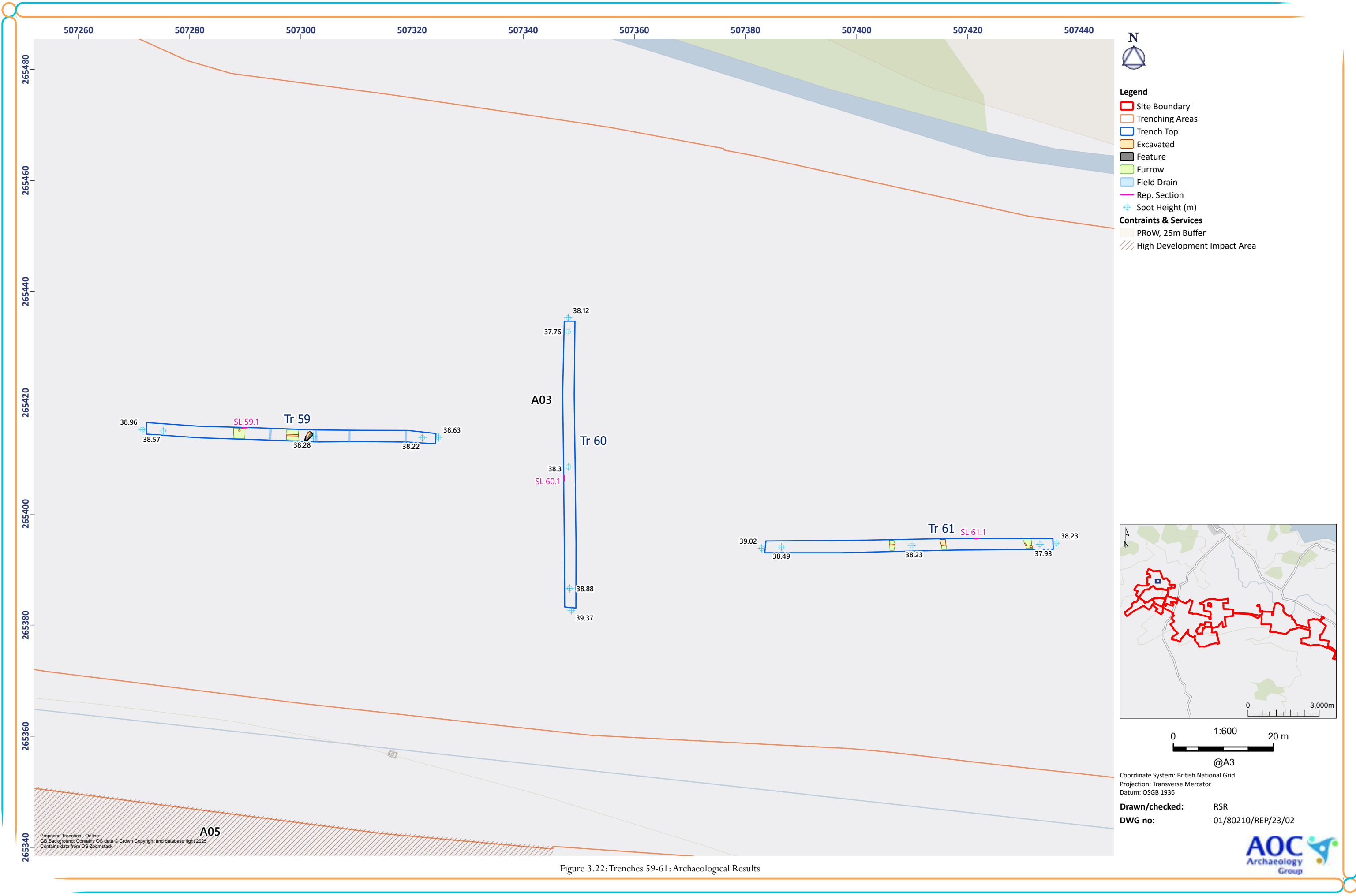


Figure 3.20: Trenches 49-52: Archaeological Results





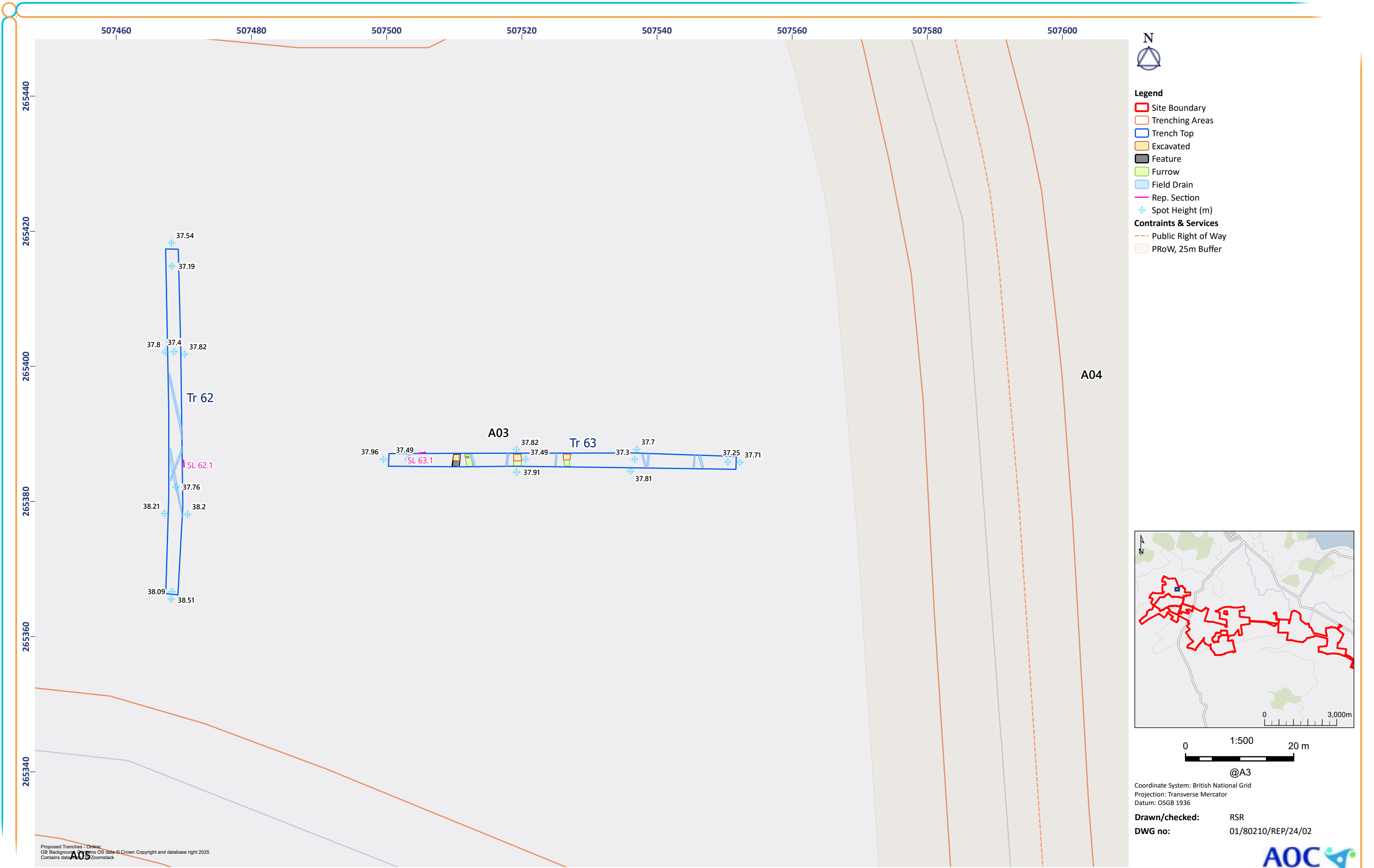


Figure 3.23: Trenches 62-63: Archaeological Results

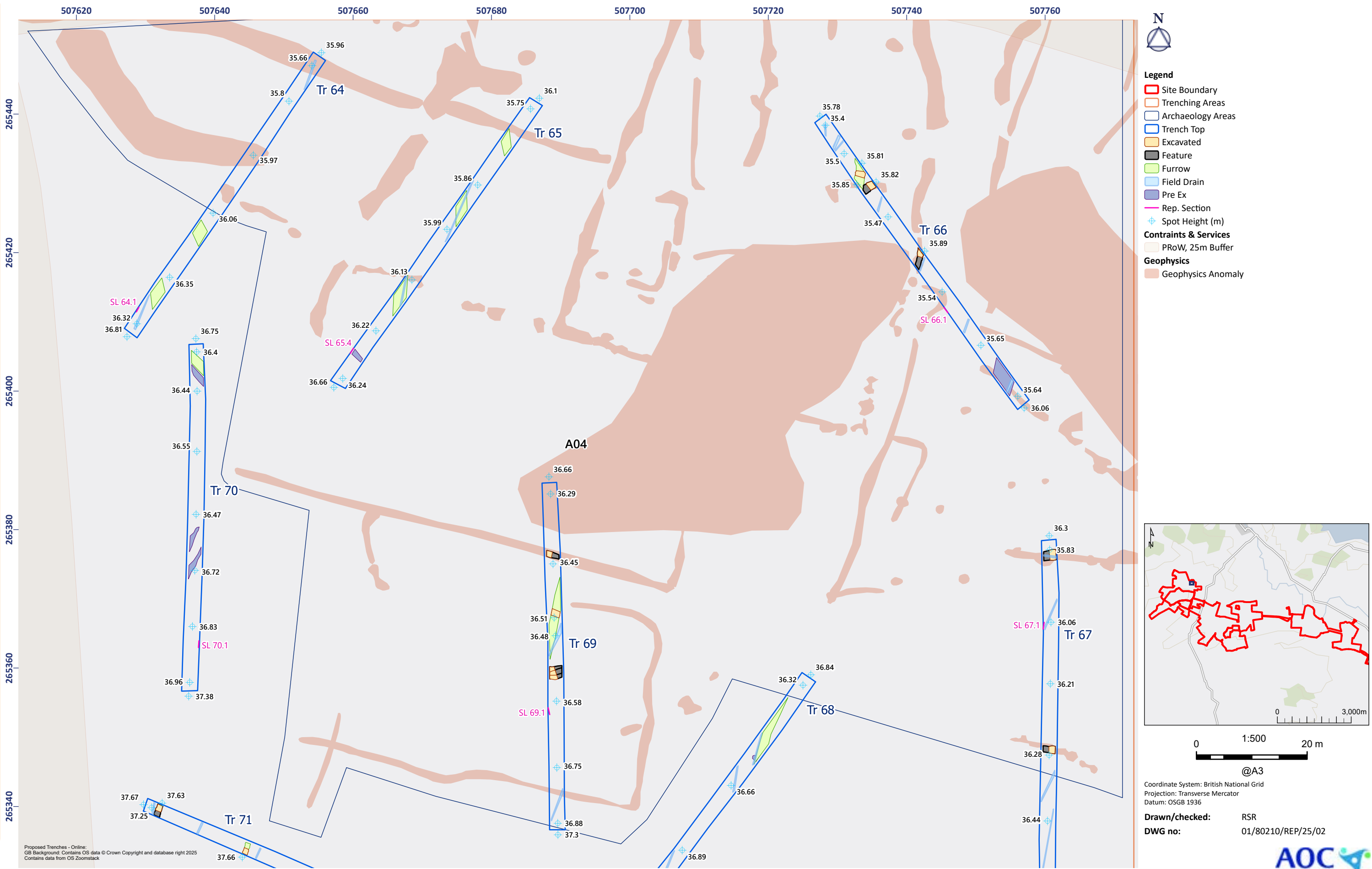


Figure 3.24: Trenches 64-70: Archaeological Results

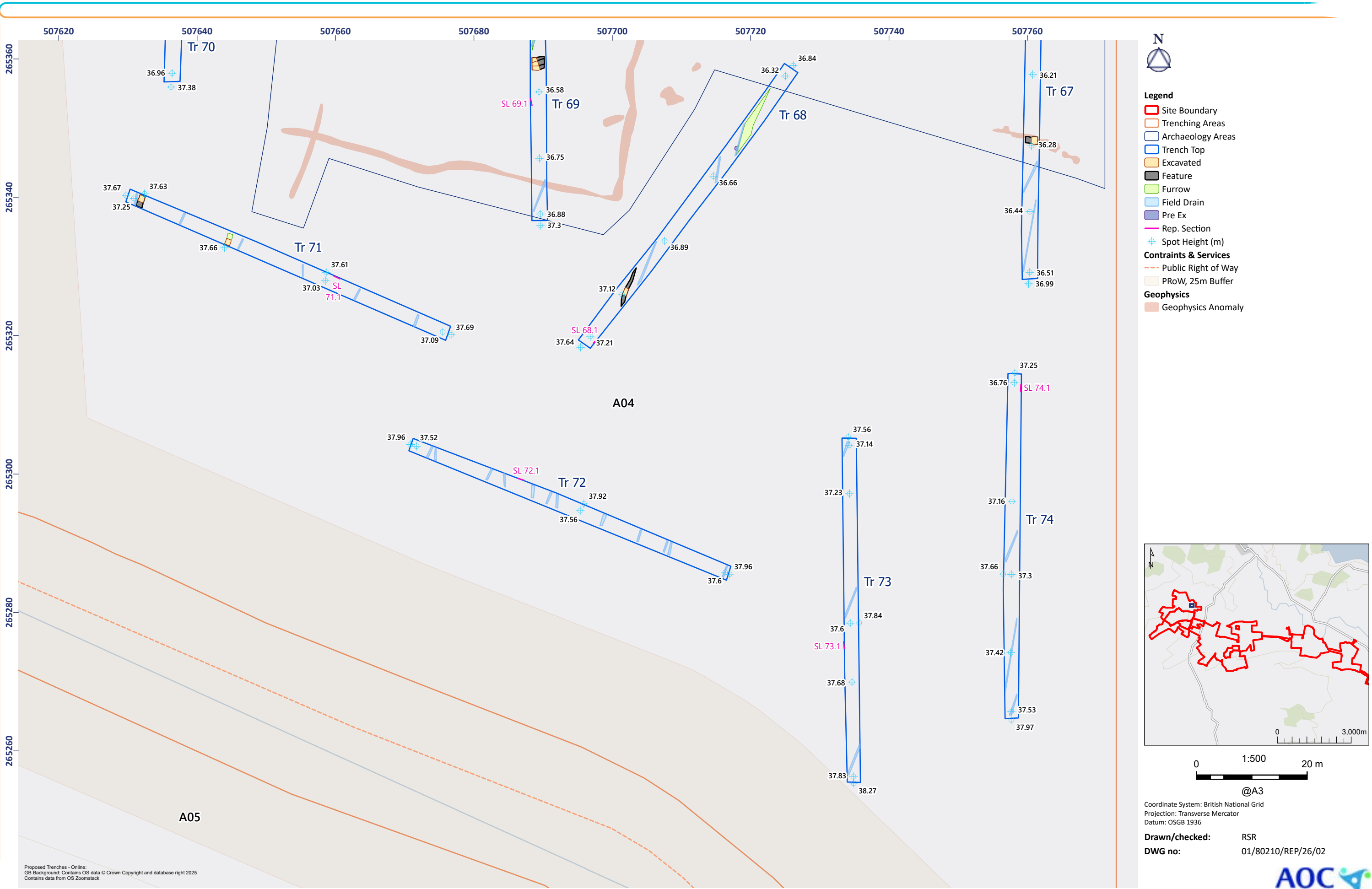


Figure 3.25: Trenches 71-74: Archaeological Results

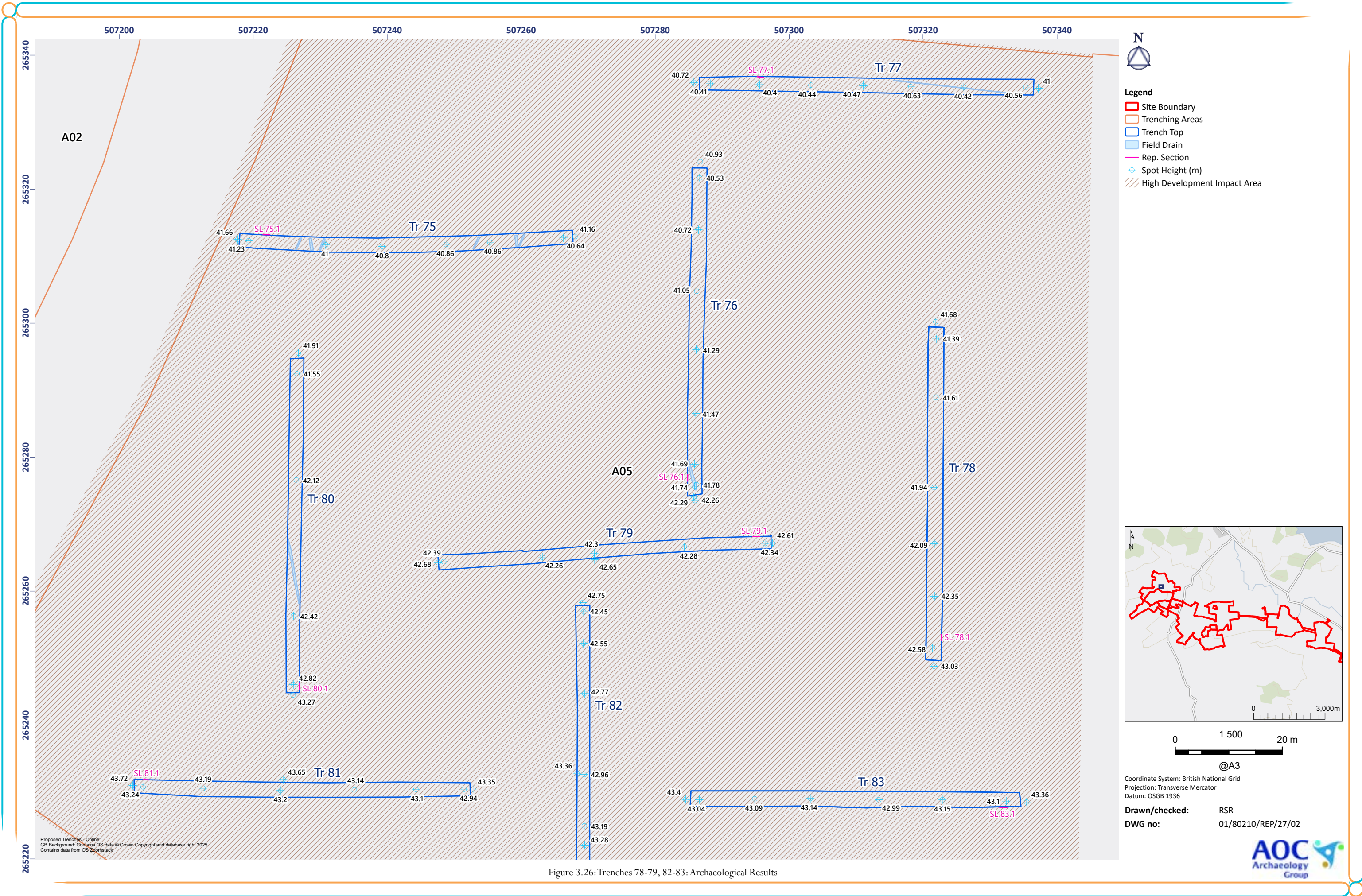


Figure 3.26: Trenches 78-79, 82-83: Archaeological Results

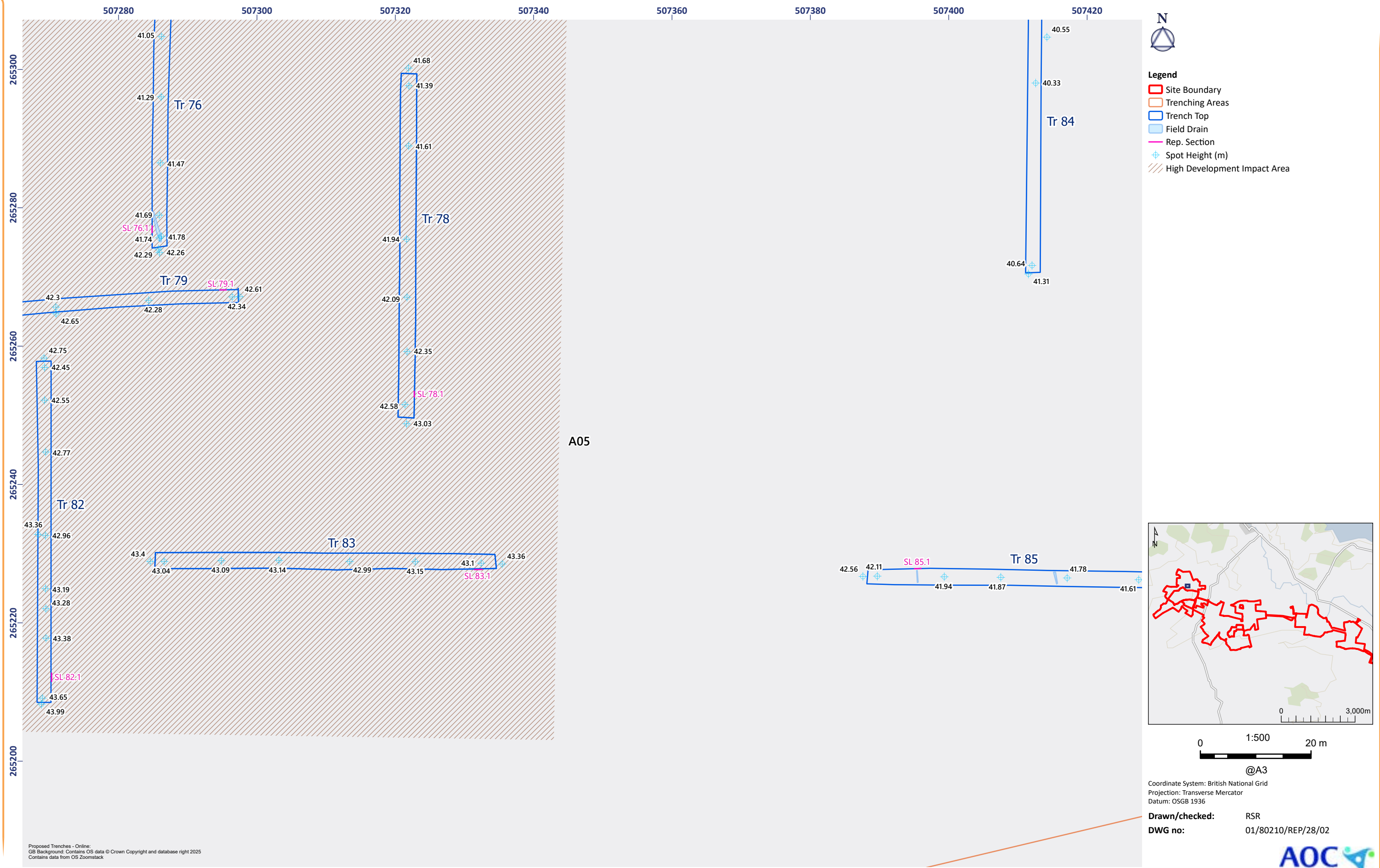


Figure 3.27: Trenches 78, 82-85: Archaeological Results

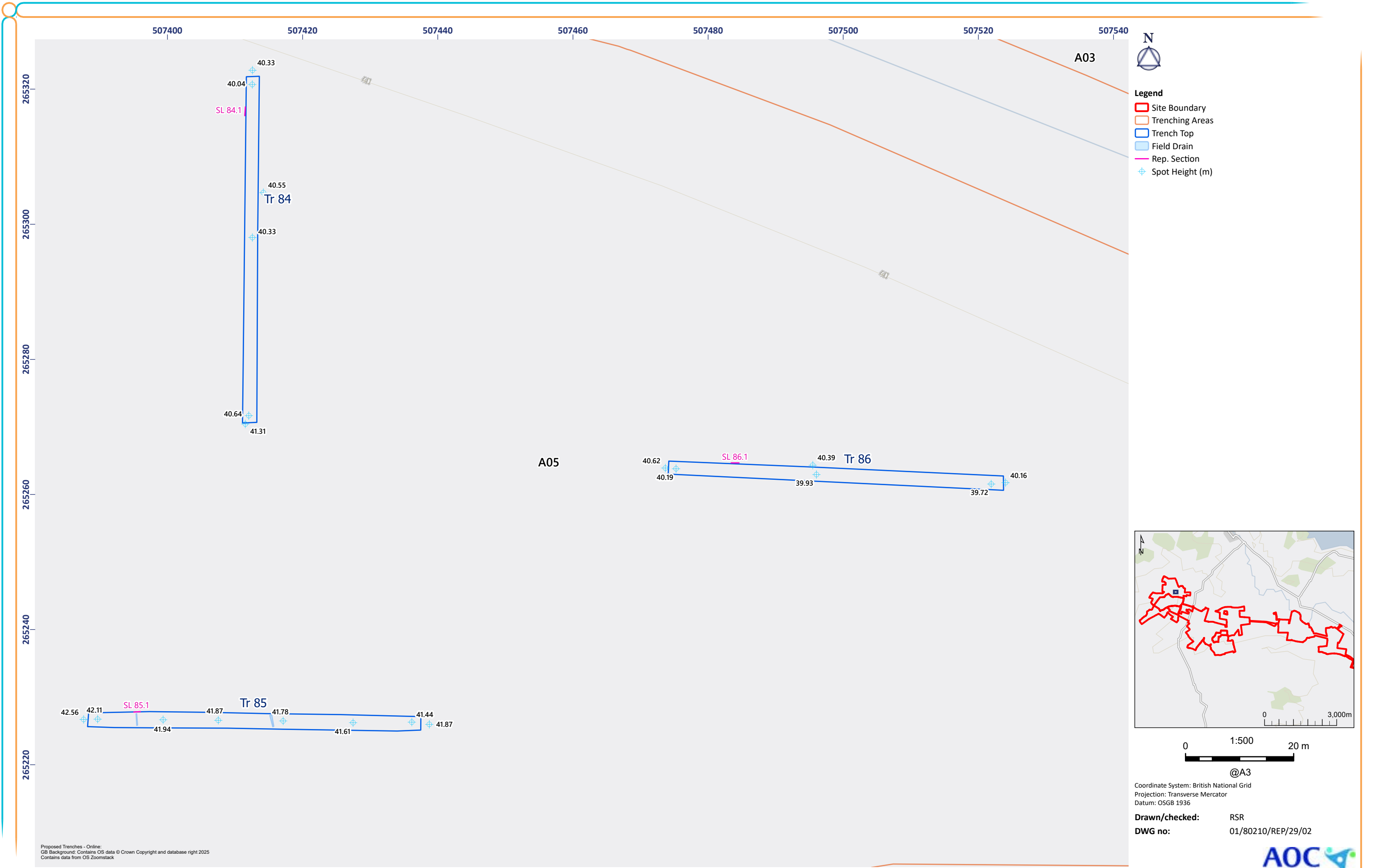


Figure 3.28: Trenches 84-86: Archaeological Results

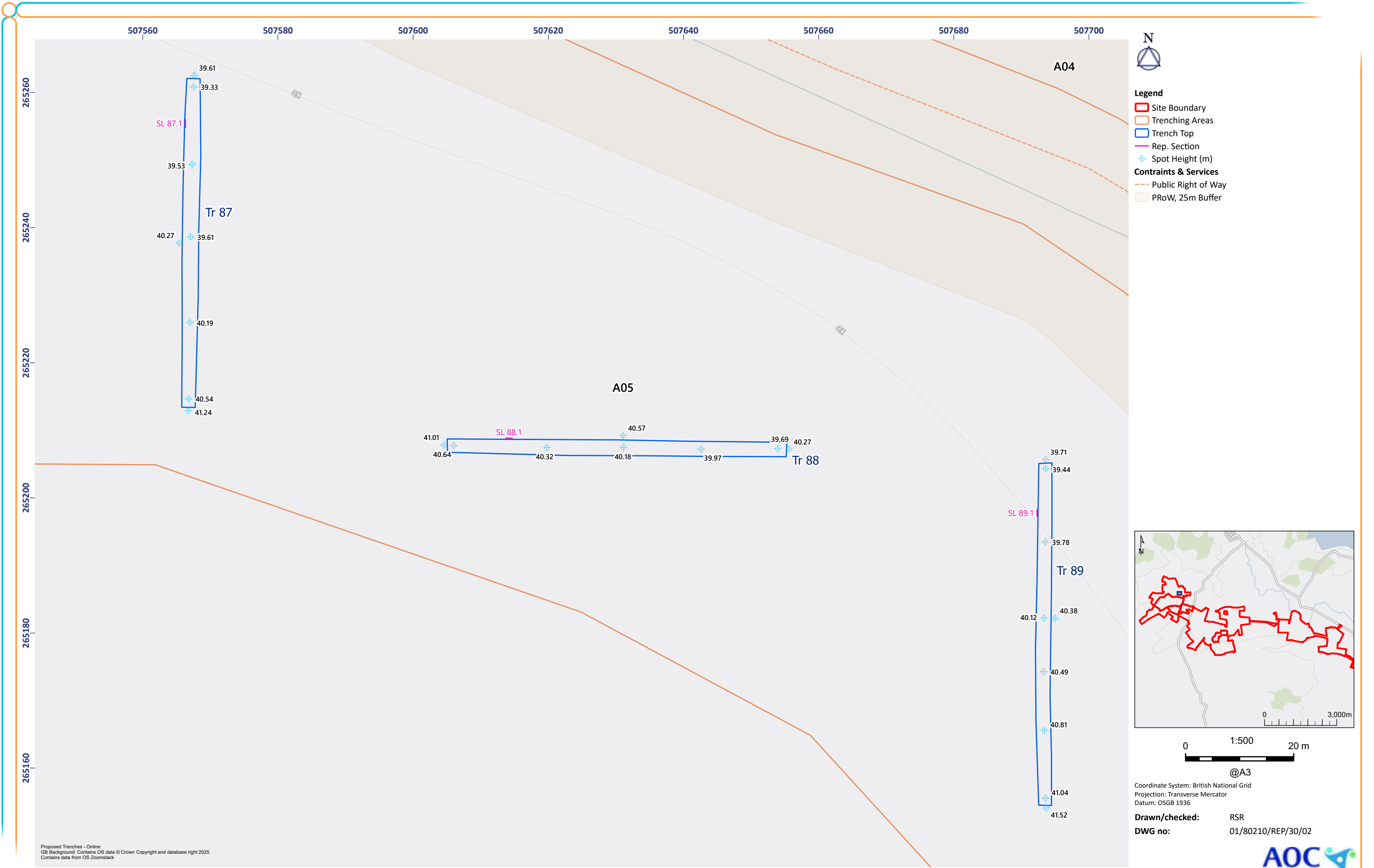


Figure 3.29: Trenches 87-89: Archaeological Results

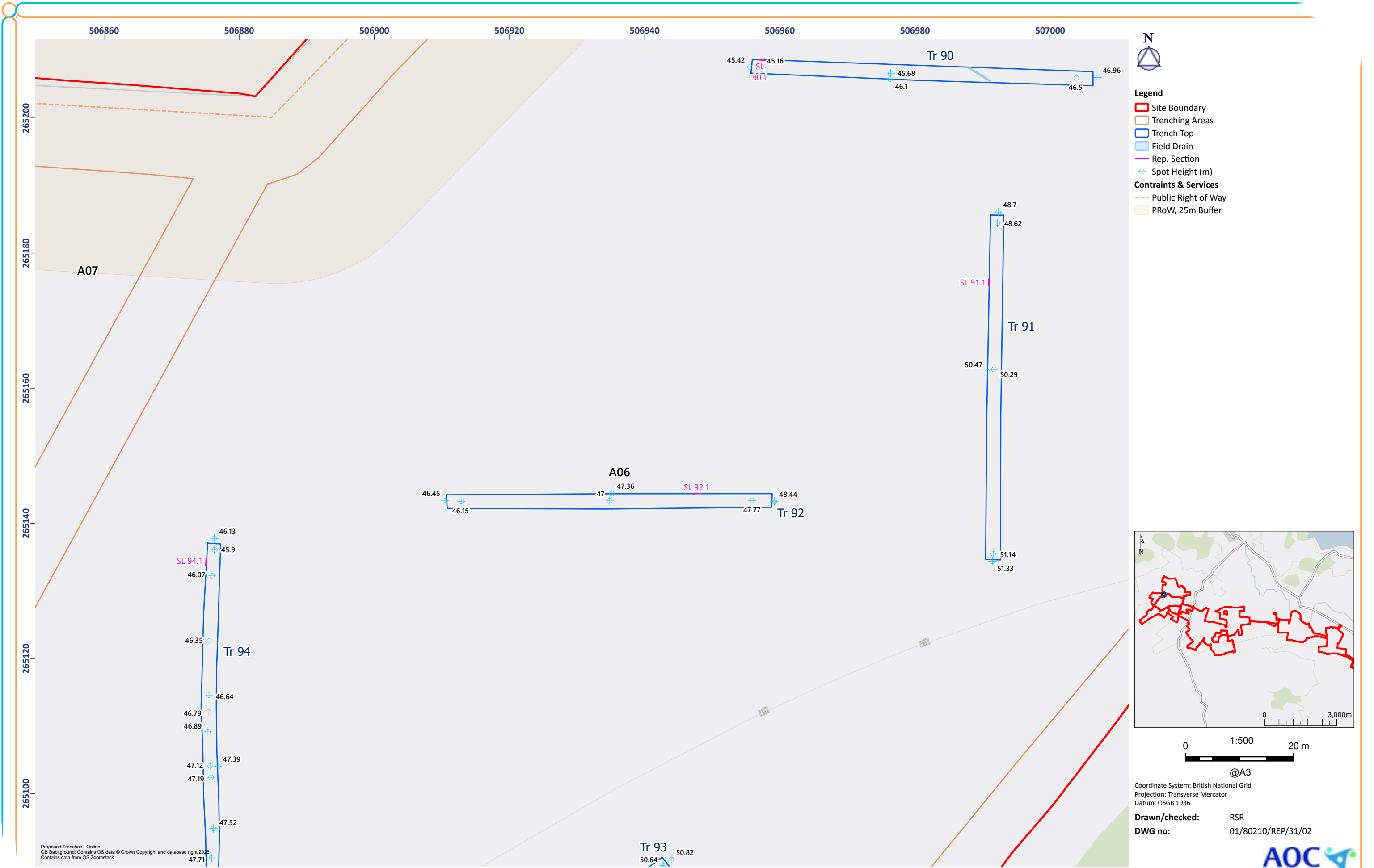


Figure 3.30: Trenches 93-94: Archaeological Results

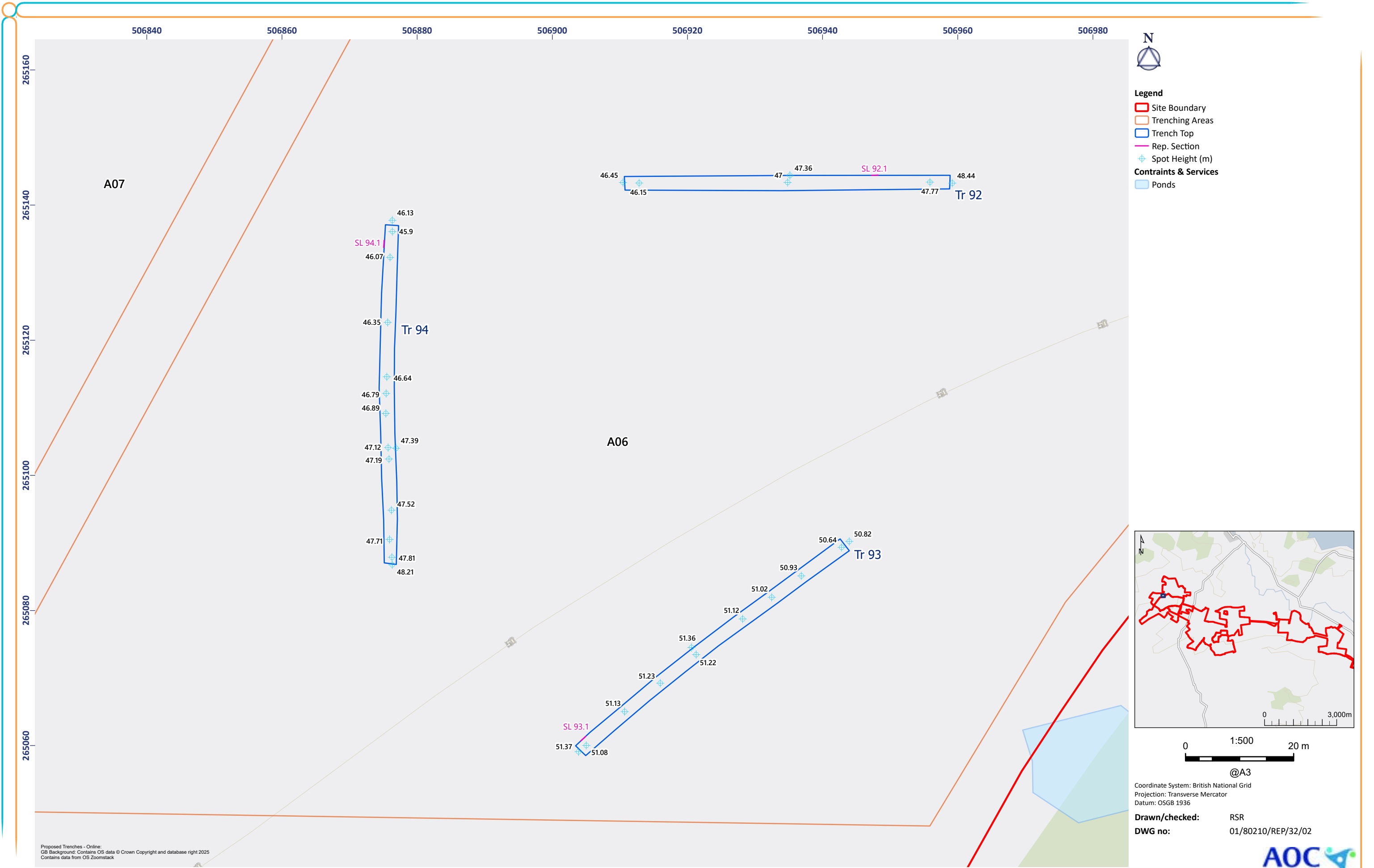


Figure 3.31: Trenches 92-94: Archaeological Results

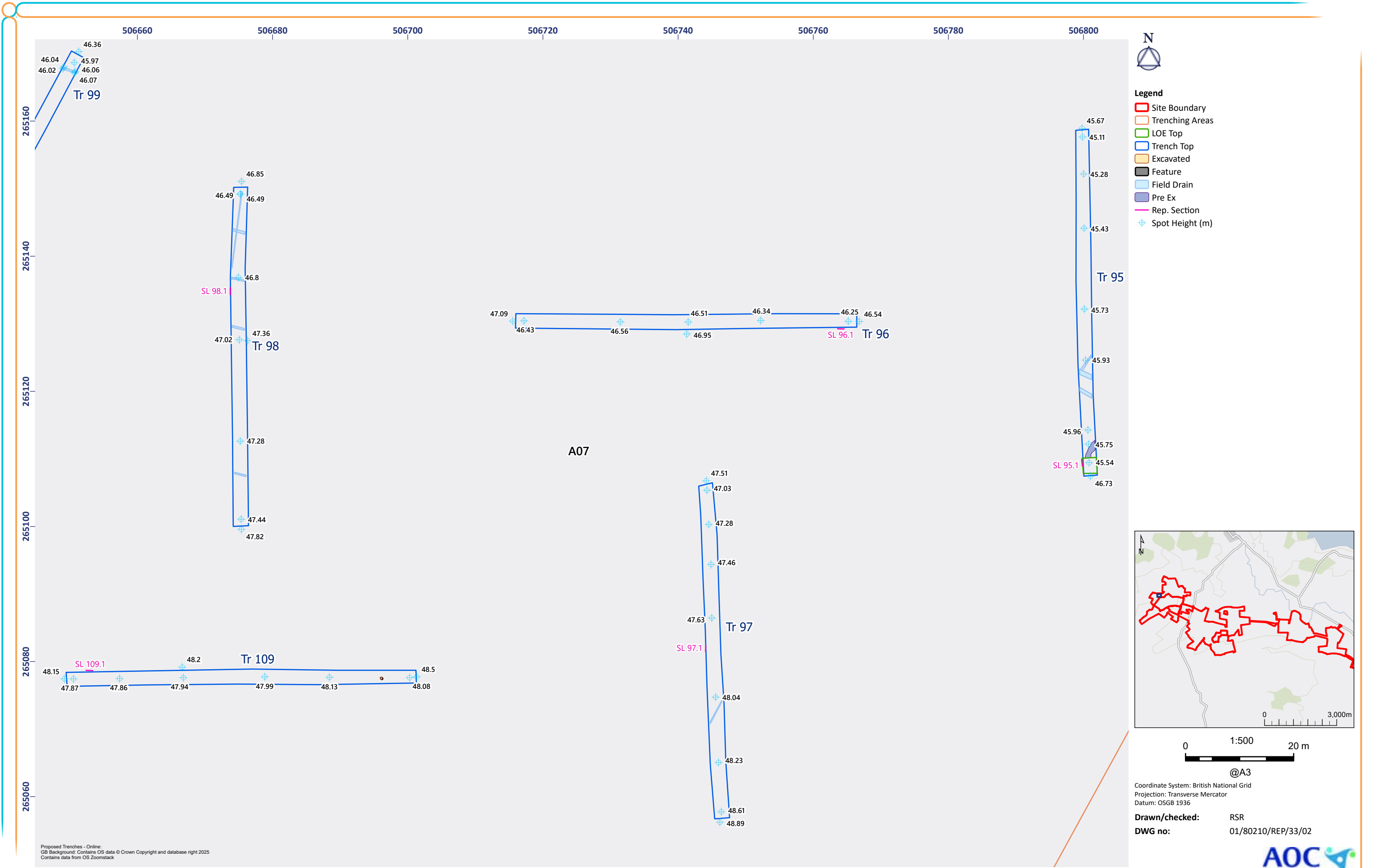


Figure 3.32: Trenches 95-98 & 109: Archaeological Results

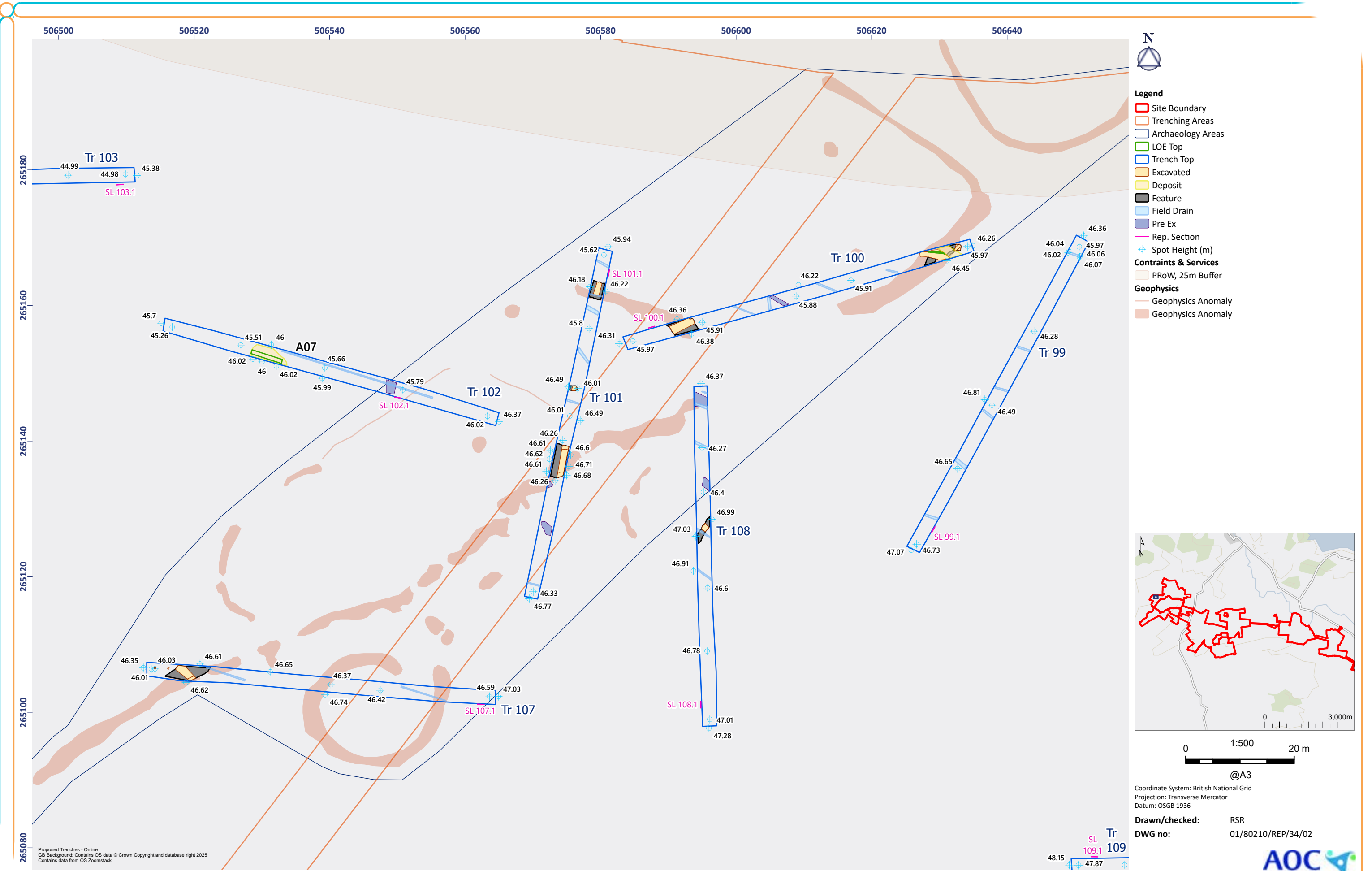


Figure 3.33: Trenches 99-102: Archaeological Results

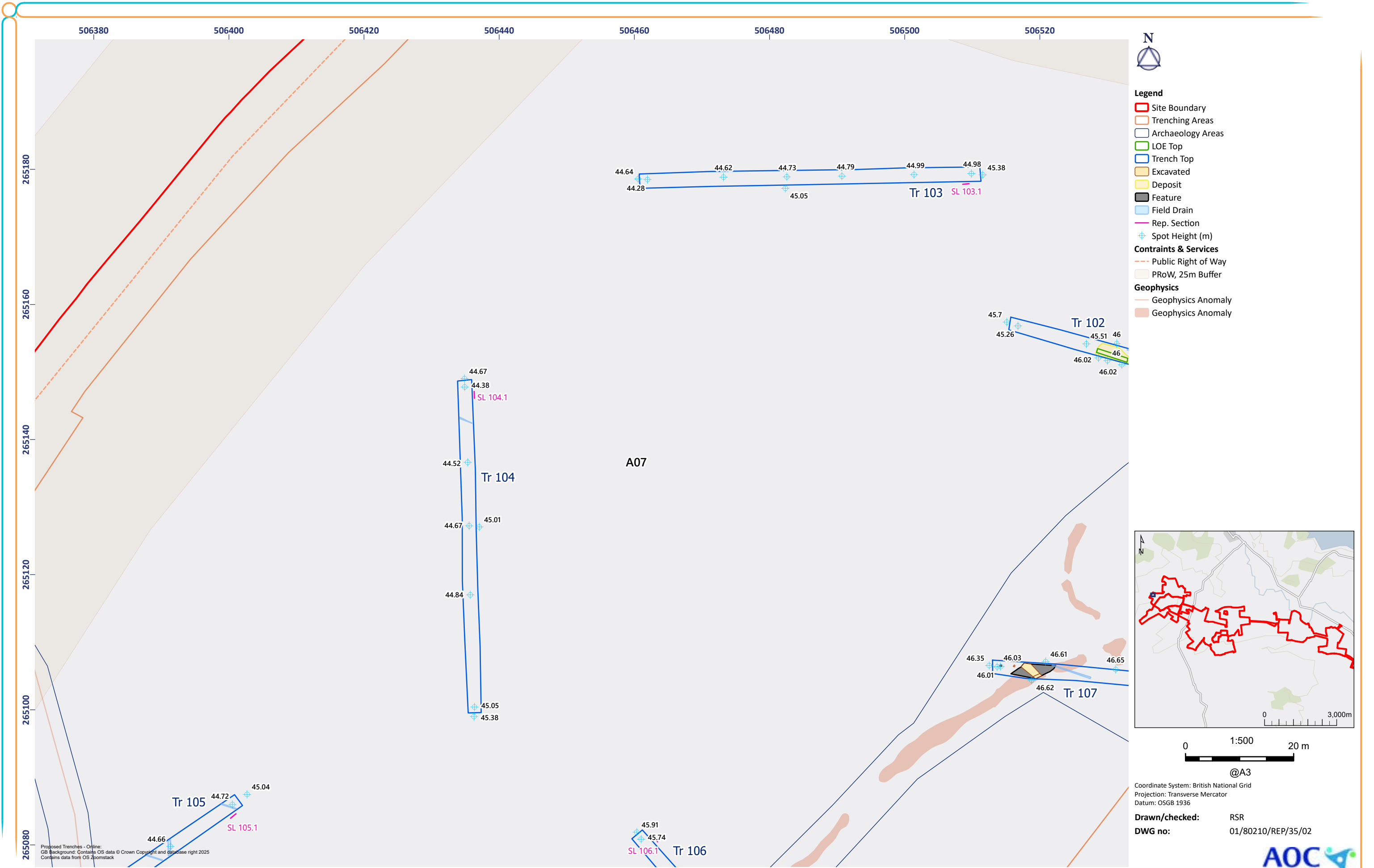


Figure 3.34: Trenches 103-104: Archaeological Results

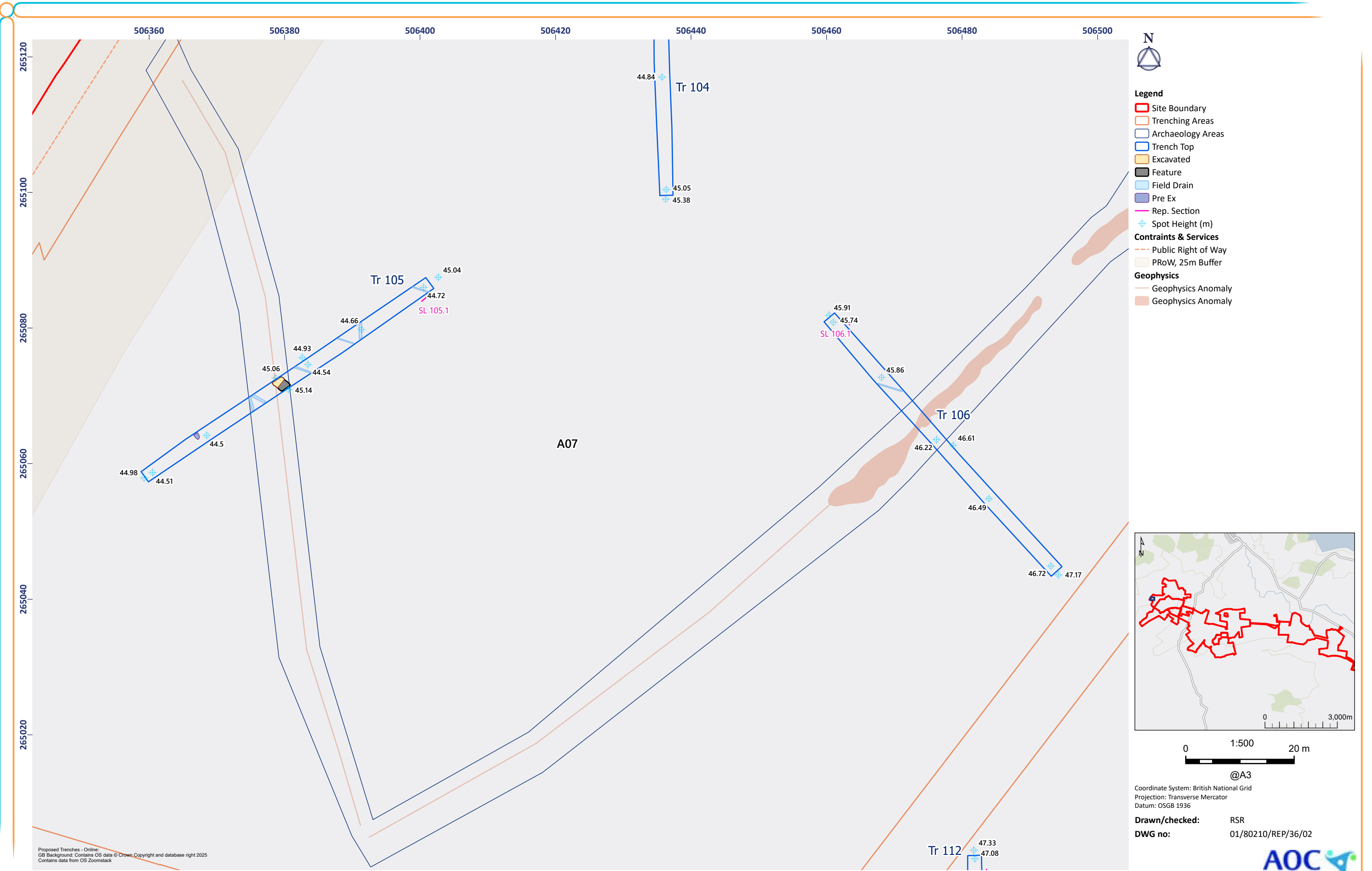


Figure 3.35: Trenches 105-106: Archaeological Results

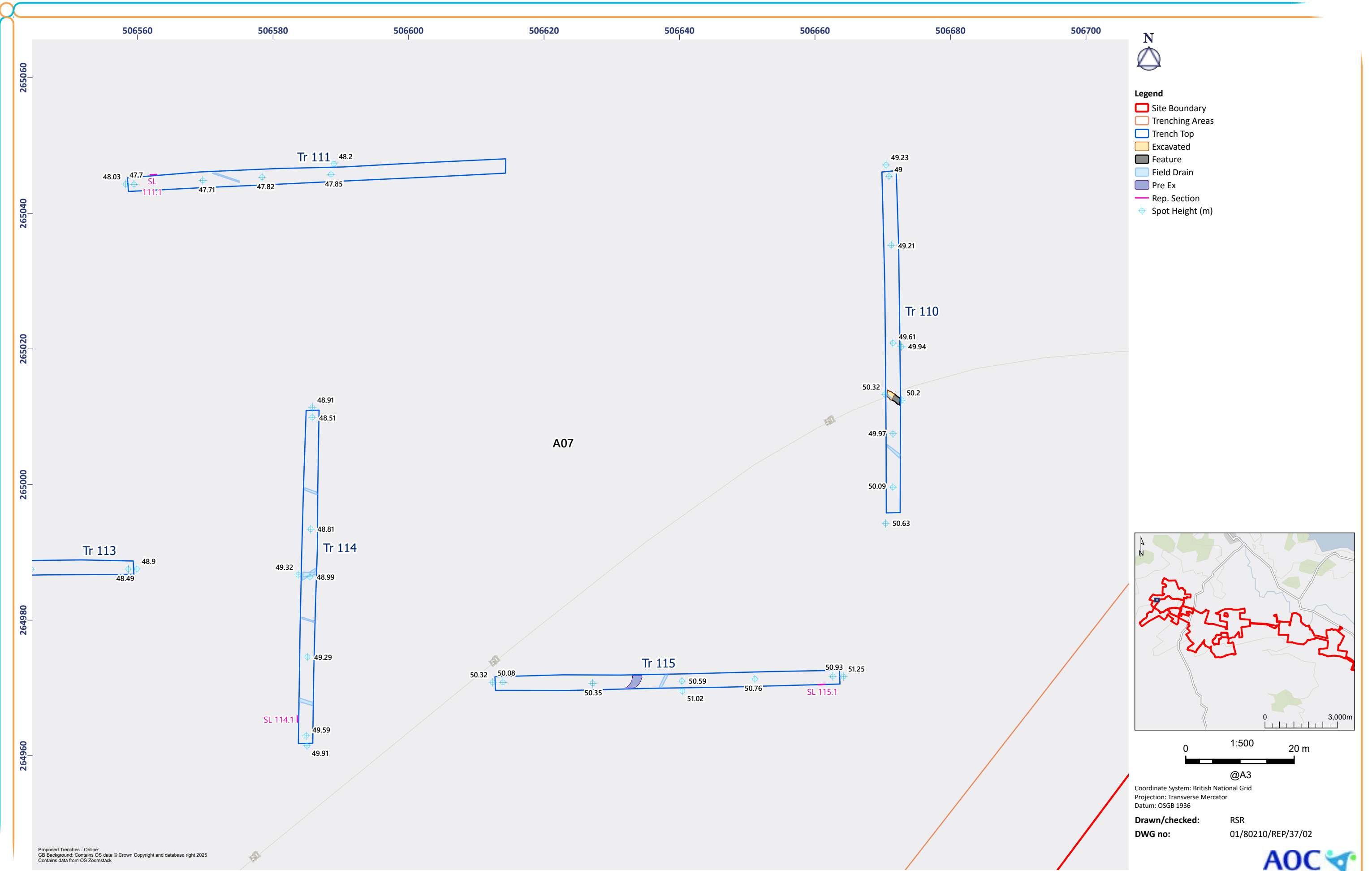


Figure 3.36: Trenches 110,111,114,115: Archaeological Results

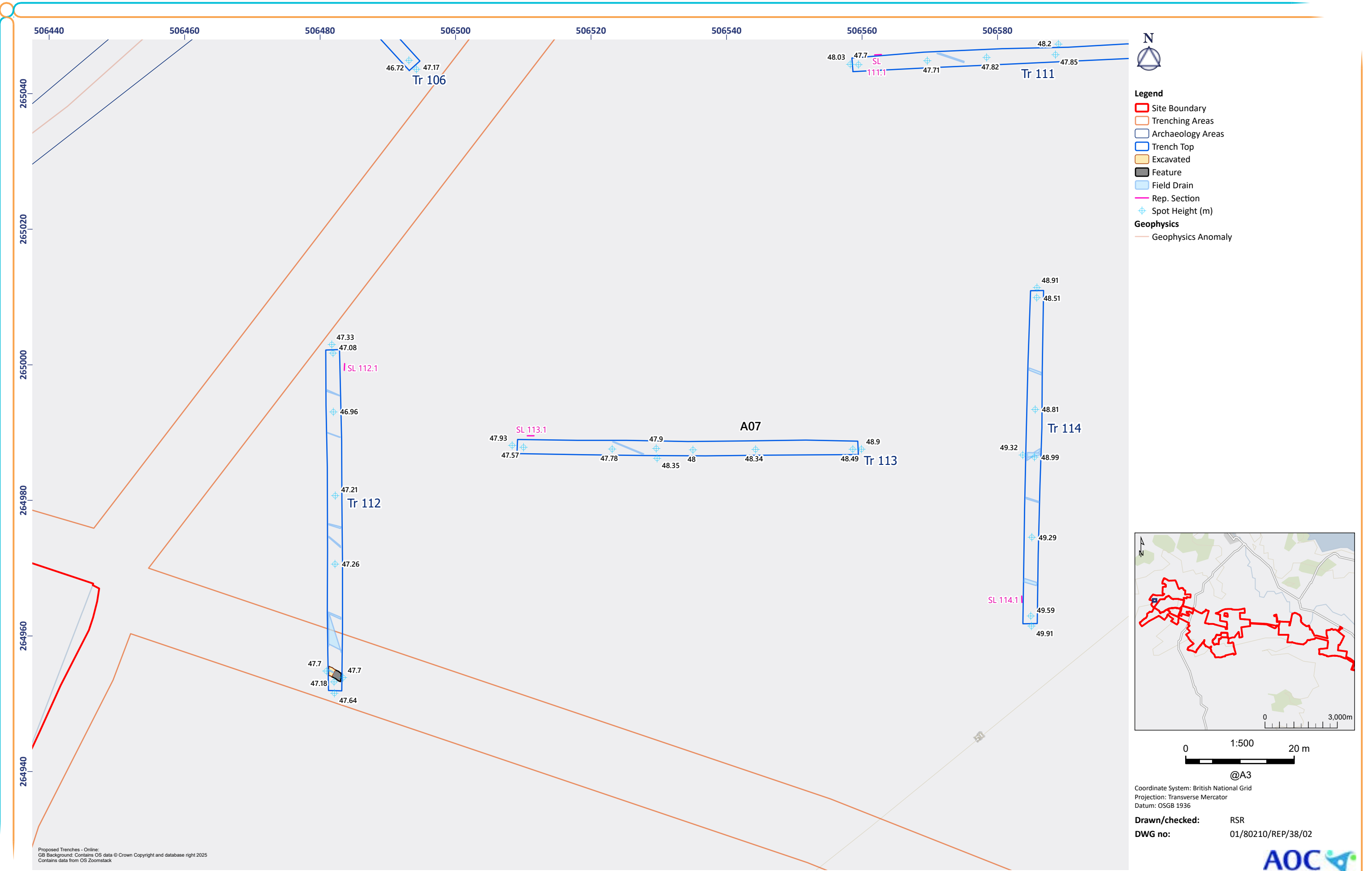


Figure 3.37: Trenches 112-113: Archaeological Results

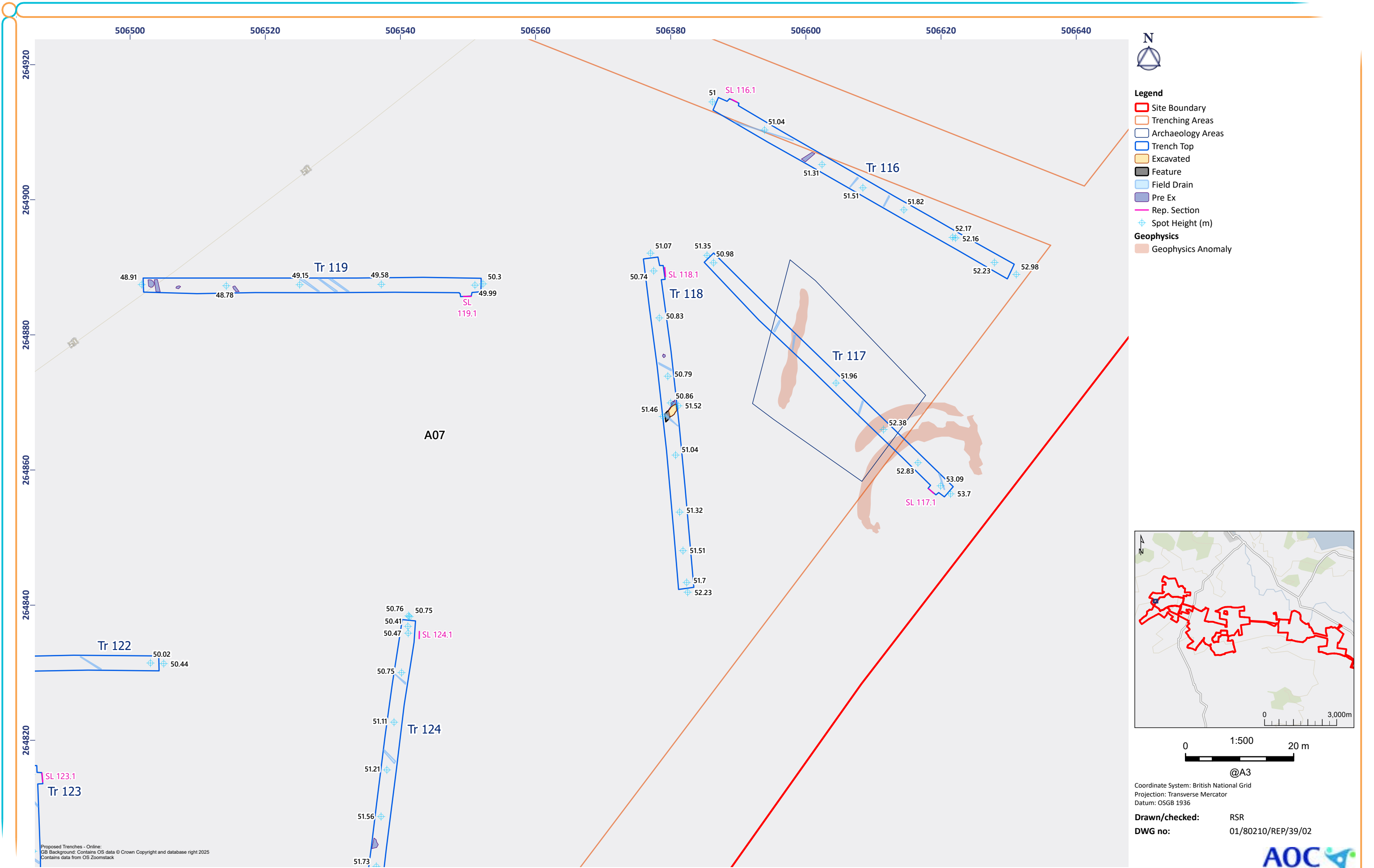


Figure 3.38: Trenches 116-119: Archaeological Results

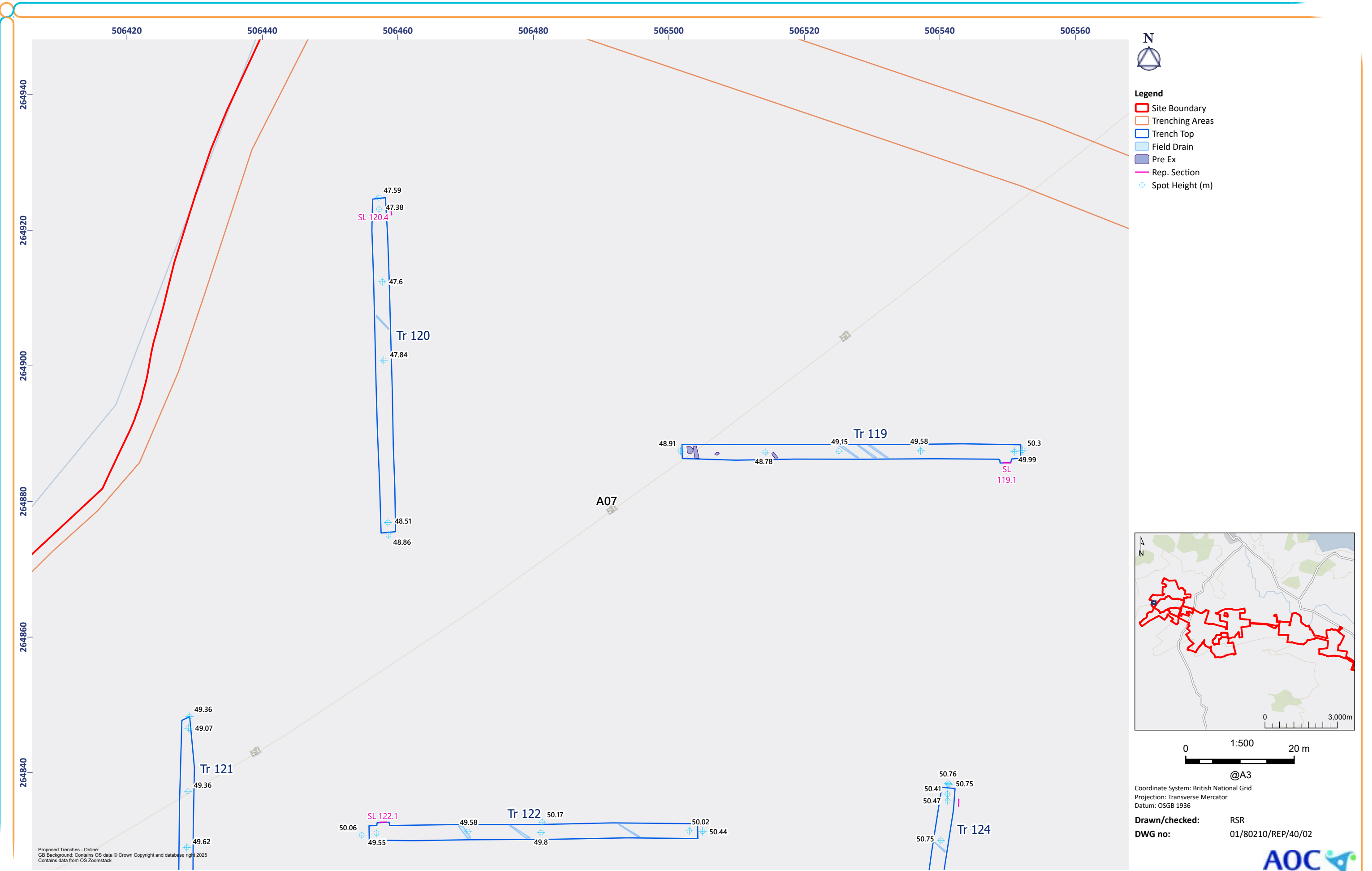


Figure 3.39: Trench 120: Archaeological Results

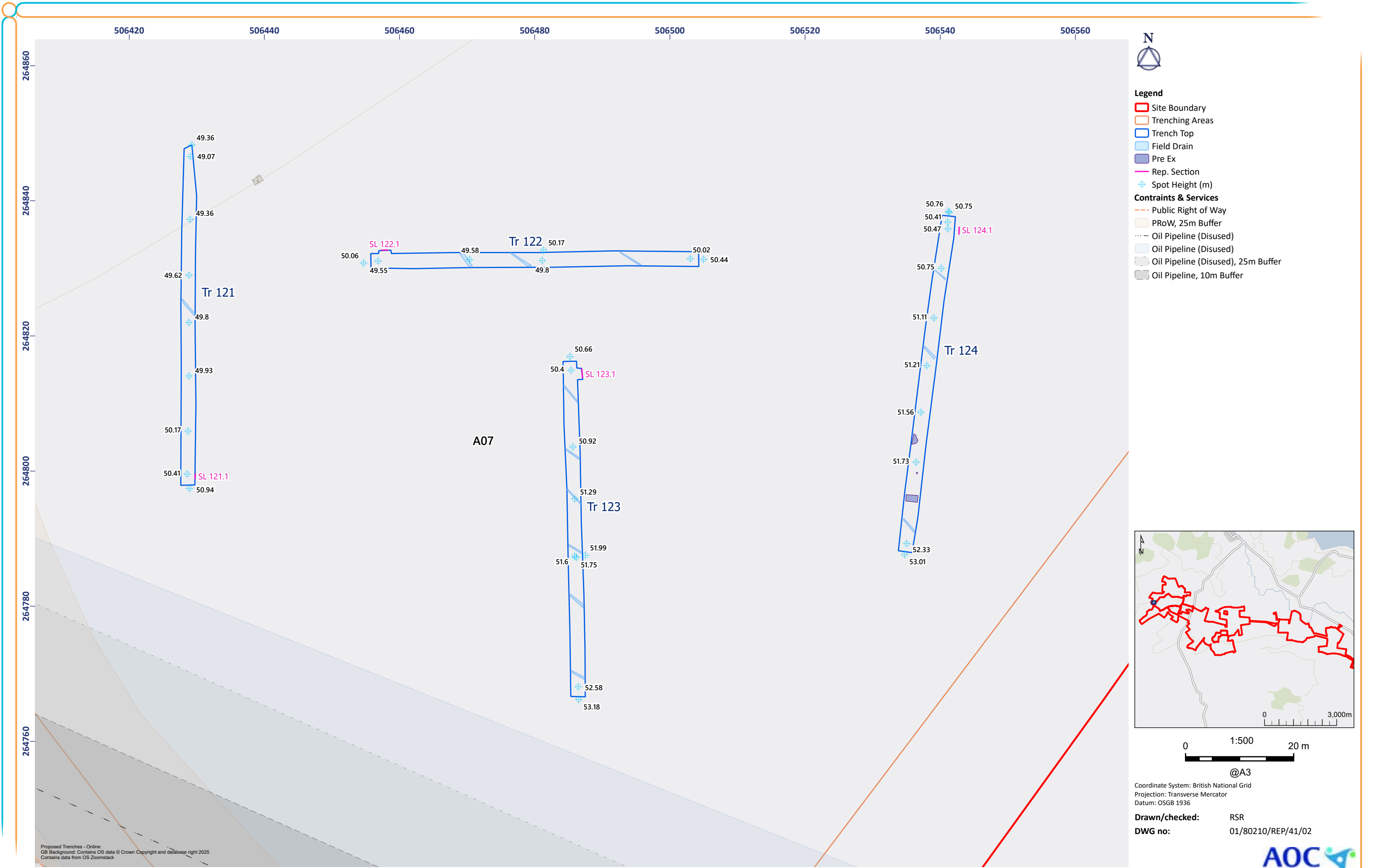


Figure 3.40: Trenches 121-124: Archaeological Results

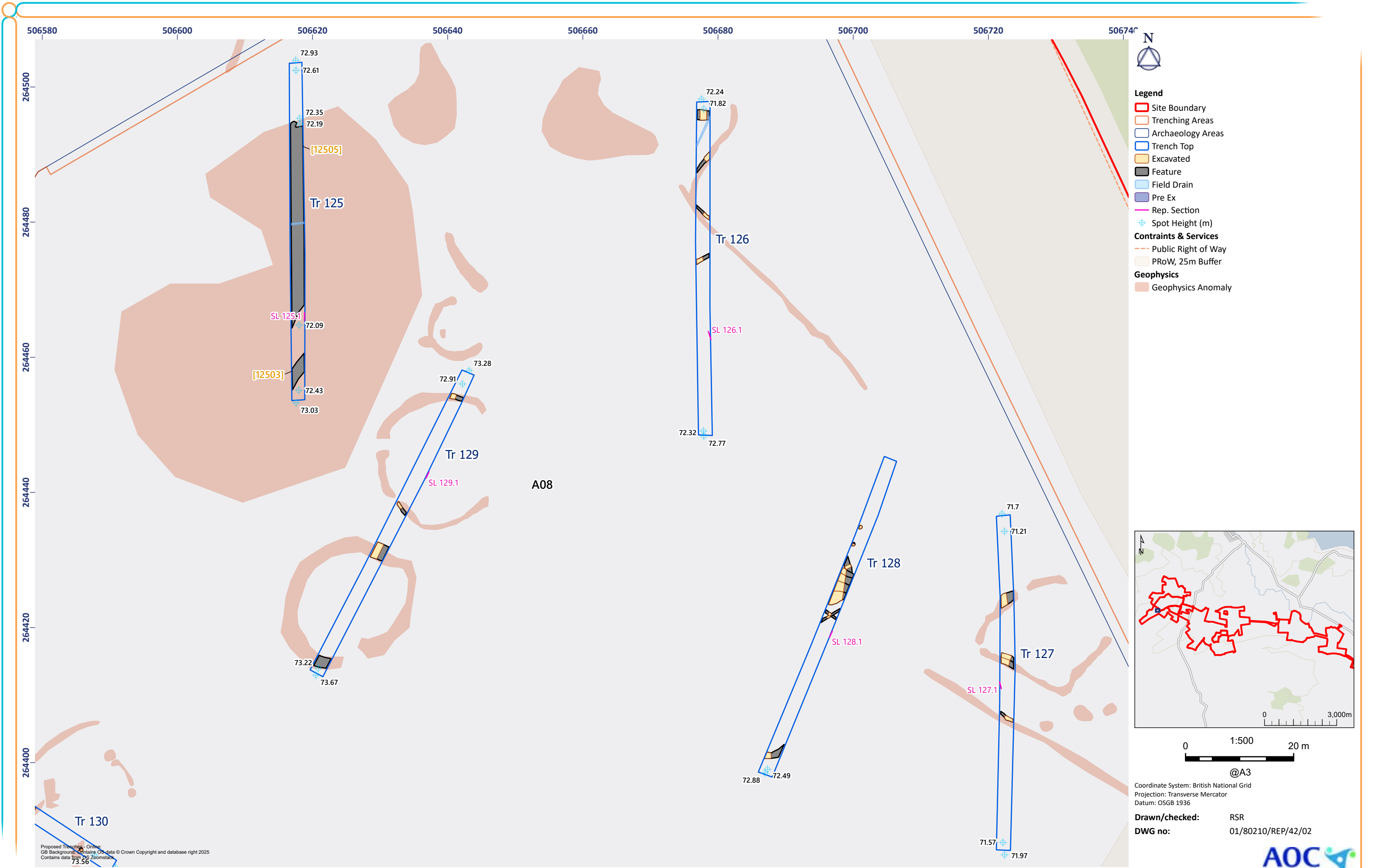


Figure 3.41: Trenches 125-129: Archaeological Results

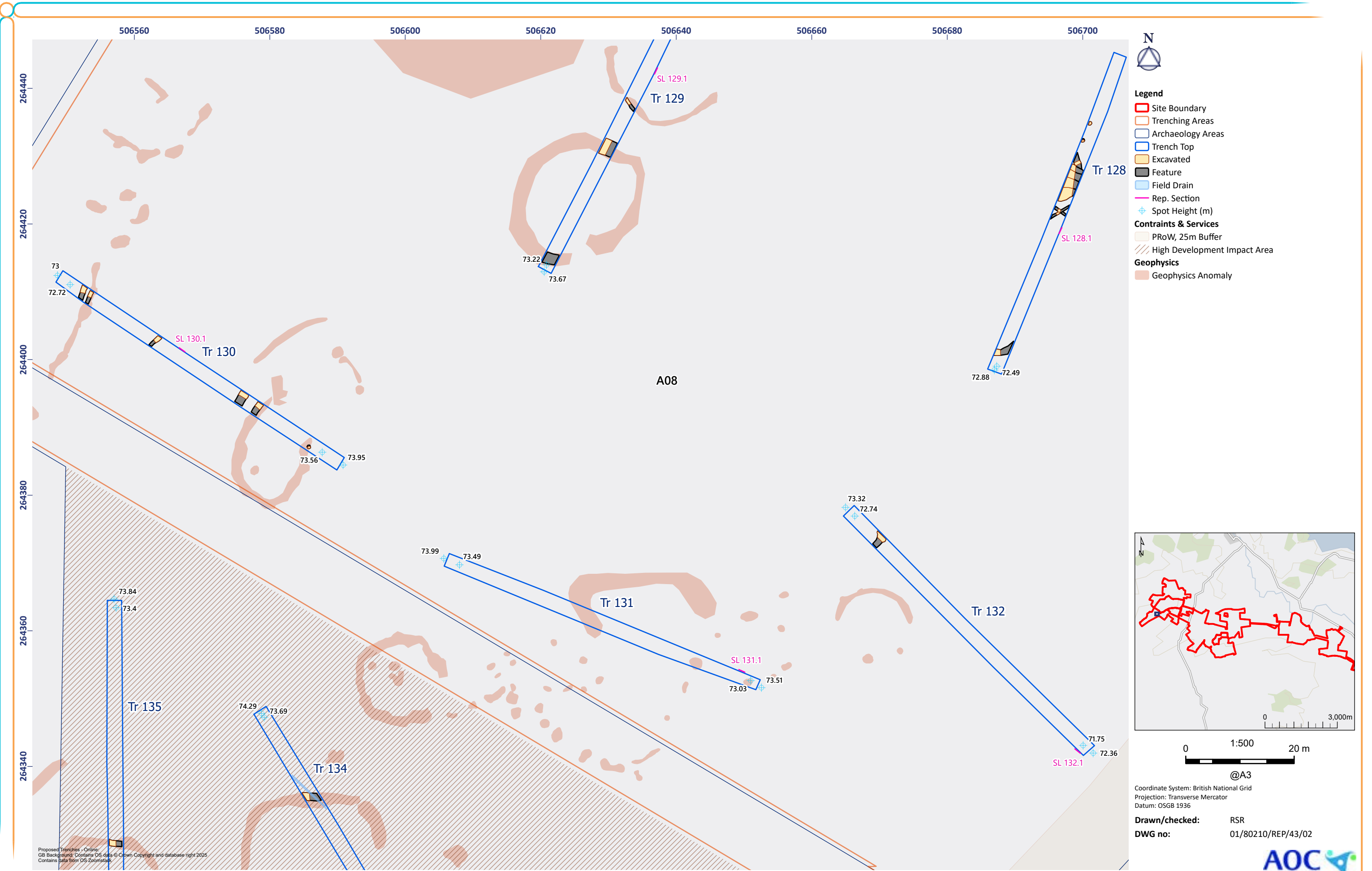


Figure 3.42: Trenches 130-132: Archaeological Results

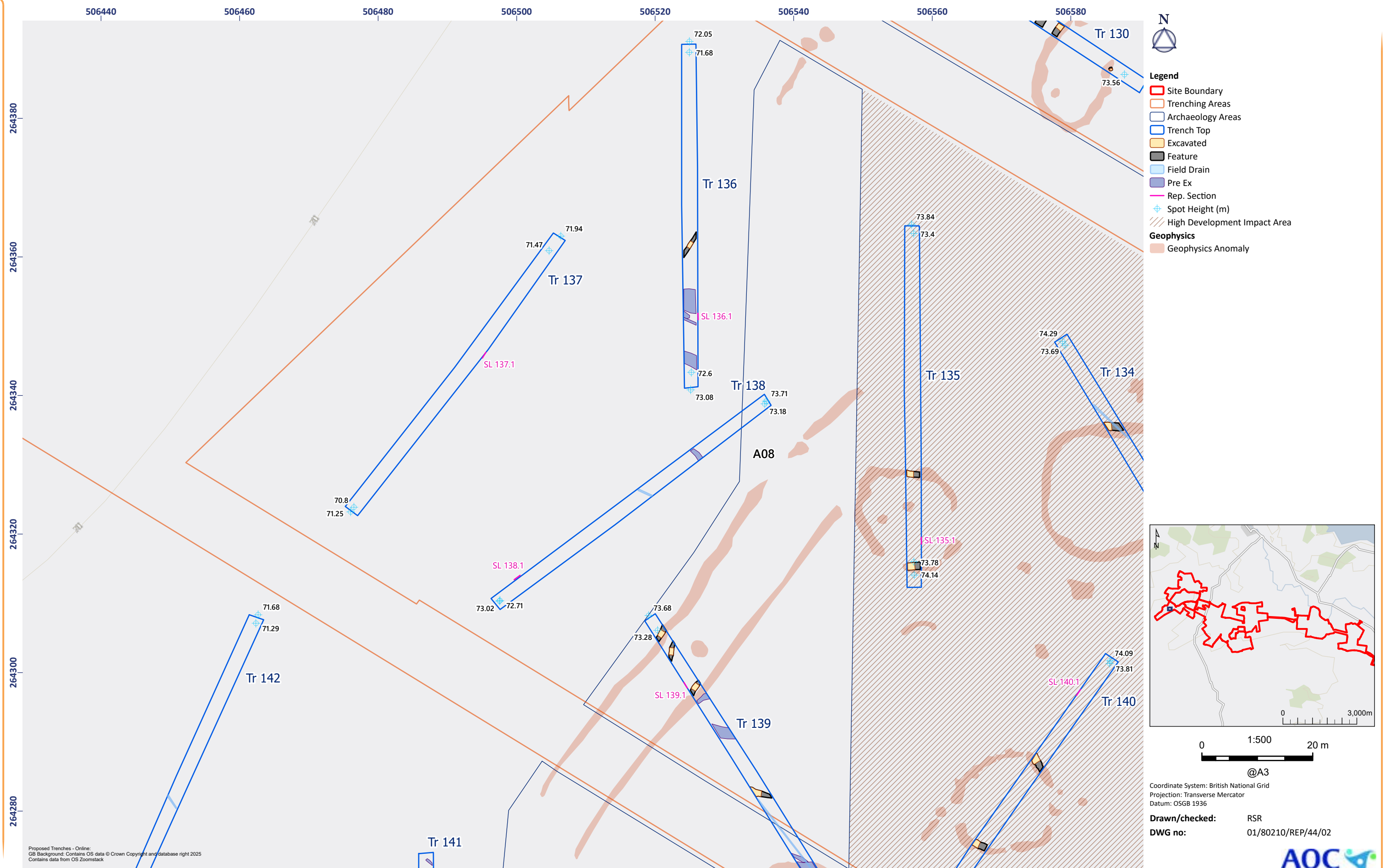


Figure 3.43: Trenches 135-140: Archaeological Results

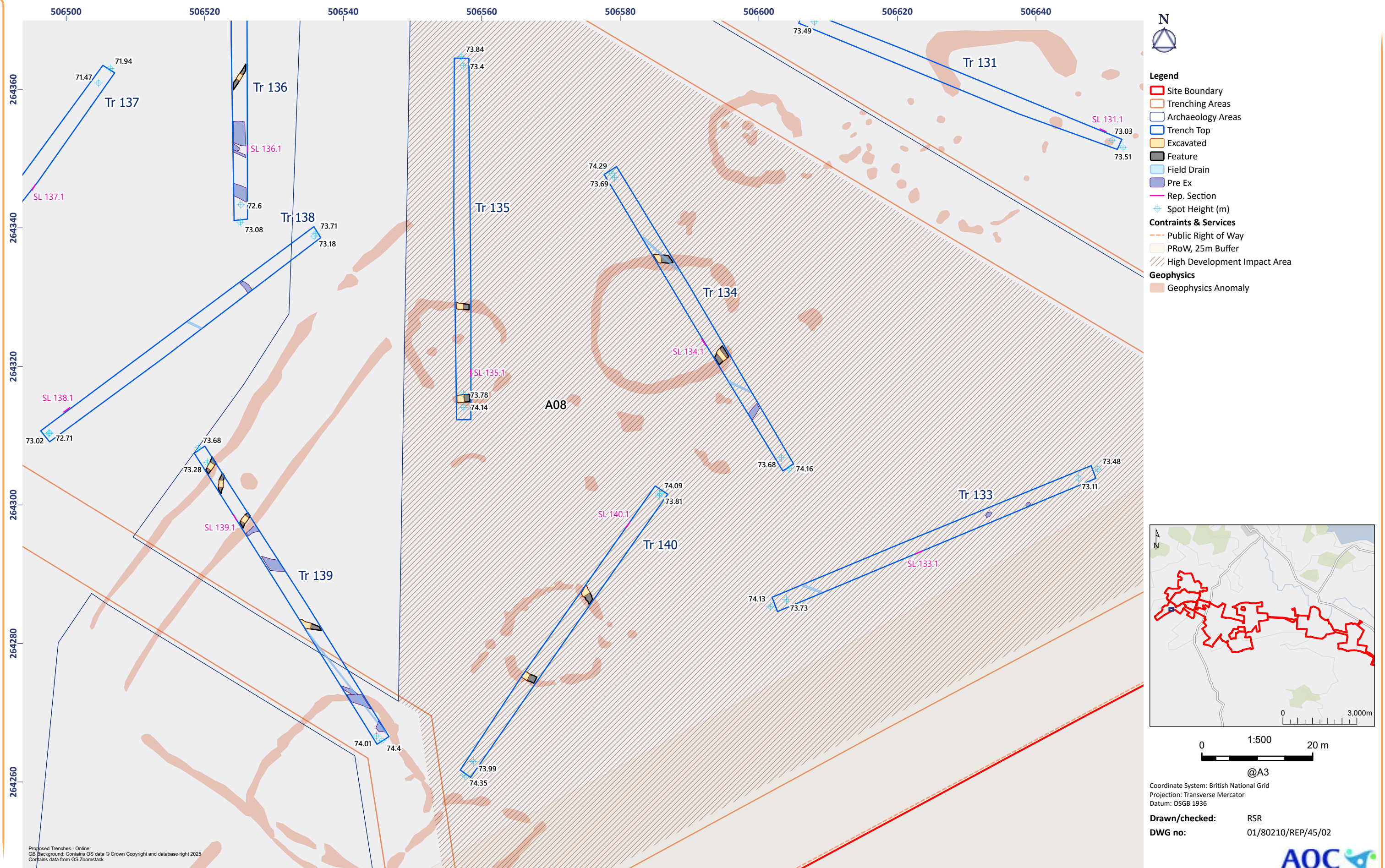


Figure 3.44: Trenches 134-135, 138-140: Archaeological Results

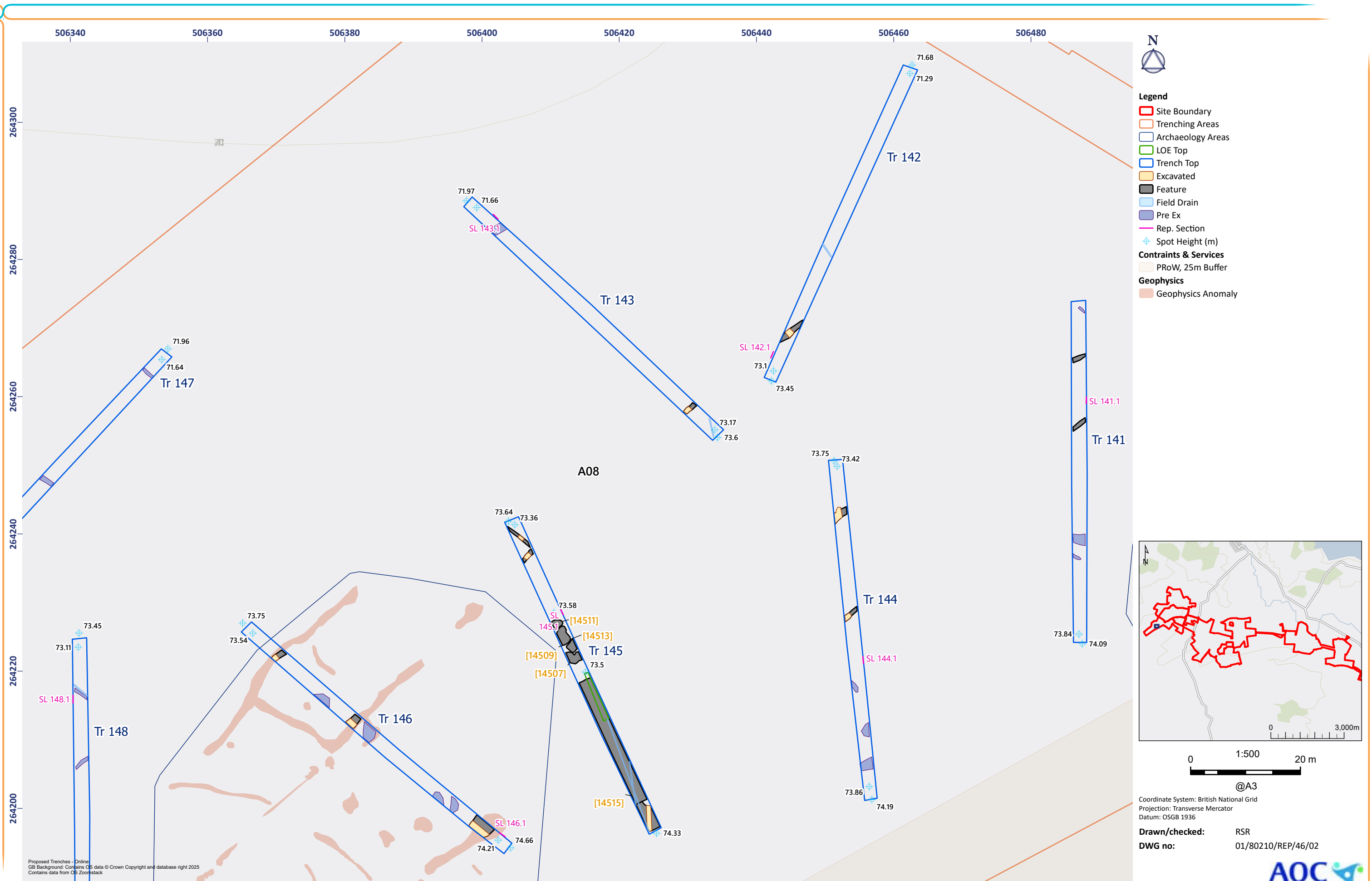


Figure 3.45: Trenches 141-146: Archaeological Results

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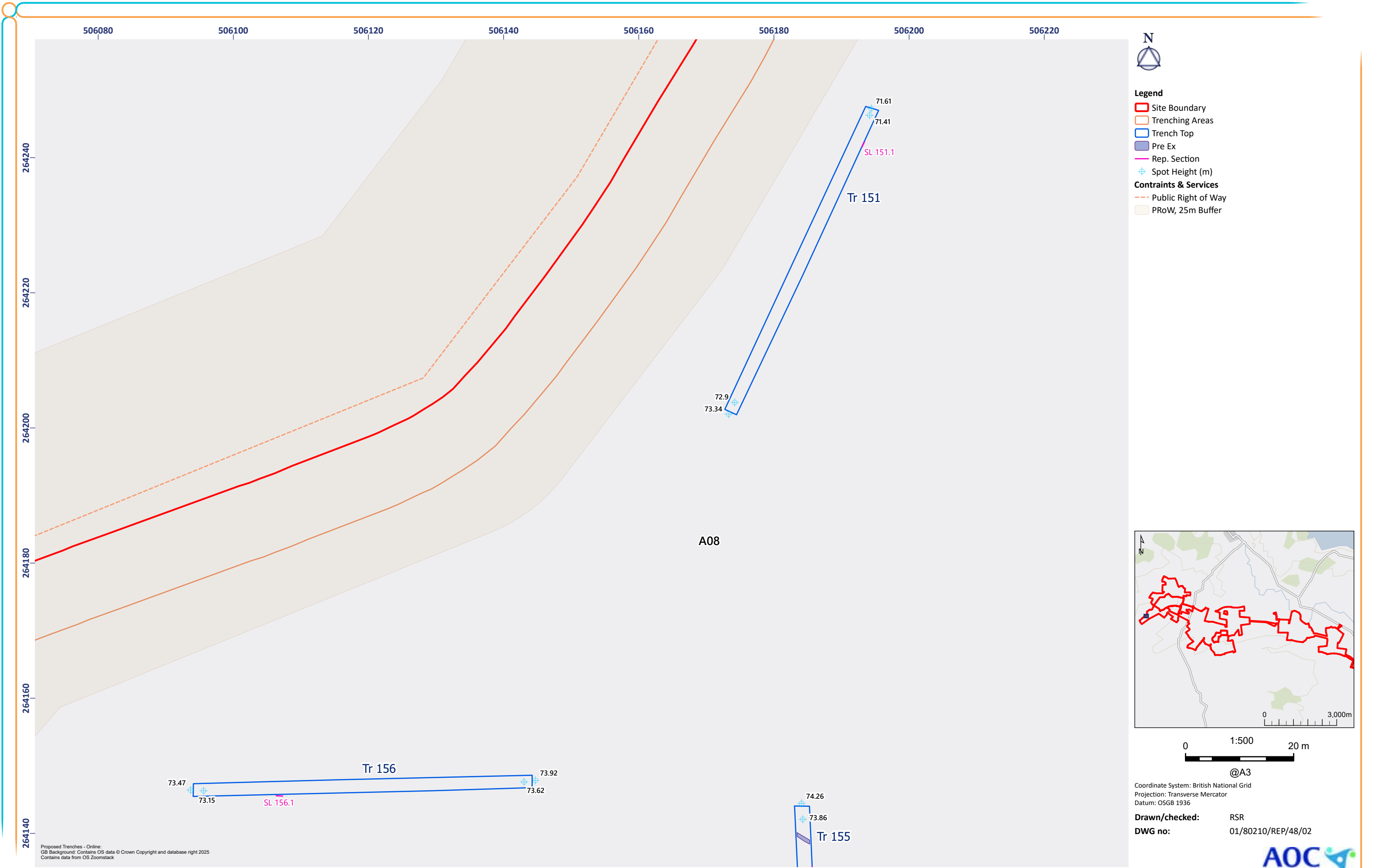
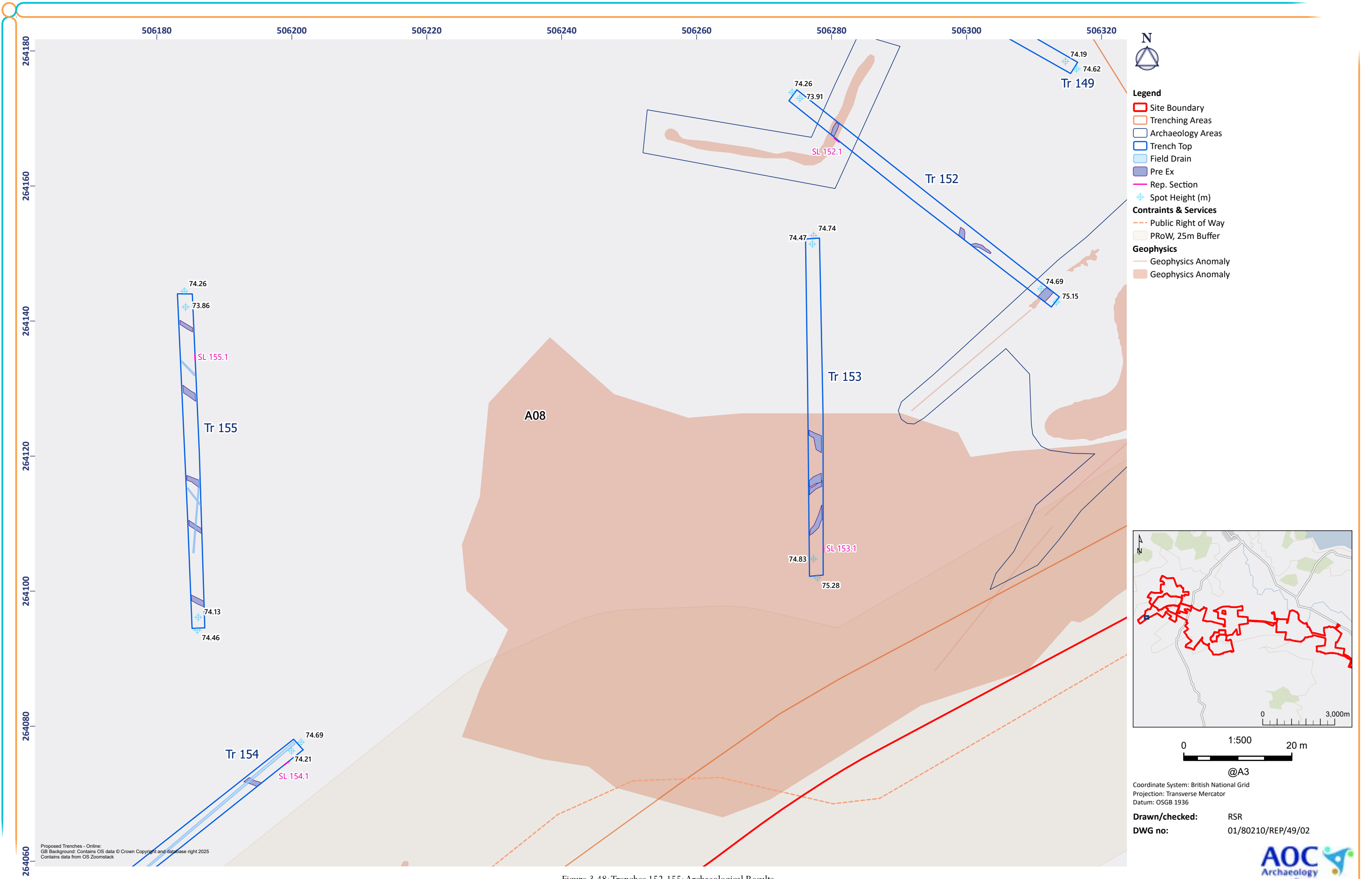
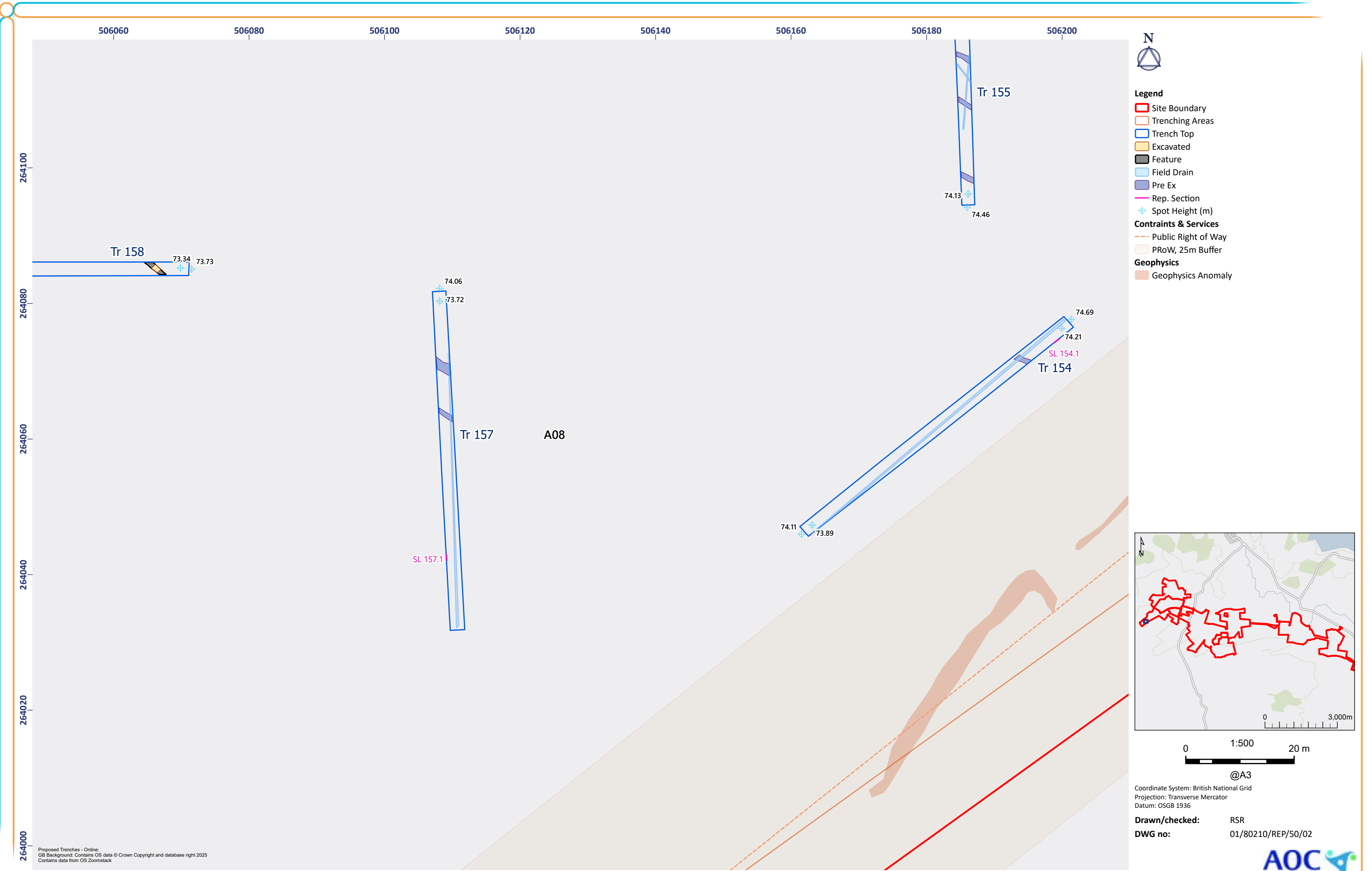


Figure 3.47: Trenches 151-156: Archaeological Results





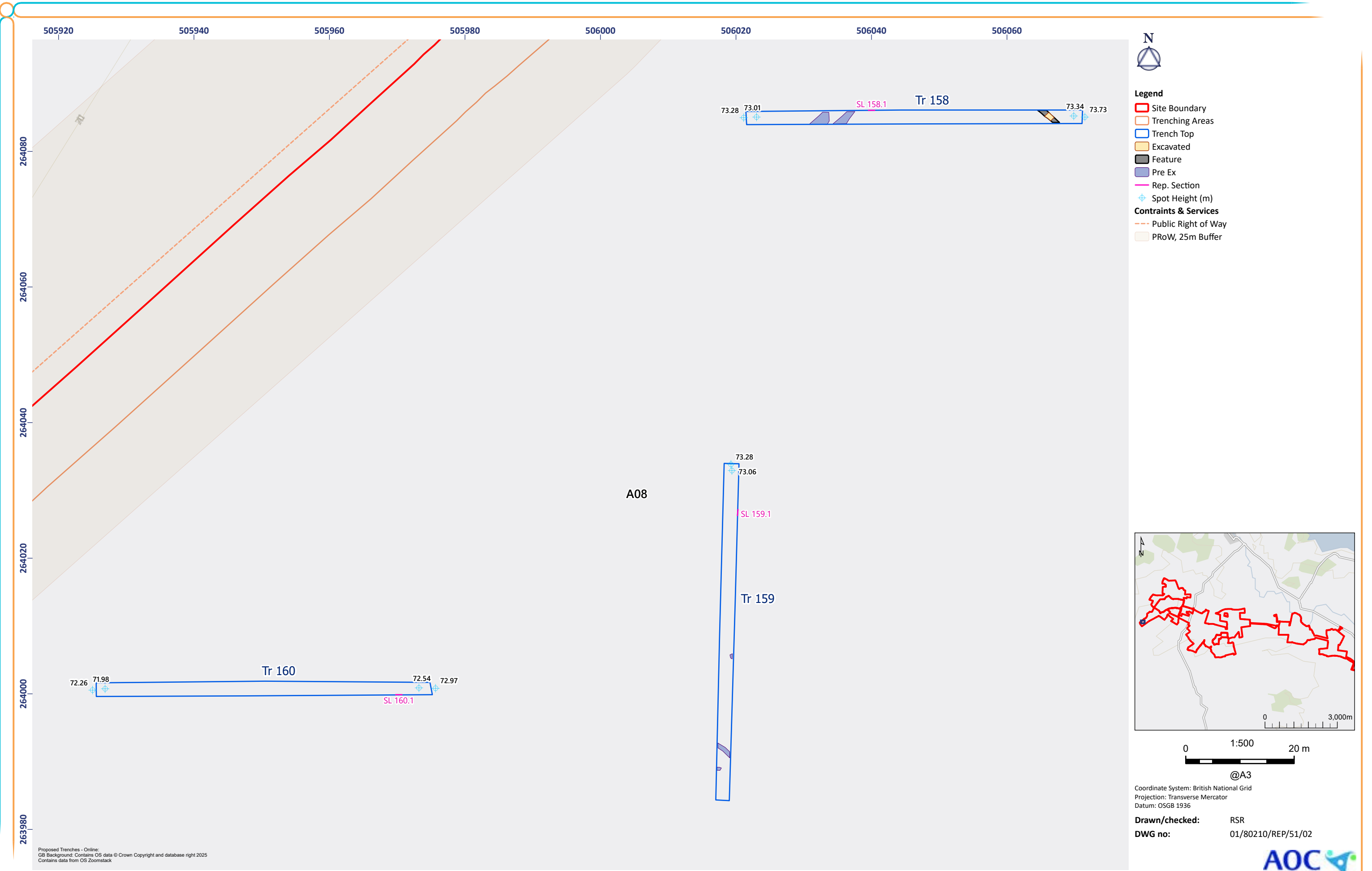


Figure 3.50: Trenches 158-160: Archaeological Results

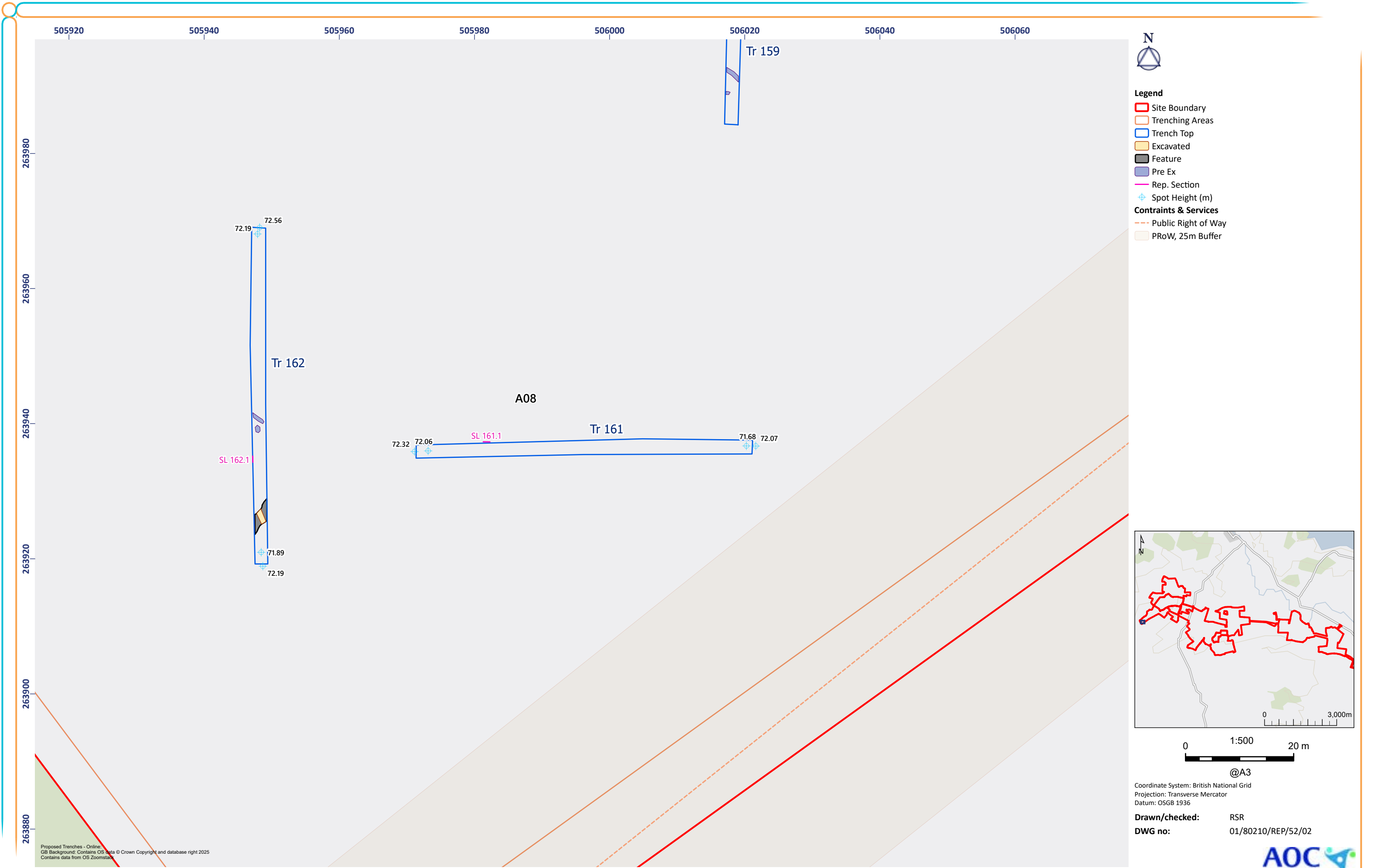


Figure 3.51: Trenches 161-162: Archaeological Results

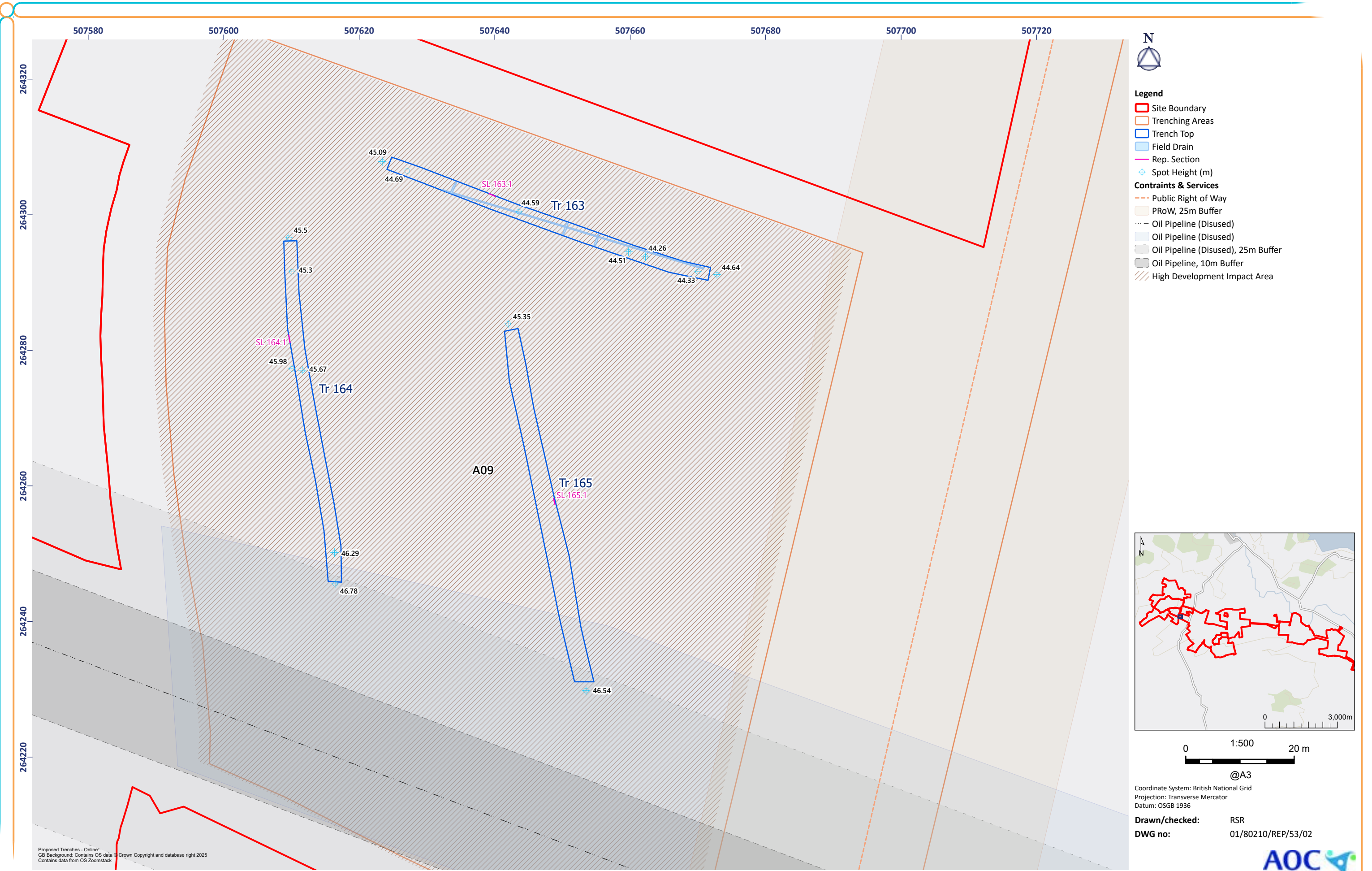


Figure 3.52: Trenches 163-165: Archaeological Results

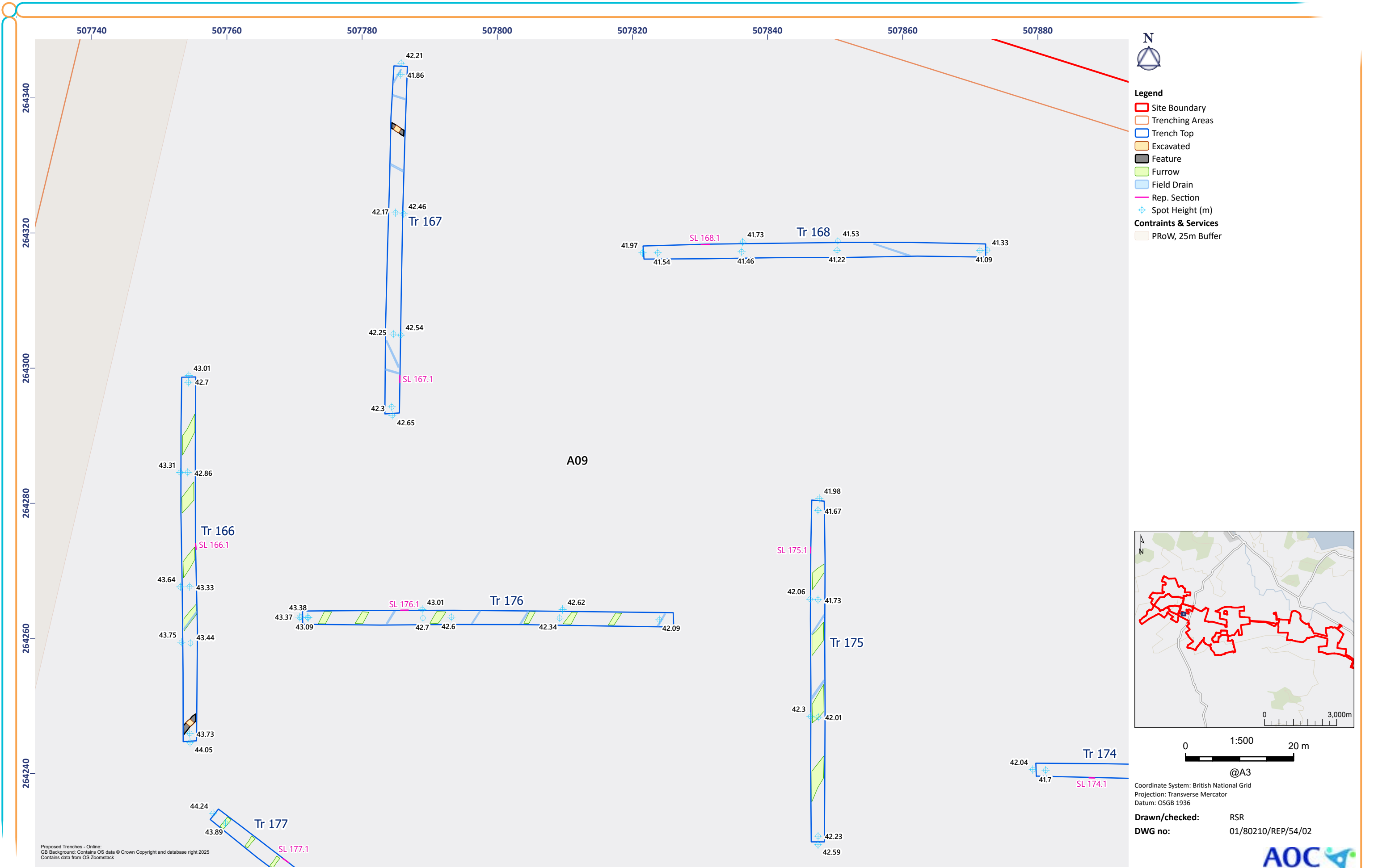
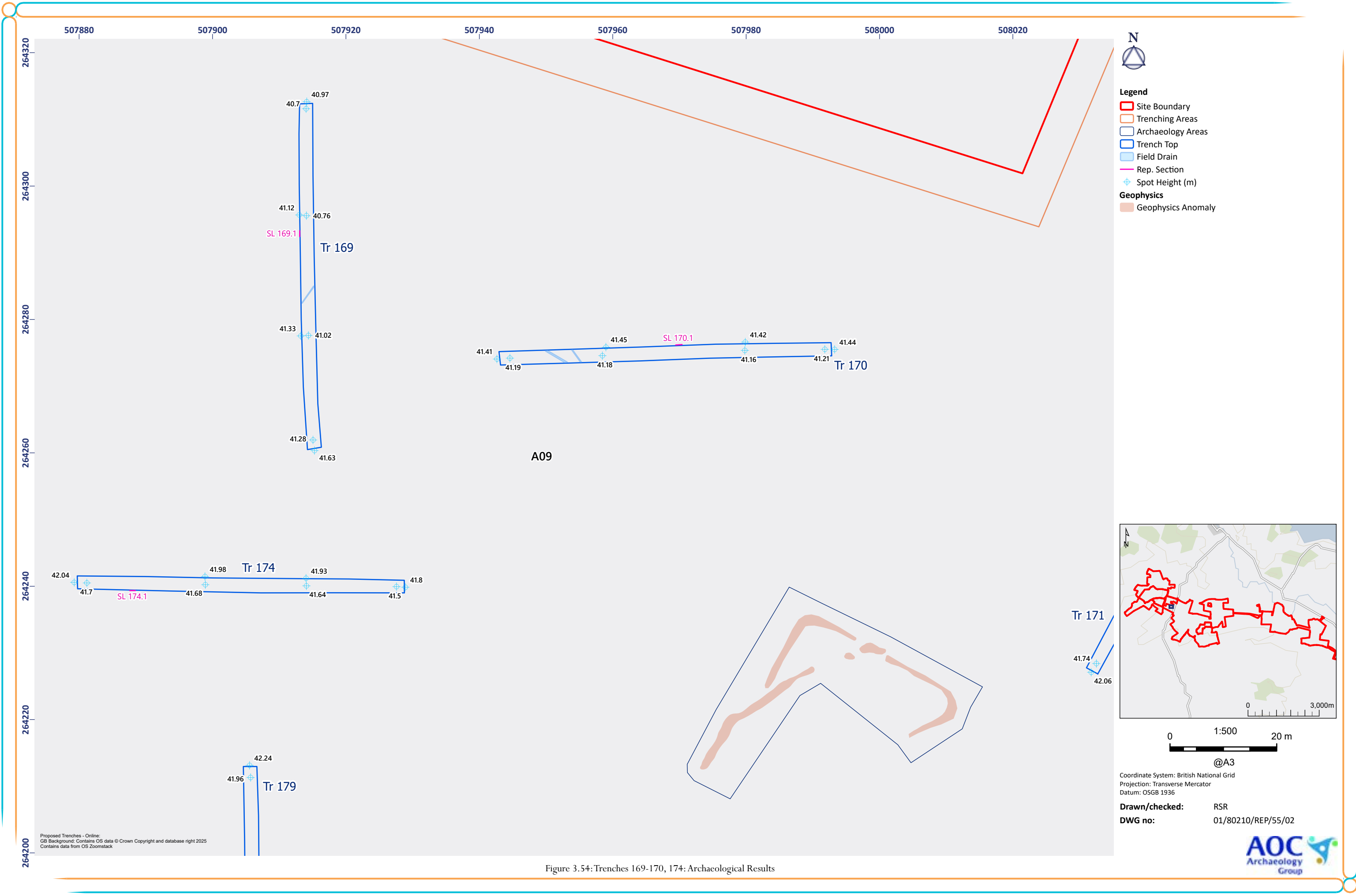
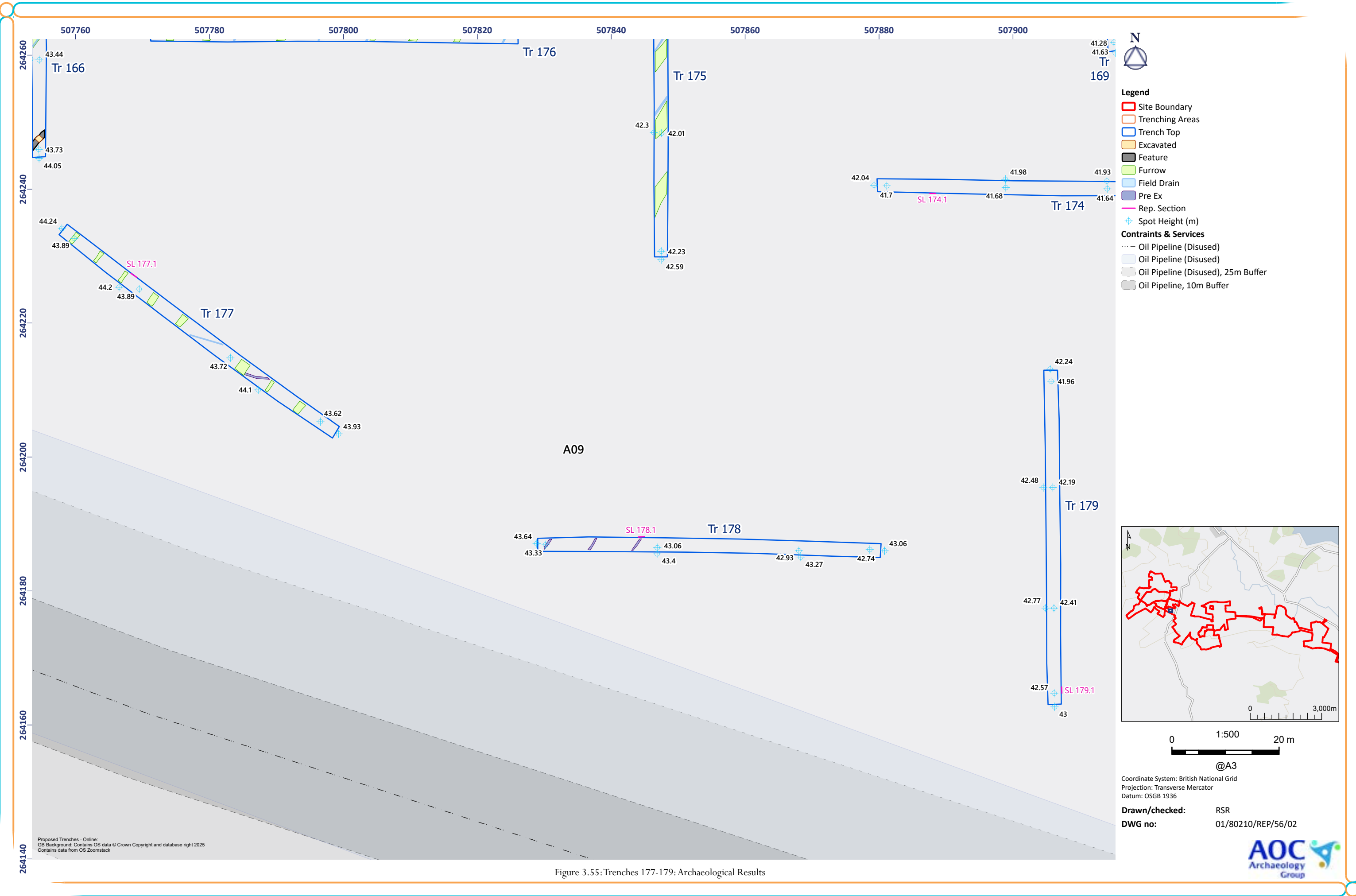


Figure 3.53: Trenches 166-168, 175-176: Archaeological Results





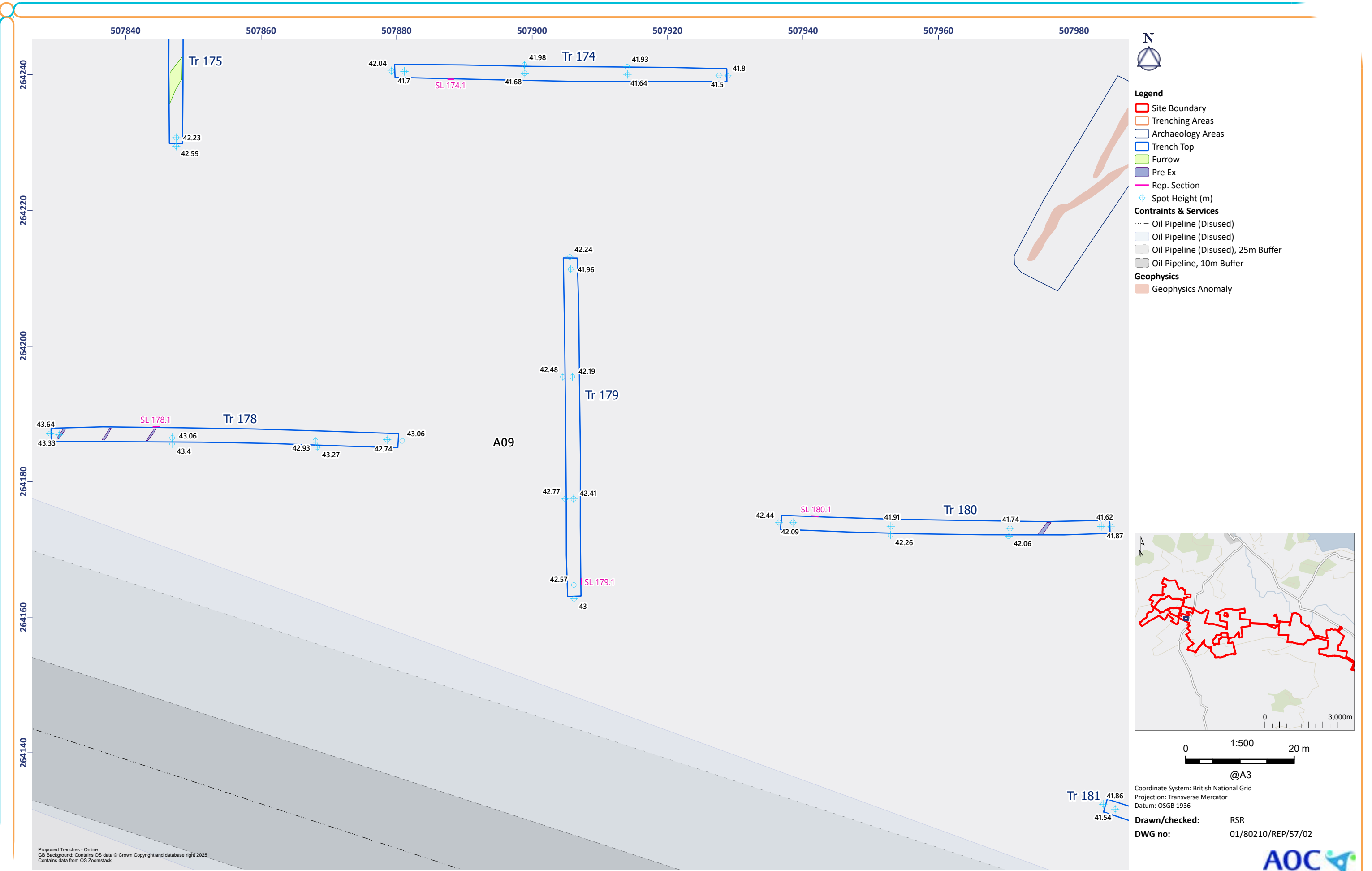
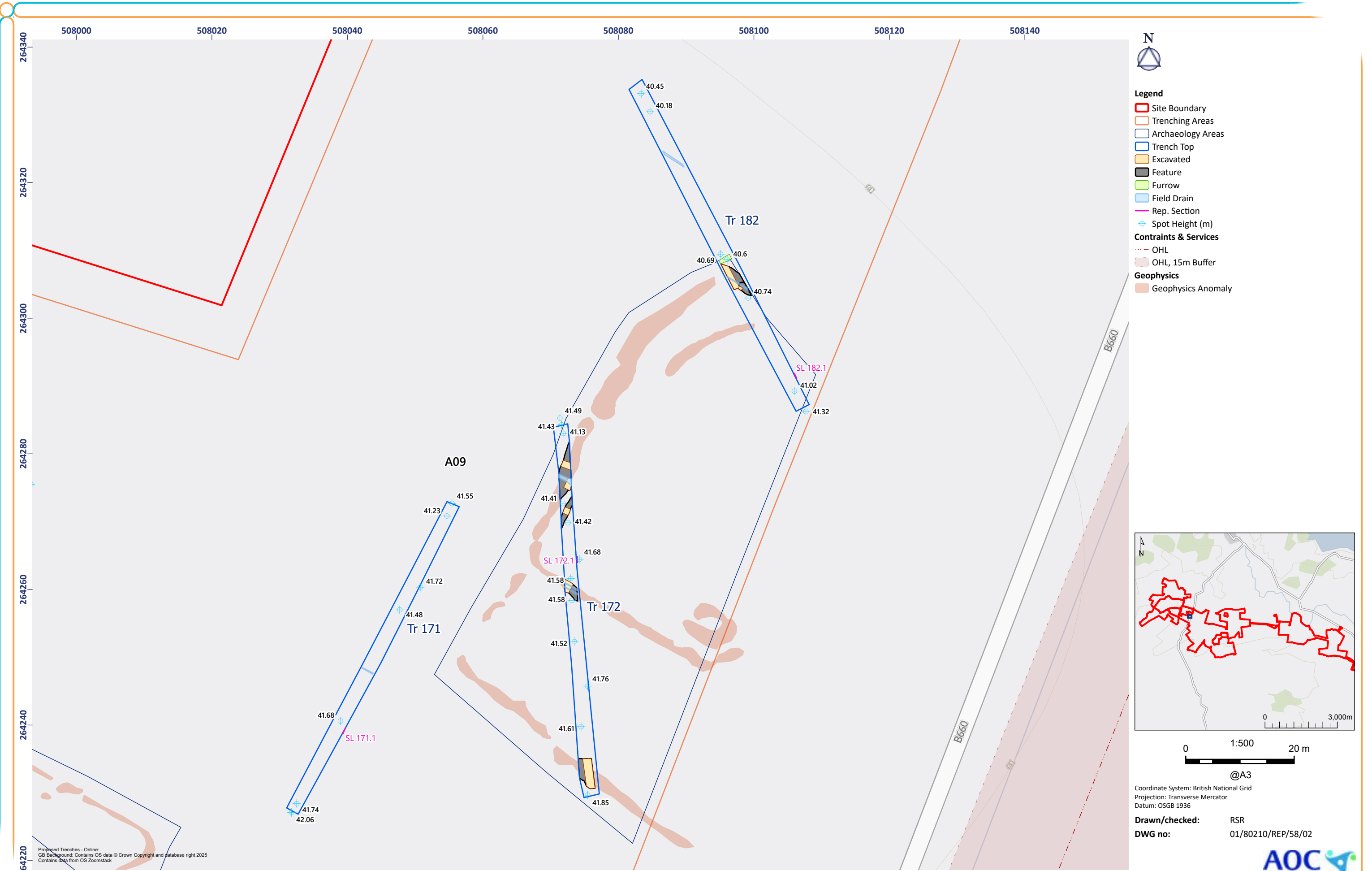


Figure 3.56: Trenches 174, 178-180: Archaeological Results



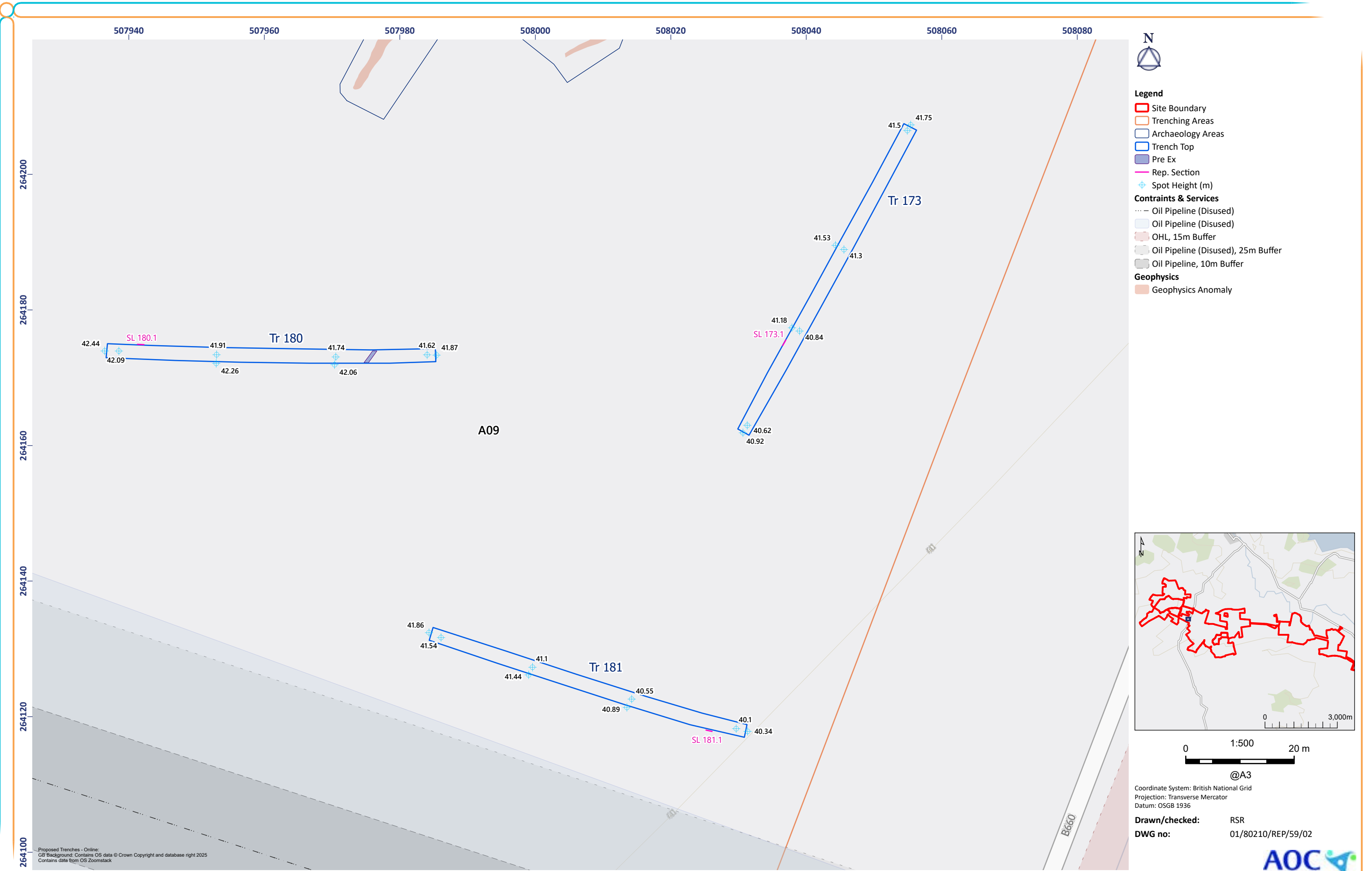


Figure 3.58: Trenches 173, 180-181: Archaeological Results

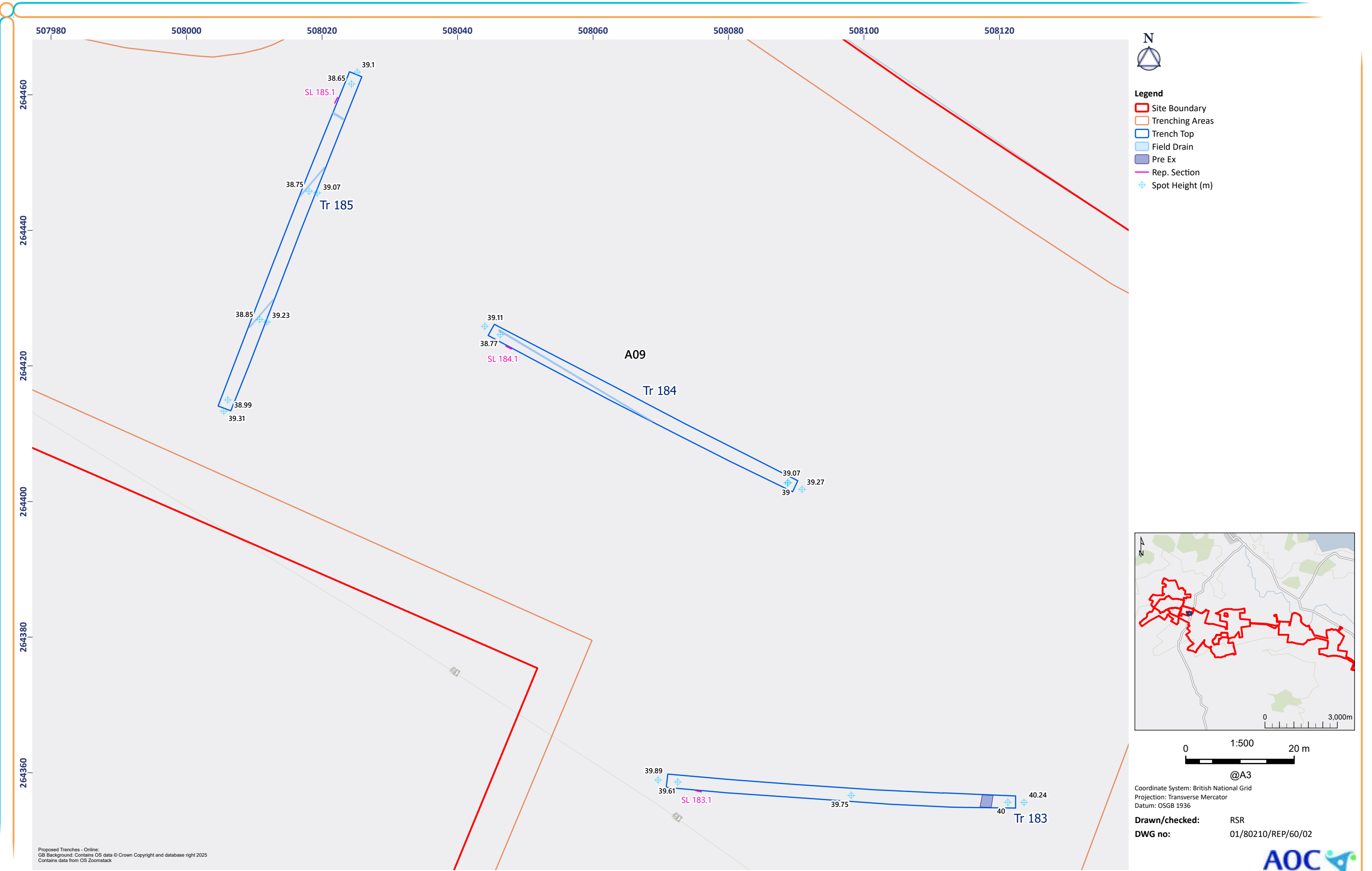


Figure 3.59: Trenches 183-185: Archaeological Results

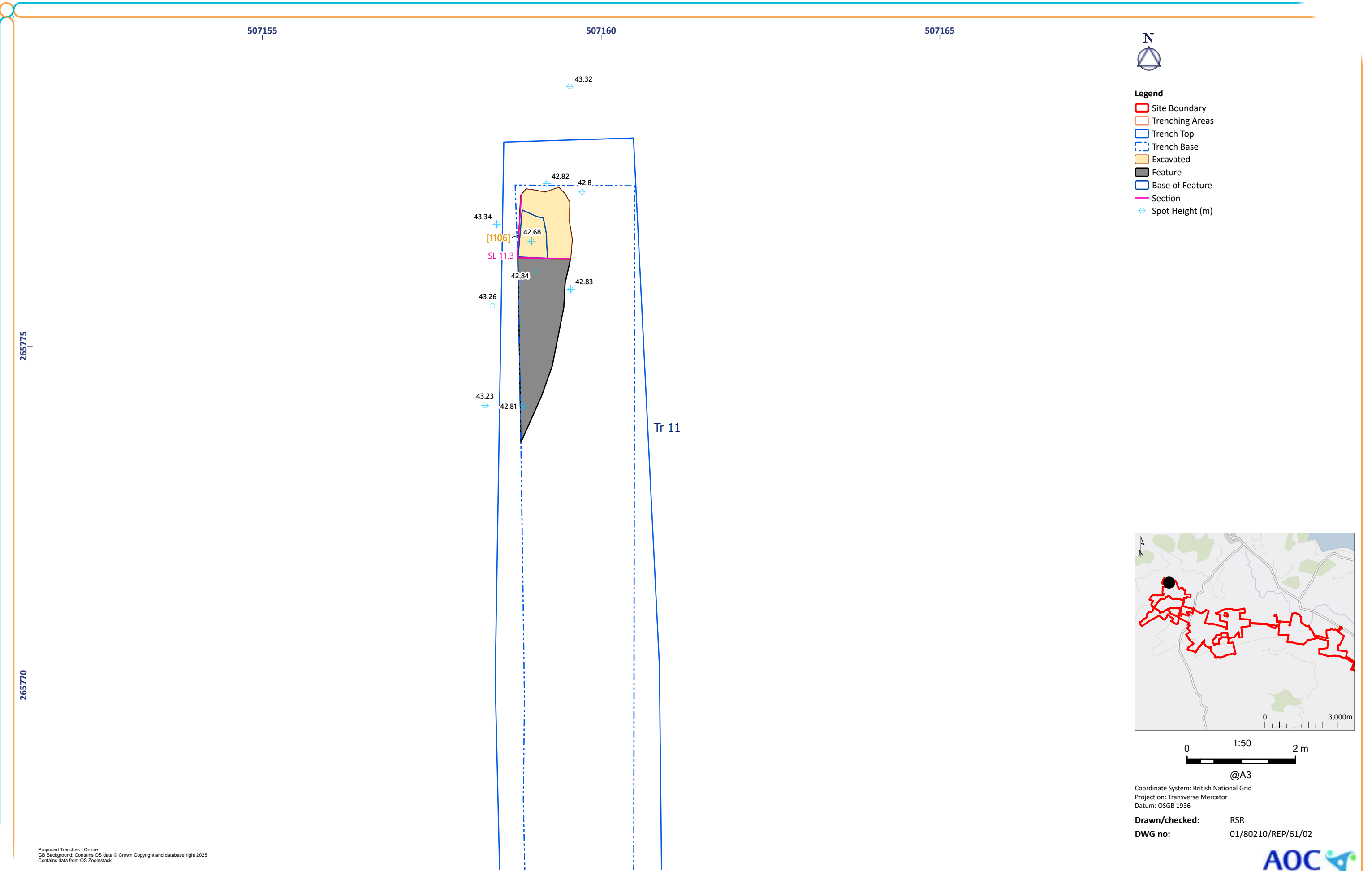
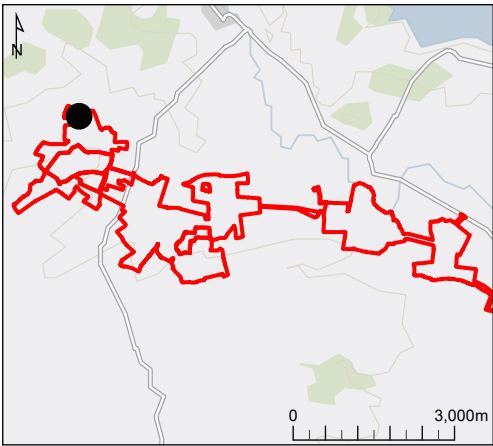
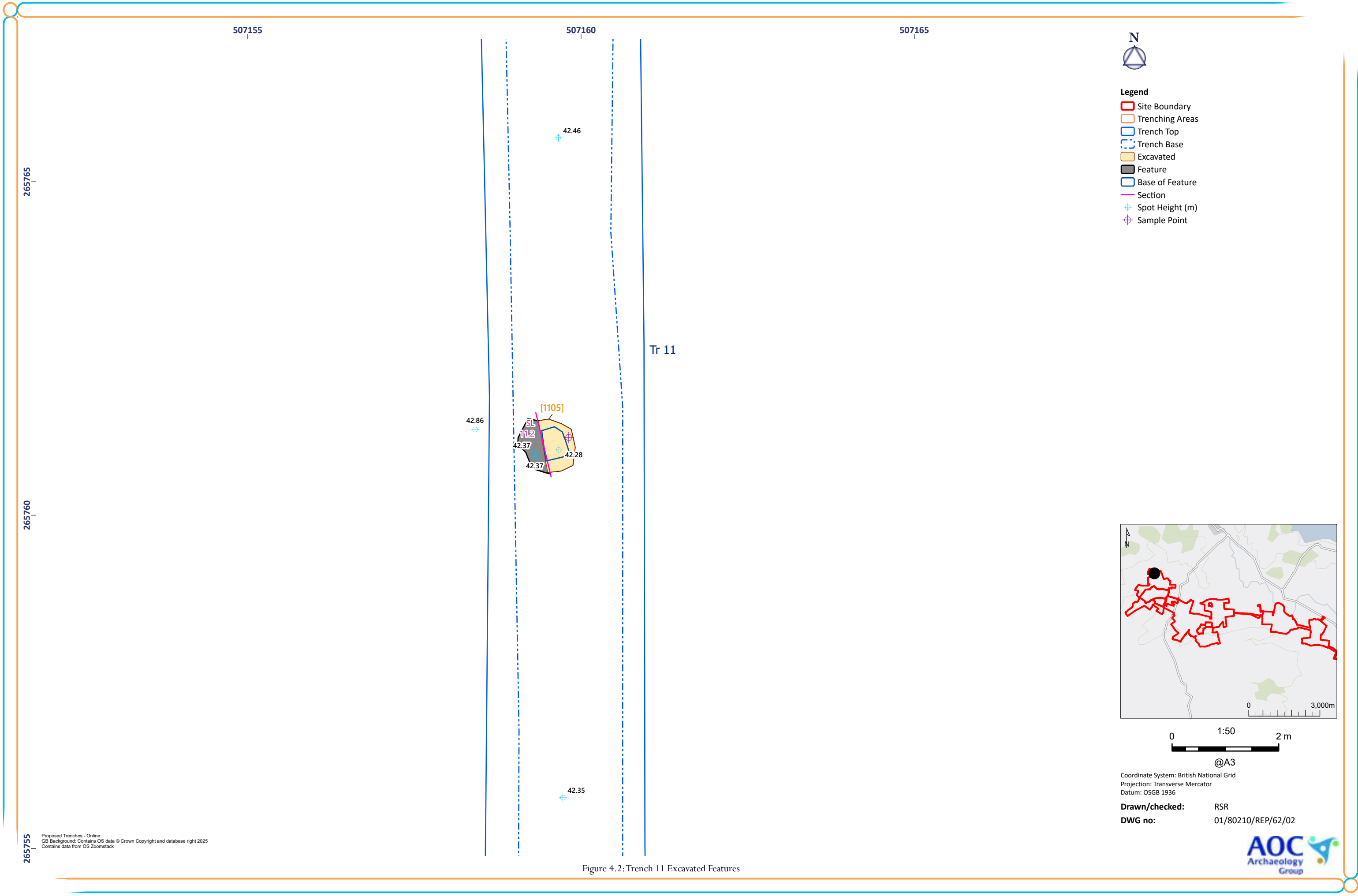


Figure 4.1: Trench 11 Excavated Features



0 1:50 2 m

@A3

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Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR

DWG no: 01/80210/REP/62/02



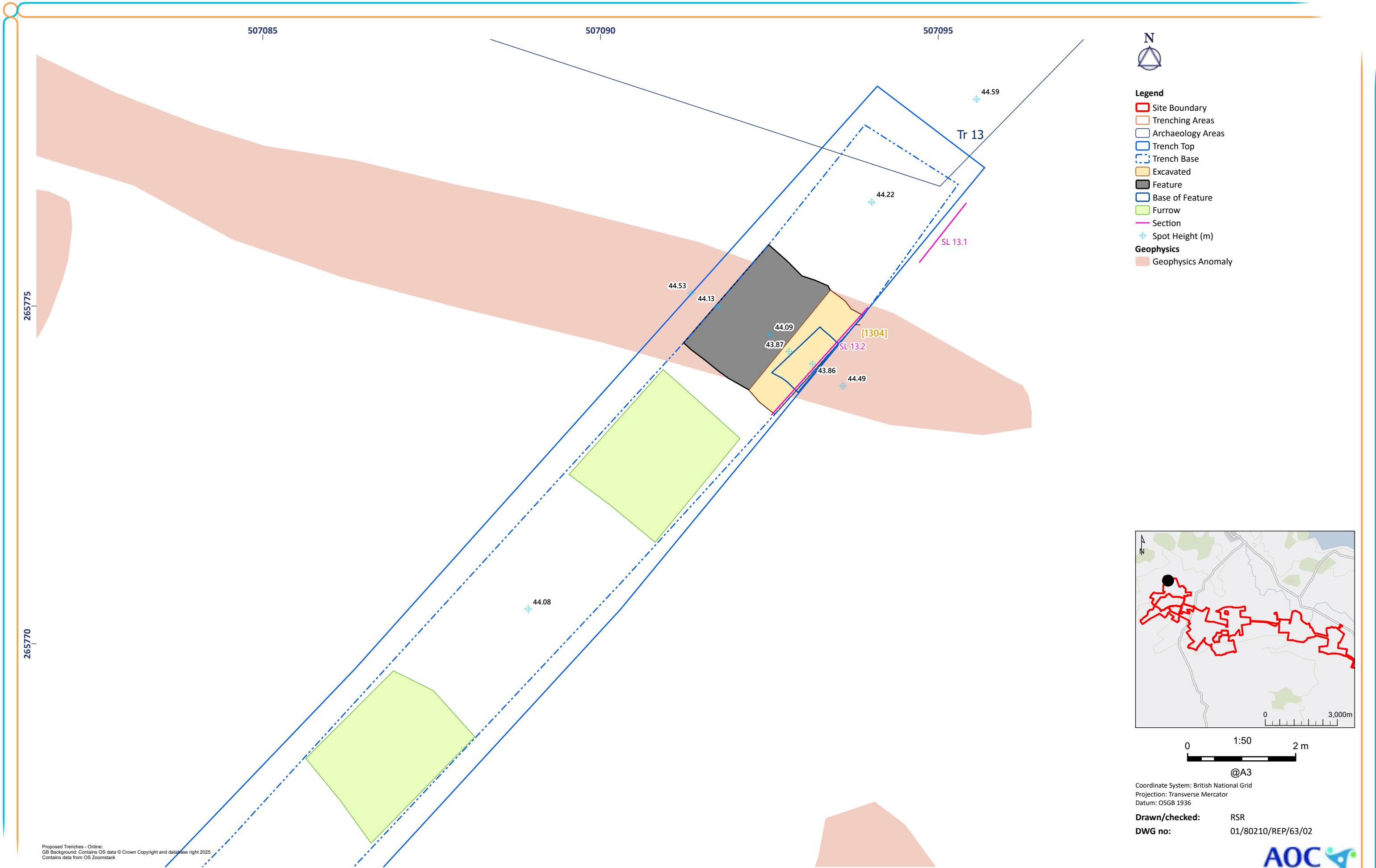


Figure 4.3: Trench 13 Excavated Features

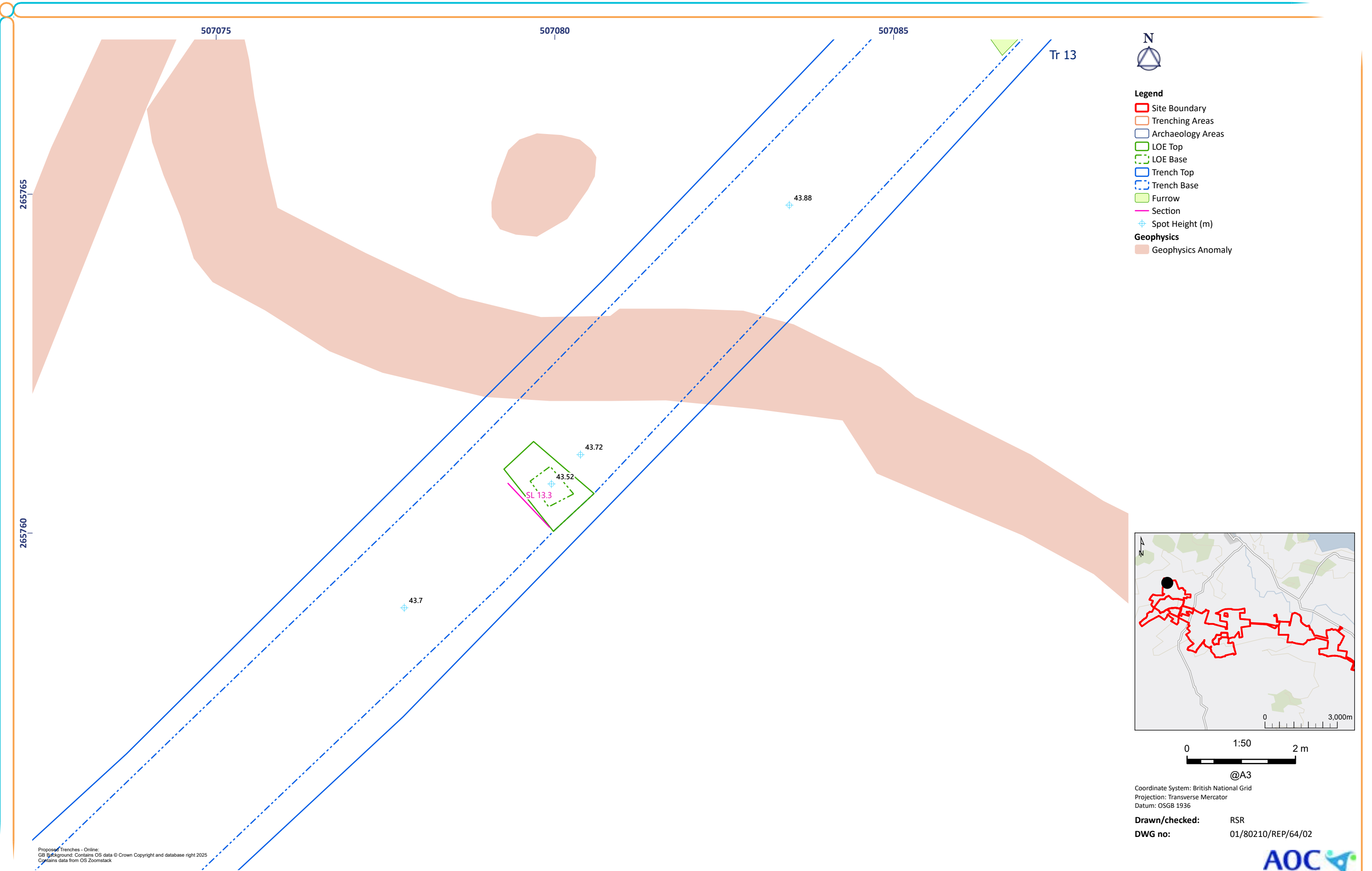


Figure 4.4: Trench 13 Excavated Features

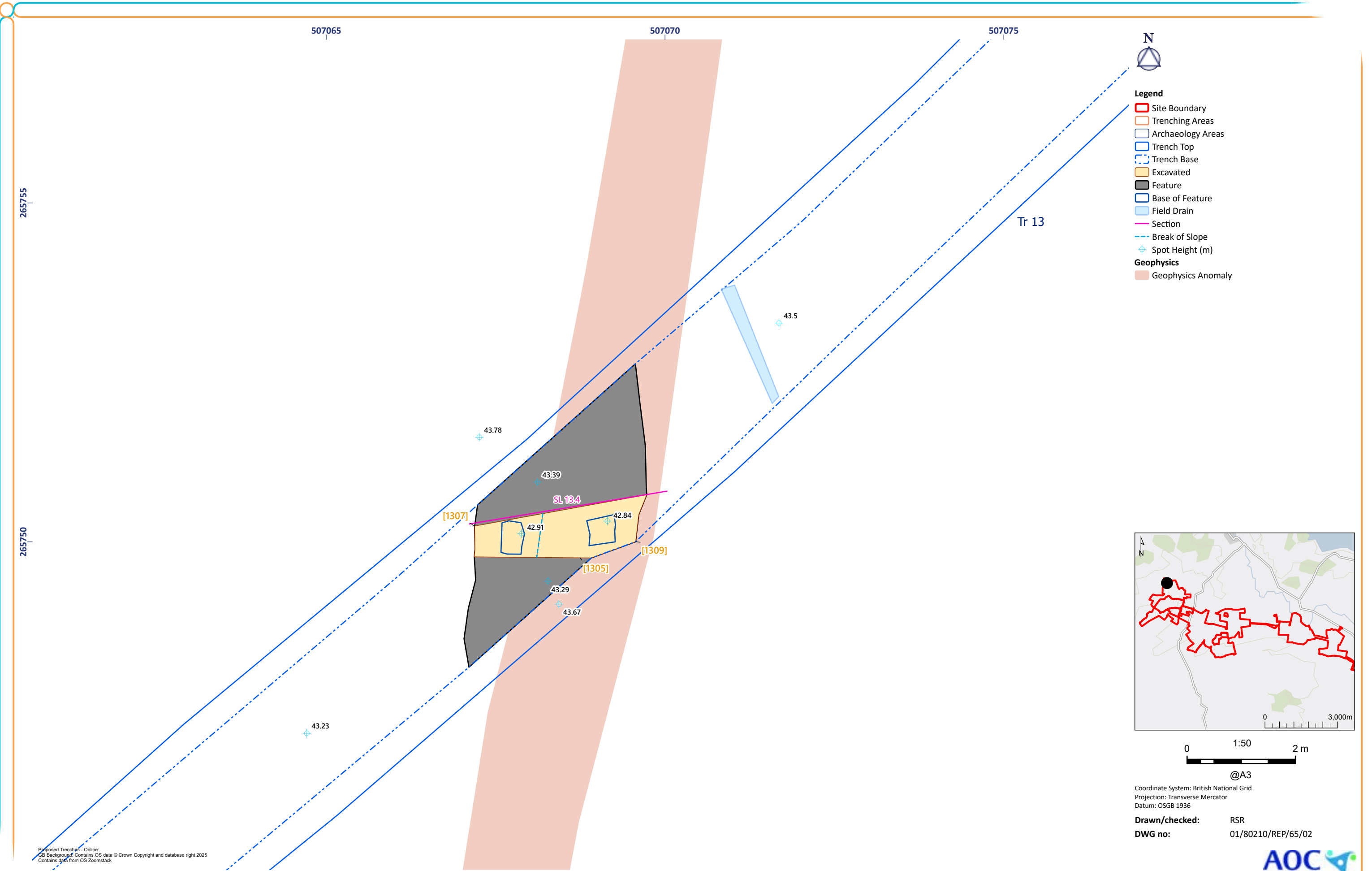


Figure 4.5: Trench 13 Excavated Features

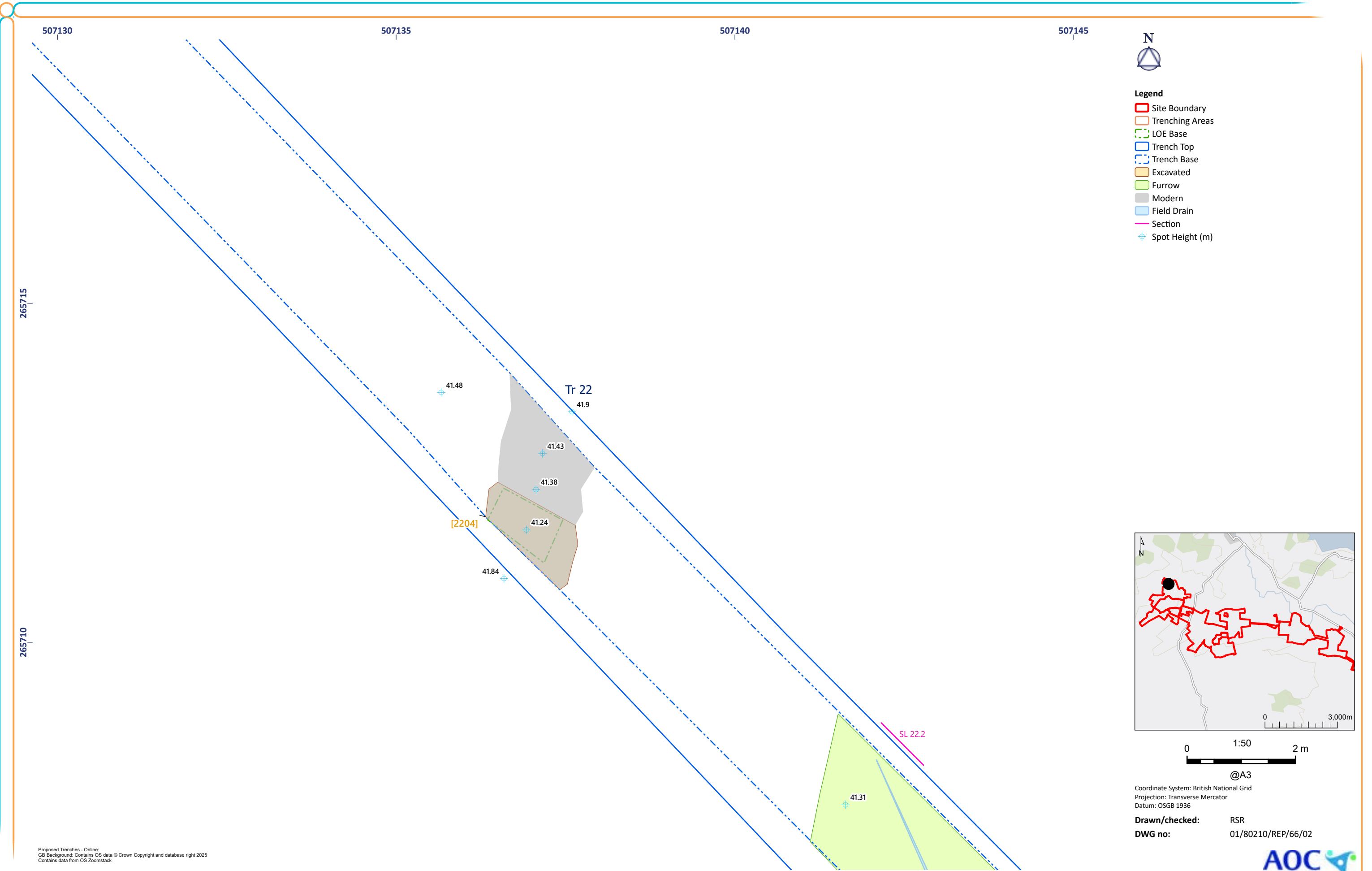


Figure 4.6: Trench 22 Excavated Features

Figure 4.7: Trench 23 Excavated Features

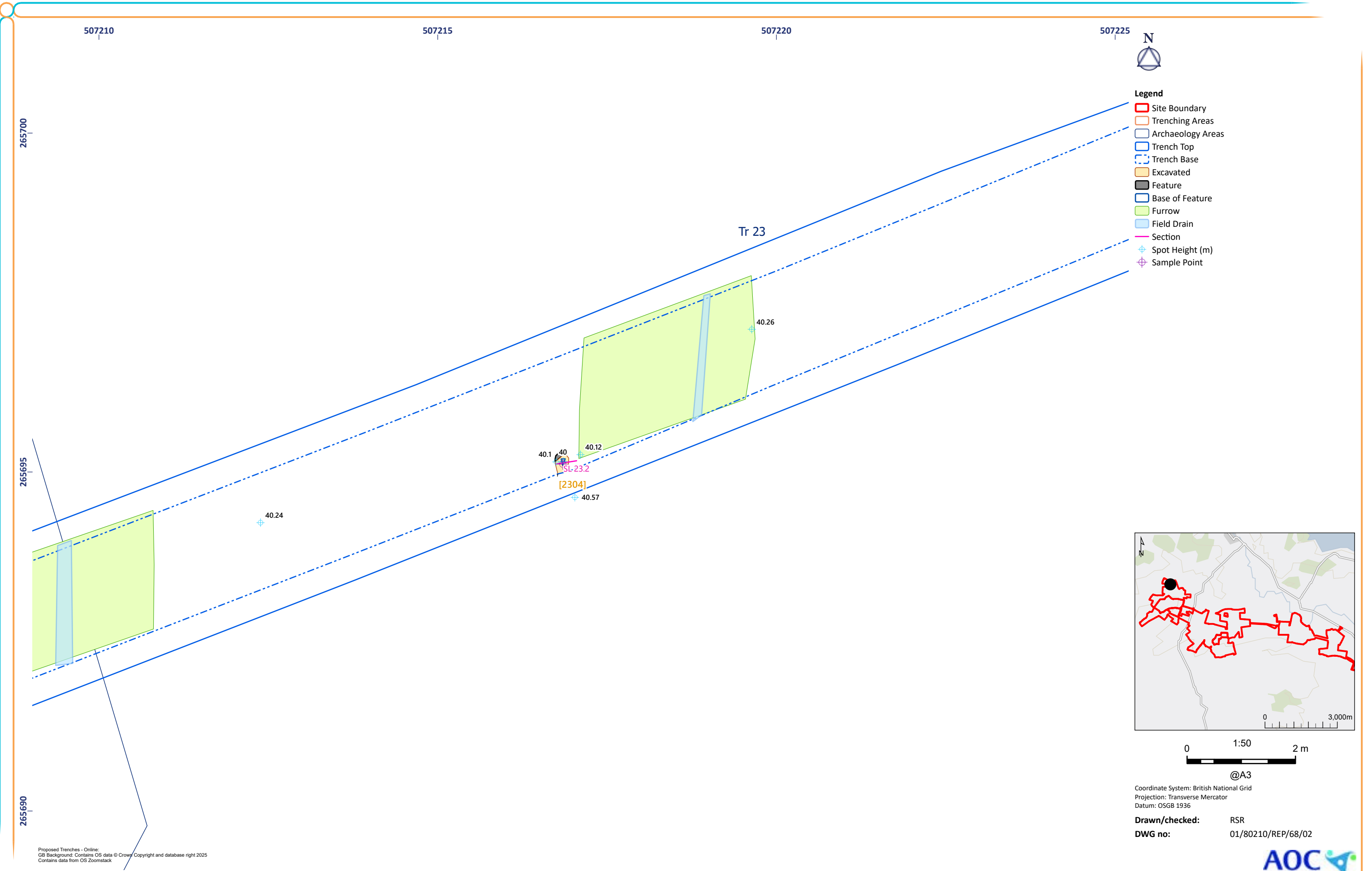
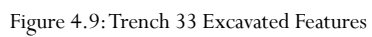
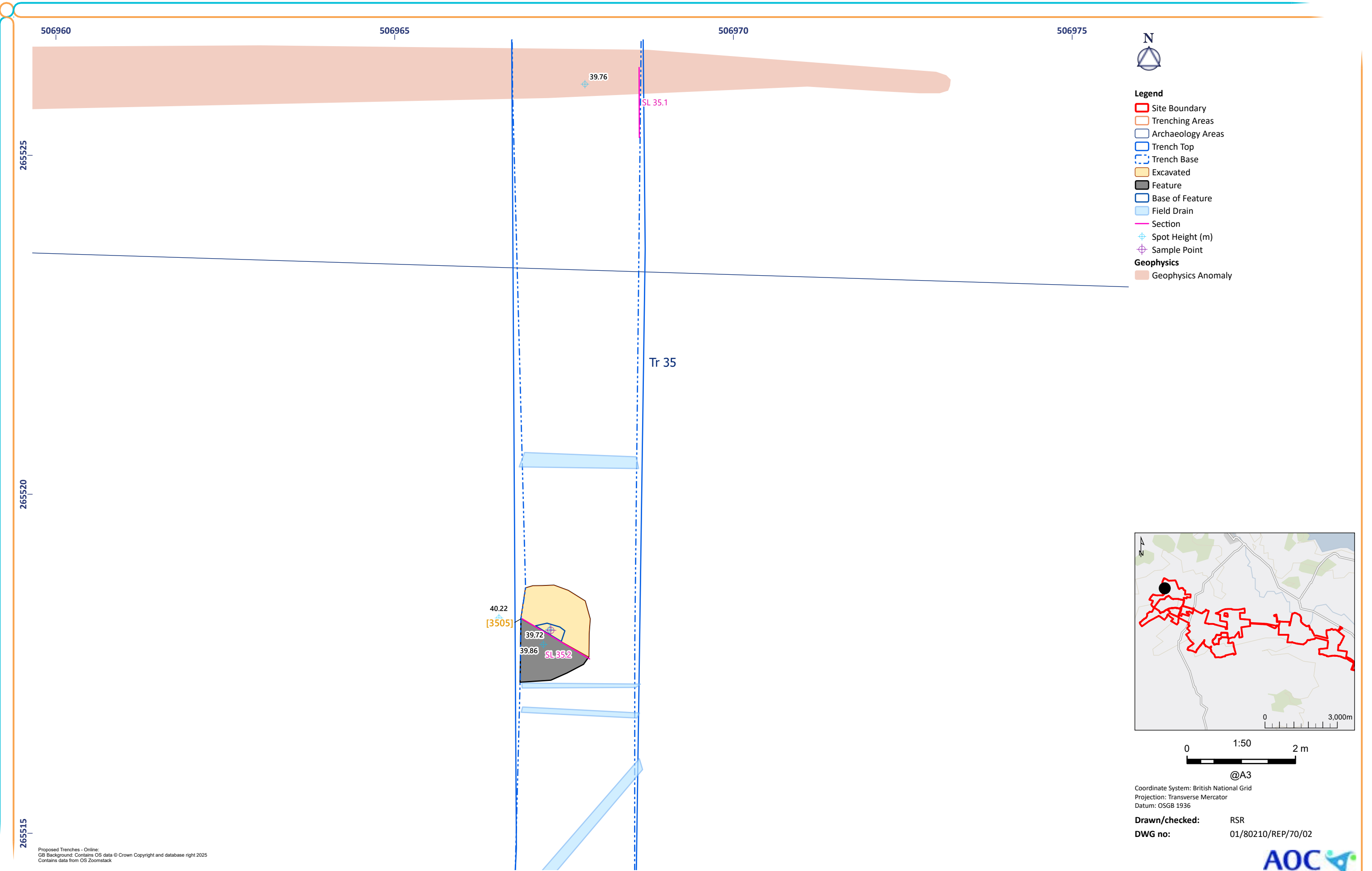


Figure 4.8: Trench 24 Excavated Features





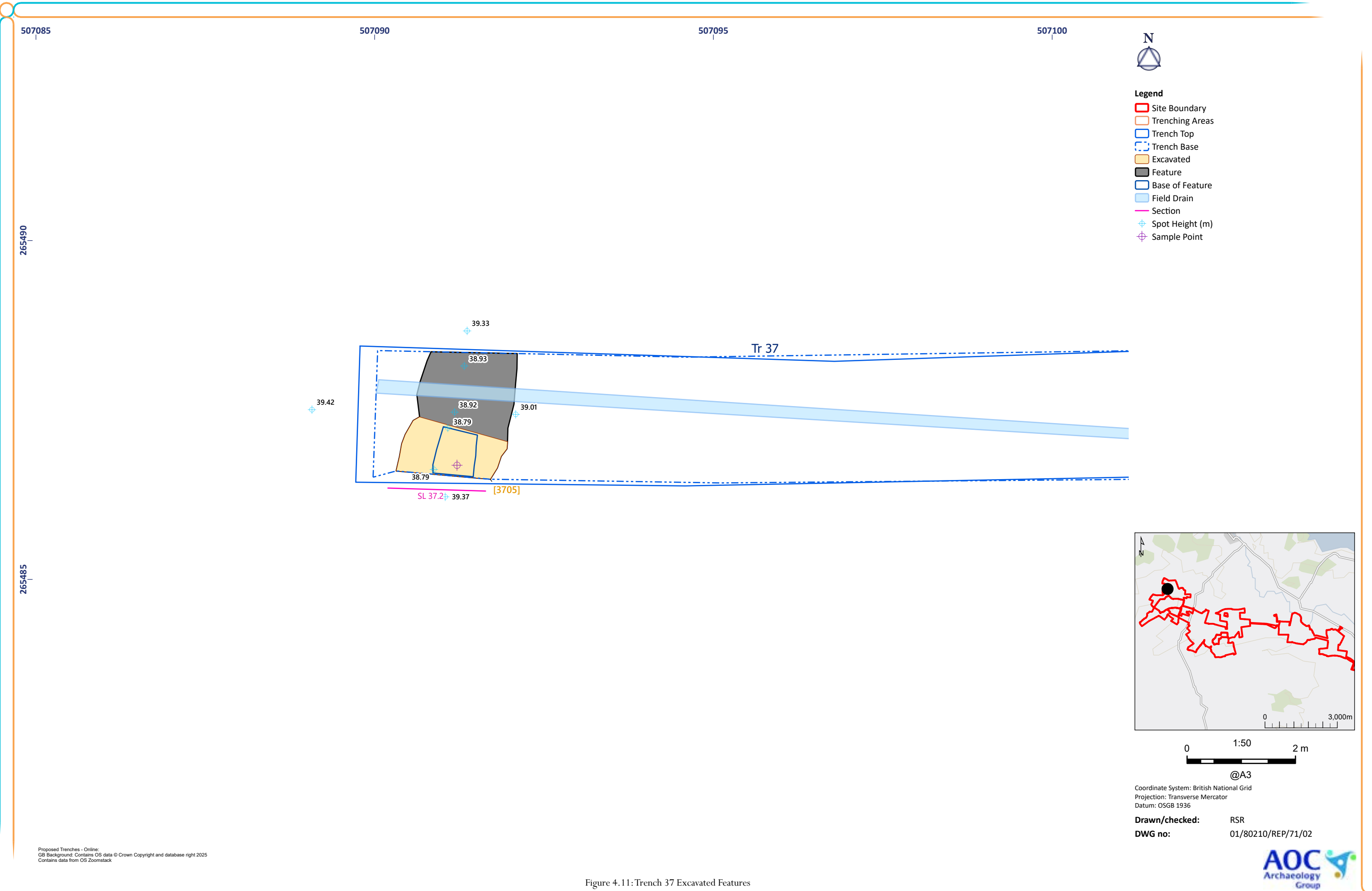


Figure 4.11: Trench 37 Excavated Features

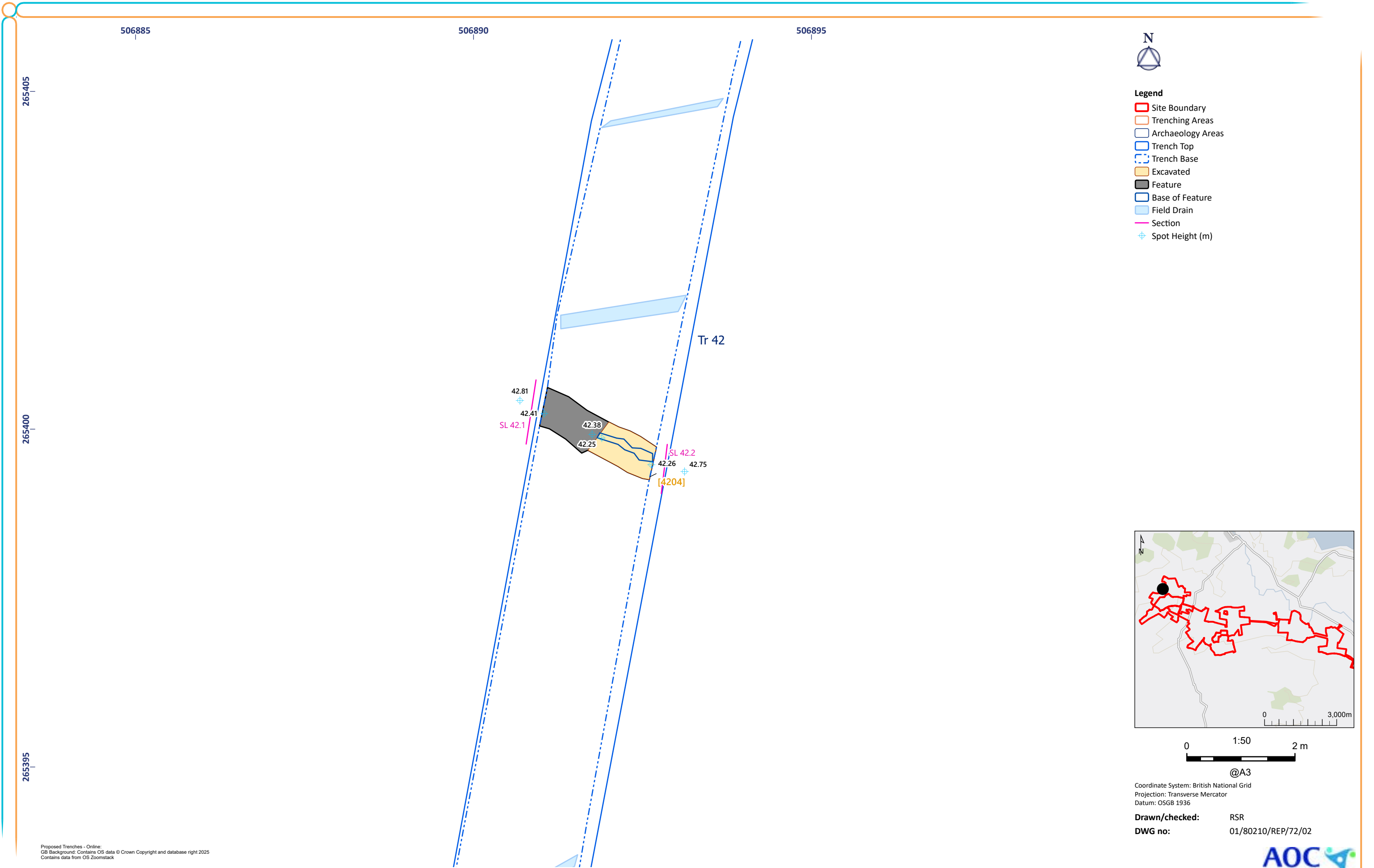


Figure 4.12: Trench 42 Excavated Features

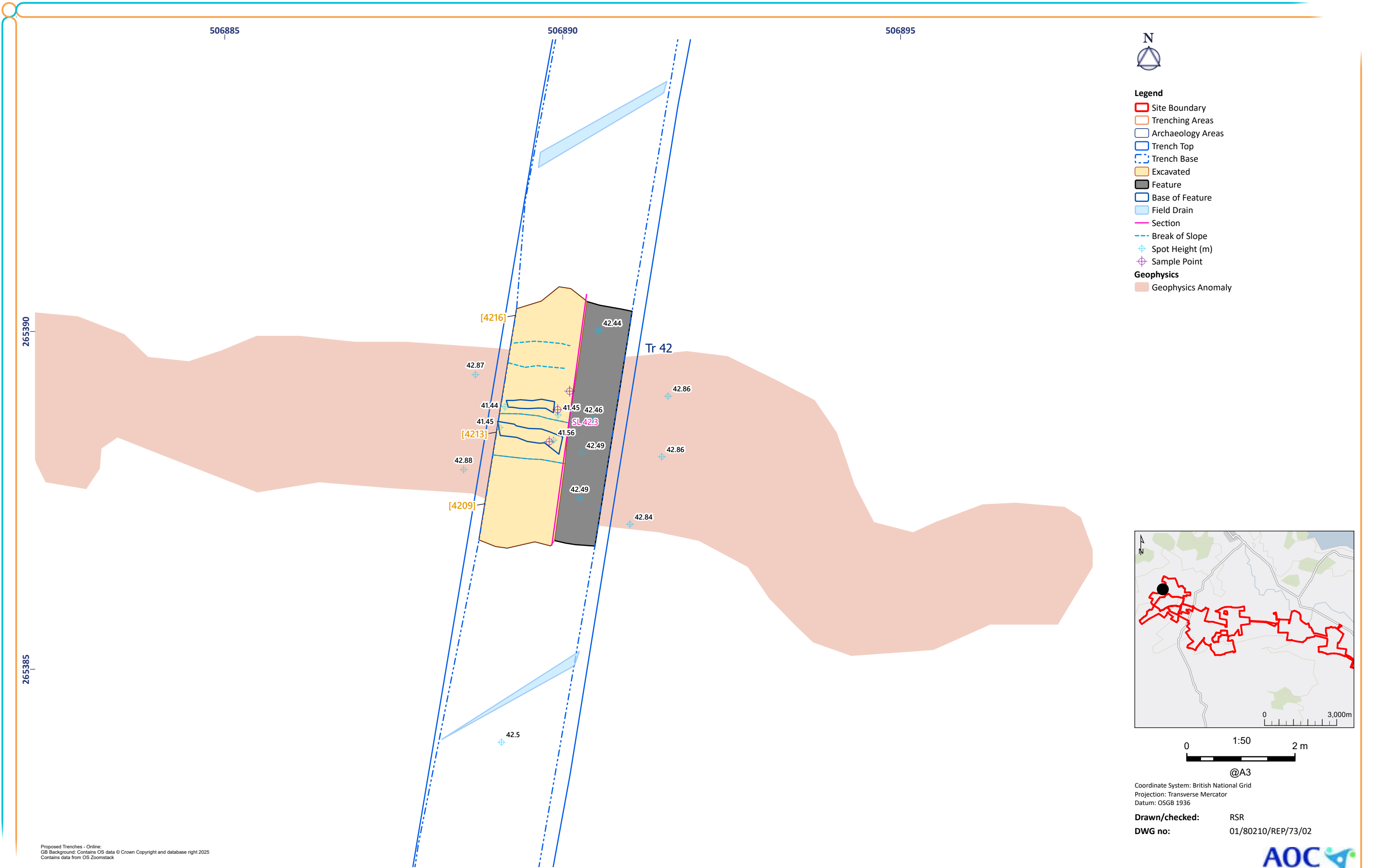
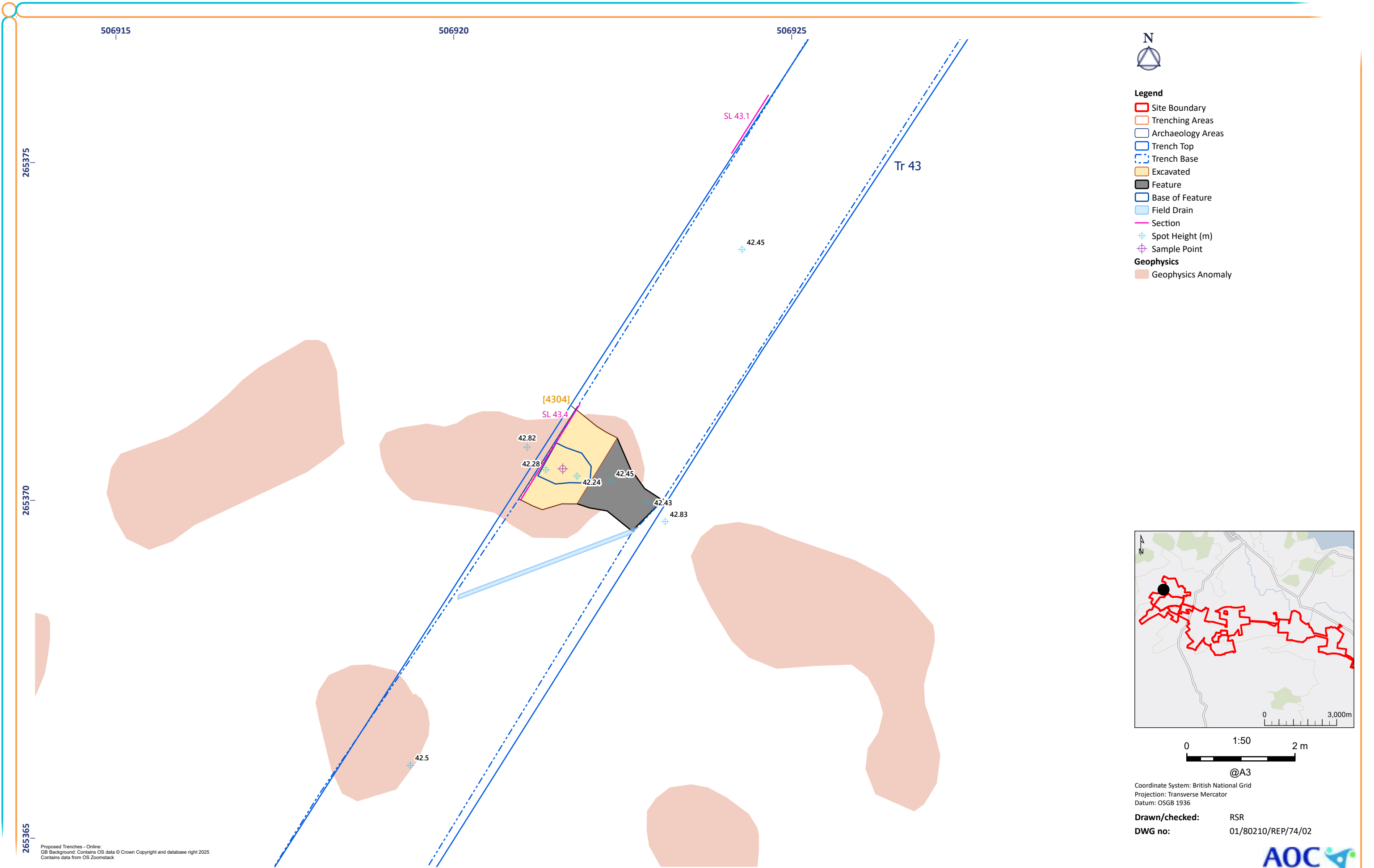
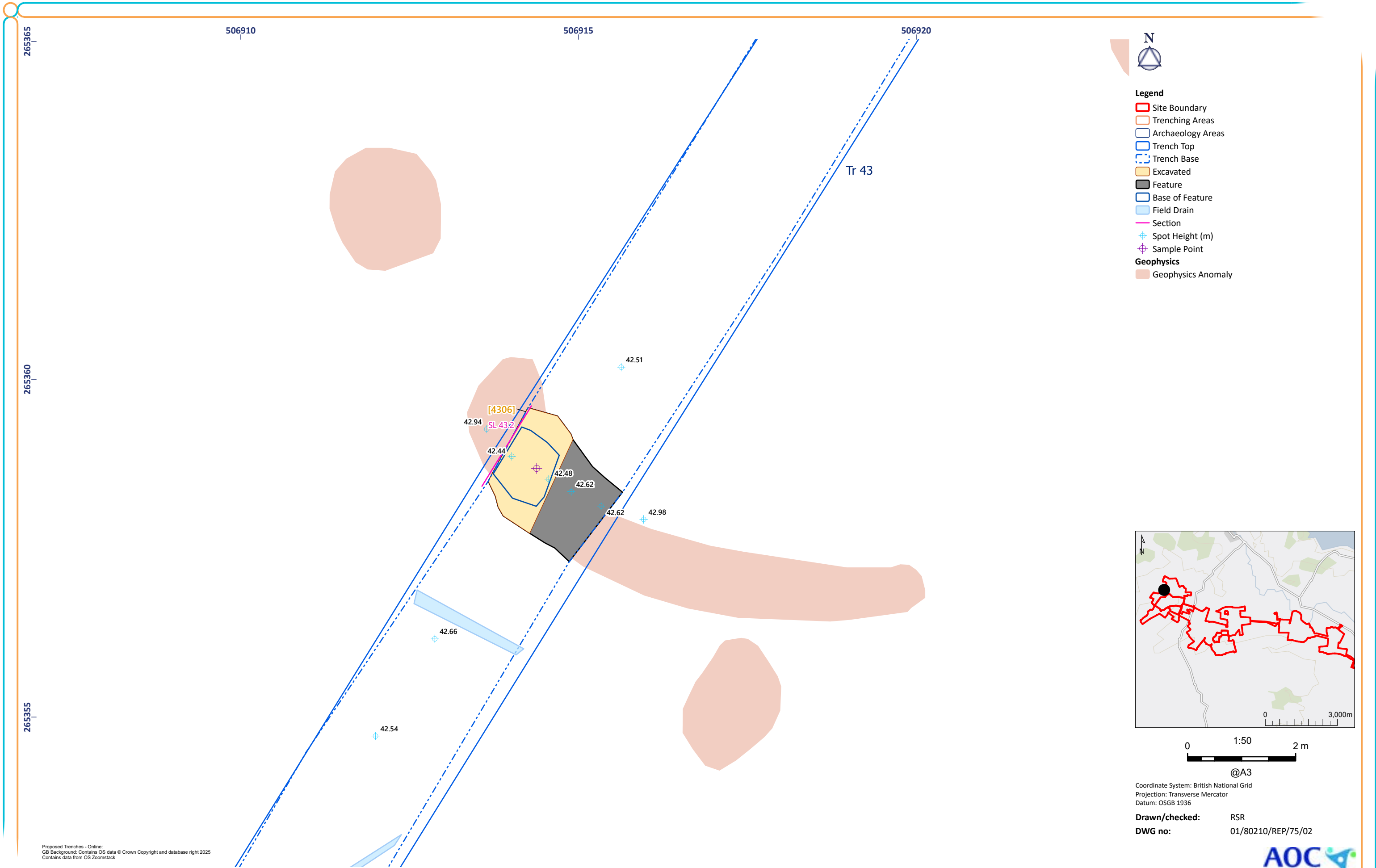
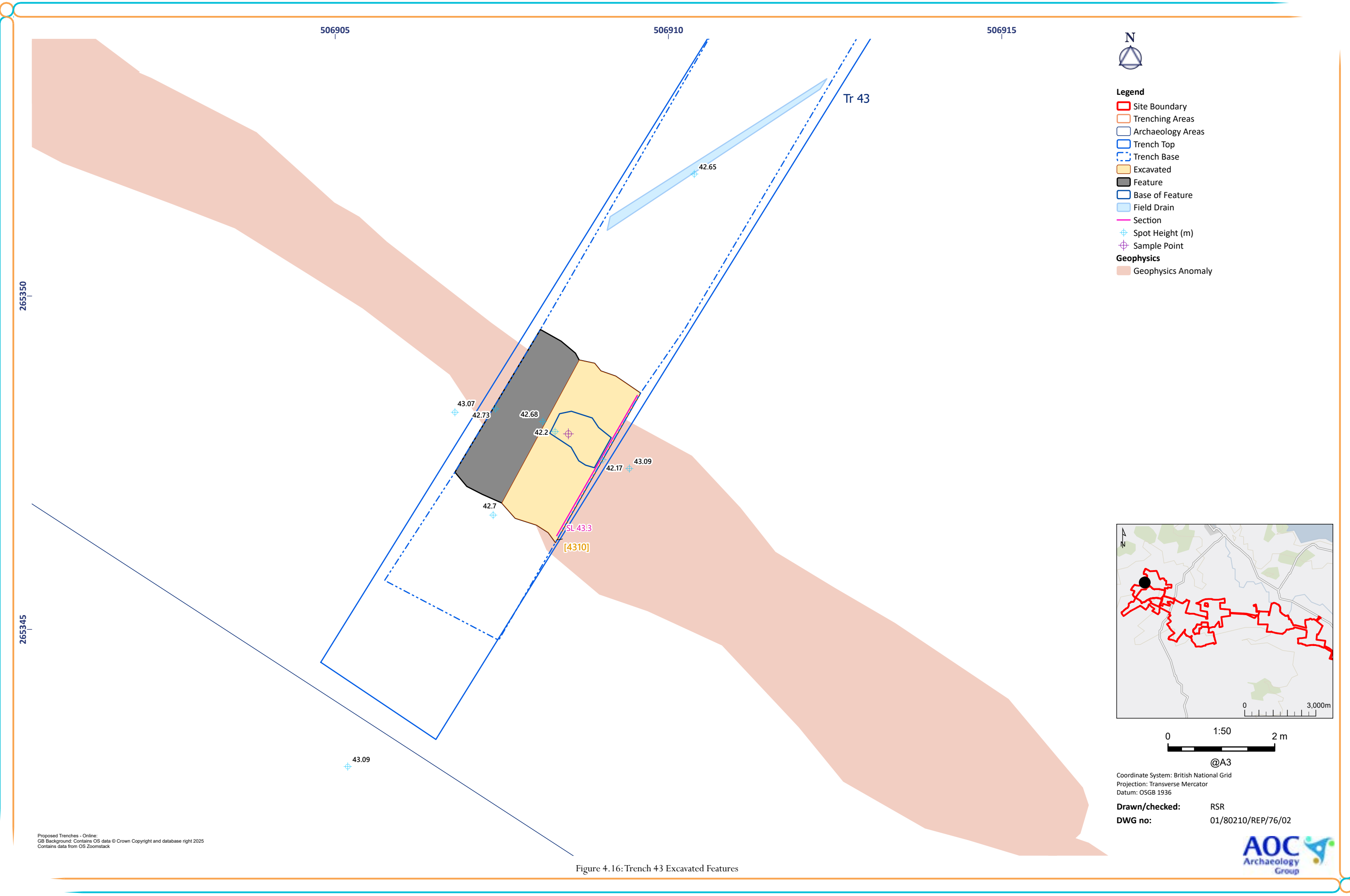
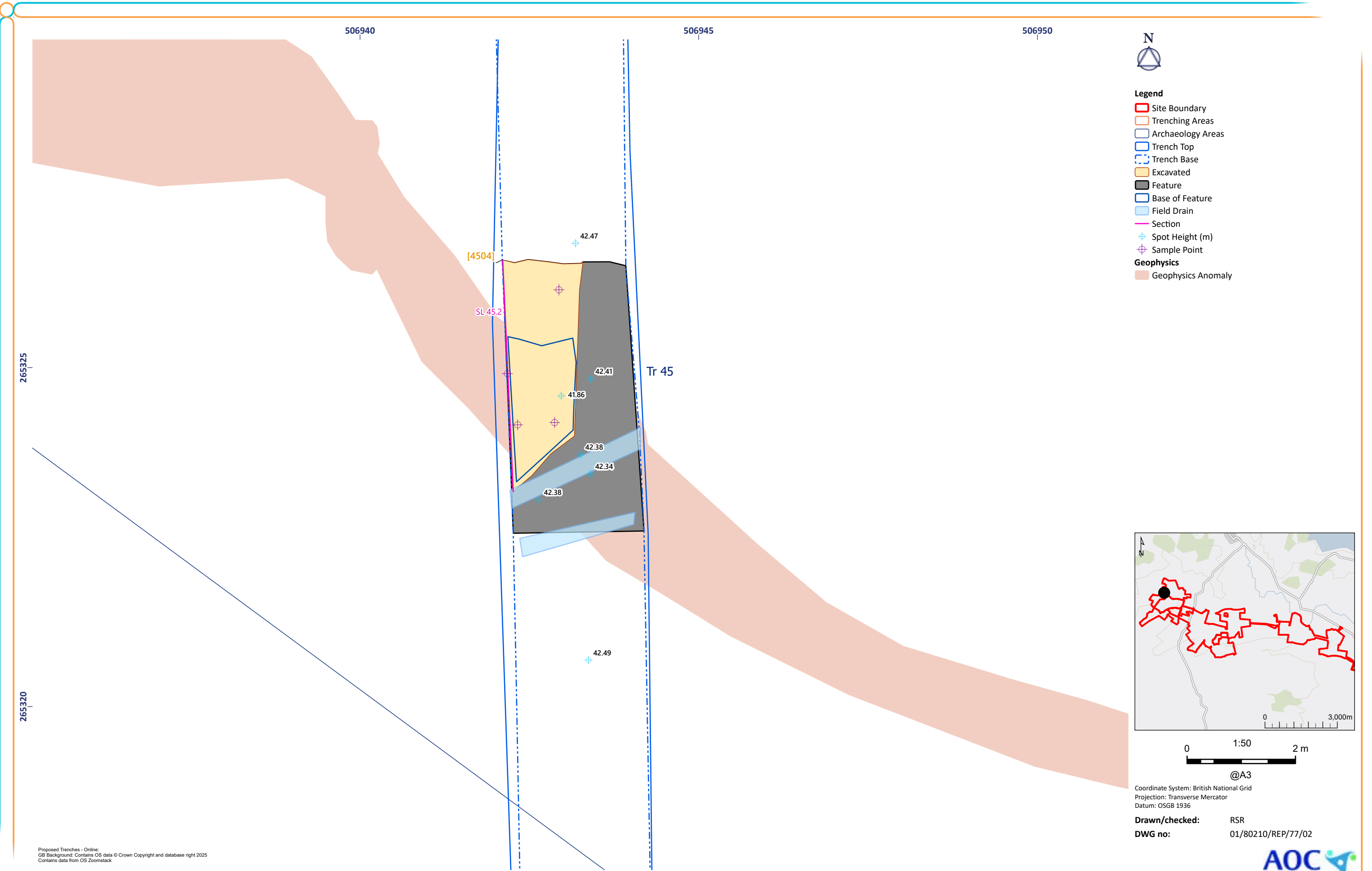


Figure 4.13: Trench 42 Excavated Features



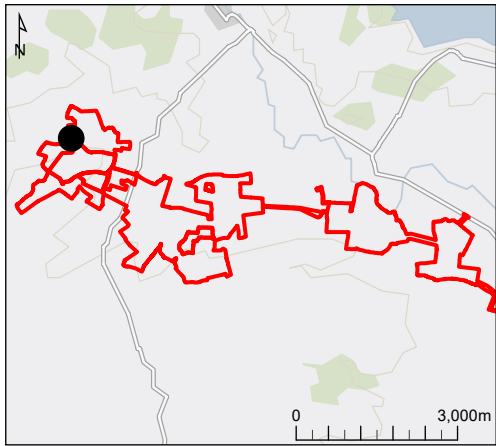






Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
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Figure 4.17: Trench 45 Excavated Features



0 1:50 2 m

@A3
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/77/02



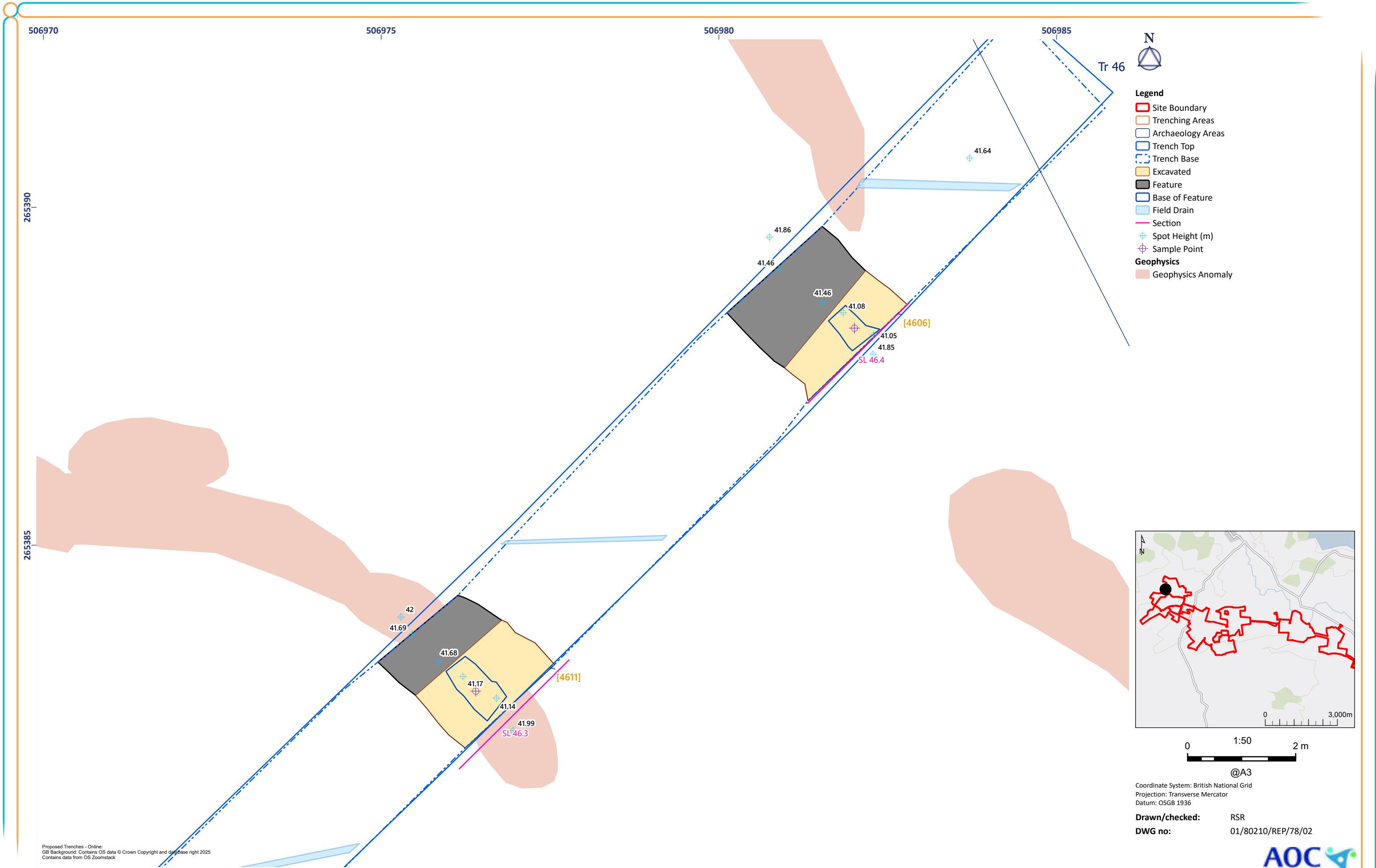


Figure 4.18: Trench 46 Excavated Features

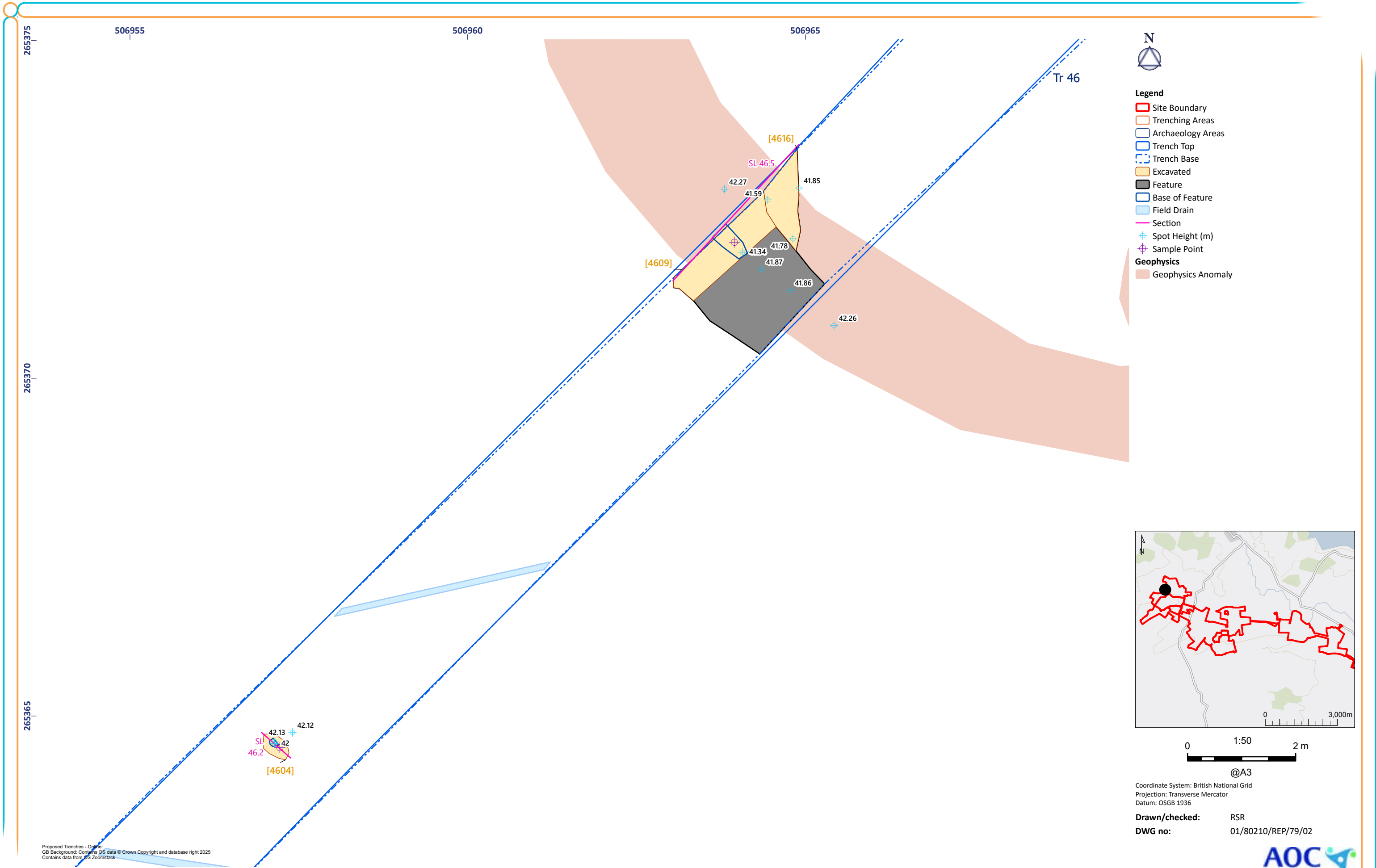


Figure 4.19: Trench 46 Excavated Features

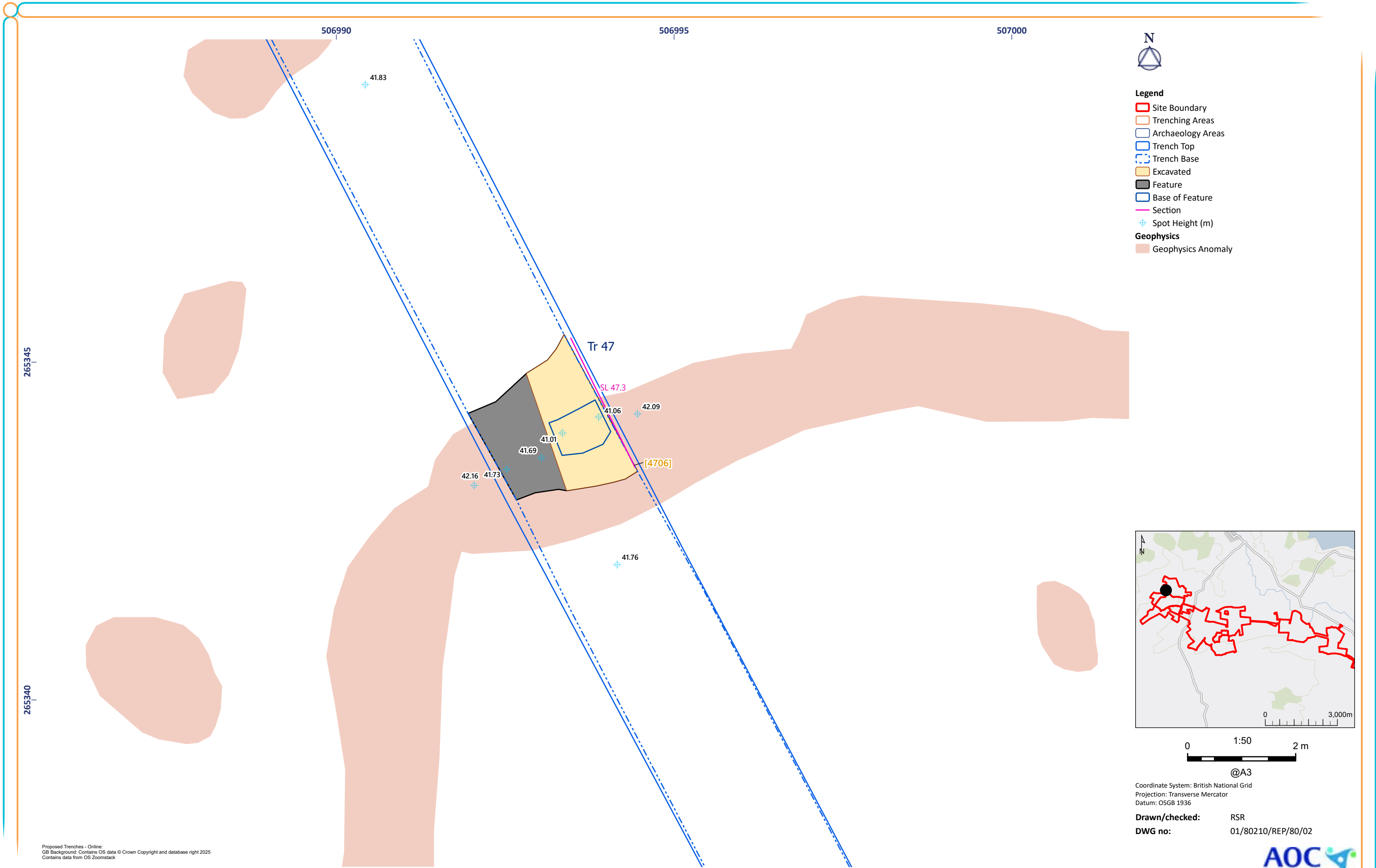


Figure 4.20: Trench 47 Excavated Features

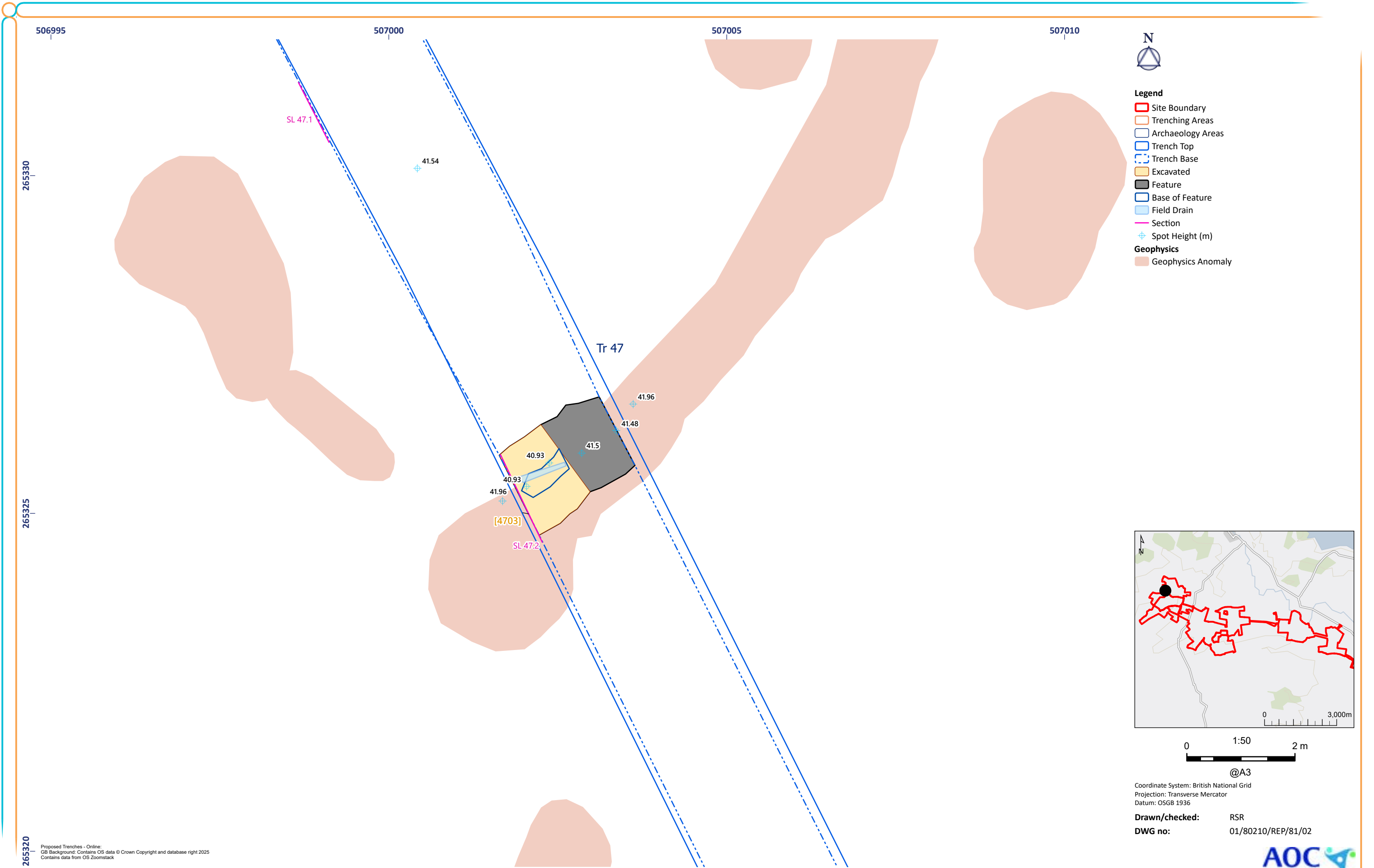
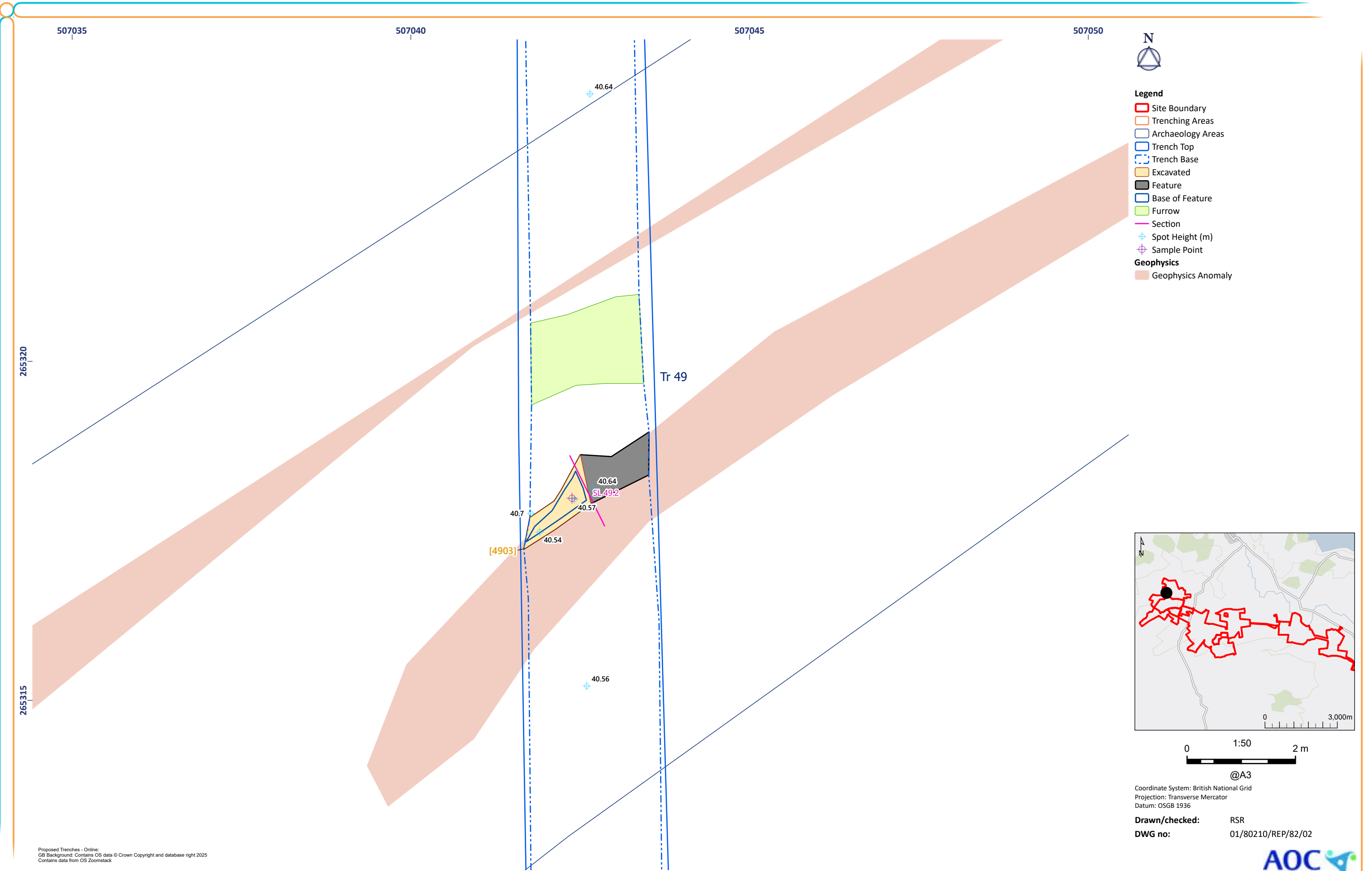
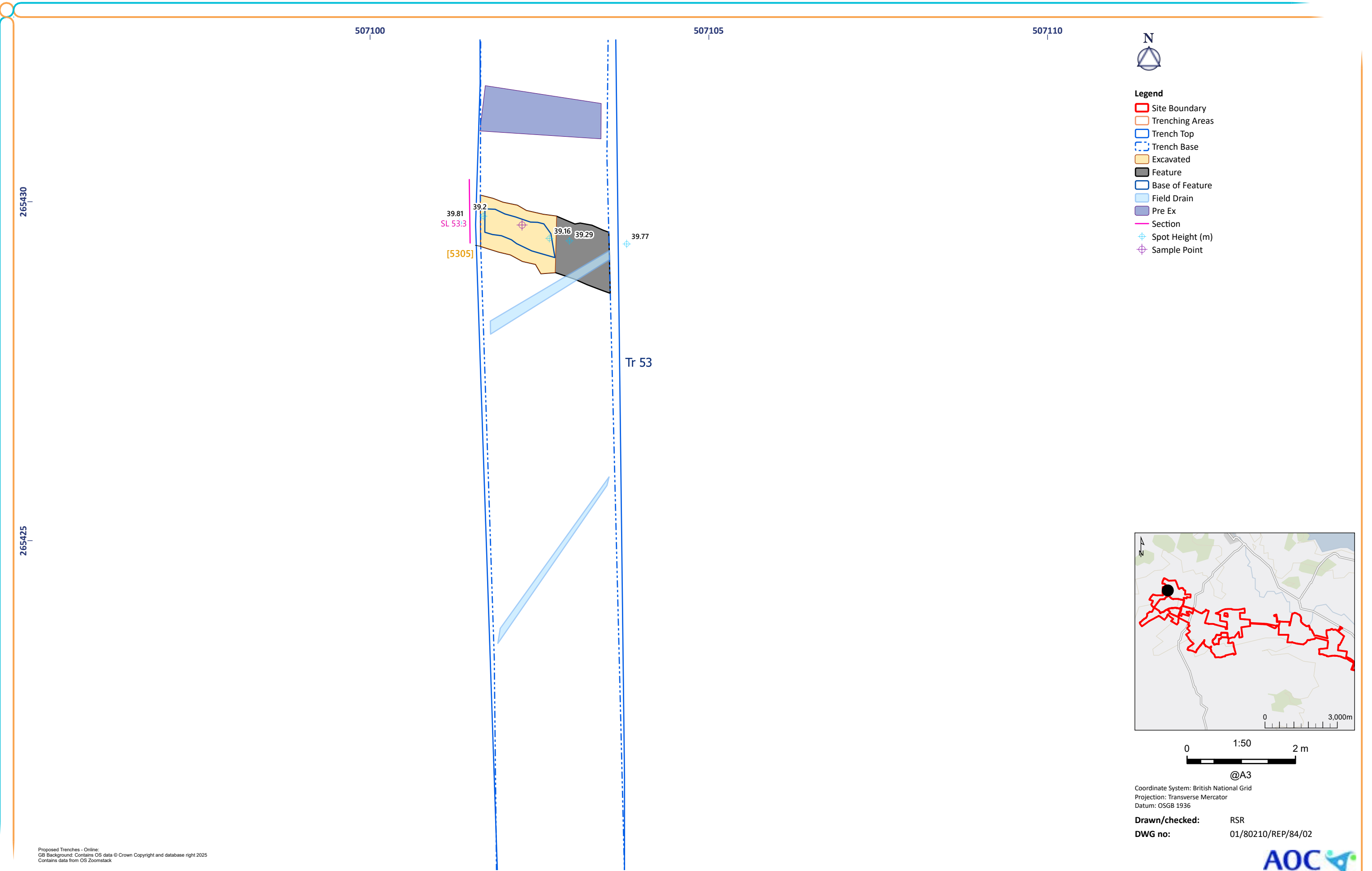


Figure 4.21: Trench 47 Excavated Features

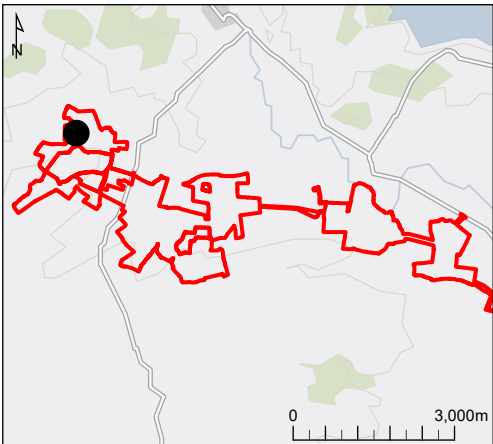




265360



Proposed Trenches - Online:
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0 1:50 2 m

@A3
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/84/02



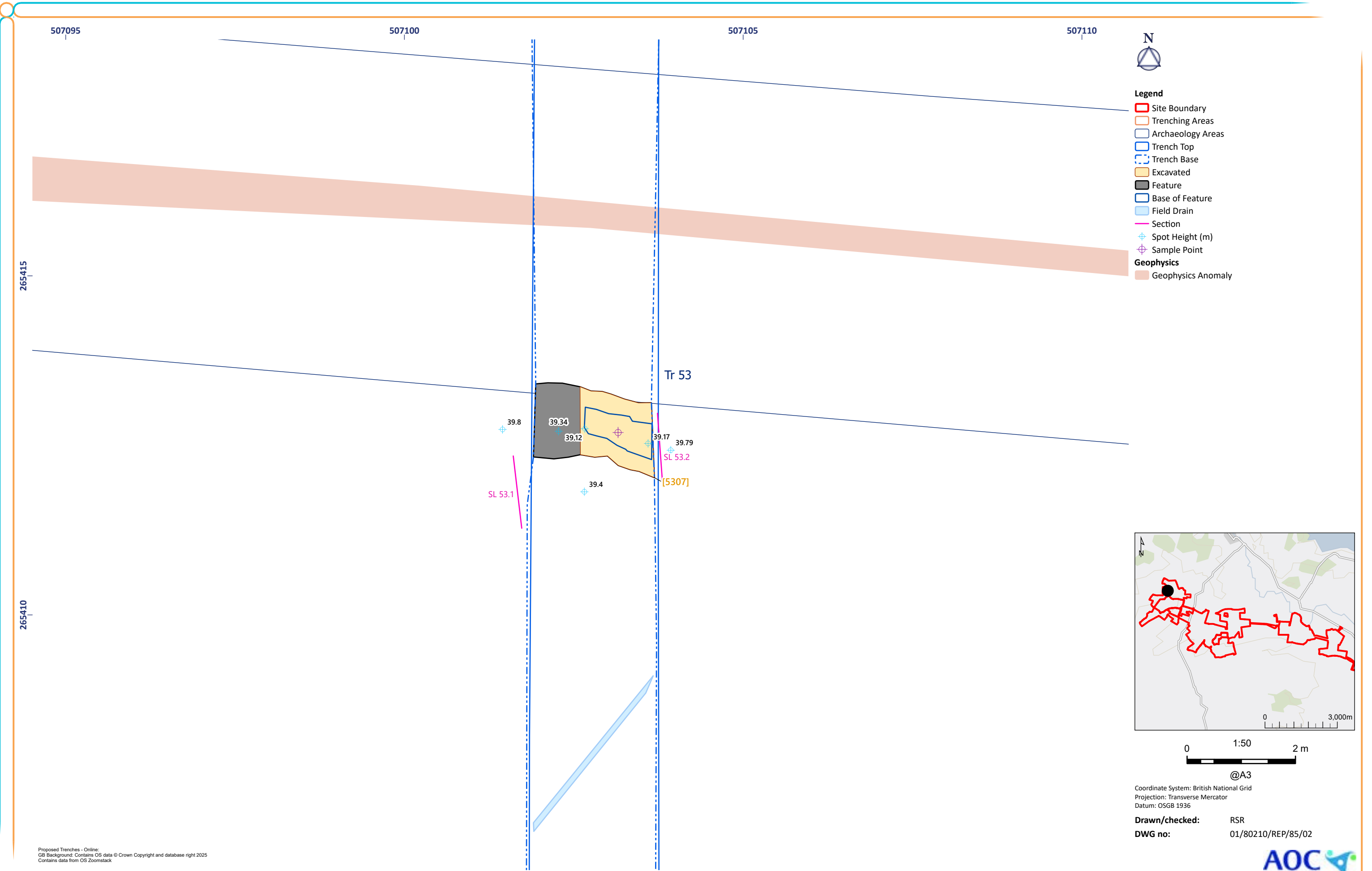


Figure 4.25: Trench 53 Excavated Features

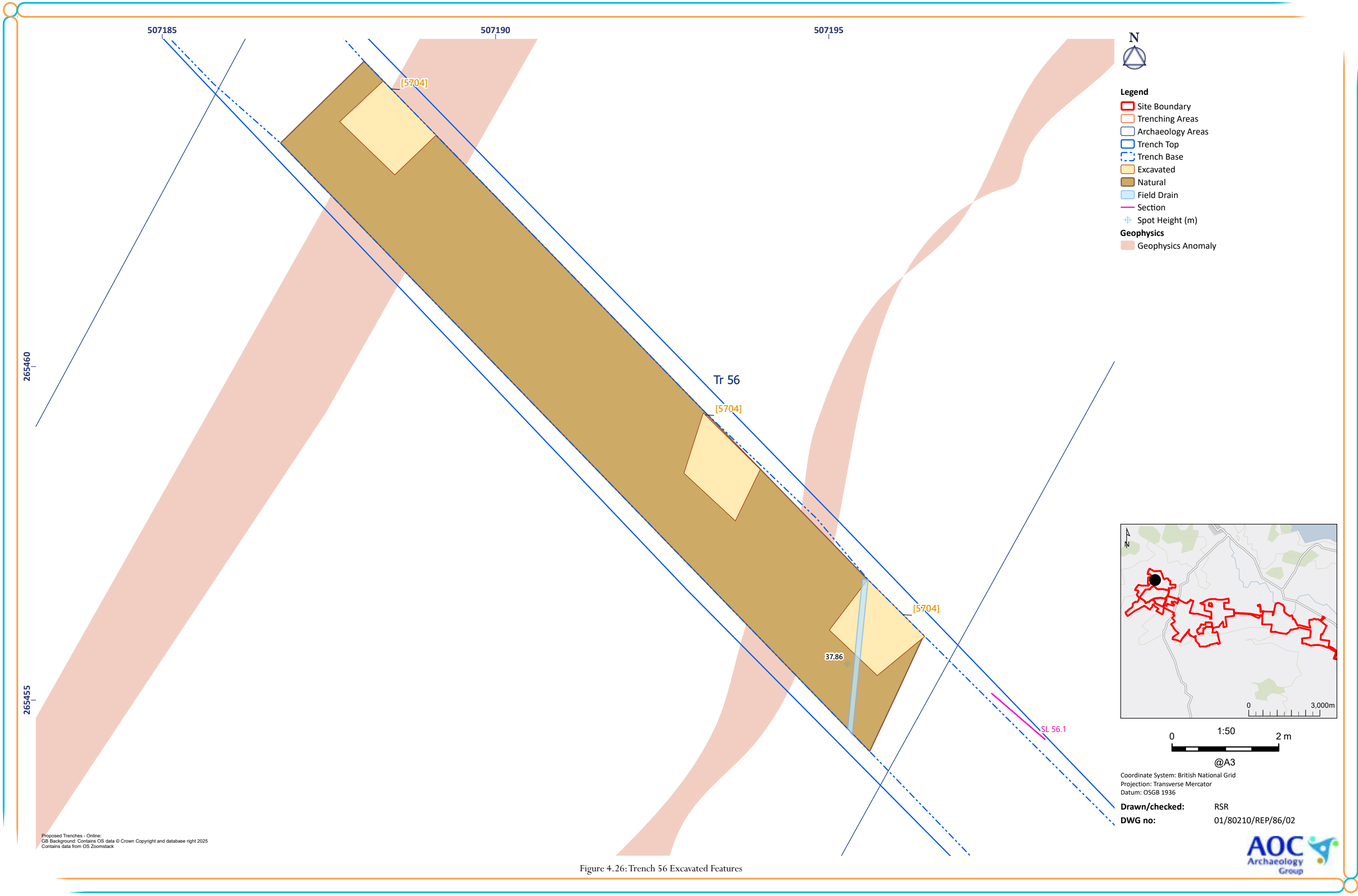


Figure 4.26: Trench 56 Excavated Features

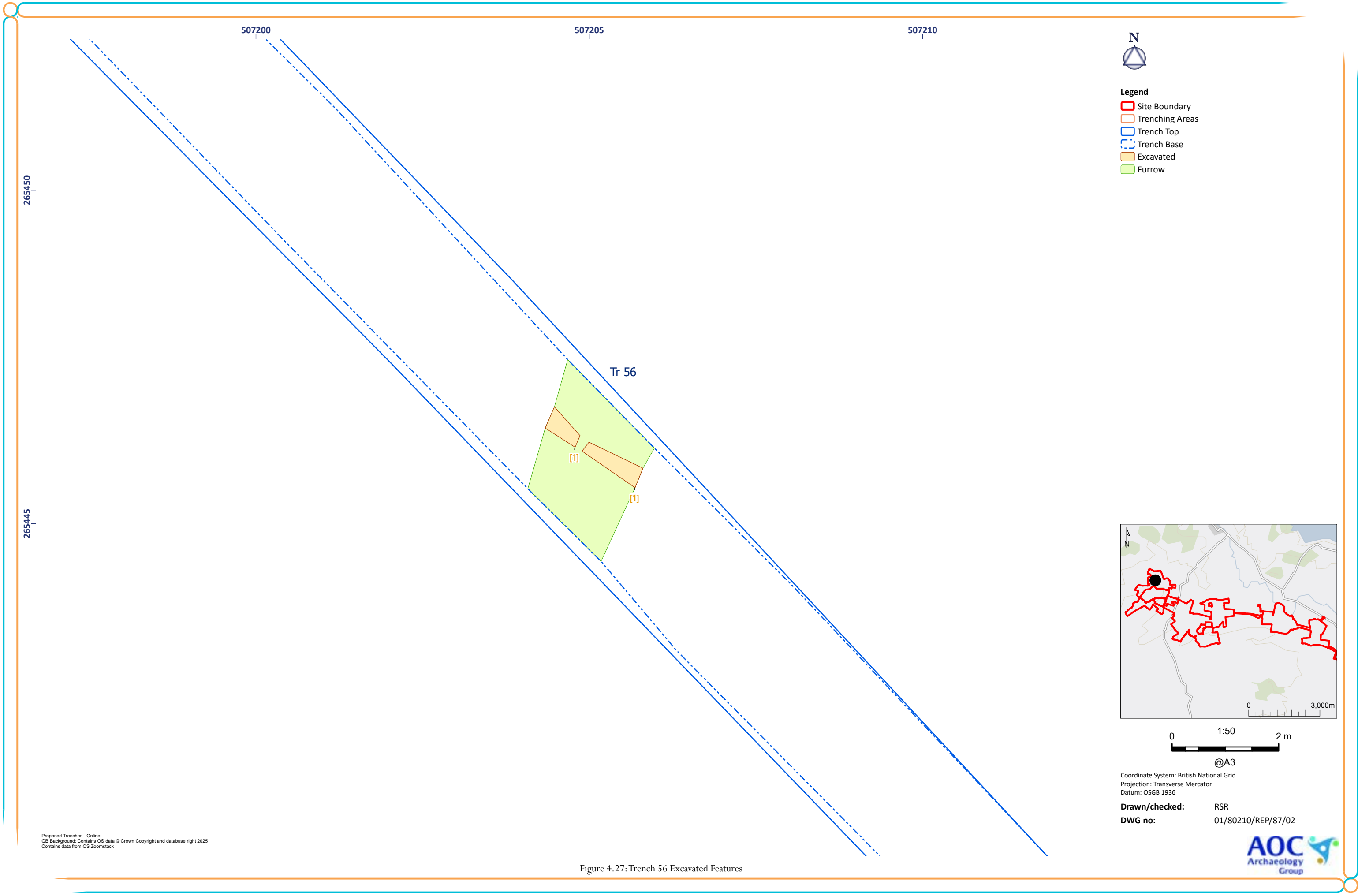


Figure 4.27: Trench 56 Excavated Features



Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

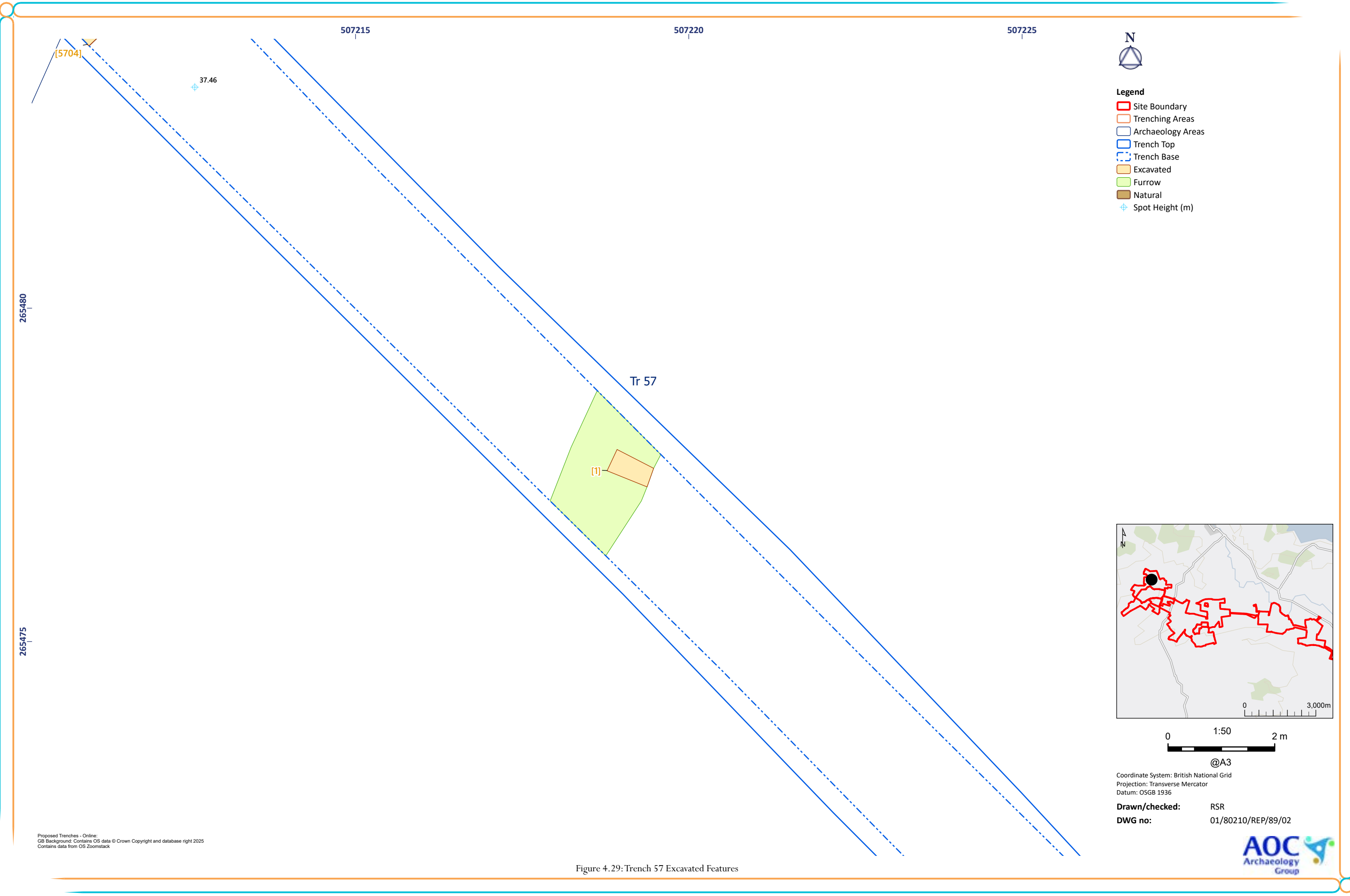


Figure 4.29: Trench 57 Excavated Features

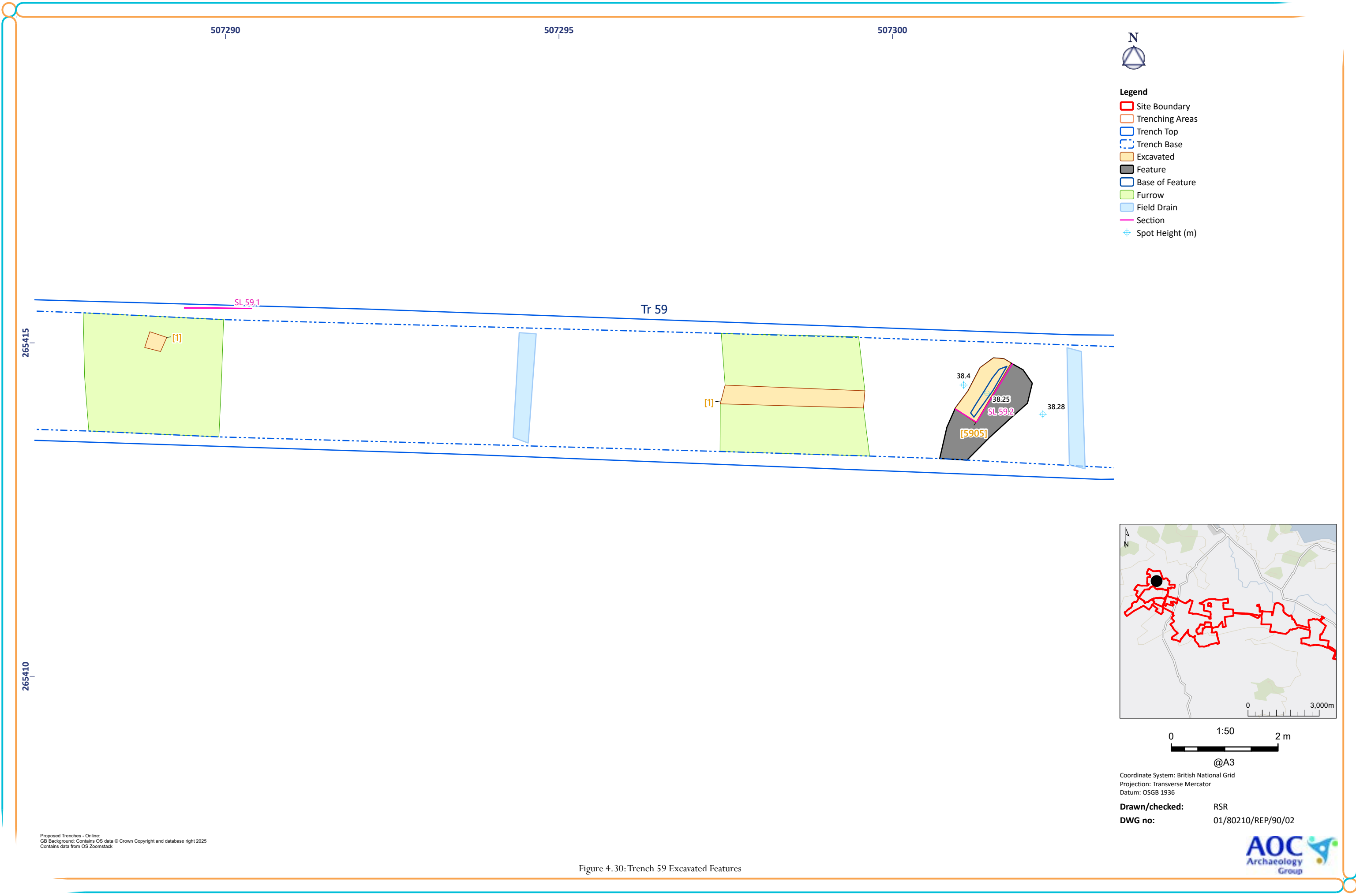


Figure 4.30: Trench 59 Excavated Features

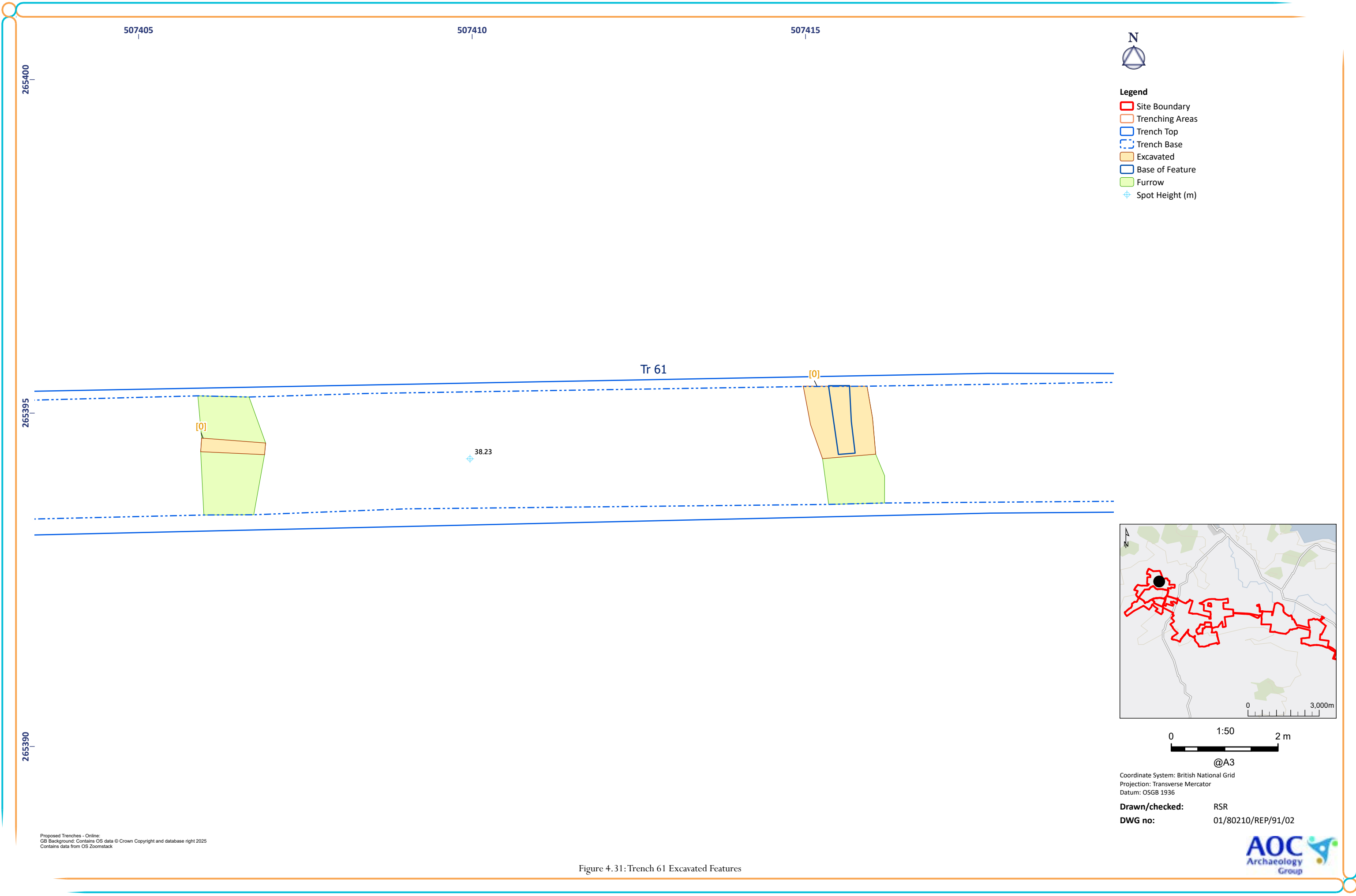


Figure 4.31: Trench 61 Excavated Features

507425

507430

507435



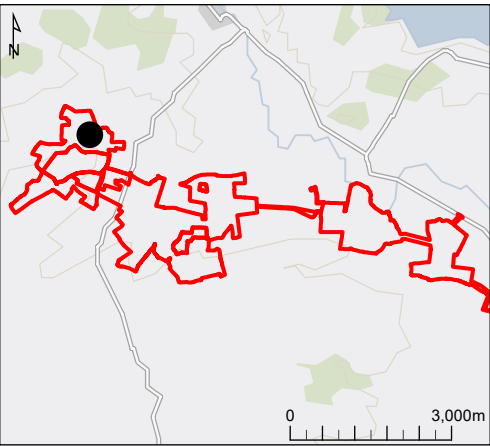
Legend

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Furrow
- Spot Height (m)

Tr 61

37.93

38.23



0 1:50 2 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/92/02



Figure 4.32: Trench 61 Excavated Features

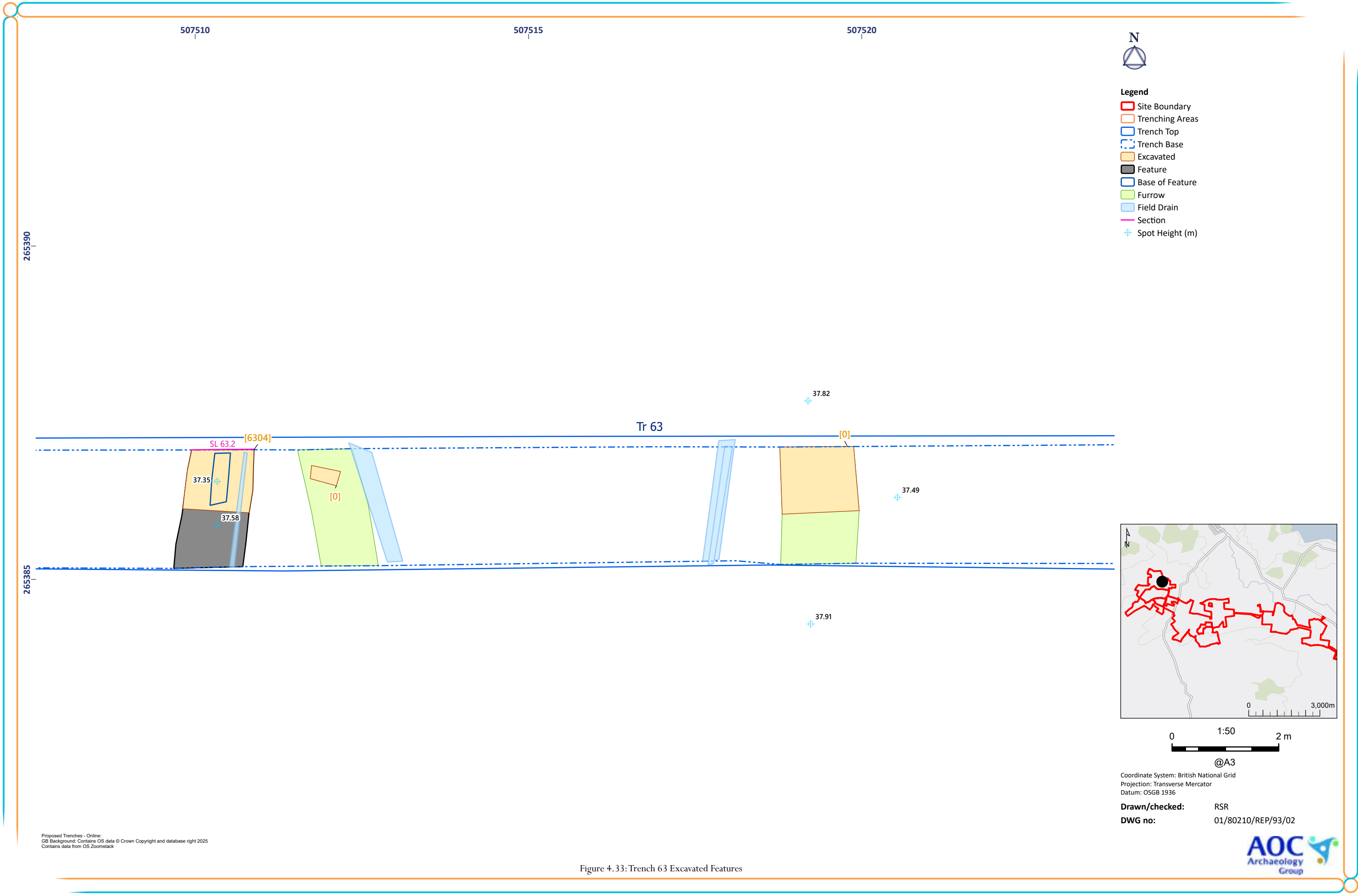


Figure 4.33: Trench 63 Excavated Features

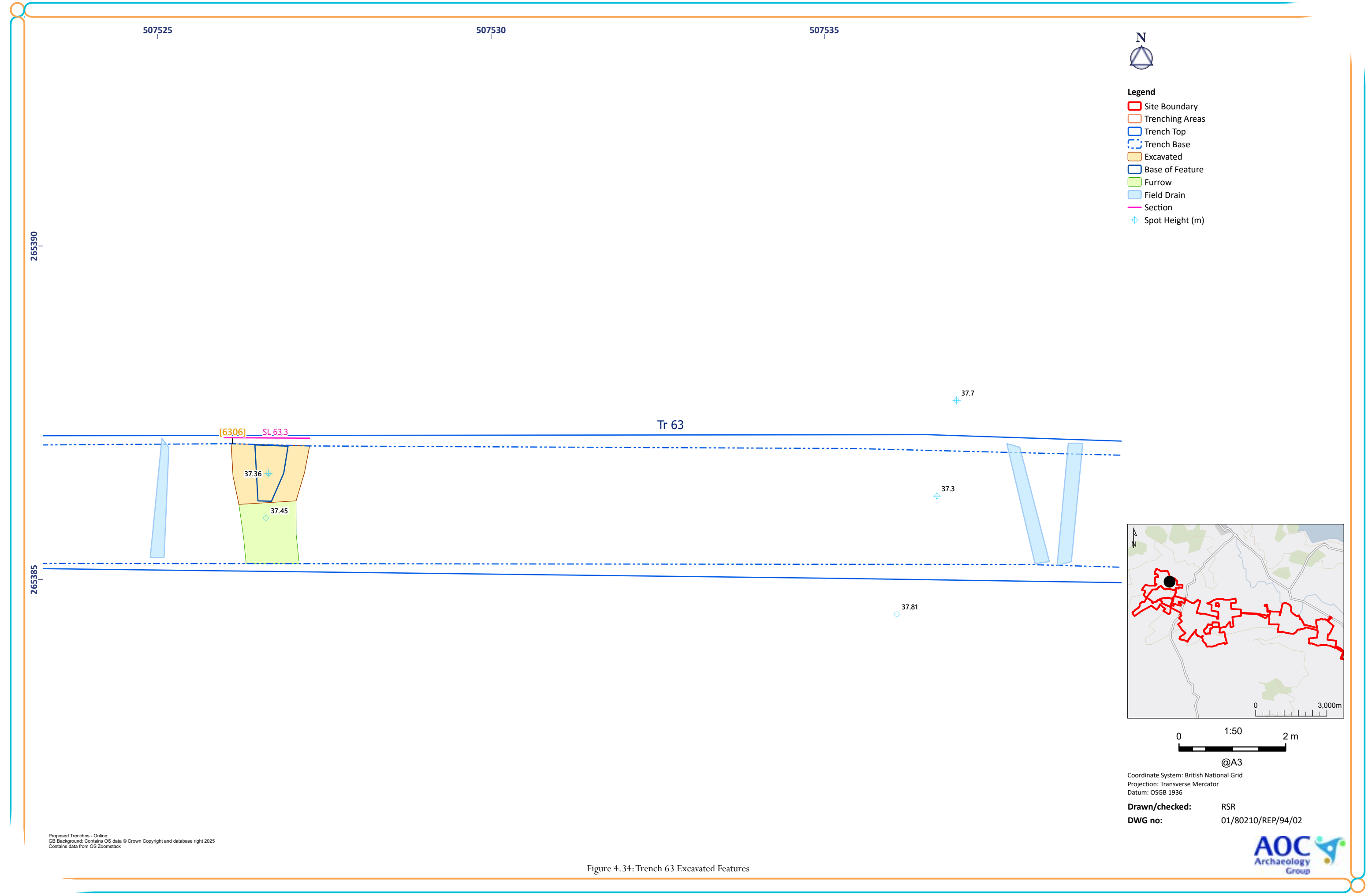


Figure 4.34: Trench 63 Excavated Features

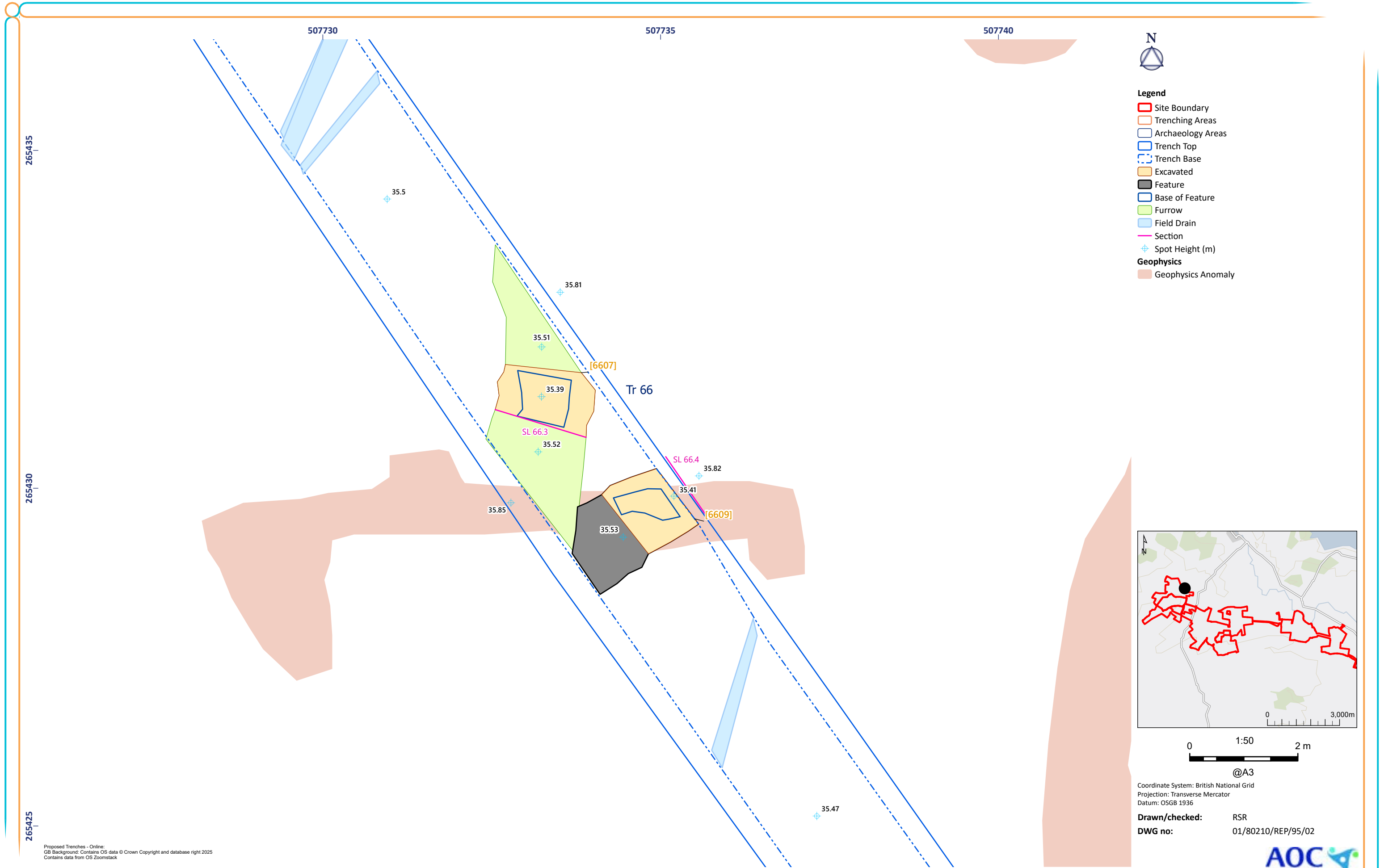


Figure 4.35: Trench 66 Excavated Features

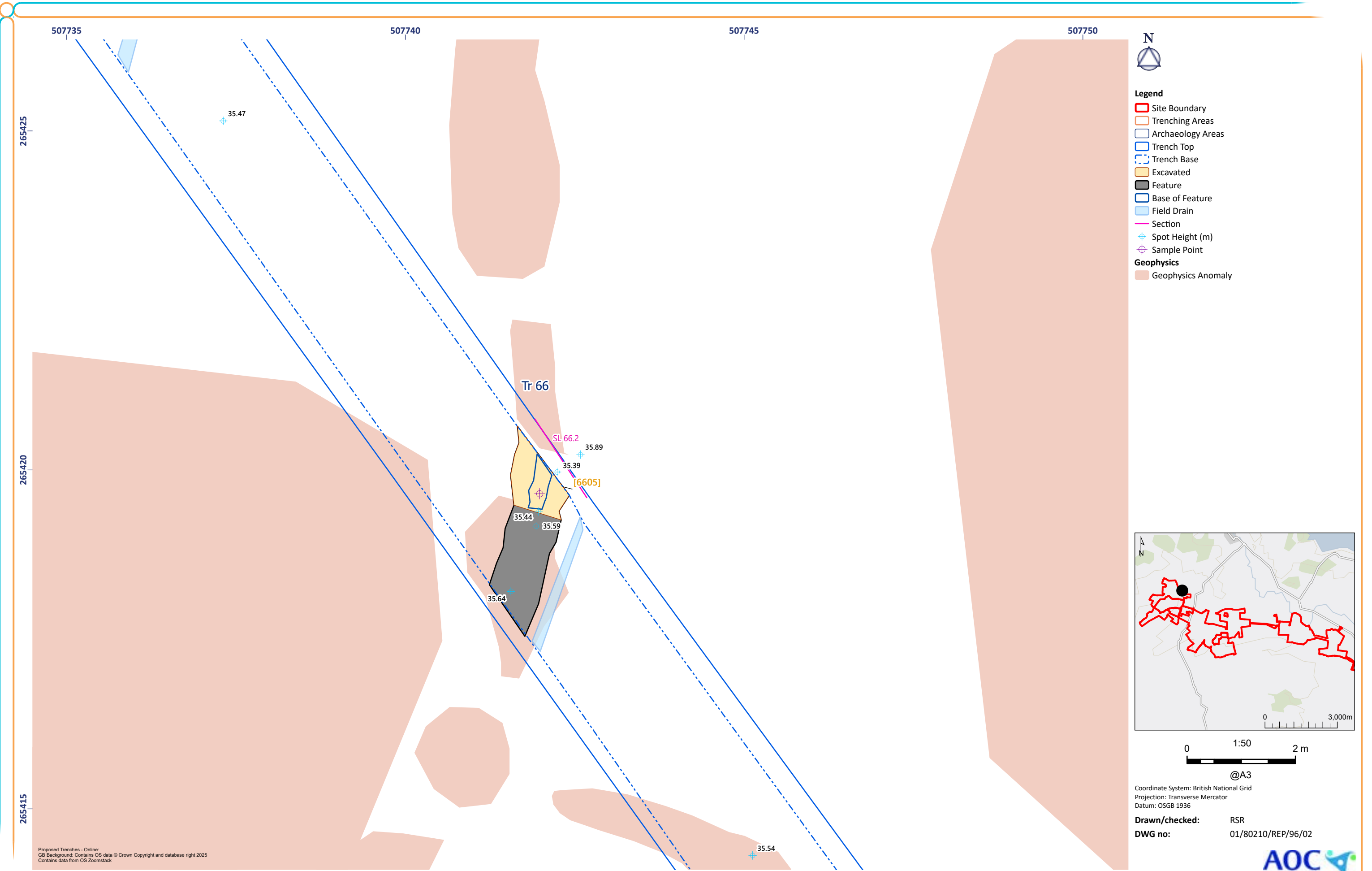
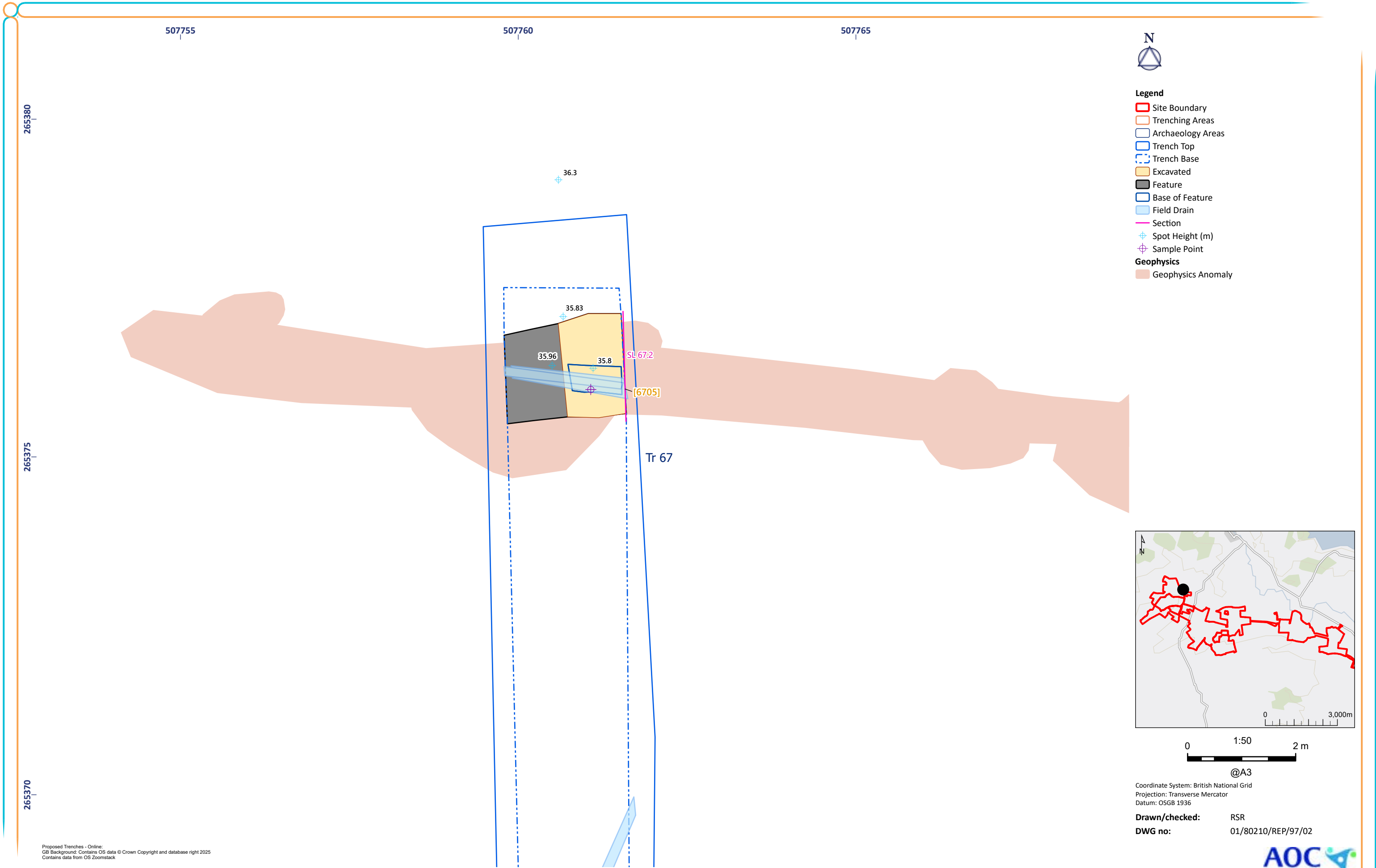


Figure 4.36: Trench 66 Excavated Features



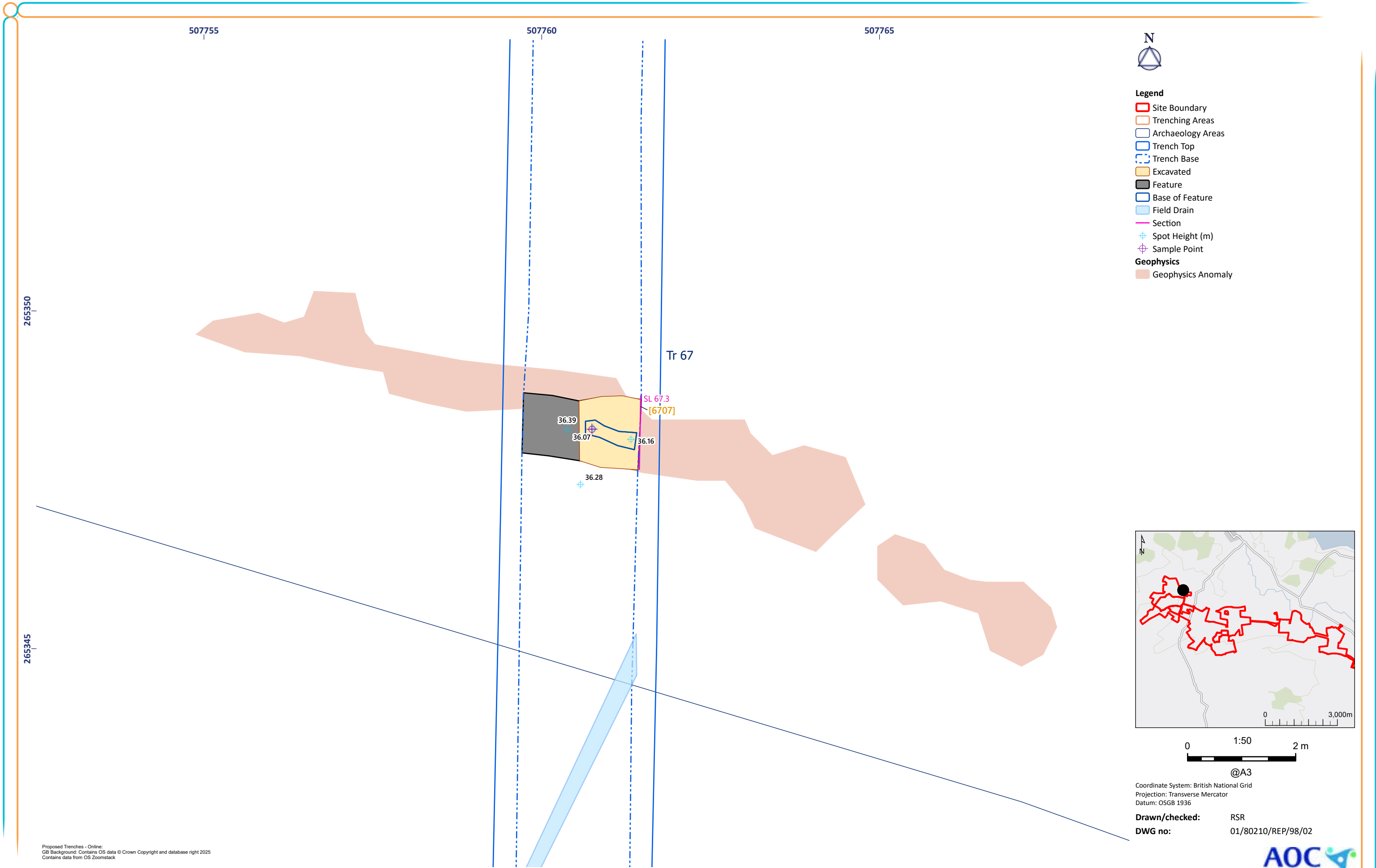


Figure 4.38: Trench 67 Excavated Features

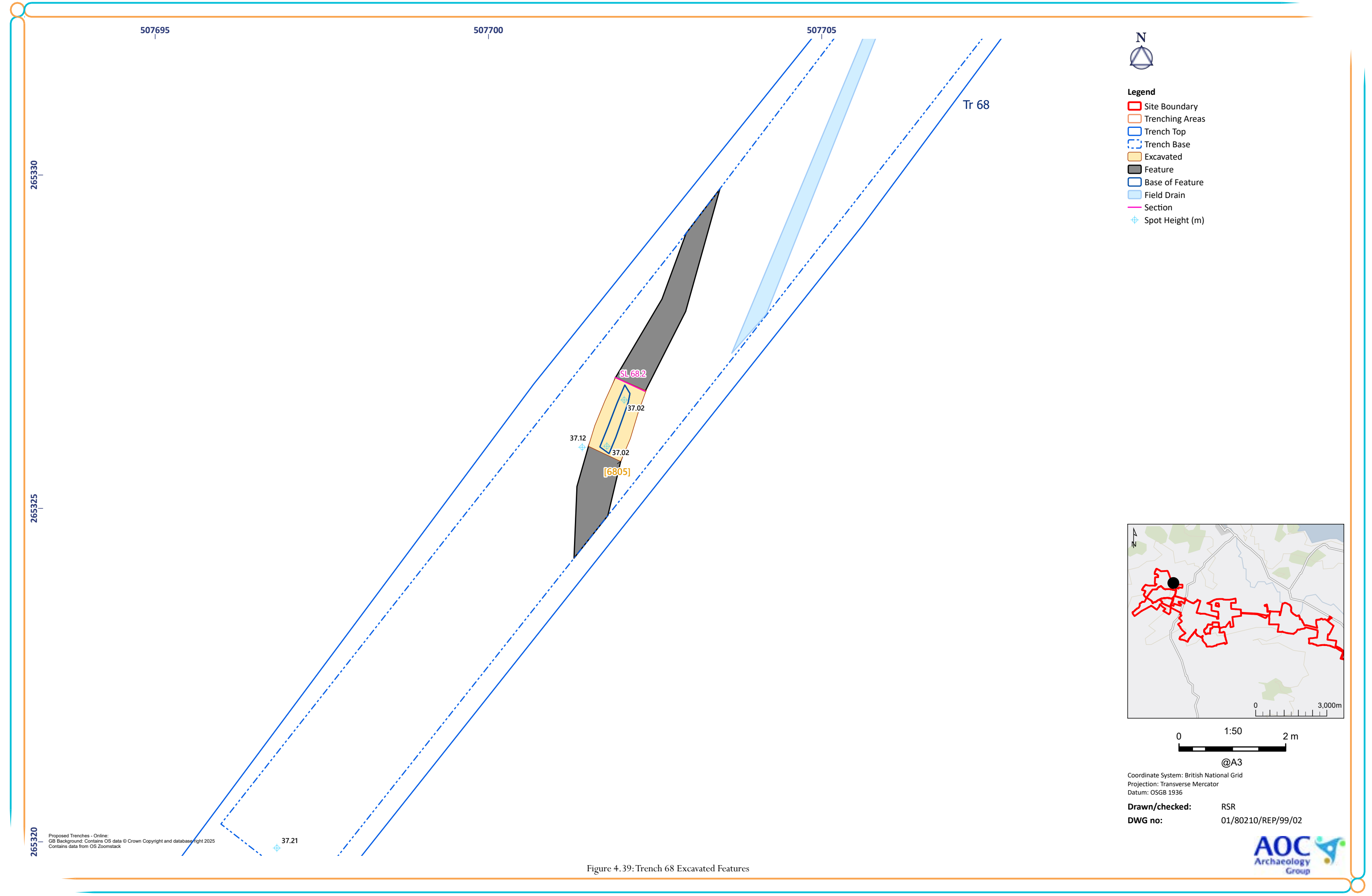


Figure 4.39: Trench 68 Excavated Features

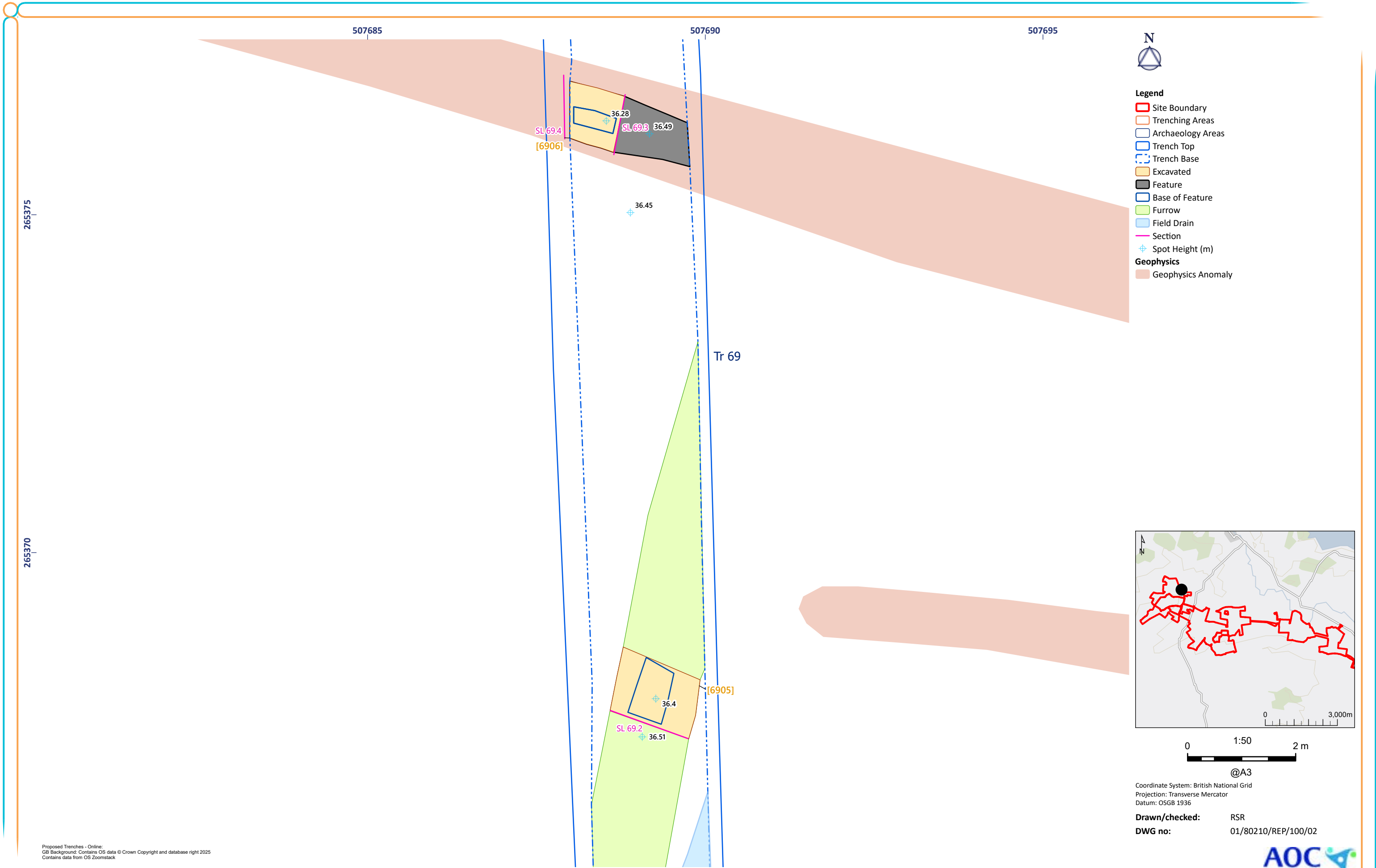
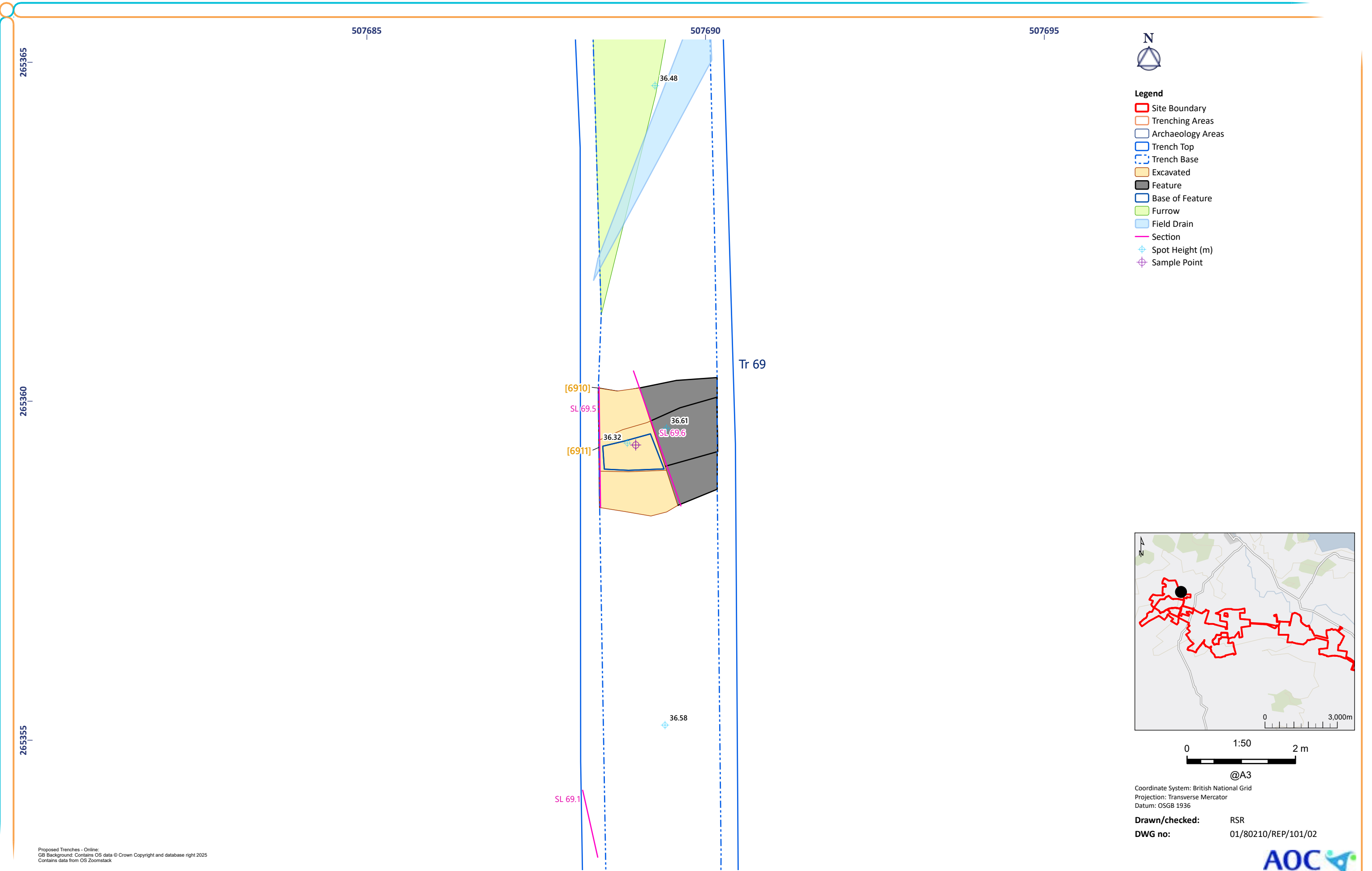


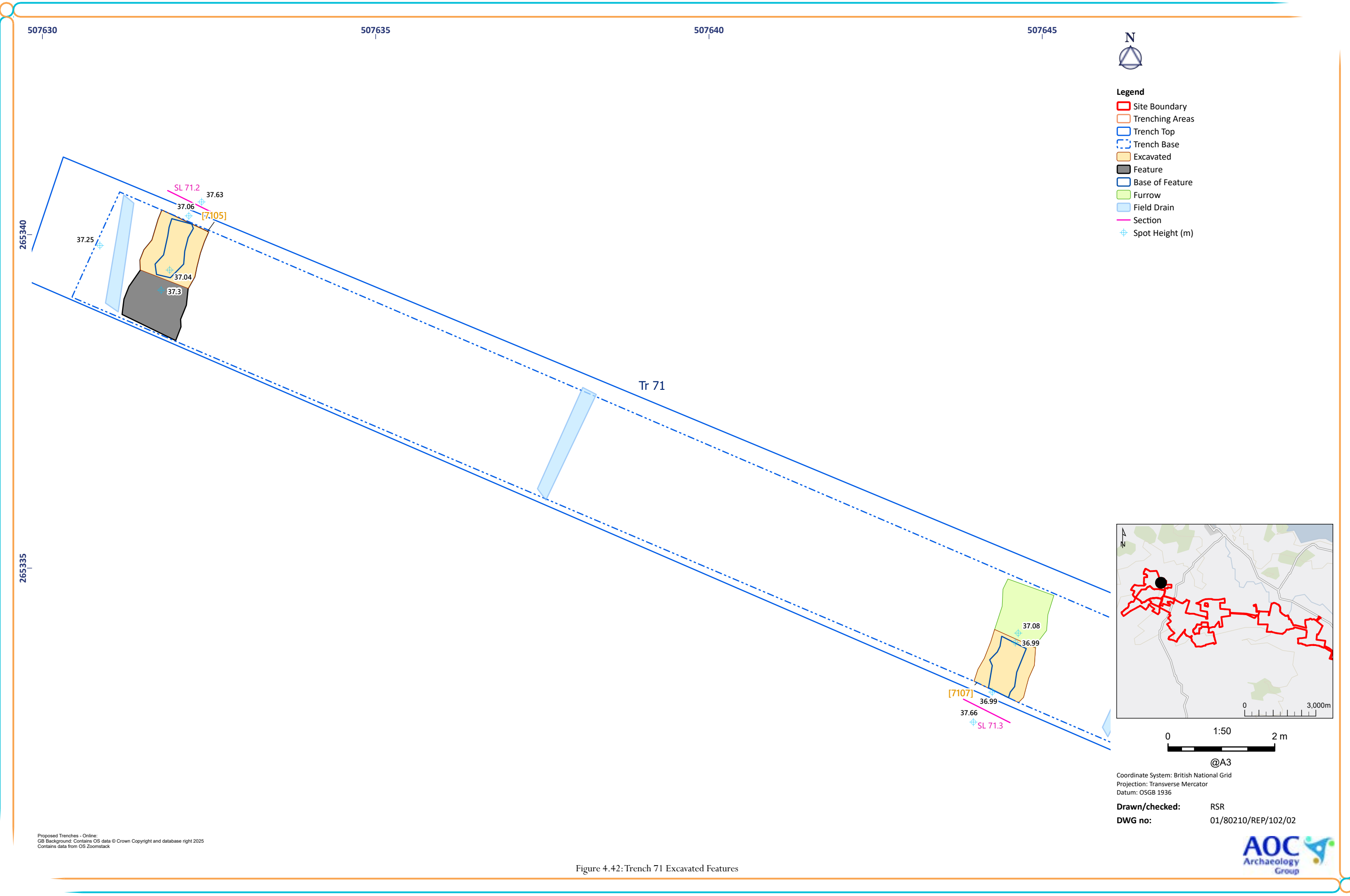
Figure 4.40: Trench 69 Excavated Features

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/100/02







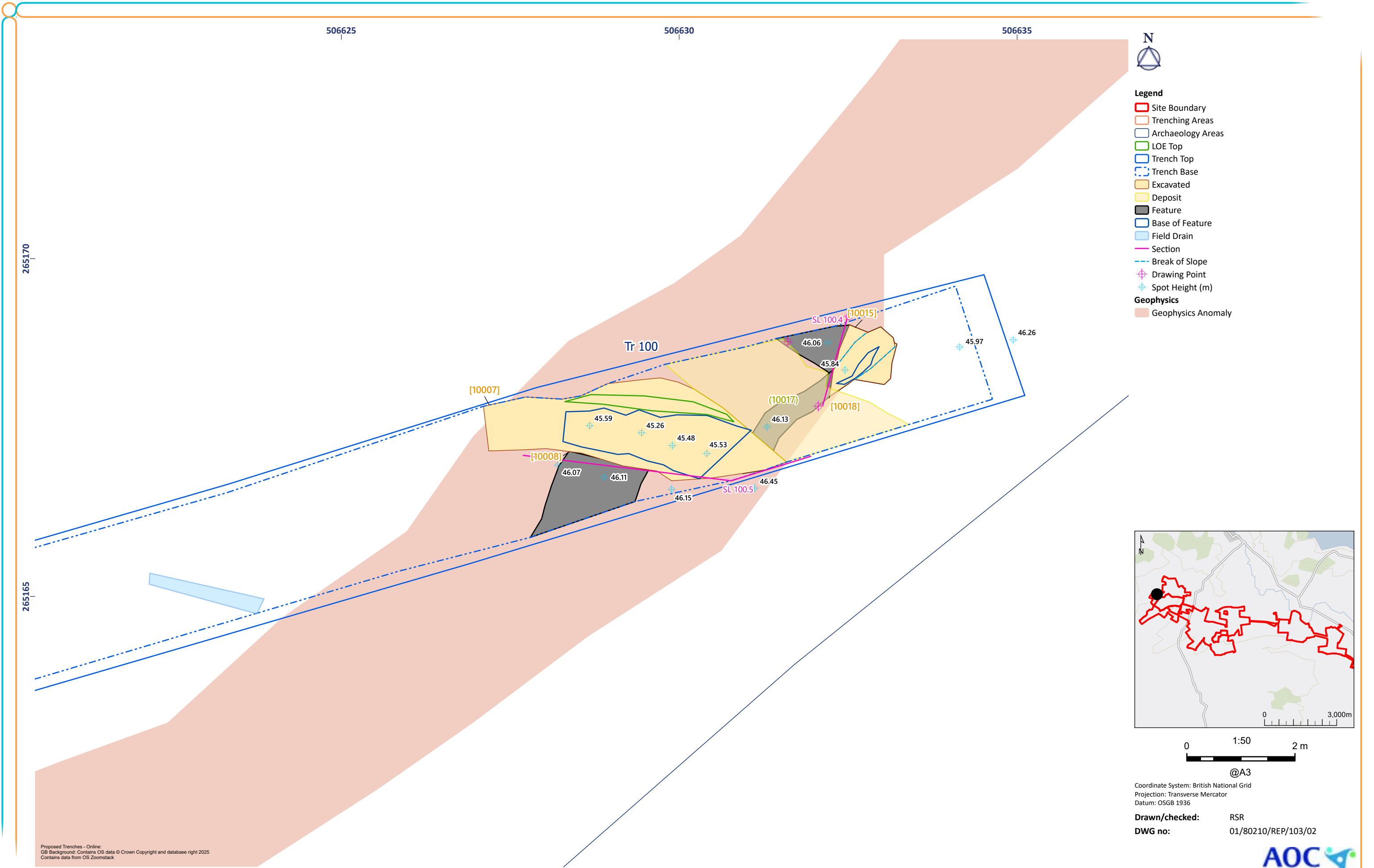
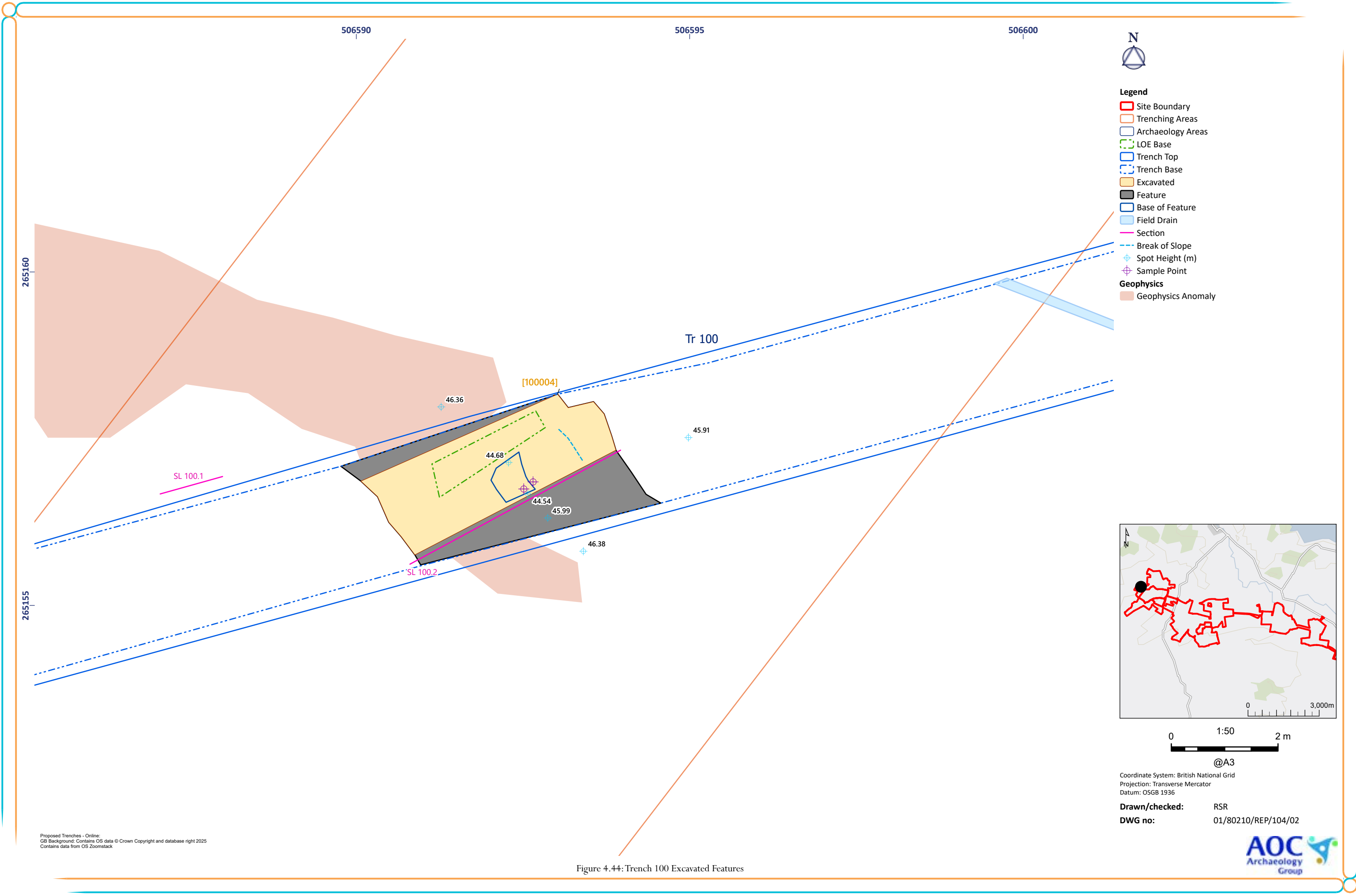


Figure 4.43: Trench 100 Excavated Features



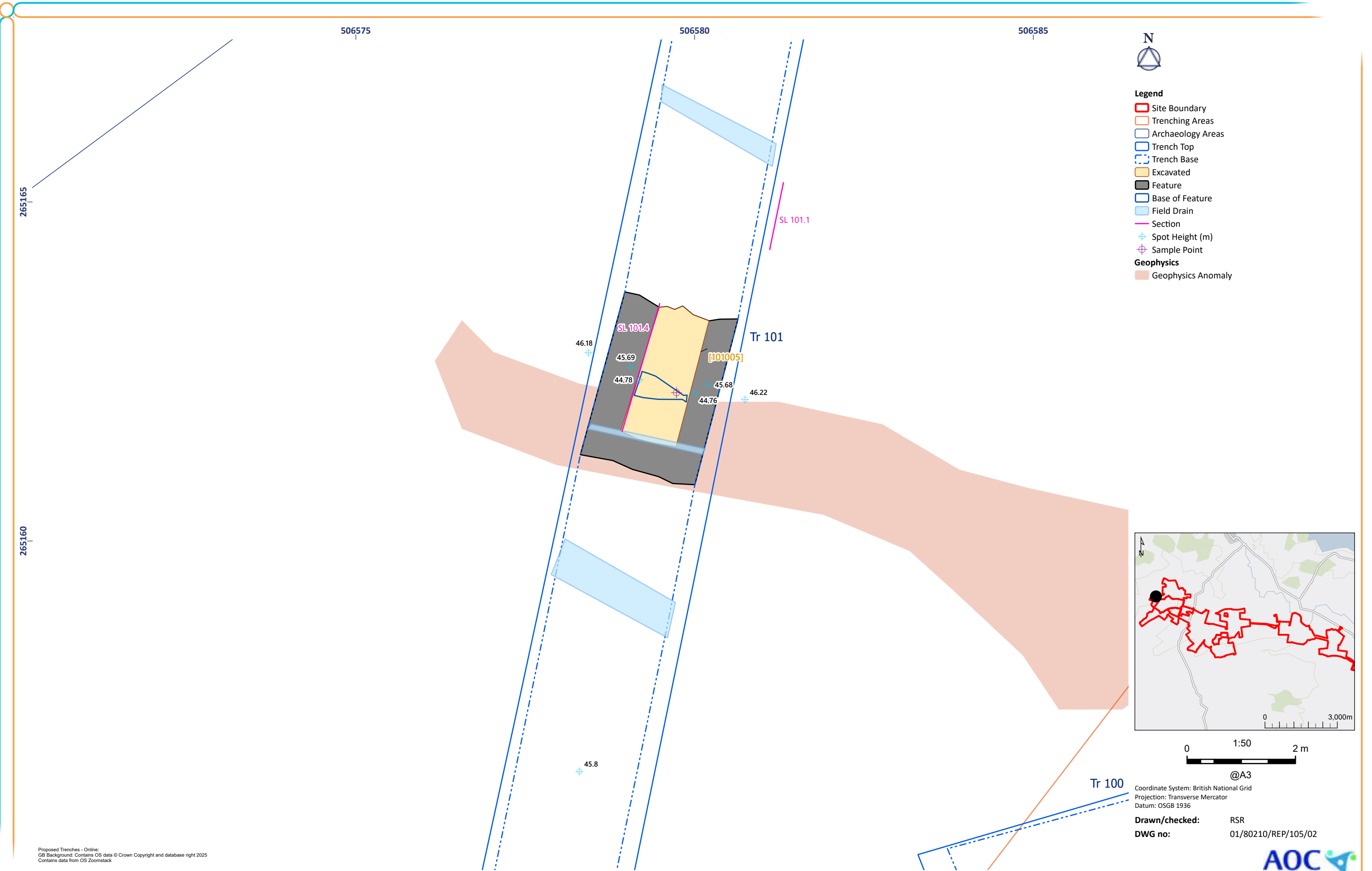


Figure 4.45: Trench 101 Excavated Features

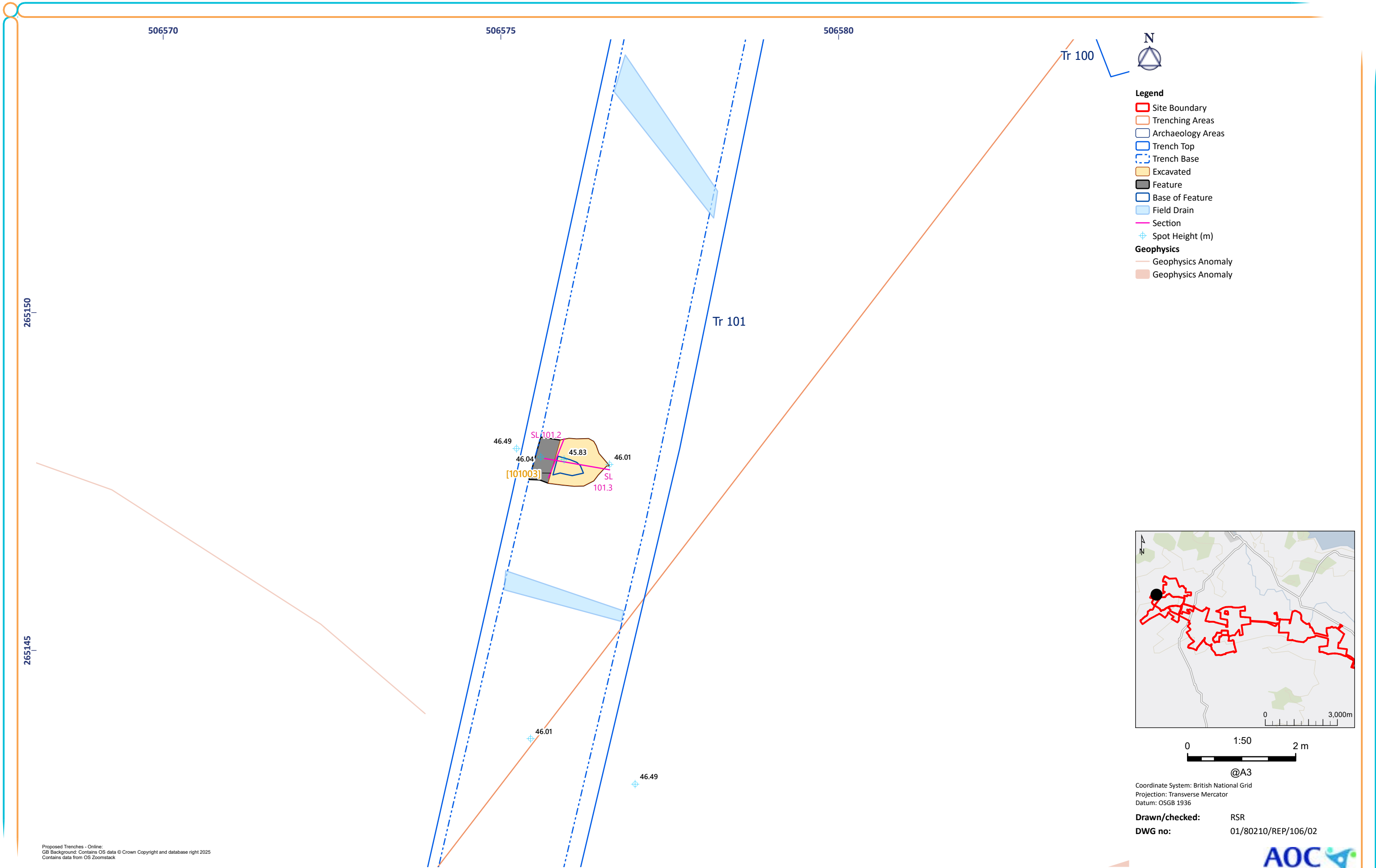


Figure 4.46: Trench 101 Excavated Features

Figure 4.47: Trench 101 Excavated Features

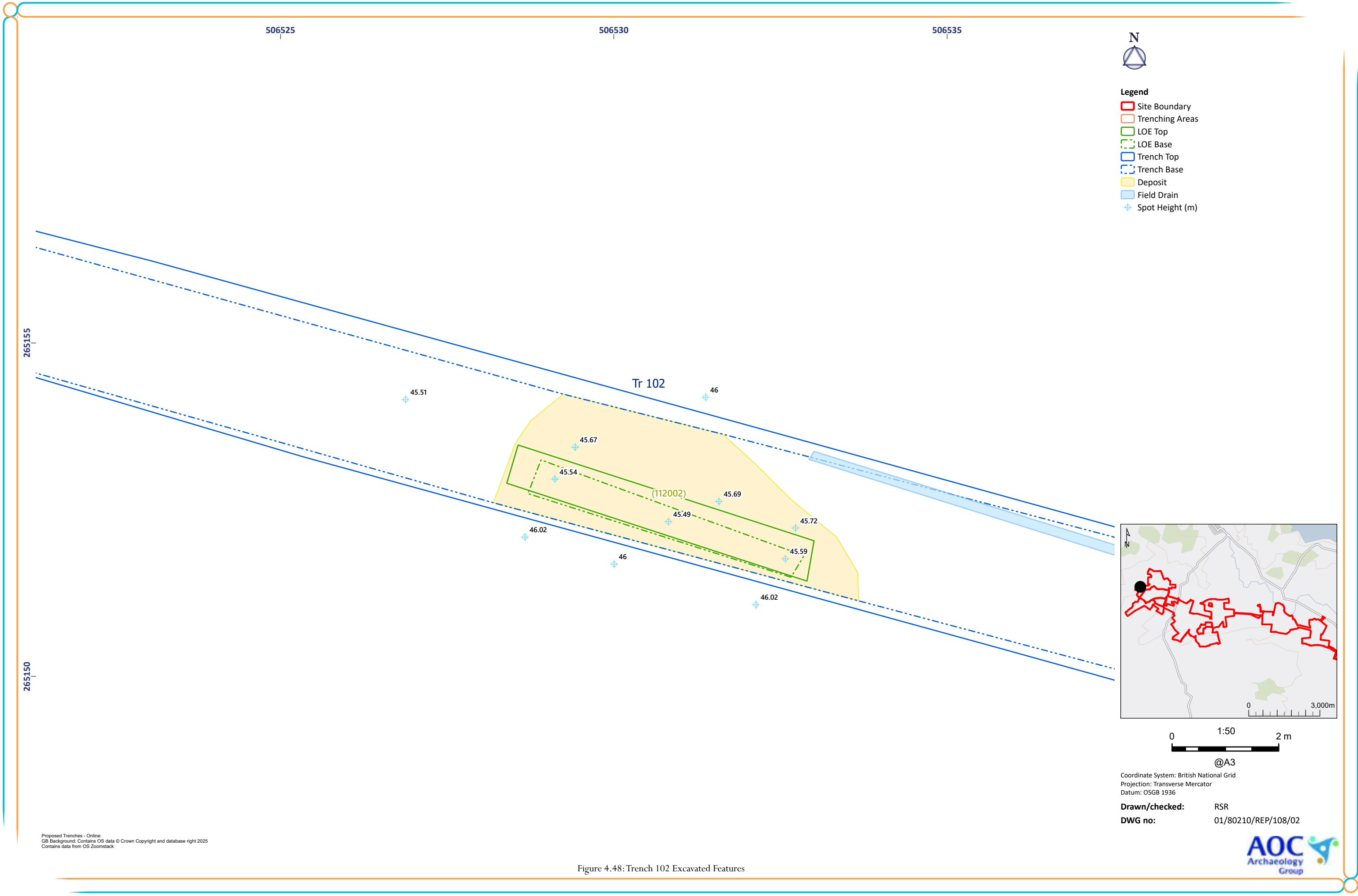
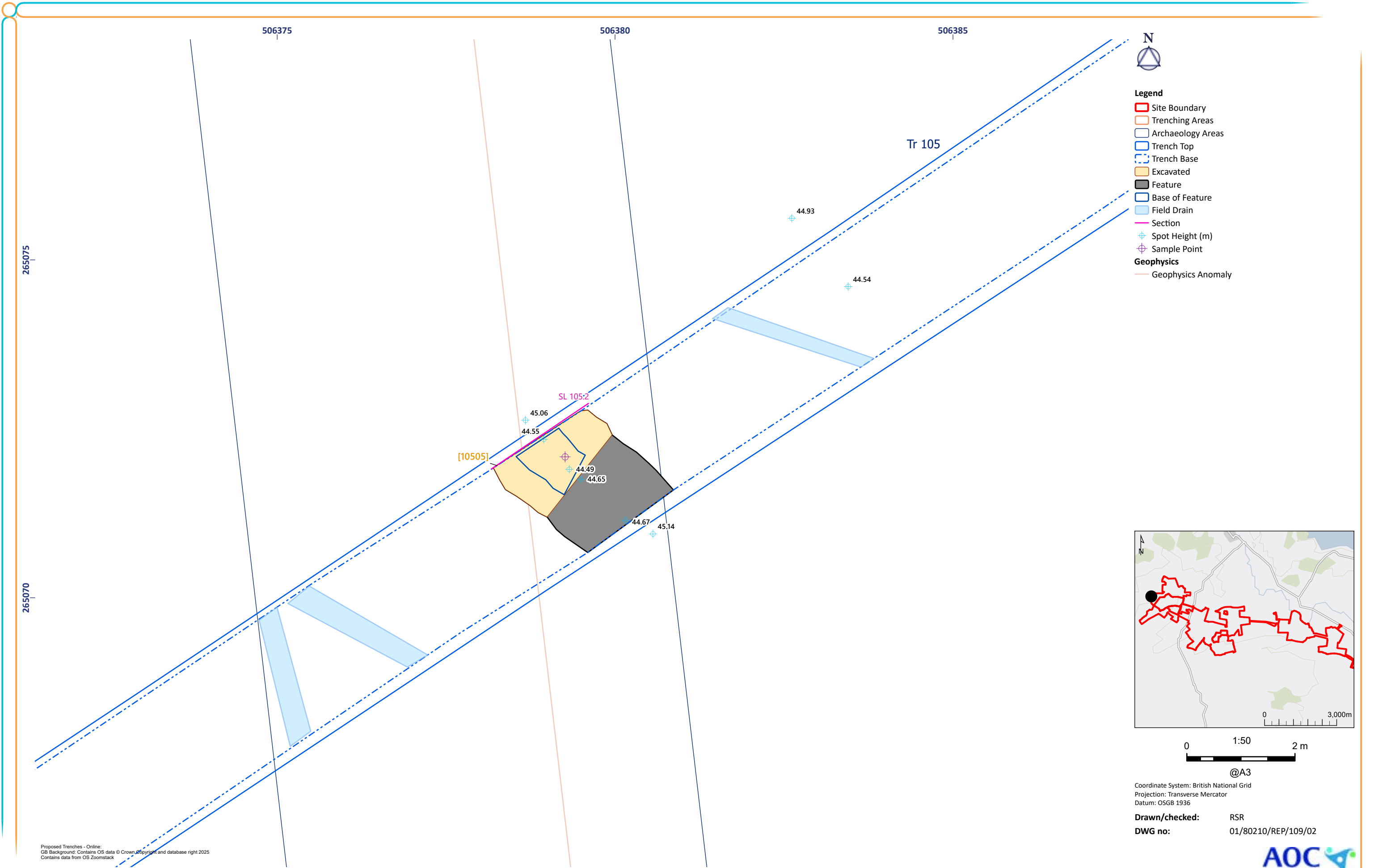
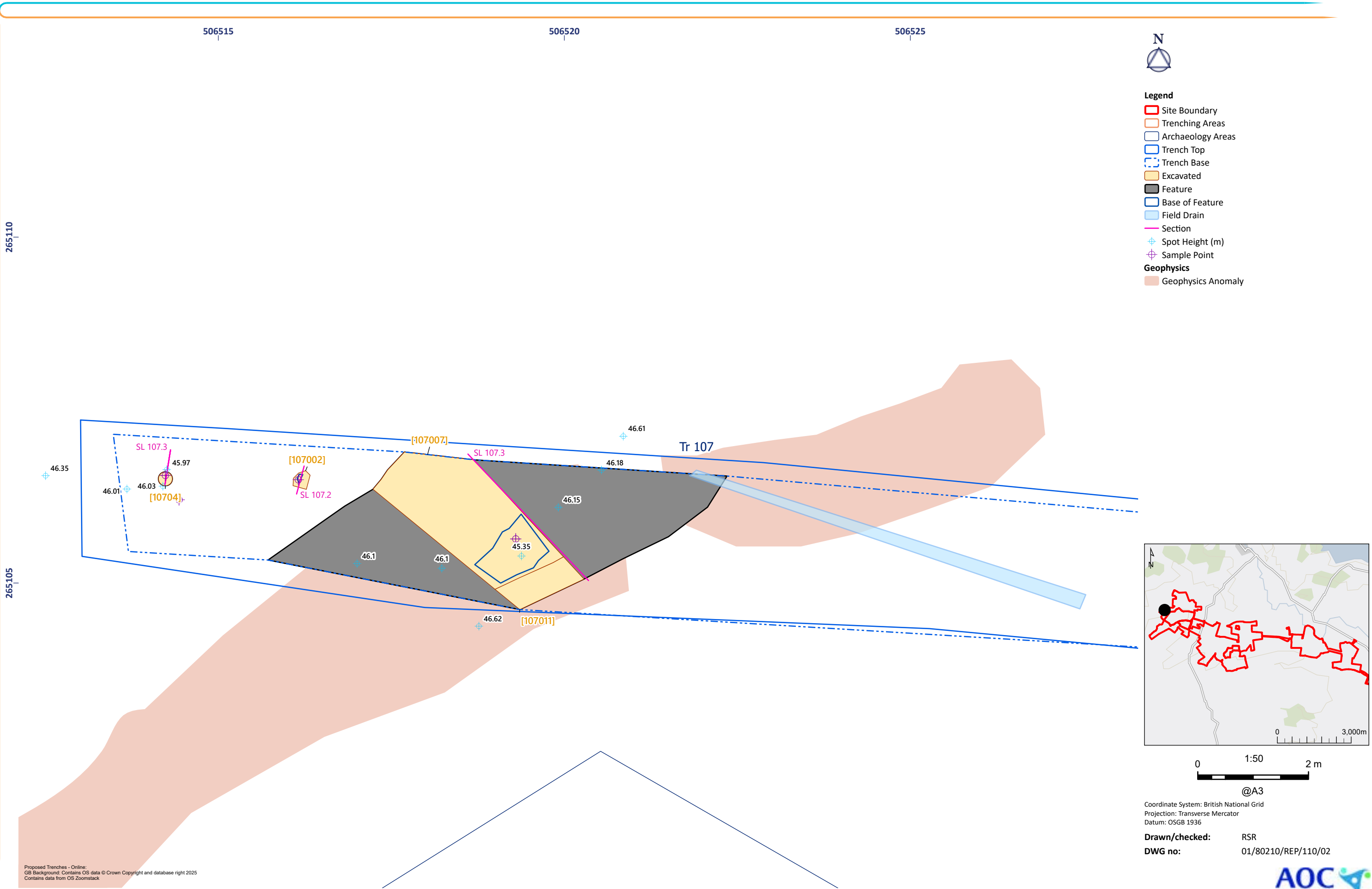


Figure 4.48: Trench 102 Excavated Features



Proposed Trenches - Online:
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Figure 4.49: Trench 105 Excavated Features



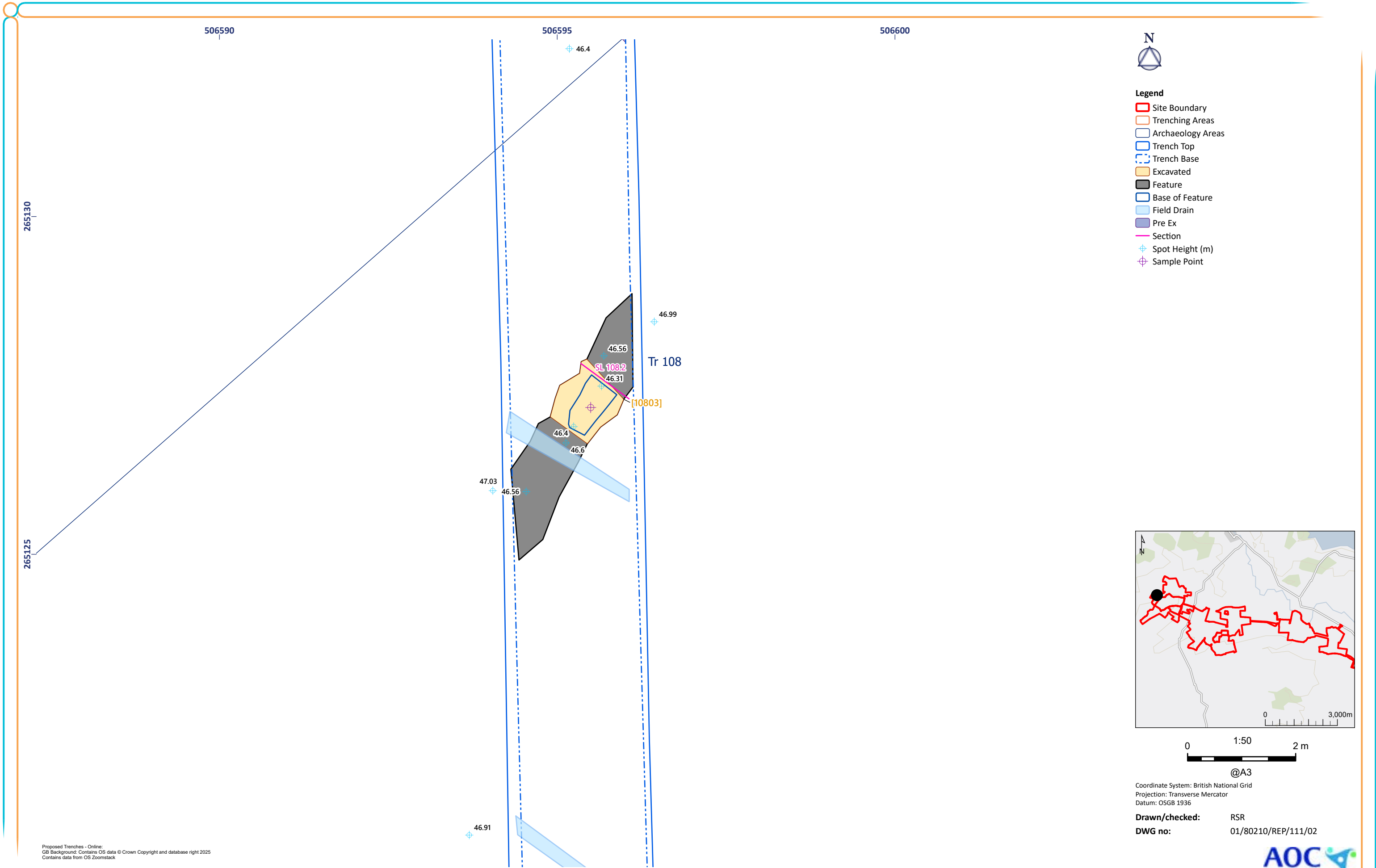


Figure 4.51: Trench 108 Excavated Features

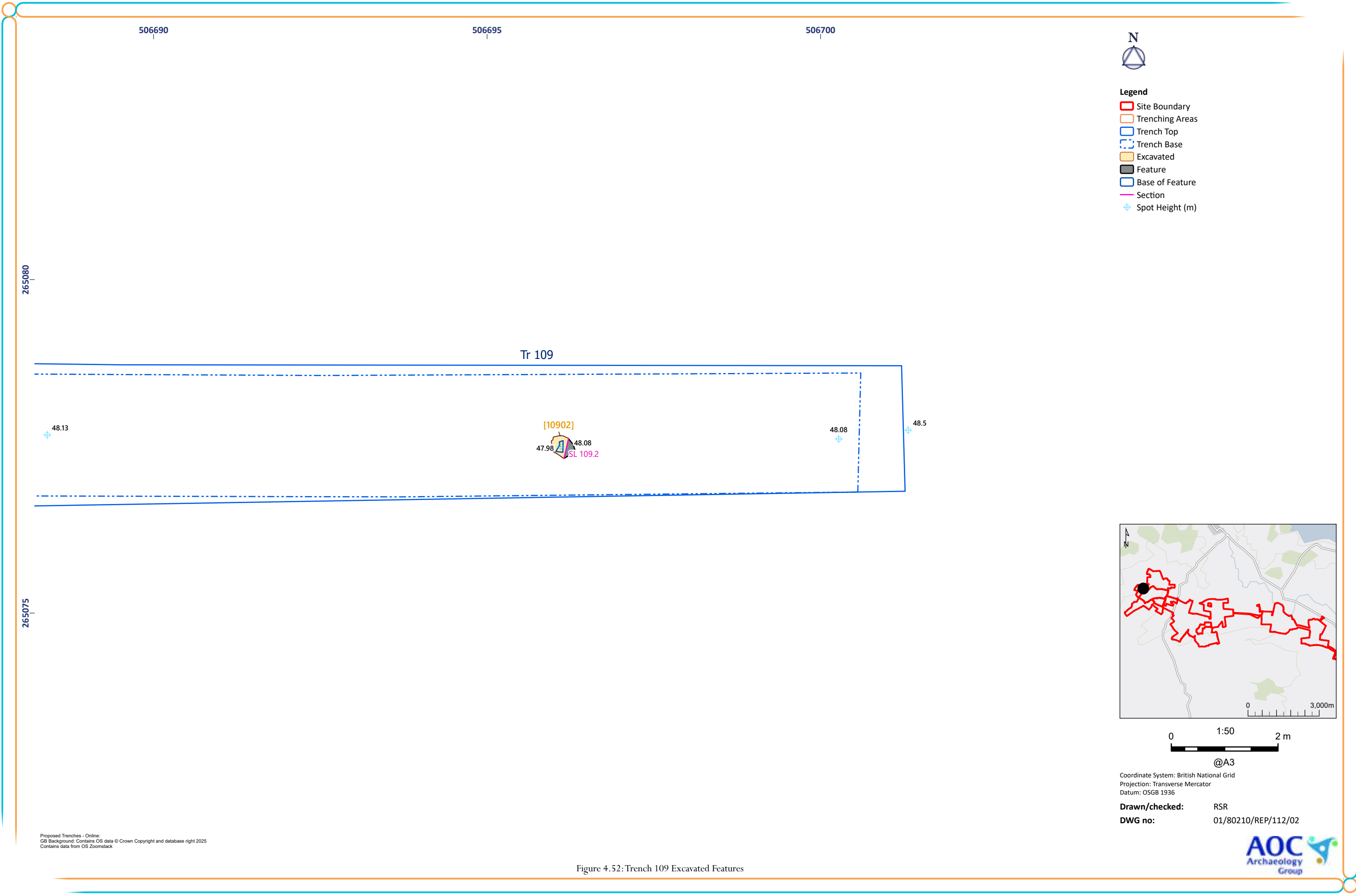


Figure 4.52: Trench 109 Excavated Features

506665

506670

506675



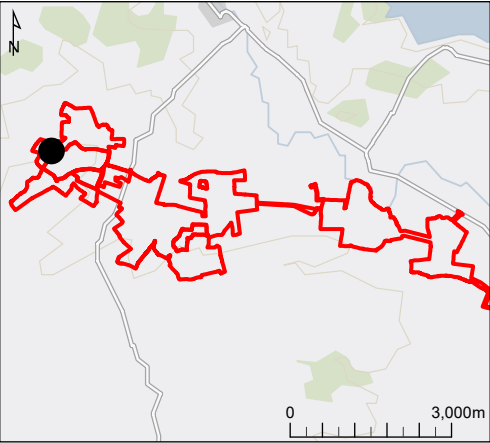
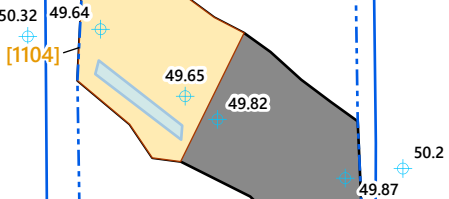
Legend

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Field Drain
- Spot Height (m)

265015

265010

Tr 110



@A3

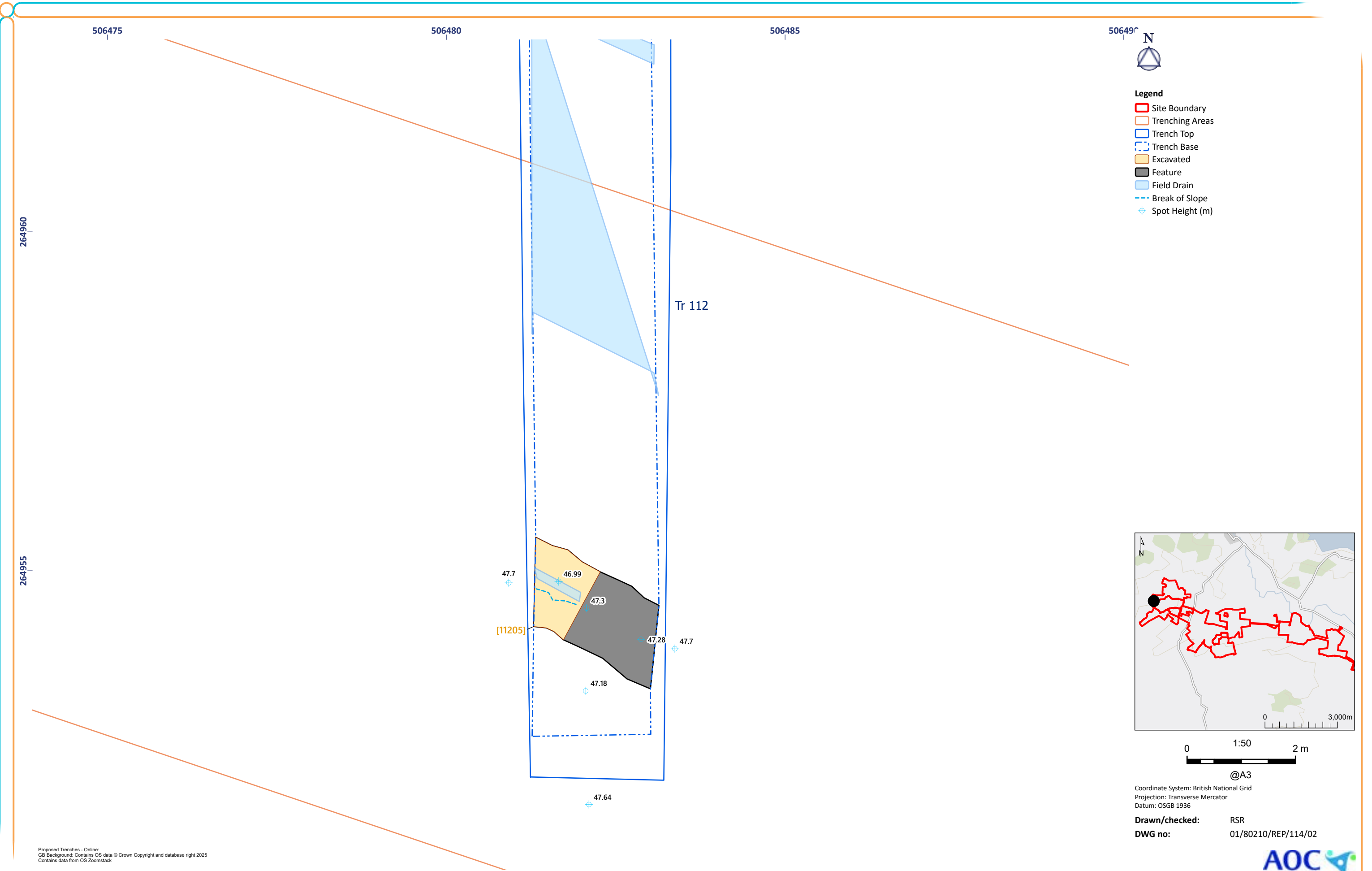
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/113/02

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

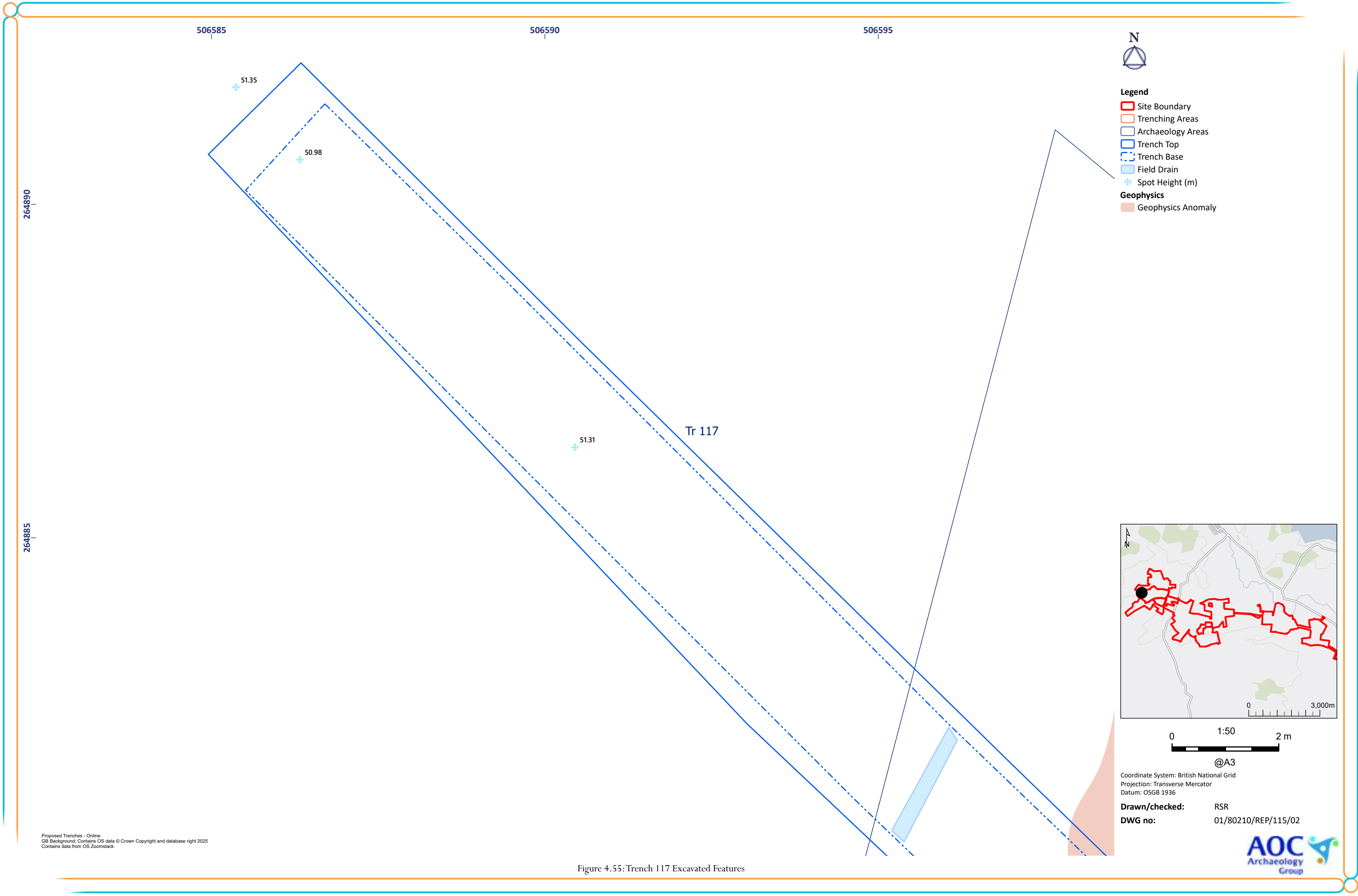


Figure 4.53: Trench 110 Excavated Features



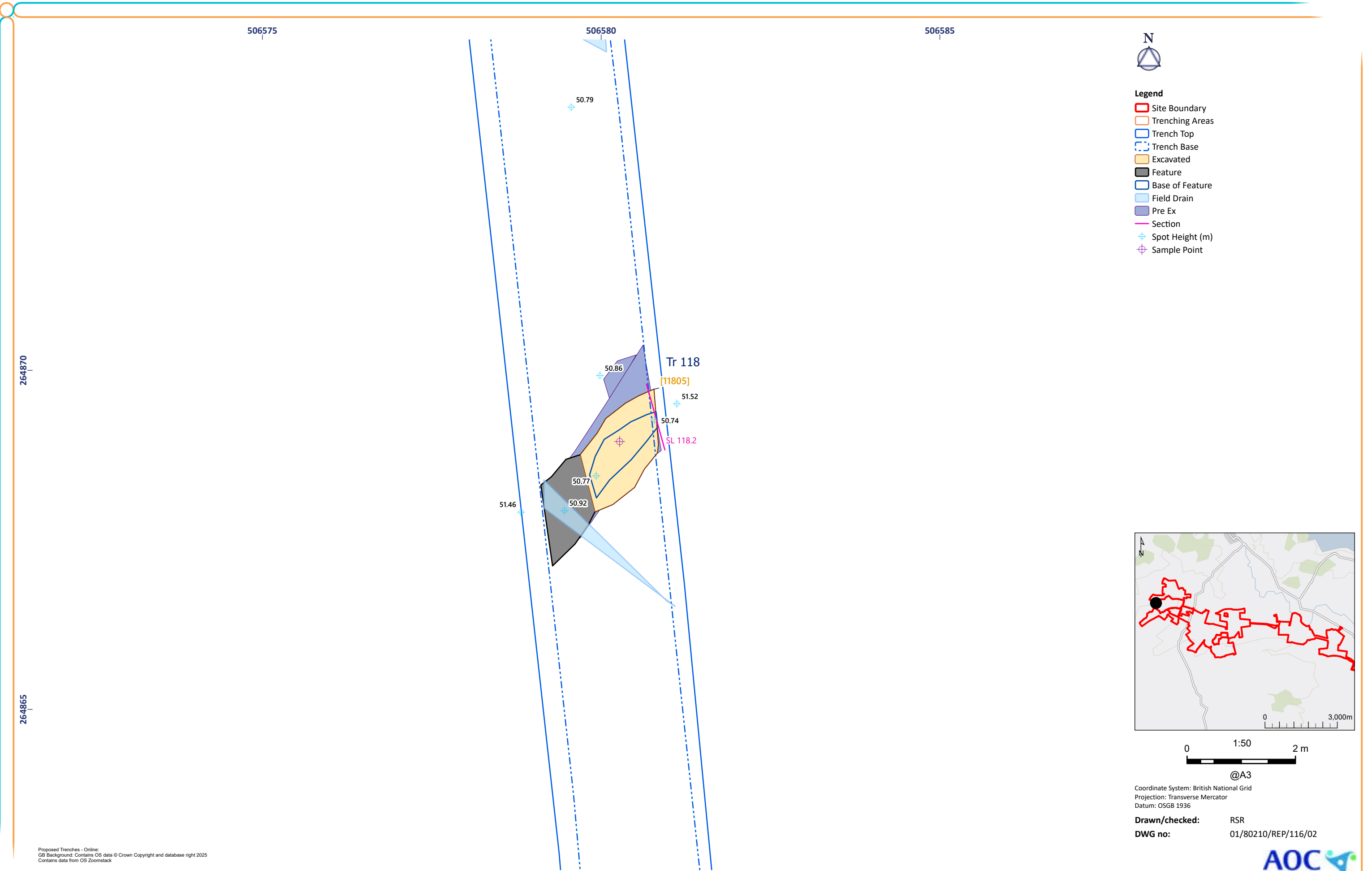
Proposed Trenches - Online:
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Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Figure 4.54: Trench 112 Excavated Features



Proposed Trenches - Online:
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Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Figure 4.55: Trench 117 Excavated Features



Proposed Trenches - Online:
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Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/116/02



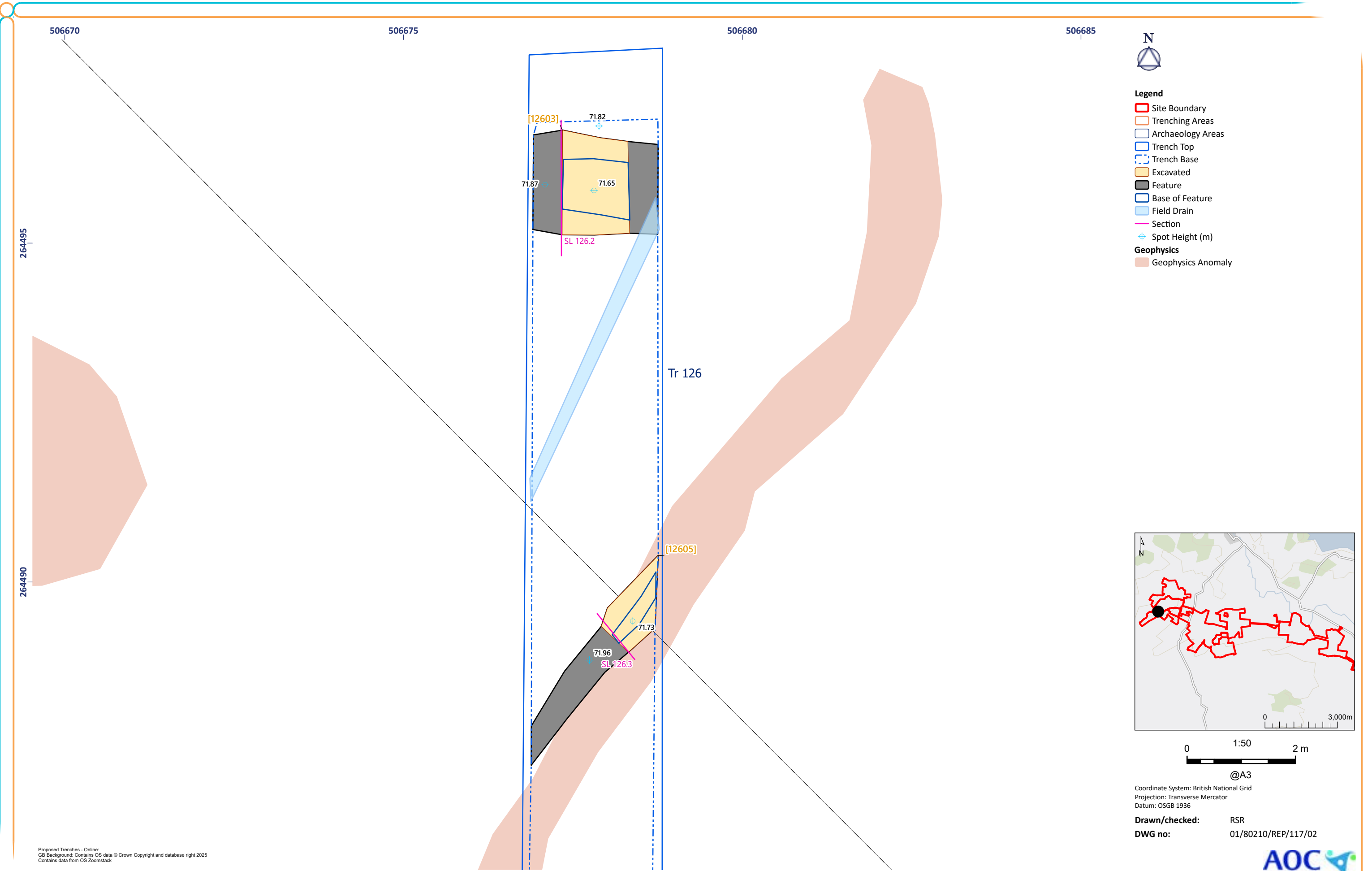


Figure 4.57: Trench 126 Excavated Features

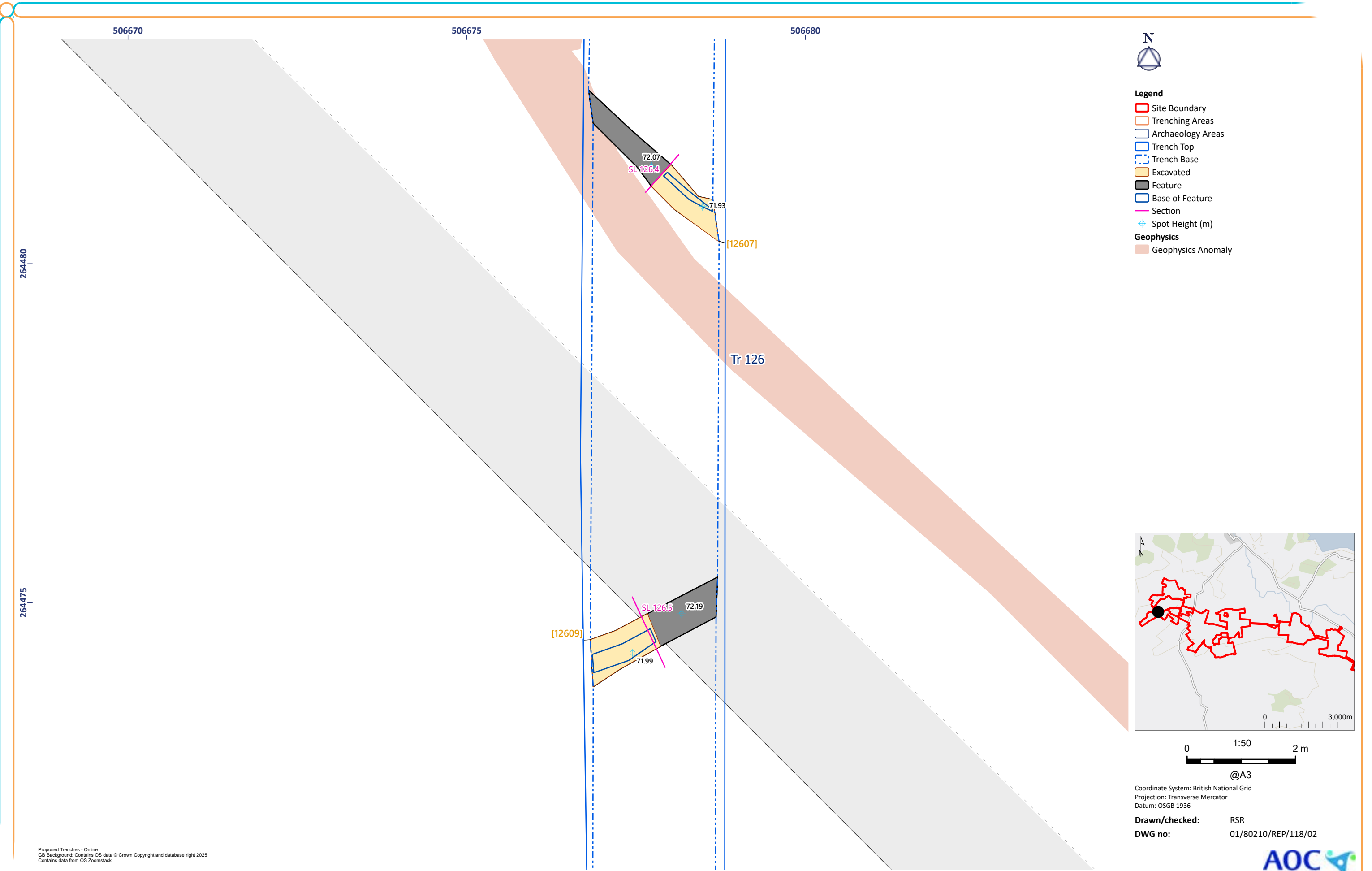


Figure 4.58: Trench 126 Excavated Features

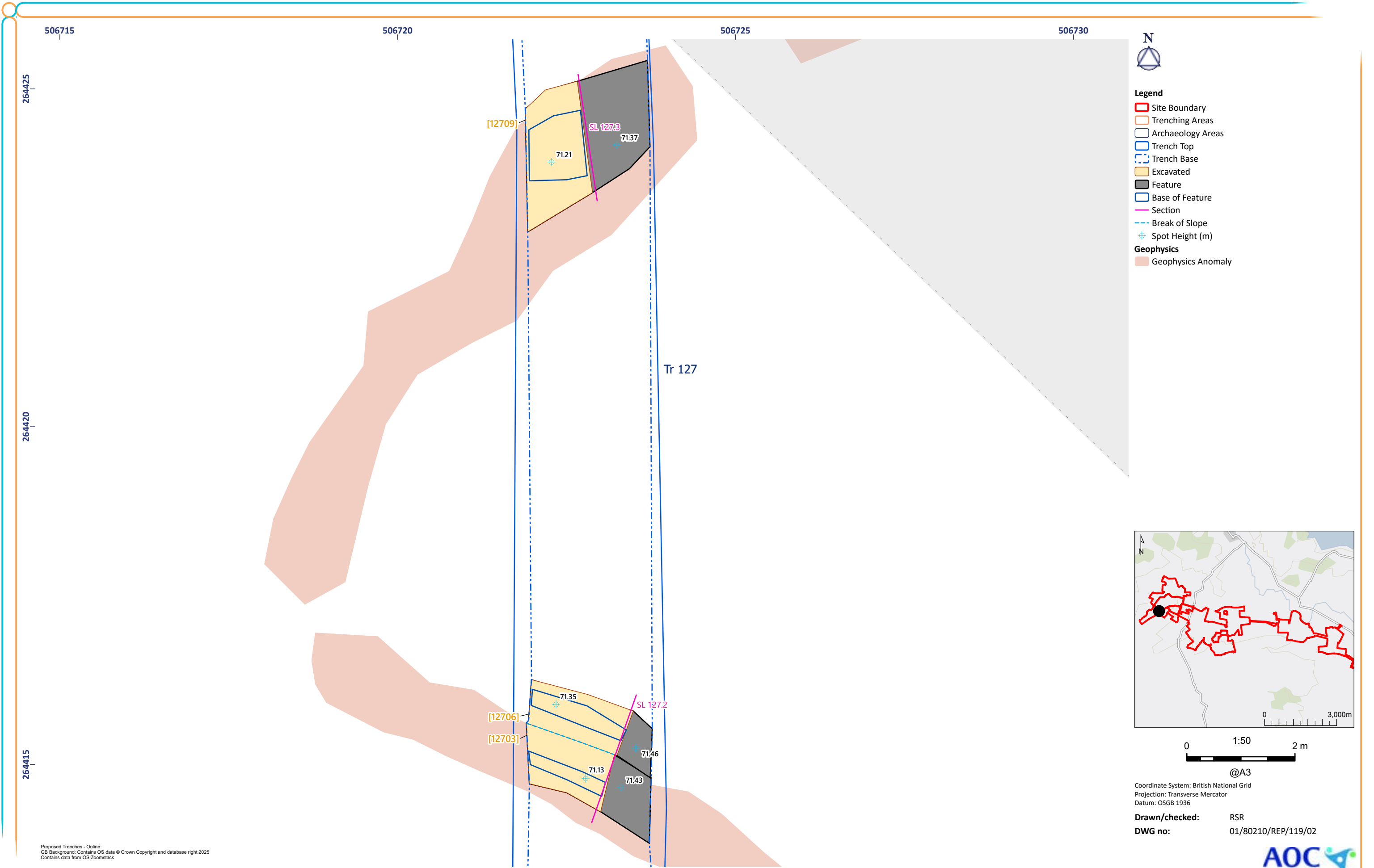


Figure 4.59: Trench 127 Excavated Features

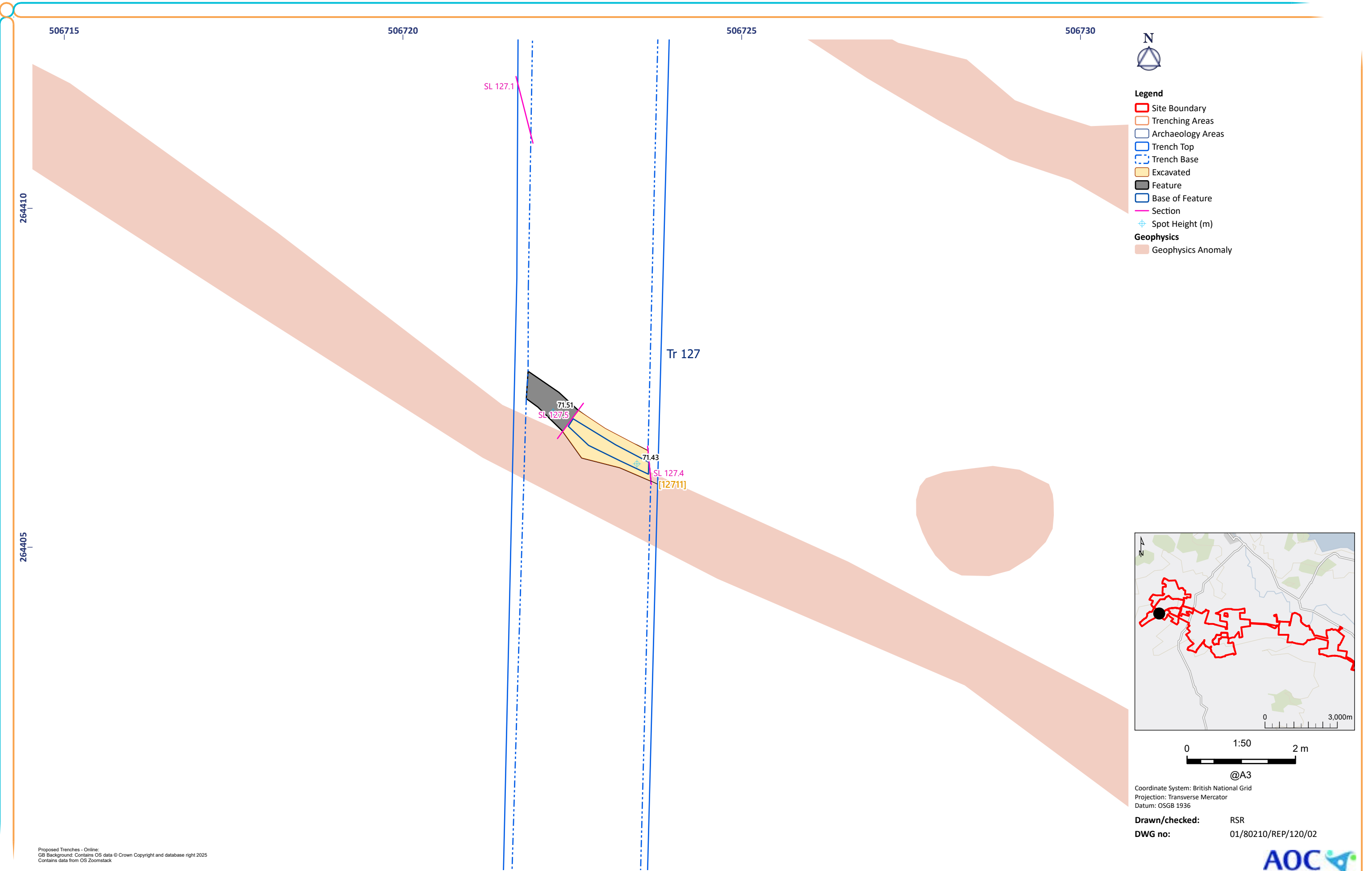


Figure 4.60: Trench 127 Excavated Features

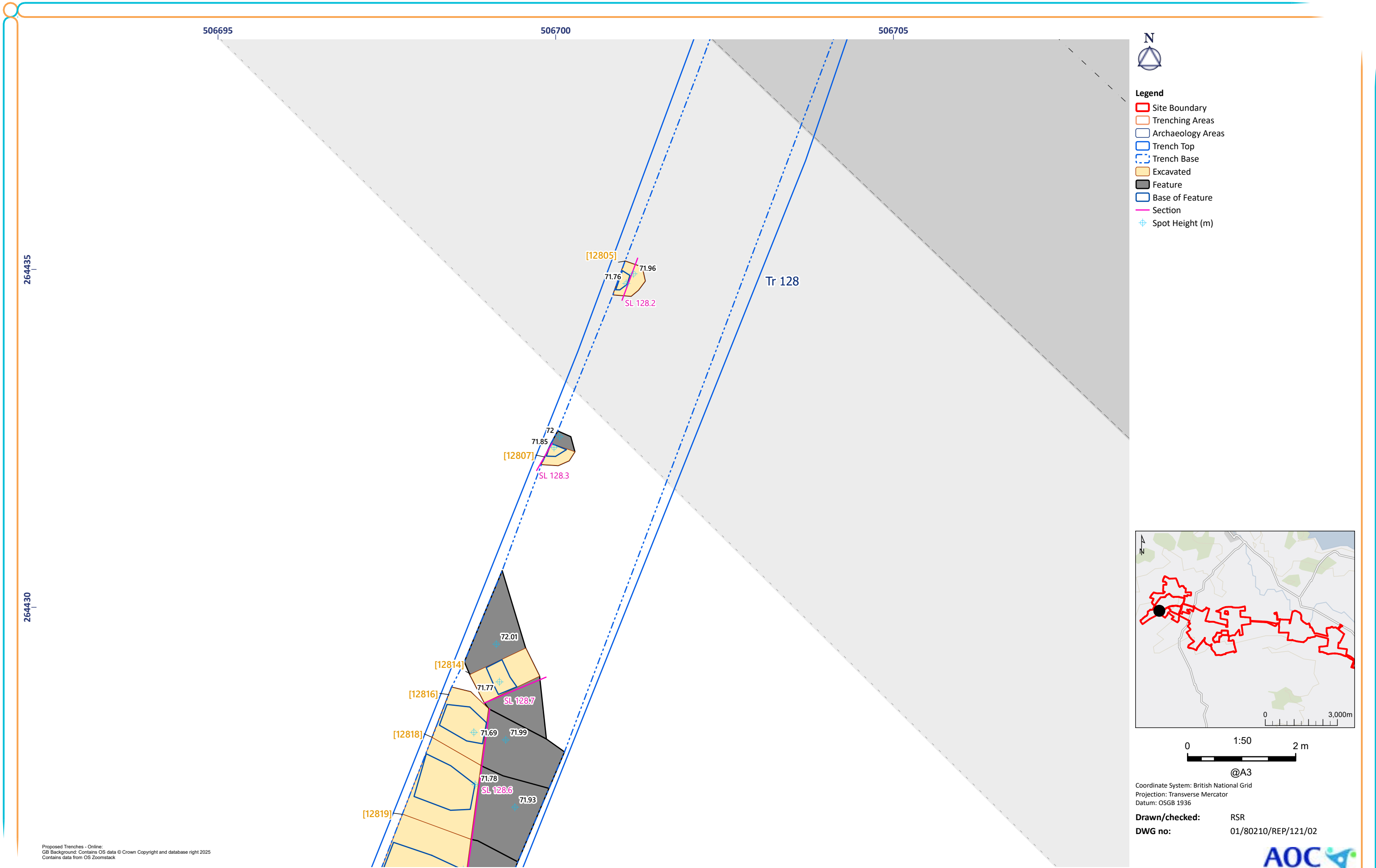


Figure 4.61: Trench 128 Excavated Features

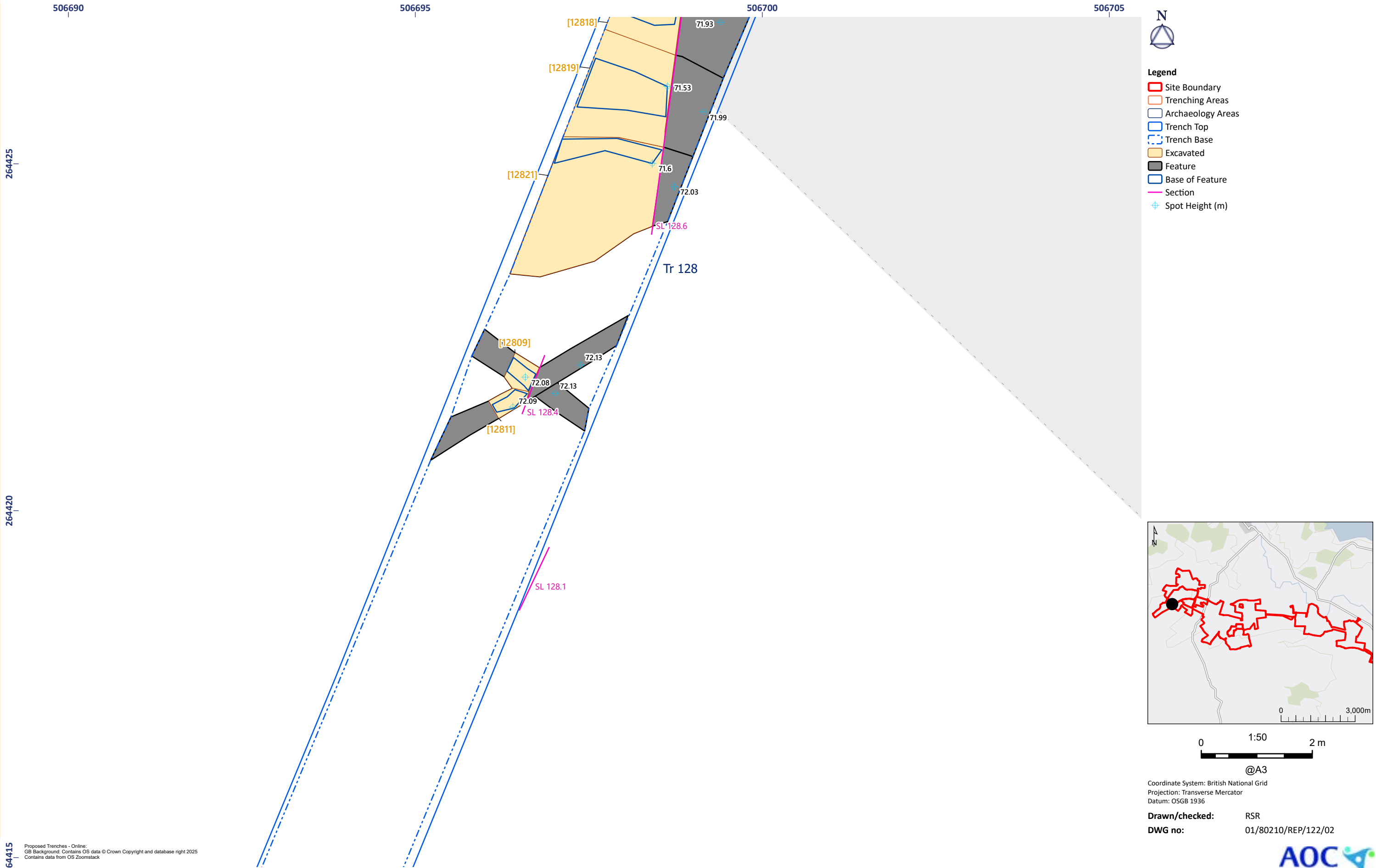
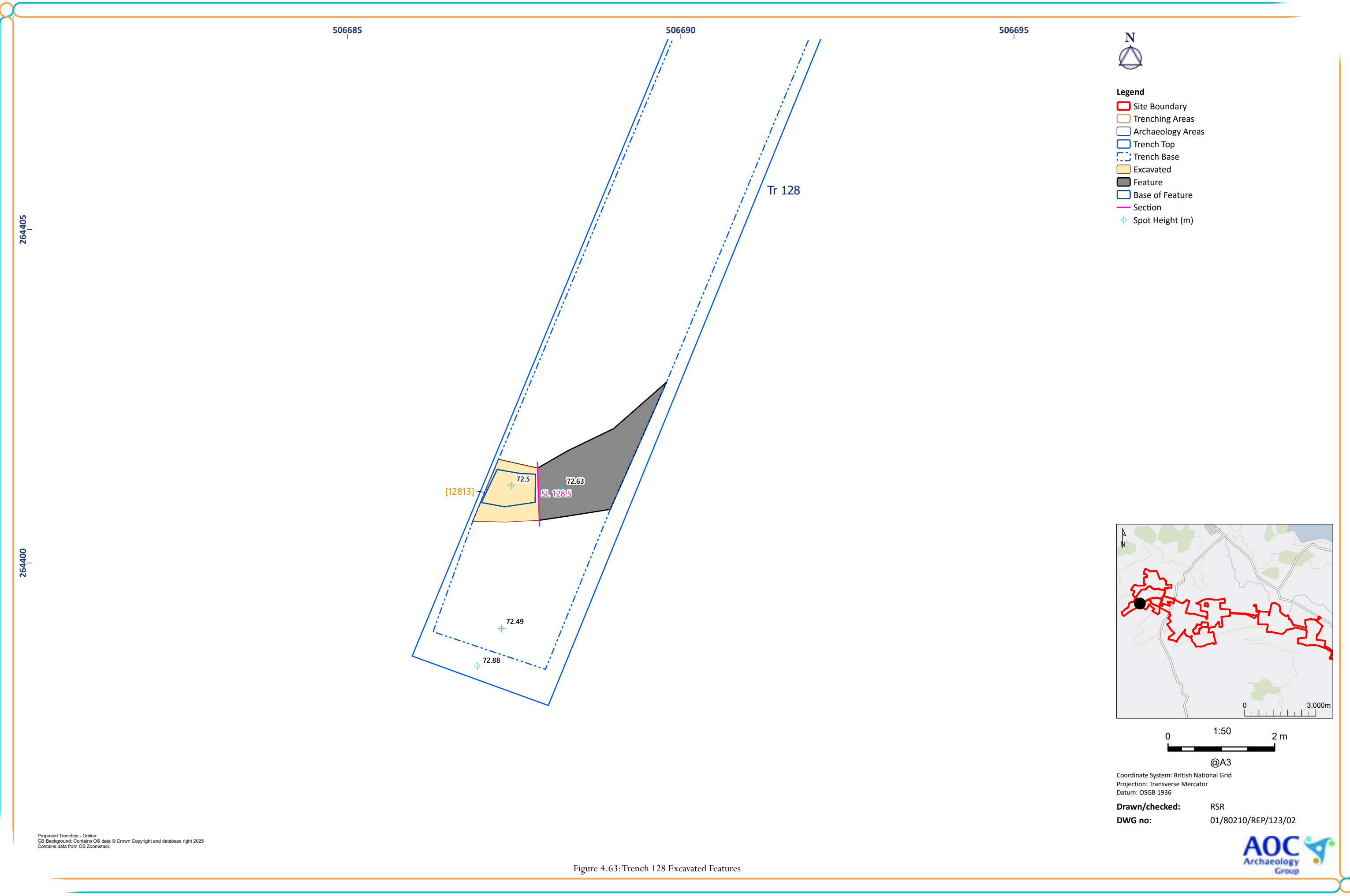


Figure 4.62: Trench 128 Excavated Features

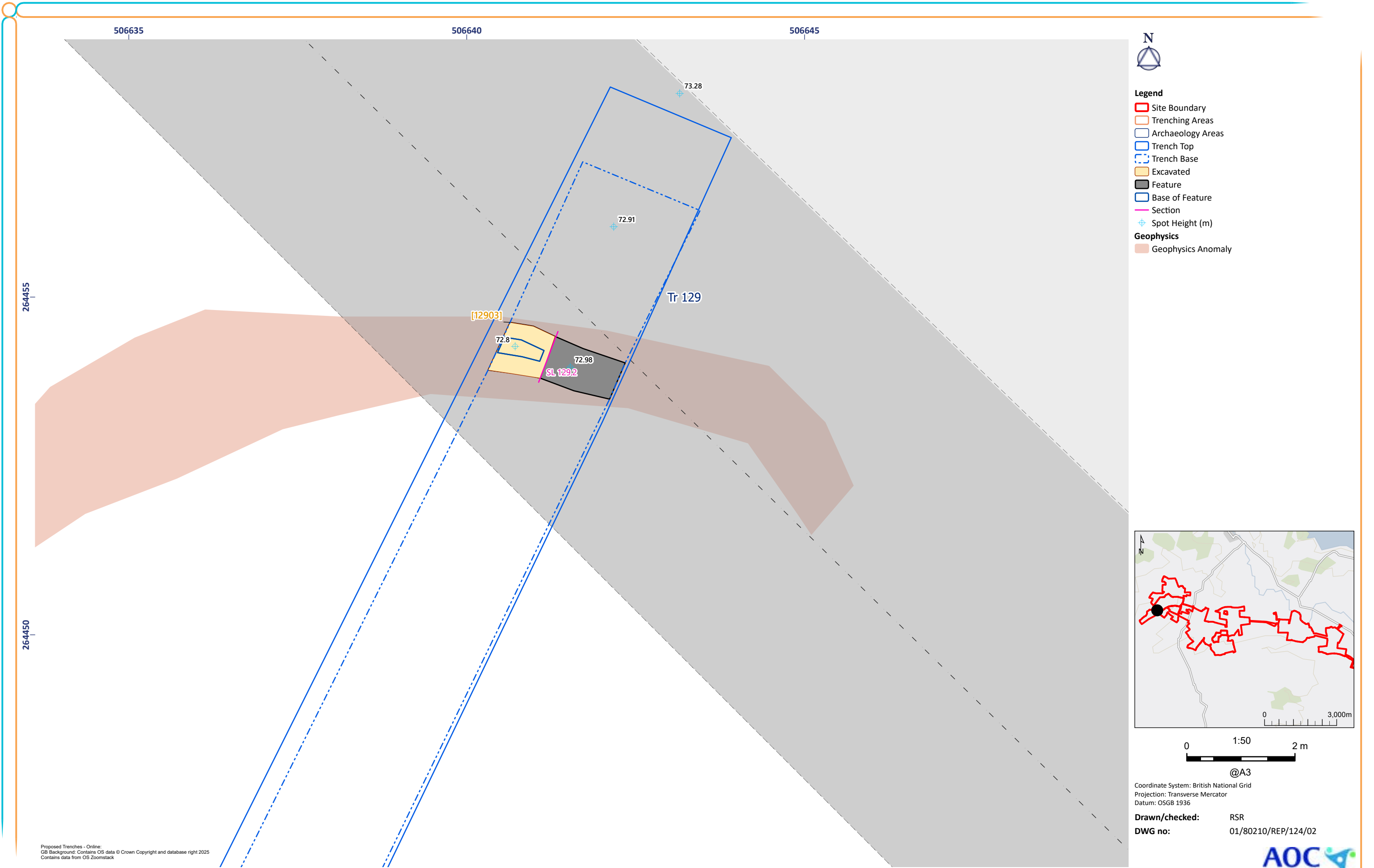


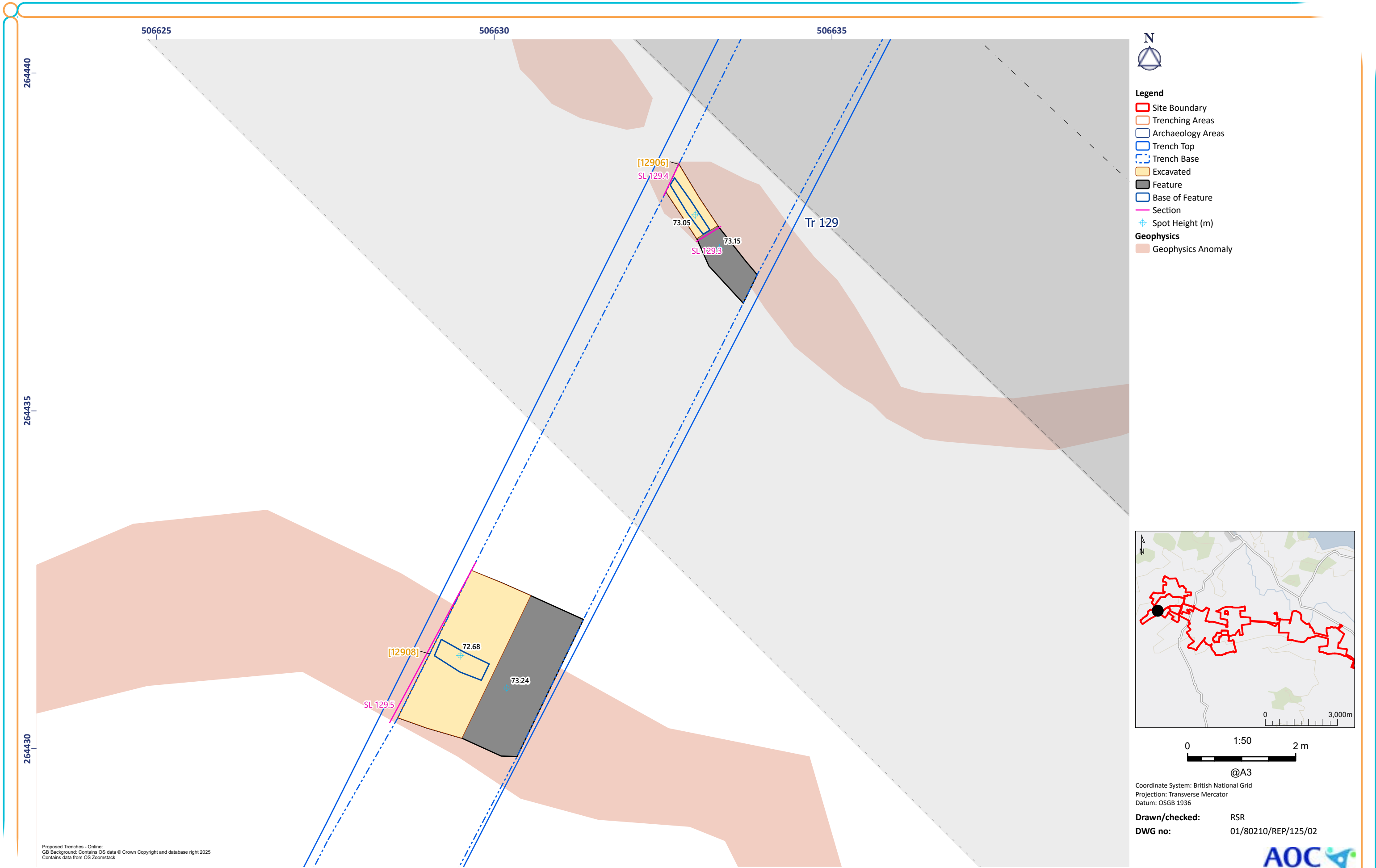
Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

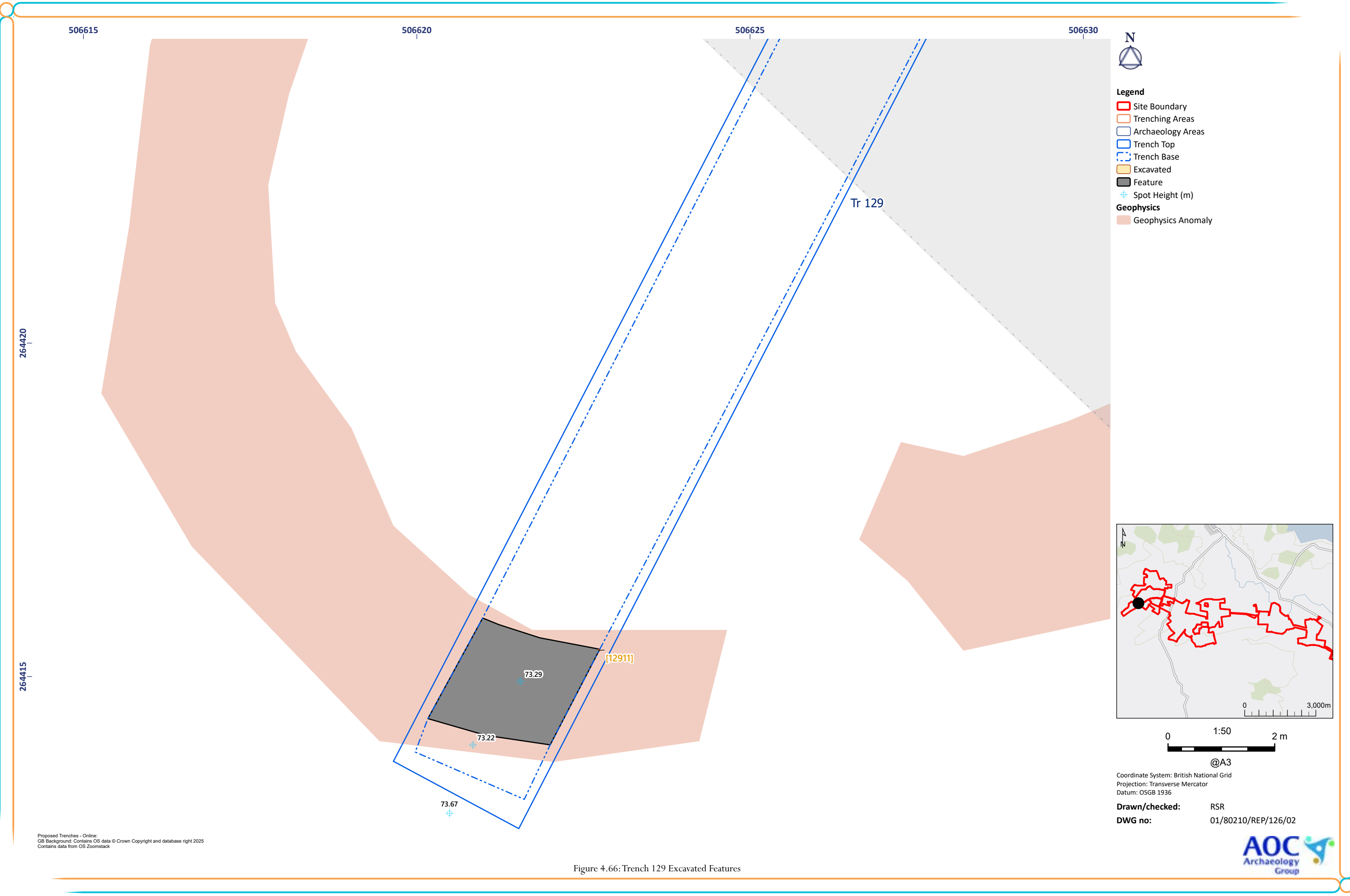
Figure 4.63: Trench 128 Excavated Features

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/123/02









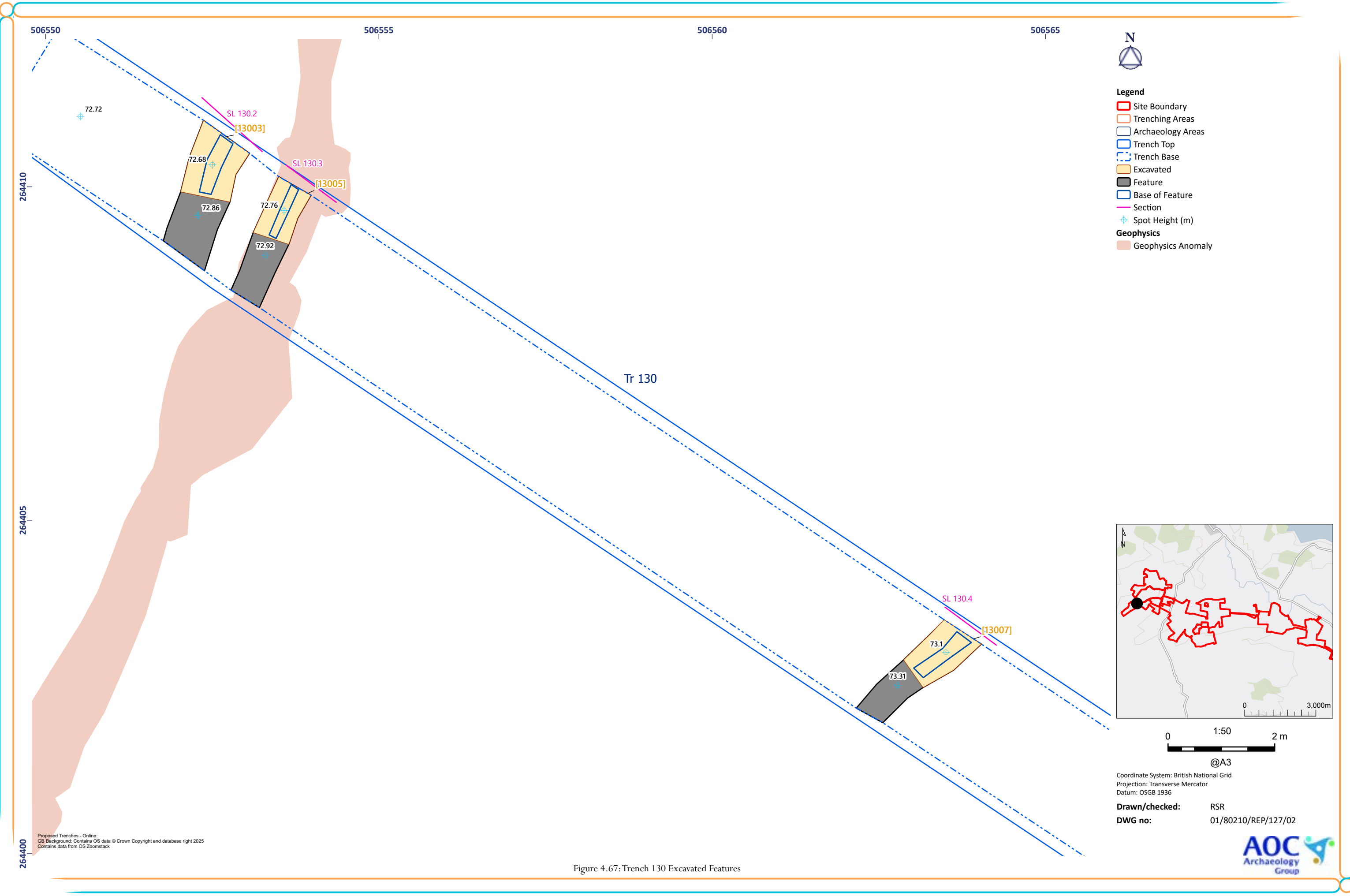


Figure 4.67: Trench 130 Excavated Features

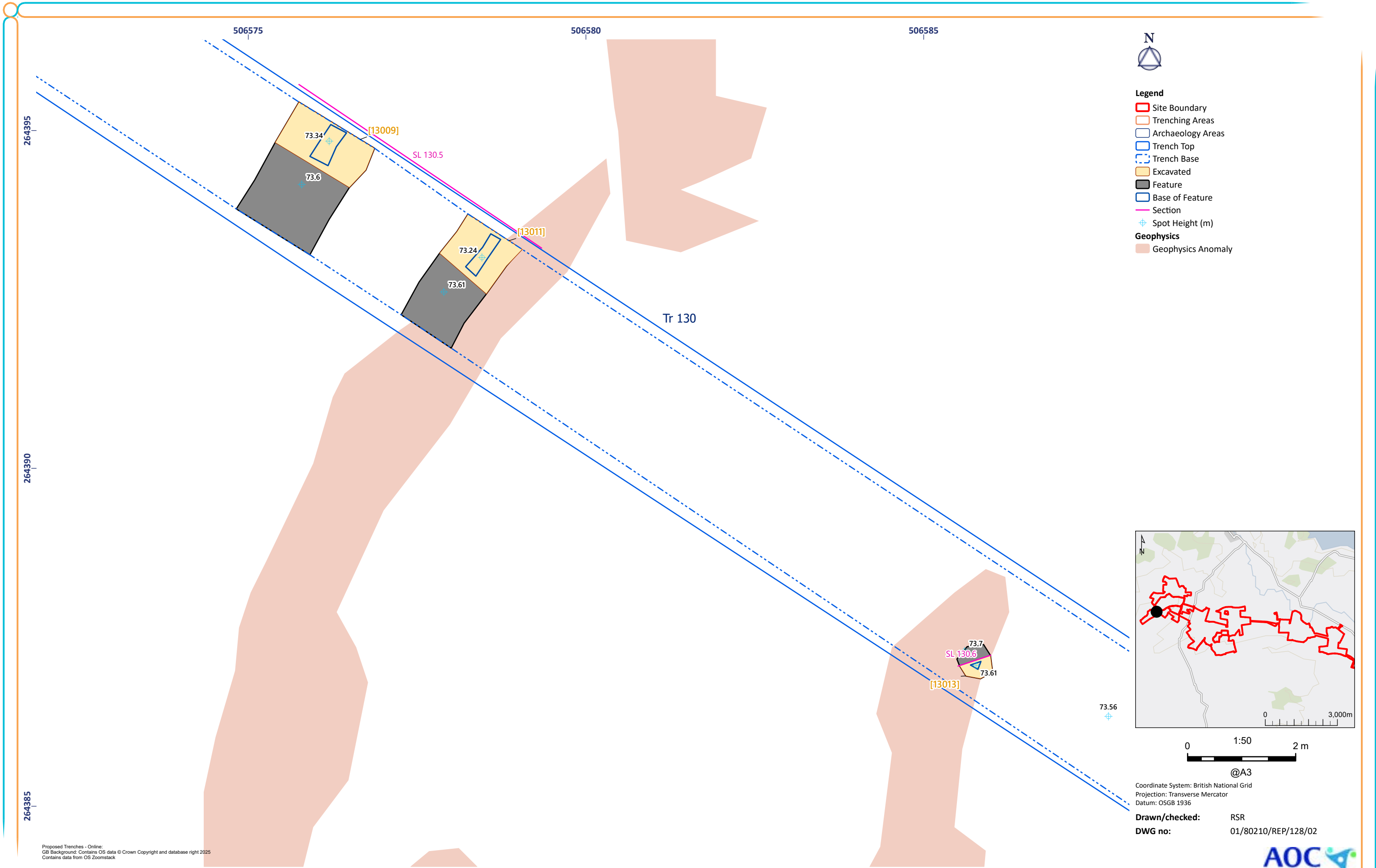


Figure 4.68: Trench 130 Excavated Features

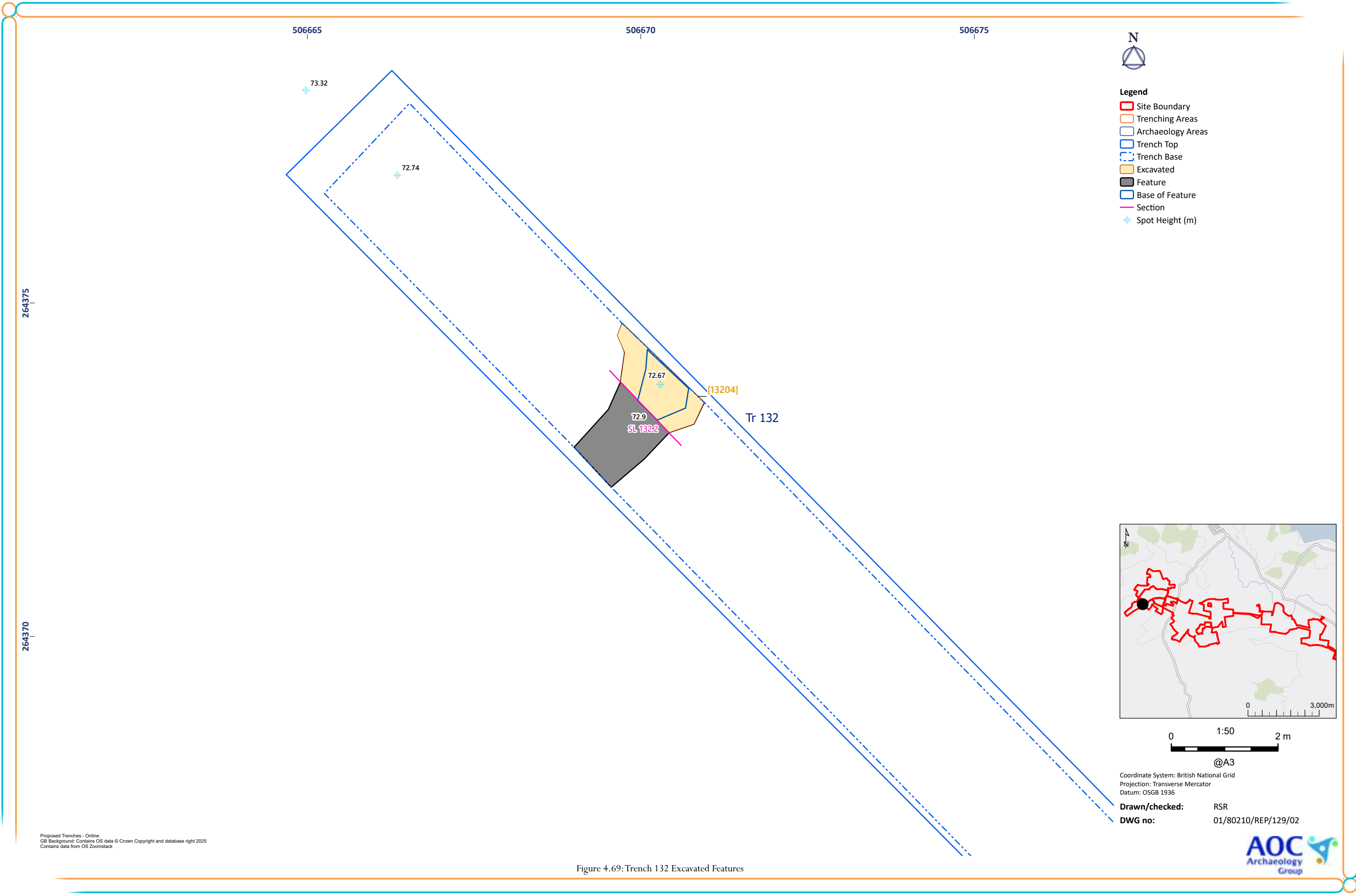


Figure 4.69: Trench 132 Excavated Features

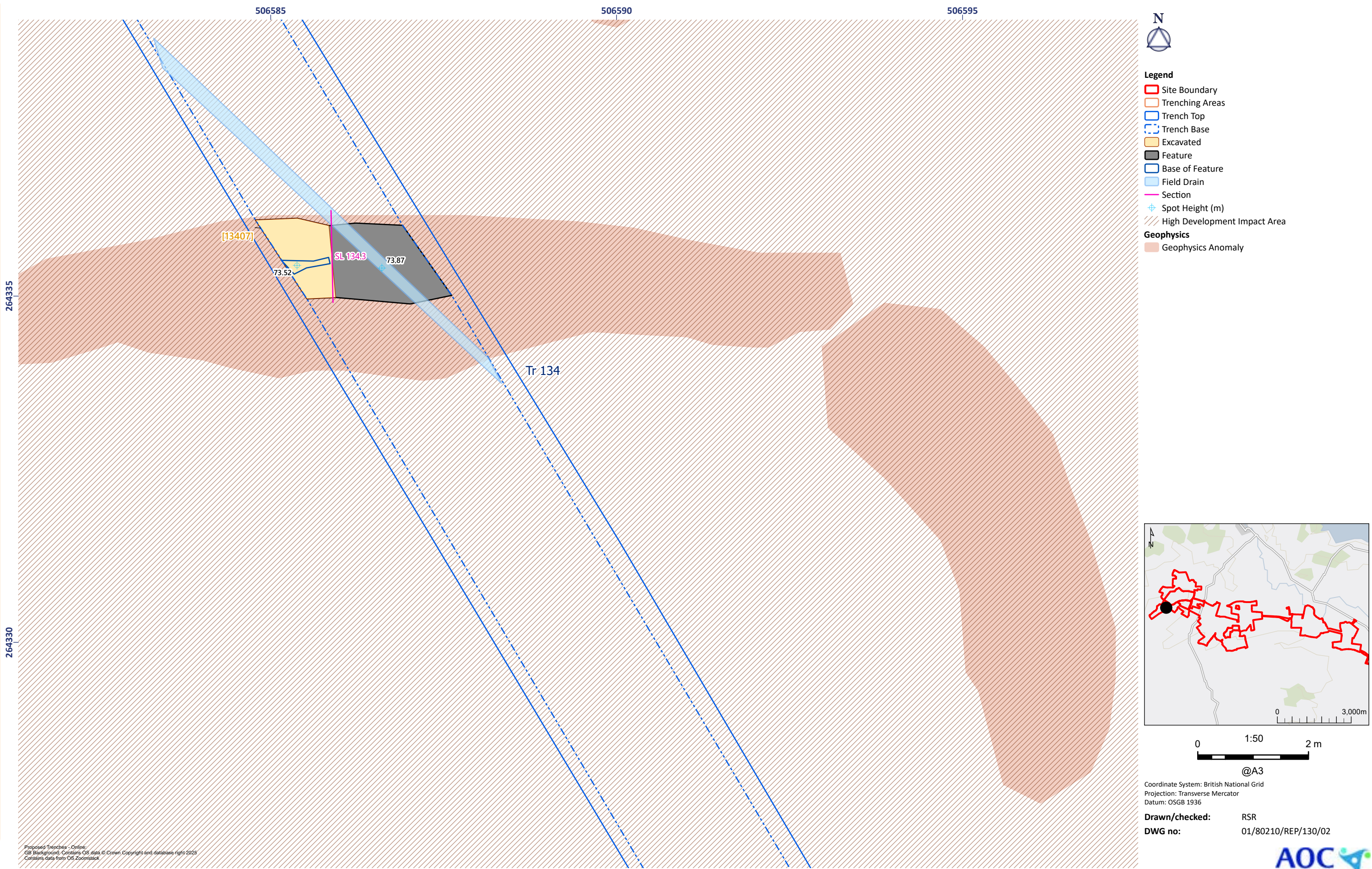


Figure 4.70: Trench 134 Excavated Features

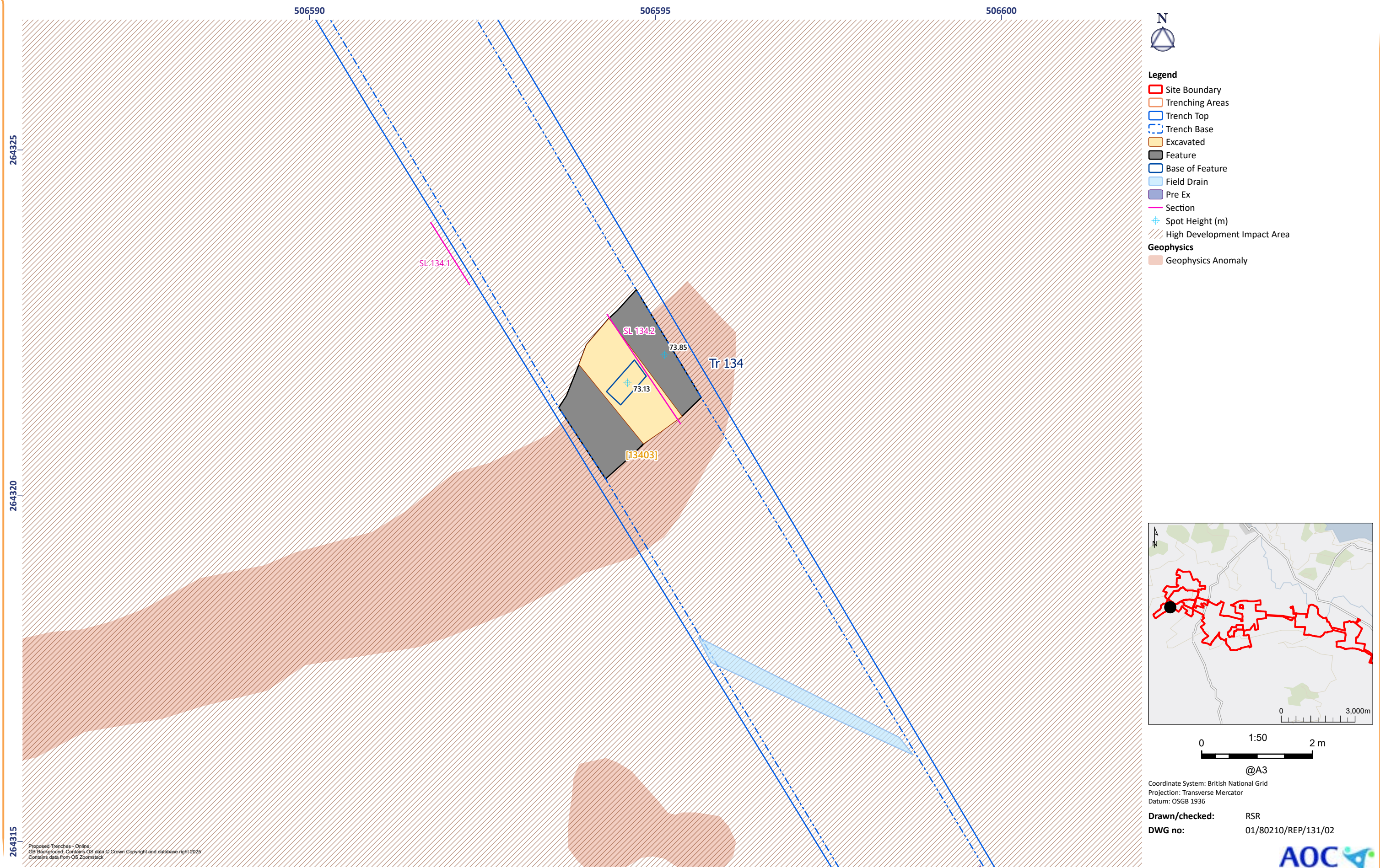


Figure 4.71: Trench 134 Excavated Features

Figure 4.72: Trench 135 Excavated Features

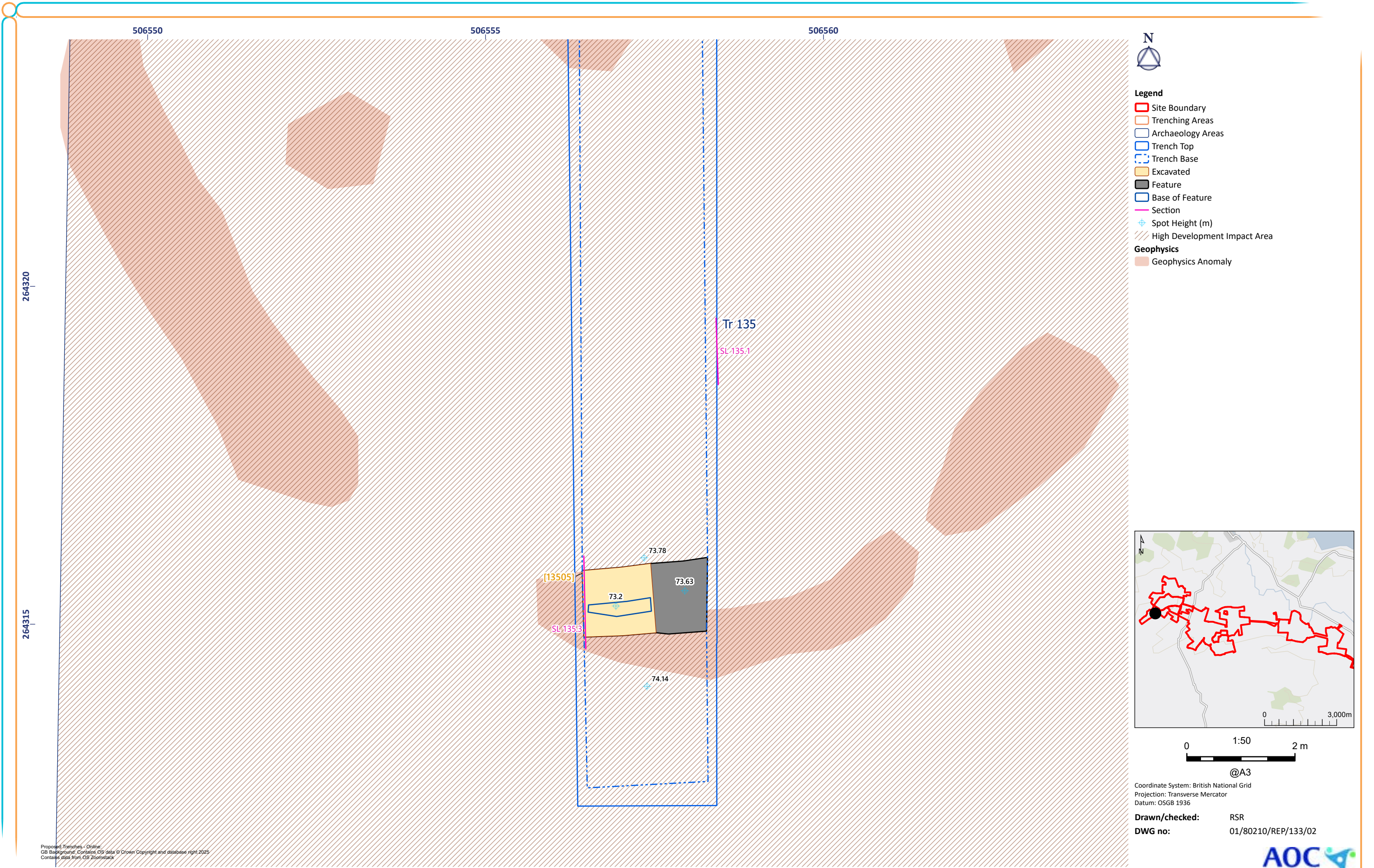
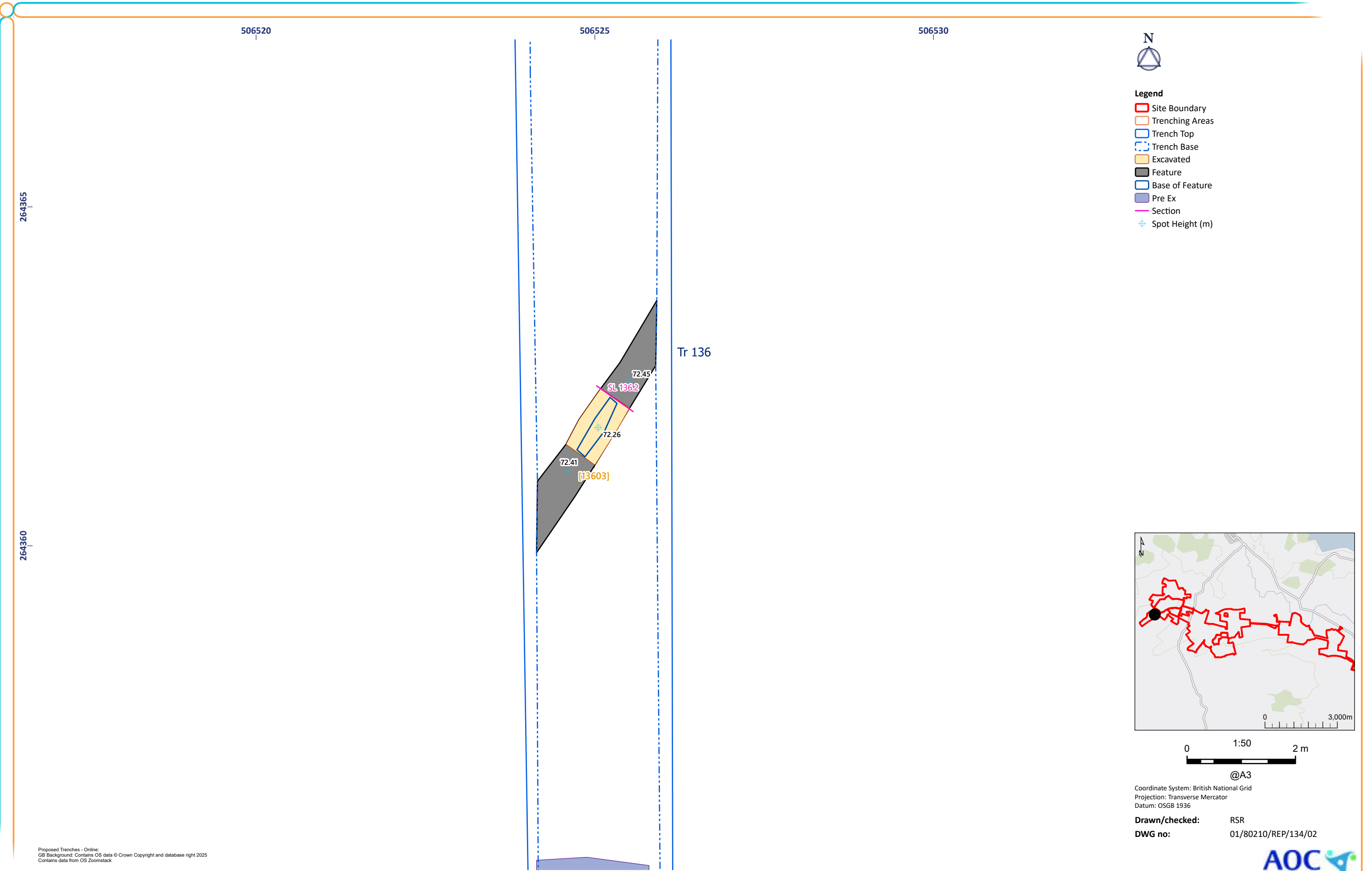


Figure 4.73: Trench 135 Excavated Features

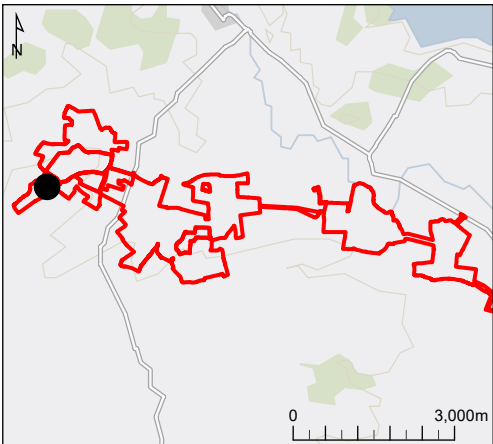


Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Figure 4.74: Trench 136 Excavated Features



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Trenching Areas
 - Trench Top
 - Trench Base
 - Excavated
 - Feature
 - Base of Feature
 - Pre Ex
 - Section
 - Spot Height (m)



0 1:50 2 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/134/02



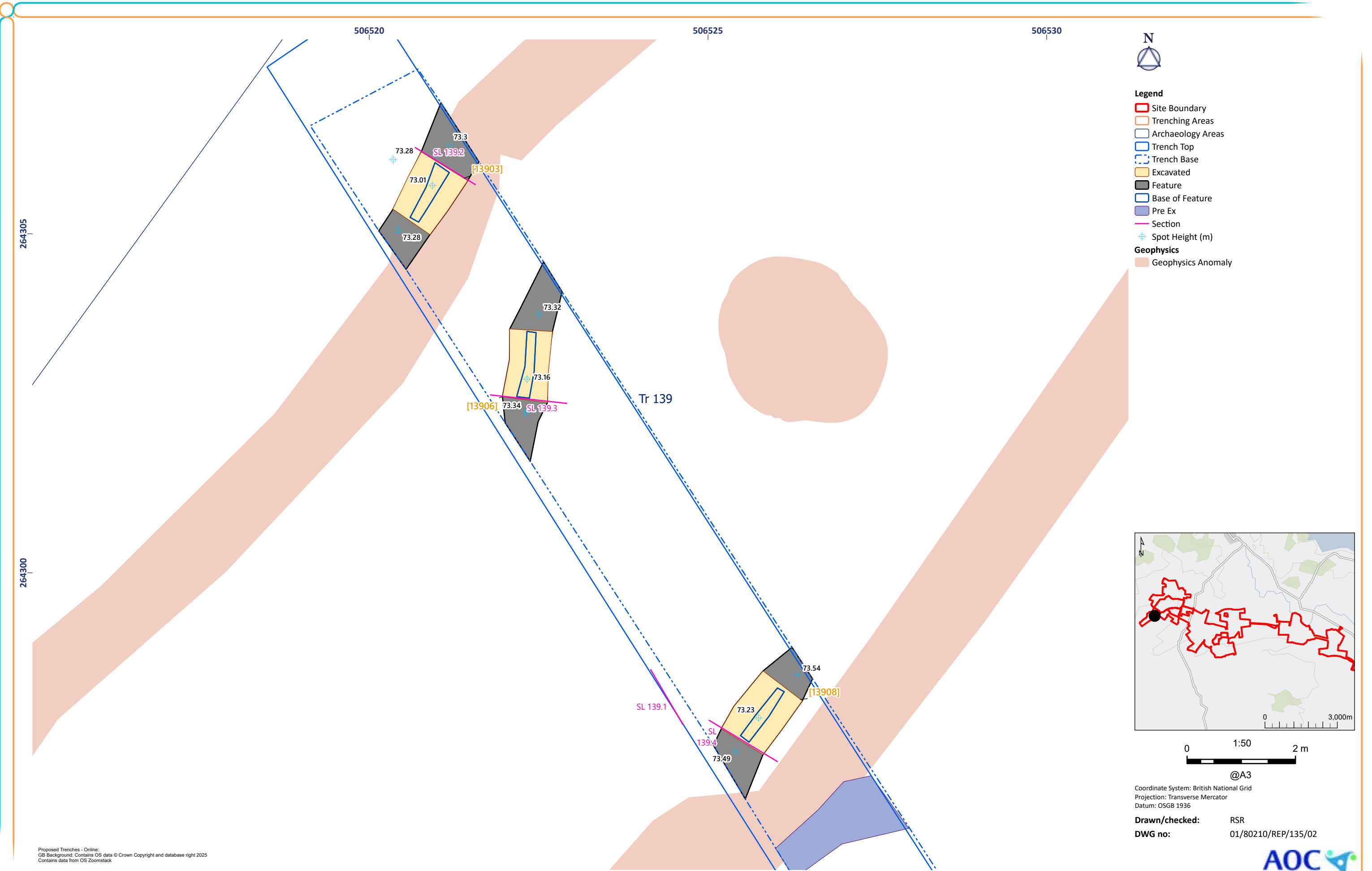
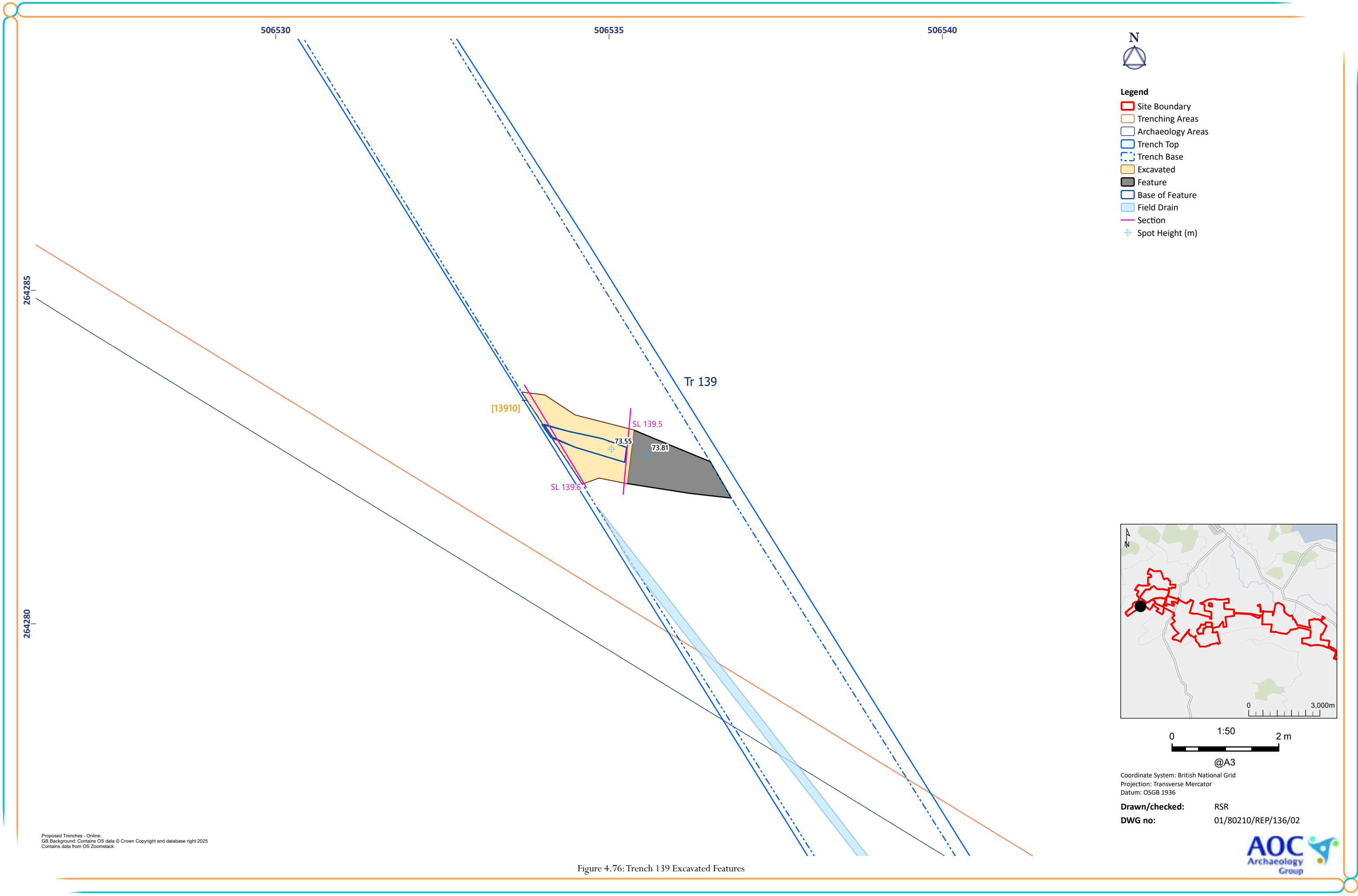
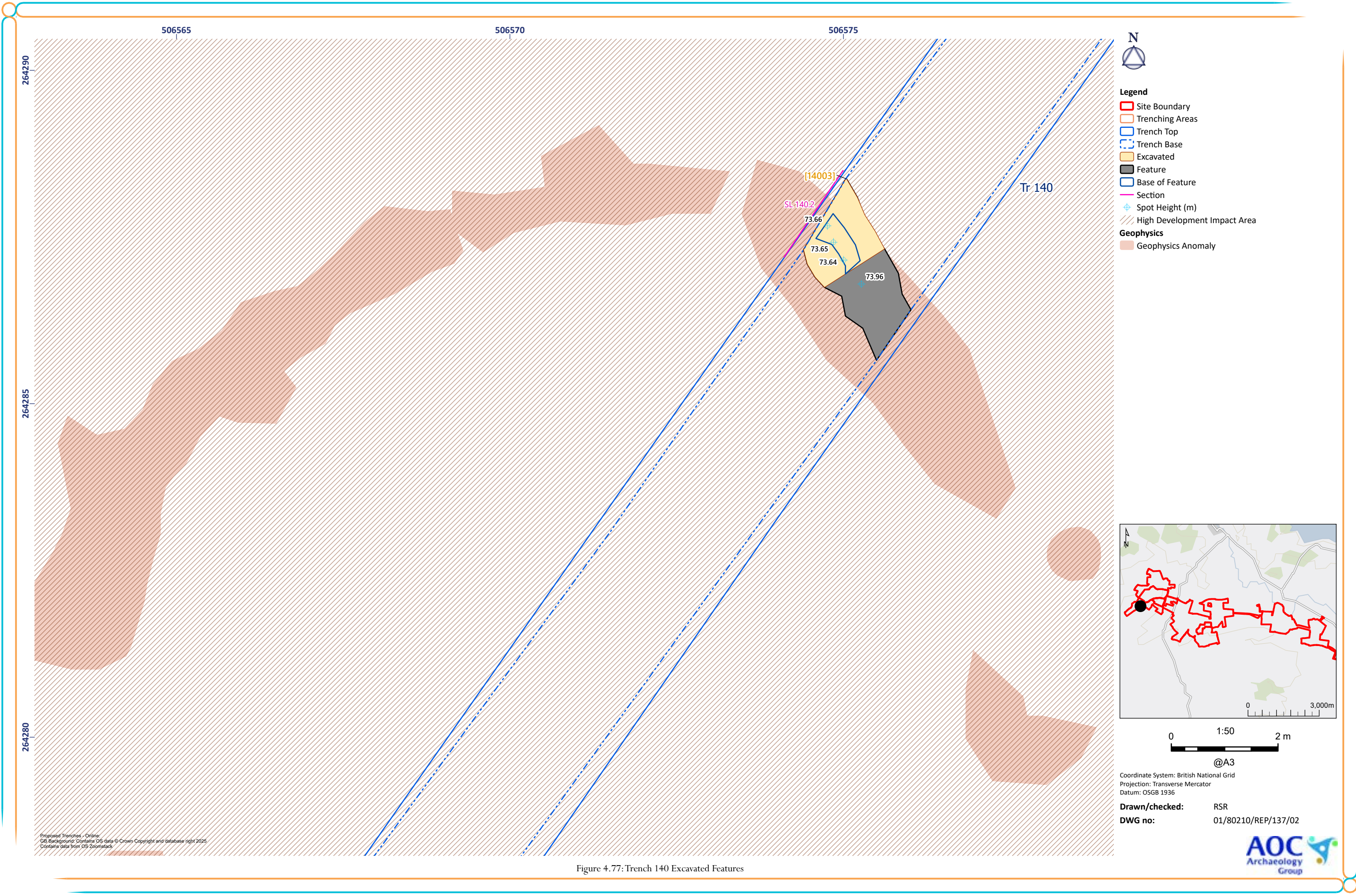


Figure 4.75: Trench 139 Excavated Features





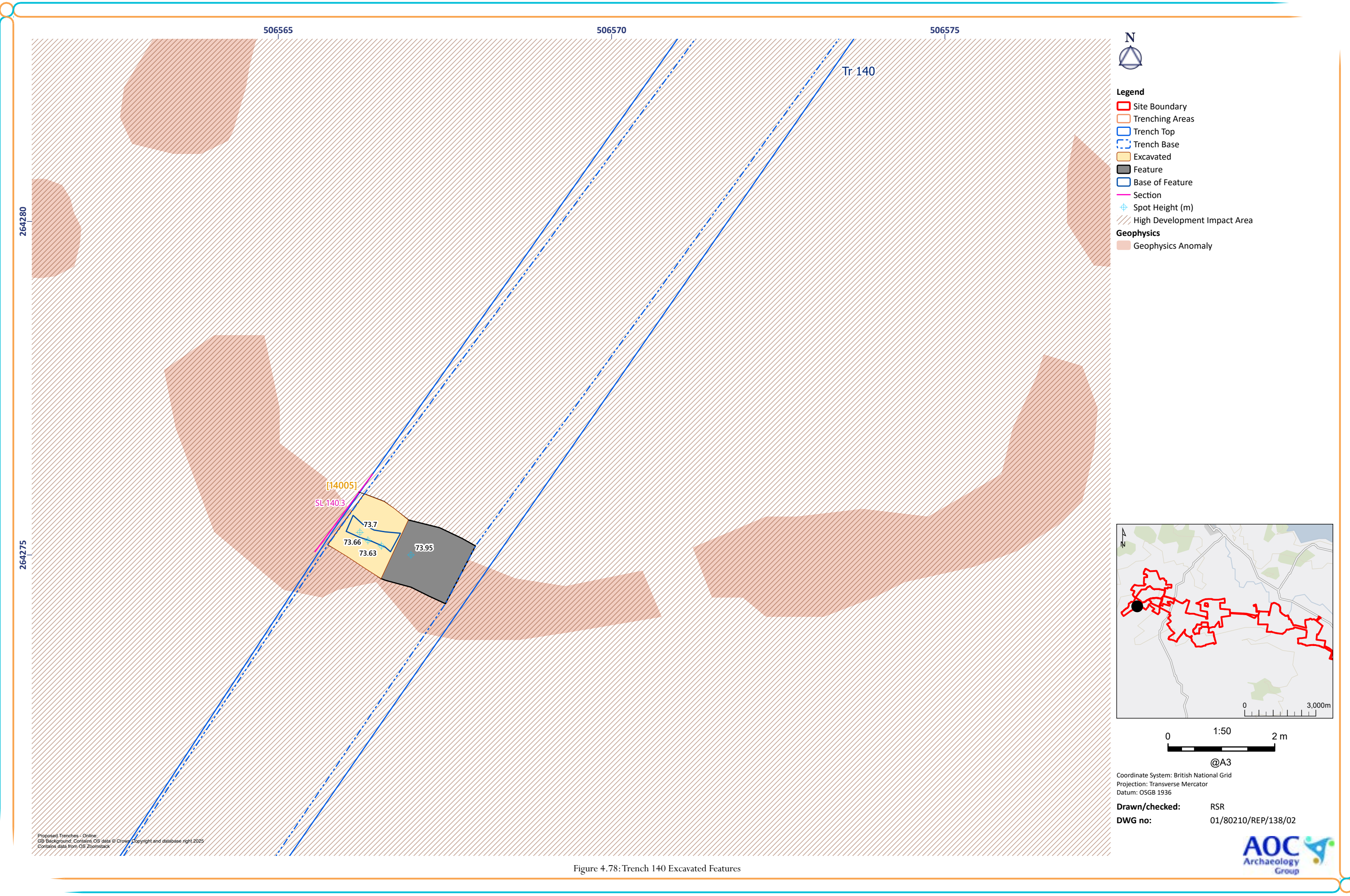


Figure 4.78: Trench 140 Excavated Features

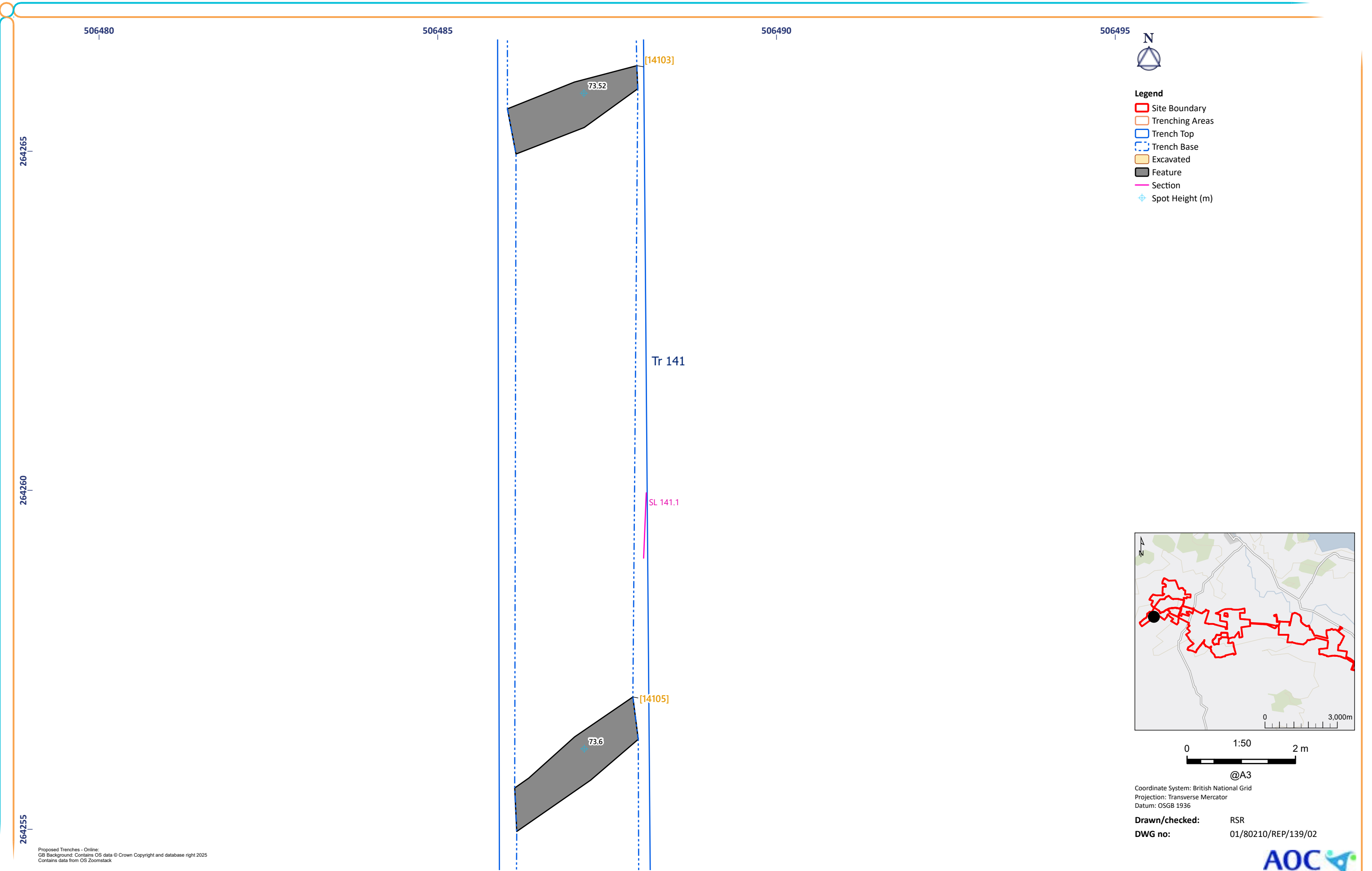


Figure 4.79: Trench 141 Excavated Features

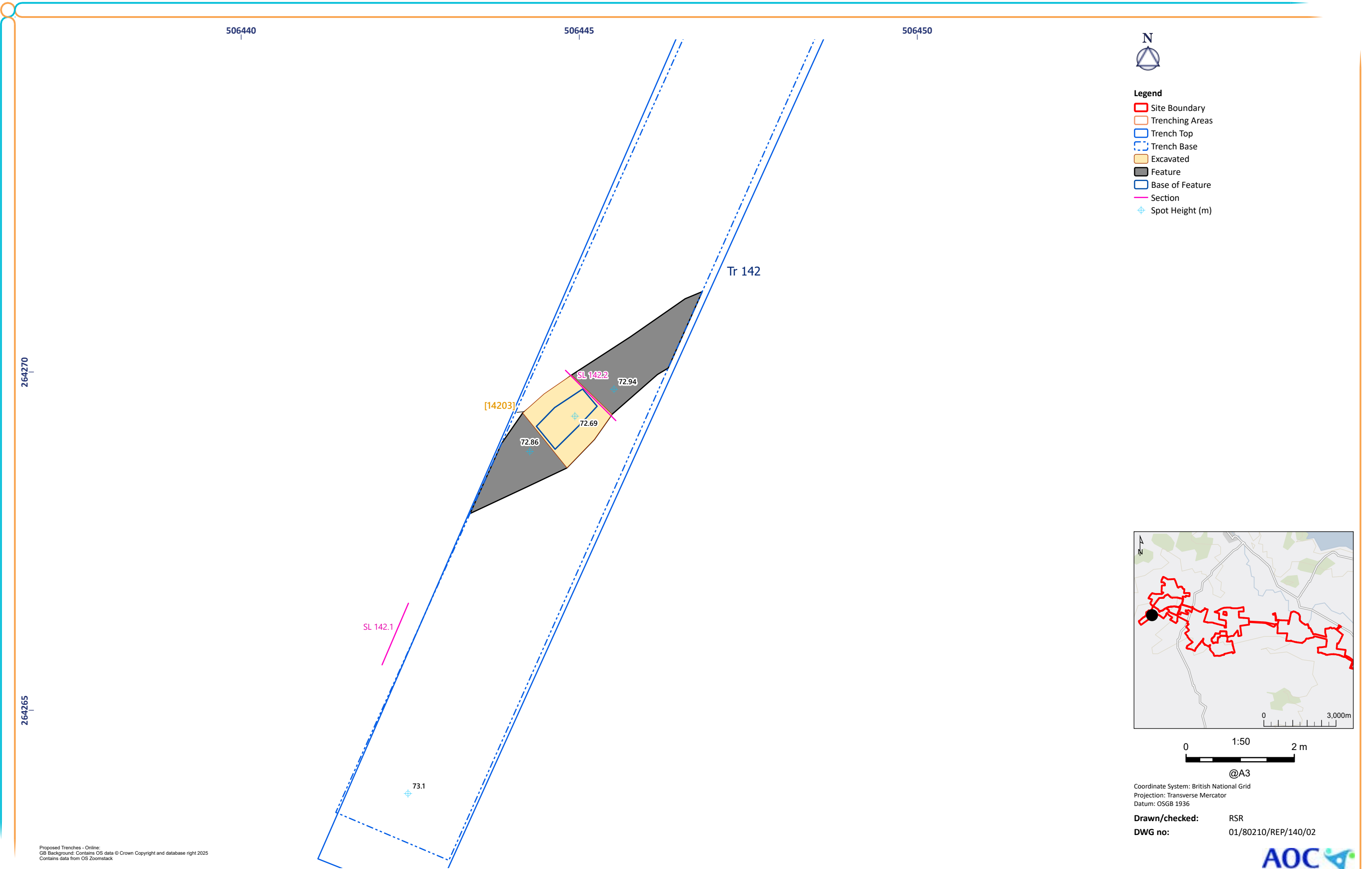


Figure 4.80: Trench 142 Excavated Features

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/140/02



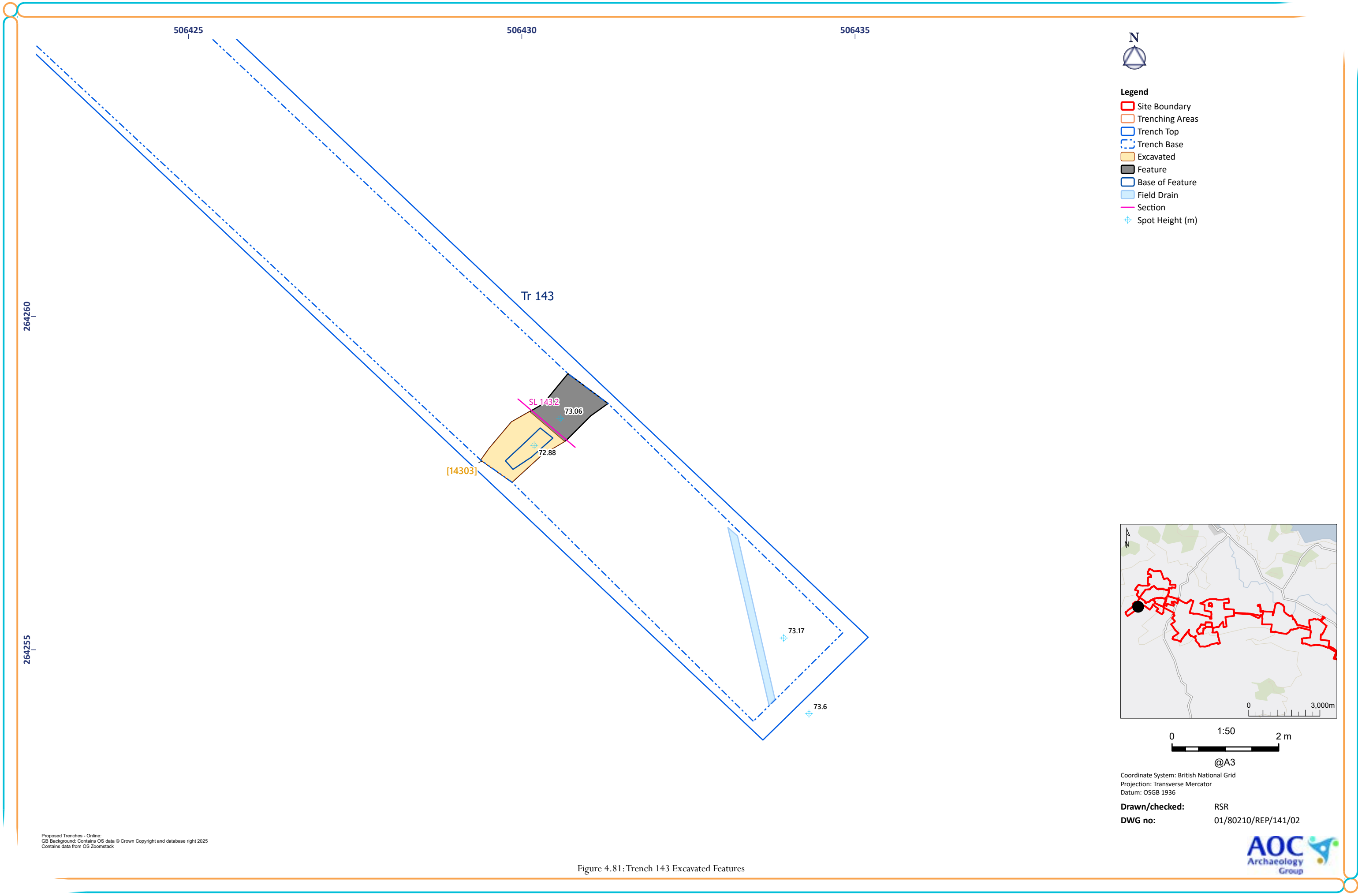


Figure 4.81: Trench 143 Excavated Features

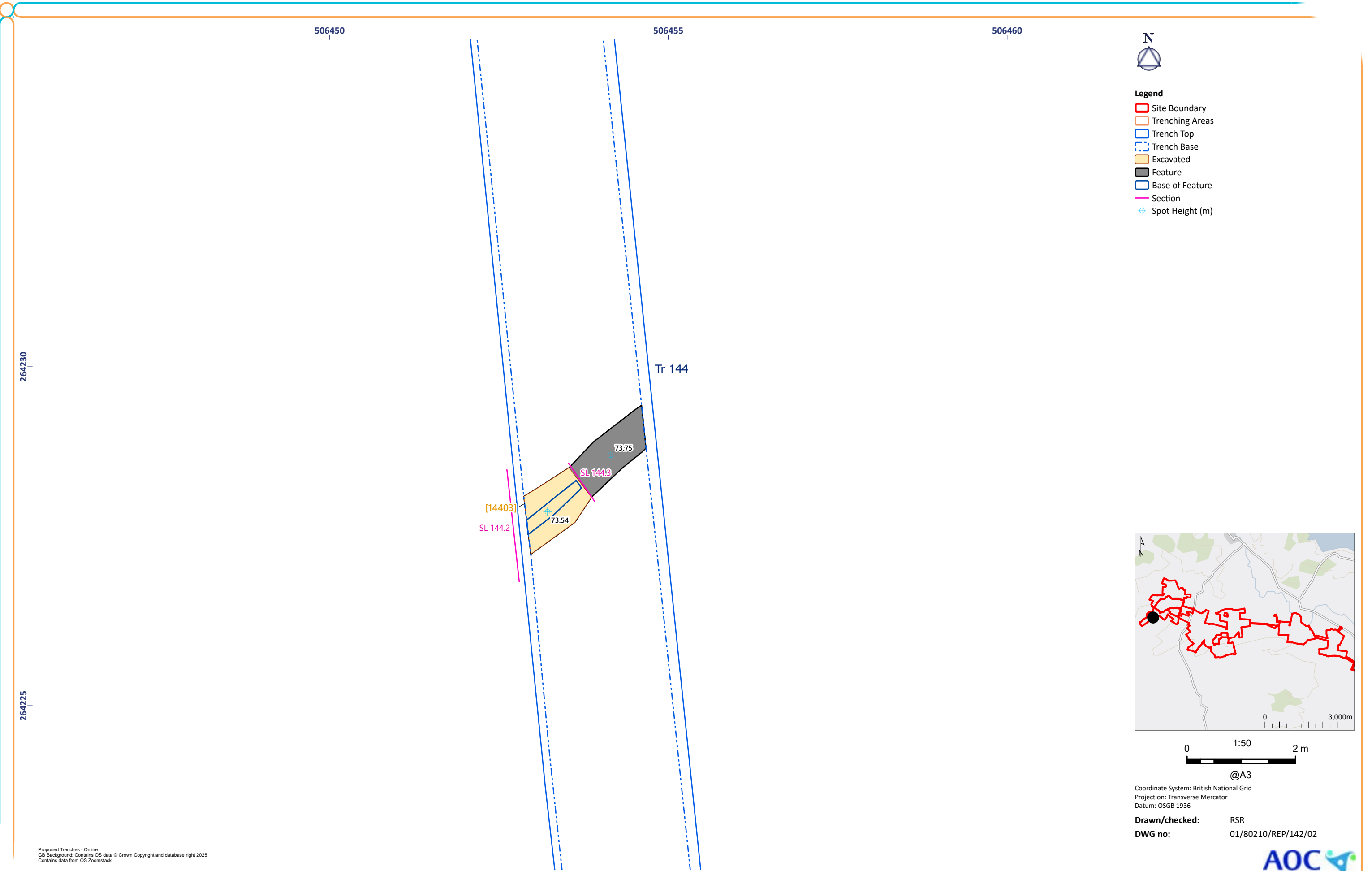


Figure 4.82: Trench 144 Excavated Features

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack

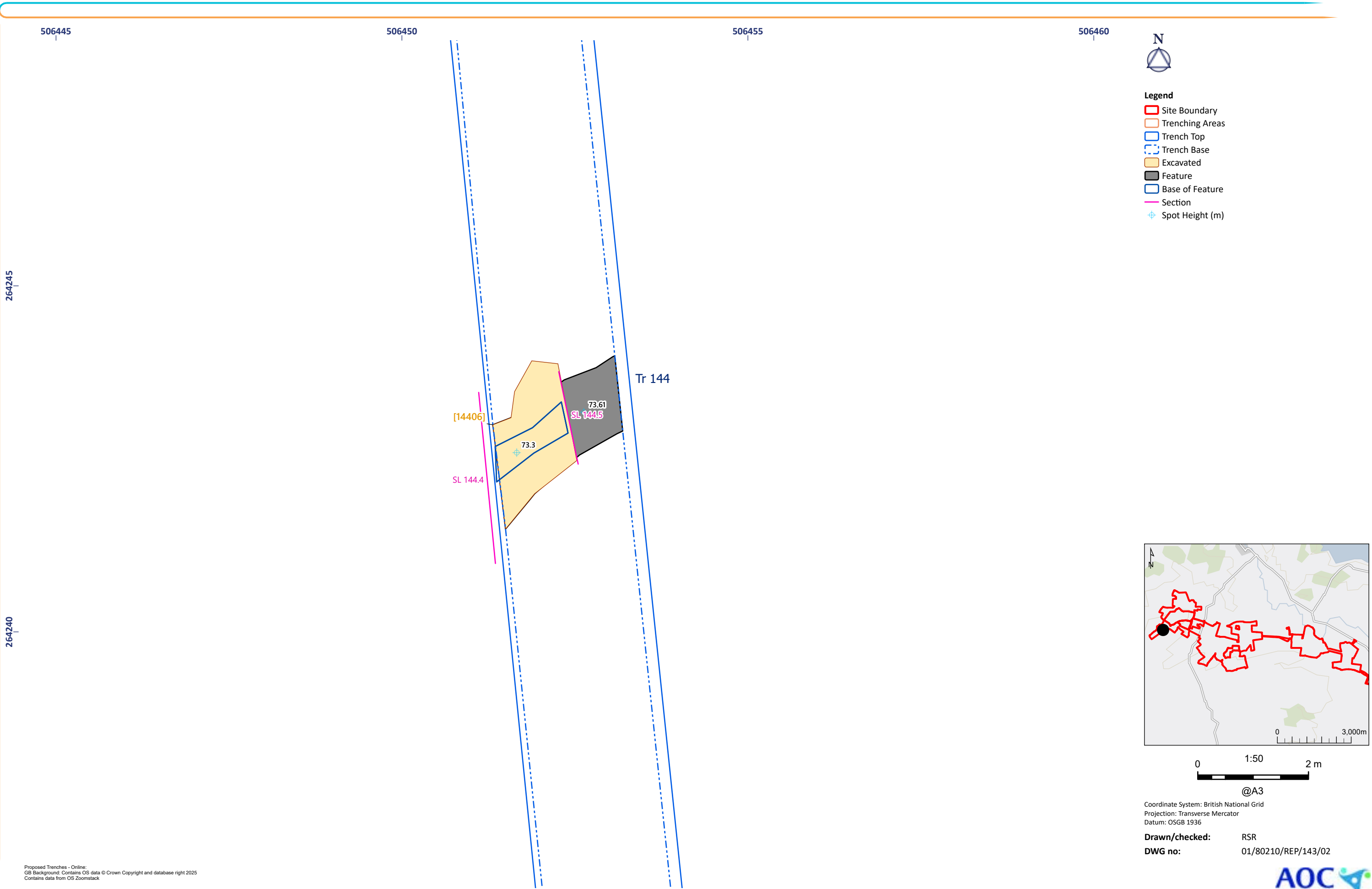
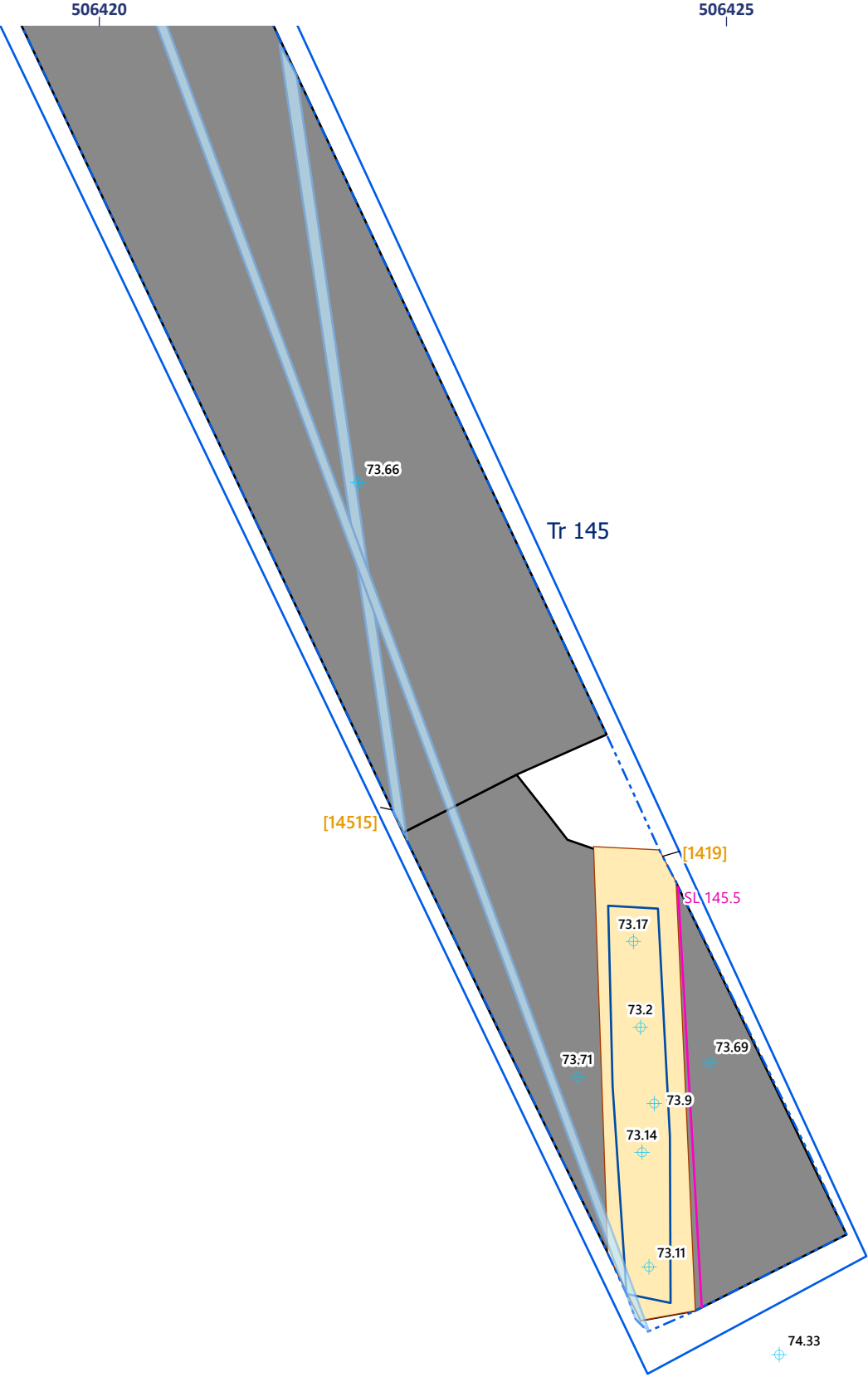
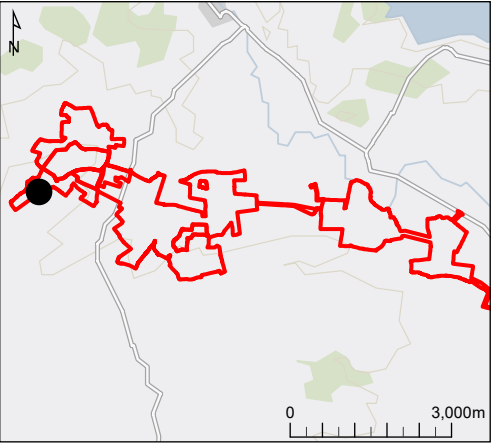


Figure 4.83: Trench 144 Excavated Features



- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Trenching Areas
 - Trench Top
 - Trench Base
 - Excavated
 - Feature
 - Base of Feature
 - Field Drain
 - Section
 - Spot Height (m)



@A3
Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/144/02



Figure 4.84: Trench 145 Excavated Features

506400

506405

506410

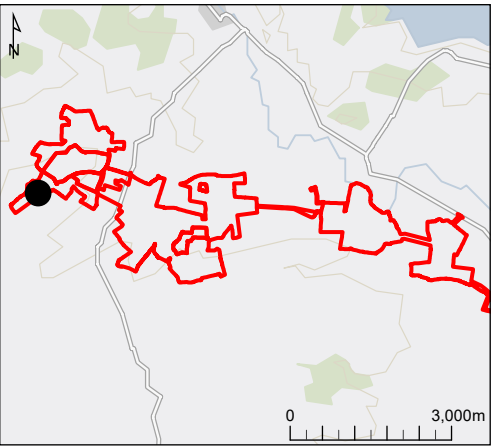
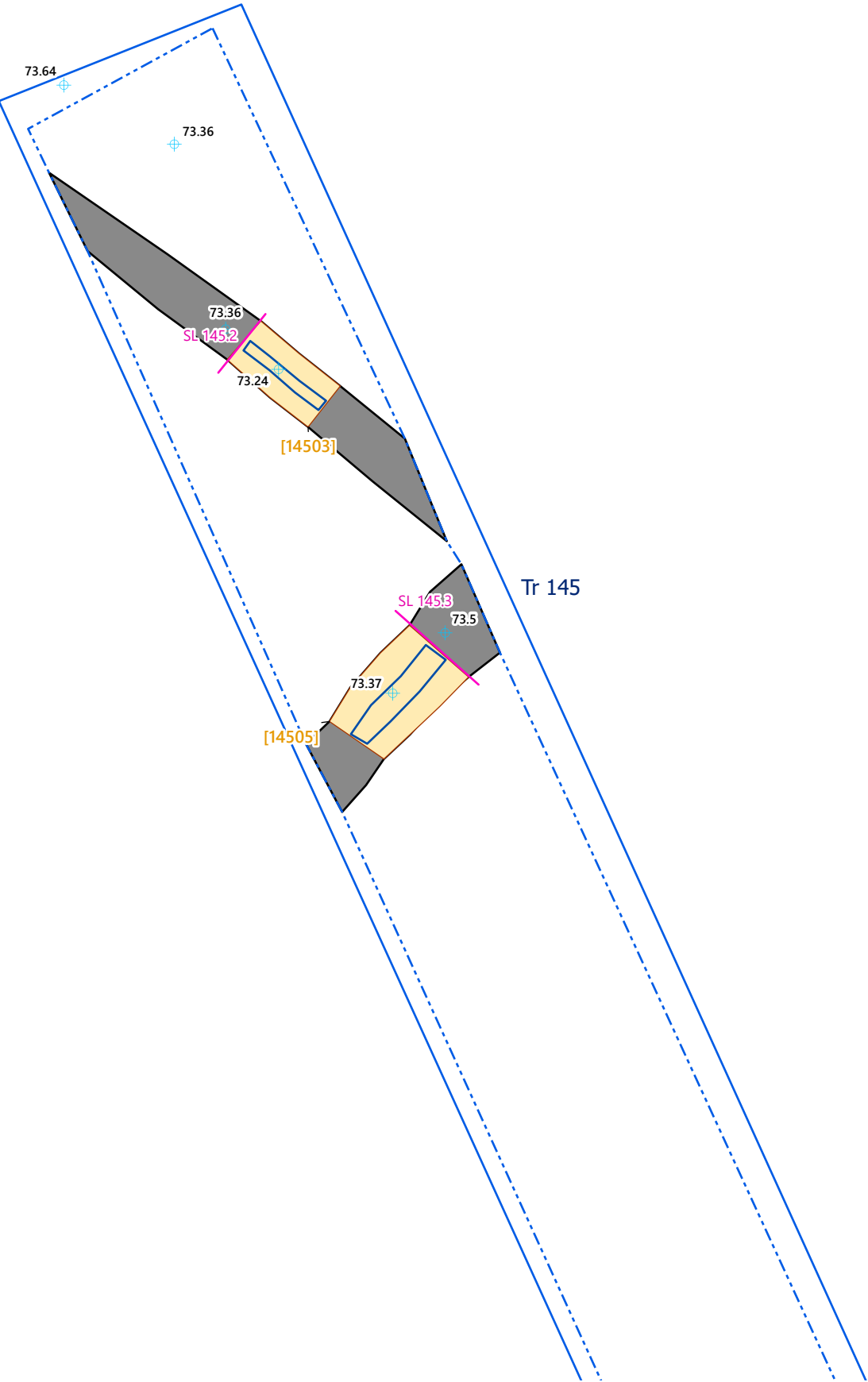


Legend

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Archaeology Areas
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section
- Spot Height (m)

264240

264235



0 1:50 2 m

@A3

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936

Drawn/checked: RSR

DWG no: 01/80210/REP/145/02

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2025
Contains data from OS Zoomstack



Figure 4.85: Trench 145 Excavated Features

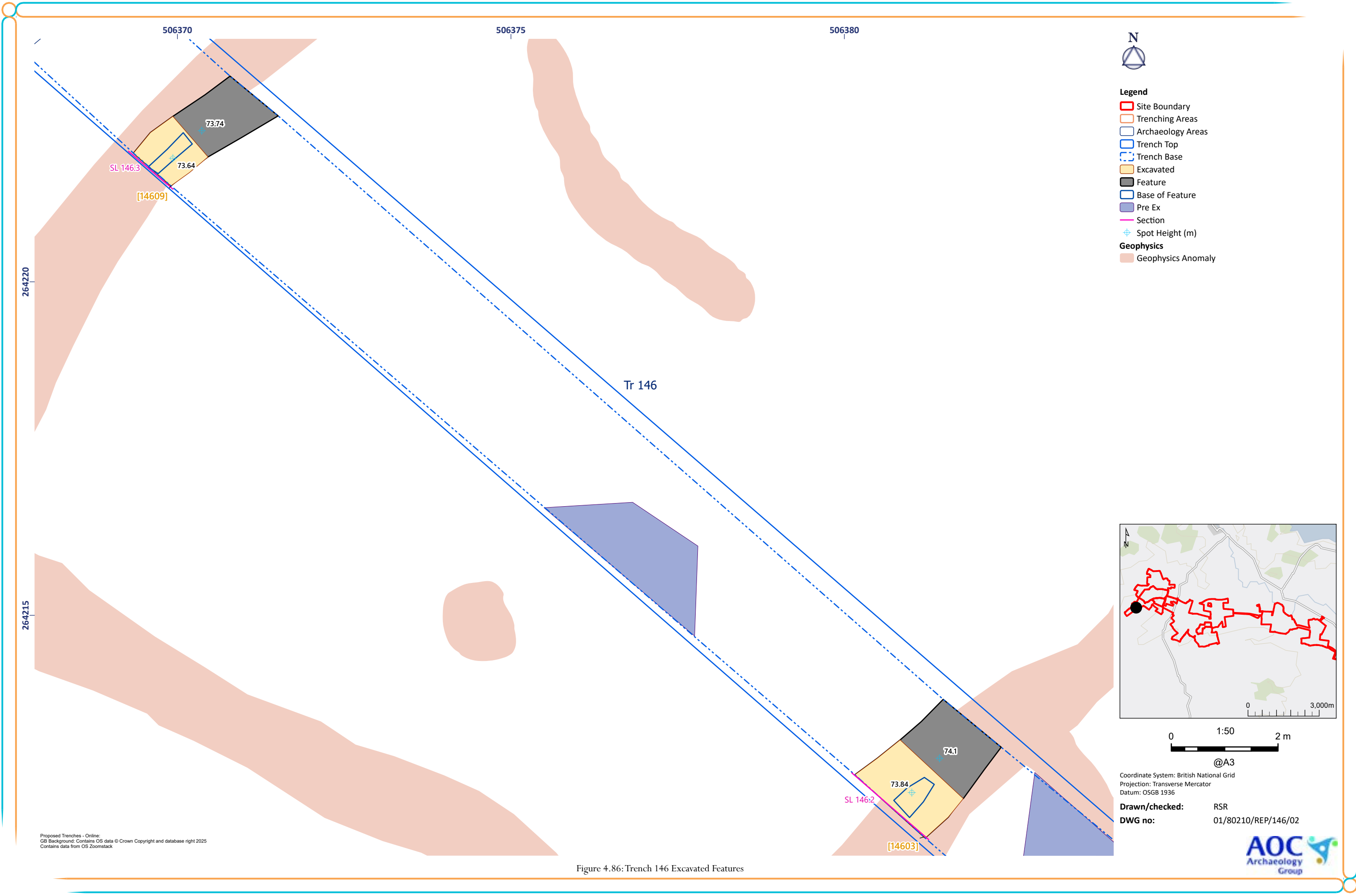


Figure 4.86: Trench 146 Excavated Features

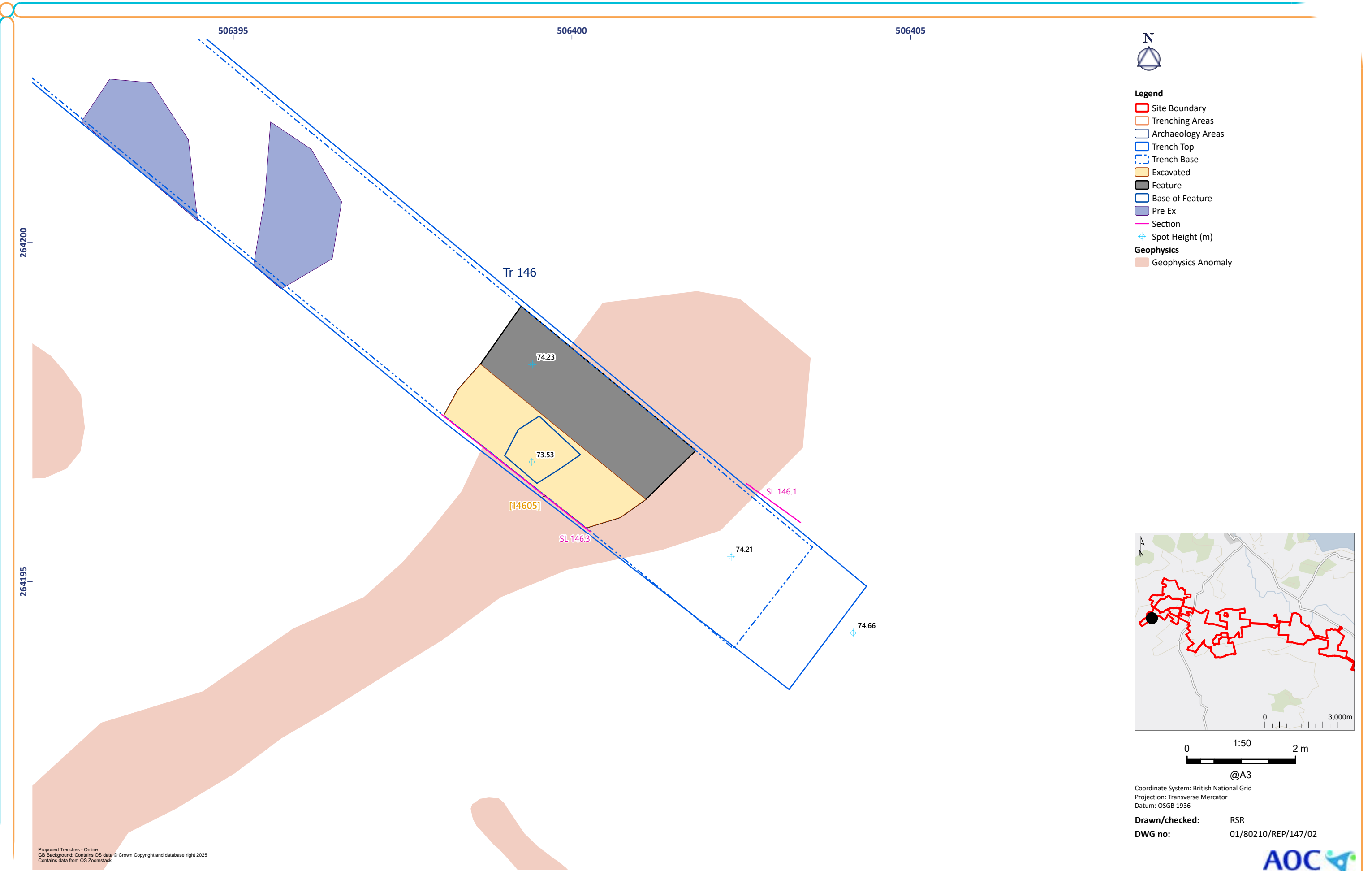


Figure 4.87: Trench 146 Excavated Features

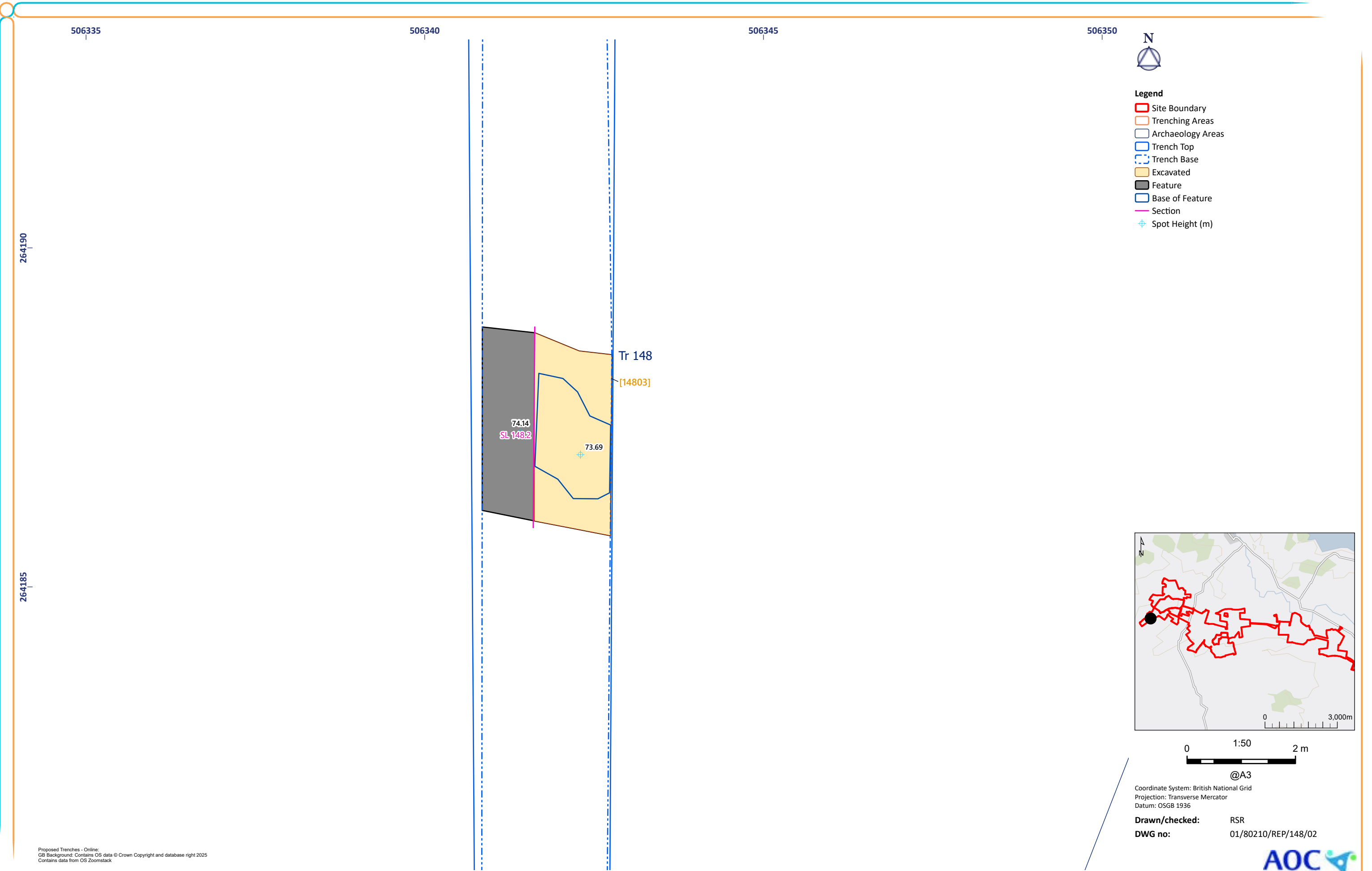


Figure 4.88: Trench 148 Excavated Features

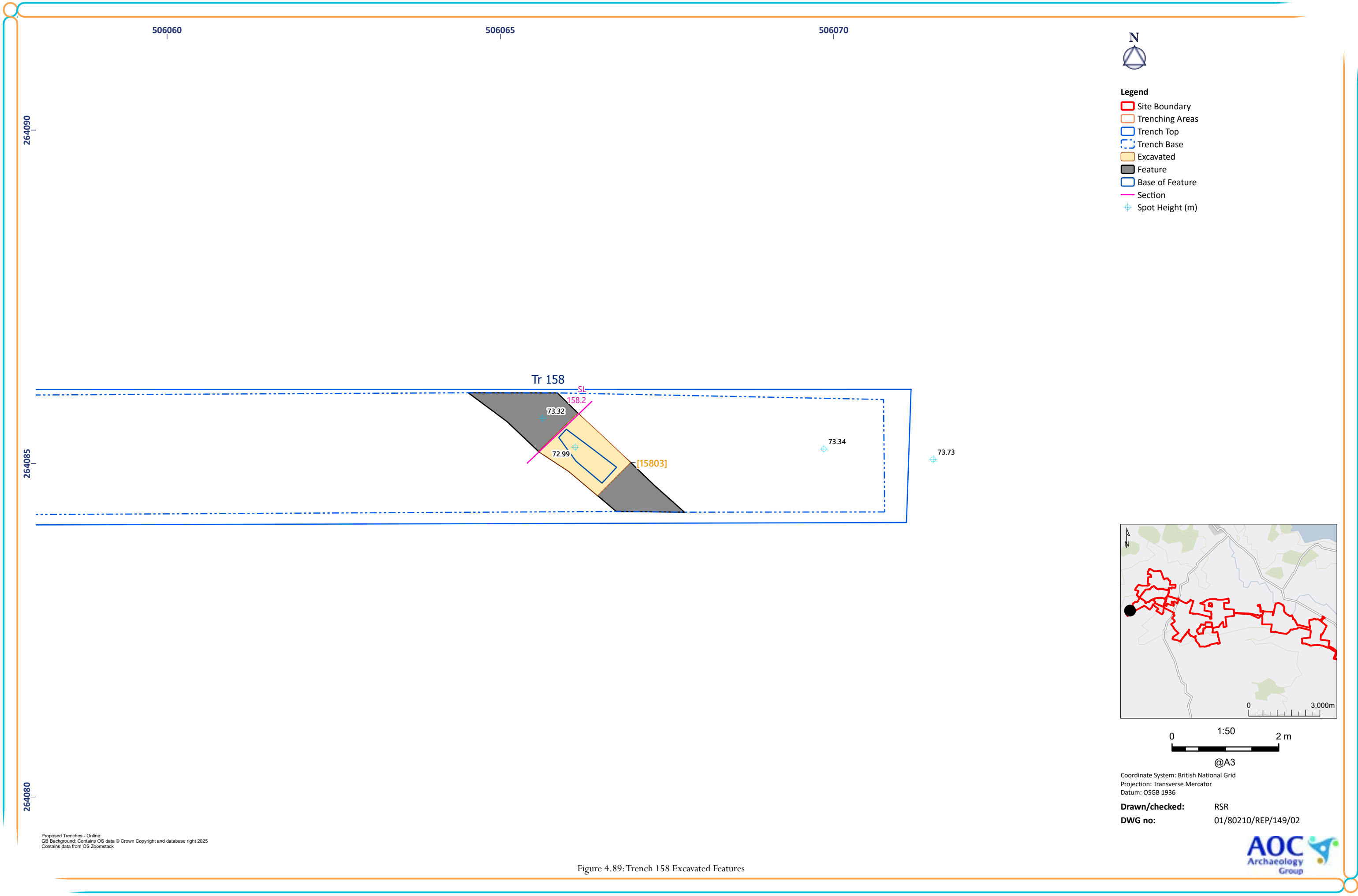


Figure 4.89: Trench 158 Excavated Features

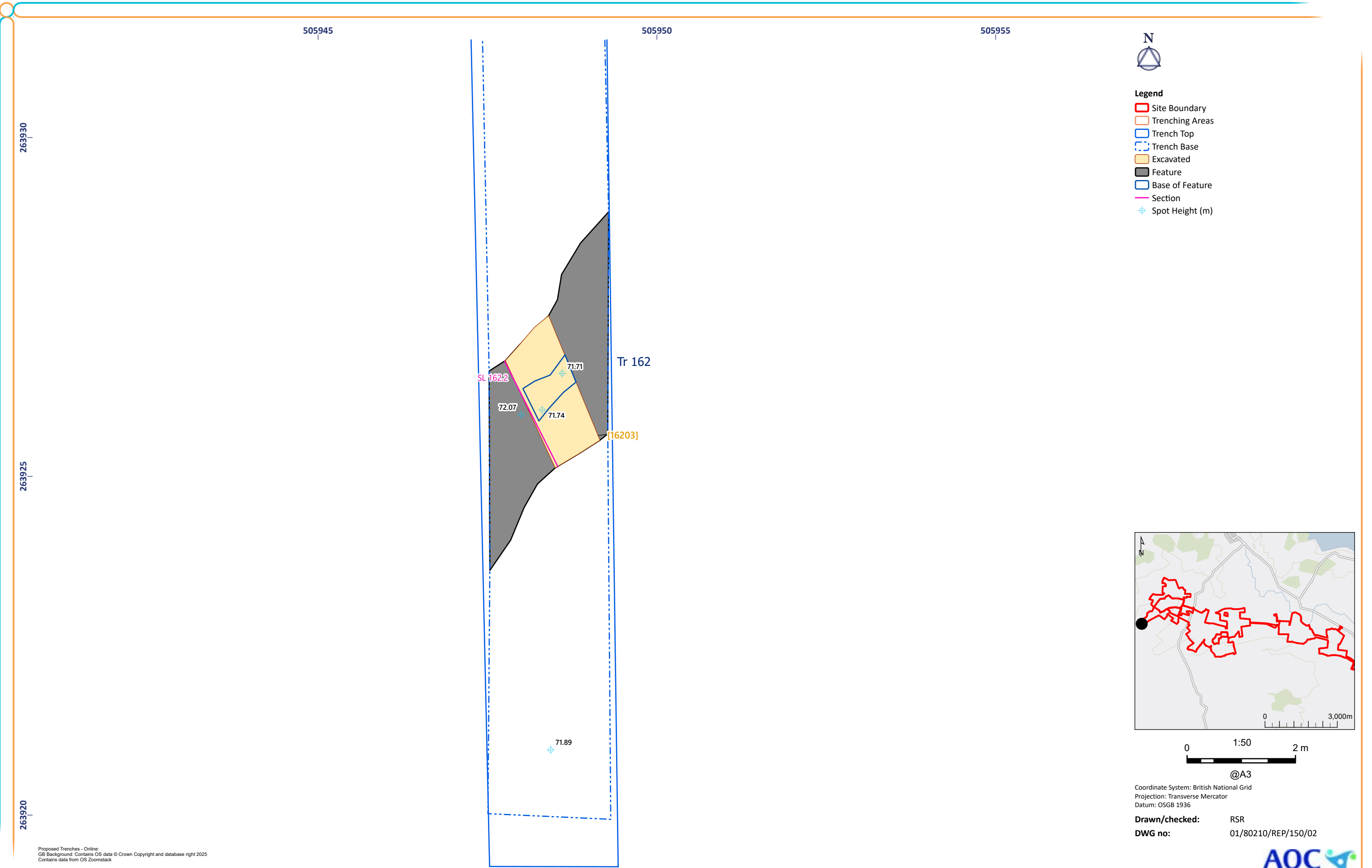


Figure 4.90: Trench 162 Excavated Features

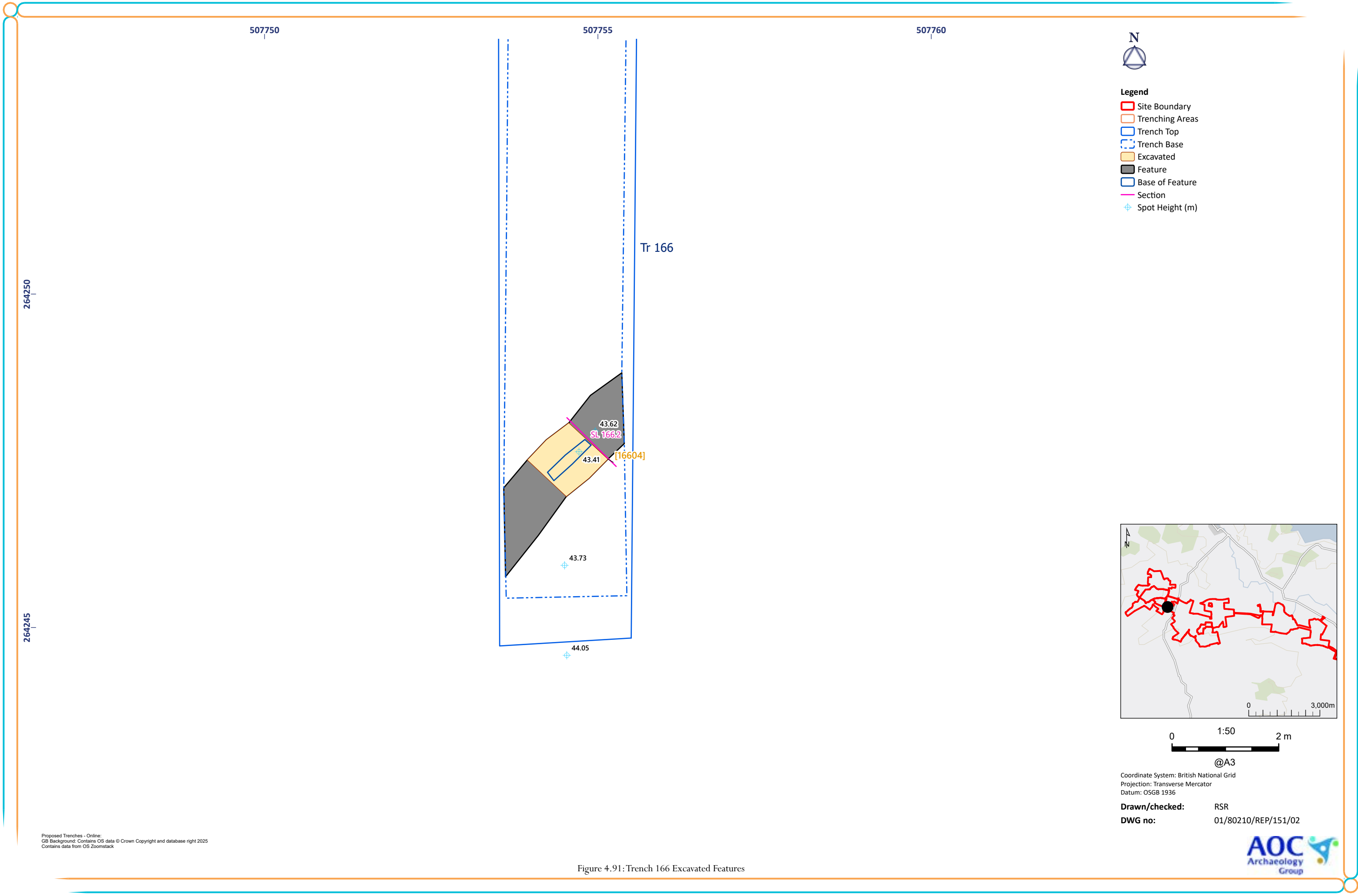


Figure 4.91: Trench 166 Excavated Features

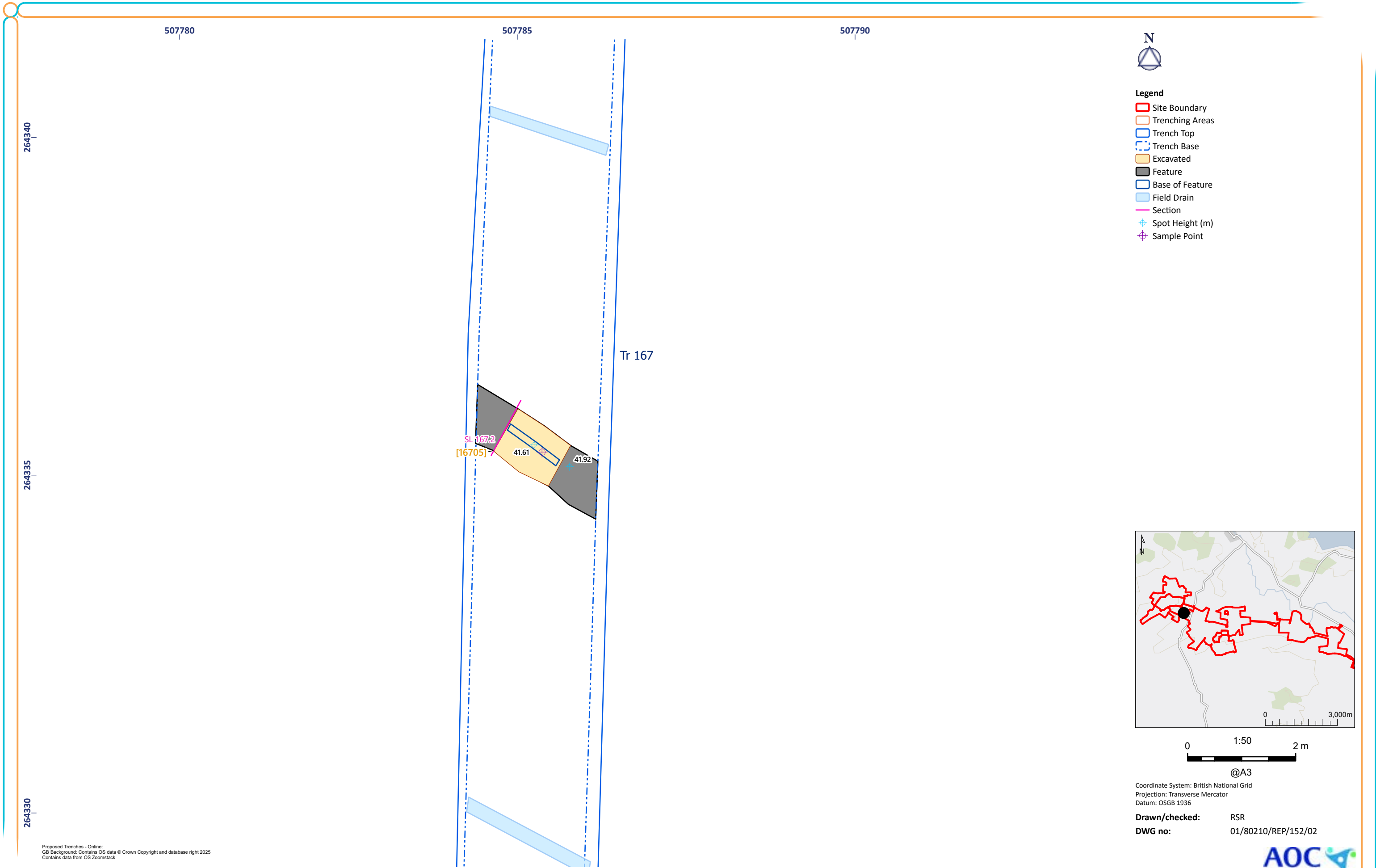


Figure 4.92: Trench 167 Excavated Features

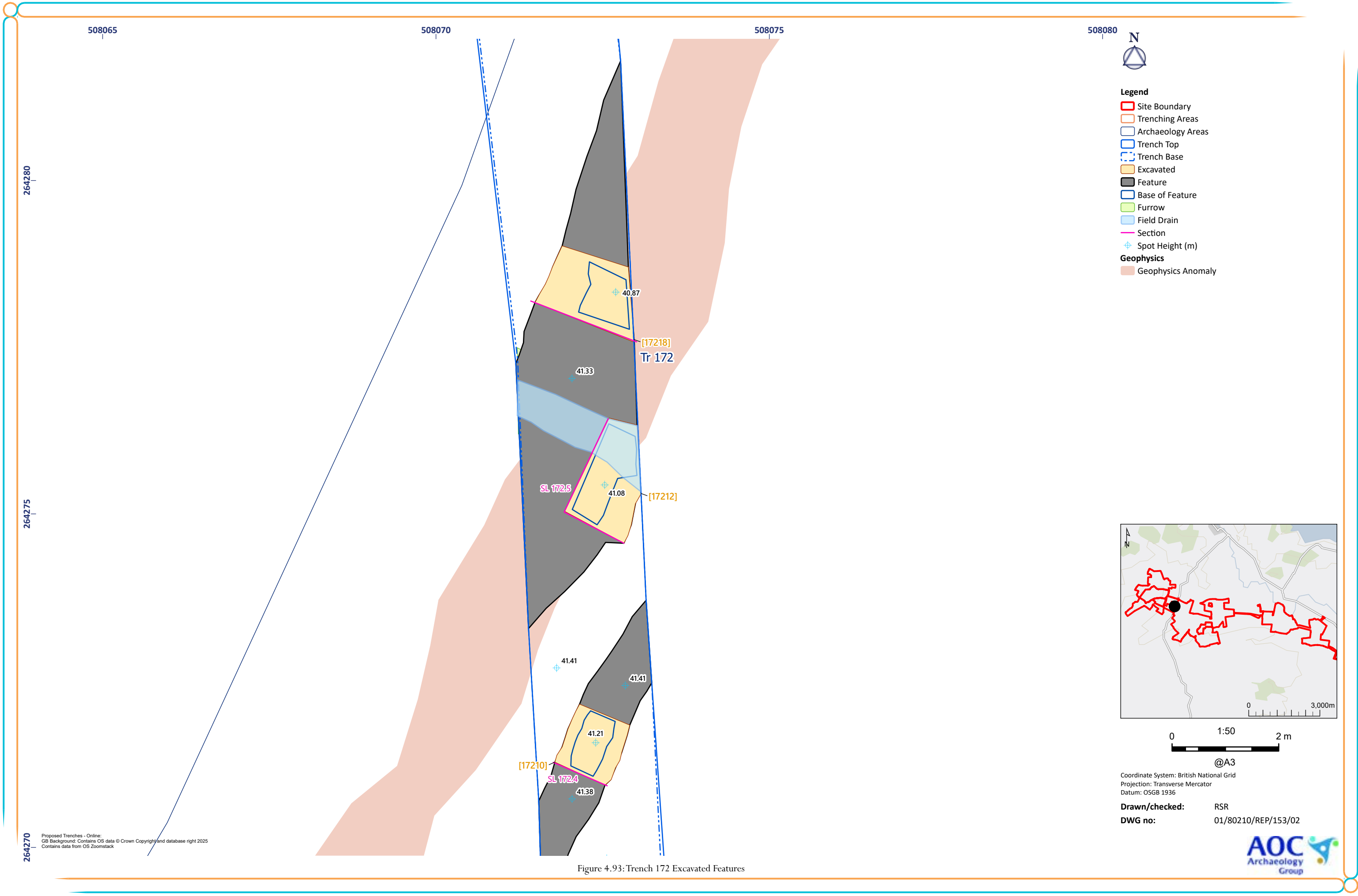


Figure 4.93: Trench 172 Excavated Features

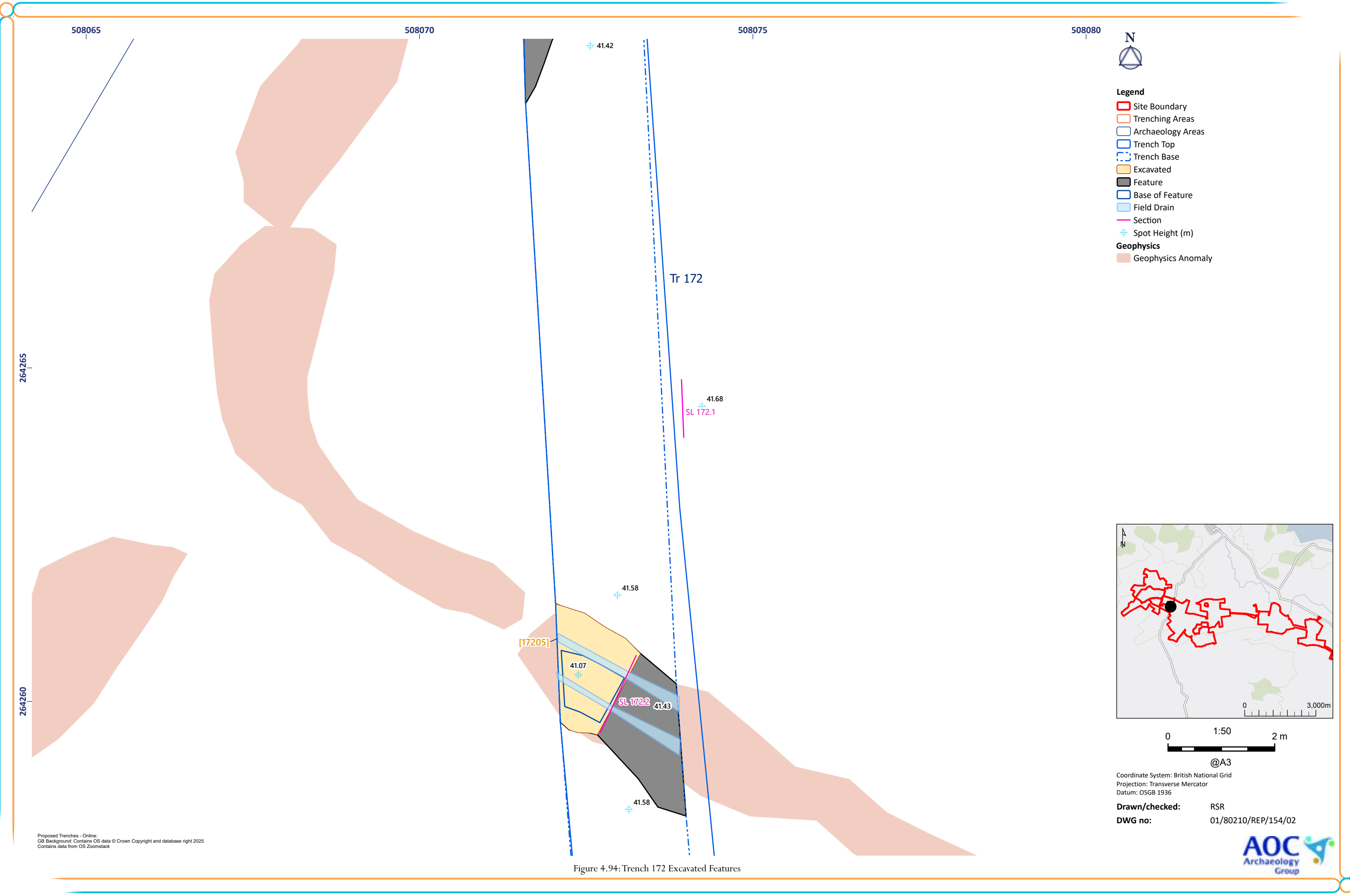


Figure 4.95: Trench 172 Excavated Features

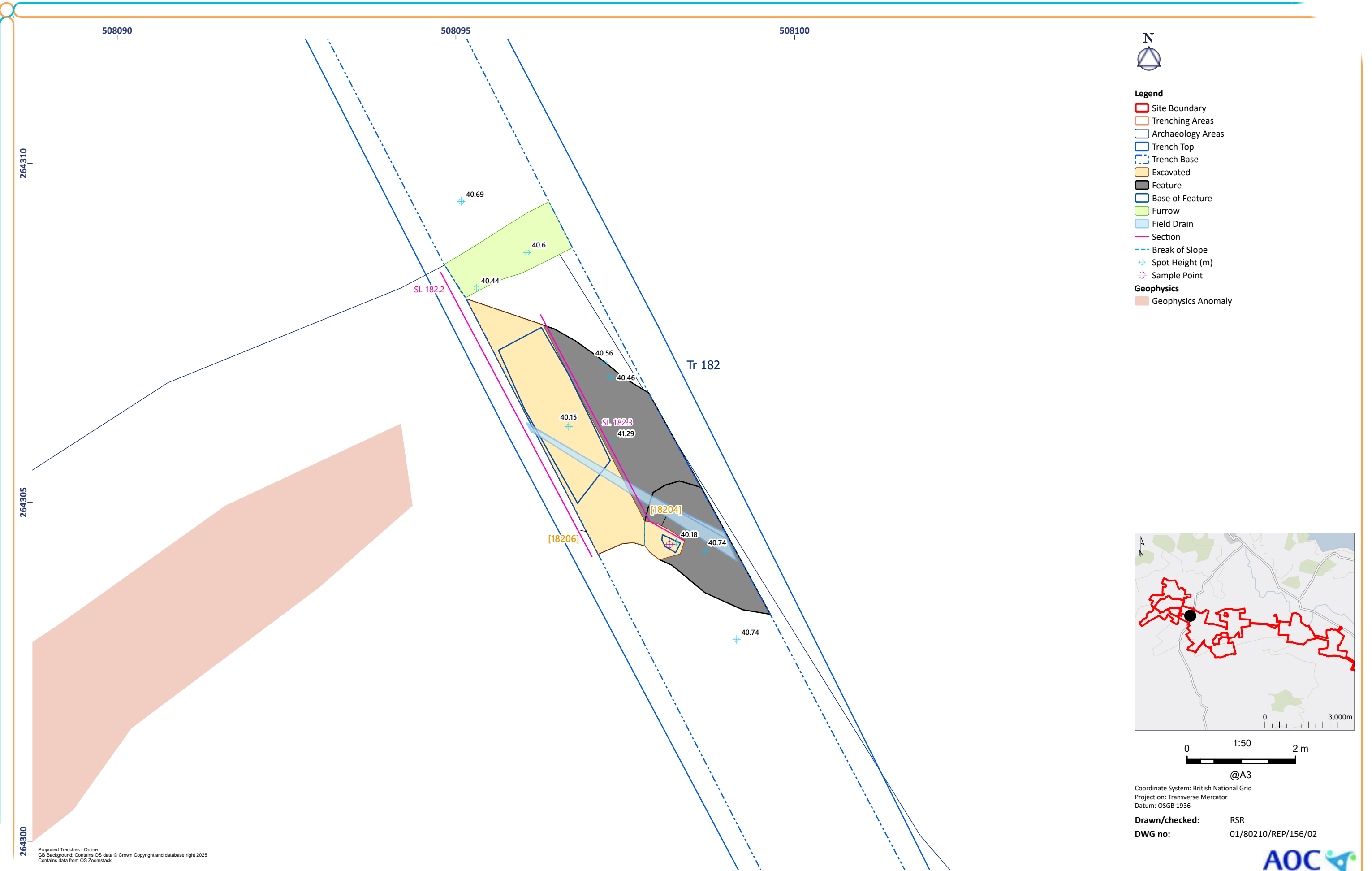


Figure 4.96: Trench 182 Excavated Features

Area A01

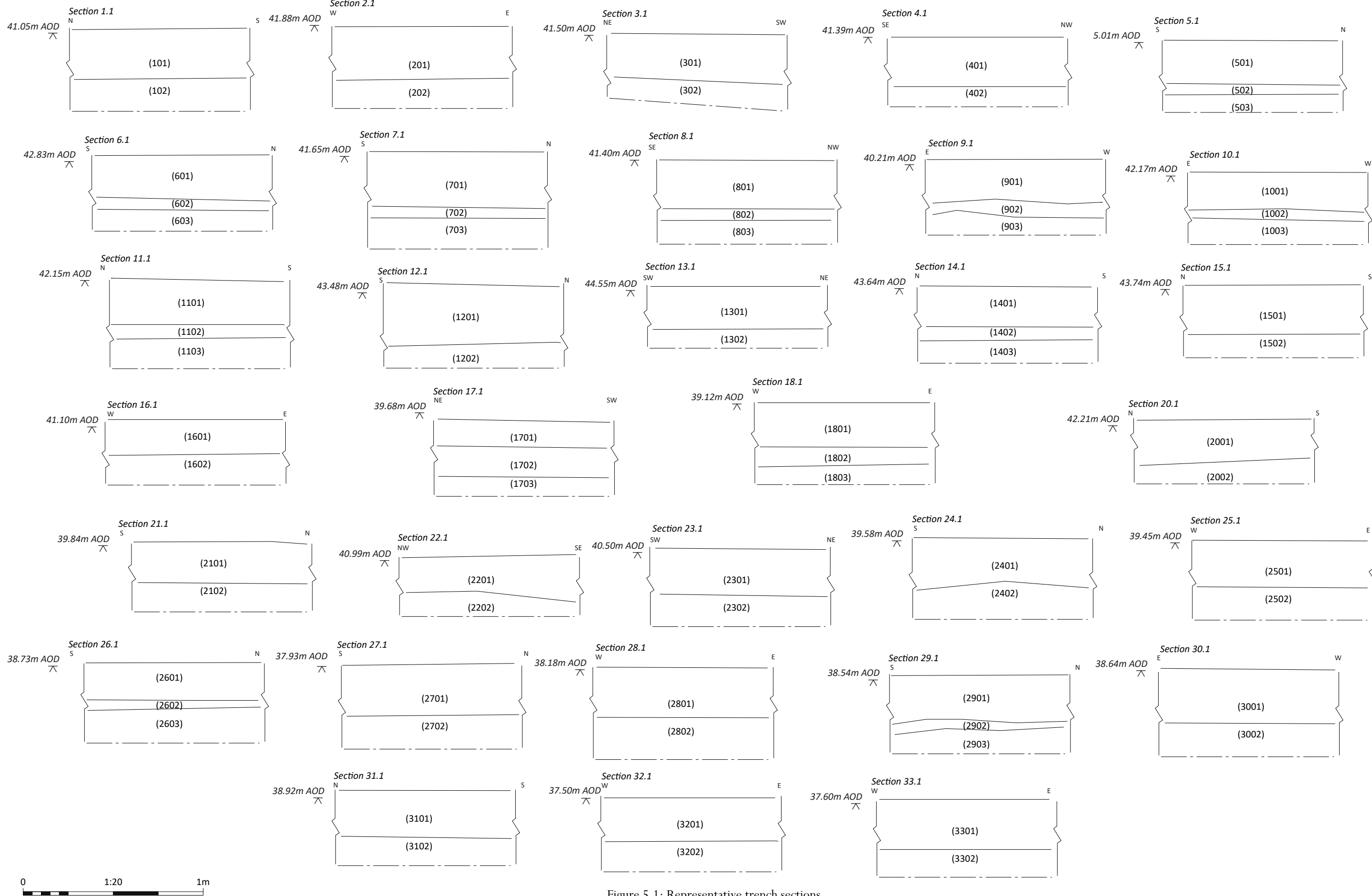


Figure 5.1: Representative trench sections

Area A02

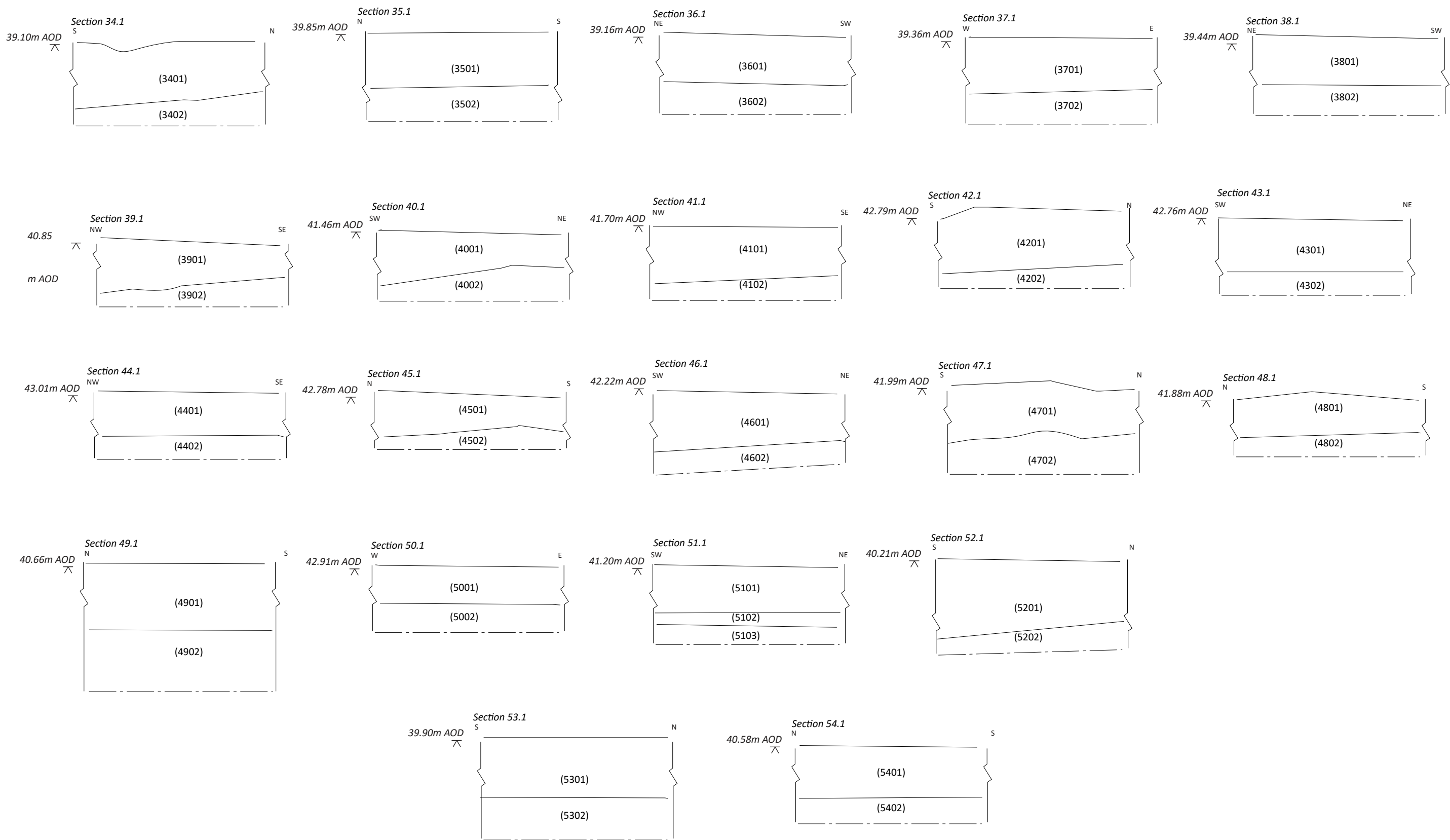


Figure 5.2: Representative trench sections

Area A03

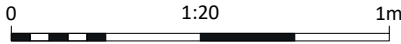
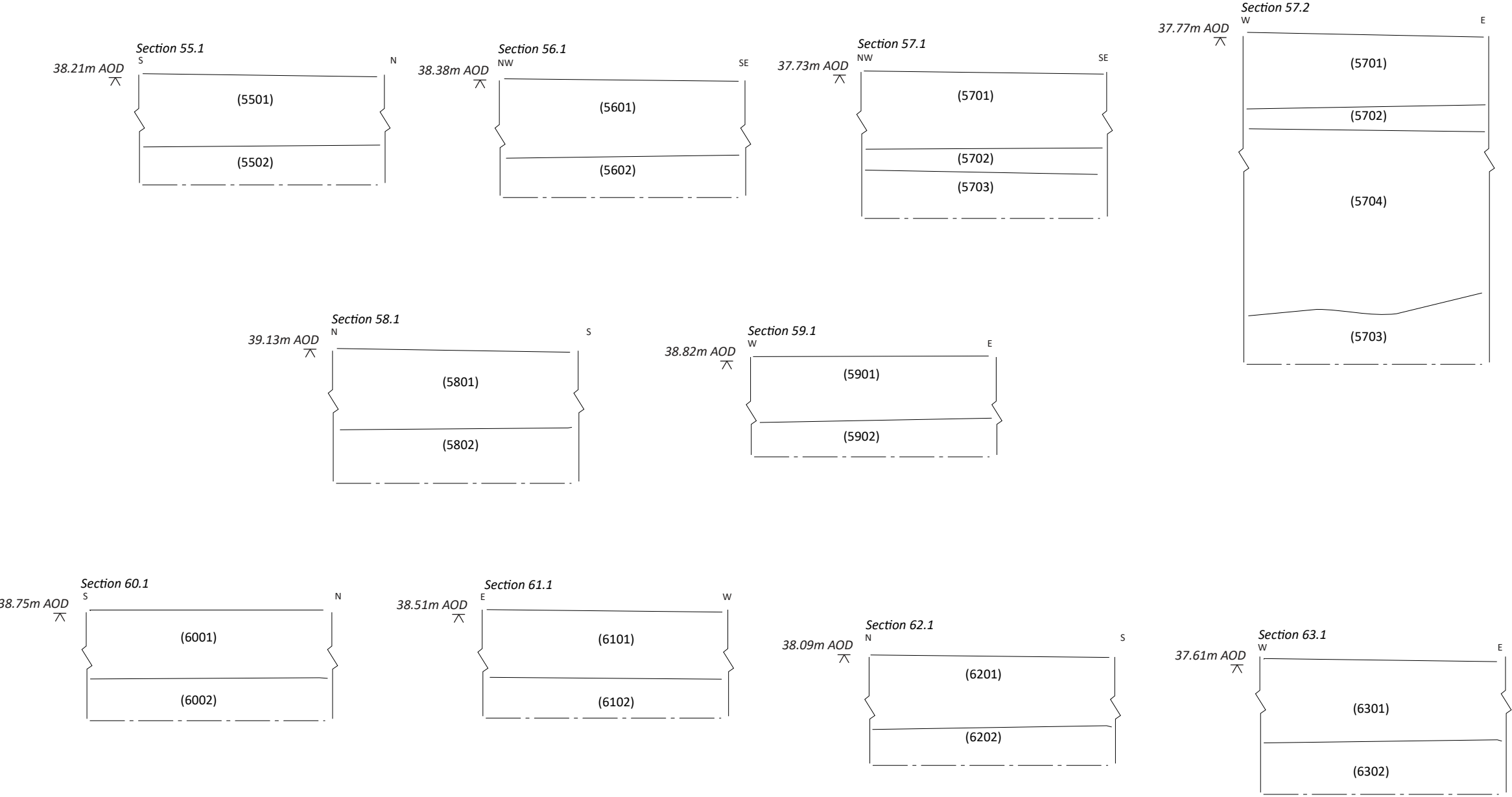


Figure 5.3: Representative trench sections

Area A04

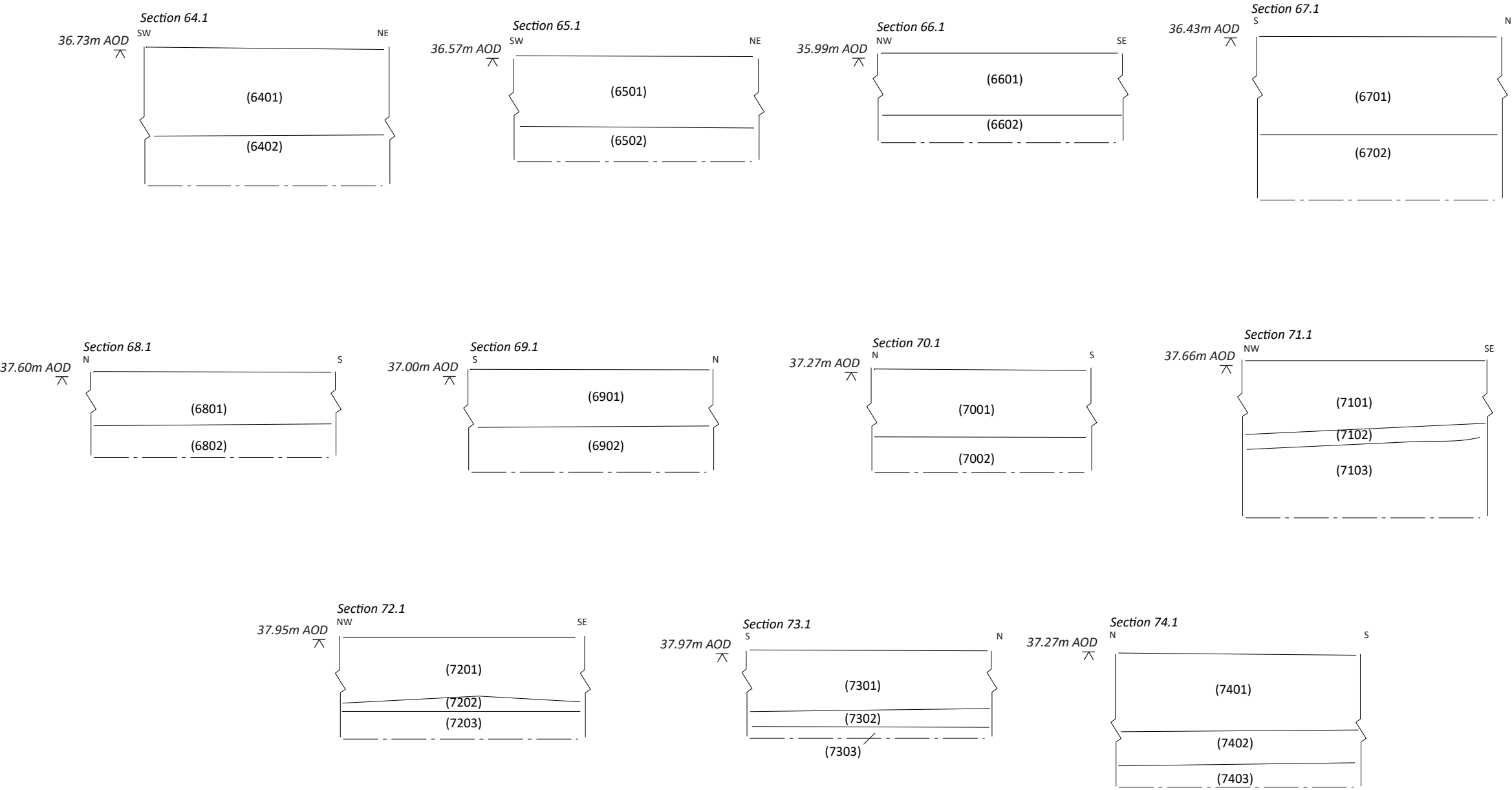


Figure 5.4: Representative trench sections

Area A05

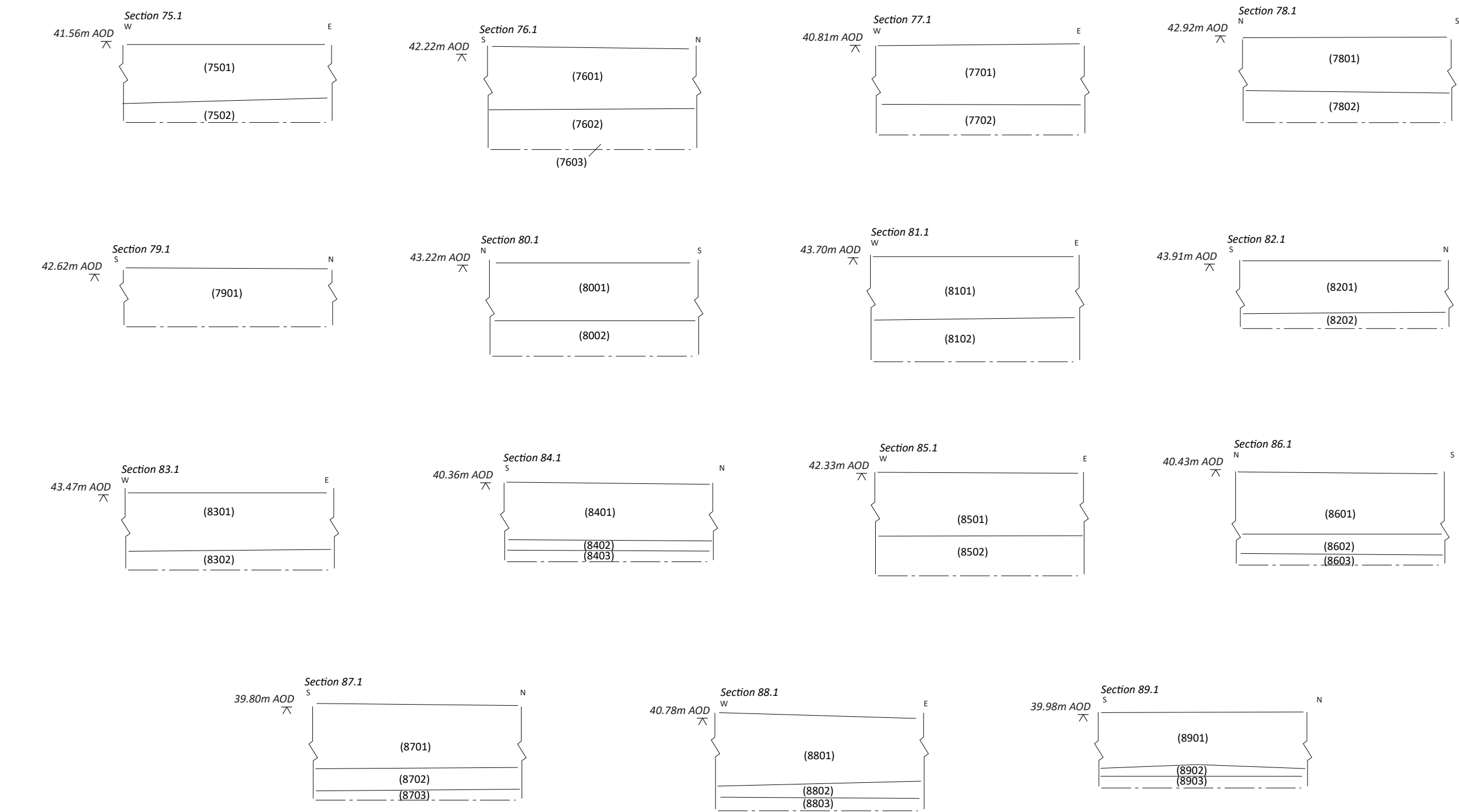


Figure 5.5: Representative trench sections

Area A06

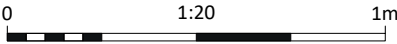
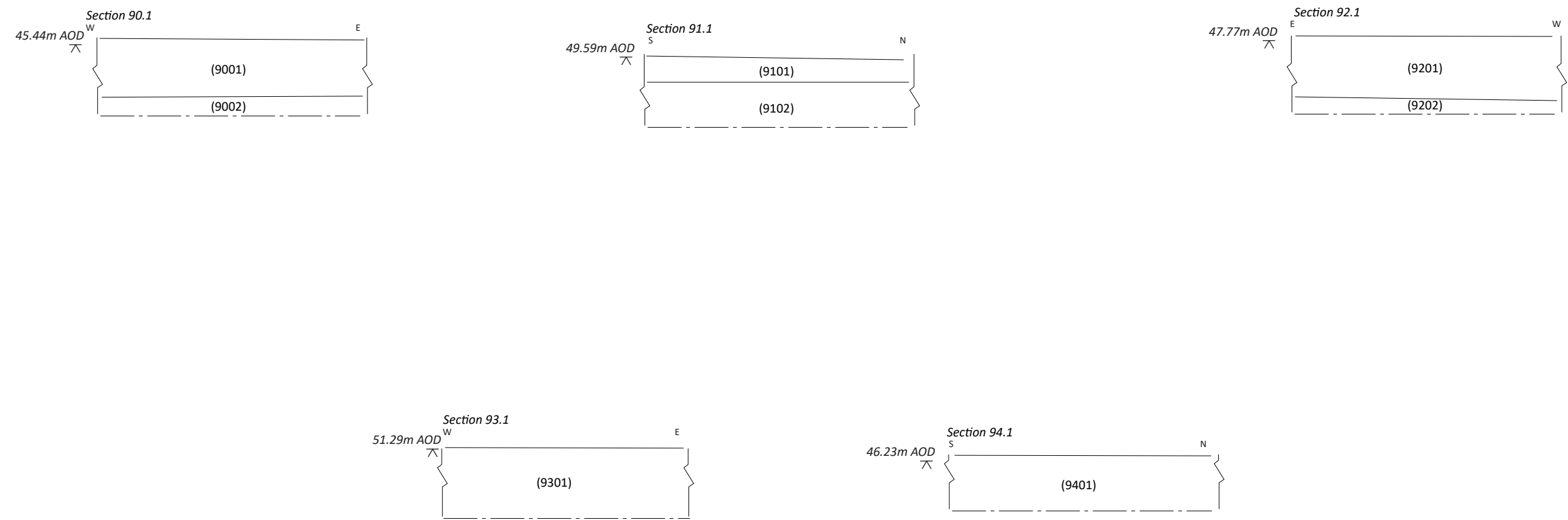


Figure 5.6: Representative trench sections

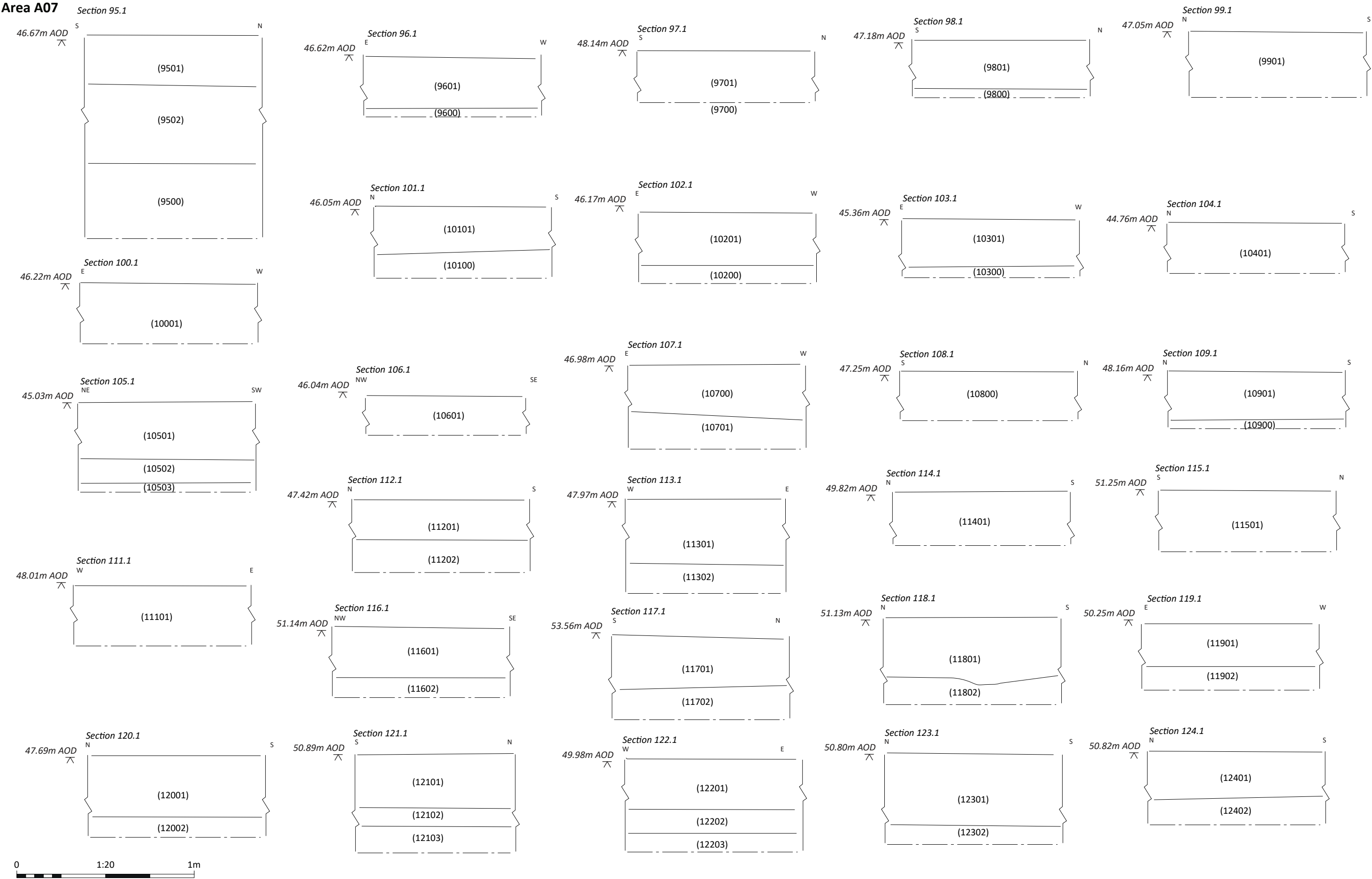


Figure 5.7: Representative trench sections

Area A08

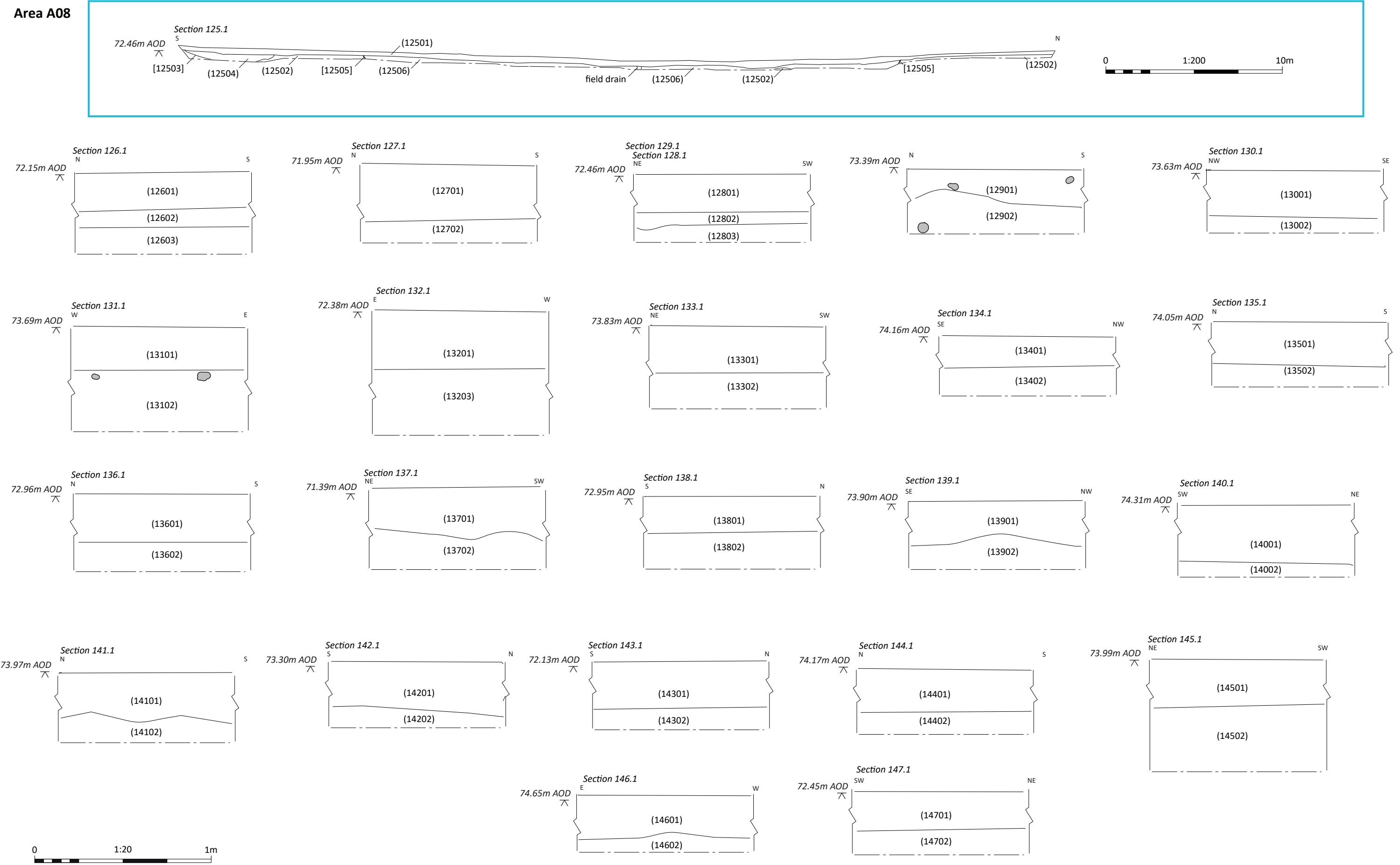


Figure 5.8: Representative trench sections

Area A08

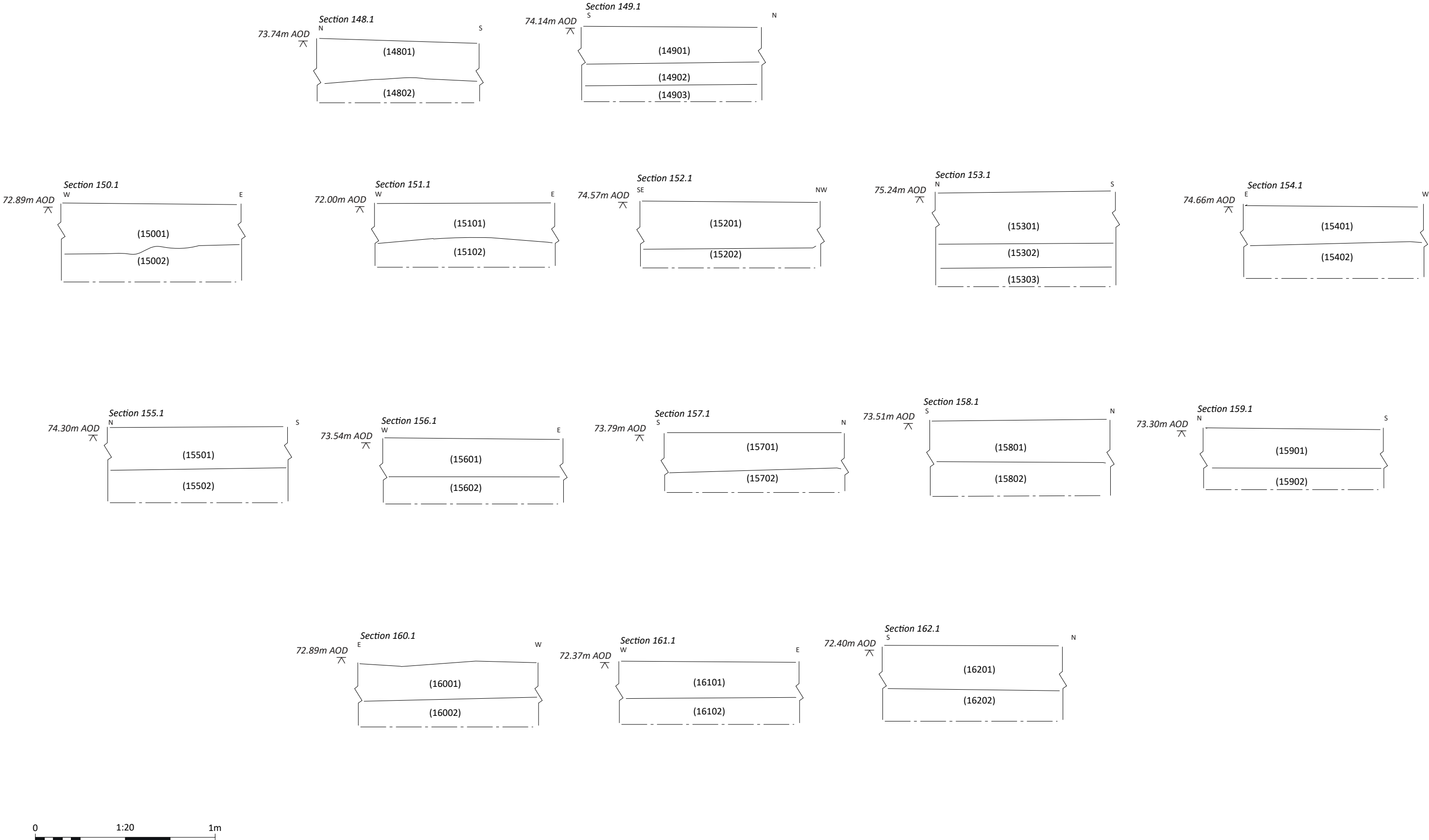
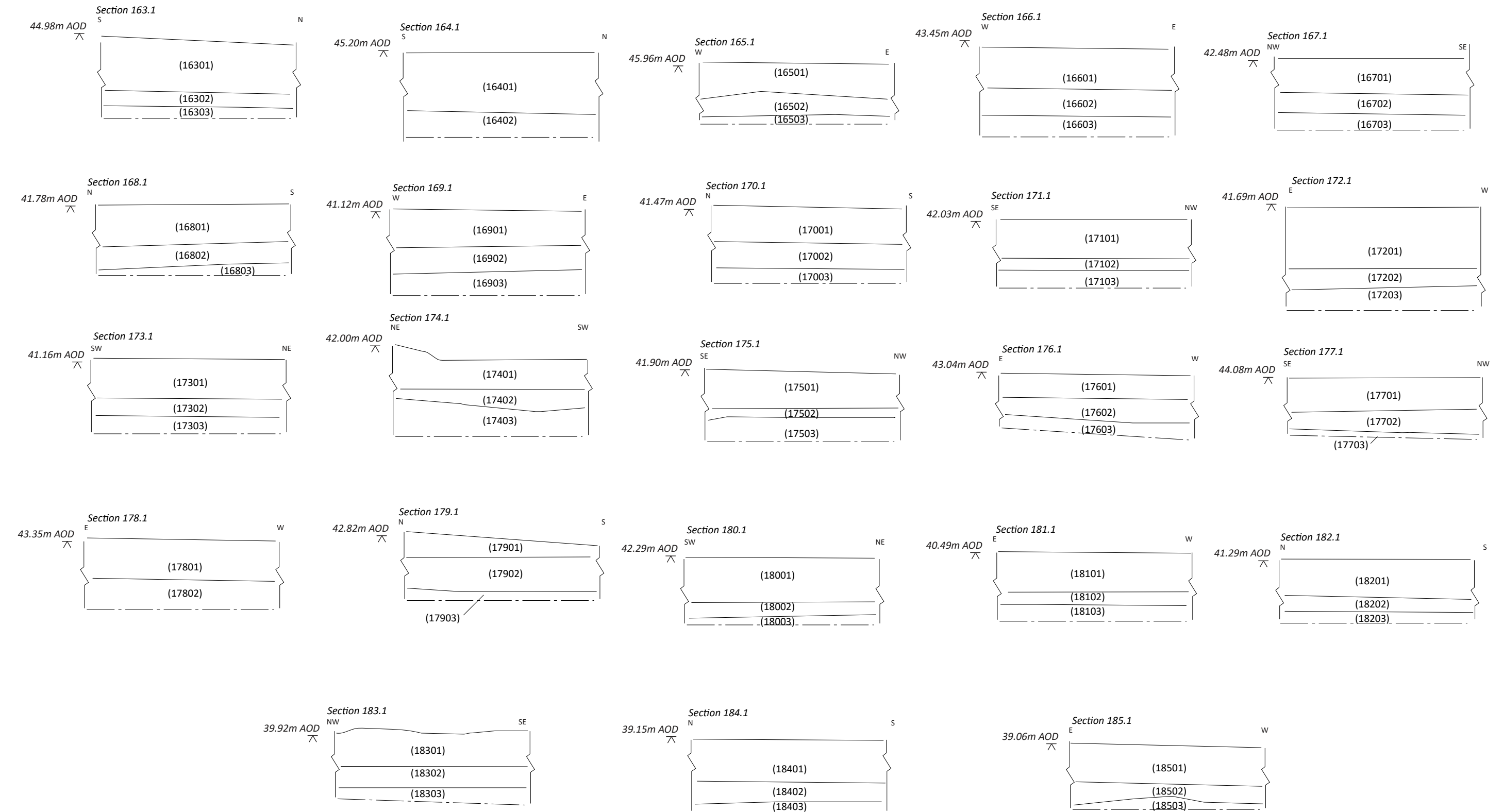


Figure 5.9: Representative trench sections

Area A09



0 1:20 1m

Figure 5.10: Representative trench sections

Area A01

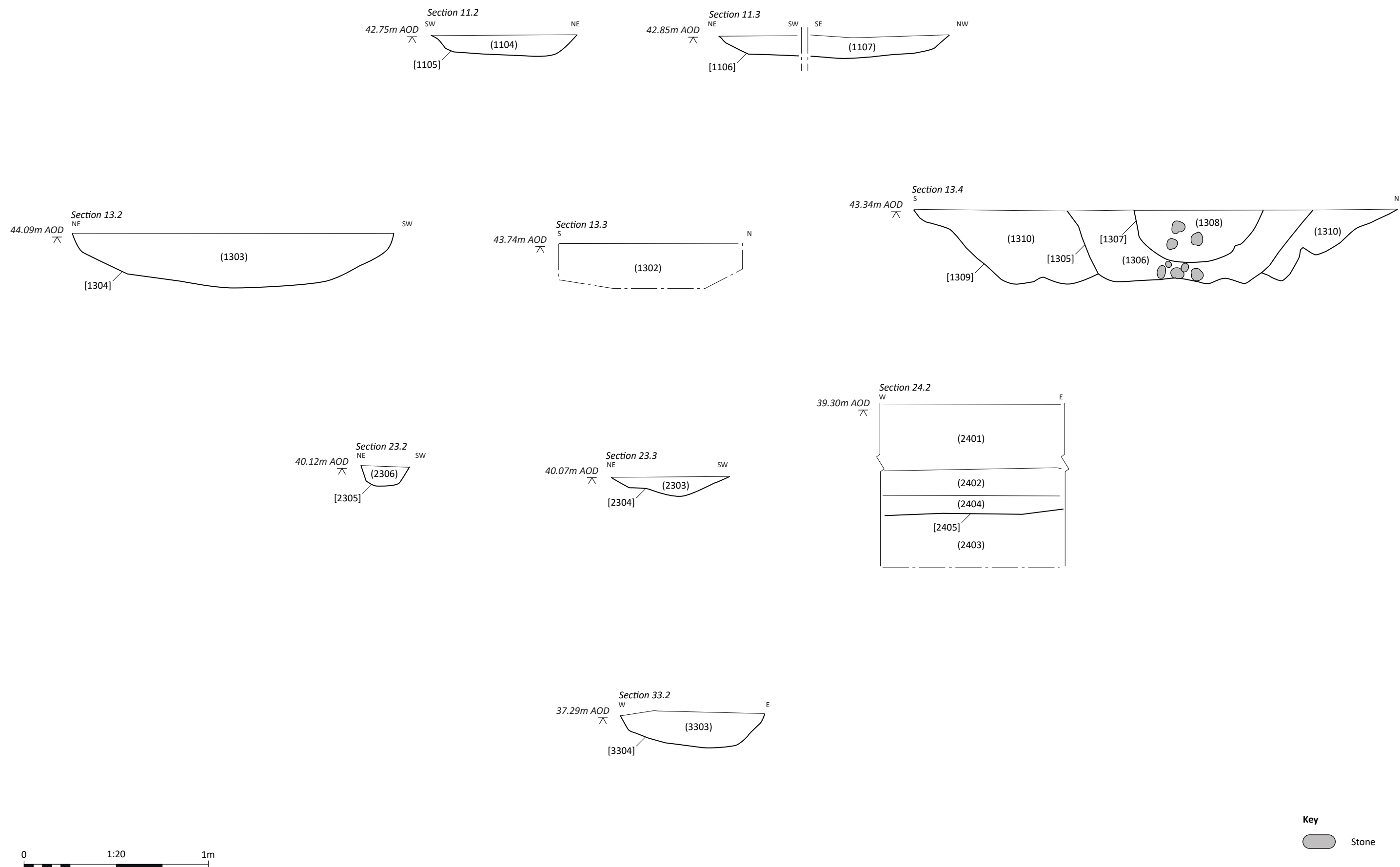


Figure 6.1: Sections drawings of features

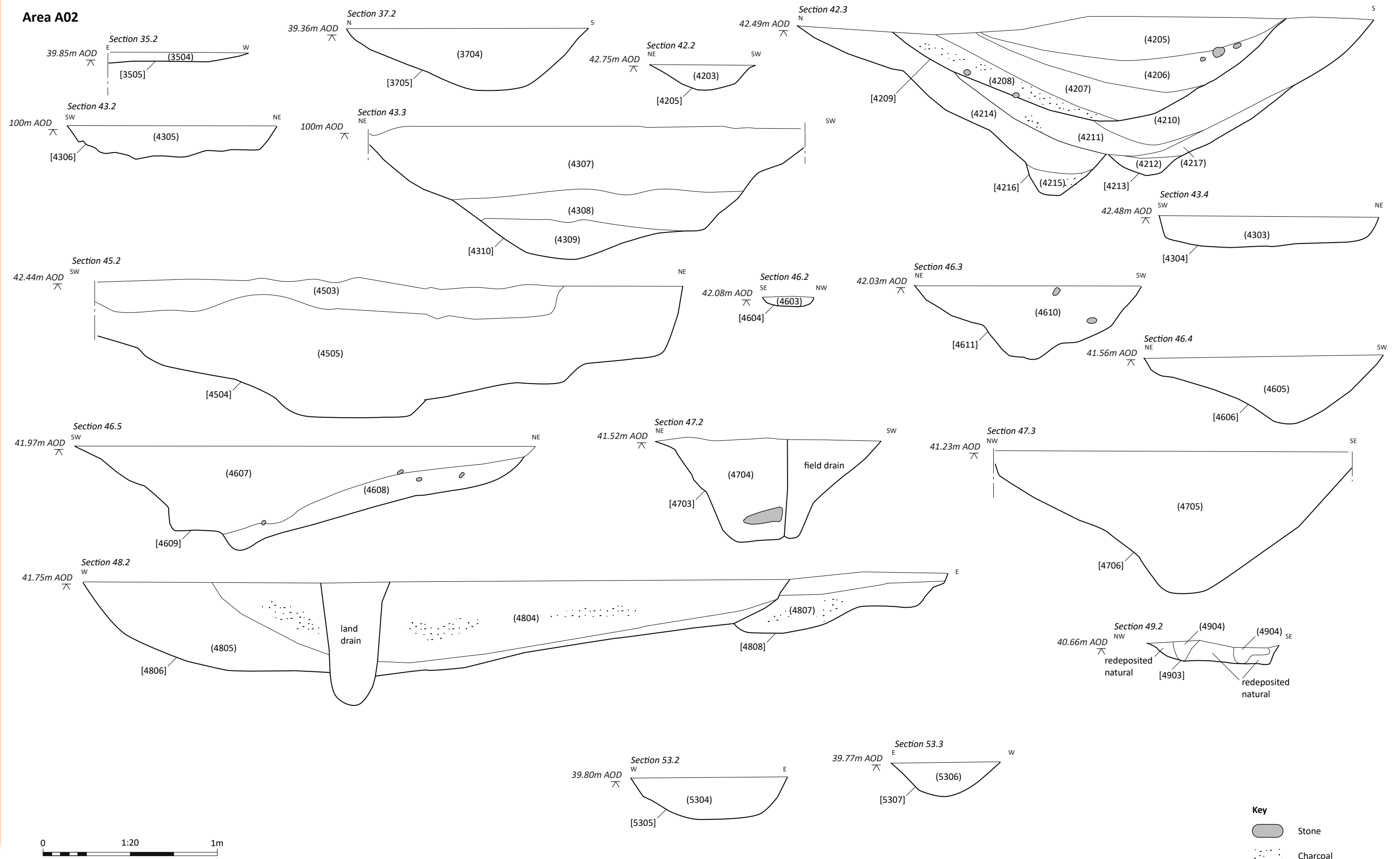


Figure 6.2: Sections drawings of features

Area A03

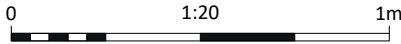
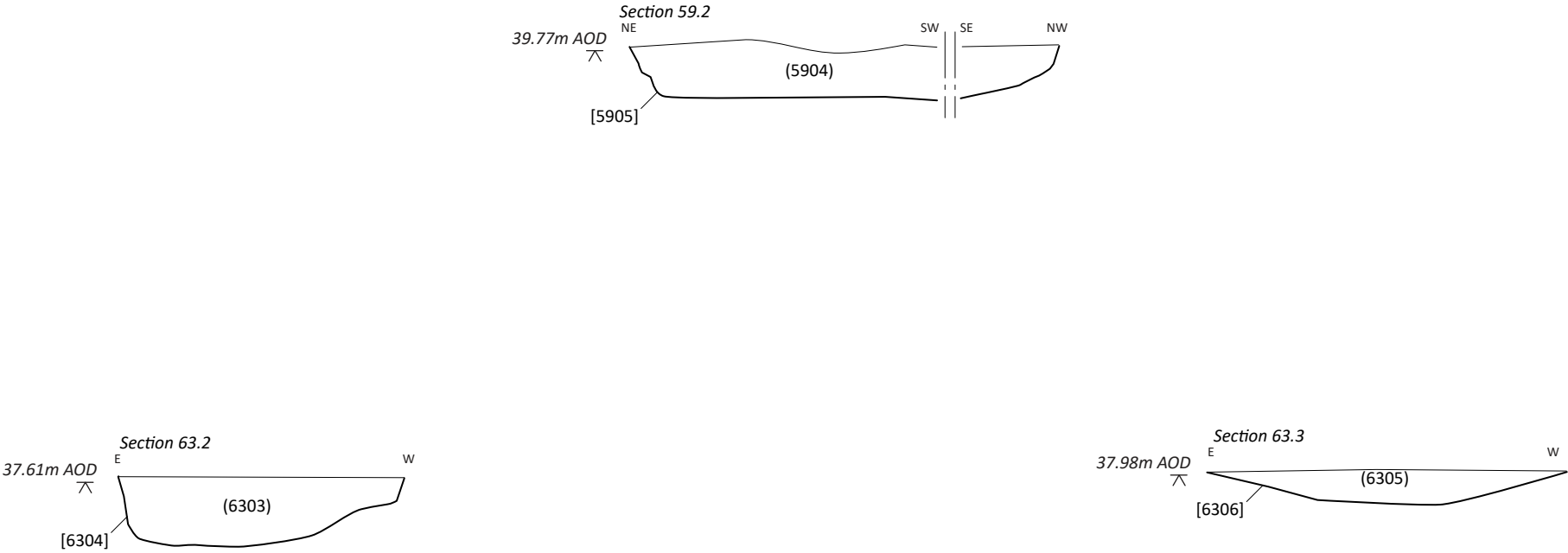


Figure 6.3: Sections drawings of features

Area A04

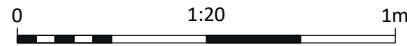
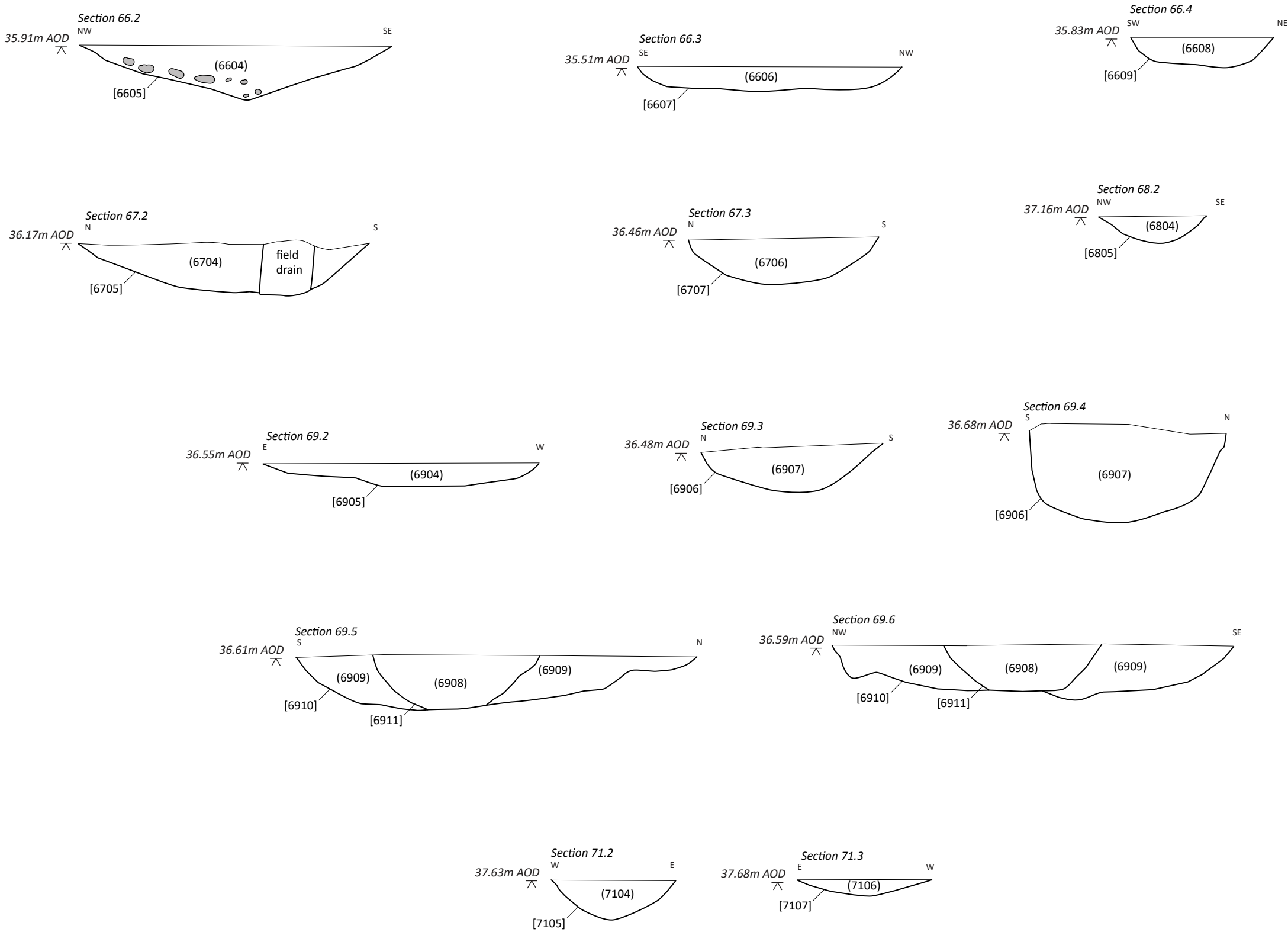


Figure 6.4: Sections drawings of features

Area A07

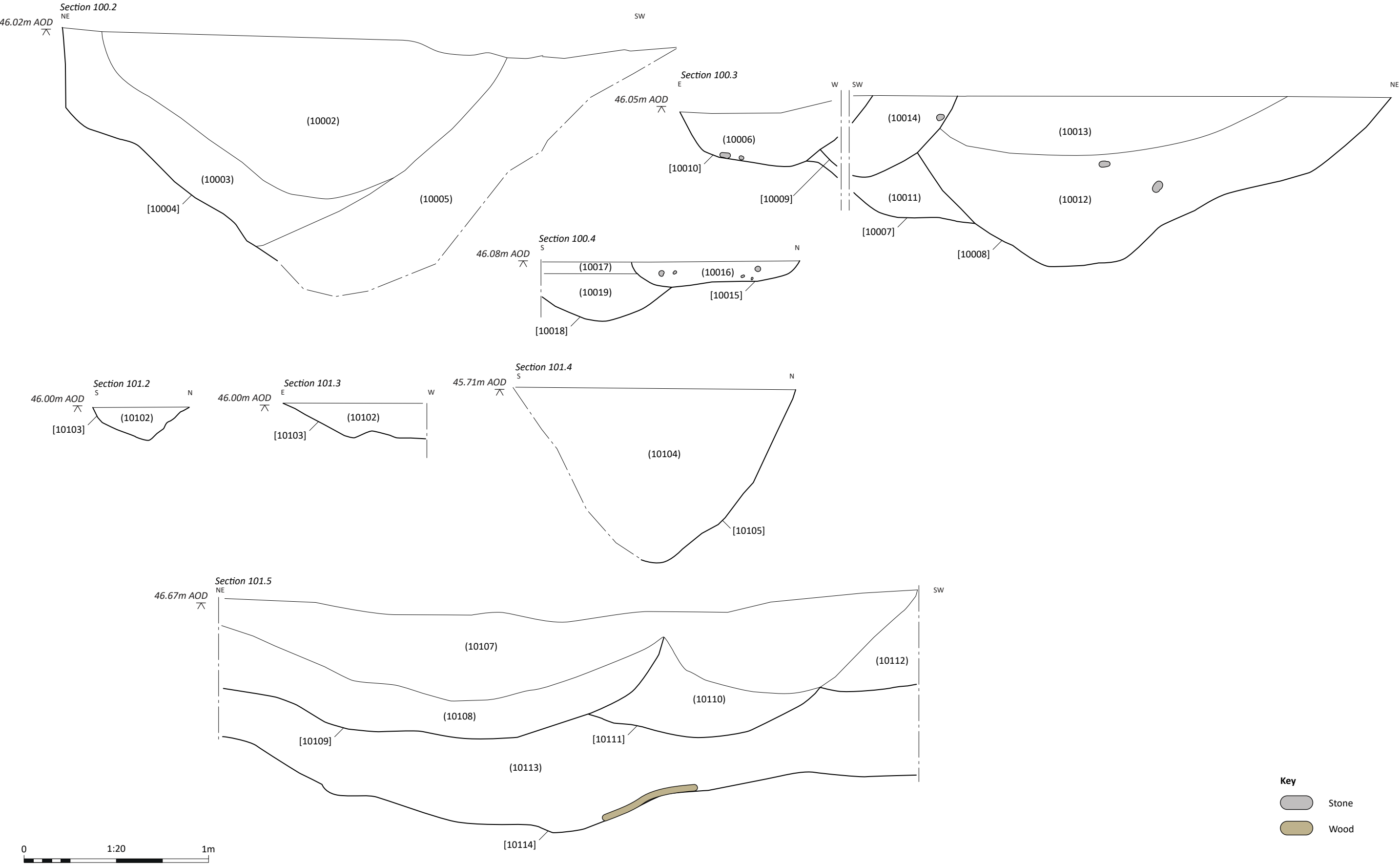
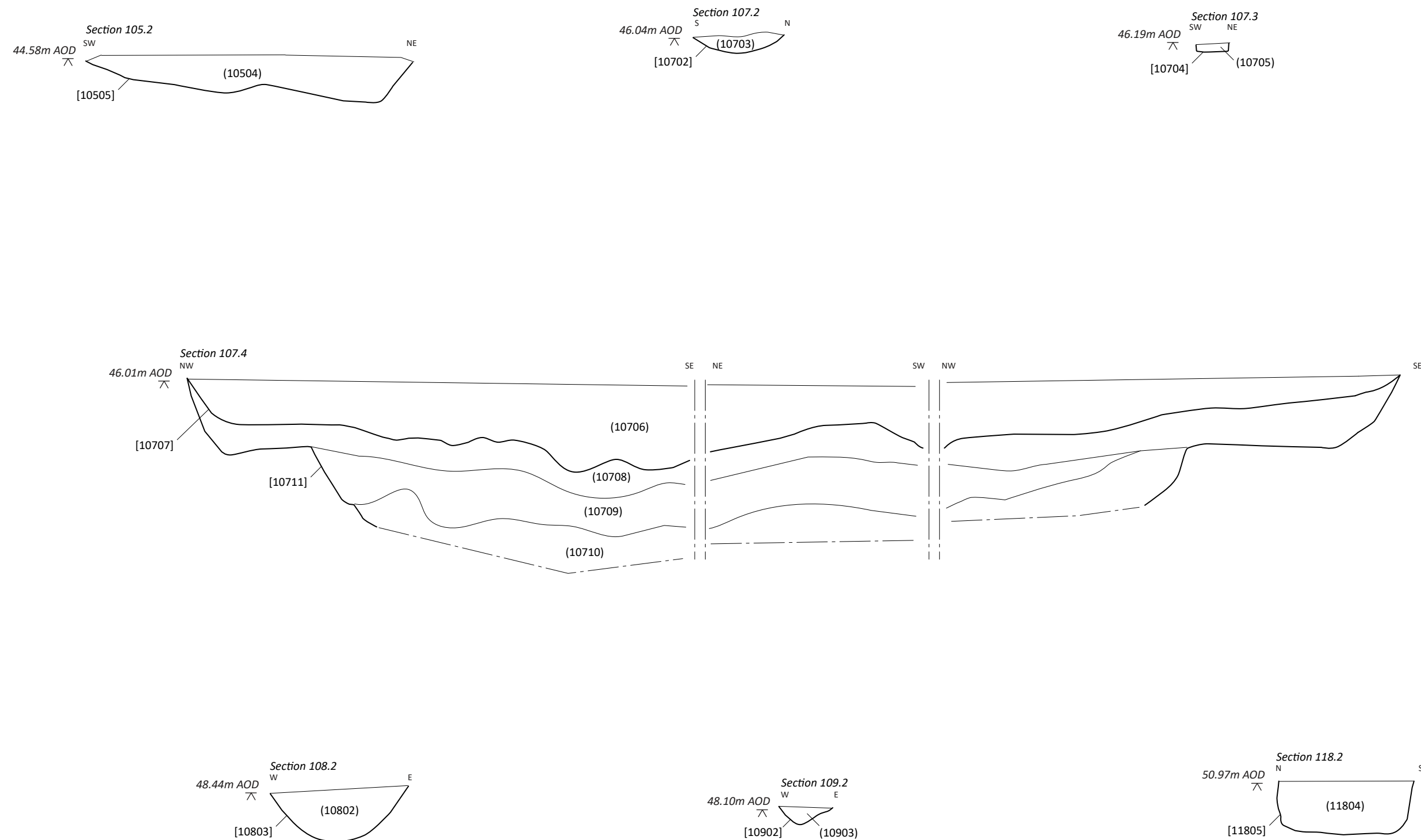


Figure 6.5: Sections drawings of features

Area A07



0 1:20 1m

Figure 6.6: Sections drawings of features

Area A08

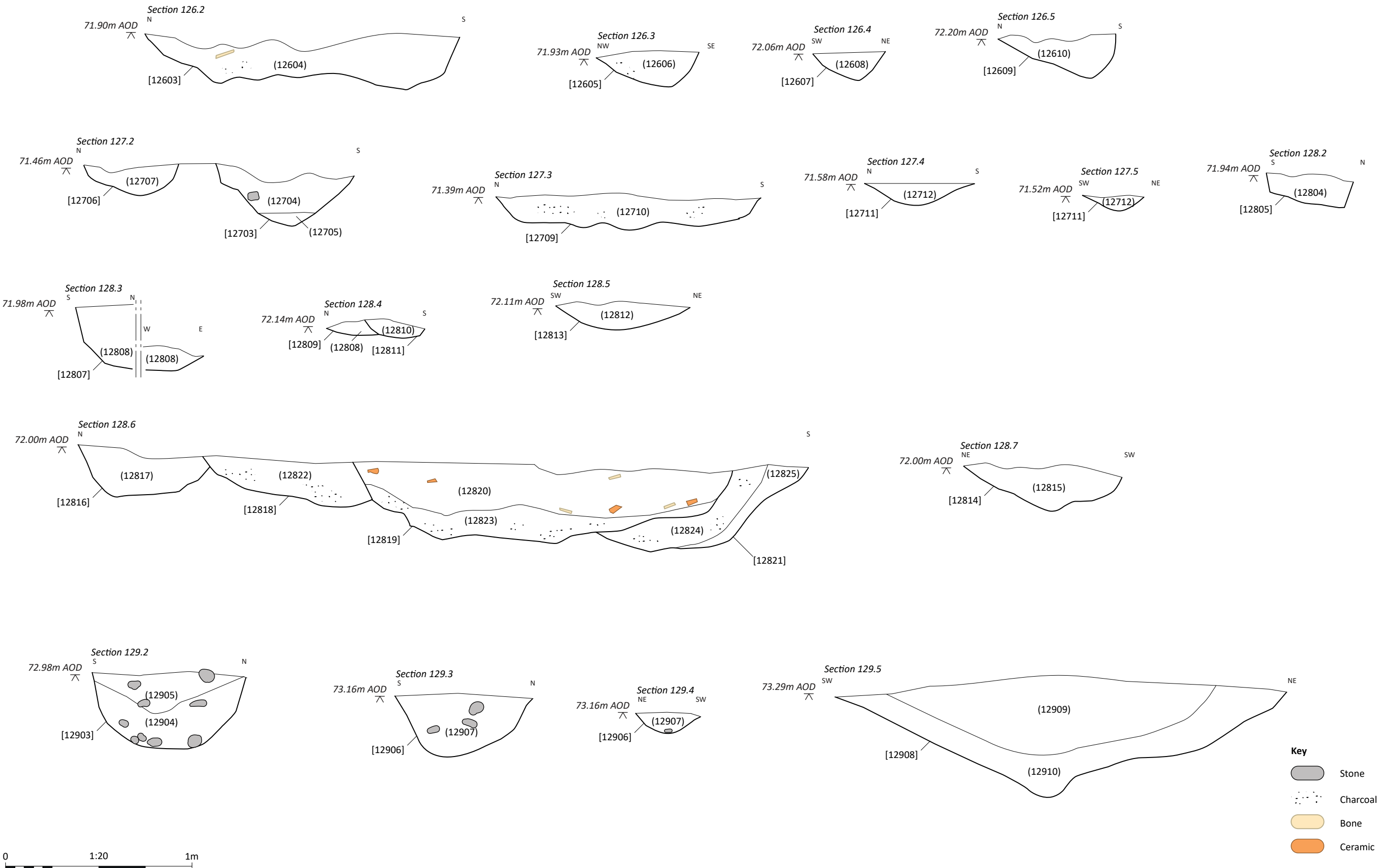


Figure 6.7: Sections drawings of features

Area A08

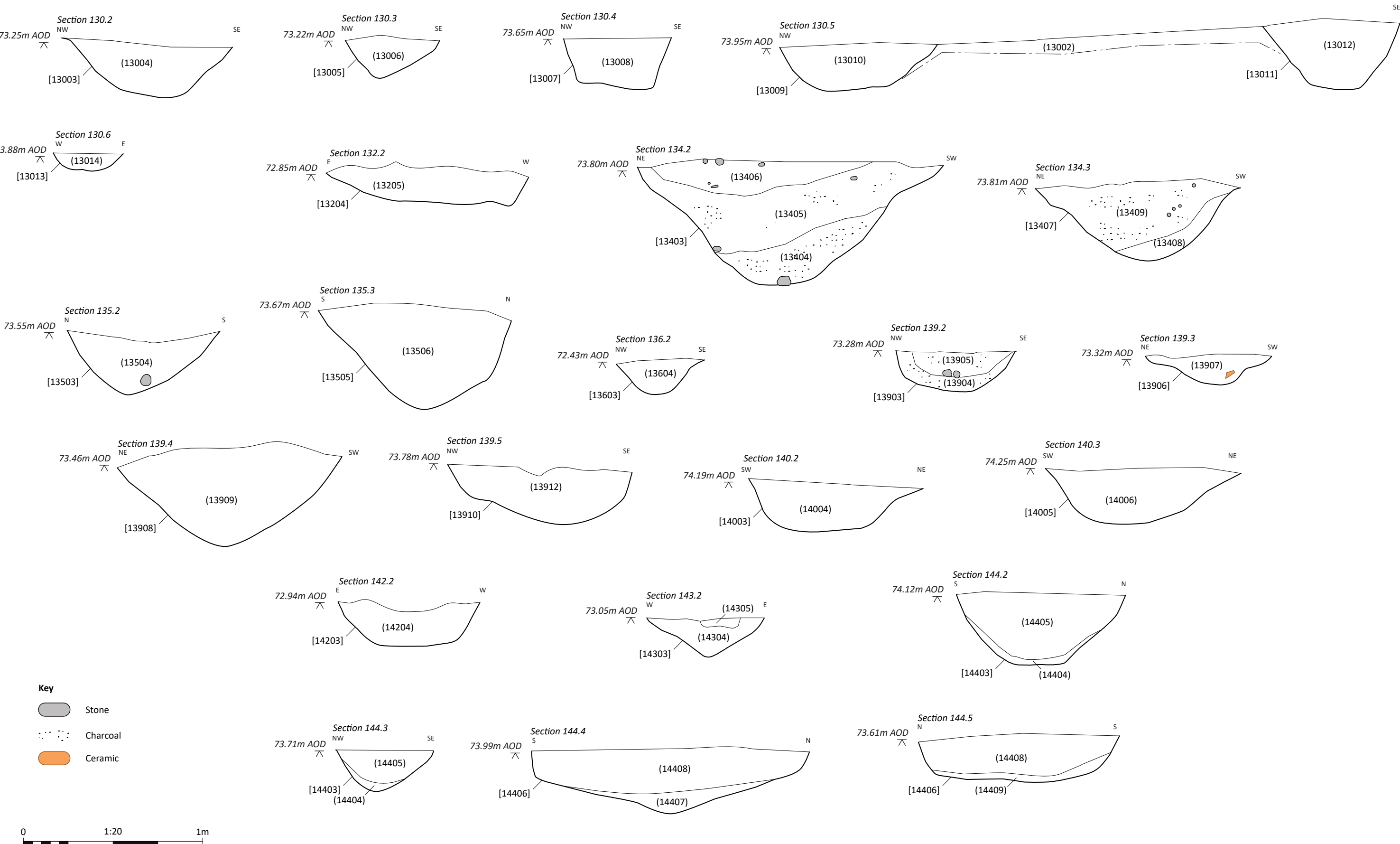


Figure 6.8: Sections drawings of features

Area A08

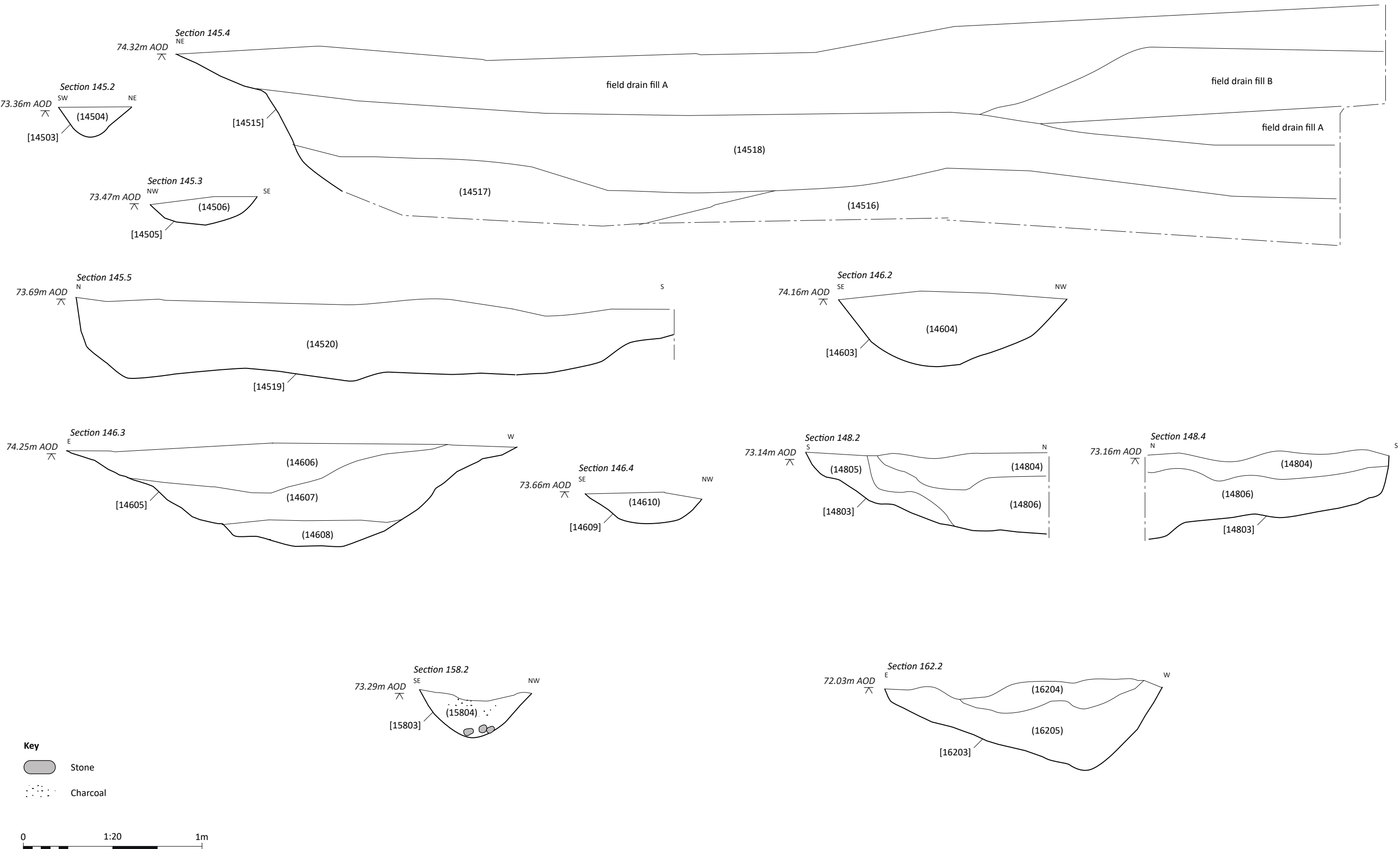


Figure 6.9: Sections drawings of features

Area A09

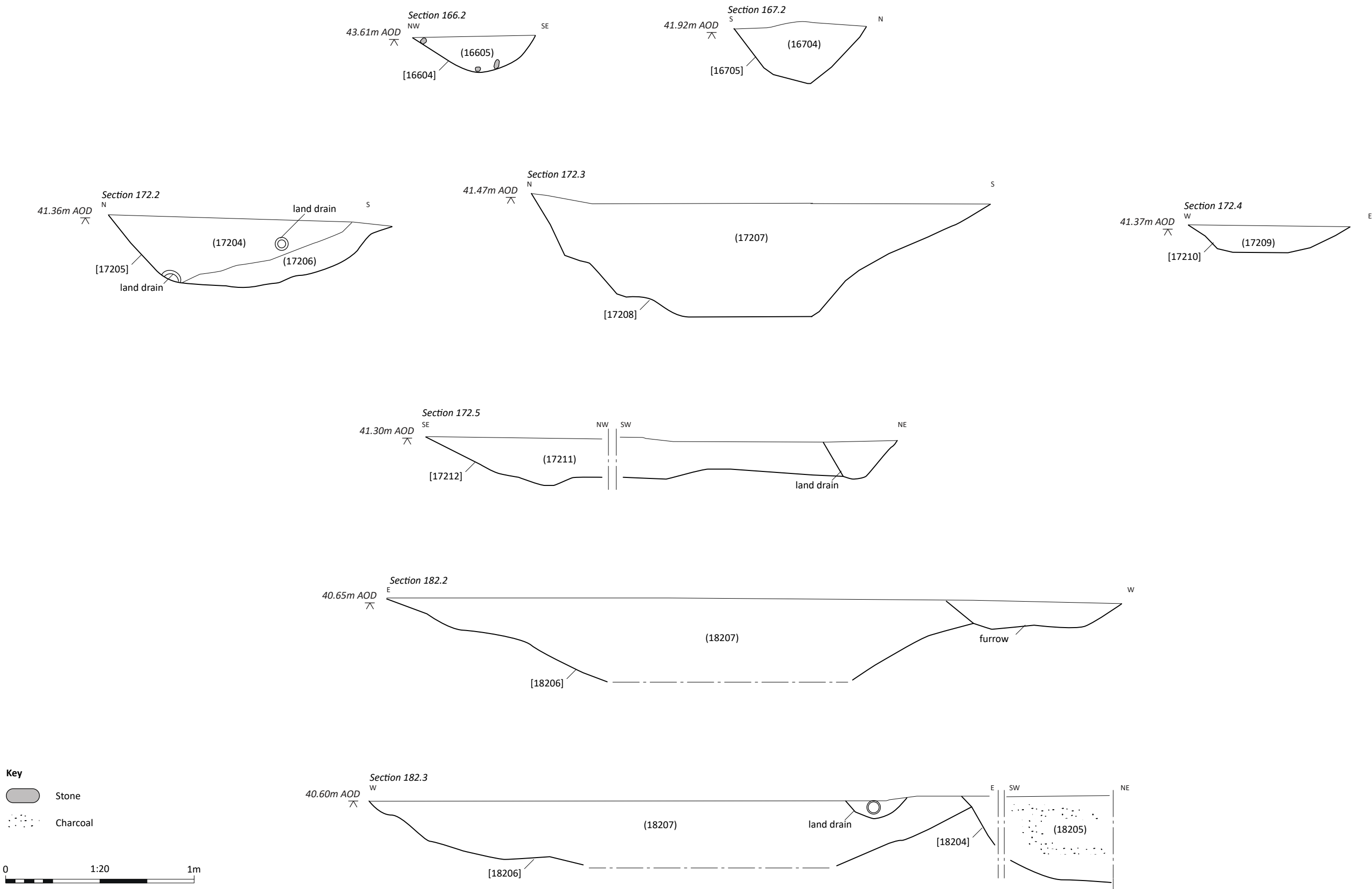


Figure 6.10: Sections drawings of features



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