



EAST PARK ENERGY

East Park Energy

EN010141

Environmental Statement

Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

**Appendix 6-9: Site D Trial Trench Evaluation Final
Report**

Document Reference: EN010141/DR/6.2

Infrastructure Planning (Applications: Prescribed Forms and
Procedure) Regulations 2009: Regulation 5(2)(a)

July 2026
Version P03

EAST PARK ENERGY

Planning Act 2008

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

Environmental Statement Volume 2 – Technical Appendices

Appendix 6-9: Site D Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

APFP Regulation Reference:	Regulation 5(2)(a)
Planning Inspectorate Scheme Reference:	EN010141
Application Document Number:	EN010141/DR/6.2
Author:	AOC Archaeology Ltd

Version	Date	Status
P01	September 2025	DCO Submission
P02	April 2026	Deadline 2
P03	July 2026	Deadline 4

© AXIS P.E.D. Ltd 2025. All rights reserved.

This document and its accompanying documents contain information which is confidential and is intended only for the use of the client. If you are not one of the intended recipients any disclosure, copying, distribution or action taken in reliance on the contents of the information is strictly prohibited.

Unless expressly agreed, any reproduction of material from this document must be requested and authorised in writing from AXIS P.E.D. Ltd. Authorised reproduction of material must include all copyright and proprietary notices in the same form and manner as the original and must not be modified in any way. Acknowledgement of the source of the material must also be included in all references.

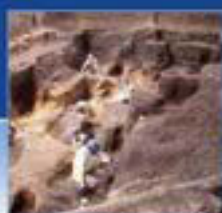
East Park Energy, Area D, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Final Report

National Grid Reference: TL 14435 63065

AOC Project No: 80210/80252

Site Code: ECB7894



East Park, Areas D, Cambridgeshire: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation Final Report

On Behalf of:	RNA Energy Ltd 16 Stratford Place, London W1C 1BF
National Grid Reference (NGR):	TL 14435 63065
AOC Project No:	80210/80252
OASIS ID:	aocarcha1-541377
Prepared by:	██████████ ██████████
Illustration by:	██████████████████ ██████████
Date:	April 2026

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: ██████████	Date: April 2026
Approved by: ██████████	Date: April 2026
Draft/Final Report Stage: Updated Draft	Date: July 2026

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 3
Goulds Close,
Chancerygate Business Centre
Denbigh West
Milton Keynes
MK1 1QE

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. miltonkeynes@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com



Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	8
1 INTRODUCTION	10
2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY	11
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	11
4 PROJECT AIMS	12
5 METHODOLOGY	13
6 RESULTS	14
7 FINDS	91
8 POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION TO SEPCIFIC OBJECTIVES	95
9 DISCUSSION	97
10 CONCLUSIONS	98
11 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE DESPOSITION	99
12 BIBLIOGRAPHY	100
14 APPENDICES	104
Appendix A: Context Inventory	104
Appendix B: Specialist Reports	240
Appendix C: OASIS Form	275
Appendix D: Figures	278

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2	Site Overview
Figure 3.1	Area D Trench Location Plan
Figure 3.2	Area D01, D02, Trenching Results
Figure 3.3	Area D03, D04, Trenching Results
Figure 3.4	Area D04, D05, Trenching Results
Figure 3.5	Trenches 857-859, 864-5, 870-1: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.6	Trenches 872-875, 877: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.7	Trench 881-890: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.8	Trench 891-897: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.9	Trenches 860-861: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.10	Trenches 862-863: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.11	Trench 878: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.12	Trenches 3016-3020: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.13	Trenches 3020-3025: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.14	Trenches 3025-3028: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.15	Trenches 3029-3030, 3032: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.16	Trenches 3031, 3033: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.17	Trenches 3034-3035, 3038: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.18	Trenches 3036, 3039, 3044: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.19	Trenches 3038, 3040-3043: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.20	Trenches 3043, 3045-3048: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.21	Trenches 901-904: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.22	Trenches 898-899: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.23	Trenches 905, 914: Archaeological Results

Figure 3.24	Trenches 914-915: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.25	Trenches 907-912: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.26	Trenches 919-923: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.27	Trenches 924-925, 944: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.28	Trenches 926-927, 943-945: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.29	Trenches 928, 952: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.30	Trenches 929, 953: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.31	Trenches 930-932, 935: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.32	Trenches 932-937: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.33	Trenches 938, 940-942, 946: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.34	Trenches 946, 950-951, 954-955: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.35	Trenches 947, 949-950, 957: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.36	Trenches 955-956, 960-962: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.37	Trenches 929, 953, 955, 929: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.38	Trenches 956-960: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.39	Trenches 964-965: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.40	Trenches 966-967: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.41	Trenches 967, 975-977: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.42	Trenches 974: Archaeological Results
Figure 3.43	Trenches 978-981: Archaeological Results
Figure 4.1	Trench 861 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.2	Trench 872 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.3	Trench 874 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.4	Trench 3029: Excavated Feature
Figure 4.5	Trench 902 Excavated Features
Figure 4.6	Trench 902 Excavated Features
Figure 4.7	Trench 904 Excavated Features
Figure 4.8	Trench 904 Excavated Features
Figure 4.9	Trench 905 Excavated Features
Figure 4.10	Trench 905 Excavated Features
Figure 4.11	Trench 906 Excavated Features
Figure 4.12	Trench 910 Excavated Features
Figure 4.13	Trench 912 Excavated Features
Figure 4.14	Trench 913 Excavated Features
Figure 4.15	Trench 919 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.16	Trench 922 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.17	Trench 922 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.18	Trench 924 Excavated Features
Figure 4.19	Trench 925 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.20	Trench 927 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.21	Trench 930 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.22	Trench 932 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.23	Trench 933 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.24	Trench 933 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.25	Trench 935 Excavated Features
Figure 4.26	Trench 936 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.27	Trench 936 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.28	Trench 936 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.29	Trench 938 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.30	Trench 940 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.31	Trench 941 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.32	Trench 941 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.33	Trench 942 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.34	Trench 942 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.35	Trench 943 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.36	Trench 943 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.37	Trench 943 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.38	Trench 944 Excavated Features
Figure 4.39	Trench 945 Excavated Feature

Figure 4.40	Trench 945 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.41	Trench 945 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.42	Trench 946 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.43	Trench 946 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.44	Trench 947 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.45	Trench 947 Excavated Features
Figure 4.46	Trench 948 Excavated Features
Figure 4.47	Trench 949 Excavated Features
Figure 4.48	Trench 950 Excavated Features
Figure 4.49	Trench 951 Excavated Features
Figure 4.50	Trench 951 Excavated Features
Figure 4.51	Trench 951 Excavated Features
Figure 4.52	Trench 952 Excavated Features
Figure 4.53	Trench 952 Excavated Features
Figure 4.54	Trench 953 Excavated Feature
Figure 4.55	Trench 957 Excavated Features
Figure 4.56	Trench 964 Excavated Features
Figure 4.57	Trench 965 Excavated Features
Figure 4.58	Trench 966 Excavated Features
Figure 4.59	Trench 967 Excavated Features
Figure 4.60	Trench 968 Excavated Features
Figure 4.61	Trench 969 Excavated Features
Figure 4.62	Trench 969 Excavated Features
Figure 4.63	Trench 969 Excavated Features
Figure 4.64	Trench 969 Excavated Features
Figure 4.65	Trench 970 Excavated Features
Figure 4.66	Trench 971 Excavated Features
Figure 4.67	Trench 972 Excavated Features
Figure 4.68	Trench 972 Excavated Features
Figure 4.69	Trench 972 Excavated Features
Figure 4.70	Trench 978 Excavated Features
Figure 5	Area D01- Representative Sections
Figure 6	Area D01- Representative Sections
Figure 7	Area D01-Feature Sections
Figure 8	Area D02- Representative Sections
Figure 9	Area D02 Representative Sections
Figure 10	Area D02-Feature Sections
Figure 11	Area D03- Representative Sections
Figure 12	Area D03-Feature Sections
Figure 13	Area D04- Representative Sections
Figure 14	Area D04- Representative Sections
Figure 15	Area D04- Representative Sections
Figure 16	Area D04-Feature Sections
Figure 17	Area D04-Feature Sections
Figure 18	Area D04-Feature Sections
Figure 19	Area D04-Feature Sections
Figure 20	Area D04-Feature Sections
Figure 21	Area D05- Representative Sections
Figure 22	Area D05-Feature Sections

Plates

Plate 1: Ditch [86110] and recut [86108], looking northeast	16
Plate 2: Ditch [87204], looking north	17
Plate 3: Pit [302902] in Trench 3029, looking southeast	19
Plate 4: Ditch [90206] in Trench 902, looking north	21
Plate 5: Ditch [90405] in Trench 904, south facing	22
Plate 6: Ditch [90505] in Trench 905, looking southeast	23
Plate 7: Ditch [91007], looking west	25
Plate 8: Ditch [91005], looking west	26
Plate 9: Ditch [91206], looking south	27
Plate 10: Ditch [91396], looking west	28
Plate 11: Linear feature [91906] and pit [91908], looking southwest	30
Plate 12: Linear feature [92207], west-south-west looking	32
Plate 13: Gully [92408], looking south	33
Plate 14: Ditches [92506] and [92508], looking east	35
Plate 15: Ditches [92705], [92707] and [92709], looking west	36
Plate 16: Pit [93008], looking east	38
Plate 17: Ditch [93204], looking south	39
Plate 18: Ditch [93207], looking east	40
Plate 19: Ditch [93306], looking south	41
Plate 20: Post hole [93309], looking northeast	42
Plate 21: Ditch terminus [93508], looking east (context number on board incorrect)	43
Plate 22: Ditches terminus [93604] and [93607], looking southwest	45
Plate 23: Ditch terminus [93612] looking west	46
Plate 24: Posthole [93617], looking northeast	46
Plate 25: Gully [93805], looking southwest	48
Plate 26: Gully [94005], looking north	49
Plate 27: Gully [94104], looking west	50
Plate 28: Ditch [94006], looking south	51
Plate 29: Gully [94206], looking east	52
Plate 30: Gully [94208], looking north	53
Plate 31: Ditch [94309] and recut [94307], looking east	54
Plate 32: Gully [94312], looking west	55
Plate 33: Gully [94304], looking east	56
Plate 34: Gully [94314], looking east	57
Plate 35: Ditch [94504], looking north	59
Plate 36: Ditch [94521], looking south	60

Plate 37: Gully [94605], looking north	61
Plate 38: Gully [94607], looking west	62
Plate 39: Gully [94707], west looking	63
Plate 40: Gully [94705], looking north	64
Plate 41: Gully [94905], west looking	66
Plate 42: Gully [94908], north west looking	67
Plate 43: Gully [95005], southwest looking	68
Plate 44: Ditch [95109], north looking	70
Plate 45: Ditch [95112], north looking	70
Plate 46: Ditch [95105], north looking	71
Plate 47: Gully [95211] cut by ditch [95212], east looking	73
Plate 48: Pit [95208], northwest looking	73
Plate 49: Ditch [95207] cut by ditch [95205], northwest looking	74
Plate 50: Gully [95707], south looking	76
Plate 51: Gully [95705], south looking	76
Plate 52: Gully [96402], south looking	77
Plate 53: Gully [96503], north looking	78
Plate 54: Gully [96605] in Trench 966, looking east	80
Plate 55: Ditch [96805] in Trench 965, looking north	82
Plate 56: Ditch terminus [96905] in Trench 669, looking northeast	83
Plate 57: Boundary ditch [66910] in Trench 669, looking north	84
Plate 58: Posthole [66907] in Trench 669, looking east	85
Plate 59: Gully [97007] truncating pit [97005] in Trench 970 looking northwest	86
Plate 60: Posthole [97105] in Trench 971, looking west	88
Plate 61: Gully terminus [97207], looking northeast	89
Plate 62: Gully [97205], looking west	90
Plate 63: Posthole [97804], looking east	91

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 of any archaeological features as suggested by the geophysical survey previously undertaken by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024b). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024a), 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 Senior Archaeologist at the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET) at Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC).

The evaluation at Area D comprised the excavation of trenches across five sub-areas: Sub-Area D01 to D05. Of the 151 trenches excavated, 45 yielded archaeological evidence and 106 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 0.27m of topsoil overlaying the archaeological horizon.

Overall, a clear correlation was evident between the features uncovered during the evaluation and the geophysical survey across Area D, particularly in Sub-Area D04. Whilst the areas presumed blank by the geophysical survey generally matched the findings within the evaluation, there were a few archaeological features present in trenches not targeting geophysical anomalies across all sub-areas.

The archaeological evaluation has revealed agricultural activity and likely settlement activity mainly spanning from the Late Iron Age the Romano-British period. The activity, principally concentrated in Sub-Areas D03 and D04, was exemplified by ditches, gullies, pits and rectilinear enclosures, as well as limited curvilinear enclosures. The rectilinear enclosure may be associated with settlement or agricultural activity, or both.

Post-medieval activity was exemplified by field systems, including pre and post ordnance survey field boundaries as well as pitting in Trench 3029 within Sub-Area D02 containing evidence of material, likely derived from structures, possibly a small building or ovens, in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. The presence of grasses, oak planking and trimmed cherry roundwood in this feature points to structural burning in situ.

Overall, the findings provide valuable insights into land use over time, with pre-Roman Iron Age and Early Roman agricultural activity and settlement, and post-medieval agricultural activity spread throughout Area D. Area D 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 prehistoric period.

Area C to the west of Area D revealed evidence for Roman activity spanning the post-Conquest to the 4th century AD. Notably, a Roman Small Town (Scheduled Monument Historic England List Entry Number 1491190) lies at the northeast edge of Area C, approximately 583 m to the west of Area D (Sub-Area D01). The earliest activity recorded across Sub-Areas C01 to C04 comprised enclosure ditches, boundaries and pits of early 1st to mid-2nd century AD date. It is considered possible that the remains recorded across Sub-Areas D01 and D03 to D05 broadly relate to this activity in Area C predating the establishment of the town or representing contemporary rural activity outside the main area of settlement.

Area C also revealed evidence for later activity spanning the 9th century onwards comprising activity typical of medieval rural activity. It is possible that some of the remains recorded across Area D relate to a similar phase of activity.

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 of trenching in Area D (measuring 65.22 ha) which is centred at National Grid Reference TL 14435 63065 (Figures 1 and 2). The evaluation in Area D was carried out in one phase spread across four fields within farmland to the southeast of Great Staughton Highway, Huntingdonshire. The archaeological evaluation in Area D comprised 151 trenches excavated between August and December 2025. The scope of the evaluation in Area D was set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2024a). Area D is located within the administrative area of Huntingdonshire Council which is advised on archaeological matters by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).
- 1.3 The heritage assets identified within Area D included cropmarks of ditches thought likely to form an enclosure of Iron Age to Roman date, a possible medieval moated site and the eastern extent of a post-medieval quarry. An aerial investigation and mapping project recorded an undated bank, wall or path in the northwestern part of Area D and a medieval boundary bank and earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow as extending into the eastern area of Area D.
- 1.4 The geophysical survey, undertaken by AOC Archaeology in 2023-2024 identified scattered archaeological anomalies within Area D in the form of settlement or enclosure systems and possible trackways which could relate to the area of ditched enclosure cropmarks noted in the HER data (AOC 2024b). Linear positive anomalies that correlate to field boundaries on historic mapping were identified across Area D and modern and historic agricultural practices were recorded in form of historic ridge and furrows regimes, modern ploughing, and drains. Further, possible archaeological anomalies were recorded within Area D in forms that could not be more confidently interpreted due to being inconsistent or slightly ephemeral. An anomaly of unclear origin was also identified which may be related to post-medieval quarrying but could also be natural in origin.
- 1.5 In close proximity to Area D, the geophysical survey (AOC 2024b) identified an extensive area of archaeological activity within the northern part of Area C approximately 583.30m to the west of Area D. Archaeological remains were identified spreading across approximately 31ha which reflects a well organised and advanced settlement of probable Roman date with a network of roads, internal divisions and possible central main square (AOC 2024b). This area has since been excluded from the proposed development and designated as a Scheduled Monument (Historic England List Entry Number: 1491190).
- 1.6 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 (ClfA 2023a, 2023b). The works were monitored by the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (CHET).

- 1.7 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 authority in consultation with the county archaeologist and Historic England.

2 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The site, which measures 65.22 ha, is located within agricultural land to the southwest of Great Staughton, and north and northwest of Little Staughton. The site is located to the south of Staughton Road, north of Westend, east and west of Green End, and east of the B660.
- 2.2 The fields within Area D are predominantly flat, set between 33m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and 35m aOD with a west to east aligned raised area running through its centre which is set between 41m aOD and 43m aOD.
- 2.3 The British Geology Survey (BGS) (2025) identifies the solid geology of the East Park Scheme as Oxford Clay Formation. BGS mapping of superficial geology shows a diversity of deposits.
- 2.4 The superficial deposits recorded within the site 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 half of Area D. There are also isolated areas of Diamicton of the Oadby Formation that is recorded as extending within the southern part of Area D.
- 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 blocks of woodland, surrounded by fields, within Area D.

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 D 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.*)

Area D

- 3.2 The heritage assets identified within Area D include cropmarks interpreted as the remains of a Bronze Age and/or Iron Age ring ditch (Asset 279); as well as an Iron Age and/or Romano-British enclosures and settlements (Assets 218, 219, 237, 273, 274 & 275).
- 3.3 An aerial investigation and mapping project recorded an undated bank, wall or path (Asset 938) in the northwestern part of Site D and a medieval boundary bank and earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow (centred Asset 773) as extending into the eastern area of Site D.

Geophysical Survey (AOC 2024)

- 3.4 The geophysical survey identified scattered archaeological anomalies within Site D in the form of settlement / enclosure systems and possible trackways which could relate to the area of ditched enclosure cropmarks noted in the HER data (Asset 644).
- 3.5 Linear positive anomalies that correlate to field boundaries on historic mapping were identified across Site D and modern and historic agricultural practices have also been recorded in form of historic ridge and furrows regimes, modern ploughing, and drains.
- 3.6 Further possible archaeological anomalies are recorded within Site D in forms that could not be more confidently interpreted due to being inconsistent or slightly ephemeral and an anomaly of unclear origin was also identified which may be related to the post-medieval quarry (centred Asset 674) but could also be natural in origin. These anomalies are fully described and illustrated 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 D 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 Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team (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 D;
 - 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 D;
 - 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 CHET; 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 D;
- 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 D 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 D. 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 for Sub-Areas D01, and D03 to D05 (AOC 2024a). Additionally, a WSI addendum was completed for Sub-Area D02 (AOC 2025).

5.2 Area D comprises c.65.22ha total development area. The WSIs outlined a proposed 159 trenches to be excavated across Area D (Figure 2) which equated to the below:

- High Development Impact Areas = 50 trenches (c.3.5% of c.9.41 hectares)
- Area of Archaeological Activity = 21 trenches (c.2.5% of c.6.92 hectares)
- Archaeology Activity 30m buffer = 22 trenches (c.3 to 4% of c.6.57 hectares)
- Areas with no activity = 66 trenches (c.1.5% of c.42.32 hectares)

5.3 Although 159 trenches were proposed across Area D (Figures 3.1-3.4), 150 trenches measuring 50m by 1.80m were excavated in Area D across five sub-areas identified as D01, D02, D03, D04 and D05 as shown on Figures 3 to 5, mostly designed to target different geophysical anomalies. Eight trenches were unable to be excavated due to onsite constraints such as Stewardship planting in areas of the site at the time of evaluation. Of the 150 trenches, 117 were excavated between August and September 2025, and 33 were excavated between November and December 2025 in Sub-Area D02.

- 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 Event number (ECB7894) was issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and used as a site code.
- 5.6 Due to the level of archaeological remains revealed in Area D and the likely requirement for further archaeological work in advance of development, it was agreed with the Senior Archaeologist at CHET that not every feature required excavation during the evaluation. This strategy was applied in Sub-Area D04 with the greatest concentration of archaeological remains. For example, if a linear feature was present within two or more trenches and appeared to correspond with the geophysical survey it was only investigated in one trench. When this strategy was employed, the unexcavated features were included in the pre-excavation survey, but they were not allocated context numbers.

6 RESULTS

Introduction

- 6.1 A total of 150 trenches were excavated across Area D (Figures 3.1 to 3.4) comprising 36 trenches in D01, 33 trenches in D02, 18 trenches in D03, 47 trenches in D04 and 16 trenches in D05. Of the 150 trenches, 47 contained archaeological features that were investigated during the evaluation (comprising Trenches 861, 872 and 874 in D01, Trench 3029 in D02, Trenches 902, 904-906, 910, 912 and 913 in D03, Trenches 919, 922, 924-925, 927, 930, 932-933, 935-936, 938, 940-953, 957 and 964-965 in D04 and Trenches 966-972 and 978 in D05, as further detailed below). Three trenches in Sub-Area D04 revealed archaeological remains that were recorded on the pre-excavation survey plan but not excavated in keeping with the strategy outlined in the methodology above. The remaining 103 trenches were negative and will not be discussed further in any detail.
- 6.2 Possible archaeological features were identified within 17 trenches during the pre-excavation survey comprising seven trenches in Sub-Area D01, one trench in Sub-Area D02, seven trenches in Sub-Area D03, and two trenches in Sub-Area D05 that were tested and proved not to be of archaeological origin. Although some trenches in Sub-Areas D01, D02, D03 and D05 still have features showing on the pre-ex-survey plan (Figures 3.5 to 4.67) these trenches were all proved to be negative.

Sub-Area D01

- 6.3 Thirty-six trenches were opened in Sub-Area D01 (Trenches 857 to 865 and Trenches 870-897). Of the 36 trenches, only three contained archaeological features (Trenches 861, 872 and 874). The naturally lain deposits generally consisted of yellow clay with colour variations. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 25.15m aOD and 30.32m aOD. The subsoil comprised mid greenish to greyish brown silty clay to reddish brown silty clay, varying in depth

from 0.05m to 0.13m. The topsoil consisted of a mid-blackish brown soft silt to mid brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.15m to 0.34m. All 36 trenches in Sub-Area D01 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying subsoil above natural geology.

Sub area D01 Positive Trenches

Trench 861 (Figures 3.9, 4.1, 6 & 7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(86101)	0.25m	25.48m	Friable dark grey brown silty clay, with occasional gravel topsoil
(86102)	0.08	25.23m	Friable mid red brown silty clay with rare stone subsoil
(86103)	N/A	25.15m	Light yellow clay and chalk with very rare stone natural geology

- 6.4 Trench 861 was located in the northeast corner of D01 and was orientated east to west. This trench targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 861 comprised friable light yellow clay and chalk natural geology (86103) which lay at a height of 25.15m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by ditch [86110] and linear feature [86105] interpreted as a possible hedgerow. Both features were located in the centre of the trench.
- 6.5 The easternmost feature of the trench was northeast to southwest orientated possible hedgerow [86105] which aligned with an irregular shaped geophysical anomaly and continued beyond the extent of the trench. This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.87m in width by 0.13m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This possible hedgerow had a single fill comprising compact dark blue silty clay (86104) containing no finds.
- 6.6 To the west of the hedgerow was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [86110] which aligned with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed potentially a partial circular enclosure (Plate 1). This curvilinear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 1.57 in width by 0.42m deep, had gradually sloping side to a concave base and had a sole fill consisting of compact mid yellow brown silty clay (86109) containing pottery sherds, animal bone fragments and CBM. This feature was interpreted in the field as a boundary ditch but another origin cannot be discounted. Ditch [86110] was recut by linear feature [86108] which measured over 1.80m in length by 1.85m in width by 0.36m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This ditch recut had two fills: a primary fill comprising compact dark blue silty clay (86107) which contained pottery sherds, animal bone fragments and CBM; and an upper comprising mixed compact mid grey-brown to mid yellow brown silty clay (86106) which contained 49 fragments of fragments of pottery dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, comprising almost entirely southern British 'belgic' grog tempered ware which was likely produced locally (Appendix B)



Plate 1: Ditch [86110] and recut [86108], looking northeast

- 6.7 The features and the naturally lain deposits in Trench 861 were overlain by 0.08m thick mid red friable brown silty clay subsoil (86102) which in turn was overlain by 0.25m thick friable dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (86101).

Trench 872 (Figures 3.6, 4.2, 5 & 7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(87201)	0.24m	26.17m	Friable dark grey, brown silty clay with occasional gravel topsoil
(87202)	0.07m	25.93m	Firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil
(87203)	N/A	25.86m	Firm light grey brown clay natural geology

- 6.8 Trench 872 was located almost in the centre of D01. This trench was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 872 comprised firm light grey brown clay natural geology (87203) which lay at a height of 25.86m aOD. The natural geology in Trench 872 was cut by north to south oriented ditch [87205] which continued beyond the northern limits of excavation and had a rounded terminus to the south (Plate 2). This linear feature measured over 1.5m in length by 0.43m in width by 0.12m deep, had gently sloping sides to a concave base, and had a single fill consisting of dark grey black clay (87204) containing no finds.



Plate 2: Ditch [87204], looking north

- 6.9 The feature in Trench 872 and natural geology were overlain by 0.07m thick firm mid grey, brown silty clay subsoil (87202) which in turn was overlain by a 0.24m thick topsoil (87201) comprising friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional gravel.

Trench 874 (Figures 3.6, 4.3, 5 & 7)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(87401)	0.20m	26.60m	Soft mid black brown soft silt with rare gravel
(87402)	0.09m	26.40m	Compact mid yellow green silty clay subsoil
(87402)	N/A	26.31m	Compact mid green brown compact clay with rare patches of blue clay natural geology

- 6.10 Trench 874 was located in the western portion of D01 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 874 comprised compact mid green brown clay natural geology (87403) which lay at a height of 26.31m aOD. The natural geology was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [87407] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, and measured over 3m in length by 0.85m in width by 0.22m deep and had gentle sides to a concave base. This linear feature had a sole fill comprising compact dark grey brown silty clay (87406) containing no finds.

- 6.11 The natural geology and feature within the trench was capped by 0.09m of thick soft mid black brown silt subsoil (87402) which in turn was overlain by 0.20m thick topsoil comprising soft mid black brown silt (87401).

Sub-Area D02

- 6.12 Thirty-three trenches were opened in Sub-Area D02 (Trenches 3016-3048). Of the 34 trenches, only one had archaeological features that were investigated (Trench 3029). All 34 trenches in Sub-Area D02 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil natural geology. The naturally lain deposits generally consisted of yellow clay with colour variations which was recorded at heights of between 25.80m aOD and 36.98 m aOD. Overlaying the naturally lain deposits was topsoil generally consisting of brown and grey silt, varying in depth from 0.22m and 0.35m.

Sub area D02 Positive Trenches

Trench 3029 (Figures 3.15, 4.48 & 10)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(302901)	0.35m	27.04m	Brown grey silt topsoil
(302900)	N/A	26.69m	Red brown sandy clay natural

- 6.13 Trench 3029 was located along the northern edge of Sub-Area D02 and it was aligned east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 196 comprised red brown sandy clay (302900) which lay at a height of 26.69m aOD. The natural geology was cut by sub-circular pit [302902] which measured 1.02m long by 0.57m wide by 0.09m deep, and had gradually sloping sides onto a rounded base. This pit had a single fill comprising friable mottled dark grey and reddish orange silty clay (302903) containing six seeds of bedstraws, over 10 culm nodes of grass, over 10 stem fragments of grass, three roundwoods of cherry charcoal, two roundwoods of apple-type charcoal, 15 fragments of oak charcoal, three iron nails, coal, and three post-medieval pottery sherds dating from the late-18th century to the 19th century (Appendix B). The fill also contained 237 fragments of Roman fired clay which in association with pottery dated to the late post-medieval period is likely residual. The fired clay represents degraded material, likely derived from structures, possibly small building or ovens, in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. The presence of grasses, oak planking and trimmed cherry roundwood in this feature points to structural burning *in situ*. As the feature is isolated within the trench and surrounding trenches, it is hard to interpret the date of this feature as it could be Roman in date or post-medieval, with either the fired clay or pottery possibly being intrusive. The absence of datable features in the vicinity makes it impossible to date by comparison.
- 6.14 Also cutting the naturally lain deposits was a northwest to southeast ceramic field drain which did not have any archaeological interest.
- 6.15 The feature and naturally lain deposits in Trench 3029 were overlain by a 0.35m thick brown grey silty topsoil (302901).



Plate 3: Pit [302902] in Trench 3029, looking southeast

Sub-Area D03

- 6.16 Eighteen trenches were opened in Sub-Area D03 (Trenches 898 to 915). Of the 18, only seven had archaeological features that were investigated (Trenches 902, 904 to 906, 910, 912 and 913). The naturally lain deposits generally consisted of yellow clay to grey clay with colour variations. The natural geology was record at heights of between 36.78m aOD and 43.39m aOD. The subsoil comprised mid brown silty clay to dark brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.05m to 0.15m. The topsoil consisted of a dark brown silty clay to mid greyish brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.15m to 0.40m. Fourteen trenches in Sub-Area D03 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying subsoil above natural geology. Four trenches in Sub-Area D03 revealed colluvium, in three trenches this was underlying subsoil (Trenches 906, 907 and 913) and in one trench this was directly underlying topsoil (Trench 912).

Sub area D03 Positive Trenches**Trench 902 (Figures 3.21, 4.5, 4.6, 4.7, 11 & 12)***Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(90201)	0.21m	43.56m	Blackish brown silty clay topsoil
(90202)	0.14m	43.35m	Mid brown silty clay subsoil
(90203)	N/A	43.21m	Light orangish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.17 Trench 902 was located in the northwest corner of D03 and was orientated east to west, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 902 comprised light orangish brown silty clay (90203) which lay at a height of 43.21m aOD. The natural geology was cut by ditch [90205] and linear feature [90206].
- 6.18 The easternmost feature was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [90205] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.20m in width by 0.26m deep and had gently sloping sides to a U-shaped base. This linear feature had a sole fill comprising hard light yellowish brown silty clay (90204) containing two caryopsis of cereal (Appendix B).
- 6.19 To the west was north to south orientated feature [90206] which measured over 1.80m in length by over 2m in width and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base (Plate 4). This feature had a sole fill comprising loosely compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (90207) containing no finds.
- 6.20 The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.14m thick friable mid brown silty clay subsoil (90202) which in turn is overlain by 0.21m thick topsoil consisting of blackish brown silty clay (90201).

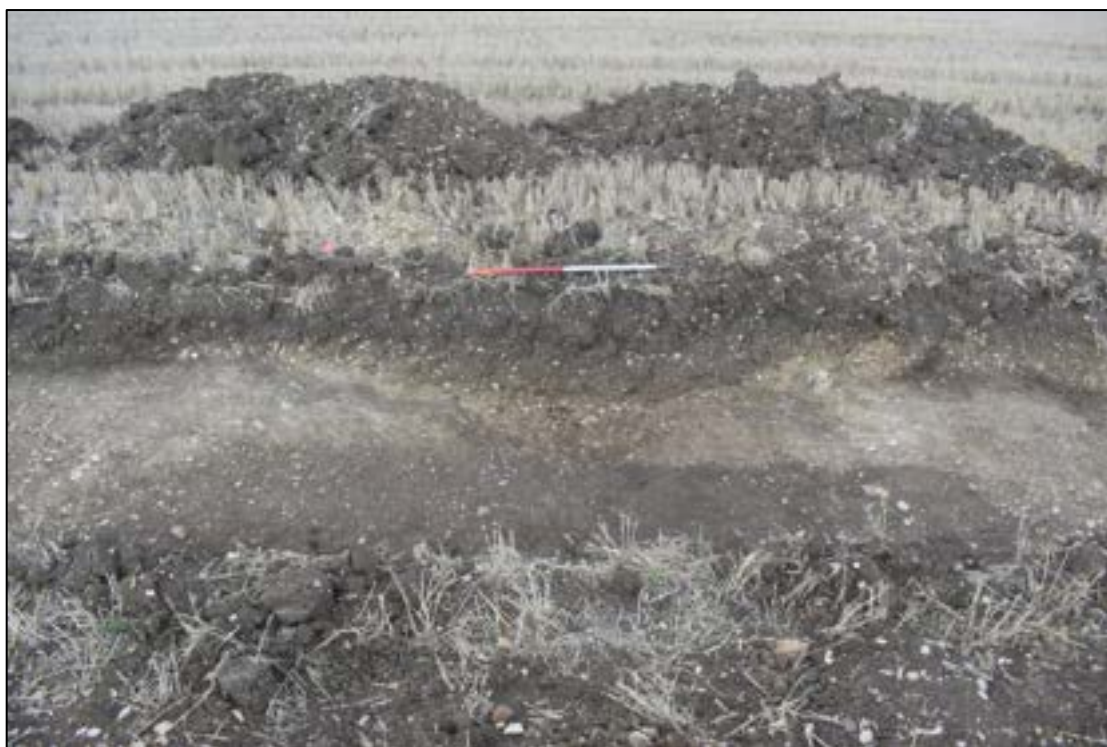


Plate 4: Ditch [90206] in Trench 902, looking north

Trench 904 (Figures 3.21, 4.7, 4.8, 4.9, Figure 11 & 12)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(90401)	0.20m	43.52m	Dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil
(90402)	0.12m	43.32m	Dark brown silty clay subsoil
(90403)	N/A	43.20m	Mid brown sandy clay natural geology

- 6.21 Trench 904 was located along the eastern edge of D03 and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 904 comprised mid brown sandy clay (90403) which lay at a height of 43.20m aOD. The natural geology in Trench 904 was cut by ditch terminus [90405] and shallow linear features [90409/90411] and [90413].
- 6.22 The northernmost feature was northeast to southwest shallow linear feature measuring over 3m in length which aligned with a curvilinear geophysical survey continuing beyond the extent of the trench and belonging to a partial enclosure. This feature was excavated in slots [90409] and [90411] which measured roughly 0.64m in width by 0.16m deep on average. Slot [90409] had a sole fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (90408) containing no finds. Slot [90411] had a sole fill consisting of compact mid greyish brown silty clay (90410) which contained no finds. The northeastern part of slot [90411] was cut by northwest to southeast

orientated linear feature [90413] which roughly aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and belonged to an enclosure. This feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.47m in width by 0.22m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (90412) which contained no finds.

- 6.23 To the south was linear feature [90405] which continued beyond the eastern extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus to the west (Plate 5). This feature measured over 1.80m in length by 1.47m in width by 0.13m deep, had sloping sides to a flat base and had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (90404) which contained one fragment of apple-type charcoal, one pig bone fragment, two sheep or goat bone fragment, one terrestrial snail shell fragment, two unidentified mammal bone, fragment, one fragment of fish bone, 25 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, mainly comprising southern British 'Belgic' grog tempered ware (Appendix B). Additionally, this fill contained two fragments of Roman clay.



Plate 5: Ditch [90405] in Trench 904, south facing

- 6.24 Next in the stratigraphic sequence was 0.12m thick dark brown silty clay subsoil (90402), which in turn was overlain by 0.20m thick dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil (90401).

Trench 905 (Figures 3.21, 3.23, 3.24, 4.9, 4.10, 11 & 12)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(90501)	0.42	42.80m	Dark blackish brown silty clay topsoil
(90502)	NFE	42.38m	Mid brown sandy clay natural geology

- 6.25 Trench 905 was located to the southwest of Trench 904 and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 905 comprised mid brown sandy clay natural geology (90502) which lay at a height of 42.38m aOD. The natural geology was cut by two curvilinear features [90503] and [90505], both aligned with geophysical anomalies.
- 6.26 Located in the centre of the trench was east to west orientated ditch [90506] which aligned with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that extended beyond the extent of the trench forming part of a partial circular enclosure (Plate 6). This feature measured over 1.80m in length by 1.70m in width by 0.31m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base. This ditch had a sole fill consisting of compact mid greyish brown silty clay (90505) which contained no finds. This feature could be interpreted as a pre-OS field boundary.



Plate 6: Ditch [90505] in Trench 905, looking southeast

- 6.27 Located along the southern edge of the trench was ditch [90503] which aligned with a partial subcircular geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench. This linear

feature measured over 1.80m in length by 1.74m wide by 0.64m deep. Ditch [90503] had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (90504) containing no finds.

- 6.28 The ditches and natural geology were overlain by 0.42m thick compact blackish brown silty clay topsoil (90501).

Trench 906 (Figures 3.21, 3.23, 3.24, 4.11, 11 & 12)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(90601)	0.30m	42.23m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil
(90602)	0.05m	41.93m	Light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil
(90603)	0.10m	41.88m	Mid brownish red clayey sand colluvium
(90604)	N/A	41.78m	Dark blueish grey silty clay natural geology

- 6.29 Trench 906 was located in the centre of D03 and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 906 comprised dark blueish grey silty clay (90604) which lay at a height of 41.78m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 906 were cut by northeast to southwest ditch [90606] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measuring over 1.80m in length by 0.75m in width by 0.17m deep, and had single fill consisting of compact mid grey brown silty clay (90605) containing two fragments of southern British '*Belgic*' grog tempered ware dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.30 The features in this trench were overlain by 0.10m thick mid brownish red clayey sand colluvium (90603) which in turn was overlain by 0.05m thick light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (90602). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.30m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (90601).

Trench 910 (Figures 3.25, 4.12, 11 & 12)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(91001)	0.18m	37.74m	Blackish brown silty clay topsoil
(91002)	0.09m	37.56m	Dark brown silty clay subsoil
(91003)	N/A	37.47m	Reddish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.31 Trench 910 was located in the southwest corner of D03 and was orientated northeast to southwest. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 910 comprised reddish brown silty clay natural geology (91003) which lay at a height of 37.47m aOD. The natural geology in this trench was cut by linear features [91005] and [91007] which continued beyond the limits of excavation.
- 6.32 The south-westernmost feature in Trench 910 was east to west ditch [91007] measuring over 1.80m in length by 0.70m in width by 0.17m deep, and had sloping sides to a flat base (Plate 7). This linear had a single fill comprising dark brown silty clay (91006) containing no finds.



Plate 7: Ditch [91007], looking west

- 6.33 To the northeast was east to west ditch [91005] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.63m in width by 0.15m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and had a single fill consisting of friable mid greyish brown silty sand (91004) containing no finds (Plate 8).

- 6.34 The features and the naturally lain deposits in Trench 910 were overlain by a 0.09m thick dark brown silty clay subsoil (91002) which in turn was overlain by a 0.18m thick blackish brown silty clay topsoil (91001).



Plate 8: Ditch [91005], looking west

Trench 912 (Figure 3.23, 3.24, 3.25, 4.13, 11 & 12)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(91201)	0.25m	38.93m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil
(91202)	0.50m	38.68m	Light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil
(91203)	0.50m	38.18m	Mid brownish red clayey sand colluvium
(91204)	N/A	37.68m	Mid blueish grey silty clay natural geology

- 6.35 Trench 912, which targeted geophysical anomalies, was located in the south portion of D03 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 912 comprised yellow mid blueish grey silty clay (91204) which lay at a height of 37.68m aOD. The naturally lain deposits were cut by linear feature [91206] which aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly

continuing beyond the extent of the trench and forming part of an enclosure. This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 1.01m in width by base 0.32m deep had steeply sloping sides to an uneven base and had a single fill consisting of friable dark reddish brown clayey sand (91205) containing no finds (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Ditch [91206], looking south

- 6.36 The feature and the naturally lain deposits were overlain by 0.50m thick mid brownish red clayey sand colluvium (91203) which in turn was overlain by 0.50m thick light yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (91202) which in turn was overlain by 0.25m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (91201).

Trench 913 (Figures 3.23, 3.24, 4.14, 11 & 12)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(91301)	0.30m	37.68m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil
(91302)	0.10m	37.38m	Dark yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil
(91303)	0.50m	37.28m	Mid reddish brown silty sand colluvium
(91304)	N/A	36.78m	Dark blueish grey silty clay natural geology

- 6.37 Trench 913 was located towards to the southeast of Trench 912 and was orientated north to south, targeting geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 913 comprised dark blueish grey silty clay (91304) which lay at a height of 36.78m aOD. The natural geology was cut by east to west orientated ditch [91306] which aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed part of an enclosure (Plate 10). This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.82m in width by 0.16m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and had a single fill comprising friable mid greyish brown silty clay (91305) containing no finds.



Plate 10: Ditch [91396], looking west

- 6.38 The feature and naturally lain deposits in this trench were overlain by 0.50m thick mid reddish brown silty sand colluvium (91303) which in turn was overlain by 0.10m thick subsoil comprising dark yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil (91302). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.30m thick mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (91301).

Sub-Area D04

- 6.39 Forty-seven trenches were opened in Sub-Area D04 (Trenches 919 to 965). Of the 47, 28 of these had archaeological features that were investigated (Trenches 919, 922, 924-925, 927, 930, 932-933, 935-936, 938, 940-953, 957 and 964-965). The naturally lain deposits generally consisted of grey silty to brown silty clay with colour variations. The natural geology was recorded at heights of between 35.23m aOD and 43.34m aOD. The subsoil comprised mid greyish brown silty clay to mid yellowish brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.04m to 0.23m. The topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay to dark brownish black silty clay, varying in depth from 0.14m to 0.43m. Thirty trenches in Sub-Area D04 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying subsoil above natural geology. Eleven trenches in Sub-Area D04 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil directly above natural geology (Trenches 929, 950, 953-955, 957 and 961-965). Six trenches in Sub-Area D04 revealed colluvium, in all six trenches this was underlying subsoil (Trenches 919-921, 925, 930 and 933).
- 6.40 Trenches 930, 935, 936, 943, 944, 945, 946, 951, 952 were positioned to target a series of rectilinear enclosures representing significant settlement activity along the western edge of Sub-Area D04.

Trench 919 (Figures 3.26, 4.15, 13 & 19)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(91901)	0.27m	39.51m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones topsoil
(91902)	0.07m	39.24m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk
(91903)	0.27m	39.17m	Mid orangish brown clayey sand with rare sub-rounded stones colluvium
(91904)	N/A	38.90m	Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stones natural geology

- 6.41 Trench 919 was located in the northwest corner of D04 and was orientated northeast to southwest. This trench targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 919 comprised mid brownish grey silty clay (91904) which lay at a height of 38.90m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by north-north-west to south-south-east orientated linear feature [91906] that aligned with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed a partial circular enclosure (Plate 11). This ditch, which had

a sub-rounded terminus to the north-north-west, measured over 1.14m in length by 1.07m in width by 0.30m deep and had steeply sloping sides. This feature had two fills: a primary fill comprising compact mid grey sandy clay (91907) containing no finds.; and an upper fill comprising compact light blueish grey silty clay (91905) with irregular stone and manganese inclusions and no finds.



Plate 11: Linear feature [91906] and pit [91908], looking southwest

- 6.42 The features and naturally lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.27m thick mid orangish brown clayey sand colluvium (91903) which in turn was overlain by 0.07m mid greyish brown silty clay (91902) which in turn was overlain by 0.27m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (91901).

Trench 922 (Figures 3.26, 3.27, 4.16, 4.17, 13 & 20)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(92201)	0.34m	43.42m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones topsoil
(92202)	0.06m	43.08m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk subsoil
(92203)	N/A	43.02m	Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare chalk and sub-angular stones natural geology

- 6.43 Trench 922 was located to the south of Trench 920 and was orientated northeast to southwest. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 922 comprised mid brownish grey silty clay (92203) which lay at a height of 43.02m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by northwest to southeast orientated ditch [92206] and west-north-west to east-south-east orientated gully [92207]. Both features continued beyond the extent of the trench. The north-westmost feature was gully [92207] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.43m in width by 0.11m deep and had shallow sloping sides to a rounded base (Plate 12). The fill of this gully comprised firm light greyish brown silty clay (92208) containing infrequent chalk flecks and no finds.
- 6.44 To the southwest was ditch [92206] had steeply sloping sides to a flat base and measured over 1.80m in length by 3m in width by 0.78m deep. This feature had two fills: a primary fill comprising compact light greenish grey silty clay (92205) containing one unidentified mammal bone, five pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and fragments of animal bone; and an upper fill consisting of loose dark brown clayey silt (92204), containing six pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B). The majority of the sherds comprised southern British 'Belgic' grog tempered ware.



Plate 12: Linear feature [92207], west-south-west looking

- 6.45 The features and naturally lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.06m thick subsoil comprising mid greyish brown silty clay (92202) which in turn was overlain by 0.34m thick dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (92201).

Trench 924 (Figure 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 4.18, 14 & 20)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(92401)	0.26m	43.64m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones topsoil
(92402)	0.04m	43.38m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk
(92403)	N/A	43.34m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk natural geology

- 6.46 Trench 924 was located to the southwest of Trench 922 and was orientated northwest to southeast. This trench targeted geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 924 comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay (92403) which lay at a height of 43.34m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by north to south orientated gullies [92404] and [92408] that continue beyond the limits of excavation.

- 6.47 The north-westernmost feature was gully [92404] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.25m in width by 0.10m deep, had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base, and had a sole fill comprising hard mid yellowish brown silty clay (92405) containing no finds. This linear gully was cut by oval pit [92406] measuring 0.61m in length by 0.46m in width by 0.13m deep, had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base and had a single fill consisting of firm dark blackish brown silty clay (92407) containing 37 pottery sherds of southern British 'Belgic' grog tempered ware dating to the 1st century AD. Additionally, fill (92407) contained 11 fragments of CBM, one horse or donkey bone fragment, one fragment of unidentified mammal bone, one seed of pea or vetch, four seeds of vetch and one seed of cabbage or mustard (Appendix B).
- 6.48 To the northeast was gully [92408] that aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly which continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed part of a possible settlement pattern of geophysical anomalies (Plate 13). This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.54m in width by 0.19m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and had a sole fill comprising hard dark mottled blackish brown silty clay (92409) containing no finds.



Plate 13: Gully [92408], looking south

- 6.49 The features and naturally lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.04m thick mid greyish brown silty clay (92402) which in turn was overlain by 0.26m dark greyish brown silty clay (92401).

Trench 925 (Figure 3.27, 3.28, 4.19, 13 & 18)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(92501)	0.20m	43.81m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones topsoil
(92502)	0.08m	43.61m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk
(92503)	0.50m	43.53m	Mid orangish brown clayey sand with rare chalk inclusions colluvium
(92504)	N/A	43.03m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk natural geology

- 6.50 Trench 925 was located to the southeast of Trench 924 and was orientated northwest to southeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 925 comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay (92504) which lay at a height of 43.03m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by east to west orientated ditch [92508] which measured over 1.80m in length by 1.20m in width 0.20m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and had a sole fill comprising very compact mid orangish brown silty clay (92507) containing no finds (Plate 14). This linear feature was cut by east to west orientated drainage ditch [92506] measuring over 1.80m in length by 0.24m in width by over 0.36m deep and had steeply sloping sides. This linear had a sole fill comprising compact light orangish brown silty clay (92505) which contained no finds. This linear features align with a geophysical anomaly recorded to the west of the trench which in turn aligns with ditches [92705], [92707] and [92709] in Trench 927.
- 6.51 The features and naturally lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.50m thick mid orangish brown clayey sand with rare chalk inclusions colluvium (92503) which in turn is overlain by 0.08m thick subsoil consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay (92502). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.20m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (92501).



Plate 14: Ditches [92506] and [92508], looking east

Trench 927 (Figures 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 4.20, 15 & 16)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(92701)	0.28m	43.75m	Dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions topsoil
(92702)	0.30m	43.47m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(92703)	N/A	43.27m	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.52 Trench 927 was located to the southwest of Trench 925 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 927 comprised mid greyish brown clayey silt (92703) which lay at a height of 43.27m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by east to west orientated ditch [92709] which continued beyond the extent of the trench and aligned with linear geophysical anomaly and ditches [92506] and [92508] in Trench 925 to the east (Plate 15). This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by over 2.20 in width by 0.54m deep, had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base. It contained a sole fill of dark blueish grey silty gravel (92708) containing chalk flecks and no finds. The south side of ditch [92709] was cut by ditch [92707] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.90m in width by 0.30m deep, had

steeply sloping sides to an uneven base. This feature had a sole fill comprising friable dark brown clayey silt (92706) containing no finds. A further recut of the ditch was recorded in ditch [92707] which measured over 1.80m in length by 2m in width by 0.40m deep. This feature had a sole fill consisting of compact mid orangish brown silty clay (92704) which contained one fragment of cattle bone fragment, one sheep or goat bone fragment, 12 fragments of unidentified mammal bone, and one Romano-British pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).



Plate 15: Ditches [92705], [92707] and [92709], looking west

- 6.53 The features and naturally lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.50m thick mid orangish brown clayey sand colluvium (92503) with rare chalk inclusions which in turn was overlain by 0.08m thick subsoil consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay (92502). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.20m thick dark greyish brown silty clay (92501).

Trench 930 (Figures 3.31, 4.21, 13 & 20)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(93001)	0.35m	38.98m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones topsoil
(93002)	0.04m	38.63m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk subsoil
(93003)	0.21m	38.59m	Mid orangish brown clayey sand with rare sub-angular stones alluvium
(93004)	N/A	38.38m	Mid brownish grey silty clay natural geology

- 6.54 Trench 930, which targeted geophysical anomalies, was located along the north edge of D04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 930 comprised mid brownish grey silty clay (93003) which lay at a height of 38.38m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by irregularly shaped pit [93008] which had steeply sloping sides to a concave base, measuring 1.1m in length by over 1m in width by 0.35m deep and contained three fills (Plate 16): a primary fill comprising soft mid blueish grey sandy clay (93007) containing frequent charcoal and CBM inclusions as well as one cattle bone fragment, eight unidentified mammal bone fragments, one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and three fragments of fired clay dated to the same period in association with the pottery ; a secondary fill consisting of soft light yellowish brown sandy clay (93006) containing occasional charcoal flecks and no finds; and an upper fill comprising firm dark blackish grey clay (93005) containing no finds. This pit aligns with an irregularly shaped geophysical anomaly which looked to represent a partial rectangular enclosure, however the pit was the only recorded feature in this trench.



Plate 16: Pit [93008], looking east

- 6.55 The features and naturally lain deposits in the trench were overlain by 0.21m thick mid orangish brown clayey sand alluvium (93003) which in turn was overlain by 0.04m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (93002). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.35m thick topsoil consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay (93001).

Trench 932 (Figure 3.31, 3.32, , 13, 16 & 20)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(93201)	0.33m	42.22m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones topsoil
(93202)	0.07m	41.89m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk subsoil
(93203)	N/A	41.82m	Mid brownish grey silty clay natural geology

- 6.56 Trench 932 was located to the southeast of Trench 930 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 932 comprised mid brownish grey silty clay (93203) which lay at a height of 41.82m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by ditch [93404] and gully [93407].



Plate 17: Ditch [93204], looking south

- 6.57 The southern most feature was curvilinear ditch [93204] which extended beyond the eastern extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus to the north. This feature measured over 1m in length by 0.68m in width by 0.24m deep, had sloping sides to a V-shaped base (Plate 17). This linear feature had a sole fill comprising moderately compact reddish brown sandy clay (93205) containing rare chak flecks and no finds.
- 6.58 In the centre of the trench was east to west orientated gully [93207] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.29m in width by 0.12m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave base (Plate 18 – not illustrated in plan). This feature had a sole fill comprising compact dark orangish brown silty clay (93206) with frequent chalk inclusions and no finds.
- 6.59 The features and naturally lain deposits were overlain by 0.07m thick mid greyish brown silty clay (93202) which in turn is overlain by 0.33m thick dark greyish brown silty clay stones topsoil (93201).



Plate 18: Ditch [93207], looking east

Trench 933 (Figures 3.32, 4.23, 4.23, 4.24, 13, &17)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(93301)	0.25m	42.47m	Dark brownish black silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions topsoil
(93302)	0.08m	42.22m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk subsoil
(93203)	0.21m	42.14m	Mid orangish brown clayey sand with rare subangular stone inclusions colluvium
(93304)	N/A	41.93m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk natural geology

- 6.60 Trench 933 was located to the southeast of Trench 932 and was orientated northeast to southwest. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 933 comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay (93304) which lay at a height of 41.93m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in the trench were cut by gully [93306] and pit [93309].



Plate 19: Ditch [93306], looking south

- 6.61 East to west orientated gully [93306] gully continued beyond the limits of excavation in the north-east end of Trench 933 (Plate 19). This linear feature measured over 2m in length by 0.33m in width by 0.21m deep, had sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill comprising moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay (93305) containing no finds.
- 6.62 To the southwest was sub-circular post-hole [93309] which measured 0.45m by 0.62m by 0.23m deep and had sloping sides to a concave base (Plate 20). The post hole was filled by a former post which was packed with a deposit consisting of firm mid orangish brown clay (93308) containing no finds. It is once that the former post was removed once in disuse and the post-pipe was filled by moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay (93307) containing no finds.
- 6.63 The features and naturally lain deposits were overlain by 0.21m thick mid orangish brown clayey sand colluvium (93303) which in turn was overlain by 0.08m thick mid greyish brown silty clay (93302). The stratigraphic sequence was capped by 0.25m thick topsoil consisting of dark brownish black silty clay (93301).



Plate 20: Post hole [93309], looking northeast

Trench 935 (Figures 3.26, 3.31, 3.32, 4.25, 13, 19 & 20)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(93501)	0.19m	42.20m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions topsoil
(93502)	0.18m	42.01m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare medium sized stones subsoil
(93503)	N/A	39.24m	Mid brownish grey silty clay with rare chalk and infrequent subangular stones natural geology

- 6.64 Trench 935 was located to the northwest of Trench 933 and was orientated northwest to southeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 935 comprised mid brownish grey silty clay (93503) which lay at a height of 39.24m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature, investigated in slots [93508], [93510], and [93514]. Slot [93508] represented the rounded north-western terminus, while slot [93514] represented the rounded south-eastern terminus. The feature continued beyond the north-eastern extent of the trench and may therefore represent a large, irregularly shaped pit, however, this interpretation could not be confirmed without the trench. The feature measured

7.60m in length, approximately 1.05m in width, and 0.49m in average depth. It had sloping sides and a base that varied from flat to V-shaped. Slot [93508] contained two fills (Plate 21): a primary fill of moderately compact mid greyish black silty clay (93507) with two cattle bone fragment, one pig bone fragment, one unidentified mammal bone chalk flecks, seven pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, and animal bone fragments; and an upper fill comprising loose dark greyish-black silty clay fill (93506) containing no finds. Slot [93510] also contained two fills: a primary fill of moderately compact mid greyish-brown silty clay (93509) which contained two cattle bone fragments, one sheep or goat bone fragments, six identified mammal bone fragments, one caryopsis of wheat, three caryopses of cereal, one roundwood of holly charcoal, one fragment of fired clay, one fragment of gunflint, one fragment of burnt flint and 75 pottery sherds dating to the 1st century AD; and an upper fill comprising loose dark brownish-black silty clay fill (93511) containing no finds. Slot [93514] comprised two fills: a basal fill of moderately compact mid yellowish-brown silty clay (93513) with occasional chalk and charcoal fragments and no finds, overlain by a moderately compact dark brownish-grey silty clay fill (93412) containing frequent charcoal and no finds (Appendix B).

- 6.65 A pit [93505] was recorded to the southeast within the trench. It was only recorded in section, measuring 0.85m in width and 0.2m in depth. The single fill (93504) contained two cattle bone fragments and four unidentified mammal bones (Appendix B). The feature was not observed during the opening of the trench by the monitoring archaeologist; possibly due to the unclear interfaces between the natural geology, subsoil and the fill of the pit feature. The trench was given time to weather and a thorough check of the trench sections and base of the trench were undertaken to ensure no other features were present. This was pertinent due to the trench targeting geophysical anomalies, however no further features were recorded.



Plate 21: Ditch terminus [93508], looking east (context number on board incorrect)

- 6.66 The features and naturally lain deposits were overlain by 0.18m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (93502) which in turn was overlain 0.19m thick topsoil consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (93501).

Trench 936 (Figures 3.31, 3.32, 4.25, 4.26, 4.27, 4.28, 13, 16, & 20)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(93601)	0.26m	42.86m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions topsoil
(93602)	0.10m	42.60m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones subsoil
(93603)	N/A	42.50m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk natural geology

- 6.67 Trench 936, which targeted geophysical anomalies, was located to south of Trench 935 and was orientated northwest to southeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 936 comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay (93603) which lay at a height of 42.50m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditches [93607], [93604] and [93612], gully [93615], pit [93613] and post hole [93617].
- 6.68 Along the northwest edge of Trench 936 was west-north-west to east-southeast orientated gully [93615] which aligned with a series geophysical anomalies that continued beyond the extent of the trench. This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.40m in width by 0.13m deep, had shallow sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill comprising loose mid orangish brown silty clay (93614) which contained rare chalk and flint inclusions and no finds.
- 6.69 Approximately 8.50m to the southeast was ditch [93607] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench in a northeast to southwest alignment and formed part of a series of potential interconnecting field systems (Plate 22). This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by over 0.46m in width by 0.23m deep, had sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill comprising moderately compact brown clayey loam (93608) containing no finds and occasional chalk inclusions. The eastern side of ditch [93607] was cut by northeast to southwest orientated ditch [93604] which measured over 1.80m in length by 0.94m in width by 0.42m deep, had sloping sides to a concave base and had two fills: a primary fill consisting of moderately compact mid orangish grey silty clay (93605) containing five conical snail shells, 39 discoidal snail shells, 15 micro-mammal bone fragments, one oyster shell, two sheep or goat bone fragments, one vole bone fragment, 25 pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, 13 fragments of fired clay, one small fragment of unclassified iron slag, one side scraper, one tertiary flake as well as occasional charcoal fragments and chalk inclusions (Appendix B); and a secondary fill comprising moderately compact mid orangish brown silty clay (93606) containing 17 pottery sherds dating

from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, one cattle bone fragment, one sheep or goat bone fragment, five unidentified mammal bone fragments, fragments and occasional chalk inclusions (Appendix B). The side scarper recovered from ditch [93604] is most consistent with types utilised in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods but not necessarily limited to that period. The iron slag likely represents a residual fragment of rake out material from a smelting furnace or smithing hearth taking place in a nearby settlement.

- 6.70 Approximately 5m to the southeast was sub-circular pit [93613] which continued beyond the eastern boundary of the trench, measured over 1.05m by over 0.65m by 0.27m deep and had sharply sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had a sole fill of soft to friable firm light greyish brown silty clay (93618) which contained no finds.
- 6.71 Approximately 11m to the southwest was east to west orientated ditch [93612] which aligned with an irregular shaped geophysical anomaly (Plate 23). This linear feature continued beyond the western extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus to the east. The ditch measured over 1.60m in length by 0.85m in width by 0.43m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base, and had a single fill consisting of moderately compact mid greyish black clayey silt (93611). Ditch [93612] was cut by pit [93610] which measured over 1.25m by 1.17m by 0.18m deep, had gradually sloping sides to a bowl-shaped base and had a single fill comprising loose dark greyish black clayey silt (93609) no finds.



Plate 22: Ditches terminus [93604] and [93607], looking southwest



Plate 23: Ditch terminus [93612] looking west

- 6.72 The south-easternmost feature was circular post hole [93617] (Plate 24) measuring 0.45m by 0.43m by 0.12m deep, which had sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill comprising firm dark greyish brown silty clay (93616) containing no finds.



Plate 24: Posthole [93617], looking northeast

- 6.73 The features and naturally lain deposits were overlain by 0.10m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (93602) which in turn was overlain by 0.26m thick topsoil consisting of dark greyish brown silty clay (93601) containing one cattle bone fragment, 17 unidentified mammal bone, four cattle bone fragments, four sheep or goat bone fragments, nine fragments of Romano-British pottery dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).

Trench 938 (Figures 3.33, 4.29, 13 & 19)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(93801)	0.21M	43.04m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions topsoil
(93802)	0.13m	42.83m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones subsoil
(93803)	N/A	42.70m	Mid yellowish blue silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.74 Trench 938 located to south of Trench 936 was orientated north-north-east to south-south-east. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 938 comprised mid yellowish blue silty clay (93803) which lay at a height of 42.70m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by northeast to southwest orientated gully [93805] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.38m in width by 0.15m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave base (Plate 25). This linear feature had a single fill comprising soft mid orangish brown silty clay (93804) which contained no finds. This gully aligned with gully [94312] in Trench 943 further to the southwest.



Plate 25: Gully [93805], looking southwest

- 6.75 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 938 were overlain by 0.13m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (93802) which in turn was overlain by 0.21m thick mid yellowish blue silty clay topsoil (93801).

Trench 940 (Figures 3.33, 4.30, 14 & 19)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94001)	0.21M	41.89m	Dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions topsoil
(94002)	0.05m	41.68m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stones subsoil
(94003)	N/A	41.63m	Mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.76 Trench 940 was located to the southeast of Trench 938 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 940 comprised mid yellowish grey silty clay (94003) which lay at a height of 41.63m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by roughly east to west orientated gully [94005] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.45m in width by 0.22m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave

base (Plate 26). This linear feature had a single fill comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay (94004) containing three fragments of CBM (Appendix B).



Plate 26: Gully [94005], looking north

- 6.77 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 940 were overlain by 0.05m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (94002) which in turn was overlain by 0.21m thick mid yellowish blue silty clay topsoil (94001).

Trench 941 (Figures 3.33, 4.30, 4.31, 4.32, 14, 19 & 20)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94101)	0.16m	42.32m	Dark greyish brown friable silty clay with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94102)	0.05m	42.16m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions subsoil
(94103)	N/A	42.11m	Mid yellowish grey compact silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.78 Trench 941 located to the west of Trench 940 was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 941 comprised mid yellowish grey compact silty clay (94103) which lay at a

height of 42.11m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditch [94106] and gully [94104].

- 6.79 The southernmost feature was east to west orientated gully [94104] that continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 27). This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.38m in width by 0.17m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had a single fill comprising mid red brown silty clay (94105) containing no finds.



Plate 27: Gully [94104], looking west

- 6.80 Approximately 9m to the north was north to south orientated ditch [94106] that continued beyond the extent of Trench 941 (Plate 28). This linear feature measured 3.80m in length by 1m in width by 0.31m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and had three fills: a primary fill comprising mid grey brown firm silty clay (94107) containing no finds; a secondary fill consisting of mid yellow brown firm silty clay (94108) containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising mid yellow brown firm silty clay (4109) containing no finds.



Plate 28: Ditch [94006], looking south

- 6.81 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 941 were overlain by 0.05m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (94102) which in turn was overlain by 0.16m thick mid greyish brown friable silty clay topsoil (94101).

Trench 942 (Figures 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 4.33, 4.34, 14, 17)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94201)	0.30m	42.76m	Dark brownish black silty clay with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94202)	0.17m	42.46m	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(94203)	N/A	42.29m	Light yellow grey clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.82 Trench 942 located to the west of Trench 941 was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 942 comprised light yellowish grey compact silty clay (94203) which lay at a height of 42.29m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by gullies [94204], [94206] and [94208].
- 6.83 Northeast to southwest orientated gully [94204] follows a southwest to northeast route along the northern end of Trench 942 and continued beyond the limits of excavation. This linear

- feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.71m in width by 0.10m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base. This feature had a single fill comprising mid grey brown silty clay (94205) containing rare chalk inclusions and no finds.
- 6.84 Approximately 7.50m to the south was gully [94206] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measuring over 1.80m in length by 0.50m in width by 0.20m deep and had gradually sloping sides to a concave base (Plate 29). This feature had a single fill comprising mid yellow brown silty clay (94207) containing no finds.
- 6.85 Approximately 15 m to the south, a rectilinear gully [94208] was identified. It initially followed an east to west alignment before turning to a southwest to northeast orientation and continued beyond the limits of the trench (Plate 30). This linear feature measured over 5m in length by 0.45m in width by 0.10m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a flat base, and had a single fill consisting of mid orange brown silty clay (94209) containing no finds.
- 6.86 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 942 were overlain by 0.17m thick mid yellow brown silty clay subsoil (94202) which in turn was overlain by 0.30m thick dark brownish black silty clay topsoil (94201).



Plate 29: Gully [94206], looking east



Plate 30: Gully [94208], looking north

Trench 943 (Figures 3.28, 3.33, 4.35, 4.36, 4.37, 16, 19 & 20)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94301)	0.32m	43.15m	Dark brownish black silty clay with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94302)	0.09m	42.83m	Mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(94303)	N/A	42.74m	Light yellow grey clay silt with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.87 Trench 943 located to the northwest of Trench 942 was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. This trench was positioned to investigate a series of rectilinear geophysical anomalies forming part of a number of enclosures. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 943 comprised light yellowish grey compact silty clay (94303) which lay at a height of 42.74m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditches [94309], [94307] and [94314] and gullies [94304], [94312] and [94316].
- 6.88 Along the north-north-east end of Trench 943 was east to west oriented ditch [94309] which aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 31). This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by over 0.65m in width by 0.15m

deep and had a single fill consisting of moderately compact mid brown silty clay (94310) containing no finds. This ditch was recut by ditch [94307] which measured 1.53m in width by 0.40m deep, had moderately sloping sides to a concave base and had a sole fill consisting of moderately compact grey brown silty clay (94308) containing three uncorticated flint flakes and three fragments CBM (Appendix B).



Plate 31: Ditch [94309] and recut [94307], looking east

- 6.89 Approximately 2m to the southwest was southwest to northeast orientated gully [94312] (Plate 32), which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 2m in length by 0.50m in width by 0.41m deep, had gradually sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill comprising light yellow brown silty clay (94311) containing no finds.



Plate 32: Gully [94312], looking west

- 6.90 Approximately 13m to the southwest was east to west orientated gully [94304] aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed part of a rectangular enclosure (Plate 33). This linear feature continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 0.51m in width by 0.27m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and had two fills: a basal fill consisting of hard dark yellowish brown silty clay containing one unidentified mammal bone; and an upper fill comprising ark blueish grey silty clay (94305) containing four micro-mammal bone fragments, one oyster shell, two pig bone fragments, one sheep or goat bone fragments, six terrestrial snail fragments, 55 unidentified mammal bone fragments, two vole bone fragments, one fish bone fragments, one cattle bone, one *cepaea* sp., one conical snail shell, 14 dsoidal snail shells, two horse or donkey bone fragments, three roundwoods of cherry charcoal, one roundwood of apple-type charcoal, one fragment of oak charcoal, one tertiary flint flake, 54 pottery sherds from the mid to the late-1st century AD, and four fragments of CBM (Appendix B). This rectilinear geophysical anomaly also aligned with gully [94316] approximately 15m to the southwest. This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 0.27m in width by 0.07m deep, had gradually sloping sides to a concave base and had a sole fill consisting of mid yellow brown silty clay (94315) containing no finds.



Plate 33: Gully [94304], looking east

- 6.91 The south-westernmost feature in the trench was roughly east to west orientated ditch [94314] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 34). This linear feature measure over 1.80m in length by 1.03m in width by 0.41m deep and had a single fill consisting of dark yellow brown silty clay (94313) containing no finds.
- 6.92 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 943 were overlain by 0.09m thick mid yellow brown silty clay subsoil (94302) which in turn was overlain by 0.32m thick dark brownish black silty clay topsoil (94301).



Plate 34: Gully [94314], looking east

Trench 944 (Figure 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 4.38, 13 & 19)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94401)	0.36m	43.56m	Dark brownish black silty clay with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94402)	0.10m	43.20m	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions subsoil
(94403)	N/A	43.10m	Mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.93 Trench 944 was located to the west of Trench 943 and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 944 comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay (94403) which lay at a height of 43.10m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by northwest to southeast orientated curvilinear ditch [94404] that continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m in length by 1.45m in width by 0.49m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a concave base. This linear feature had a single fill comprising loose light brownish grey silty clay (94405) which contained chalk inclusions and no finds.

- 6.94 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 944 were overlain by 0.10m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (94402) which in turn was overlain by 0.36m thick dark brownish black silty clay topsoil (94401).

Trench 945 (Figures 3.28, 3.29, 3.34, 4.39, 4.40, 4.41, 15, 16 & 17)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94501)	0.37m	42.82m	Dark brownish black silty clay with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94502)	0.10m	42.45m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(94503)	N/A	42.35m	Light yellowish grey clayey sand with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.95 Trench 945 located to the south of Trenches 943 and 944 and was orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. This trench was positioned to target geophysical anomalies which formed part of a series of enclosures. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 945 comprised light yellowish grey clayey sand (94503) which lay at a height of 42.35m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditches [94504], [94509], [94518] and [94518].
- 6.96 Along the western end of Trench 945 was ditch [94509] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench. This linear feature measured over 1.85m in length by over 1.45m in width by 0.34m deep and had moderately sloping sides to a concave base. This ditch had two fills: a basal fill comprising moderately compact orangish yellow silty clay (94510) containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising moderately compact yellowish brown silty clay (94511) containing no finds. Ditch [94509] was recut by linear feature [94512] which had sloping sides to a concave base and had two fills: a basal fill consisting of moderately compact mid orangish grey silty sand (94513) containing 126 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD, mainly consisting of southern British Belgic grog tempered ware with one imported fragment of La *Graufesenque samian* ware; and an upper fill comprising moderately compact mid brown silty clay (94514) containing one cattle bone fragment, two sheep or goat bone fragments, one unidentified mammal bone fragment, and 25 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD (Appendix B). Ditch recut [94512] was in turn recut by linear feature [94515] which had sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill consisting of moderately compact mid brown silty sand (94516) containing three cattle bone fragments, two *cepaea* sp. fragments, nine disoidal snail shells, one horse or donkey bone fragment, one pig bone fragment, two sheep or goat bone fragments, 32 unidentified mammal bone fragments, two roundwoods of apple-type charcoal, one caryopses of bread or club wheat, one glume of emmer or spelt, two caryopses of wheat, one stone of blackthorn, two tertiary flint flakes, one fragment of burnt flint, 61 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD, mainly consisting of southern British 'Belgic' grog tempered ware with one imported fragment of La *Graufesenque samian* ware, and 11 CBM fragments (Appendix B).

- 6.97 Approximately 15m to the east was north to south orientated ditch [94504] (Plate 35). This feature aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed part of a rectangular enclosure which in turn aligned with ditch [94518] further to the east. Ditch [94504] measured over 1.80m in length by 1.43m in width by 0.41m deep, had moderately sloping sides to a U-shaped base and had a single fill comprising moderately compact mid orangish brown silty clay (94505) which contained three fragments of unclassified iron slag, seven pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD, one horse or donkey bone fragment, one sheep or goat bone fragment, two cattle bone fragments, five unidentified mammal bone fragments and three iron nails associated with fasteners and fittings (RFs 94502-94504) (Appendix B). Also recovered from fill (94505) was an extensively used stone hammerstone which by association with the pottery assemblage likely dates to the early Romano-British period, although residuality cannot be entirely discounted. The iron slag likely represent residual fragments of rake-out material ironworking activities taking place in a nearby settlement.



Plate 35: Ditch [94504], looking north

- 6.98 Approximately 3m to the east was ditch [94521] which aligned with a linear geophysical anomaly that followed a north to south route beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 36). This ditch measured over 1.80m in length by 1.04m in width by 0.36m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a concave base and had two fills: a primary fill consisting of compact dark orangish grey silty clay (94520) containing two unidentified mammal bone fragments, one fragment of oak charcoal, six pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD and animal bone fragments; and an upper fill comprising loose dark grey clayey silt (94519) containing two unidentified mammal bone fragments, four pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and animal bone fragments (Appendix B). One iron nail associated with fasteners and fittings was also recovered from fill (94519).



Plate 36: Ditch [94521], looking south

- 6.99 Along the eastern edge of the trench was ditch [94518] which aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that followed a north to south route beyond the extent of the trench and was associated with a large rectangular enclosure. This feature measured over 1.80m in length by over 1m in width by 0.60m deep, had sharply sloping sides to a concave base and had a single fill comprising very compact light orangish brown silty clay (94517). Ditch [94518] was cut to the east by ditch [94506] which measured over 1.80m in length by 1.50m in width by 0.60m deep, had gradually sloping sides to a concave base and had two fills: a basal fill comprising moderately compact mid orangish grey silty clay (94508) containing one discoidal snail shells, one terrestrial snail shell, one cereal caryopsis, nine fragments of field maple charcoal, one fragment of oak charcoal, 187 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late-1st century AD and one fragment of fired clay; and an upper fill consisting of moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay (94507) containing one horse or donkey bone fragment, one sheep or goat bone fragment, two cattle bone fragments, 76 unidentified mammal bone fragments, and a copper alloy Romano-British Colchester brooch (RF 94501) (Appendix B). The majority of the pottery retrieved from fill (94508) comprised Romanising/Black-Surfaced grey ware. Ditch [94506] also yielded a fragment of brownish-red mudstone or similar fine-grained rock, which had been used extensively as a smoother or burnisher. The worked stone derives from either from fill (94508) and (94607), which produced finds dating to the early Romano-British period.
- 6.100 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 945 were overlain by 0.10m thick mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (94502) which in turn was overlain by 0.37m thick light yellowish grey clayey sand topsoil (94501). Overall, the finds recovered from this trench reflect the remains of Romano-British domestic waste relating to a nearby settlement.

Trench 946 (Figures 3.28, 3.33, 3.34, 3.35, 4.42, 4.43, 15)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94601)	0.25m	42.07m	Dark brownish black clayey silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94602)	0.09m	41.82m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(94603)	N/A	41.73m	Light brownish yellow clayey sand with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.101 Trench 946 located to the southeast of Trench 945 was orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. Trench 946 was positioned to target geophysical anomalies. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 946 comprised light brownish yellow clayey sand (94603) which lay at a height of 41.73m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by gully [94605], ditch [94610] and pit [94607].
- 6.102 Along the south-western end of Trench was gully [94605] which followed a north to south route beyond the limits of excavation (Plate 37). This linear feature measured 1.80m in length by 1m in width by 0.19m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base and had a single fill comprising plastic mid greyish brown silty clay (94604) containing no finds.



Plate 37: Gully [94605], looking north

- 6.103 Approximately 4m to the west was sub-circular pit [94607] which aligned with a geophysical anomaly (Plate 38). This feature measured 0.76m by 0.66m by 0.28m deep, had a V-shaped base and had a single fill comprising mid brownish grey silty clay (94606) containing 76 fragments of fired clay one fragment of oak charcoal, and two fragments of cherry charcoal (Appendix B).



Plate 38: Gully [94607], looking west

- 6.104 Approximately 14m to the northwest was north to south orientated ditch [94610] which aligned with a rectilinear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench and formed part of a partial rectangular enclosure. This linear feature measured over 1.80m in length by 2.1m in width by 0.90m deep, had steeply sloping sides to a V-shaped base and had two fills: a primary fill comprising compact dark reddish brown silty clay (94609) containing one cattle bone fragment and two fragments of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age; and an upper fill consisting of mid yellowish brown clayey silt (94608) containing no finds (Appendix B).
- 6.105 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 946 were overlain by 0.09m thick mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (94602) which in turn was overlain by 0.25m thick dark brownish black clayey silt topsoil (94601).

Trench 947 (Figures 3.34, 3.35, 4.44, 4.45, 15 & 18)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94701)	0.26m	41.13m	Dark brownish black clayey silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94702)	0.12m	40.87m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(94703)	N/A	40.75m	Light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk, flint and stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.106 Trench 947 located to the southeast of Trench 946 was orientated northwest to southeast. Naturally lain deposits in Trench 947 comprised light yellowish brown silty clay (94703) which lay at a height of 40.75m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by gullies [94705] and [94707].
- 6.107 Along the north-western end of Trench was gully [94707] which followed a west to east alignment and continued beyond the limits of excavation (Plate 39). This linear feature measured 1.80m in length by 0.25m in width by 0.06m deep, had sloping sides to a flat base and had a fill of mid greyish yellow silty clay (94706) containing no finds.



Plate 39: Gully [94707], west looking

- 6.108 Approximately 15m to the southeast, north to south orientated gully [94705] that continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m by 0.30m in width by 0.12m deep and had steeply sloping sides to a flat base (Plate 40). This gully had a single fill consisting of firm mid greyish yellow silty clay (94704) containing no finds.



Plate 40: Gully [94705], looking north

- 6.109 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 947 were overlain by 0.12m thick mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (94702) which in turn was overlain by 0.26m thick dark brownish black clayey silt topsoil (94701).

Trench 948 (Figures 3.33, 3.35, 4.46, 14 & 19)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94801)	0.30m	41.64m	Dark brownish black clayey silt with rare stone inclusions topsoil
(94802)	0.50m	41.34m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(94803)	N/A	40.84m	Light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.110 Trench 948 located along the eastern edge of Sub-Area D04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 948 comprised light yellowish brown silty clay (94803) which lay at a height of 40.84m aOD.
- 6.111 The natural deposits within the trench were cut by northwest to southeast orientated gully [94805] which continued beyond the extent of the trench measured over 6.80m long by 0.25m wide by 0.08m concave sides onto a concave base. This linear feature had a single fill consisting of loose mid brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions (94804).
- 6.112 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 948 were overlain by 0.50m thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (94802) which was in turn overlain by 0.30m thick brownish black clayey silt topsoil (94801).

Trench 949 (Figures 3.35, 4.46, 4.47, 15 & 18)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(94901)	0.30m	40.49m	Dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil
(94902)	0.05m	40.19m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil
(94903)	N/A	40.14	Light greyish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.113 Trench 949 was located along the eastern edge of Sub-Area D04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 949 comprised light greyish brown silty clay (94903) which lay at a height of 40.14m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by gullies [94905] and [94908].
- 6.114 Along the centre of the trench was east to west orientated gully [94905] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 0.42m by 0.15m deep and had vertical

- sides onto a flat base (Plate 41). This linear feature had a single fill comprising firm mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions (94904) containing no finds.
- 6.115 Immediately to the south was northwest to southeast orientated gully [94908] which continued beyond the northwestern side of the trench and had a rounded terminus to the southeast (Plate 42). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long by 0.97m wide by 0.34m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base. This feature had two fills: a basal fill comprising plastic dark greyish black silty clay with infrequent heat affected stone inclusions (94907) and containing no finds; and an upper fill consisting of a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with rare subangular stones (94906), containing no finds.
- 6.116 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 949 were overlain by 0.05m thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (94902) which in turn, was overlain by 0.30m thick greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (94901).



Plate 41: Gully [94905], west looking



Plate 42: Gully [94908], north west looking

Trench 950 (Figures 3.34, 3.35, 3.37, 3.38, 4.48, 14 & 18)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(95001)	0.27m	41.07m	Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt topsoil
(95002)	N/A	41.07m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with stone and chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.117 Trench 950 located in the southern portion of Sub-Area D04 was orientated northwest to southeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 950 comprised mid yellowish brown silty clay (95002) which lay at a height of 41.07m aOD.
- 6.118 The natural deposits within the trench were cut by southwest to northeast orientated ditch [95005] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 1m wide by 0.24m deep and had shallow sides onto a rounded base (Plate 43). This linear feature had a single fill consisting of firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions (95004) containing no finds.
- 6.119 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 950 were overlain by yellowish brown silty clay topsoil (95002).



Plate 43: Gully [95005], southwest looking

Trench 951 (Figures 3.29, 3.34, 4.49, 4.50, 4.51, 14, 17 & 18)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(95101)	0.26m	42.34m	Dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions topsoil.
(95102)	0.10m	42.08m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(95103)	N/A	41.98m	Light brownish grey clayey sand with frequent chalk natural geology

- 6.120 Trench 951 was located to the east of Trench 952 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 951 comprised light brownish grey clayey sand (95103) which lay at a height of 41.98m aOD. Trench 951 was positioned to investigate rectilinear geophysical anomalies forming part of a broader enclosed area of activity in D04. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditches [95105], [95106], [951909], [95112] and [95114]. Of the five ditches, three aligned with rectilinear geophysical anomalies which continued beyond the extent

of trench and were part of a series of enclosures. These features were [95106], [95112] and [95114].

- 6.121 Along the west edge of the trench was north south orientated ditch [95106] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 1.73m wide by 0.33m deep and had moderately sloping sides onto a rounded base. This linear feature had two fills: a basal fill consisting of hard dark greenish grey clayey silt (95108) with one sheep or goat bone fragment, three unidentified mammal bone fragments, and seven pottery sherds dating the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD; and an upper fill comprising hard light greyish brown silty clay (95107) with occasional stones, one cattle bone fragment, one unidentified mammal one fragment and 16 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD (Appendix B). One pottery sherd retrieved from fill (95107) comprised *La Graufesenque samian* ware
- 6.122 Almost in the centre of the trench was north to south orientated ditch [95109] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 2.11m wide by 0.50m deep and had steeply sloping sides to an uneven base (Plate 44). This ditch had two fills: a basal fill comprising firm dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional chalk, stone and flint inclusions (95111) containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and flint inclusions (95110) containing no finds.
- 6.123 Approximately 2.40m to the east was north to south orientated ditch [95112] which also continued beyond the extent of the trench (Plate 45). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long by 1.89m wide by 0.40m deep and had gradually sloping onto a rounded base. Ditch [95112] had firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint (95113) containing four cattle bone fragments, one unidentified mammal bone fragment and two Roman pottery sherds (Appendix B).
- 6.124 Approximately 5.5m to the east was north to south orientated ditch [95114] which continued beyond the northern extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus towards the south. This linear feature measured 1.80m long by 1.63m wide by 0.18m deep and had shallow sides onto a flat base. Ditch [95114] had a single fill comprising firm dark brownish yellow clayey silt with rare charcoal inclusions (95116) containing no finds.
- 6.125 Immediately to the east located along the eastern edge of Trench 951 was north to south orientated ditch [95105] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured 1.80m long by 1.73m wide by 0.33m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a 'bowl-shaped' base (Plate 46). This feature had a single fill consisting of compact mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint and rare charcoal (95104) containing one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.126 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 951 were overlain by 0.10m thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (95102) which in turn was overlain by 0.26m thick brownish black clayey silt topsoil (95101) which contained one cattle bone fragment, one unidentified mammal bone fragment, five pottery sherds dating from the early to the mid-2nd century AD (Appendix B). One pottery sherd comprised *La Graufesenque samian* ware.



Plate 44: Ditch [95109], north looking



Plate 45: Ditch [95112], north looking

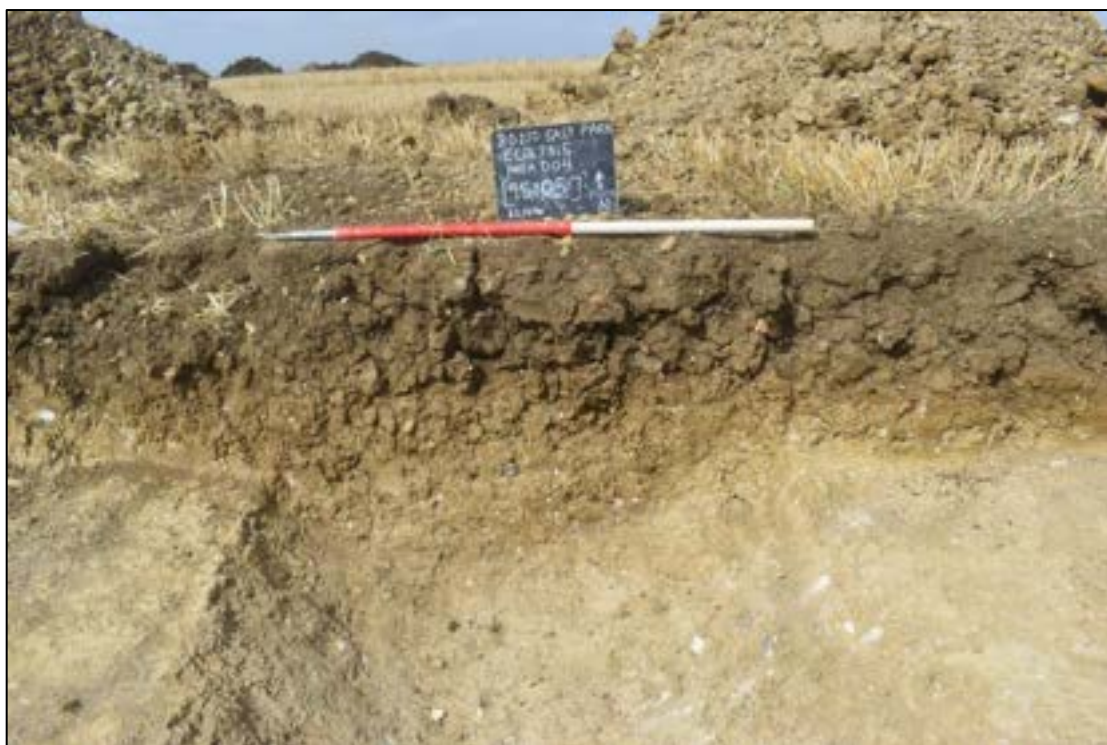


Plate 46: Ditch [95105], north looking

Trench 952 (Figures 3.28, 3.29, 3.30, 4.52, 4.53, 15, 16, 17 & 19)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(95201)	0.26	43.04	Dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions topsoil
(95202)	0.13	42.78	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions subsoil
(95203)	N/A	42.65	Light yellowish grey clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.127 Trench 952 was located along the western edge of Sub-Area D04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 952 comprised light yellowish grey clayey silt (95203) which lay at a height of 42.65m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditch [95207], gully [95211] and pit [95208]. The features in this trench are aligned with rectilinear geophysical anomalies which are part of a wider area of enclosures.
- 6.128 The northernmost feature was northeast to southwest gully [95211] which continued beyond the extent of the trench measured over 1.80m long by 0.55m wide by 0.24m deep, had gradually

- sloping sides onto a rounded base and had a single fill comprising soft greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional stone inclusions (95213) containing no finds.
- 6.129 Towards the south gully [95211] was truncated by east to west orientated ditch [95212] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 2m wide by 0.51m deep and had very steeply sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 47). This linear feature had four fills; a basal fill consisting of hard light greyish brown silty clay (95217) with one terrestrial snail shell, three cattle bone fragments, 21 unidentified mammal bone fragments, frequent flint, stone, chalk, animal bone fragments nine pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and occasional charcoal; a secondary fill comprising firm light yellowish grey silty clay (95216) with two unidentified mammal bone fragments, three pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, frequent chalk, stone and flint inclusions; a tertiary fill consisting of firm light yellowish grey silty clay (95215) with frequent chalk, stone and flint inclusions; and an upper fill comprising firm mid brownish grey silty clay (95214) with frequent chalk, three conical snail shells, one frog or toad bone fragment, one *hellicella itala* fragment, five micro-mammal bone fragments, one *oxyloma pfeifferi* fragment, one sheep or goat bone fragment, one fragment of apple-type charcoal, one spelt glume, one wheat caryopsis, one cereal caryopsis, and seven pottery sherds dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and one fragment of fired clay (Appendix B).
- 6.130 Almost in the centre of the trench was sub-circular pit [95208] measuring 0.60m by 0.79m by 0.14m deep with steeply sloping sides to an uneven base (Plate 48). This feature had two fills: a basal fill comprising soft dark blackish brown silty clay (95210) with rare small stones and very frequent charcoal inclusions containing 20 fragments of oak charcoal, nine fragments of burnt flint, 690 fragment of fired clay; and an upper fill comprising soft dark yellowish brown sandy clay (95209) containing 164 fragments of fired clay and 10 fragments of oak charcoal (Appendix B). This pit was located within a linear geophysical anomaly that continued beyond the extent of the trench at was part of a wider area of enclosures. The large quantity of fired clay in pit [95208] represents degraded material, likely derived from structures (small building/ovens) in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. The fills of this feature suggests *in situ* burning activity with oak identified as a species known to burn with a hot, steady flame, which could have been deliberately selected for fuel (Appendix B).
- 6.131 Along the southern edge of Trench 952 was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [95207] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 8m long by 2.25m wide by 0.39m deep and had rounded sides onto a rounded base (Plate 49). This ditch had a single fill consisting of compact mid reddish brown sandy silt (95206) with occasional chalk and rounded stone inclusions and containing no finds.
- 6.132 Ditch [95207] was cut by east to west orientated ditch [95205] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 8m long by 1.37m wide by 0.61m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base. This linear feature had a single fill consisting of loose dark grey clayey silt (95204) with occasional stone inclusions and containing one cattle bone fragment, one *hellicella itala* fragment, three unidentified mammal bone fragments and 32 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the 2nd century AD (Appendix B). Most of the pottery comprised Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 with one imported sherd consisting of *Lezoux samian* ware 2.

- 6.133 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 952 were overlain by 0.13m thick subsoil comprising yellowish brown clayey silt (95202) containing one cattle bone fragment, one unidentified mammal bone fragment, 15 pottery sherds dating from the mid to the late 1st century AD (Appendix B), which in turn was overlain by 0.26m thick brownish black clayey silt topsoil (95201).



Plate 47: Gully [95211] cut by ditch [95212], east looking



Plate 48: Pit [95208], northwest looking



Plate 49: Ditch [95207] cut by ditch [95205], northwest looking

Trench 953 (Figures 3.30, 4.54, & 14)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(95301)	0.24	40.78	Dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions topsoil
(95302)	0.12	40.54	Light brown grey clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.134 Trench 953 was located towards the southwest corner of Sub-Area D04 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 953 comprised light brown grey clayey silt (95303) which lay at a height of 40.54m aOD.
- 6.135 The natural deposits within the trench were cut by pit [95305] which continued beyond the extent of the trench to the east. It measured over 1m long by 0.50m wide (as exposed) by 0.25m deep, had gradually sloping sides onto a rounded base and had a single fill comprising soft greyish brown silty clay (95304) containing no finds.
- 6.136 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 953 was overlain by 0.24m thick brownish black clayey silt topsoil (95301).

Trench 957 (Figures 3.35, 3.38, 4.55, 15 & 19)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(95701)	0.24.m	39.76m	Brownish black clayey silt topsoil
(95702)	N/A	39.52m	Mid greyish yellow clay with frequent stone inclusions natural geology

- 6.137 Trench 957 located to the southeast of portion of Sub-Area D04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 957 comprised greyish yellow clay (95702) which lay at a height of 39.52m aOD. The natural deposits within the trench were cut by ditches [95705] and [95707].
- 6.138 In the centre of the trench was northeast to southwest orientated gully [95707] which continued beyond the extent of the trench and had a terminus towards the northeast, measured over 1.70m long by 0.72m wide by 0.19m deep and had moderately sloping sides onto a 'U-shaped' base (Plate 50). This linear feature had a single fill comprising moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay (95706) with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions containing three uncorticated flint flakes and two fragments of burnt flint (Appendix B).
- 6.139 Approximately 2.66m to the east was northeast to southwest orientated gully [95705] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.40m long by 0.65m wide by 0.17m deep and had concave sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 51). This linear feature had two fills: a basal fill comprising moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay (95704) with moderate charcoal, chalk and angular stone inclusions and containing no finds; and an upper fill comprising moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay (95703) with moderate charcoal, stone and chalk inclusions and containing no finds.
- 6.140 The naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 957 were overlain by 0.24m thick brownish black clayey silt topsoil (95701).



Plate 50: Gully [95707], south looking



Plate 51: Gully [95705], south looking

Trench 964 (Figures 3.39, 4.56, 15 & 19)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(96401)	0.35m	40.86m	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(96402)	N/A	40.51m	Hard light yellow silty clay with frequent subangular stones and chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.141 Trench 964 was located along the northern edge of the east portion of Sub-Area D04 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 965 comprised light yellow silty clay (96502) which lay at a height of 40.51m aOD.
- 6.142 The natural deposits within the trench were cut by northeast to southwest orientated gully [96403] which continued beyond the northern extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus towards the southwest (Plate 52). This linear feature measured over 1.80m long by 0.85m wide by 0.15m deep and had sloping sides onto a rounded base. This gully terminus had a single fill comprising firm light greyish brown silty clay (96404) with occasional chalk inclusions, and no finds.
- 6.143 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 964 were overlain by 0.35m thick greyish brown silty clay topsoil (96401).



Plate 52: Gully [96402], south looking

Trench 965 (Figure 3.39, 4.57, 15, 17 & 20)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(96501)	0.43m	41.31m	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(96502)	N/A	40.88m	Light yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.144 Trench 965 was located immediately to the south of Trench 964 and was orientated north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 965 comprised yellow silty clay (96502) which lay at a height of 40.88m aOD.
- 6.145 The natural deposits within the trench were cut by east to west orientated gully [96503] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 1.11m wide by 0.27m deep and had shallow sloping sides onto a rounded base (Plate 53). This feature had a single fill comprising a firm mid brownish yellow silty clay (96504) with rare chalk and stone inclusions as well as two unidentified mammal bone fragments (Appendix B).
- 6.146 The naturally lain deposits and feature in Trench 965 were overlain by 0.43m of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (96501).



Plate 53: Gully [96503], north looking

Sub-Area D05

- 6.147 Sixteen trenches were opened in Sub-Area D05 (Trenches 966-981). Of the 16, eight had archaeological features (Trenches 966 - 972 and 978) that were investigated. The naturally lain deposits generally consisted of light yellowish brown silty clay to reddish brown silty clay with colour variations. The natural geology was recorded at height of between 34.55m aOD and 39.54m aOD. The subsoil comprised light greyish brown silty clay to mid yellowish brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.03m to 0.24m. The topsoil consisted of a mid greyish brown silty clay to dark yellowish brown silty clay, varying in depth from 0.21m to 0.44m. Twelve trenches in Sub-Area D05 revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil overlying subsoil above natural geology. Four trenches in Sub-Area D05 revealed a stratigraphic sequence of topsoil directly above natural geology (Trenches 975-977 and 979). The trenches in Sub-Area D05 were not positioned to target geophysical anomalies.

Sub Area D05 Positive Trenches

Trench 966 (Figures 3.40, 4.58, 20, & 21 22)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(96601)	0.25m	39.91m	Soft mid brown gravelly silt topsoil
(96602)	0.12m	39.66m	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions subsoil
(96603)	n/a	39.54m	Compact light greenish yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.148 Trench 966 was located in the north-western corner of D05 and was oriented north to south. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 966 comprised compact light greenish yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions (96603) which lay at a height of 39.54m aOD.
- 6.149 The natural geology was cut by northwest to southeast orientated gully [96605] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 2m long by 0.37m wide by 0.12m deep, and had gradually sloping sides onto a 'bowl-shaped' base (Plate 54). This feature had a single fill consisting of compact dark brown silty clay (96604) which was interpreted as naturally infilling and contained no finds.
- 6.150 The gully and the naturally lain deposits were overlain by 0.12m thick yellowish brown silty clay (96602) which in turn was overlain by 0.25m thick brown gravelly silty topsoil (96601).



Plate 54: Gully [96605] in Trench 966, looking east

Trench 967 (Figures 3.40, 3.41, 3.46, 4.59 & 22)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(96701)	0.23m	38.66m	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(96702)	0.03m	38.43m	Light greyish brown silty clay subsoil
(96703)	N/A	38.40m	Light yellowish brown silty clay natural geology

- 6.151 Trench 967 was located to the southeast of Trench 966 and was orientated east to west. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 967 comprised yellowish brown silty clay which lay at a height of 38.40m aOD.
- 6.152 The naturally lain deposits were cut by north to south orientated ditch [96705] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 0.96m wide by 0.20m deep and had gradually sloping sides onto a slightly 'bowl-shaped' base. The single fill of this feature comprised naturally-infilled light yellowish brown silt (96704) containing no finds.
- 6.153 The feature and naturally lain deposits in Trench 967 were overlain by 0.03m thick greyish brown silty clay subsoil (96702) which in turn was overlain by 0.23m thick greyish brown silty clay topsoil (96701).

Trench 968 (Figures 3.40, 4.60, 21 & 22)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(96801)	0.29m	39.65m	Mid soft mid greenish brown silty clay with occasional stones topsoil
(96802)	0.13m	39.36m	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay subsoil
(96803)	N/A	39.23m	Compact light yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.154 To the east Trench 966 was Trench 968 which was located along the north of Sub-Area D05 and was east to west orientated. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 968 comprised compact light yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk (96803) which lay at a height of 39.23m aOD.
- 6.155 The naturally lain deposits were cut by north to south ditch [96805] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 1.45m wide by 0.35m deep, and had steeply sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 55). This feature had a single fill consisting of friable dark greyish brown silty clay (96804) with rare subrounded stones and frequent charcoal and containing no finds. Ditch [96805] aligned with a post-medieval field boundary depicted on OS maps. This field boundary followed a north to south route and continued further south into Trench 969, aligning with ditch [96910].
- 6.156 This trench also contained three field drains and a possible north to south oriented furrow.
- 6.157 Overlaying the naturally lain deposits and the ditch was a 0.13m thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (96802) which in turn was overlain by a 0.29m thick greenish brown silty clay topsoil (96801).



Plate 55: Ditch [96805] in Trench 965, looking north

Trench 969 (Figures 3.40, 3.41, 4.61, 4.62, 4.63, 4.64 & 21, 22)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(96901)	0.32m	39.28m	Soft dark yellowish brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions topsoil
(96902)	0.11m	38.96m	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions subsoil
(96903)	N/A	38.85m	Compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.158 Trench 969 was located to the south of Trench 968 and was north to south orientated. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 969 comprised yellowish brown silty clay (96902) which lay at 38.85m aOD. Trench 969 contained four archaeological features that cut the naturally lain deposits: ditch terminus [96905], posthole [96907], gully [96909] and ditch [96910].
- 6.159 Located along the northern edge of Trench 969 was northeast to southwest orientated ditch [96905] which continued beyond the eastern extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus towards the southwest (Plate 56). This linear feature measured over 1.12m long by 0.66m wide by 0.65m deep and had gradually sloping sides onto a rounded base. Ditch terminus [96905]

had a single fill comprising compact dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones (96904) containing no finds.



Plate 56: Ditch terminus [96905] in Trench 669, looking northeast

- 6.160 Approximately 11.54m to the south was east to west oriented gully [96909] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 0.5m wide by 0.12 deep and had moderately sloping sides onto flat base. This linear feature had a single fill consisting of firm dark brownish grey sandy clay with infrequent stone inclusions (96908) containing no finds.
- 6.161 Almost immediately to the south was north to south orientated ditch [96910] which continued beyond the extent of the trench and continued further north into Trench 968 aligning with ditch [96805] (Plate 57). Both ditches were part of a post-medieval field boundary depicted on OS maps. This linear feature measured over 18m long by 1.2m wide by over 0.40m deep and had moderately sloping sides. The base of this ditch was not reached as it was not fully excavated due to its interpretation as former field boundary. The single fill of this ditch comprised friable mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and subrounded stone inclusions (96911) containing a field drain, one fragment of *cepaea* sp., one conical snail shell, 41 discoidal snail shells, one frog or toad bone fragment, 13 micro-mammal bone fragments, one shrew bone fragment, one vole bone fragment, one holly roundwood, one fragment of glass shatter shard, one fragment of non-magnetic vitrified residue, an iron nail, one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD, two fragments of burnt flint and four fragments of uncorticated flint flakes (Appendix B). The glass represents a percussive flake produced as a result of the fracturing of a bottle or vessel, and is not diagnostic of a particular bottle or vessel type, and as such it is not closely datable.

- 6.162 Both ditch [96910] and gully [96909] are most likely to have an intercutting stratigraphic relationship further to the north beyond the extent of the trench. This relationship was not further investigated during the archaeological evaluation.
- 6.163 Almost immediately to the south was sub-oval posthole [96907] which measured 0.5m by 0.30m by 0.09m deep and had gradually sloping sides to an irregular base (Plate 58). This posthole had a single fill consisting of firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small subangular stone inclusions (96906) containing no finds.



Plate 57: Boundary ditch [66910] in Trench 669, looking north



Plate 58: Posthole [66907] in Trench 669, looking east

- 6.164 Overlaying the naturally lain deposits and features in Trench 969 was 0.11m thick yellowish brown silty clay (96902) which in turn was overlain by 0.32m thick yellowish brown silty topsoil (96901).

Trench 970 (Figures 3.42, 4.63, 4.65, 21 & 22)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(97001)	0.32m	38.81m	Dark brown gravelly silty topsoil
(97002)	0.17m	38.49m	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk subsoil
(97003)	N/A	38.32m	Compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.165 Trench 970 was located to the east of Trench 969 in the north-eastern portion of Sub-Area D05. This trench was east to west orientated and the naturally lain deposits comprised yellowish brown silty clay (97003) which lay at a height of 38.32m aOD.
- 6.166 Cutting the naturally lain deposits was irregular shaped pit [97005] which continued beyond the northern extent of the trench, measured over 1.60m long by 0.70m wide by 0.23m deep and a

steeply sloping southeast side onto a flat base. This feature had a single fill comprising firm dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subangular stones (97004) containing no finds.

- 6.167 Pit [97005] was cut by northwest to southeast orientated gully [97007] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 2.3m long by 0.25m wide by 0.22m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 59). The single fill of this gully was firm mid greyish brown silty clay with rare stones and chalk inclusions (97006) containing no finds.



Plate 59: Gully [97007] truncating pit [97005] in Trench 970 looking northwest

- 6.168 Overlying the natural geology and the archaeological features in Trench 970 was a 0.17m thick brown silty clay subsoil (97002) which in turn was overlain by 0.32m thick brown silty sand gravelly silty topsoil (97001).

Trench 971 (Figures 3.42, 4.66 & 21)*Table of stratigraphic sequence*

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(97101)	0.35m	38.97m	Soft mid greyish brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions topsoil
(97102)	0.15m	38.62m	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions subsoil
(97103)	N/A	38.47m	Compact light reddish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.169 Trench 971 was located along the north-eastern corner of D05 and was orientated southwest to northeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 971 comprised reddish brown silty clay (97103) which lay at a height of 38.47m aOD. Trench 971 was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly which did not correspond with archaeological features.
- 6.170 The naturally lain deposits were cut by circular posthole [97105] in the centre of the trench, measuring 0.27m by 0.26m by 0.07m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 60). This feature had a single fill consisting of soft dark grey brown clayey silt (97104) containing one pottery sherd dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD (Appendix B).
- 6.171 Overlying the naturally lain deposits and the feature within the trench was 0.15m thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (97102) which was overlain by 0.35m thick greyish brown silty topsoil (97101).



Plate 60: Posthole [97105] in Trench 971, looking west

Trench 972 (Figures 3.42, 4.65, 4.66, 4.67, 2.68, 4.69, 21 & 22)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(97201)	0.30m	38.77m	Soft dark blackish brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions topsoil
(97202)	0.12m	38.47m	Moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions subsoil
(97203)	N/A	38.35	Compact light reddish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.172 Trench 972 was located to east of Trench 971 and was oriented southwest to northeast. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 972 comprised reddish brown silty clay (97203) which lay at a height of 38.35m aOD. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 972 are cut by gully [97205], gully terminus [97207], gully [97210] and gully terminus [97212]. Trench 972 was positioned to target a linear geophysical anomaly which did not correspond with archaeological features.
- 6.173 Located along the northeast edge of the trench was northwest to southeast orientated gully [97207] which continued beyond the southeastern extent of the trench and had a rounded

terminus towards the northwest (Plate 61). This linear feature measured over 1.20m long by 0.52m wide by 0.25m deep. Gully terminus [97207] had a single fill friable mid orange brown silty clay with rare chalk and stone inclusions (97208) containing no finds.



Plate 61: Gully terminus [97207], looking northeast

- 6.174 Almost in the centre of trench was northwest to southeast oriented gully [97210] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 0.50m wide by 0.07m deep and had gradually sloping sides onto a concave base. This feature had a single fill a friable mid yellowish brown silty clay (79209) containing one *cepaea* sp. Fragment (Appendix B).
- 6.175 Approximately 13.40m to the southwest was north to south aligned gully terminus [97212] which continued beyond the northern extent of the trench and had a rounded terminus toward the south. This linear feature measured over 1m long by 0.42m wide by 0.10m deep and had gradually sloping sides onto a concave base.
- 6.176 Immediately to the south was northeast to southwest gully [97205] which continued beyond the extent of the trench, measured over 1.80m long by 0.40m wide by 0.19m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a 'V-shaped' base (Plate 62). This linear feature had a single fill comprising moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions (97204) containing one unidentified mammal bone fragment, two pottery sherds (Appendix B) dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD
- 6.177 Overlying the naturally lain deposits and features in the trench was a 0.12m thick yellowish brown silty clay subsoil (97202) which in turn was overlain by 0.30m thick blackish brown silty topsoil (97201).



Plate 62: Gully [97205], looking west

Trench 978 (Figures 3.41, 3.43, 4.70, 21 & 22)

Table of stratigraphic sequence

Context No.	Thickness (max)	Height of Deposit (aOD) (centre point)	Description/Interpretation
(97801)	0.39m	35.51m	Dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil
(97802)	0.04m	35.12m	Mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil
(97803)	N/A	35.08m	Mid orangish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions natural geology

- 6.178 Trench 978 was located in the southeast portion of Sub-Area D05 and was north to south orientated. The naturally lain deposits in Trench 978 comprised orange brown silty clay (97803) which lay at a height of 35.08m aOD.
- 6.179 The natural-lain deposits were cut by sub-circular posthole [97804] that measured 0.45m by 0.41m by 0.09m deep and had steeply sloping sides onto a flat base (Plate 63). The single fill of this feature comprised compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and stones and rare chalk inclusions (97805) containing no finds.
- 6.180 Overlaying the naturally lain deposits and the feature in Trench 978 was a 0.04m thick mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil (97802) which in turn was overlain by 0.39m thick dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (97801).



Plate 63: Posthole [97804], looking east

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 Animal Remains Assemblage

- 7.2 A small assemblage of 348 refitted, hand-collected animal bones and teeth were recovered from Area D, of which 62 could be identified to species, with further identified material recovered from the samples.
- 7.3 Bones were in good condition, though fragmentary, as approximately half were refitted, and most of the teeth recovered were loose compared to those remaining in the mandible. Evidence of canid gnawing suggests that bones were not buried immediately, but were available for dogs to chew. Butchered and burnt bones were uncommon. Animal types included cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse/donkey with additional finds of micromammals, fish, frogs/toads, oysters and snails.
- 7.4 The assemblage is in good condition, though the sample size is too small and the zooarchaeology unremarkable for it to have any potential for further work to be productive. However, it may be expected that any future interventions in the area will produce additional, well preserved zooarchaeological deposits.

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery Assemblage

- 7.5 Trial trench excavations recovered a total of 835 sherds (6414g) 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 including a single mid to late 2nd century AD group in Trench 952, as well as three sherds (3g) of late post-medieval/Victorian pottery in Trench 3029. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery includes rare 'native' hand-made wares, notably a 'La Tène' style decorated bowl, but is dominated by 'Belgic' and Early Roman vessels, typically wheel made, supplemented by rare sherds of samian ware and white wares from Verulamium or Godmanchester. 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, or necked bowls, although a single platter is also present. The other Roman coarse wares include a Romanised butt beaker but are otherwise limited to utilitarian jars. The samian ware includes common plainware dish and cup forms, including a basal fragment with a partial maker's stamp. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is relatively sparsely distributed with a single concentration of 416 sherds (2895g) in Trench 945, entirely in ditches, with modest concentrations that may be considered groups in Trenches 935-6, 943 and 952.
- 7.6 The Roman pottery presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds, principally in ditches and comprised of a mix of 1st century AD utilitarian vessels, principally lid-seated or simple bead rim jars in grog-tempered 'Belgic' ware (SOB GT) but supplemented by modest quantities of shell-tempered ware and limited Roman coarse wares, which included isolated platters and beakers. The isolated presence of *samian* ware from south Gaul attests to the consumption of finer table wares in the latter half of the 1st century AD, while a single shell-tempered 'La Tène' style decorated bowl may indicate that consumption had commenced by the early 1st century BC. A single ditch containing mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, including samian ware from central Gaul suggests there may have been a continuation of consumption. 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.
- 7.7 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. The apparent decline of consumption apparent in this assemblage appears slightly earlier than at Tort Hill West (25km to the north of the Scheme) 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), and is succeeded by Early Roman occupation, including the consumption of Romanised versions of similar lid-seated jars as are present here, which is followed by significant 2nd century AD activity, present as a faint echo in this assemblage.

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay Assemblage

- 7.8 Excavations recovered a total of 1199 fragments (1856g) of fired clay and 21 fragments (22g) of Roman 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. Further very small fragments of miscellaneous Roman CBM are of indeterminate character and could feasibly be derived from Roman tile or brick, associated with contemporary activity.

The Struck and Burnt Flint Assemblage

- 7.9 Trial trench investigations recovered 12 pieces (108g) of struck flint and 16 very small fragments (34g) of burnt flint. The struck flint occurred with varying degrees of patination, including dulled and rolled fragments as well as a burnt flake, likely very sparsely distributed as residual material in Late Iron Age to Roman features, principally ditches. The prehistoric struck flint includes a single side scraper, potentially of Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date, but is otherwise limited to small debitage flakes, likely reflecting a general background or prehistoric activity in the local landscape. A single re-touched piece in ditch [93510] may represent a roughout of a gunflint, if not a crudely-formed expedient replacement.

The Macroplant and Charcoal Assemblage

- 7.10 A total of 18 environmental samples were processed and assessed. The bulk samples were collected from a series of ditches, hearths and pits. The ecofacts assessed were carbonised macroplant and charcoal.
- 7.11 A minimum of 27 carbonised macroplants were assessed from five ditches and two pits. The assemblage was formed of 14 cereal, five pulses, one fruit, seven weeds, and a small number of grass culm nodes and stems which were semi-quantified. These finds were dispersed among seven contexts in small quantities. Preservation of the macroplants ranged from poor to adequate, but most were recorded as poor.
- 7.12 The cereal assemblage was scattered among the excavated area in small quantities, and likely derived from domestic cooking debris, re-worked into the pits and ditches during the cleaning of hearths and floor surfaces. The cereals recovered included bread/club wheat and emmer/spelt, have been cultivated in England since prehistory (van der Veen 2022). Glume wheats, especially emmer and spelt, were the wheats most frequently cultivated in prehistoric and Roman England. A significant change in agriculture occurred between the 5th to mid-7th century when bread/club wheat became the more dominant species, due to its milling and baking properties which meant it could produce white bread (van der Veen 2022).
- 7.13 The one pea/vetch and four vetch in pit [92406] could represent food debris. Pulses were exploited in Britain since the Bronze Age, and although they did not become dietary staples until the Medieval period, certain species, such as bitter vetch, are frequently recovered from Roman sites (van der Veen et al 2008). A single fruit stone from the cherry family, possibly blackthorn, was identified from ditch [94515]. This could represent a wild plant resource which was exploited for food. A single cabbage/mustard was found in pit [92406], intermixed with a small assemblage of vegetable remains. An assemblage of bedstraw seeds mixed with grass culm nodes and stems was found in pit [302902].
- 7.14 A total of 76 charcoal fragments (372g) collected from ditches [90405], [93510], [94304], [94506], [94515], [94521], [95213], [96910], hearth [95208], pit [94607] and pit [302902] were suitable for assessment. The species were field maple (*Acer campestre* L.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium* L.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was oak (64%), followed by field maple (12%), apple-type (11%), cherry

(11%), and holly (2%). The roundwood was identified as apple-type (8%), cherry (8%), and holly (2%). Most of the assemblage was scattered among the excavated features in small quantities, except for the assemblage from pit [302902], which was large, weighing 351g. Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to adequate, but the assemblage from pit [302902] had good preservation.

- 7.15 The tree species from Area D are all native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape. Maple, apple-type, cherry and holly grow in a variety of landscapes such as hedgerows, scrub, or more open woods, and oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions (Linford 2009; Stace 2010).

The Glass Assemblage

- 7.16 A single glass shatter shard (Mass: <0.1g) was retrieved from ditch [96910] in Trench 969 during the archaeological trial trenching. The shard represents a percussive flake produced as a result of the fracturing of a bottle or vessel, and is not diagnostic of a particular bottle or vessel type with no original surfaces represented, and is not considered to be closely dateable.

The Industrial Material Assemblage

- 7.17 A small assemblage of industrial materials (Mass: 10.2g) was retrieved during the archaeological trial trenching.
- 7.18 Evidence for ironworking is limited to four small, well-weathered fragments of unclassified iron slag (UIS) that were recovered from Sub-Area D04, with one small fragment (<93601>) coming from the basal fill (93605) of a possible Iron Age/ Romano-British boundary ditch [93604] in Trench 936, and three small fragments (Bulk 94505) coming from the fill (94505) of a linear ditch [94504] in Trench 945, that likely makes up part of a Romano-British rectilinear enclosure.
- 7.19 A single, small fragment of non-magnetic vitrified residue (NMVR) (<96901>), which has been produced as the result of a pyrotechnic process but is not diagnostic of a particular activity, was recovered from the fill (96911) of a possible post-medieval field boundary [96910] in Trench 969, in Sub-Area D05.
- 7.20 No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified within the investigated areas, with all of fragments recovered from secondary contexts. These well-weathered residual remains are indicative of ironworking activities taking place elsewhere, most likely during the Iron Age or Romano-British periods and may relate to a nearby settlement.

The Metal Finds Assemblage

- 7.21 A small assemblage of 10 metal objects (Mass: 252.31g), comprising objects of ferrous metal (239.58g) and copper alloy (12.73g), was recovered during the archaeological evaluation.
- 7.22 The assemblage from D04 (Mass: 23.16g), comprised four objects of ferrous metal (10.43g) and one of copper alloy (12.73g). The most significant find in the assemblage is a Roman Colchester brooch (RF 94501) recovered from fill (94507) of ditch [94506] and dating to c.50 BC – AD 50 (Mackreth 2011). The remaining finds are all fragments of nails which, whilst not typologically dateable due to the longevity of their forms, are likely to date to the Romano-British period due to the contexts from which they were recovered. Overall, these finds reflect the remains of Romano-British domestic waste relating to a nearby settlement.

- 7.23 The assemblage from D02 (Mass: 229.1g), comprised five objects of ferrous metal. All nails recovered are of forms commensurate with a Roman date, however, as discussed above, the longevity of this form means a medieval or early post-medieval date cannot be ruled out. The remaining finds comprise a fragment of nail shank. The finds from D02 are representative of Roman domestic waste, primarily consisting of structural fixtures and fittings in the form of nails with some possible evidence of modern agricultural activity.

The Worked Stone Assemblage

- 7.24 Two items of worked stone weighing a total of 1079.6g were retrieved as bulk finds from Area D, Sub-Area D04. They represent two different lithologies and tool types. Both stones were collected as bulk finds, from separate contexts, one from a ditch which also produced chalk, stone and flint inclusions, fragments of Roman pottery, animal bones, slag and iron nails; and the other from a ditch that also produced animal bones and a copper alloy brooch.
- 7.25 Both contexts appear to contain Iron Age and/or Roman period materials, though this does not discount residuality on the part of the ditch fills.

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 D 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 and low in significance.
To determine the character and composition of any structural remains. To determine the date, function and nature of any cut features.	The evaluation successfully investigated and characterised features identified across Area D. Of the 150 trenches excavated, 47 yielded archaeological remains. The remaining 103 trenches were negative. Of these 83 were negative and did not reveal any possible archaeological remains, whereas 20 trenches revealed possible archaeological

Objective	Potential Contribution
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?	features that were recorded during the pre-excavation survey but were not investigated. The archaeological features found during the trenching were generally representative of rural occupation and farming activity, which corresponds with what was expected from the geophysical survey undertaken prior to the evaluation. No in-situ internal or external surfaces were recorded. However, a pit interpreted as a hearth with in-situ evidence for burning was identified. No in-situ remains of roads were recorded. A possible trackway [94521] was recorded in trench 945. Isolated colluvial deposits were present in four trenches within Sub-Area D03 and six trenches in Sub-Area D04 and likely represented the filling of a hollow in the landscape over time. No palaeosols, old land surfaces or paleochannels were recorded in Area D.
Is there any variation of date or function of the remains across the site. Are any activity zones present?	The archaeological evidence from Area D indicates a landscape used for both settlement and agriculture during the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. This is reflected in the presence of field systems and enclosures, with continued agricultural use extending into the post-medieval period. Although activity was recorded across the wider Area D, it was primarily concentrated within Area D04. 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 D specifically can contribute to research topics related to Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British activity in the vicinity of Roman

Objective	Potential Contribution
	Towns and outlying rural occupation and farming activity.

Table 11: Contribution to Objectives

9 DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The evaluation at Area D comprised the excavation of 150 trenches across 5 Sub-Area (D01 to D05). Of the 150 trenches excavated, 47 yielded archaeological evidence and 103 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 0.27m of topsoil overlaying the activity.
- 9.2 Overall, the archaeological evaluation has revealed archaeological remains broadly corresponding with the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey revealed limited evidence for archaeological features in Sub-Areas D01, D02 and D05 with anomalies largely identified as linear trends (unclear origin, historic feature, agriculture/ ploughing, drainage and service) and ferrous anomalies in both sub-areas. The result of the evaluation revealed limited evidence for archaeological activity that was in keeping with the geophysics in Sub-Areas D01, D02 and D05 where five features and 15 features were excavated in each sub-area respectively. The geophysical survey revealed evidence for probable archaeology (strong) at the west of D01 but this falls within the exclusion zone that was not included in the evaluation.
- 9.3 The geophysical survey revealed evidence for linear trends of unclear origin across the northern half of Sub-Area D03 and running parallel to the southern boundary. It also identified spread (geology/natural) across most of the area along with some linear trends (agriculture/ ploughing) and magnetic disturbance. The result of the evaluation revealed limited evidence for archaeological activity in Sub-Area D03, and 11 features were excavated in this sub-area with mixed results for geophysical anomalies being confirmed in the trenches.
- 9.4 The geophysical survey revealed evidence for probable archaeology (strong) and possible archaeology at the north/ northwest and west of Sub-Area D04 and across the central part of the sub-area, off set to the west. The results of the evaluation revealed evidence for archaeological activity in Sub-Area D04 concentrated in western central part of the sub-area and 71 features were identified in this sub-area, in keeping with what the geophysics suggested.
- 9.5 The archaeological evidence from Area D indicates a landscape used for both settlement and agriculture during the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. This is reflected in the presence of field systems and enclosures, with continued agricultural use extending into the post-medieval period. The majority of the archaeological remains revealed in Area D were concentrated in Sub-Area D04 in the central and central southern part of Area D. It is likely that the archaeological remains recorded within Sub-Area D04 represent the focus of activity, with the remains recorded in Sub-Areas D01, D02, D03 and D05 representing outlying activity.

- 9.6 The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery includes rare 'native' hand-made wares, notably a 'La Tène' style decorated bowl, but is dominated by 'Belgic' and Early Roman vessels, typically wheel made, supplemented by limited imported sherds of *samian* ware and white wares from Verulamium or Godmanchester.
- 9.7 While the activity focus was on the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period, the presence of two likely residual pottery sherds of flint-tempered fabric recovered from a ditch [94610] in Trench 946 in D04 is suggestive of the presence of earlier activity in the local landscape. This fabric type is most consistent with late Bronze Age to early Iron Age ceramics from the region, although closely comparable fabrics were utilized from the Neolithic onwards, including for Middle Neolithic Peterborough Impressed ware from Area A of the East Park Energy site. Additionally, the prehistoric struck flint includes a single side scraper, potentially of late neolithic to early Bronze Age date, but is otherwise limited to small debitage flakes, likely reflecting a general background or prehistoric activity in the local landscape.
- 9.8 Fired clay retrieved from pits [95208] and [94607] represent degraded material, likely derived from structures (small building/ovens) in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. Evidence for ironworking is limited to four fragments of iron slag that were recovered from Sub-Area D04, with one small fragment coming from an Iron Age to Romano-British boundary ditch [93604]. However, no *in situ* ironworking features or working areas were identified within the investigated areas, with all of fragments recovered from secondary contexts. These well-weathered residual remains are indicative of ironworking activities taking place elsewhere, most likely during the Iron Age or Romano-British periods and may relate to a nearby settlement.
- 9.9 Area D lies in fairly close proximity to Area C, and the results the evaluation of this area have been written up in full (AOC 2025). Area C to the west of Area D revealed evidence for Roman activity spanning the post-Conquest to the 4th century AD. Notably, a Roman Small Town (Scheduled Monument Historic England List Entry Number 1491190) lies at the northeast edge of Area C, approximately 583.30m to the west of Area D (Sub-Area D01). The earliest activity recorded across Sub-Areas C01 to C04 comprised enclosure ditches, boundaries and pits of early 1st to mid-2nd century AD date. It is considered possible that the remains recorded across Area D in Sub-Areas D01 and D03 to D05 broadly relate to this activity in Area C predating the establishment of the town or representing contemporary rural activity outside the main area of settlement. Area C also revealed evidence for later activity spanning the 9th century onwards comprising activity typical of medieval rural activity. It is possible that some of the remains recorded across Area D relate to a similar phase of activity.
- 9.10 It is also considered likely that that some of the features, such as boundary ditches, recorded in Area D represent post-medieval and modern activity of an agricultural nature.

10 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 The archaeological remains found during the trial trenching evaluation in Area D shows evidence of activity in all of areas (D01 to D05). Most of the features recorded range in date from the Late Iron Age to the Early Roman period, with a localised number of features relating to post-medieval agricultural practices. Discrete flint and pottery artefacts recovered within Area D indicate the presence of earlier prehistoric activity in the surrounding landscape.

- 10.2 The archaeological evaluation has revealed agricultural activity and likely settlement activity mainly spanning from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period. The activity, principally concentrated in Areas D03 and D04, was exemplified by ditches, gullies, pits and rectilinear enclosures, as well as limited curvilinear enclosures. The rectilinear enclosure may be associated with settlement or agricultural activity or both. There is limited evidence of ironworking in Area D04 during this period.
- 10.3 Post-medieval activity was exemplified by field systems, including pre and post Ordnance Survey field boundaries as well as pitting in Trench 3029 within D02, containing evidence of material, likely derived from structures, possibly small building or ovens, in the near vicinity, and scattered/cleared around an area of occupation. The presence of grasses, oak planking and trimmed cherry roundwood in this feature points to structural burning in situ.
- 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 post-medieval agricultural activity spread throughout Area D. Area D 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 prehistoric period.

11 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVE DESPOSITION

- 11.1 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).
- 11.2 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.
- 11.3 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 course 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.
- 11.4 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.
- 11.5 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.

- 11.6 The site archive will be deposited on the completion of the project. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 11.7 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.

12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ADS (2011) *Guides to Good Practice*, <http://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main>
- ALG AO., (2015). *Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment*, Available from: <https://www.algao.org.uk/sites/algao.org.uk/files/2023-07/ALG AO-England-PXA-Advice-Note.pdf> [Accessed 10/03/2026]
- Andrefsky, W. 2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (2nd edition). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- AOC Archaeology (2024) *East Park Energy Bedford Borough & Cambridgeshire Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. Grey lit report draft.
- AOC Archaeology (2024b) *East Park Energy, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation Written Scheme of Investigation*.
- AOC Archaeology (2025) *East Park Energy, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire: Written Scheme of Investigation Addendum for an archaeological evaluation*
- Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. & Wood, I. 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group/Study group for Roman Pottery/Medieval Pottery Research Group/Historic England*
- Bayley, J., Dungworth, D., and Paynter, S., (2001). *Archaeometallurgy*. English Heritage (CBA Guideline 2001: 01).
- Bedford Borough Council and Cambridgeshire *Archaeological Evaluation*
- Boyles P. J. (2023) 'Grain Storage in Iron Age Britain' in *LacusCurtius* [https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Journals/LacusCurtius/Grain Storage in Iron Age Britain**.html](https://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Journals/LacusCurtius/Grain%20Storage%20in%20Iron%20Age%20Britain**.html) Accessed July 2025.
- British Geological Survey (BGS). 2024. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed October 2023].
- Brown, D.H. (2011) *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Second Edition).
- Cappers R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. (2006) *Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands* (Barkhuis Publishing and Groningen University Library, Groningen).
- Cambridgeshire County Council (2020), *Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire*, V5
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023). *Standard for Archaeological Field Evaluation*.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2023). *Universal Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. <https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Standard%20for%20archaeological%20field>

%20evaluation.pdf.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020a). *Standards and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020b). *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2022). *Code of Conduct*.

County Council, 2024. Design Brief for Archaeological Evaluation – East Park Solar.

Crew, P., and Rehren, T., (2002). High temperature workshop residues from Tara: iron, bronze, and glass. In: H. Roche (ed). *Excavations at Ráith na Ríg, Tara, County Meath, 1997. Discovery Programme Reports 6, Royal Irish Academy*.

Cutler, D. and Gale, R. M. O. (2000) *Plants in archaeology*. Otley: Westbury Academic & Scientific Publishing

Darling, M. (ed.) 1994 *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*. The Study Group for Roman Pottery.

Department for Housing, Levelling Up and Communities (DHLUC) (2019; updated 2023). *National Planning Policy Framework*.

Dickson, C. and Dickson, J. (2000) *Plants and People in Ancient Scotland*. Stroud: Tempus Publishing Ltd.

East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.24, (2011) edited Maria Medlycott. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*

East of England Regional Research Framework (2021). *East of England Regional Research Framework* - East of England Research Framework, accessed July 2025

Grant A 1982 The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates. In Wilson B, Grigson C and Payne S (eds) *Ageing and Sexing Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series 109 91-108

Goodall, I.H., (2011). *Ironwork in Medieval Britain: an archaeological study*. The Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 31. London: The Society for Medieval Archaeology.

Gurney, D, (2003). *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England'*, *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14*

Hancocks, A. 2011 'Iron Age Pottery' in Jones, A. (ed.) *Excavations at Little Paxton Quarry, Cambridgeshire, 1992-1998*. *BAR British Series 545*, 98-130

Hancocks, A., Evans, J., & Woodward, A. 1998 'The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery', in Ellis, P., Hughes, G., Leach, P., Mould, C., & Sterenberg, J. *Excavations Alongside Roman Ermine Street, Cambridgeshire, 1996: The Archaeology of the A1(M) Alconbury to Peterborough Road Scheme*. Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit Monograph. 1/ *BAR British Series 276*, 34-79

Hartley, B.R. & Dickinson, B.M. 2008 *Names on Terra Sigillata. An Index of Makers' stamps and signatures on Gallo-Roman Terra Sigillata (Samian Ware). Volume 2 (B to CEROTCUS)*. Bulletin of the Institute of Classical Studies Supplement 102-02. Institute of Classical Studies, University of London.

- Hather, J. G. (2000) *The identification of the Northern European Woods: a guide for archaeologists and conservators*. London.
- Healy, F. 1988 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC*. *East Anglian Archaeology* No. 39
- Historic England (2010) *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recovery, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*.
- Historic England (2015a). *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.
- Historic England (2015b). *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice*
- Historic England (2015c) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*.
- Historic England (2018a). *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project*. Swindon: Historic England.
- Historic England (2018b) *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*.
- Humphreys, O., (2021). *London's Roman Tools: Craft, Agriculture and Experience in an ancient City*. *Archaeology of Roman Britain* Vol. 3, BAR British Series 663. London: BAR Publishing.
- Jackson, D & Dix, B 1988 'Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Weekley, Northants' *Northamptonshire Archaeology* 21, 41-94
- Jacomet, S. (2006) *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*. (2nd ed) Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University.
- Kenward, H. K., Hall, A.R. and Jones, A.K.G (1980) *A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits*. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.
- Lauwerier R 1988 *Animals in Roman Times in the Dutch Eastern River Area*. Amersfoort: ROB Nederlandse Oudheden 12
- Linford, J. (2009) *A concise guide to trees*. Baker and Taylor (UK) Ltd, Bicester, Oxfordshire.
- Lyman L 1994 *Vertebrate Taphonomy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Mackreth, D. F., (2011). *Brooches in Late Iron Age and Roman Britain*. Oxford: Oxbow.
- Manning, W.H., (1985). *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings, and Weapons in The British Museum*, London: British Museum Publications Limited.
- Martynoga, F. 2012. *A Handbook of Scotland's Trees* (2nd edition). Glasgow: Saraband.
- McDonnell, G., (1994). The Slag Report. In: B. Ballin-Smith, ed. *Howe: Four Millennia of Orkney Prehistory. Excavations 1978-82. Society of Antiquaries of Scotland Monograph Series 9. Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries*, pp. 228-234.
- McLaren, D., and Heald, A., (2006). The Vitrified Material. In: I. Armit (ed). *Anatomy of an Iron Age Roundhouse. The Cnip Wheelhouse Excavations, Lewis*, Edinburgh: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. pp.155-158.
- Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological site Manual* (3rd edition).

- Perrin, R. 1999 'Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58'. *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 8
- RESCUE & ICON (2001). *First Aid for Finds*. (3rd ed).
- Research Frameworks (Website Live: 2021). *East of England Regional Research Framework*. Available at: <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Schweingruber, F. H. (1990). *Microscopic wood anatomy*. Birmensdorf.
- Serjeantson D 1996 The animal bones. In Needham S and Spence T (eds) *Refuse and Disposal at Area 16 East Runnymede: Runnymede Bridge Research Excavations*. London: British Museum Press 2 194-223
- Stace, C. (2010). *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd Edition. Cambridge University Press
- Starley, D., (2000). Metalworking Debris. In: K. Buxton and C. Howard-Davis, eds. *Bremetenacum: Excavations at Roman Ribchester 1980, 1989-1990*. Lancaster: Lancaster Imprints Series No.9, pp. 337-47
- Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*.
- Thompson, I. 1982 *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England*. BAR British Series 108 (i-iii)
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, Museum of London, London*
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*.
- Van der Veen, M., Livarda, A. & Hill, A. (2008). *New food plants in Roman Britain - dispersal and social access*. *Environmental Archaeology* 13, pp. 11–36.
- Van der Veen, M. (2022) 'All change on the land? Wheat and the Roman to Early medieval transition in England', *Medieval Archaeology* 66:2, pp 304–34
- Von den Driesch A 1976 *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*. Cambridge, Massachusettes: Harvard University Press
- Webster, P. 1996, *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology

14 APPENDICES

Appendix A: Context Inventory

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
915	81503			NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
857	85701		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
857	85702		mid green brown silty clay	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
857	85703		light yellow green clay, compact, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
858	85801		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
858	85802		mid green brown silty clay	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
858	85803		light yellow green clay, compact, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
859	85901		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
859	85902		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
859	85903		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.03	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
860	86001		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
860	86002		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
860	86003		light grey brown silty clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
861	86101		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
861	86102		mid red brown silty clay, friable, rare stone	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
861	86103		light yellow clay and chalk, very rare stone	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
861	86104	86105	fill of hedgerow 86105, dark blue silty clay, compact, common stone	0.13	> 1.8	0.87
861	86105	86105	N/S curvilinear, gradual sides and concave base, heavily bioturbated	0.13	> 1.8	0.87
861	86106	86108	fill of ditch 86108, mixed mid grey-brown to mid yellow brown, compact, common stone	0.27	> 1.8	1.85

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
861	86107	86108	fill of ditch 86108, dark blue silty clay, compact, common stone	0.09	> 1.8	1.22
861	86108	86108	NE/SW linear, steep to gradual sides and concave base, re-cut of 86110, likely boundary ditch	0.36	> 1.8	1.85
861	86109	86110	fill of ditch 86110, mid yellow brown silty clay, compact, common stone	0.42	> 1.8	1.57
861	86110	86110	NE/SW linear, steep to gradual sides and concave base, re-cut by 86110, likely boundary ditch	0.42	> 1.8	1.57

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
862	86201		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
862	86202		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
862	86203		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
863	86301		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
863	86302		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
863	86303		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
864	86401		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.33	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
864	86402		mid green brown silty clay	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
864	86403		light yellow green clay, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
865	86501		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.33	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
865	86502		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
865	86503		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.03	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
870	87001		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.33	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
870	87002		mid green brown silty clay	0.13	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
870	87003		light yellow green clay, compact, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
871	87101		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.36	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
871	87102		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
871	87103		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
872	87201		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
872	87202		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
872	87203		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
872	87204	87205	fill of ditch 87205, dark grey black clay, firm	0.12	> 1.5	0.43
872	87205	87205	terminus of N/S ditch, gentle sides, concave base	0.12	> 1.5	0.43
873	87301		mid black brown silt, occasional gravel	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
873	87302		mid green brown silty clay, compact	0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
873	87303		light yellow green clay, compact, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
874	87401		mid black brown silt, soft, rare gravel	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
874	87402		mid yellow green silty clay, compact	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
874	87403		mid green brown clay, compact, rare patches blue clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
874	87406	87407	fill of ditch 87407, dark grey brown silty clay mottled orange, compact	0.22	> 3	0.85
874	87407	87407	N/S linear, gentle sides and concave base	0.22	> 3	0.85

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
875	87501		mid black brown silt, soft, rare gravel	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
875	87502		mid yellow green silty clay, compact	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
875	87503		mid yellow green clay, compact	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
877	87701		mid grey brown silt, soft, occasional gravels	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
877	87702		mid green brown silty clay, compact	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
877	87703		light brown green clay, compact, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
878	87801		dark brown silt, friable	0.29	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
878	87802		mid grey brown silty clay	0.06	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
878	87803		light grey brown clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
879	87901		dark brown silt, friable	0.23	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
879	87902		mid grey brown silty clay	0.03	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
879	87903		light grey brown silty clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
880	88001		mid black brown silt, occasional gravel	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
880	88002		mid yellow brown silty clay, compact	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
880	88003		dark yellow brown clay, compact	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
881	88101		dark brown silt, friable	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
881	88102		mid grey brown silty clay	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
881	88103		light grey brown silty clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
882	88201		mid black brown, friable, occasional gravel	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
882	88202		light black brown silty clay, firm	0.03	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
882	88203		dark green yellow silty clay, rare chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
883	88301		dark brown silt, friable	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
883	88302		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
883	88303		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
884	88401		dark brown silt, friable	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
884	88402		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
884	88403		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
885	88501		dark brown silt, friable	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
885	88502		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
885	88503		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
886	88601		dark brown silt, friable	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
886	88602		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
886	88603		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
887	88701		mid black brown silty clay, friable	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
887	88702		mid yellow brown silty clay, firm	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
887	88703		mid grey green silty clay, compact, occasional chalk and gravel	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
888	88801		dark brown silt, friable	0.14	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
888	88802		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
888	88803		light grey brown clay, firm, occasional chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
889	88901		mid black brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
889	88902		mid yellow green silty clay, firm	0.06	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
889	88903		mid green blue clay, compact	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
890	89001		mid black brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
890	89002		mid yellow green silty clay, compact, occasional manganese	0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
890	89003		mid grey green silty clay, compact, rare manganese, frequent stone and chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
891	89101		dark brown silt, friable, occasional stone	0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
891	89102		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
891	89103		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
892	89201		dark brown silt, friable, occasional stone	0.32	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
892	89202		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.13	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
892	89203		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
893	89301		mid brown silty clay, friable, rare gravel	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
893	89302		mid brown green silty clay, firm	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
893	89303		mid yellow green clay, compact, frequent chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
894	89401		dark brown silt, friable, occasional stone	0.29	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
894	89402		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
894	89403		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
895	89501		dark brown silt, friable, occasional stone	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
895	89502		mid grey brown silty clay, firm	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
895	89503		light grey brown clay, firm	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
896	89601		mid black brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
896	89602		mid green yellow silty clay, firm, rare chalk	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
896	89603		mid yellow brown clay, compact, abundant chalk	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
897	89701		mid black brown silty clay, friable, occasional gravel	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
897	89702		mid yellow green silty clay, firm, rare chalk	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
897	89703		dark green yellow clay, compact, frequent chalk, occasional manganese	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
898	89801		dark brown, silty clay	0.17	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
898	89802		mid brown, silty clay	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
898	89803		mid greyish brown, silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
899	89901		dark brown, silty clay	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
899	89902		mid brown, silty clay	0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
899	89903		mid grey, silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
900	90001		dark brown, silty clay	0.18	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
900	90002		mid brown, silty clay	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
900	90003		mid greyish brown, silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
901	90101		blackish brown, silty clay	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
901	90102		dark brown, silty clay	0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
901	90103		greyish brown, silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
902	90201		blackish brown, silty clay	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
902	90202		mid brown, silty clay	0.14	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
902	90203		light orangeish brown, silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
902	90204	90205	natural infill of ditch [90205]: a hard, light yellowish brown, silty clay with rare medium sub-rounded stones.	0.26	> 1.8	1.2
902	90205	90205	NE-SW oriented linear, gradual break of slope with gentle sloping sides onto a u-shaped base.	0.26	> 1.8	1.2
902	90206	90206	Possible quarry pit with gradually sloping sides to a concave base		> 1.8	> 2
902	90207	90206	Single fill of [90206]. Loosely compact mid yellowish brown silty clay		> 1.8	> 2

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
903	90301		blackish brown, silty clay	0.18	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
903	90302		mid brown, silty clay	0.12	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
903	90303		yellowish brown, silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
904	90401		dark blackish brown, silty clay	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
904	90402		dark brown, silty clay	0.12	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
904	90403		mid brown, sandy clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
904	90404	90405	natural infill of ditch [90405]: with irregular stones.	0.13	> 1.8	1.47
904	90405	90405	ditch terminus: a linear terminus with rounded sides onto a flat base.	0.13	> 1.8	1.47

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
904	90408	90409	natural infill of boundary ditch [90409]: a compact, mid greyish brown, silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.08	> 1.8	0.64
904	90409	90409	boundary ditch: NE-SW oriented linear with sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.08	> 1.8	0.64
904	90410	90411	natural infill of ditch [90411]: a compact, mid greyish brown, silty clay with irregular stones and charcoal inclusions.	0.16	0.94	> 1.8

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
904	90411	90411	enclosure ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.16	0.94	> 1.8
904	90412	90413	natural infill of ditch [90413]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions.	0.22	0.47	> 1.8
904	90413	90413	enclosure ditch: a NW-SE oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.22	0.47	> 1.8
905	90501			0.42	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
905	90502			NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
905	90503	90503	E-W orientated ditch with steeply sloping sides to a flat base .	0.64	1.8	1.74
905	90504		Single fill of ditch [90505] comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.64	1.8	1.74
905	90505	90505	E-W orientated ditch with steeply sloping sides to a flat base .	0.31	1.8	1.71
905	90506	90505	Single fill of ditch [90505] comprising compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.31	1.8	1.71
906	90601		Topsoil: a mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
906	90602		Subsoil: a light yellowish brown silty clay	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
906	90603		Colluvium: a mid brownish red clayey sand	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
906	90604		Natural: Dark blueish grey silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
906	90605	90606	natural infill of ditch [90606]: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.75	> 1.8	0.75
906	90606	90606	ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear	0.75	> 1.8	0.75
907	90701		Topsoil: a mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
907	90702		Subsoil: a light yellowish brown silty clay	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
907	90703		Colluvium: a mid brownish red clayey sand	1.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
907	90704		Natural: Mid blueish grey silty clay	> 1.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
908	90801		Topsoil: a dark brown silty clay	0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
908	90802		Subsoil: a mid brown silty clay	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
908	90803		Natural: a greyish blue silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
909	90901		Topsoil: a dark brown silty clay	0.23	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
909	90902		Subsoil: a mid brown silty clay	0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
909	90903		Natural: a light brown silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
910	91001		Topsoil: a blackish brown silty clay.	0.18	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
910	91002		Subsoil: a dark brown silty clay	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
910	91003		Natural: a reddish brown silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
910	91004	91005	natural infill of enclosure ditch [91005]: a friable mid greyish brown silty sand with stone inclusions.	0.15	> 1.8	0.63
910	91005	91005	enclosure ditch: a N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto a rounded base.	0.15	> 1.8	0.63
910	91006	91007	fill of enclosure ditch [91007]: a concrete dark brown silty clay with gravel inclusions.	0.17	> 1.8	0.7

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
910	91007	91007	enclosure ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.17	> 1.8	0.7
911	91101		Topsoil: a blueish brown silty clay	0.4	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
911	91102		Subsoil: a light orange silty clay	0.7	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
911	91103		Natural: mid orange silty clay	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
912	91201		Topsoil: a mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
912	91202		Subsoil: a light yellowish brown silty clay	0.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
912	91203		Colluvium: a mid brownish red clayey sand	0.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
912	91204		Natural: Mid blueish grey silty clay	> 0.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
912	91205	91206	natural infilling of enclosure ditch [91206]: a friable dark reddish brown clayey sand.	0.32	> 1.8	1.01
912	91206	91206	enclosure ditch: a N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto an irregular base.	0.32	> 1.8	1.01
913	91301		Topsoil: a mid greyish brown clayey silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
913	91302		Subsoil: a dark yellowish brown clayey silt	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
913	91303		Colluvium: a mid reddish brown silty sand	0.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
913	91304		Natural: a dark blueish grey silty clay	> 0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
913	91305	91306	natural infilling of enclosure ditch [91306]: a friable mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.16	> 1.8	0.82
913	91306	91306	enclosure ditch: an E-W oriented linear with steep N and sloping S side onto a flat base.	0.16	> 1.8	0.82
914	91401			0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
914	91402			0.06	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
914	91403			NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
915	91501			0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
915	91502			0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
919	91901		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
919	91902		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
919	91903		Colluvium: a mid orangeish brown clayey sand with rare sub-rounded stones.	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
919	91904		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stones	> 0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
919	91905	91906	Secondary fill of ditch [91906]: a compact light blueish grey silty clay with irregular stone and manganese inclusions.	0.22	> 1.8	0.49

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
919	91906	91906	Ditch terminus: a discrete with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.22	> 1.8	0.49
919	91907	91907	Primary fill of ditch [91906]: a compact mid grey sandy clay with rare rounded stone inclusions.	0.38		0.55
920	92001		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
920	92002		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
920	92003		Colluvium: a mid orangeish brown clayey sand with rare sub-angular stones.	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
920	92004		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.	> 0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
921	92101		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-angular stones	0.23	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
921	92102		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
921	92103		Colluvium: a mid orangeish brown clayey sand with rare sub-angular stones.	0.34	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
921	92104		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and rare sub-angular stones.	> 0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
922	92201		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent sub-rounded stones.	0.34	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
922	92202		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.06	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
922	92203		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare chalk and sub-angular stone	0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
922	92204	92206	natural infilling of ditch [92206]: a loose dark brown clayey silt with irregular stone inclusions.	0.39	> 1.8	3
922	92205	92206	natural infilling of ditch [92206]: a compact light greenish grey silty clay with large irregular stone inclusions.	0.39	> 1.8	2.13
922	92206	92206	drainage ditch with two fills: an E-W oriented lienar with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.39	> 1.8	3

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
922	92207	92207	gully: a NW-SE oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.11	> 1.8	0.43
922	92208	92207	natural infilling of gully [92207]: a firm light greyish brown silty clay with infrequent chalk inclusions.	0.11	> 1.8	0.43
923	92301		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent sub-rounded stones.	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
923	92302		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
923	92303		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stones	0.51	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
924	92401		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare sub-rounded stones	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
924	92402		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
924	92403		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
924	92404	92404	gully: a N-S oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a rounded base	0.1	> 1.8	0.25

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
924	92405	92404	Natural infilling of gully [92404]: a hard mid yellowish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions	0.1	> 1.8	0.25
924	92406	92406	pit: oval shape in plan with moderately sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.13	0.61	0.46
924	92407	92406	natural infilling of pit [92406]: a firm dark blackish brown silty clay.	0.13	0.61	0.46
924	92408	92408	drainage ditch: a N-S oriented linear with steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.19	> 1.8	0.54

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
924	92409	92408	natural infilling of ditch [92408]: a hard dark mottled blackish brown silty clay.	0.19	> 1.8	0.54
925	92501		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent sub-rounded stones.	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
925	92502		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
925	92503		Colluvium: a mid orangeish brown clayey sand with rare chalk inclusions.	0.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
925	92504		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk	> 0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
925	92505	92505	natural infilling of ditch [92506]: a very compact light orangeish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions	0.36	> 1	0.24
925	92506	92506	drainage ditch: an E-W oriented linear with steep sides. Base was not reached	0.36	> 1	0.24
925	92507	92507	natural infilling of ditch [92508]: a very compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with occasional stones and rare chalk inclusions.	0.2	> 1	1.25

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
925	92508	92508	ditch: an E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a concave base.	0.2	> 1	1.25
926	92601		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
926	92602		Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	0.16	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
926	92603		Natural: a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	0.17	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
927	92701		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
927	92702		Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions.	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
927	92703		Natural: a mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions.	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
927	92704	92705	natural infilling of ditch [92705]: a compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions and iron panning.	0.32	> 1	1.97

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
927	92705	92705	drainage ditch: an E-W oriented linear with rounded sides onto a rounded base.	0.32	> 1	1.97
927	92706	92707	natural infilling of ditch [92707]: a friable dark brown clayey silt with rare irregular stones.	0.3	> 1	0.8
927	92707	92707	ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with rounded sides onto a rounded base.	0.3	> 1	0.8

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
927	92708	92709	natural infilling of ditch [92709]: a concreted dark blueish grey silty gravel with chalk and rounded stone inclusions.	0.54	> 1	2.2
927	92709	92709	ditch: a NW-SE oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.54	> 1	2.2
928	92801		Topsoil: a dark blackish brown clayey silt with occasional stones	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
928	92802		Subsoil: a mid brownish yellow clayey silt with occasional stones	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
928	92803		Natural: a dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk and stone inclusions	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
929	92901		Topsoil: a mid brownish black sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions	0.23	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
929	92901		Natural: a dark reddish brown silty sand with patches of greyish green clay	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
930	93001		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stone inclusions.	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
930	93002		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
930	93003		Colluvium: a mid orangeish brown clayey sand with rare sub-angular stones.	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
930	93004		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay	> 0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
930	93005	93008	upper fill of pit [93008]: a firm dark blackish grey clay with rare sub-rounded stones and flecks of CBM.	0.2	> 1	0.9
930	93006	93008	natural infilling of [93008]: a soft light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks	0.15	> 1	1.1
930	93007	93008	basal fill of ditch [93008]: a soft mid blueish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal and CBM inclusions	0.2	> 1	0.9

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
930	93008	93008	pit with three fills: irregular shape in plan with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.35	> 1	1.1
931	93101		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare subrounded stone inclusions	0.39	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
931	93102		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.06	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
931	93103		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare sub-angular stones	> 0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
932	93201		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare subrounded stone inclusions	0.33	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
932	93202		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
932	93203		Natural: mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.13	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
932	93204	93204	ditch terminus: a N-S oriented lienar with covex sides onto a v shaped base.	0.24		0.68

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
932	93205	93204	natural infilling of ditch [93204]: a moderately compact reddish brown sandy clay with rare chalk inclusions	0.24		0.68
932	93206	93207	natural infilling of gully [93207]: a compact dark orangeish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.	0.12	> 1.8	0.29
932	93207	93207	gully: an E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a concave base	0.12	> 1.8	0.29

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
933	93301		Topsoil: a dark brownish black silty clay with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
933	93302		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk	0.08	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
933	93303		Colluvium: a mid orangeish brown clayey sand with rare subangular stone inclusions	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
933	93304		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
933	93305	93306	natural infilling of ditch [93306]: a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	0.12	> 2	0.33
933	93306	93306	drainage gully: an E-W oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base	0.12	> 2	0.33
933	93307	93309	post-pipe infill: a moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay	0.2	0.2	0.1
933	93308	93309	post packing infill: a firm mid orange brown clay	0.23	0.62	0.45

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
933	93309	93309	posthole: a sub-circular shape in plan with concave sides onto a concave base	0.23	0.62	0.45
934	93401		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare subrounded stone inclusions	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
934	93402		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and occasional subangular stones	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
934	93403		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
935	93501		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare subrounded stone inclusions	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
935	93502		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional subangular stones	0.18	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
935	93503		Natural: a mid brownish grey silty clay with rare chalk and infrequent subangular stones	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
935	93504	93505	natural infilling of pit [93505]: a loose dark blueish black silty clay with charcoal inclusions	0.16		0.85
935	93505	93505	Pit: pit with gradual sloping sides onto a bowl shaped base.	0.16		0.85
935	93506	93508	natural infill of boundary ditch [93508]: a loose dark greyish black silty clay with charcoal, chalk and angular stone inclusions	0.12	> 1.8	0.38

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
935	93507	93508	basal fill of boundary ditch [93508]: a moderately compact mid greyish black silty clay with mottled orange throughout, with rounded stones and chalk inclusions	0.48	> 1.8	1.4
935	93508	93508	boundary ditch: a E-W oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a v shaped base.	0.48	> 1.8	1

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
935	93509	93510	natural infilling of ditch [93510]: a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	0.3	> 1.8	1
935	93510	93510	ditch with two fills: an E-W oriented linear with steeply sloping sides onto a flat base.	0.43	> 1.8	1
935	93511	93510	upper natural infilling of ditch [93510]: a loose dark brownish black silty clay with pottery and charcoal inclusions	0.15	> 1.8	1

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
935	93512	93514	upper refuse backfill of ditch [93514]: a moderately compact dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and angular stone inclusions	0.12	> 1.46	1.15
935	93513	93514	natural infilling of ditch [93514]: a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal and moderate angular stone inclusions.	0.47	> 1.46	1.15

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
935	93514	93514	enclosure ditch with two fills: an E-W oriented linear with slightly concave sloping sides onto a U shaped base.	0.57	> 1.46	1.15
936	93601		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stone inclusions.	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
936	93602		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional subangular stones and rare chalk	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
936	93603		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk	> 0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
936	93604	93604	boundary ditch: a N-S oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base.	0.42	> 1	0.94
936	93605	93604	basal fill of ditch [93604]: a moderately compact mid orangeish grey silty clay with occasional stones and rare charcoal and chalk	0.09	> 1	0.94

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
936	93606	93604	upper fill of ditch [93604]: a moderately compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions	0.28	> 1	0.77
936	93607	93607	ditch: a NNW-SSE oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base	0.23	> 1	0.46

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
936	93608	93607	natural infilling of ditch [93607]: a moderately compact brown clayey loam with occasional stones and rare chalk inclusions	0.23	> 1	0.46
936	93609	93610	refuse infilling of pit [93610]: a loose dark greyish black clayey silt with frequent charcoal and rare angular stone inclusions.	0.18	1.25	1.17
936	93610	93610	Pit: a pit with gradual sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base	0.18	1.25	1.17

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
936	93611	93612	natural infilling of ditch [93612]: a moderately compact mid greyish black clayey silt with occasional angular stone inclusions	0.43	> 1	0.85
936	93612	93612	Ditch: a N-S oriented linear with steeply sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base	0.43	> 1	0.85
936	93613	93613	Pit: a pit with concave sides onto a concave base.	0.72	0.62	1.05

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
936	93614	93615	natural infilling of gully [93615]: a loose mid orangeish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint inclusions	0.13	> 1.8	0.4
936	93615	93615	drainage gully: a linear with shallow sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.13	> 1.8	0.4
936	93616	93617	natural infilling of posthole [93617]: a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions.	0.12	0.45	0.43

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
936	93617	93617	posthole: a sub-circular shape in plan with concave sides onto a concave base	0.12	0.45	0.43
936	93618	93613	natural infill of pit [93618]: a firm light greyish brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions.	0.62	0.62	1.05
937	93701		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stone inclusions.	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
937	93702		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional subangular stones	0.06	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
937	93703		Natural: a mid yellowish blue silty clay with chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
938	93801		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stone inclusions.	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
938	93802		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional subangular stones	0.13	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
938	93803		Natural: a mid yellowish blue silty clay with chalk inclusions	N/A	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
938	93804	93805	natural infilling of gully: a soft mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	0.15	> 1	0.38
938	93805	93805	gully: a NE-SW oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.15	> 1	0.38
939	93901		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stone inclusions.	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
939	93902		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk inclusions	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
939	93903		Natural: a mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
940	94001		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stone inclusions.	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
940	94002		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk inclusions	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
940	94003		Natural: a mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
940	94004	94005	natural infilling of gully: a compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions	0.22	> 1.8	0.45
940	94005	94005	gully: an E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a concave base	0.22	> 1.8	0.45
941	94101		dark grey brown silty clay, friable, uncommon stone	0.16	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
941	94102		mid grey brown silty clay, firm, rare chalk	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
941	94103		mid yellow brown silty clay, compact, common chalk	> 0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
941	94104	94104	cut of E/W aligned gully, steep edges and concave base	0.17	> 1.8	0.38
941	94105	94104	fill of 94104, mid red brown silty clay, firm, moderate chalk and stone	0.17	> 1.8	0.38
941	94106	94106	cut of N/S aligned ditch, steep sides, concave base	0.31	> 3.8	1
941	94107	94106	mid grey brown silty clay, firm, occasional chalk, rare stone	0.05	> 1	0.4

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
941	94108	94106	mid yellow brown silty clay, firm, abundant chalk, rare stone, lumping deposit	0.21	> 3.8	0.45
941	94109	94106	mid yellow brown silty clay, firm, frequent chalk, occasional stone	0.25	> 3.8	0.79
942	94201		dark brown black silty clay, friable, rare stone	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
942	94202		mid yellow brown silty clay, firm, occasional stone	0.17	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
942	94203		light yellow grey clay silt, compact, common chalk	> 0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
942	94204	94204	cut of E/W gully, gradual sides and concave base	0.1	> 1.8	0.71
942	94205	94204	fill of 94204, mid grey brown silty clay, friable, rare chalk, infrequent stone	0.1	> 1.8	0.71
942	94206	94206	cut of E/W gully, gradual sides and concave base	0.2	> 1.8	0.5

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
942	94207	94206	fill of 94206, mid yellow brown silty clay, friable, rare chalk and stone, likely represents weathering deposit at base of truncated feature	0.2	> 1.8	0.5
942	94208	94208	N/S turning E/W gully, steep sides and flat base	0.1	> 1.8	0.45
942	94209	94208	mid orange brown silty clay, uncommon chalk	0.1	> 1.8	0.45
943	94301		dark brown black silty clay, friable, rare stone	0.32	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
943	94302		mid yellow brown silty clay, firm, occasional stone	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
943	94303		light yellow grey clay silt, compact, common chalk	> 0.16	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
943	94304	94304	enclosure ditch: an EW oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto a rounded base	0.27	> 1.8	0.51
943	94305	94304	upper fill of enclosure ditch: a firm dark blueish grey silty clay with rare subrounded small stones	0.15	> 1.8	0.51

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
943	94306	94304	basal fill of enclosure ditch: a hard dark yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent stone inclusions.	0.11	> 1.8	0.5
943	94307	94307	enclosure ditch: an E-W oriented linear with moderate sloping sides onto a concave base	0.4	> 1.8	1.53
943	94308	94307	fill of re-cut 94307, mid grey brown silty clay, compact	0.4	> 1.8	1.53
943	94309	94309	cut of E/W aligned ditch, re-cut by 94307	0.15	> 1.8	> 0.65

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
943	94310	94309	fill of 94309, mid grey brown silty clay mottled orange, abundant chalk	0.15	> 1.8	> 0.65
943	94311	94312	fill of 94312, light yellow brown silty clay, firm, frequent stone	0.17	> 2.4	0.5
943	94312	94312	NE/SW aligned ditch, gradual sides and concave base	0.17	> 2.4	0.5
943	94313	94314	fill of 94314, dark yellow brown silty clay, firm, common chalk, infrequent stone	0.41	> 1.8	1.03

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
943	94314	94314	E/W aligned gully, steep sided to south, gradual sides on northern edge, concave base	0.41	> 1.8	1.03
943	94315	94316	fill of 94315, mid yellow brown silty clay, firm, infrequent stone	0.07	> 1.8	0.27
943	94316	94316	cut of E/W gully, gradual sides and concave base	0.07	> 1.8	0.27
944	94401		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay with rare subrounded stone inclusions	0.36	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
944	94402		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk inclusions	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
944	94403		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
944	94404	94404	ditch: a curvilinear with moderate sloping sides onto a concave base.	0.49	>1.8	1.45
944	94405	94404	fill of ditch [94404]: a loose light brownish grey silty clay with stone and chalk inclusions	0.49	>1.8	1.45

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94501		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.37	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
945	94502		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
945	94503		Natural: a light yellowish grey clayey sand with frequent chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
945	94504	94504	Ditch: a N-S oriented linear with moderate sides onto a U shaped base	0.41	>1.8	1.43

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94505	94504	fill of ditch [94504]: a moderately compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent chalk, flint and stone inclusions	0.41	>1.8	1.43
945	94506	94506	ditch: an E-W oriented linear with gradual sides onto a concave base	0.6	2.5	1
945	94507	94506	upper fill of ditch [95406]: a moderately compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions	0.4	2.5	1

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94508	94506	basal fill of ditch [95406]: a moderately compact mid orangeish grey silty clay with large stone inclusions	0.35	2.5	1
945	94509	94509	ditch: a N-S oriented linear with moderate sides onto a concave base	0.34	>1.8	>1.45
945	94510	94509	basal fill of ditch [94509]: a moderately compact orangeish yellow silty clay with occasional stone and flint inclusions	0.12	>1.8	>1.2

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94511	94509	upper fill of ditch [94509]: a moderately compact yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone, flint and chalk inclusions	0.22	>1.8	>1.25
945	94512	94512	ditch recut: a N-S oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base.	0.25	>1.8	>0.75
945	94513	94512	basal fill of ditch [94512]: a moderately compact mid orangeish grey silty sand with occasional stone inclusions	0.09	>1.8	>0.75

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94514	94512	upper fill of ditch [94512]: a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions	0.11	>1.8	>0.53
945	94515	94515	ditch recut: a N-S oriented linear with concave sides onto a flat base.	0.25	>1.8	0.75
945	94516	94515	fill of ditch recut [94515]: a moderately compact mid brown silty sand with frequent stone and flint inclusions.	0.25	>1.8	0.75

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94517	94518	fill of ditch [94518]: a very compact light orangeish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	0.6	1.5	1
945	94518	94518	ditch: an E-W oriented linear with sharp sides onto a concave base	0.6	1.5	1
945	94519	94521	upper fill of ditch [94521]: a loose dark grey clayey silt with chalk inclusions	0.29	>1.8	1.06

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
945	94520	94521	basal fill of ditch [94521]: a compact dark orangeish grey silty clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions	0.08	>1.8	1.06
945	94521	94521	ditch: a N-S oriented linear with steep and shallow sides onto a slightly concave base	0.36	>1.8	1.06
946	94601		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
946	94602		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	0.09	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
946	94603		Natural: light brownish yellow clayey sand with frequent chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
946	94604	94605	fill of ditch [94605]: a plastic mid greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subrounded stones	0.19	0.7	1
946	94605	94605	ditch terminus: a N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto a rounded base	0.19	0.7	1

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
946	94606	94607	fill of pit [94607]: a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with rare subangular stone inclusions	0.28	0.76	0.66
946	94607	94607	pit: a sub-circular shape in plan with concave N edge and irregular S edge onto a V shaped base	0.28	0.76	0.66
946	94608	94610	upper fill of ditch [94610]: a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with chalk and stone inclusions	0.9	>1.8	2.1

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
946	94609	94610	basal fill of ditch [94610]: a compact dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and rare chalk inclusions	0.9	>1.8	2.1
946	94610	94610	ditch: a NW-SE oriented linear with steeply sloping sides onto a V shaped base	0.9	>1.8	2.1
947	94701		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with rare stone inclusions	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
947	94702		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	0.12	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
947	94703		Natural: a light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
947	94704	94705	fill of gully [94705]: a firm mid greyish yellow silty clay with frequent flint, stone and chalk inclusions	0.12	>1.8	0.3
947	94705	94705	gully: an E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a flat base.	0.12	>1.8	0.3

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
947	94706	94707	fill of gully [94707]: a firm mid greyish yellow silty clay with frequent flint, stone and chalk inclusions	0.06	>1.8	0.25
947	94707	94707	gully: a N-S oriented linear with sloping sides onto a flat base	0.06	>1.8	0.25
948	94801		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with rare stone inclusions	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
948	94802		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	0.5	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
948	94803		Natural: a light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
948	94804	94805	fill of gully [94805]: a loose mid brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	0.08	>5	0.25
948	94805	94805	gully: a NW-SE oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base	0.08	>5	0.25
949	94901		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown clayey silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
949	94902		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.05	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
949	94903		Natural: a light greyish brown silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
949	94904	94905	fill of gully [94905]: a firm mid brownish yellow silty clay with frequent stone and chalk inclusions	0.15	>1.8	0.42
949	94905	94905	gully: a NE-SW oriented curvilinear feature with vertical sides onto a flat base	0.15	>1.8	0.42
949	94906	94908	upper fill of gully [94908]: a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with rare subangular stones	0.2	>1.8	0.97

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
949	94907	94908	basal fill of gully [94908]: a plastic dark greyish black silty clay with infrequent heat affected stone inclusions	0.22	>1.8	0.84
949	94908	94908	gully: a NW-SE oriented linear with steep sides onto a round base	0.34	>1.8	0.97
950	95001		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
950	95002		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with stone and chalk inclusions	0.14	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
950	95004	95005	fill of ditch [95005]: a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and stone inclusions	0.24	0.7	1
950	95005	95005	ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with shallow sides onto a rounded base	0.24	0.7	1
951	95101		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
951	95102		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
951	95103		Natural: a light brownish grey clayey sand with frequent chalk	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
951	95104	95105	fill of ditch [95105]: a compact mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint and rare charcoal	0.18	>1.8	1
951	95105	95105	ditch: a N-S oriented linear with slightly steep sides onto a bowl shaped base	0.18	>1.8	1

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
951	95106	95106	enclosure ditch: a N-S oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a rounded base	0.33	>1.8	1.73
951	95107	95106	upper fill of enclosure ditch [95106]: a hard light greyish brown silty clay with occasional stones and pot inclusions	0.2	>1.8	1.73
951	95108	95106	basal fill of enclosure ditch [95106]: a hard dark greenish grey clayey silt with occasional pot sherds and animal bone	0.19	>1.8	1.73

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
951	95109	95109	ditch: a N-S oriented linear with steep sides onto an uneven base	0.5	>1.8	2.11
951	95110	95109	upper fill of ditch [95109]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional stone and flint inclusions	0.29	>1.8	2.11
951	95111	95109	basal fill of ditch [95109]: a firm dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional chalk, stone and flint inclusions	0.35	>1.8	2.11

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
951	95112	95112	ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sides onto a rounded base	0.4	>1.8	1.89
951	95113	95112	fill of ditch [95112]: a firm light greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint	0.4	>1.8	1.89
951	95114	95114	ditch terminus: a N-S oriented linear with shallow sides onto a flat base	0.18	>1.8	1.63
951	95116	95114	fill of ditch [95114]: a firm dark brownish yellow clayey silt with rare charcoal inclusions	0.18	>1.8	1.63

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
952	95201		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions.	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
952	95202		Subsoil: a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	0.13	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
952	95203		Natural: a light yellowish grey clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
952	95204	95205	fill of enclosure ditch [95205]: a loose dark grey clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions	0.61	>1.8	1.37

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
952	95205	95205	enclosure ditch: an E-W oriented linear with steep sides onto a rounded base	0.61	>1.8	1.37
952	95206	95207	fill of ditch [95206]: a compact mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and rounded stone inclusions	0.39	>8	2.25
952	95207	95207	ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with rounded sides onto a rounded base.	0.39	>8	2.25

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
952	95208	95208	pit/hearth: sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides onto an uneven base	0.14	0.79	0.6
952	95209	95208	upper fill of pit/hearth: a soft dark yellowish brown sandy clay	0.06	0.79	0.6
952	95210	95208	basal fill of pit/hearth: a soft dark blackish brown silty clay with rare small stones and very frequent charcoal inclusions	0.08	0.79	0.6

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
952	95211	95211	gully: a NE-SW oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base	0.24	>1.8	0.55
952	95212	95212	ditch: an E-W oriented linear with very steep sloping sides onto a flat base	0.51	>1.8	2
952	95213	95211	fill of gully [95211]: a soft greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional stone inclusions	0.24	>1.8	0.55

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
952	95214	95212	upper fill of ditch [95212]: a firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional pot inclusions	0.1	>1.8	2
952	95215	95212	fill of ditch [95212]: a soft dark yellowish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal and rare pot inclusions	0.12	>1.8	2
952	95216	95212	fill of ditch [95212]: a firm light yellowish grey silty clay with frequent chalk, stone and flint inclusions	0.2	>1.8	2

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
952	95217	95212	basal fill of ditch [95212]: a hard light greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint, stohne, chalk, bone and pot inclusions and occasional charcoal	0.21	>1.8	2
953	95301		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
953	95302		Natural: a light brownish grey silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
953	95304	95305	Fill of pit [95305]	0.25	1	0.5
953	95305		Cut of pit	0.25	1	0.5

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
954	95401		Topsoil: a mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stones	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
954	95402		Natural: a yellowish grey silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
955	95501		Topsoil: a mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stones	0.19	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
955	95502		Natural: a yellowish brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
956	95601		Topsoil: a mid grey silty sand	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
956	95602		Subsoil: a mid greyish orange silty clay	0.14	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
956	95603		Natural: a mid orange silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
957	95701		Topsoil: a mid brownish black clayey silt	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
957	95702		Natural: mid greyish yellow clay with frequent stone inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
957	95703	95705	upper fill of ditch [95705]: a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal, stone and chalk inclusions	0.17	1.4	0.65

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
957	95704	95705	basal fill of ditch [95705]: a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with moderate charcoal, chalk and angular stone inclusions	0.11	1.4	0.65
957	95705	95705	ditch: a NE-SW oriented linear with concave sloping sides onto a flat base	0.06	1.4	0.65

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
957	95706	95707	fill of gully [95707]: a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and stone inclusions	0.19	1.7	0.72
957	95707	95707	gully terminus: a NE-SW oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a U shaped base.	0.19	1.7	0.72
958	95801		Topsoil: a mid grey silty sand	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
958	95802		Subsoil: a mid greyish orange silty clay	0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
958	95803		Natural: a mid orange silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
959	95900		Topsoil: a loose dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent angular stones	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
959	95901		Subsoil: a compact dark yellowish brown silty clay with angular stone inclusions	0.2	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
959	95902		Natural: a compact light brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent flint inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
960	96001		Topsoil: a mid grey silty sand	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
960	96002		Subsoil: a mid greyish orange silty clay	0.18	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
960	96003		Natural: a mid orangeish brown silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
961	96101		Topsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
961	96102		Natural: a mid yellowish brown silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
962	96201		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
962	96202		Natural: a dark yellowish brown silty clay with infrequent manganese inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
963	96301		Topsoil: a mid brownish black clayey silt with occasional stones		WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
963	96302		Natural: a mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional stone inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
964	96401		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
964	96402		Natural: a hard light yellow silty clay with frequent subangular stones and chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
964	96403	96403	ditch terminus: a NW-SE oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.15	>1.8	0.85

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
964	96404	96403	fill of ditch terminus [96403]: a firm light greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	0.15	>1.8	0.85
965	96501		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.43	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
965	96502		Natural: a light yellow silty clay with chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
965	96503	96503	ditch: an E-W oriented linear with shallow sloping sides onto a rounded base	0.27	>1.8	1.11

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
965	96504	96503	fill of ditch [96503]: a firm mid brownish yellow silty clay with rare chalk and stone inclusions	0.27	>1.8	1.11
966	96601		Topsoil: a soft mid brown gravelly silt	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
966	96602		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions	0.12	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
966	96603		Natural: a compact light greenish yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
966	96604	96605	natural infilling of gully [96605]: a compact dark brown silty clay.	0.12	> 2	0.37
966	96605	96605	gully: a NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a bowl-shaped base	0.12	> 2	0.37
967	96701		Topsoil: a friable mid greyish brown silty clay	0.23	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
967	96702		Subsoil: a light greyish brown silty clay	0.03	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
967	96703		Natural: a light yellowish brown silty clay	0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
967	96704		Fill of Ditch [69705]: Light yellowish brown silt	0.2	>1.80	0.96

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
967	96705		N-S orientated drainage ditch	0.2	>1.80	0.96
968	96801		Topsoil: a mid soft mid greenish brown silty clay with occasional stones	0.29	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
968	96802		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid brown silty clay	0.13	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
968	96803		Natural: a compact light yellowish brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
968	96804	96805	natural infill of ditch [96805]: a friable dark greyish brown silty clay with rare subrounded stones and frequent charcoal	0.35	1.3	1.45
968	96805	96805	CUT OF DITCH. SINGLE FILL (96804). POST-MED FIELD BOUNDARY DITCH. MATCHES OS MAPS	0.35	1.3	1.45
969	96901		Topsoil: a soft dark yellowish brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	0.32	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
969	96902		Subsoil: mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
969	96903		Natural: a compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
969	96904	96905	natural infilling of ditch terminus [96905]: a compact dark greyish brown silty clay with rare small stones	0.16	> 1.8	0.65

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
969	96905	96905	ditch terminus: a NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a rounded base.	0.16	> 1.8	0.65
969	96906	96907	natural infilling of posthole [96906]: a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent small subangular stone inclusions	0.09	0.5	0.3
969	96907	96907	posthole: a sub-oval shape in plan with concave sloping sides onto a concave base	0.09	0.5	0.3

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
969	96908	96909	natural infilling of gully [96909]: a firm dark brownish grey sandy clay with infrequent stone inclusions.	0.12	> 1.8	0.5
969	96909	96909	gully: an E-W oriented linear with concave sides onto a flat base.	0.12	> 1.8	0.5
969	96910	96911	post-medieval ditch: a N-S oriented linear with moderate sloping sides onto an unknown base. Not fully excavated	0.4	3	1.2

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
969	96911	96911	fill of ditch [96910]: a friable mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and subrounded stone inclusions	0.4	3	1.2
970	97001		Topsoil: a dark brown gravelly silt	0.32	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
970	97002		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk	0.17	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
970	97003		Natural: a compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
970	97004	97005	natural infilling of pit [97005]: a firm dark greyish brown silty clay with infrequent subangular stones	0.23	1.6	0.7
970	97005	97005	pit: oval shape in plan with concave with flat base	0.23	1.6	0.7
970	97006	97007	natural infilling of gully [97007]: a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with rare stones and chalk inclusions	0.22	> 2.3	0.25

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
970	97007	97007	gully: a NE-SW oriented linear with concave sides onto a concave base. Truncates (97004) of pit [97005]	0.22	> 2.3	0.25
971	97101		Topsoil: a soft mid greyish brown silt with occasional gravel inclusions	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
971	97102		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	0.15	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
971	97103		Natural: a compact light reddish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
971	97104	97105	fill of posthole [97105]: a soft dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions	0.07	0.27	0.26
971	97105	97105	posthole: a circular shape in plan with steep sides onto a flat base	0.07	0.27	0.26
972	97201		Topsoil: a soft dark blackish brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
972	97202		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	0.12	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
972	97203		Natural: a compact light reddish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
972	97204	97205	natural infilling of gully [97205]: a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions	0.19	> 1.8	0.4

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
972	97205	97205	gully: a N-S oriented linear with steep sloping sides onto an almost v-shaped base	0.19	> 1.8	0.4
972	97207	97207	gully terminus: a N-S oriented linear with moderately sloping sides onto a flat base	0.25	> 1.8	0.62
972	97208	97207	fill of terminus [97207]: a friable mid orangeish brown silty clay with rare chalk and stone inclusions	0.25	> 1.8	0.62

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
972	97209	97210	natural infilling of drainage gully: a friable mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.07	> 2	0.5
972	97210	97210	drainage gully: a NW-SE oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base	0.07	> 2	0.5
972	97211	97212	natural infilling of gully [97212]: a friable dark reddish brown silty clay	0.1	> 1	0.42
972	97212	97212	gully: a N-S oriented linear with gradual sloping sides onto a concave base	0.1	> 1	0.42

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
973	97301		Topsoil: a dark brown gravelly silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
973	97302		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
973	97303		Natural: a compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
974	97401		Topsoil: a soft dark blackish brown silt with frequent gravel inclusions	0.26	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
974	97402		Subsoil: a compact mid blackish brown silty clay with occasional flint	0.7	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
974	97403		Natural: a compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
975	97501		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
975	97502		Natural: a light brownish grey silty clay	> 0.12	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
976	97601		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
976	97602		Natural: a mid orangeish brown sandy clay	> 0.23	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
977	97701		Topsoil: a light greyish brown silty sand	0.31	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
977	97702		Natural: a light yellowish brown sand	> 0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
978	97801		Topsoil: a dark greyish brown silty clay	0.39	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
978	97802		Subsoil: a mid greyish brown silty clay	0.04	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
978	97803		Natural: a mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	> 0.11	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
978	97804	97804	posthole: a sub-circular shape in plan with steep sides onto a flat base	0.09	0.45	0.41

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
978	97805	97804	natural infilling of posthole: a compact dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and stones and rare chalk inclusions	0.09	0.45	0.41
979	97901		Topsoil: a moderately compact dark greyish brown clayey silt with stone inclusions	0.44	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
979	97902		Natural: a light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	> 0.14	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
980	98001		Topsoil: a loose dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
980	98002		Subsoil: a moderately compact mid greyish brown silty clay	0.01	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
980	98003		Natural: a light yellowish brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	> 0.7	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
981	98101		Topsoil: a dark brownish black clayey silt	0.21	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
981	98102		Subsoil: a mid brownish black clayey sand	0.07	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
981	98103		Natural: a mid yellowish brown clayey sand	> 0.1	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3016	301600		yellow, grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3016	301601		brown/grey silty	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3017	301701		brown grey silty	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3017	301702		yellow, grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3018	301800		red, brown sandy clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3018	301801		brown grey silty	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3019	301900		yellow, grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3019	301901		Brown silt	0.4	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3020	302000		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3020	302001		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3021	302100		Reb brown sandy clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3021	302101		Brown grey silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
3022	302200		Yellow brown clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3022	302201		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3023	302300		Yellow brown clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3023	302301		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3024	302400		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3024	302401		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3025	302500		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3025	302501		Brown silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3026	302600		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3026	302601		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3027	302700		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3027	302701		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3028	302800		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3028	302801		Brown silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
3029	302900		Red brown sandy clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3029	302901		Brown grey silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3029	302902		Sub-circular, gradular, rounded concave pit. Aligned NE/SW	0.09	1.02	0.57
3029	302903		Dark, grey mottled with mid reddish orange silty clay	0.07	1.02	0.57
3030	303000		Red brown sandy clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3030	303001		Brown, grey silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3031	303100		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3031	303101		Brown, grey silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3032	303200		Red brown sandy clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3032	303201		Brown soft silt	0.24	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3033	303300		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
3033	303301		Brown soft silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3034	303400		Brown soft silt	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3034	303401		Red brown sandy clay	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3034	303401		Mid yellowish brown with occasional yellow mottling clayey silt	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3035	303500		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3035	303501		Brown soft silt	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3036	303600		Yellow grey clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3036	303601		Brown soft silt	0.29	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3037	303700		Mid brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3037	303701		Mid yellow brown clay silt	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3038	303800		Dark reddish brown silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
3038	303801		Mid yellow brown clay silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3039	303900		Light brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3039	303901		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.32	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3040	304000		Light brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3040	304001			0.32	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3041	304100		Light brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3041	304101		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.28	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3042	304200		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3042	304201		Mid brownish yellow silty clay with signs of rooting belnding some of the topsoil	0.29	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
3043	304300		Light brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3043	304301		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.3	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3044	304400		Light orangish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3044	304401		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional stoney inclusions	0.35	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3045	304500		Light orangeish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3045	304501		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3046	304600		Light brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3046	304601		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.27	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3047	304700		Light orangish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Trench	Context	Cut Number	Context Descriptions	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)
3047	304701		Mid orangish brown clayey silt with occasional stony inclusion	0.22	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3048	304800		Light brownish yellow silty clay	NFE	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH
3048	304801		Mid yellowish brown clayey silt	0.25	WHOLE TRENCH	WHOLE TRENCH

Appendix B: Specialist Reports

Animal Remains Assemblage

Matilda Holmes

Introduction

A small assemblage of 348 refitted, hand-collected animal bones and teeth were recovered from Area D, of which 62 could be identified to species, with further identified material recovered from the samples. This report aims to characterise the zooarchaeology, assess the potential for understanding human-animal interactions at the site, and its significance on a local, regional and national level. The animal remains were well preserved, and there is good potential for future interventions to produce further good quality deposits.

Methodology

Bones were fully recorded and those that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes. Marine and terrestrial shells were recorded if the apex of terrestrial snails and gastropods and the hinge of bivalve molluscs were present.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working were noted. The surface condition of bones was recorded on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors included the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments.

Quantification of anatomical elements from each context employed two methods: the Number of Individual SPecimens (NISP) records all refitted fragments from a single bone/ tooth as one specimen and the Minimum Number of Elements (MNE) records all refitted fragments that could potentially be from a single element as a count of one, taking into account age, side and part of the bone present. Both counts are included in the appendix, but only NISPs are presented in the tables, as the results are similar.

Summary of Findings

Bones were in good condition, though fragmentary, as approximately half were refitted, and most of the teeth recovered were loose compared to those remaining in the mandible (Table 1). Evidence of canid gnawing suggests that bones were not buried immediately, but were available for dogs to chew. Butchered and burnt bones were uncommon.

Iron Age to Roman

Animal remains were recovered in small quantities from several ditches and pit 92406 (Table 2), including cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and horse/ donkey, with additional finds of micro-mammals (shrew and voles), fish, frogs/ toads and oysters produced from the samples. A large number of terrestrial snails

were also recovered, including the heath snail (*Helicella itala*) that lives on dry, open grassland and the amber snail (*Oxyloma pfeifferi*) that prefers damp environments.

Roman

The largest group of animal remains was recovered from Roman ditches, pit 93008 and the topsoil and subsoil (Table 2). Cattle were most common, followed by sheep/ goats with a few isolated finds of pig, horse/ donkey and terrestrial snails including the heath snail.

Undated

A few animal remains came from undated ditches 94304, 94506, gully 97210 and pit 93505 (Table 2), including cattle, sheep/ goat, horse/ donkey and banded snail.

Potential and recommendations

The assemblage is in good condition, though the sample size is too small and the zooarchaeology unremarkable it to have any potential for further work to be productive. However, it may be expected that any future interventions in the area will produce additional, well preserved zooarchaeological deposits.

Note: The above recommendations refer to the zooarchaeology as a stand-alone sample, but if considered alongside the results from other phases of excavation it will have potential to be integrated with larger assemblages. In which case an additional 4 hours should be added on to feed the findings into any larger data set.

Recommendations for Selection and Retention

Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and use in educational activities. This assemblage has been fully recorded and is of low to moderate priority for retention.

Recommendations for Selection and Retention

Due to demands for space in long-term archiving, the assemblage has been assessed based on its potential to inform future research, contribute to further analysis and use in educational activities. This assemblage has been fully recorded and is of low to moderate priority for retention.

	Preservation			Total	Bone Modification				Loose: in situ
Period	Good	Fair	Poor		Gnawed	Butchered	Burnt	Refit	teeth
Iron Age/ Roman	13	10	2	25	2		2	5	3:0
Roman	18	10	1	29	8	2		15	4:1
Undated	1	2		3	1			3	0:3

Table 1: Preservation and bone modifications observed (NISF)

			Hand-collected							Samples																	
		Unidentified	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse/ donkey	Terrestrial snail	Cepaea sp. (banded snail)	Helicella itala (heath snail)	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse/ donkey	Micro-mammal	Common shrew	Bank/ field vole	Field vole	Water vole	Fish	Frog/ toad	Terrestrial snail	Cepaea sp. (banded snail)	Helicella itala (heath snail)	Oxyloma pfeifferi (amber snail)	Oyster	Total identified	Total livestock identified*
IA/ Roman	Ditch 93510	6	1	1						1																3	3
	Ditch 93604										2			15			1				45	1			1	65	2
	Ditch 94304	55	1	1	1	2		5	1			1		4			1	1	1		15	1			1	36	6
	Ditch 94506																				2					2	
	Ditch 94515	32	2			1				1	2	1									9	2				18	7
	Ditch 95212										1			5						1			1	3		11	1
	Ditch 96911													13	1	1				1	42	1				59	
	Ditch terminus 90405	2		2								1							1		1					5	3
	Pit 92406	1											1													1	1
Roman	Topsoil	38	6	4																						10	10
	Subsoil	1	1																							1	1
	Ditch 92206	1																									
	Ditch 92705	12	1	1																						2	2
	Ditch 93508	1	2		1																					3	3
	Ditch 93604	5	1	1																						2	2
	Ditch 94504	5	2	1		1																				4	4
	Ditch 94512	1	1	2																						3	3

			Hand-collected							Samples																	
		Unidentified	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse/ donkey	Terrestrial snail	Cepaea sp. (banded snail)	Helicella itala (heath snail)	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Horse/ donkey	Micro-mammal	Common shrew	Bank/ field vole	Field vole	Water vole	Fish	Frog/ toad	Terrestrial snail	Cepaea sp. (banded snail)	Helicella itala (heath snail)	Oxyloma pfeifferi (amber snail)	Oyster	Total identified	Total livestock identified*
	Ditch 94521	4																									
	Ditch 94610		1																							1	1
	Ditch 95106	4	1	1																						2	2
	Ditch 95112	1	4																							4	4
	Ditch 95205	3	1																				1			2	1
	Ditch 95212	23	3				1																			4	3
	Ditch 97205	1																									
	Pit 93008	8	1																							1	1
Undated	Ditch 94304	1																									
	Ditch 94506	78	2	1		1																				4	4
	Gully 97210																					1				1	
	Pit 93505	4	2																							2	2

Table 2: Summary of taxa recovered by period and feature (NISP). *total livestock= total number cattle, sheep/ goat, pig and horse/ donkey remains recovered

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 835 sherds (6414g) 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 including a single mid to late 2nd century AD group in Trench 952, as well as three sherds (3g) of late post-medieval/Victorian pottery in Trench 3029. The assemblage is in a relatively highly fragmented condition, with a modest incidence of diagnostic sherds. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery includes rare ‘native’ hand-made wares, notably a ‘La Tène’ style decorated bowl, but is dominated by ‘Belgic’ and Early Roman vessels, typically wheel made, supplemented by rare sherds of *samian* ware and white wares from Verulamium or Godmanchester. 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, or necked bowls, although a single platter is also present. The other Roman coarse wares include a Romanised butt beaker but are otherwise limited to utilitarian jars. The *samian* ware includes common plainware dish and cup forms, including a basal fragment with a partial maker’s stamp. The Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery is relatively sparsely distributed with a single concentration of 416 sherds (2895g) in Trench 945, entirely in ditches, with modest concentrations that may be considered groups in Trenches 935-6, 943 and 952 (Table 3).

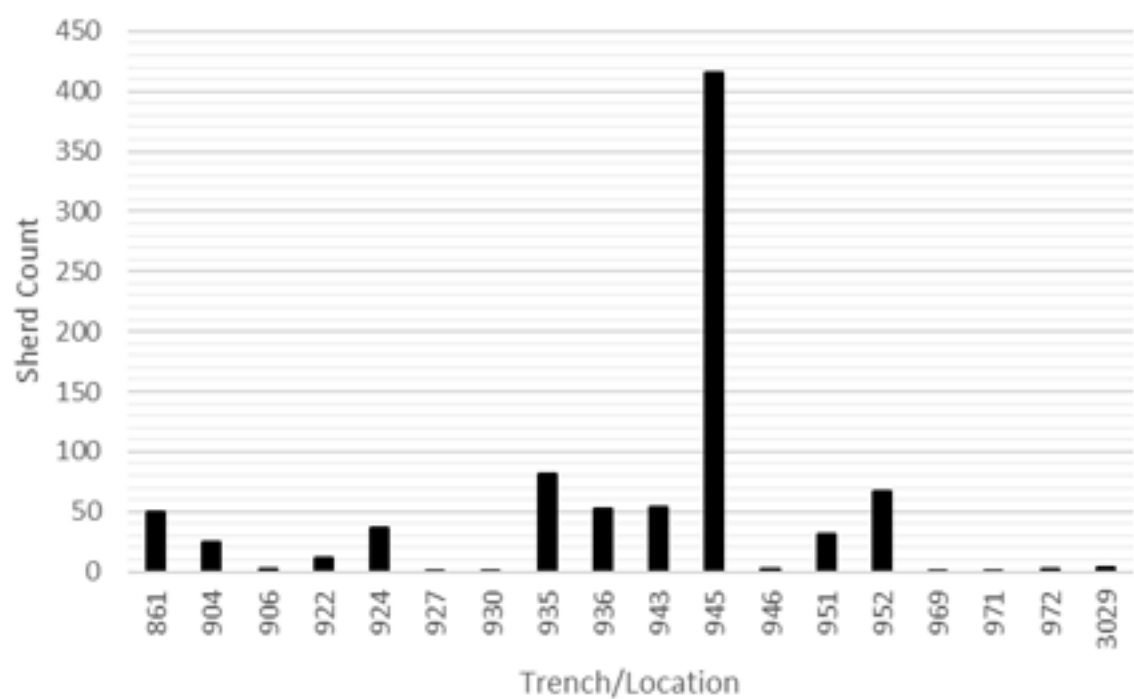


Table 3: distribution of Roman pottery per trench, by sherd count and weight (g)

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. Samian ware form types refer to the standardised form types/codes outlined in Webster (1996). The pottery fabrics are described below (Table 4) and quantified (Table 5).

Discussion of Pottery Supply

A total of two prehistoric handmade fabric groups and 16 wheel-made Roman fabric groups were identified (Tables 45). The rare prehistoric handmade sherds include two small body sherds of flint-tempered ware (F1), which are likely of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date although origins from the Neolithic onward cannot be discounted; while a single sherd of hand-made shell-tempered ware (S1) is likely contemporary with the slow-wheel made fabrics of the Late Pre-Roman Iron Age. 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 bulk of the remaining Roman fabric types are consistent with the final decades of this period, if not the immediate succeeding decades. These include samian ware from south Gaul (LGF SA), local coarse wares (GRF1, BSW1 & GRS1) and rare provenanced coarse wares from the region of eastern England (GOD WH, GOD FW, UNV WH, WAT RE & VER WH). The rare sherds that indicate continuity into the 2nd century AD comprise samian ware imported from central Gaul (LMV SA & LEZ SA2), which are associated with the same range of local coarse wares. 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, peaking in the Roman Conquest period, and potentially continuing to the mid 2nd century AD.

Fabric Code	Fabric Description
<i>Late Iron Age ('native' hand-made)</i>	
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)
<i>Samian ware</i>	
LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28)
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
<i>Romano-British fine ware</i>	
GRF1	Fine grey ware. Mid-dark grey; inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse black iron ore (both <0.2mm). A very smooth fabric.
<i>Coarse ware</i>	
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)

Fabric Code	Fabric Description
BSW1	Romanising/Black-Surfaced grey ware. Dark grey to black surfaces and core, with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise poorly-sorted common angular quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse grog (<2mm). A slightly abrasive sandy feel.
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid-dark grey surfaces over lighter margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to smooth feel.
LVN RE	Lower Nene Valley reduced ware (Perrin 1996, 116; Rollo 2001). Mid to dark grey surfaces with a pale grey to cream core and margins, sometimes with a reduced core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.25mm) with sparse dark grey/black and cream angular clay pellets/iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm occasionally larger). A hard fabric with a smooth feel
VER WH	Verulamium region white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154-5; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 84; Davies et al 1994, 41)
GOD WH	Godmanchester white sandy ware (Hancocks 2003, 209: P06.1), although a Verulamium source cannot be discounted (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154)
GOD FW	Godmanchester fine white ware (Hancocks 2003, 209: P04.1)
UNV WH	Upper Nene Valley white ware 1. Pale-brown to cream surfaces, off-white to pale orange margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise sparse quartz and red/black iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and grog (<2.5mm). A hard fabric with a lumpy to smooth finish.
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a slightly abrasive to powdery feel.

Table 4: Fabric codes and descriptions

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
F1	2	9	
S1	1	24	0.1
LGF SA	3	4	0.05
LMV SA	1	10	0
LEZ SA2	2	112	0
GRF1	4	23	0
SOB GT	469	3304	1.5
ROB SH	121	1319	0.33
BSW1	183	1145	0.55
GRS1	31	267	0.15
LVN RE	3	14	0.1
VER WH	2	11	0
GOD WH	10	115	0.25
GOD FW	1	2	0
UNV WH	1	50	0
WAT RE	1	5	0
Total	835	6414	3.03

Table 5: Quantification of fabric types

Discussion of Pottery by Fabric Group

Two small plain body sherds of prehistoric flint-tempered fabric F1 were contained in ditch [94610], likely as residual material, and most consistent with late Bronze Age to early Iron Age ceramics from the

region, although closely comparable fabrics were utilized from the Neolithic onwards, including for Middle Neolithic Peterborough Impressed ware from Area A of the East Park Energy site.

Hand-made shell-tempered wares (fabric S1) typical of the Middle to Late Iron Age in the region, potentially commencing in the 5th century BC, are unexpectedly rare in this assemblage, potentially consistent with activity not commencing until the 1st century AD. The only S1 vessel comprised a barrel-shape/ovoid jar with an internally beveled plain rim in ditch [86108], which may be a local imitation of 'Belgic' late pre-Roman Iron Age vessels (i.e. Thompson 1982, 235: type C3) that superseded the East Midlands Scored Wares of the Late Iron Age.

The imported samian ware can be split into two groups: the former contemporary with the bulk of the assemblage in the mid to late 1st century AD, and the latter associated with the isolated evidence for mid to late 2nd century AD. The former comprises very small sherds from south Gaul (LGF SA) in ditches in Trenches 945 and 951, potentially derived from a single vessel, likely a Dr.18 platter represented by a rim sherd in ditch [94512], which also has a post-firing repair in the form of a narrow hole drilled through the wall, suggesting it had been in circulation for some time and/or was a particularly valued object. The latter group includes sherds from central Gaul (LMV SA and LEZ SA2), notably in ditch [95205], but also from Topsoil (95101). Notably, the LEZ SA2 in ditch [95205] includes part of the base of a Dr.31R dish, which exhibits the (retrograde) partial end of a maker's stamp, reading ...INICIM], corresponding with die 2a of Beliniccus iii of Lezoux, dated c.AD140-170 (Hartley 2008) but likely post c.AD160 based on the form type. This dish is likely contemporary with a LEZ SA2 Dr.33 conical cup, represented by a body sherd in topsoil (95101). The presence of other-non-samian fine ware in the assemblage from Area D is negligible and limited to basal sherds of locally-produced fine grey ware (GRF1) in ditch [94512], likely from a bowl, but the precise form type remains indeterminate.

Sherds of 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware (SOB GT) are near ubiquitous across the trenches and are the most common coarse ware (Table 4) and only exhibit a very limited range of form types. An isolated occurrence within this range is a platter that imitates imported Gallo-Belgic types with internal moulding (Thompson 1982, 459: type G1-6), albeit relatively crudely, in pit [92406], which was introduced in the pre-Conquest period and had a currency not exceeding the end of the 1st century AD. The most common SOB GT form types are all common utilitarian vessels in the 1st century AD that continue in increasingly Romanised manufacture in the post-Conquest period. They include necked bowls (Thompson 1982, 299: type D1-1) in ditches [86108] and [93510]; and jars with lid-seated (channel) rims (Thompson 1982, 245: type C5-1) in ditches [94506], [94515] and [94521]. All are represented by relatively small rim sherds with no evidence for wear, although sooted body sheds suggest a high number functioned as cooking pots. These vessels were supplemented by the everted bead rim of a large SOB GT jar in ditch 86108), which likely functioned as a storage jar.

The SOB GT is clearly complemented and contemporary with the bulk of the wheel-made shell-tempered ware (ROB SH), however one slow-wheel-made (of finished) bowl is a clear exception to this pattern and may be commensurate with the commencement of activity within this area. This globular bowl with a short upright rim was recovered from natural (93603], and exhibited a zone of decoration on the shoulder formed of an incised single line zig-zag with each 'triangle' filled with an impressed dot, commensurate with 'La Tène' style decorated bowls, such as examples recorded at Weekley (Jackson & Dix 1988, 83: fig.36.84) that have a currency in the late Iron Age, declining rapidly in the early 1st century AD. The remaining ROB SH vessels appear to fulfil the same functional niche as the utilitarian jars in SOB GT, and include lid-seated (channel) rim types in ditch [94304] and subsoil (95202), as well

as a jar with a simple rounded bead rim on an ovoid/barrel-shape body (Thompson 1982, 217: type C1-2) in ditch [93604].

The Romanised coarse wares have a tentative and limited presence in the assemblage consistent with the decades immediately following the Roman Conquest in the mid/late 1st century AD when technological innovations were only beginning to take hold in local production. Thus, it is not unexpected that the most common of these is BSW1 (Table 4), a Romanised continuation of SOB GT and transitional towards the classic sandy grey wares (GRS1). However, diagnostic sherds in BSW1 are very limited, principally comprising a significant part of a tall-necked butt beaker with an upper body cordon filled with an incised chevron pattern in ditch [94506], which is clearly derived from SOB GT antecedents and consistent with early Roman examples along Ermine Street (Thompson 1982, 521: type G5-5; Hancocks et al 1998, 62: fig.39 - R11.3); while the BSW1 also included the everted bead rim of a jar or bowl in ditch [94515]. The GRS1 was limited to small fragments of everted bead rims from utilitarian jars in ditch [94504] and topsoil (95101), while a distinctive coarse white ware from Godmanchester included a developed form of a lid-seated jar (Evans 2003, 46: fig.25.10), attested in known local kilns from the early 2nd century AD, but known to have been produced by related producers (i.e. Verulamium) from the mid 1st century AD. The mid to late 2nd century AD group ditch [95205] included coarse wares associated with the samian ware, including GRS1, and a single dish produced in the Lower Nene Valley (LNV RE), comprising a common rounded bead rim type (Perrin 1999, 84: type 76).

In conclusion, the Roman pottery presents a relatively sparse distribution of sherds, principally in ditches and comprised of a mix of 1st century AD utilitarian vessels, principally lid-seated or simple bead rim jars in grog-tempered 'Belgic' ware (SOB GT) but supplemented by modest quantities of shell-tempered ware and limited Roman coarse wares, which included isolated platters and beakers. The isolated presence of samian ware from south Gaul attests to the consumption of finer table wares in the latter half of the 1st century AD, while a single shell-tempered 'La Tène' style decorated bowl may indicate that consumption had commenced by the early 1st century BC. A single ditch containing mid to late 2nd century AD pottery, including samian ware from central Gaul suggests there may have been a continuation of consumption. 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 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 comparable 'Belgic' and related pottery in the transitional period of c.AD50-75, although clearly some form types in this assemblage continue from the 'Early Belgic Iron Age' period at Tort Hill West, ascribed a date of c.AD20-50 (Hancocks et al 1998, 34 & 77). The apparent decline of consumption apparent in this assemblage appears 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), and there is succeeded by Early Roman occupation, including the consumption of Romanised versions of similar lid-seated jars as are present here, which is followed by significant 2nd century AD activity, present as a faint echo in this assemblage.

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 10-12 prehistoric to Roman vessels to be illustrated.

The Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay Assemblage

Excavations recovered a total of 1199 fragments (1856g) of fired clay and 21 fragments (22g) of Roman 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 derived from Late Iron Age to Roman occupation in the vicinity, likely daub or packed clay walls. Further very small fragments of miscellaneous Roman CBM are of indeterminate character and could feasibly be derived from Roman tile or brick, associated with contemporary activity.

Period	Material	Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
LIA/Roman	Fired clay	Misc.	1199	1856
Roman	CBM4	Misc	21	22
<i>Total</i>			<i>1220</i>	<i>1878</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. A modest group of 854 fragments (1451g) was contained in pit [95208], without any discernable function, while minor groups were also contained in pit [94607] and (302903)

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a single mid orange fabric: CBM4, with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-25-0.5mm) with occasional chalk and flint (generally <3mm, occasionally larger). A very sparse scatter of 'crumbs' in this fabric was present in gully [94005], ditches [94304]. [94307] and [94515], but in such paucity is unlikely to be directly related to a structure in the near vicinity.

The Struck and Burnt Flint Assemblage

Trial-trench investigations recovered 12 pieces (108g) of struck flint and 16 very small fragments (34g) of burnt flint (Table 7). The struck flint occurred with varying degrees of patination, including dulled and rolled fragments as well as a burnt flake, likely very sparsely distributed as residual material in Late Iron Age to Roman features, principally ditches. The prehistoric struck flint includes a single side scraper, potentially of late neolithic to early Bronze Age date, but is otherwise limited to small debitage flakes, likely reflecting a general background or prehistoric activity in the local landscape. A single re-touched piece in ditch [93510] may represent a roughout of a gunflint, if not a crudely-formed expedient replacement.

Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Side scraper	1	31
Debitage (blade-like flakes)	5	11
Debitage (broad-squat flakes)	5	57
Gunflint?	1	9
Burnt flint	16	34
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>142</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 pale-mid to dark grey raw material with, where extant, a medium off-white cortex, likely sourced from local superficial river terrace or clay-with-flints deposits. A single side scraper with rolled and damaged edges in ditch [93604], was formed on an elongate, slightly irregular flake with abrupt retouch along one lateral edge, most consistent with types utilized in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age periods but not necessarily limited to that period. The remaining debitage flakes are of mixed technology and generally very small. They include isolated blade-like tertiary and un-corticated flakes in ditches [93604], [94515], [95707] and [96911] that while the bi-product of systematic blade-producing core, may represent expedient platform trimming and do not reflect the vicinity of knapping. Similarly, isolated broad-squat tertiary debitage flakes in ditches [94304], [94307] and [94515] are of little merit, although the latter example was burnt post-deposition, potentially suggesting it was incorporated in subsequent Roman or agricultural activity.

A single sub-rectangular section of a possible blade in ditch [93510] was of intrinsic interest. Although dulled through weathering, the butt and both lateral edges have been trimmed and blunted by coarse retouch, consistent with the size of 17th to 18th century gunflints for muskets. However, compared to typical gunflints this is quite crudely finished, and in mottled mid to dark flint rather than the high quality black (Breckland) flint, traits that suggest this may be a low-quality local product, if not a partially finished roughout, or an expedient short-term replacement after its predecessor was lost in the field.

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 biproduct of the inclusion of flint nodules or fragments in hearths and similar installations. There are no significant concentrations of burnt flint in the assemblage, and the very sparse distribution likely represents the scattering of detritus in the general area of occupation.

The macroplant and charcoal Assemblage

██████████ (AOC Archaeology Group)

Introduction

In February 2026, a total of 18 samples were submitted for environmental assessment from the archaeological works undertaken by AOC Archaeology at East Park Energy, Area D, Cambridgeshire. The bulk samples were collected from a series of ditches, hearths and pits. The ecofacts assessed were carbonised macroplant and charcoal. The aim of this report was to identify the two assemblages to species and to assess their suitability for radiocarbon dating and potential for further study in reference to the East of England Regional Research Framework (2021).

Methodology

This analysis 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 recover both ecofacts and artefacts (Kenward et al. 1980). The flots were captured in a stack system of 1mm and 300 µm sieves and the residue in a 1mm mesh. The flots were scanned using a stereo microscope at x10-x45 magnifications. 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 macrofossils were examined using a Leica stereo microscope at x10–x55 magnifications. Macroplant identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases stored at AOC Edinburgh (Cappers et al. 2006; Jacomet 2006). The macroplant assemblage was assessed in full except for the grass (*Poaceae* sp.) finds in pit [302903] which were very fragile so were semi quantified. Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants follows Stace (2010). The macroplant results are recorded in table 8.

The charcoal was assessed using bi-focal microscopy at x50-x400 magnifications. The transverse, tangential, and radial sections of each fragment were studied using keys and texts (Schweingruber 1990; Hather 2000). Only charcoal fragments larger than 4mm were identified to species. The scientific name *Maloideae* and 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 easily differentiated based on their molecular structure. The charcoal results are recorded in table 9.

The assemblage

The macroplant

A minimum of 27 carbonised macroplants were assessed five ditches and two pits. The assemblage was formed of 14 cereal, five pulses, one fruit, seven weeds, and a small number of grass culm nodes and stems which were semi-quantified. These finds were dispersed among seven contexts in small quantities. Preservation of the macroplants ranged from poor to adequate, but most were recorded as poor.

Cereal

The 12 cereal caryopses and two chaff fragments were scattered among ditches [90205], [93510], [94506], [94515] and [95213]. The caryopses were identified as one bread/club wheat (*Triticum*

aestivum/compactum L.), four wheat (*Triticum* sp.), and seven cereal (*Cerealia* sp.). The chaff glumes were one spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) and one emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta* sp.).

Pulses

There was one pea/vetch (*Pisum/Vicia* sp.) and four vetch (*Vicia* sp.) in pit [92406].

Fruits

A single fruit stone from the cherry family, likely blackthorn (*Prunus* cf. *spinosa* L.) was recovered from ditch [94515].

Weeds

The weed assemblage included one cabbage/mustard (*Brassica/Sinapsis* sp.) recovered from pit [92406], as well as six bedstraws (*Galium* sp.) and a small assemblage of grass culm nodes and stems in pit [302902].

The charcoal

A total of 76 charcoal fragments (372g) collected from ditches [90405], [93510], [94304], [94506], [94515], [94521], [95213], [96910], hearth [95208], pit [94607] and pit [302902] were suitable for assessment. The species were field maple (*Acer campestre* L.), holly (*Ilex aquifolium* L.), apple-type (*Maloideae* sp.), cherry (*Prunus* sp.), and oak (*Quercus* sp.). The dominant species was oak (64%), followed by field maple (12%), apple-type (11%), cherry (11%), and holly (2%). The roundwood was identified as apple-type (8%), cherry (8%), and holly (2%). Most of the assemblage was scattered among the excavated features in small quantities, except for the assemblage from pit [302902], which was large, weighing 351g. Preservation of the charcoal ranged from poor to adequate, but the assemblage from pit [302902] had good preservation.

Modern contamination

Modern contamination was present in all the processed samples and included roots, weeds and insect remains. However, there was no evidence that the archaeological security of any of these features had been noticeably compromised.

Discussion and statement of significance

Cereal

The cereal assemblage from East Park Energy Area D was small and poorly preserved. The finds were scattered among the excavated area in small quantities, and likely derived from domestic cooking debris, re-worked into the pits and ditches during the cleaning of hearths and floor surfaces. The cereals recovered from East Park Energy Area D, including bread/club wheat and emmer/spelt, have been cultivated in England since prehistory (van der Veen 2022). Glume wheats, especially emmer and spelt, were the wheats most frequently cultivated in prehistoric and Roman England. A significant change in agriculture occurred between the 5th to mid-7th century when bread/club wheat became the more dominant species, due to its milling and baking properties which meant it could produce white bread (van der Veen 2022). However the small size of the cereal assemblage means it has no further information to offer in contributing to a greater understanding of the crop husbandry practised, the diet, the economic importance of cereals or if this changed over time.

The only chaff from this site were two emmer/spelt glumes. These could have derived from small scale crop processing waste. Alternatively they could represent the common practice of storing glume wheats

in the ear and only processing the cereal when needed (Boyles 2023). However as only two chaff fragments were recovered any conclusions about their role on site are entirely speculative and they have nothing substantive to offer to understanding the role of cereals or if this changed at East Park.

Pulses

The one pea/vetch and four vetch in pit [92406] could represent food debris. Pulses were exploited in Britain since the Bronze Age, and although they did not become dietary staples until the Medieval period, certain species, such as bitter vetch, are frequently recovered from Roman sites (van der Veen et al 2008). The small quantity and poor preservation of the pulses found from East Park Energy Area D makes determining their role challenging and they have no further information to offer in understanding the role of potential vegetable resources at East Park.

Fruits

A single fruit stone from the cherry family, possibly blackthorn, was identified from ditch [94515]. This could represent a wild plant resource which was exploited for food. Blackthorn fruits, also known as sloes, are often dried before consumption and for storage, which is how they come into close contact with fire. They can be used for making jams and jellies, as medicine to treat asthma and scabies, as well as for making wine and flavouring alcohol (Dickson and Dickson 2000, 281; Martynoga 2012, 97). As only a single example was recovered it has no further information to contribute to the understanding of wild resources.

Weeds

A single cabbage/mustard was found in pit [92406], intermixed with a small assemblage of vegetable remains. It is possible that these plants grew near to the pit as weeds and were charred accidentally, or they could represent food remains. Since only a single cabbage/mustard seed was found, this makes interpretation difficult.

An assemblage of bedstraw seeds mixed with grass culm nodes and stems was found in pit [302902]. This pit also contained a large assemblage of structural charcoal remains (see below). Grasses have been collected from prehistory onwards for use as thatching, flooring, bedding, and packing, as well as for fuel. Given the fact that this deposit appears to represent the burnt remains of a structure, it is possible that the grasses and perhaps bedstraws recovered from it are also structural in nature.

Charcoal

The tree species from East Park Energy Area D are all native and would have grown in the surrounding landscape. Maple, apple-type, cherry and holly grow in a variety of landscapes such as hedgerows, scrub, or more open woods, and oak is adaptable to a variety of growing conditions (Linford 2009; Stace 2010).

Most of the assemblage has derived from redeposited fuel debris. It could be notable that the assemblage from hearth [95208] was identified entirely as oak, as this is a species known to burn with a hot, steady flame, which could have been deliberately selected for fuel (Cutler and Gale 2000).

A large assemblage of charcoal came from pit [302902]. This was identified as a mixture of several different elements, including radially split oak plank fragments, many of which retained a single squared edge, with a maximum thickness of 14mm (75%); medium-sized cherry roundwood, one of which had a single squared edge (15%); and medium and small-sized apple-type roundwood (10%). The oak planking and the trimmed cherry roundwood are clearly structural. The role of the apple roundwood is uncertain, as it retained no woodworking evidence, and apple-type shoots are less flexible than species

like willow and hazel, traditionally used for wickerwork. The presence of grasses in this feature also points to structural burning. Once the chronology of this site has been established, further research could improve the understanding of this feature.

Recommended further work

The ecofact assemblage was small and poorly preserved. However, if analysed in conjunction with the other areas of archaeological investigation at East Park Energy, it could contribute to a greater understanding of the exploitation of plant resources in the area. Once the chronology of this site has been finalised and depending on the results from the other three areas of archaeological investigation, further study could be beneficial to better comprehend the role of plants at East Park, which would contribute to answering the research questions raised in the East of England Regional Research Framework.

Both the macroplant and charcoal have been fully identified, and further species identifications are not required. If material is needed for radiocarbon dating, the charcoal is suitable. Where possible oak should be avoided for dating as it is a slow growing species which can prove unreliable. The cereal caryopses should also be avoided for dating where possible, as they are mostly poorly preserved. The ecofact assemblage is stored in a stable and dry condition at AOC Archaeology Group, but once all work is completed it is suitable for discard.

Sub-Area			D03	D04	D04	D04	D04	D04	D02
Trench			902	924	935	945	945	952	3029
Sample			9020 1	9240 1	9350 2	9450 1	9450 2	9520 3	30290 1
Feature			Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit
Cut			9020 5	9240 6	9351 0	9450 6	9451 5	9521 3	30290 2
Context			9020 4	9240 7	9350 9	9450 8	9451 6	9521 4	30290 3
Sample vol(L)			40	40	20	10	40	40	95
% Analysed			100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Species	Name	Part							
Crops									
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> L.	Bread/club wheat	Caryopsis/es					1		
<i>T. spelta</i> L.	Spelt	Glume(s)						1	
<i>T. dicoccum/spelta</i> sp.	Emmer/spelt	Glume(s)					1		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat	Caryopsis/es			1		2	1	
<i>Cerealia</i> sp.	Cereal	Caryopsis/es	2		3	1		1	
Vegetables									
<i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp.	Pea/vetch	Seed(s)		1					
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetch	Seed(s)		4					
Fruits									
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i> L.	cf. Blackthorn	Stone(s)					1		
Weeds									
<i>Brassica/Sinapsis</i> sp.	Cabbage/mustard	Seed(s)		1					
<i>Galium</i> sp.	Bedstraws	Seed(s)							6

<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	Grass	Culm node(s)						*
<i>Poaceae</i> sp.	Grass	Stem frag(s)						*

Key: *=<10, **=10-29, ***=30-99, >100.

Table 8: carbonised macroplant.

Table 2. Charcoal

Sample	Feature	Cut	Context	Species	Name	Frag	RW	Weight
90401	Ditch	90405	90404	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1		0.01
93502	Ditch	93510	93509	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	Holly		1	0.02
94301	Ditch	94304	94305	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		3	
94301	Ditch	94304	94305	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		1	
94301	Ditch	94304	94305	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.55
94501	Ditch	94506	94508	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple	9		
94501	Ditch	94506	94508	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		1.94
94502	Ditch	94515	94516	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		2	0.12
N/A	Ditch	94521	94520	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		0.64
94601	Pit	94607	94606	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	1		
94601	Pit	94607	94606	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry	2		0.72
95201	Hearth	95208	95209	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	10		2.2
95202	Hearth	95208	95210	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	20		14.7
95203	Ditch	95213	95214	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type	1		0.08
96901	Ditch	96910	96911	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> L.	Holly		1	0.03
302901	Pit	302902	302903	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Oak	15		
302901	Pit	302902	302903	<i>Maloideae</i> sp.	Apple-type		2	
302901	Pit	302902	302903	<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry		3	351

Key: Frag=Fragment, RW=Roundwood, Total weight of sample recorded in grams in last row.

Table 9: Charcoal

The Glass Assemblage

██████████ (AOC Archaeology Group)

A single glass shatter shard (Mass: <0.1g) was examined in February 2026 following an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area D, to the southeast of Great Staughton Highway in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire.

The glass was recovered during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent and is identified by its sample number (<96901>). The find was examined macroscopically with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date, and was weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the glass has been included as Appendix A (Table 10).

A small, yellow-tinged clear and colourless shatter shard (<96901>) was recovered from the fill (96911) of a possible post-medieval field boundary ditch [96910] in Trench 969, Sub-Area D05. The shard represents a percussive flake produced as a result of the fracturing of a bottle or vessel, and is not diagnostic of a particular bottle or vessel type with no original surfaces represented, and is not considered to be closely dateable. There is a tiny pin-prick air bubble within the fabric, and the flake survives in an unabraded, near firebright state.

Recommendations

The glass has limited potential to contribute to future research and is recommended for discard.

Trench	Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
<i>Sub-Area D05</i>												
969	96911	Single fill of possible post-medieval linear field boundary ditch [96910]		<96901>	Glass	Non-classifiable	Shatter shard	Clear and colourless shatter shard with a yellowish tinge. Percussion flake with no original surfaces surviving	N	1	<0.1	Not closely dateable

Table 10: The glass from East Park Area B by Sub-Area, trench, and context

The Industrial Material Assemblage

██████████ (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small assemblage of industrial materials (Mass: 10.2g) was examined in February 2026 following an archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area D, to the southeast of Great Staughton Highway in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire.

The finds were examined macroscopically with the aid of a binocular microscope and were identified using relevant literature and comparanda (e.g., McDonnell 1994, Starley 2000, Bayley et al 2001). The finds were recovered both in the field as bulk finds and during the post-excavation processing of soil sample retent, with bulk finds identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 94505), and retent finds identified by their sample number (e.g., <93601>). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. The classifications of materials recovered with their associated material abbreviations, along with their weight, are summarised below (Table 11), and a summary table of the material by sub-area, trench, and context has been included as Table 12.

Process	Material type	Weight (g)
Indicative of ironworking	Unclassified iron slag (UIS)	8.8
Not diagnostic	Non-magnetic vitrified residue (NMVR)	1.4
Total		10.2

Table 11: Total quantities of slags and other material (weight g)

Evidence for ironworking is limited to four small, well-weathered fragments of unclassified iron slag (UIS) that were recovered from Sub-Area D04, with one small fragment (<93601>) coming from the basal fill (93605) of a possible Iron Age/ Romano-British boundary ditch [93604] in Trench 936, and three small fragments (Bulk 94505) coming from the fill (94505) of a linear ditch [94504] in Trench 945, that likely makes up part of a Romano-British rectilinear enclosure. These fragments all display a dull bluish-grey fabric with a slightly vesicular structure and a yellowish surface in areas and likely represent residual fragments of rake-out material from a smelting furnace or smithing hearth, which is one of the most common types of slag recovered during archaeological excavations (Crew and Rehren 2002; McLaren and Heald 2006, 156).

A single, small fragment of non-magnetic vitrified residue (NMVR) (<96901>), which has been produced as the result of a pyrotechnic process but is not diagnostic of a particular activity, was recovered from the fill (96911) of a possible post-medieval field boundary [96910] in Trench 969, in sub-area D05. The fragment displays a dark grey to black slightly glassy, vesicular fabric with surface areas of a dull metallic grey and greenish-yellow glass, which is similar in appearance to some of the slag-attacked faces seen in some furnace and hearth linings, but is too small and fragmentary to allow for a positive identification.

No in situ ironworking features or working areas were identified within the investigated areas, with all of fragments recovered from secondary contexts. These well-weathered residual remains are indicative of ironworking activities taking place elsewhere, most likely during the Iron Age or Romano-British periods and may relate to a nearby settlement.

Recommendations

The unclassified iron slag (UIS) from Sub-Area D04 merits retention (Bulk 94505, <93601>), while the fragment of non-magnetic vitrified residue (NMVR) from Sub-Area D05 (<96901>) is recommended for eventual discard.

Trench	Context #	Context description	Bulk #	Sample #	Classification	Short description	Full description	Quantity	Magnetic? Y/N	Mass: (g)
Sub-Area D04										
936	93605	Basal fill of possible IA/RB boundary ditch [93604]		<93601>	Ironworking	UIS	Small fragment of unclassified iron slag. Dull blue-grey fabric with a slightly vesicular structure and a yellowish surface in areas	1	Y	0.8
945	94505	Fill of linear ditch [94504], likely part of a possible RB rectilinear enclosure	Bulk 94505		Ironworking	UIS	Small fragments of unclassified iron slag. Dull blue-grey, to dark grey-black fabric with a slightly vesicular structure and a yellowish surface in areas	3	Y	8.0
Sub-Area D05										
969	96911	Single fill of possible post-medieval linear field boundary ditch [96910]		<96901>	Not diagnostic	NMVR	Small fragment of non-magnetic vitrified residue. Dark grey/black slightly glassy fabric with a vesicular structure and areas with dull metallic surface areas and pockets of greenish-yellow glass. Likely a fragment of a slag-attacked surface from within a hearth or furnace	1	N	1.4

Table 12: The industrial material assemblage from East Park Area D by Sub-Area, trench, and context

The Metal Finds Assemblage

██████████ (AOC Archaeology Group)

A small assemblage of 10 metal objects (Mass: 252.31g), comprising objects of ferrous metal (239.58g) and copper alloy (12.73g), was examined in February 2026 following the archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area D, located southeast of Great Staughton, in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire. The finds were examined macroscopically, and with the aid of x-radiography, with the aim of identifying object type, function, and date. Hand-retrieved registered finds are identified by 'RF' followed by their finds number (e.g., RF 1), hand-retrieved bulk finds are identified by 'Bulk' followed by their context of discovery (e.g., Bulk 94501), and retent finds are identified by their sample number (e.g., <001>). Where more than one object type was present under the same bulk finds or sample number, these have been differentiated by the addition of a letter (e.g., Bulk 302903a, Bulk 302903Bb, <001>a, <001>b). Finds were reported on in compliance with appropriate national guidance (ALGAO 2015; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2020; Historic England 2015). Finds were weighed using a Sartorius digital scale accurate to 0.1g. A summary table of the finds by context has been included as Appendix A (Table 13), with an expanded inventory presented as a separate Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. The finds discussed below are all ferrous metal unless stated as copper alloy.

Phase 2 (Area D04)

The assemblage from Phase 2 (Mass: 23.16g), comprised four objects of ferrous metal (10.43g) and one of copper alloy (12.73g).

The most significant find in the assemblage is a Roman Colchester brooch (RF 94501) recovered from fill (94507) of ditch [94506] and dating to c.50 BC – AD 50 (Mackreth 2011).

The remaining finds are all fragments of nails which, whilst not typologically dateable due to the longevity of their forms, are likely to date to the Romano-British period due to the contexts from which they were recovered. Three of the nails (RF 94502, 94503 and 94504) were recovered from fill (94505) of ditch [94504]. A single nail (Bulk 94519) was also recovered from fill (94519) of ditch [94521].

Overall, these finds reflect the remains of Romano-British domestic waste relating to a nearby settlement.

Phase 3 (Area D02)

The assemblage from Phase 3 (Mass: 229.1g), comprised five objects of ferrous metal. Of these, three nails (Bulk 302093a, 302903b and 302903c) were recovered from fill (302903) of pit [302902]. As discussed above, whilst not typologically dateable due to the longevity of their forms, are likely to date to the Romano-British period due to the contexts from which they were recovered. All nails recovered are of forms commensurate with a Roman date, however, as discussed above, the longevity of this form means a medieval or early post-medieval date cannot be ruled out.

The remaining finds comprise a fragment of nail shank (Bulk 304101) from topsoil (304101) and a triangular-sectioned fragment, possibly part of a tool or a piece of agricultural machinery (Bulk 303101), from topsoil (303301).

The finds from Phase 3 are representative of Roman domestic waste, primarily consisting of structural fixtures and fittings in the form of nails with some possible evidence of modern agricultural activity.

Recommendations

Of the finds from Phase 2, the brooch (RF 94501) and those nails from stratified contexts (RF 94502, RF 94503, RF 94504) are recommended for retention due to their Romano-British association. The remaining finds, are all unlikely to add significantly to future research due to the fact that they are unstratified and not typologically dateable and should be discarded.

Of the finds from Phase 3, RF3029 is recommended for retention due to its Romano-British association.

The remaining finds, including the unidentified triangular object (Bulk 303301) do not have potential to contribute to future research as they cannot be closely dated and/or are unidentifiable and are recommended for discard.

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
Phase 2											
Trench 945											
94519	Fill of ditch 94521			Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	N	1	3.84	Roman
94505	Fill of ditch 94504	94503		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	N	1	1.74	Roman
94505	Fill of ditch 94504	94504		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	N	1	2.65	Roman
94505	Fill of ditch 94504	94502		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Nail	Incomplete nail; flat discoidal head broken along centre on square-sectioned shank tapering to old break	N	1	2.2	Roman
94507	Fill of ditch 94506	94501		CuA	Personal Adornment	Brooch	Incomplete brooch of Mackreth's (2011) Colchester type. Fragment 1 comprises the head and upper bow. Bilateral spring with 15 surviving loops mounted on an axis bar and with external chord held in place by a short forward-facing hook;.Fragment 2 tapers from the break point at the top to an old	N	2	12.73	Roman

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
							break at the bottom.				
<i>Phase 3</i>											
<i>Trench 3029</i>											
302903	Fill of pit 302902	3029		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Nail	Three incomplete nails; all have domed, discoidal head on square-sectioned tapering shanks; two nails are bent along their lengths; all terminate in worn breaks	N	3	202.35	Roman
<i>Trench 3033</i>											
303301	Topsoil	3033		Fe	Uncertain	Uncertain	Incomplete object; triangular in cross-section, sub-rectangular in plan; transverse break at wide end;	N	1	21.49	Unknown

Context #	Context description	RF/ Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Classification:	Object:	Description:	Intact Y/N	Quantity:	Mass: (g)	Period/ century:
							tapers slightly along length to blunt tip				
Trench 3041											
304101	Topsoil	3041		Fe	Fasteners and fittings	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	N	1	5.31	Unknown

Table 13: The metal finds from East Park, Area D by Sub-Area, trench, and context

The Worked Stone Assemblage

██████████ (AOC Archaeology Group)

Two items of worked stone weighing a total of 1079.6g were retrieved as bulk finds from Area D, Sub-Area D04, of the East Park Energy scheme. They represent two different lithologies and tool types. A full description and dimensions of each tool is provided in the inventory table 14. Both stones were collected as bulk finds, from separate contexts. The stones were weighed using a digital Sartorius scale accurate to 0.01g and measured using sliding steel calipers.

Context (94505) produced a slightly flattened, sub-oval hammerstone formed from a cobble of hard, grey, salicaceous rock. The stone has been used extensively so that almost all of the original surface has been destroyed. Only two small areas of the smooth cobble surface remain (one face and one edge), and these are not intact. This context comprised the fill of a ditch which also produced chalk, stone and flint inclusions, fragments of Roman pottery, animal bones, slag and iron nails.

Context (94606) yielded a sub-rectangular fragment of brownish-red mudstone or similar fine-grained rock, which has been used extensively as a smoother or burnisher. Three of its six faces show areas of polishing from use. A small area of iron pan is visible on one face and may be post depositional as it overlays an area of polish. One face is a broken face, indicating that it was once a longer stone, however a slight rounding of the use-wear over the edge of this break, and the degree of weathering on the broken surface both seem to indicate that the break predates the stone's use as a tool. The context from which this stone came is the cut of a ditch [94606], though it probably, more accurately, derives from the ditches fill (94607), which produced animal bones and a copper alloy brooch.

Both contexts appear to contain Iron Age and/or Roman period materials, though this does not discount residuality on the part of the ditch fills. The finds are consistent with a later prehistoric date. No further work is required.

Retention of the finds for inclusion in the site archive is recommended.

Project no/code	Context #	Context description	RF no./Bulk Find	Material	Object	Quantity	Description	L mm	W mm	T mm	W g
ECB7894	94505	fill of ditch [94504]: a moderately compact mid orangeish brown silty clay with frequent chalk, flint and stone inclusions	bulk	stone	hammerstone	1	flattened, sub-oval hammerstone formed from a cobble of hard, grey, salicaceous rock. The stone has been used extensively so that almost all of the original surface has been destroyed. The rock type contains many inclusions of a softer, pale chalk-like rock, likely contributing to the extensive breakage. A small area of original cobble surface is visible on one side and on one face.	102	80	46	580.3
ECB7894	94506	Cut of an E-W oriented linear ditch with gradual sides onto a concave base	bulk	stone	smoother/burnisher	1	sub-rectangular fragment of brownish-red mudstone or similar fine-grained rock, which has been used extensively as a smoother or burnisher. Three of its six faces show areas of polishing from use. Pre-use breakage is evident but had already weathered to an extent when the stone became a tool. A small amount of post depositional flaking and iron pan adhesion is visible	77	63	53	499.3
Total											1079.6

Table 14: Summary catalogue of stone by context

Conservation Report on Finds

██████████ (AOC Archaeology Group)

Summary

This CifA type 1 report considers an assemblage of finds recovered during archaeological trial trenching evaluation undertaken as part of the East Park Energy scheme, within Area D, to the southeast of Great Staughton Highway in Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire. The assemblage was comprised of metal finds, both iron and a single copper alloy find, two stone finds, a single glass find, and several samples of wood.

Following assessment by AOC's in-house finds, recommendations were made for the purpose of stabilisation with the view to archive. This report discusses the condition and conservation of those finds that were recommended for retention; those finds that have been recommended for eventual discard upon completion of the project will not be further discussed in this report. The wood samples were found to be charcoal and will therefore also not be further discussed in this report (Dimova, 2026).

Description

Copper Alloy

The single copper alloy find comprises an incomplete, Roman Mackreth's (2011) Colchester brooch, dating to c.50 BC – AD 50; the brooch has a bilateral spring with 15 hoops surviving on the axis bar and an external chord held in place by a short pin (Shoemark, 2026).

Ferrous Metal

The ferrous metal assemblage is largely composed of nail fragments which, whilst not typologically dateable due to the long use of their forms, are likely to date to the Romano-British period due to the contexts from which they were recovered (Shoemark, 2026).

Context #	RF/Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Object:
94519	Bulk		Fe	Nail
94505	94503		Fe	Nail
94505	94504		Fe	Nail
94505	94502		Fe	Nail
94507	94501		CuA	Brooch
302903	Bulk		Fe	Nail

Table 15: List of Objects Selected for Conservation

The Condition

Copper Alloy

Prior to conservation the copper alloy brooch was heavily soiled, with thick soil accretions obscuring many surfaces, including the coils. Where the metal is visible beneath the soiling it is severely corroded with light, powdery corrosion giving way to visible cuprite erupting beneath. The object is fractured in two pieces that don't rejoin; the break edge reveals a heavily corroded core

Following conservation, the soiling and corrosion has been reduced, and the object has been treated with a corrosion inhibitor and coated with a protective lacquer. The object could not be rejoined, and due to the level of mineralisation, remains quite fragile.

Ferrous Metal

Prior to conservation, the ferrous metal finds were all heavily soiled, with thick accretions obscuring many surfaces. The finds were also heavily soiled, and most displayed some signs of active corrosion. Following conservation, the soiling and active corrosion has been reduced and the finds are now stable.

Conservation Summary

The following generic treatments were carried out for the purpose of stabilisation; for further details on specific object treatments, refer to the *East Park Energy, Area D, Conservation Assessment* Excel spreadsheet associated with this document. All finds that have undergone conservation were photographed before and after treatment.

Copper Alloy:

- Soiling and tarnish reduced under magnification using small hand tools and swabs of industrial methylated spirits (IMS).
- Surfaces stabilised using corrosion inhibitor; by immersion in 3%w/v benzotriazole (BTA) in IMS, under vacuum.
- Excess BTA removed from coin by rinsing twice after treatment, using IMS.
- Protective surface coating applied; two coats 15%w/v Incralac in toluene, by brush.
- Packed in appropriate storage with silica gel to control relative humidity.

Ferrous Metal:

- Soiling and active corrosion removed under magnification using small hand tools, and air abrasion with 53-micron aluminium oxide powder.
- If required, weak surfaces or cracks consolidated using 5-15%w/v Paraloid B72 in acetone.
- If required, fragmented finds joined using 50%w/v Paraloid B72 in acetone.
- Packed in appropriate storage with silica gel to control relative humidity.

Handling Requirements

The following handling requirements apply at all times:

Clean nitrile gloves should always be worn for object handling to prevent contaminating objects surface

No food or drink should be consumed around the objects.

Objects should be examined on a smooth padded surface and should be kept in the individual packaging provided when not being examined as the objects are not individually marked.

Storage Requirements

Metal is susceptible to rapid corrosion in the presence of air and moisture. Keep metal objects in an airtight container with silica gel, and an indicator strip. If the RH goes above 40% replace the silica gel

with a dry batch. Any alteration in the surface of the object – splits, cracks or beads of moisture/corrosion should be reported to a conservator. Temperature should stay at 15 – 21°C and within $\pm 3^\circ\text{C}/\text{day}$.

Health and Safety Considerations

Benzotriazole (BTA) is a suspected carcinogen, however the quantities involved are extremely small. The likelihood of exposure has been further mitigated through rinsing of objects post-treatment and the addition of a barrier (lacquer) to sequester any remaining BTA. BTA is a component of the lacquer too, but it forms an inert layer on the surface of the artefact. However, care should be taken to not disrupt the fragile protective layers by abrasion or high RH.

Use of gloves when handling mitigates against any residual risk of exposure.

Table 17 below outlines the conservation assessment and recommendations.

<i>Context #</i>	<i>RF/Bulk #</i>	<i>Sample #</i>	<i>Material:</i>	<i>Object:</i>
94505	Bulk		Stone	Hammerstone
94506	Bulk		Stone	Smoother/burnisher
94519	Bulk		Fe	Nail
94505	94503		Fe	Nail
94505	94504		Fe	Nail
94505	94502		Fe	Nail
94507	94501		CuA	Brooch
302903	Bulk		Fe	Nail

Table 16: List of Finds Included for Assessment

Context #	RF/Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Object:	Description:	X-ray:	Condition:	Treatment Recommendations:
94505	Bulk		Stone	Hammerstone	Flattened, sub-oval hammerstone formed from a cobble of hard, grey, siliceous rock. The stone has been used extensively so that almost all of the original surface has been destroyed. The rock type contains many inclusions of a softer, pale chalk-like rock, likely contributing to the extensive breakage. A small area of original cobble surface is visible on one side and on one face.	N/A	Visibly worn, minimal soiling	No treatment recommendations
94506	Bulk		Stone	Smoother/burnisher	Sub-rectangular fragment of brownish-red mudstone or similar fine-grained rock, which has been used extensively as a smoother or burnisher. Three of its six faces show areas of polishing from use. Pre-use breakage is evident, but had already weathered to an extent when the stone became a tool. A small amount of post depositional flaking and iron pan adhesion is visible	N/A	Visibly worn, minimal soiling	No treatment recommendations
94519	Bulk		Fe	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	2	Heavily soiled, heavily corroded, corrosion and soiling accretions obscuring most surfaces; some bright spots	Soiling and active corrosion reduced using hand tools under magnification, and with air abrasive using 53 micron aluminium oxide powder.

Context #	RF/Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Object:	Description:	X-ray:	Condition:	Treatment Recommendations:
							erupting beneath soiling along shaft and near the nail head	
94505	94503		Fe	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	2	Heavily soiled, heavily corroded, corrosion and soiling accretions obscuring most surfaces; numerous bright spots erupting beneath soiling along shaft, near the nail head and along the break edge	Soiling and active corrosion reduced using hand tools under magnification, and with air abrasive using 53 micron aluminium oxide powder.
94505	94504		Fe	Nail	Square-sectioned fragment of nail shank; head missing	2	Heavily soiled, heavily corroded, corrosion and soiling accretions obscuring most surfaces; small bright spots erupting beneath soiling along shaft	Soiling and active corrosion reduced using hand tools under magnification, and with air abrasive using 53 micron aluminium oxide powder.
94505	94502		Fe	Nail	Incomplete nail; flat discoidal head broken along centre on square-sectioned shank tapering to old break	2	Heavily soiled, heavily corroded, corrosion and soiling accretions obscuring most surfaces; numerous bright spots erupting beneath soiling along shaft, near the nail head and along the break edge	Soiling and active corrosion reduced using hand tools under magnification, and with air abrasive using 53 micron aluminium oxide powder.

Context #	RF/Bulk #	Sample #	Material:	Object:	Description:	X-ray:	Condition:	Treatment Recommendations:
94507	94501		CuA	Brooch	Incomplete brooch of Mackreth's (2011) Colchester type. Fragment 1 comprises the head and upper bow. Bilateral spring with 15 surviving loops mounted on an axis bar and with external chord held in place by a short forward-facing hook; pin missing. The flat, rectangular wings project from either side of the bow; no decoration visible due to mud obscuring surfaces. The bow projects horizontally from the head and bends at a sharp right-angle, tapering along the length to a break which refits to Fragment 2. Fragment 2 tapers from the break point at the top to an old break at the bottom. A small stub of the catchplate projects from the bottom of Fragment 2.	1	Object is heavily soiled, with thick soil accretions obscuring many surfaces, including the coils. Where the metal is visible beneath the soiling it is severely corroded with light, powdery corrosion giving way to visible cuprite erupting beneath. The object is fractured in two pieces that don't rejoin; the break edge reveals a heavily corroded core	Soiling and corrosion reduced using hand tools and cotton swabs of IMS under magnification. Treated with 3% Benzotriazole (BTA) in IMS under vacuum. Excess BTA rinsed with IMS. Lacquered with 15% Inralac in toluene.
302903	Bulk		Fe	Nail	Three incomplete nails; all have domed, discoidal head on square-sectioned tapering shanks; two nails are bent along their lengths; all terminate in worn breaks	3	Heavily soiled, thick soil accretions obscuring most surfaces. All three objects appear to be heavily mineralised beneath soiling layers; some small bright spots erupting	Soiling and active corrosion reduced using hand tools under magnification, and with air abrasive using 53 micron aluminium oxide powder.

Table 177: Conservation Assessment and Recommendation

Appendix C: OASIS Form

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-541377
Project Name	Evaluation at EAST PARK ENERGY, AREA D, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Sitename	EAST PARK ENERGY, AREA D, CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Site code	ECB7894
Project Identifier(s)	80210
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology Group
Project Dates	01-Sep-2025 - 15-Dec-2025
Location	EAST PARK ENERGY, AREA D, CAMBRIDGESHIRE NGR: TL 14435 63065 LL: 52.2538668141206, -0.324989696090881 12 Fig: 514435,263065
Administrative Areas	Country: England County/Local Authority: Cambridgeshire Local Authority District: Huntingdonshire Parish: Hail Weston
Project Methodology	151 trenches measuring 50m by 1.80m were excavated in Area D02 across four sub-areas identified as D01, D03, D04 and D05 mostly designed to target different geophysical anomalies. The trenches were positioned to an accuracy of ± 100 mm of the specified trench location using survey-grade Trimble DGPS. Prior to excavation the trench area was surveyed using a CAT 4. 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 Event number (ECB7894) was issued by Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and used as a site code. Due to the level of archaeological remains revealed in Area D and the likely

requirement for further archaeological work in advance of development, it was agreed with the Senior Archaeologist at CHET that not every feature required excavation during the evaluation. This strategy was applied in Sub-Area D04 with the greatest concentration of archaeological remains. If a linear feature was present within two or more trenches and appeared to correspond with the geophysical survey it was only investigated in one trench. When this strategy was employed, the unexcavated features were included in the pre-excavation survey, but they were not allocated context numbers.

Project Results

Overall, the archaeological evaluation has revealed archaeological remains broadly corresponding with the geophysical survey. As detailed above no information about finds quantification or spot dates is available at this time. The assemblage will be processed and assessed by specialists in due course for the final report. The geophysical survey revealed limited evidence for archaeological features in Sub-Areas D01 and D05 with anomalies largely identified as linear trends (unclear origin, historic feature, agriculture/ploughing, drainage and service) and ferrous anomalies in both sub-areas. The result of the evaluation revealed limited evidence for archaeological activity that was in keeping with the geophysics in Sub-Areas D01 and D05 where five features and 15 features were excavated in each sub-area respectively. The geophysical survey revealed evidence for probable archaeology (strong) at the west of D01 but this falls within the exclusion zone that was not included in the evaluation. The geophysical survey revealed evidence for linear trends of unclear origin across the northern half of Sub-Area D03 and running parallel to the southern boundary. It also identified spread (geology/natural) across most of the area along with some linear trends (agriculture/ploughing) and magnetic disturbance. The result of the evaluation revealed limited evidence for archaeological activity in Sub-Area D03, and 11 features were excavated in this sub-area with mixed results for geophysical anomalies being confirmed in the trenches. The geophysical survey revealed evidence for probable archaeology (strong) and possible archaeology at the north/northwest and west of Sub-Area D04 and across the central part of the sub-area, off set to the west. The results of the evaluation revealed evidence for archaeological activity in Sub-Area D04 concentrated in western central part of the sub-area and 71 features were identified in this sub-area, in keeping with what the geophysics suggested. The archaeological remains found during the trial trenching evaluation show evidence of past activity across the four fields investigated. Although it is not possible to phase this activity in advance of post-excavation processing, it is considered most likely to predominately represent activity of later prehistoric to modern date, with a focus on the later prehistoric and Roman periods. It is possible that the trial trenching uncovered remains pre-dating the Iron Age as a small assemblage of worked flint was recovered. The majority of the

archaeological remains revealed in Area D were concentrated in Sub-Area D04 in the central and central southern part of Area D. It is likely that the archaeological remains recorded within Sub-Area D04 represent the focus of activity, with the remains recorded in Sub-Areas D01, D03 and D05 representing outlying activity. Alternatively, they could represent activity of earlier or later date, especially given the limited artefact assemblages and dating evidence recovered from features in Sub-Areas D01, D03 and D05. Area D lies in fairly close proximity to Area C, and the results the evaluation of this area have been written up in full (AOC 2025). Area C to the west of Area D revealed evidence for Roman activity spanning the post-Conquest to the 4th century AD. Notably, a Roman Small Town (Scheduled Monument Historic England List Entry Number 1491190) lies at the northeast edge of Area C, approximately 583.30m to the west of Area D (Sub-Area D01). The earliest activity recorded across Sub-Areas C01 to C04 comprised enclosure ditches, boundaries and pits of early 1st to mid-2nd century AD date. It is considered possible that the remains recorded across Area D in Sub-Areas D01 and D03 to D05 broadly relate to this activity in Area C predating the establishment of the town or representing contemporary rural activity outside the main area of settlement. Area C also revealed evidence for later activity spanning the 9th century onwards comprising activity typical of medieval rural activity. It is possible that some of the remains recorded across Area D relate to a similar phase of activity. It is also considered likely that that some of the features represent post-medieval and modern activity of an agricultural nature.

Keywords**Funder**

Private individual

HER

Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record - unRev - STANDARD

Person**Responsible for
work****HER Identifiers****Archives**

Appendix D: Figures

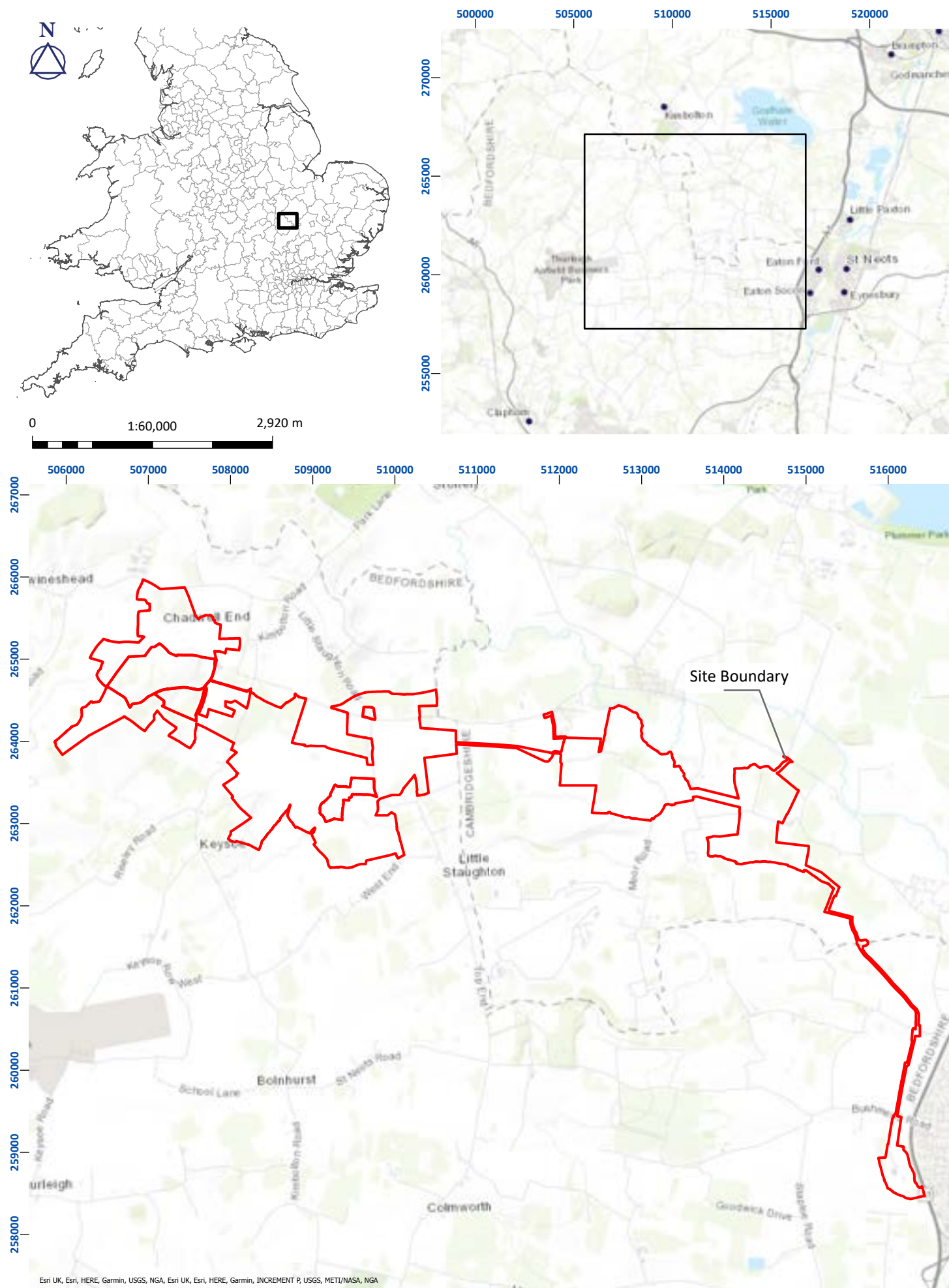
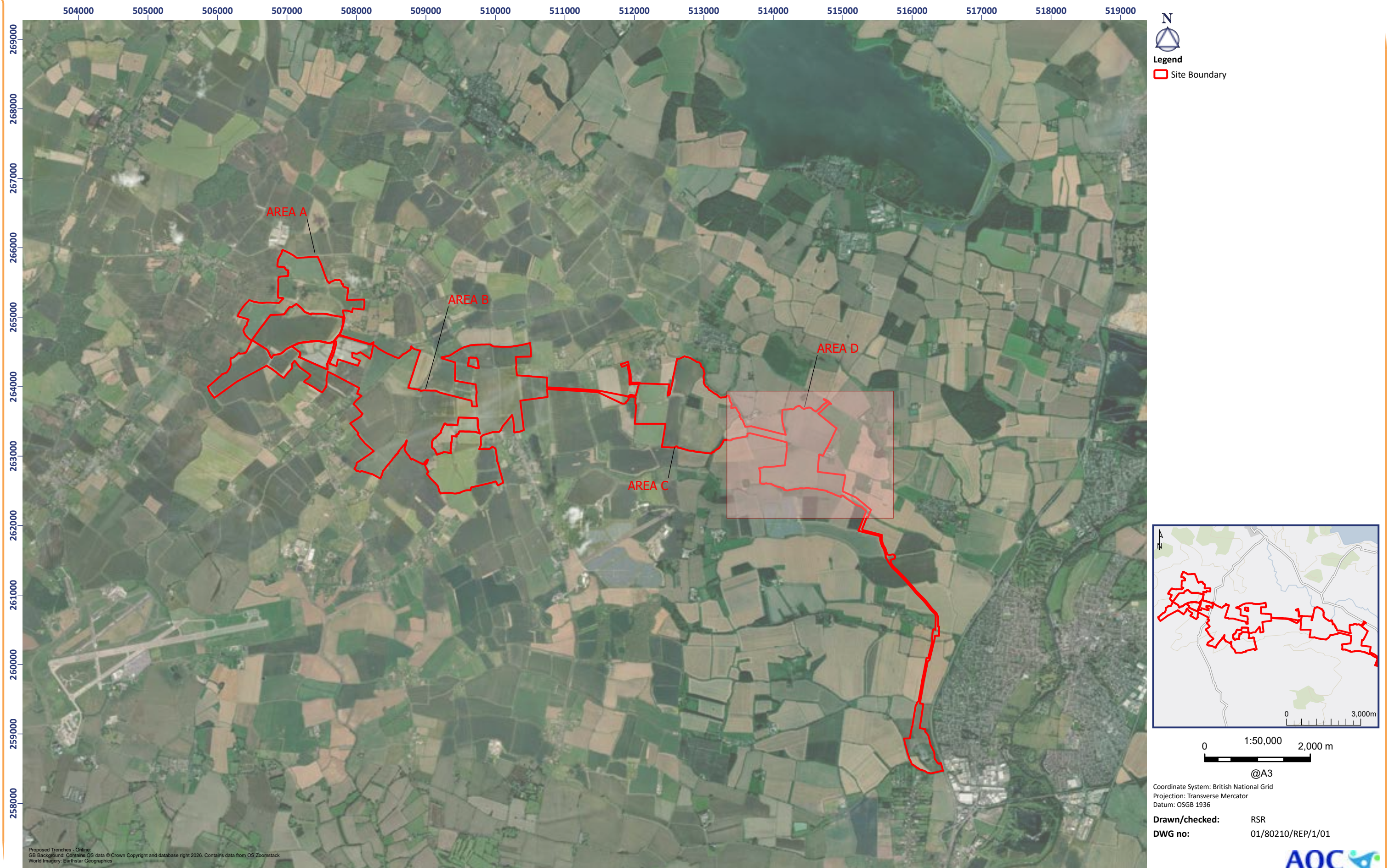


Figure 1: Site location plan

01/80210/REP/01/01



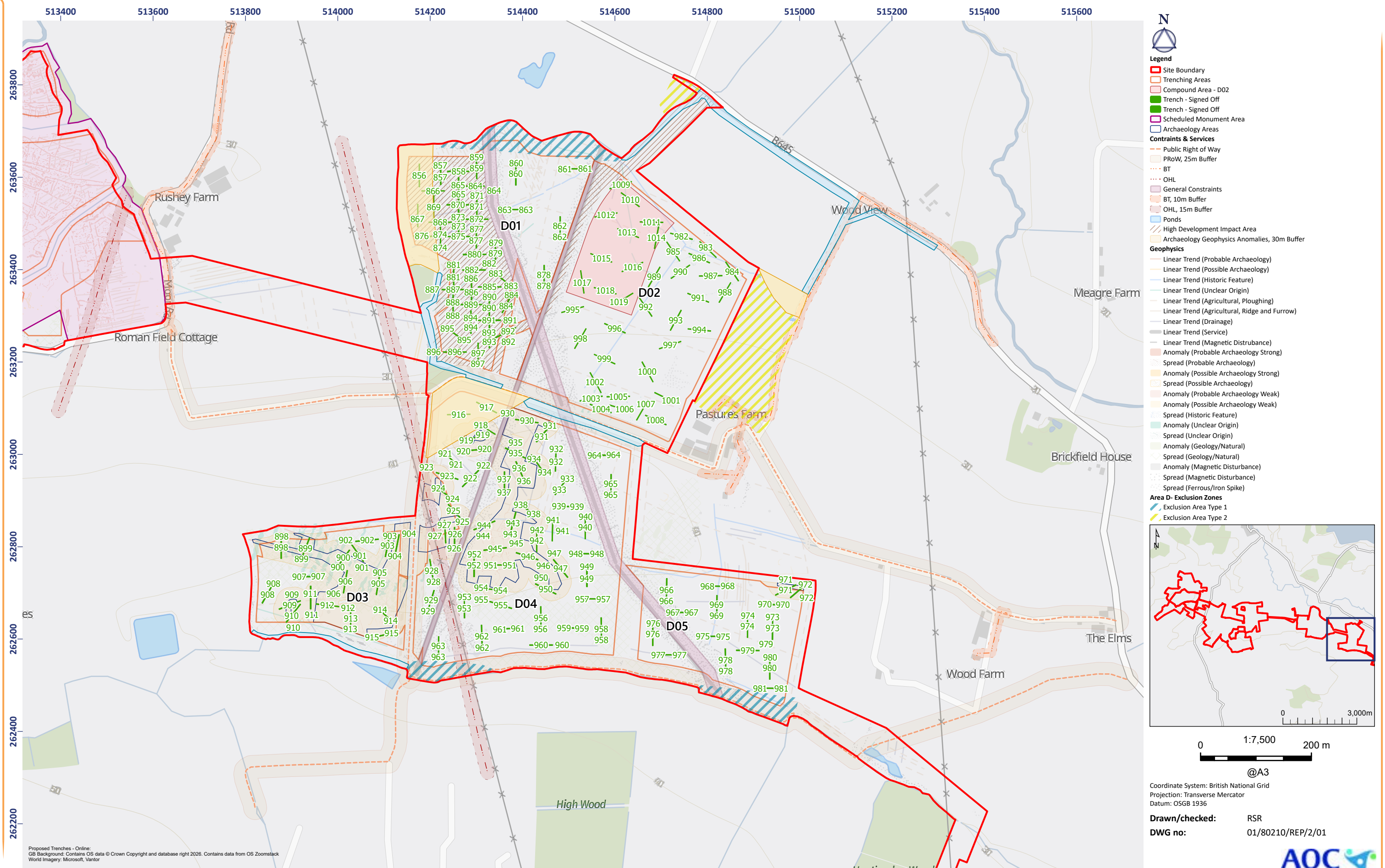
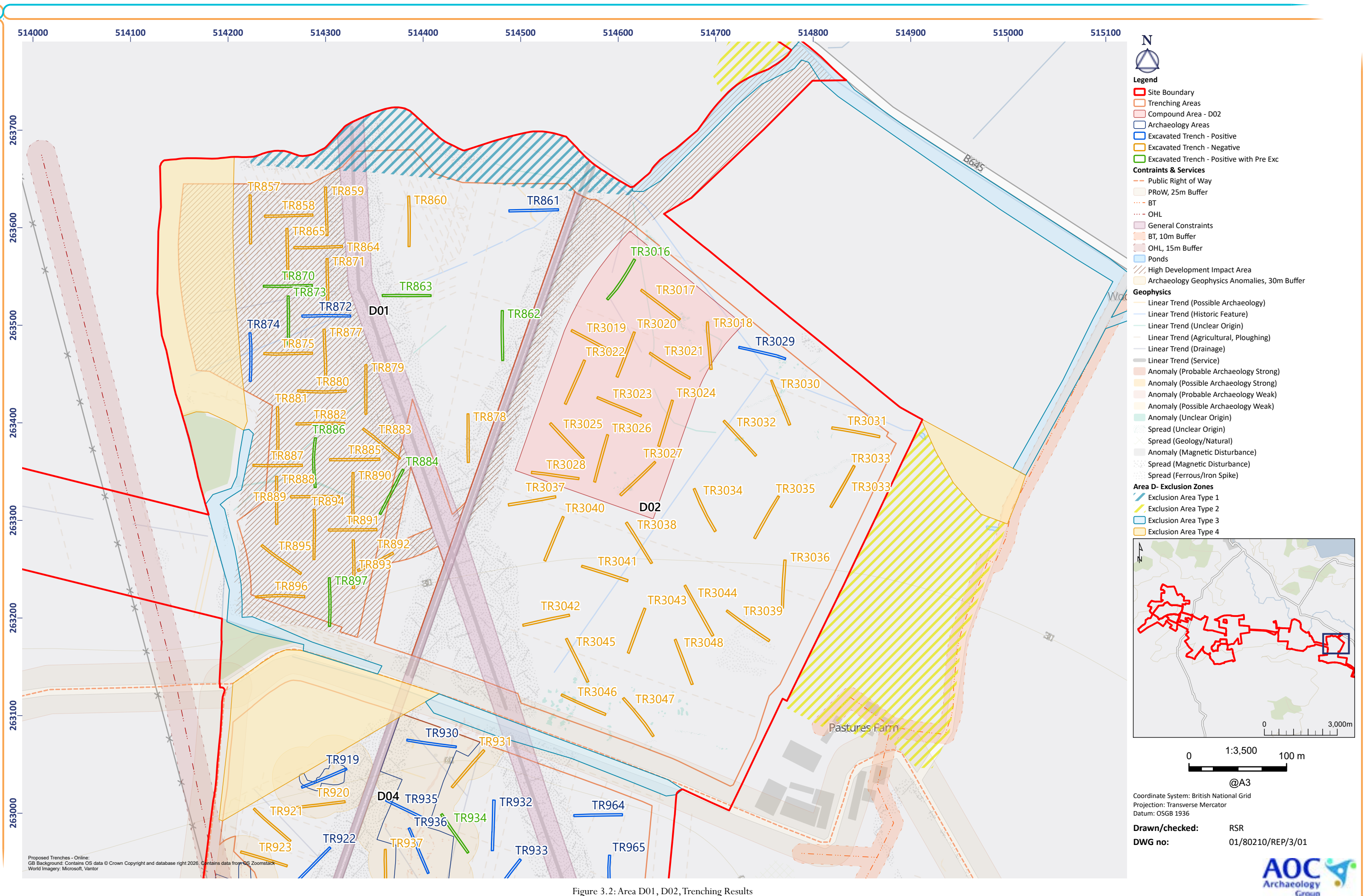


Figure 3.1: Area D Trench Location Plan



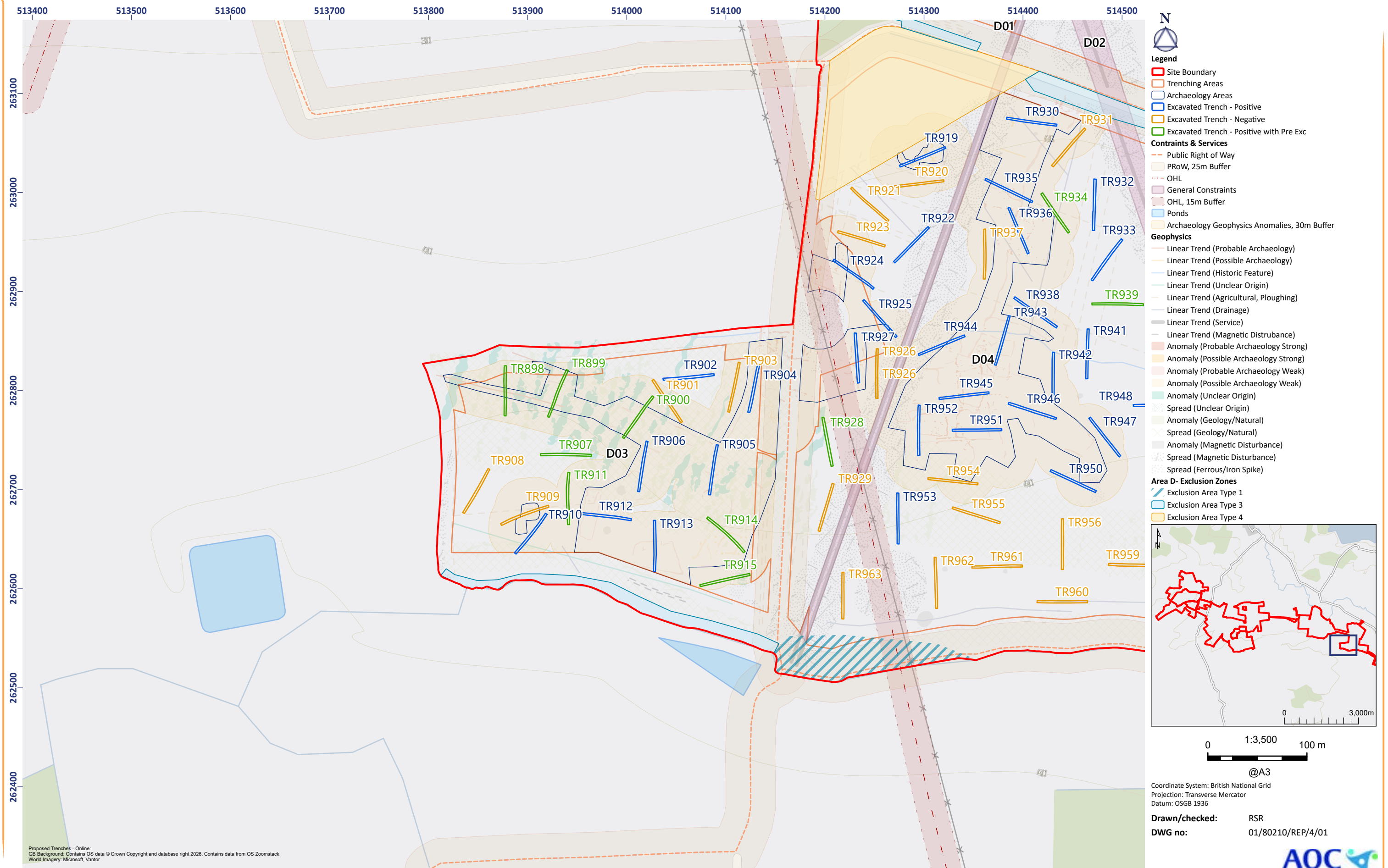


Figure 3.3: Area D03, D04, Trenching Results

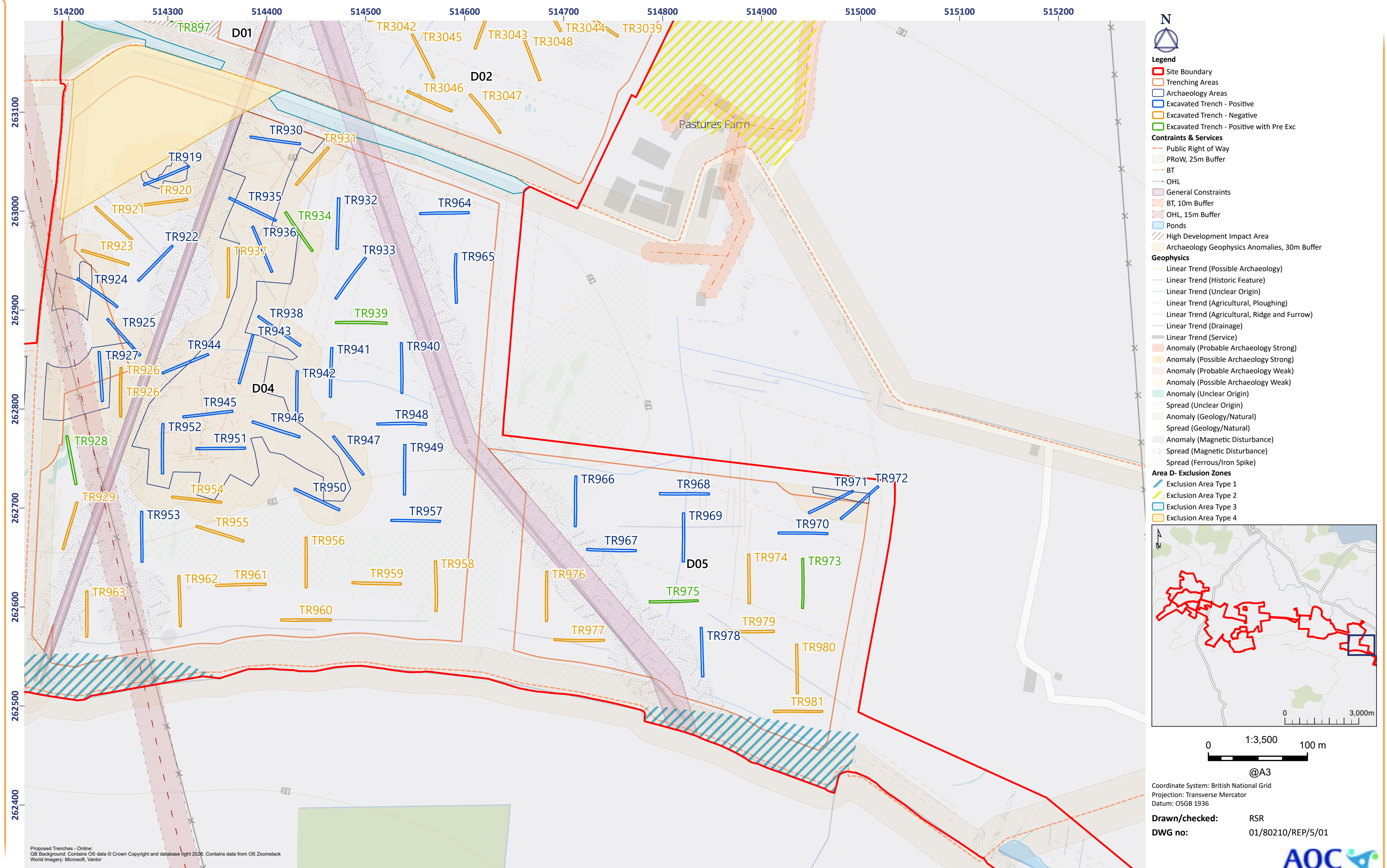


Figure 3.4: Area D04, D05, Trenching Results

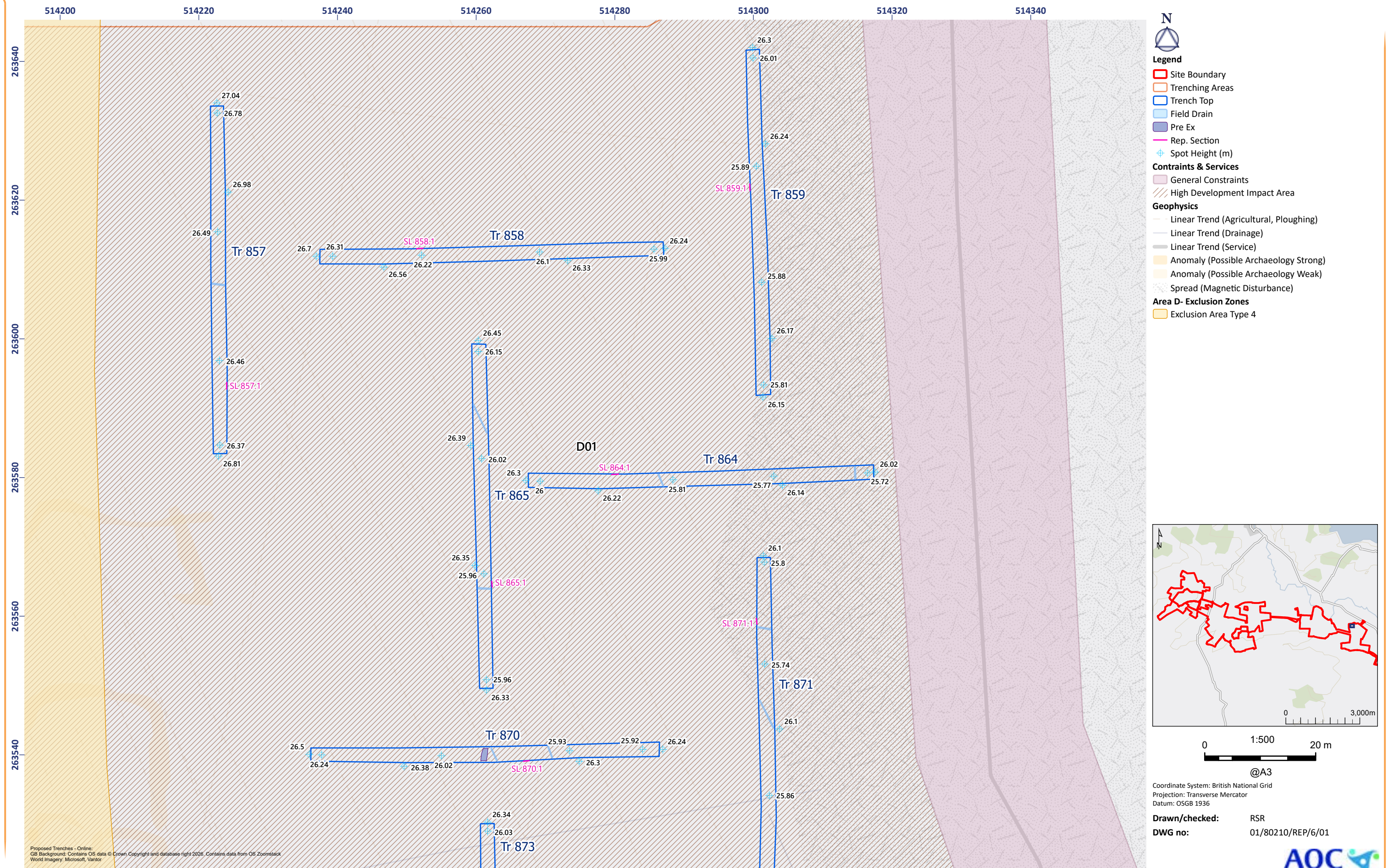


Figure 3.5: Trenches 857-859, 864-5, 870-1: Archaeological Results

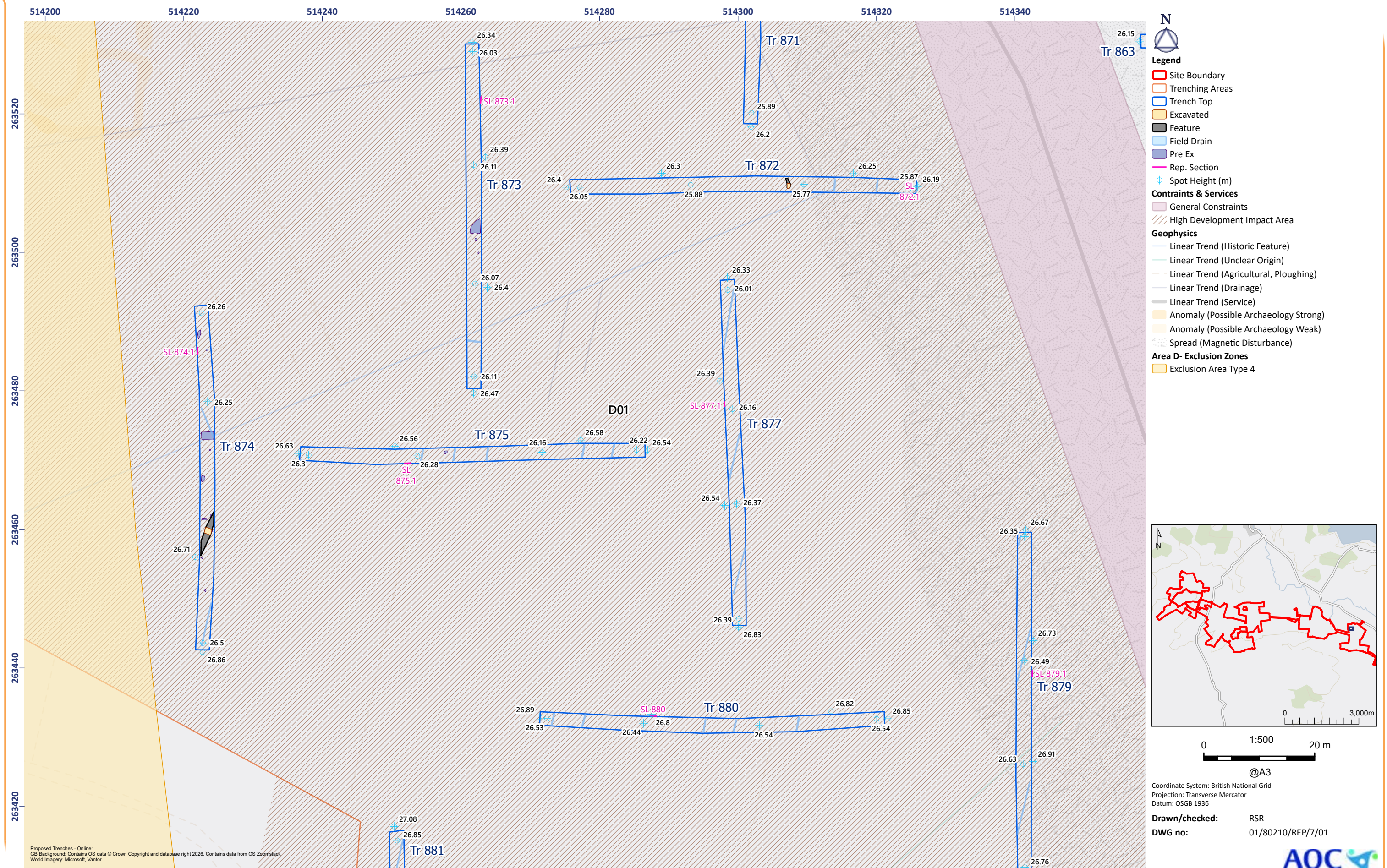


Figure 3.6: Trenches 872-875, 877: Archaeological Results

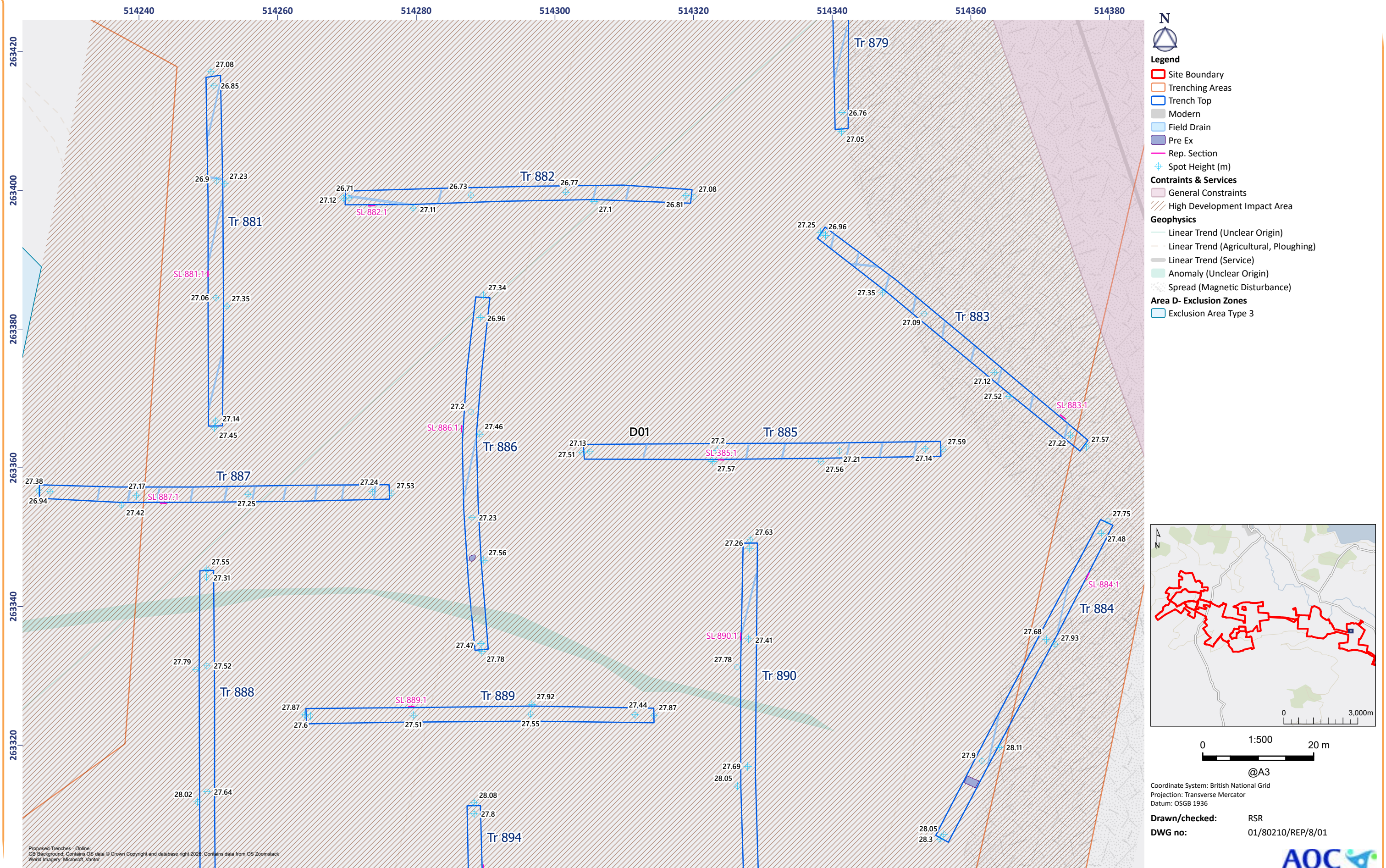


Figure 3.7: Trench 881-890: Archaeological Results

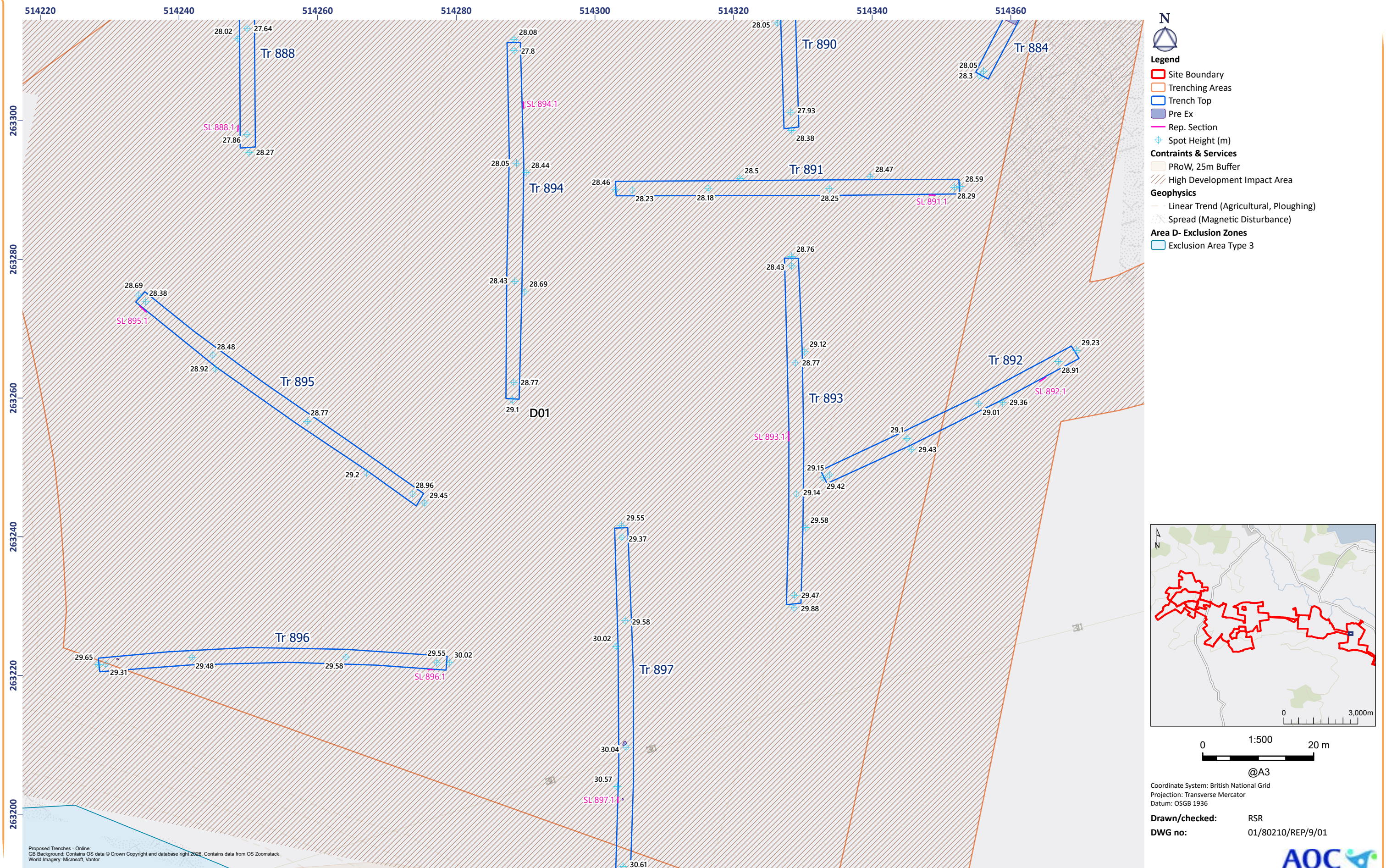


Figure 3.8: Trench 891-897: Archaeological Results

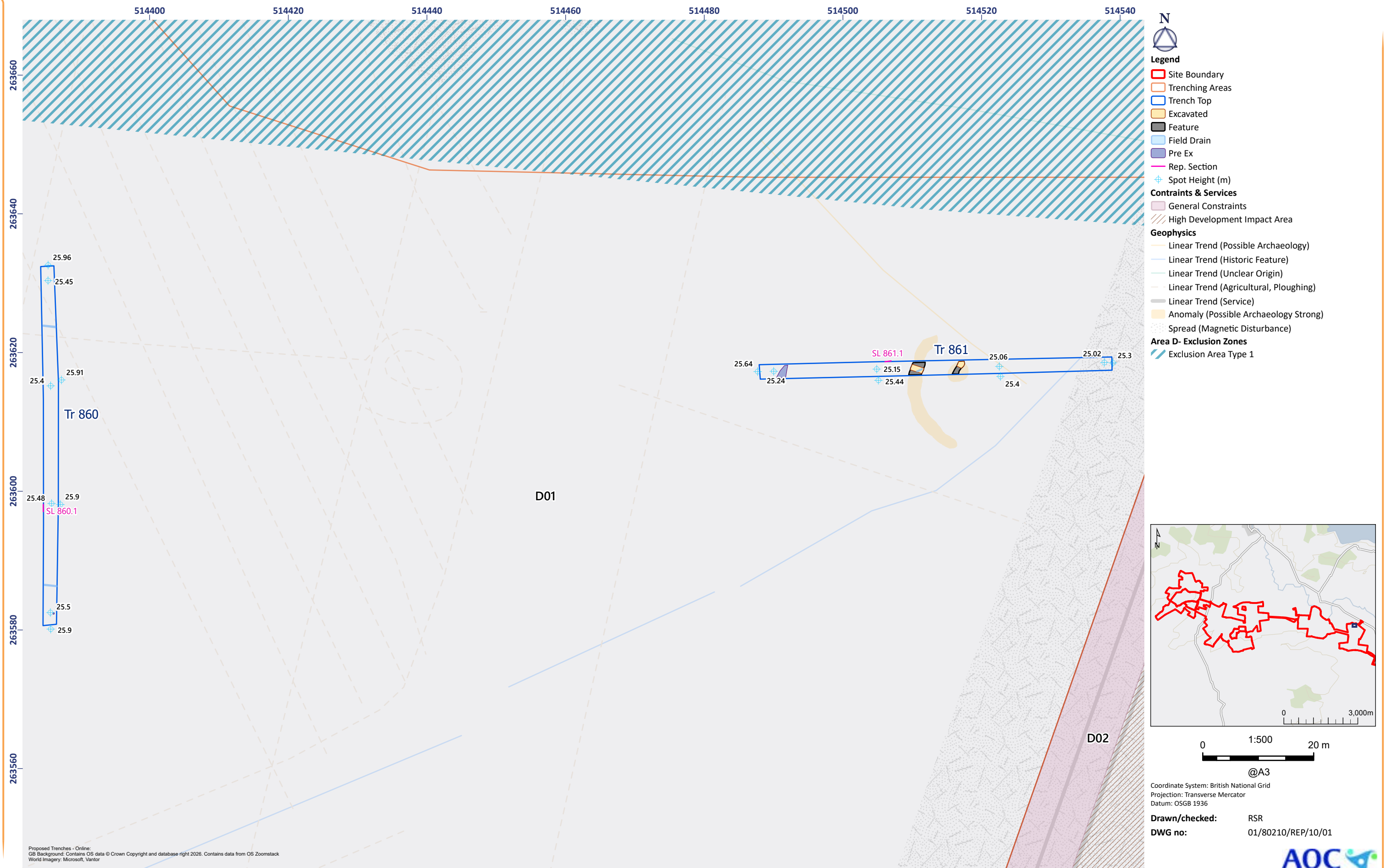


Figure 3.9: Trenches 860-861: Archaeological Results

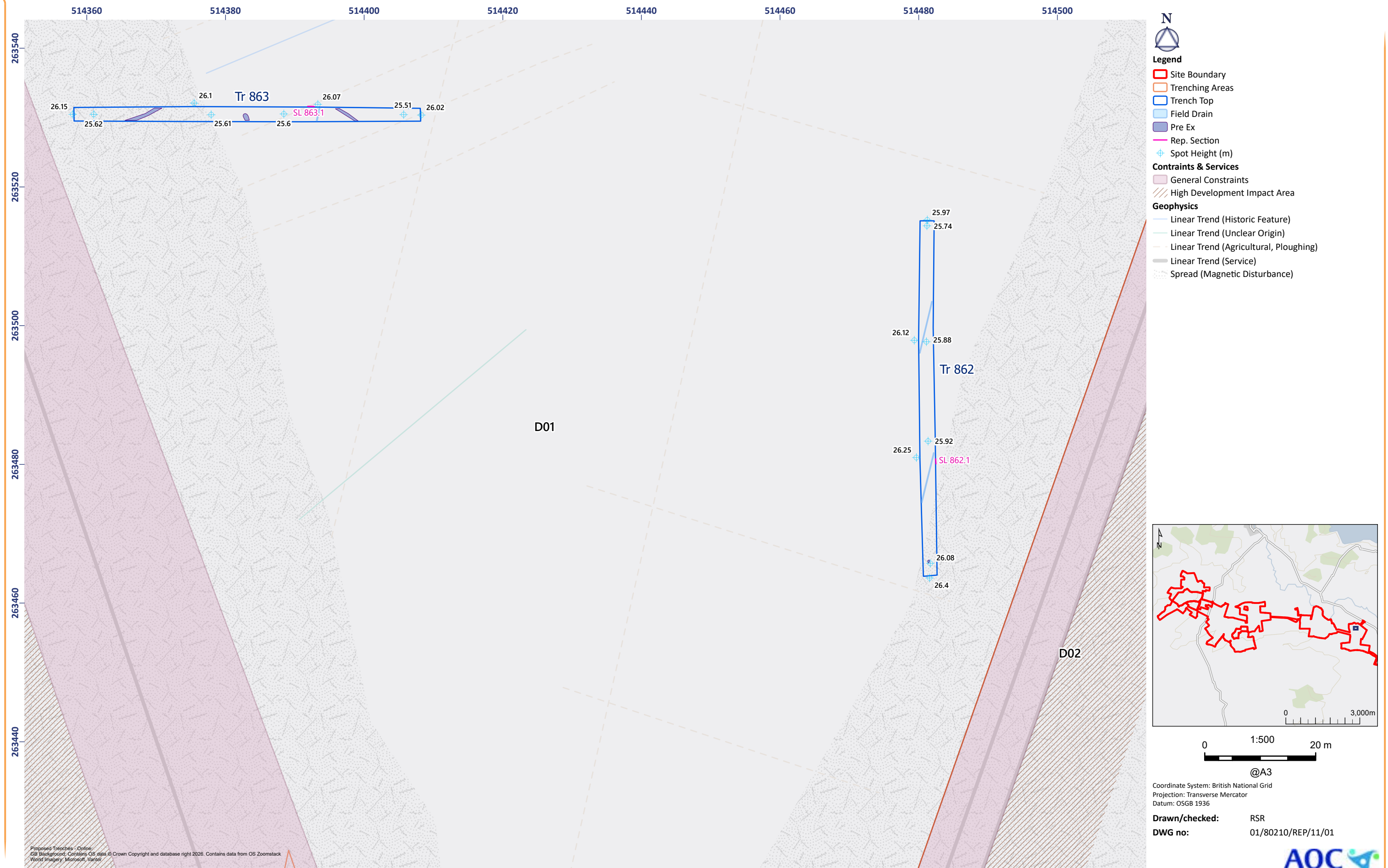


Figure 3.10: Trenches 862-863: Archaeological Results

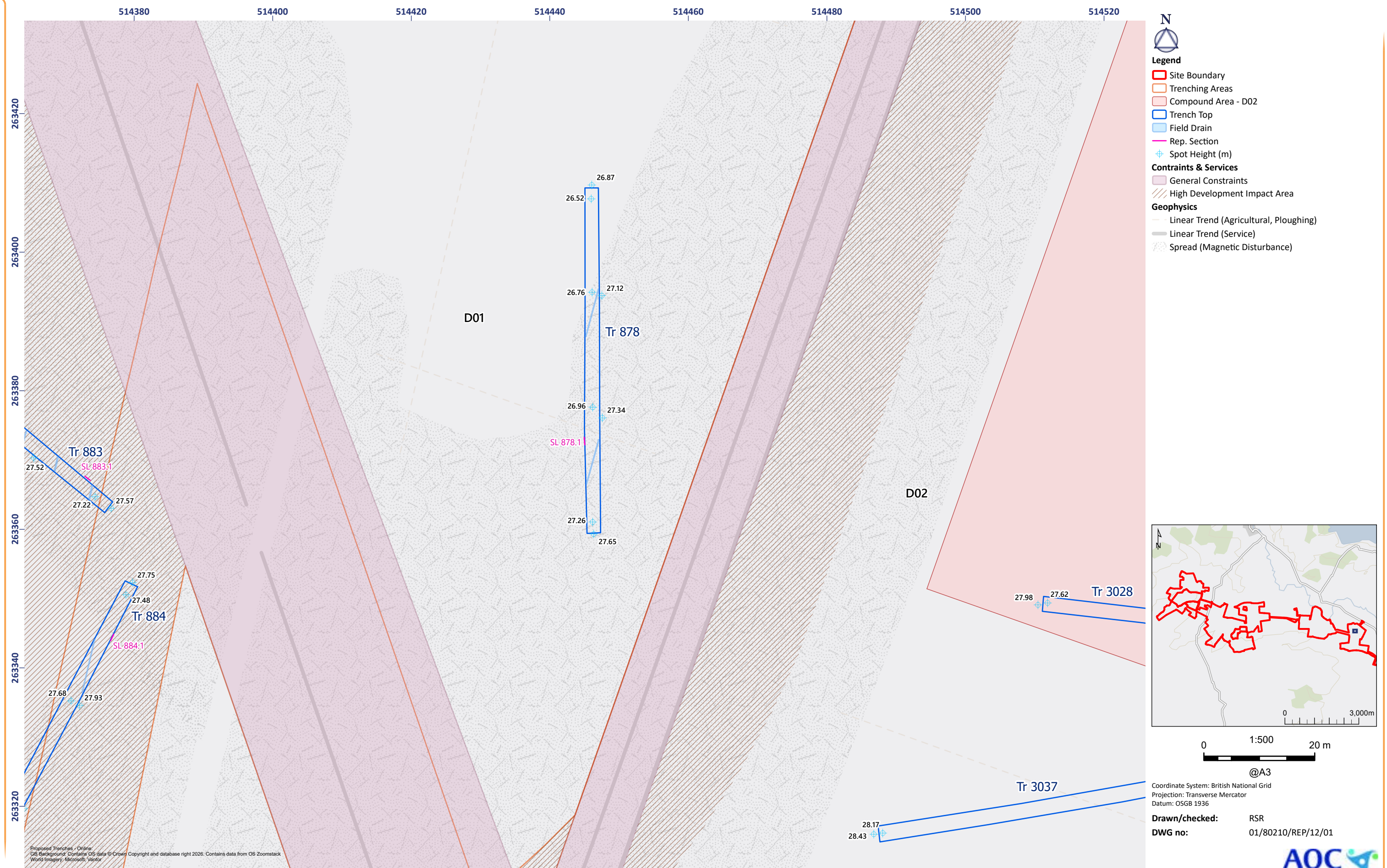


Figure 3.11: Trench 878: Archaeological Results

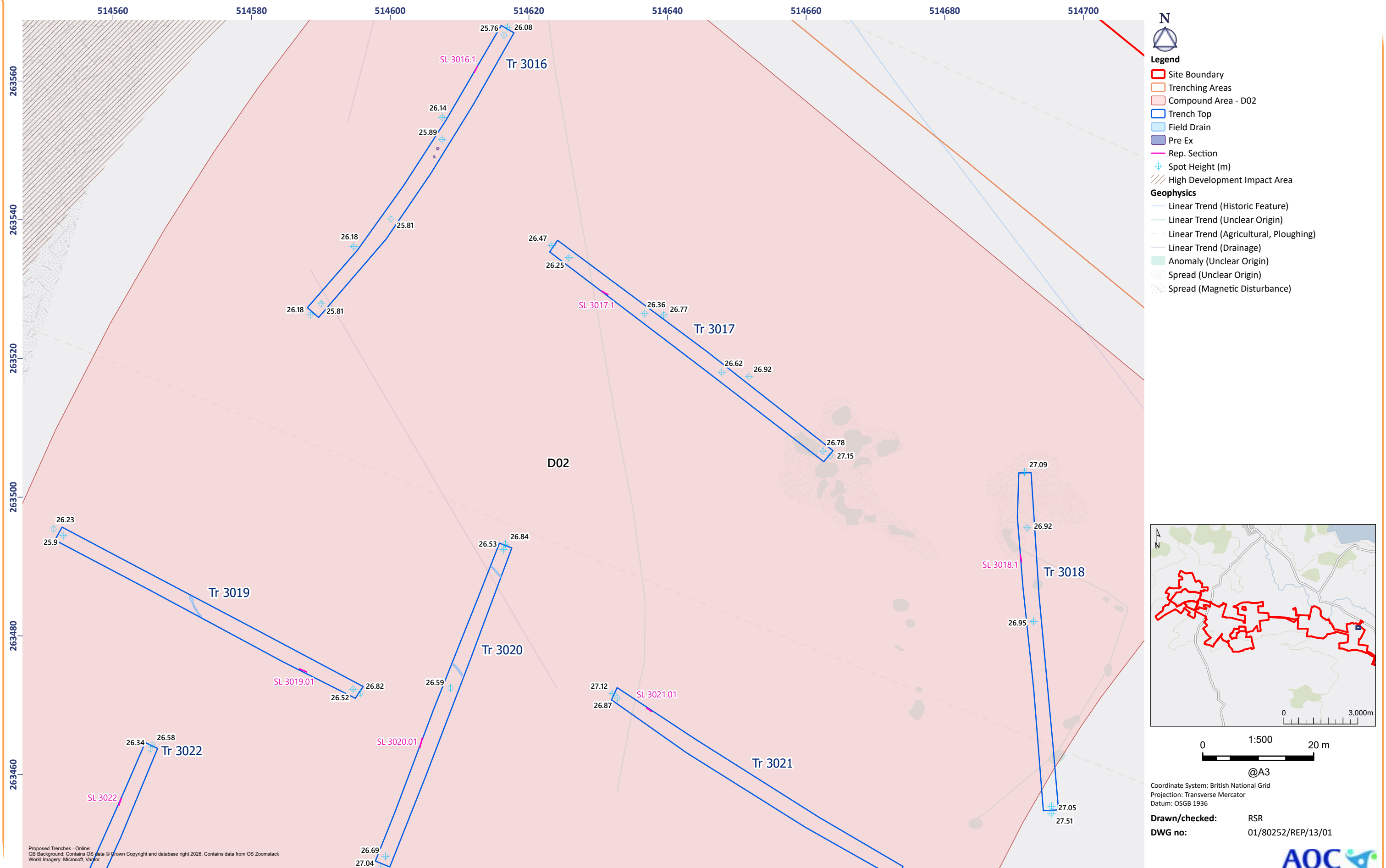


Figure 3.12: Trenches 3016-3020: Archaeological Results

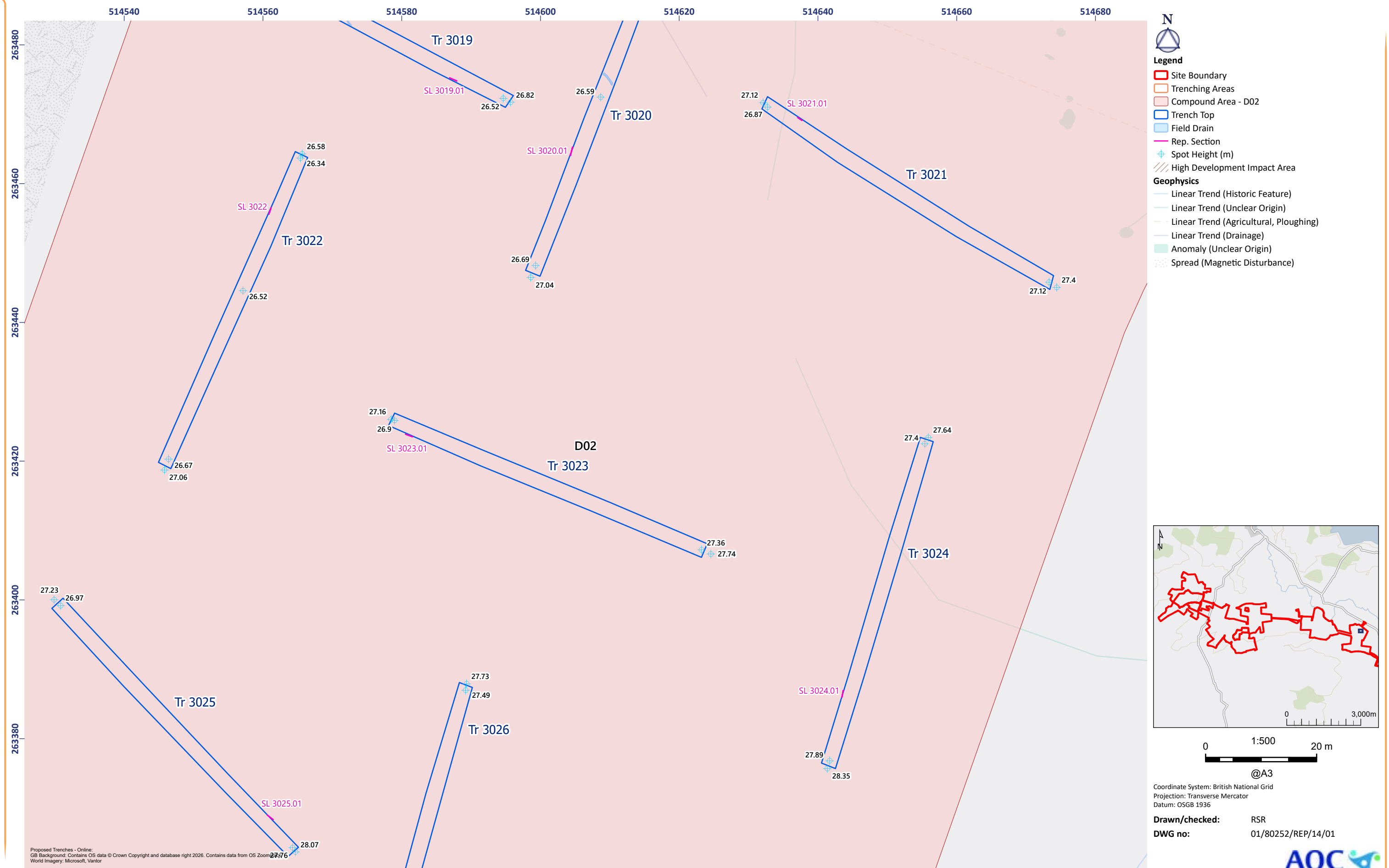


Figure 3.13: Trenches 3020-3025: Archaeological Results

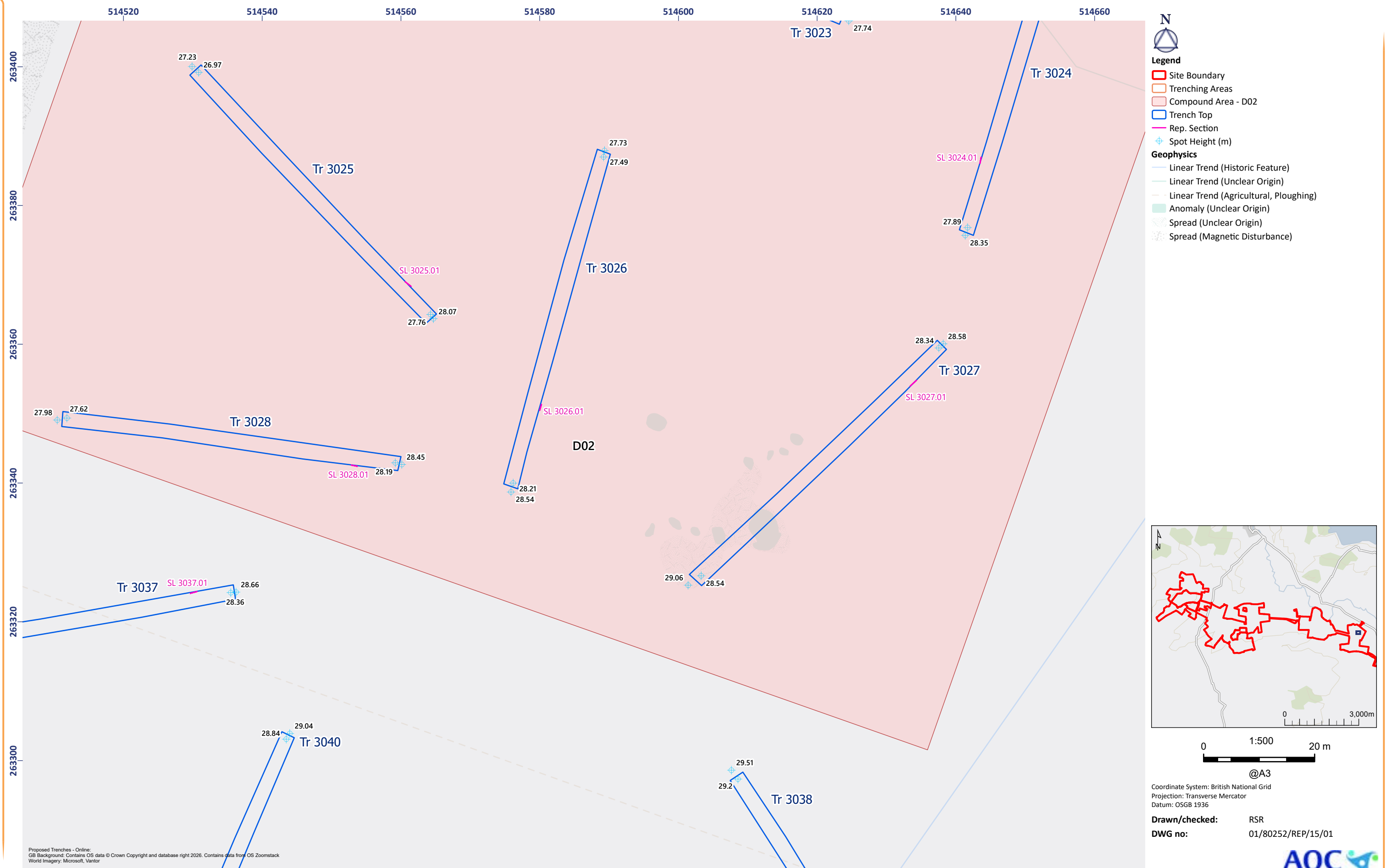


Figure 3.14: Trenches 3025-3028: Archaeological Results

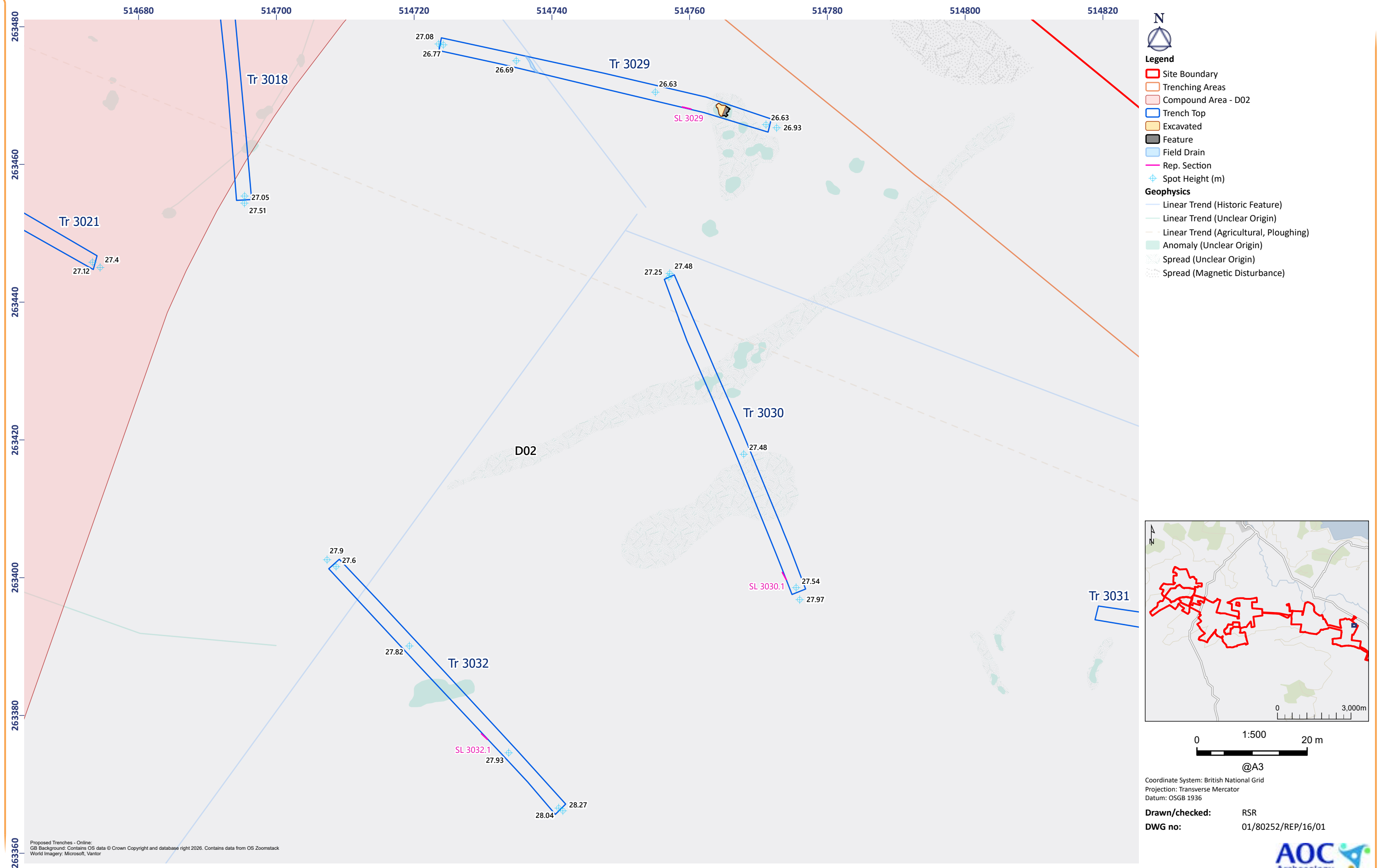


Figure 3.15: Trenches 3029-3030, 3032: Archaeological Results

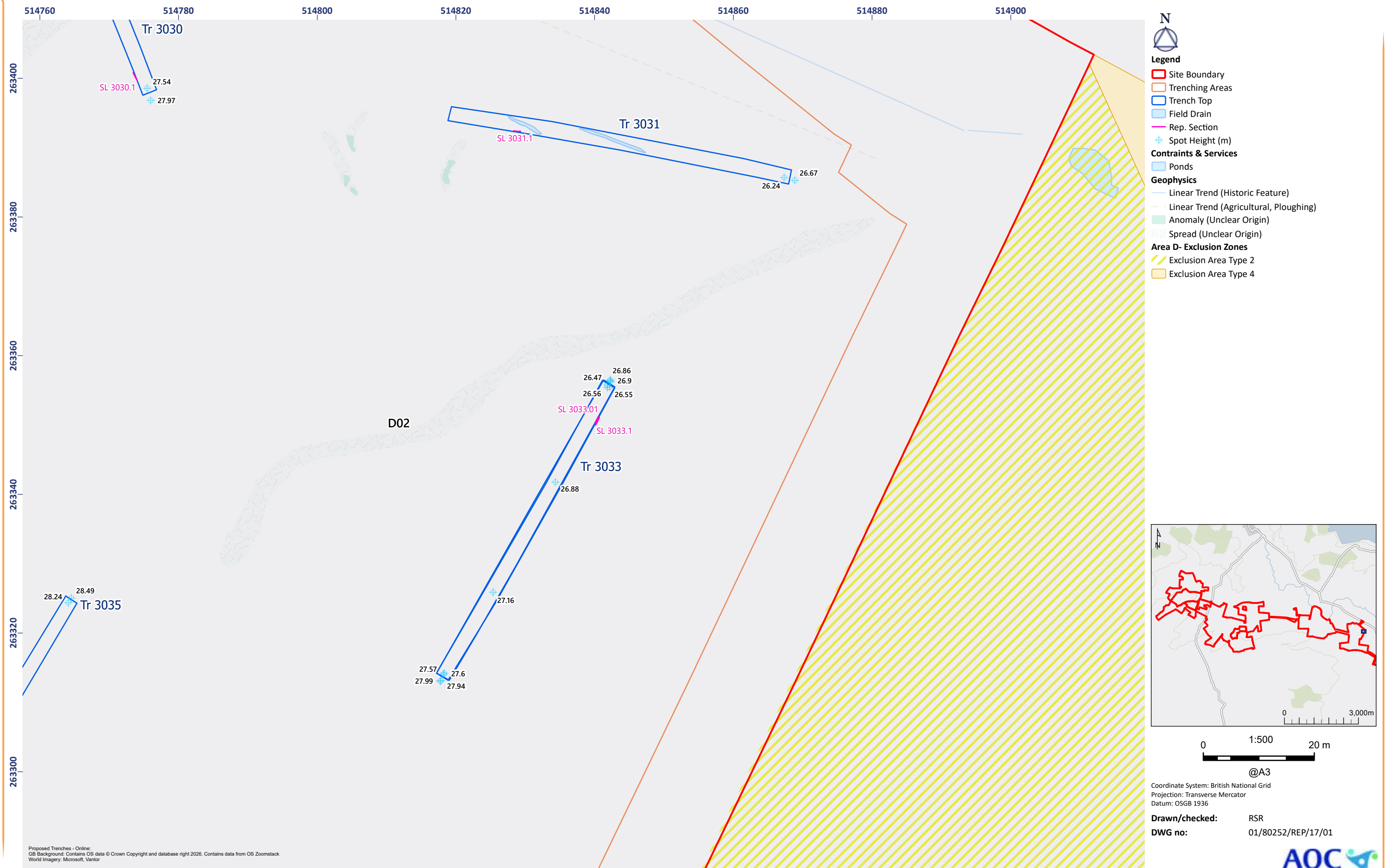


Figure 3.16: Trenches 3031, 3033: Archaeological Results

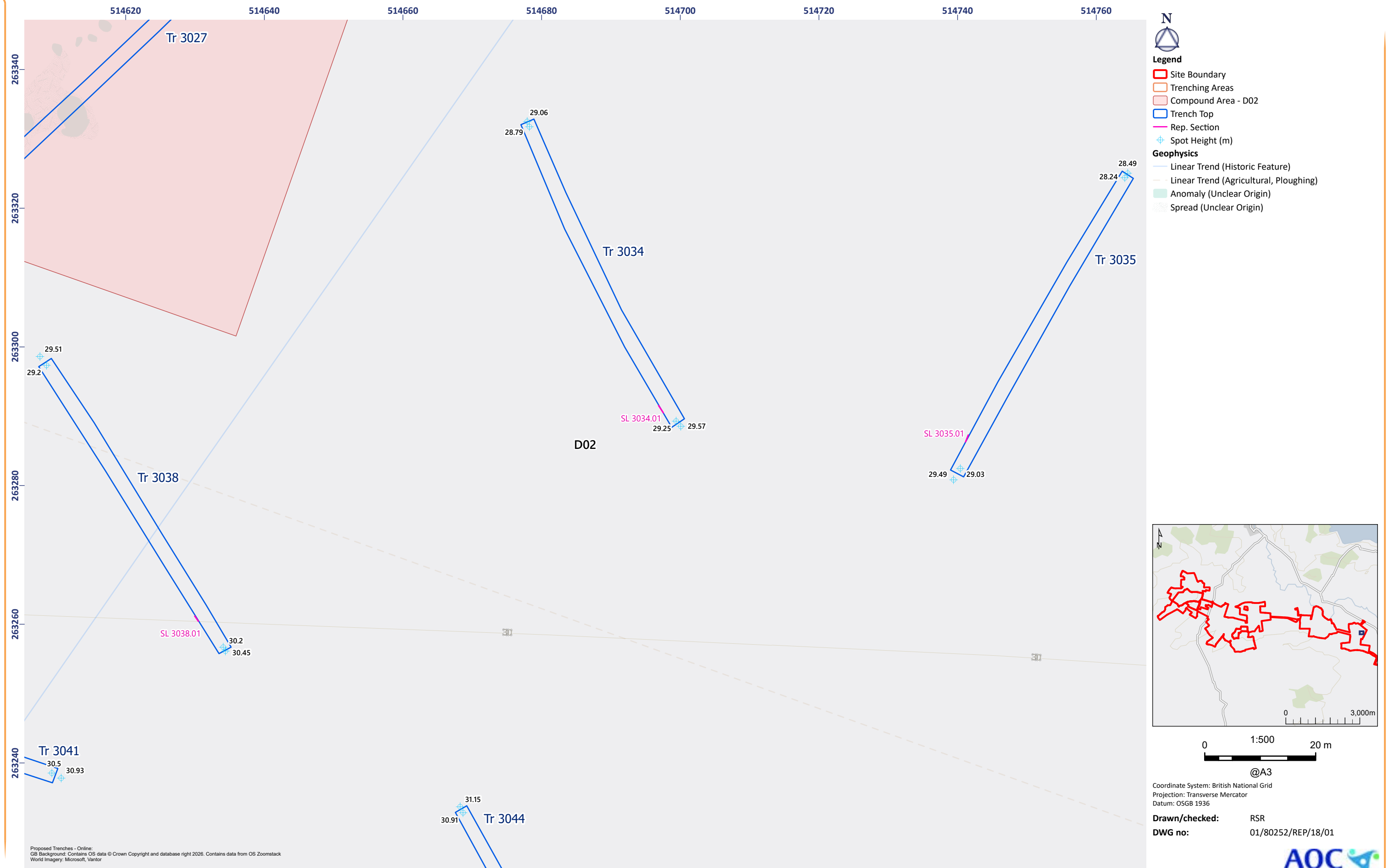


Figure 3.17: Trenches 3034-3035, 3038: Archaeological Results

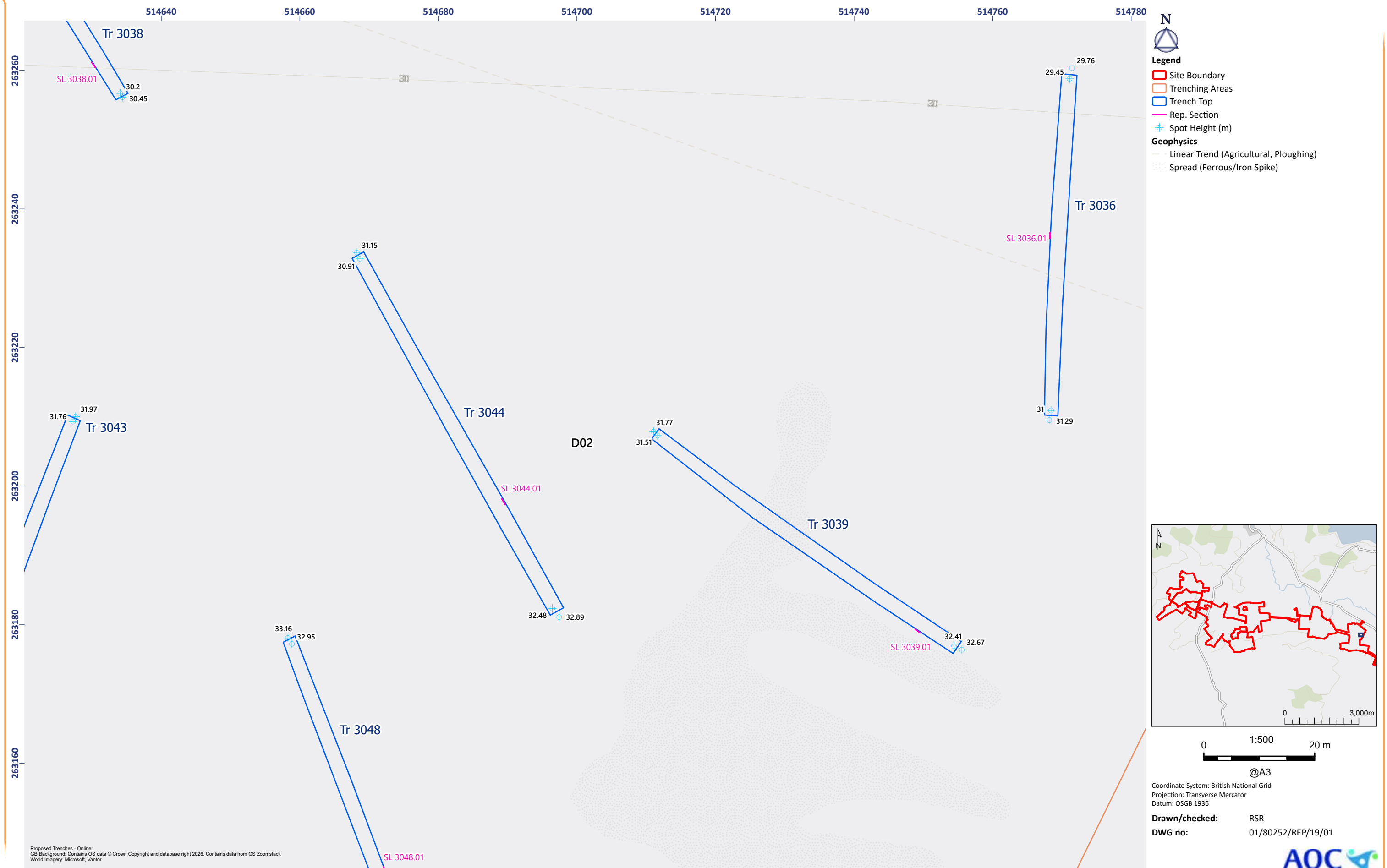


Figure 3.18: Trenches 3036, 3039, 3044: Archaeological Results

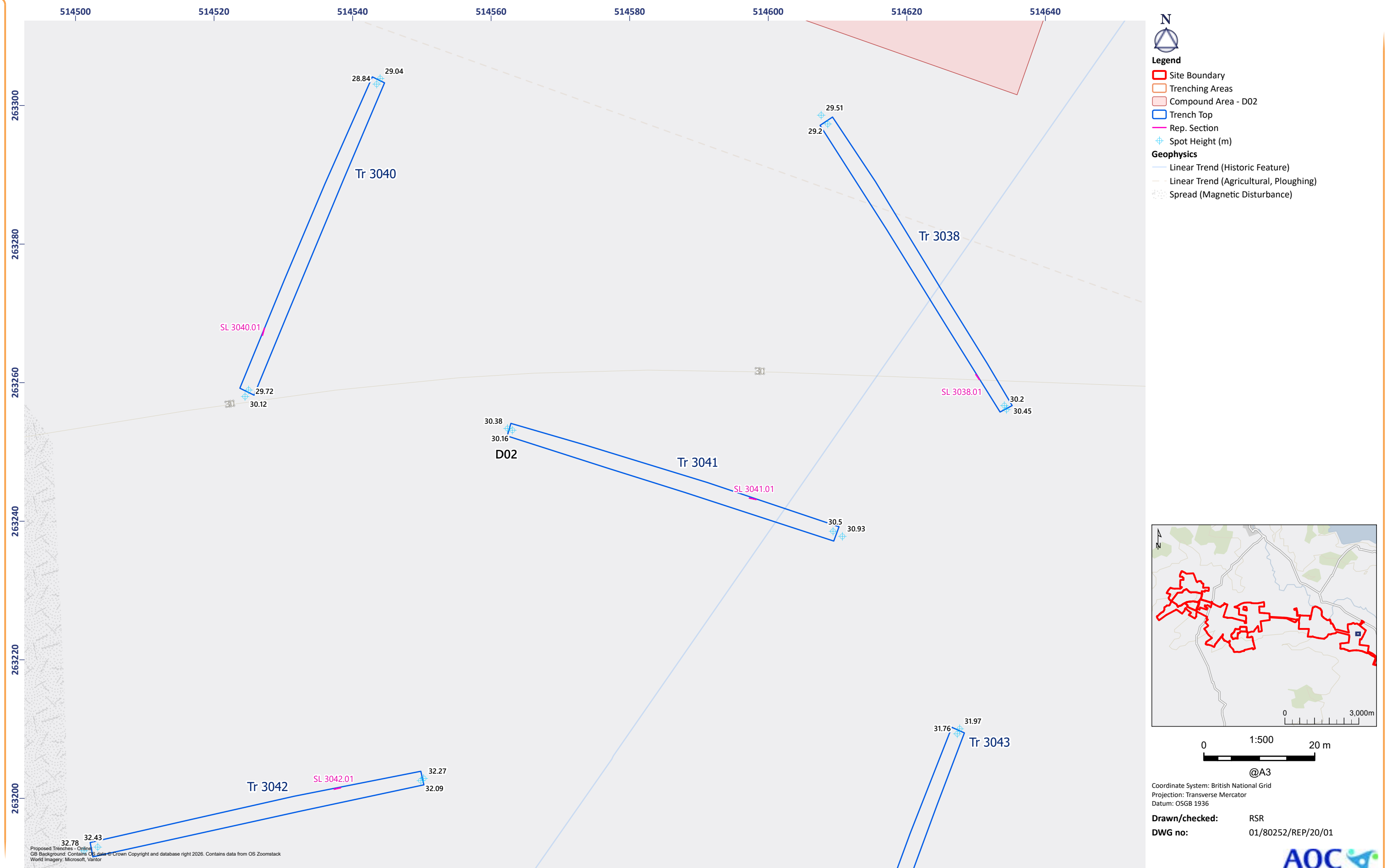


Figure 3.19: Trenches 3038, 3040-3043: Archaeological Results

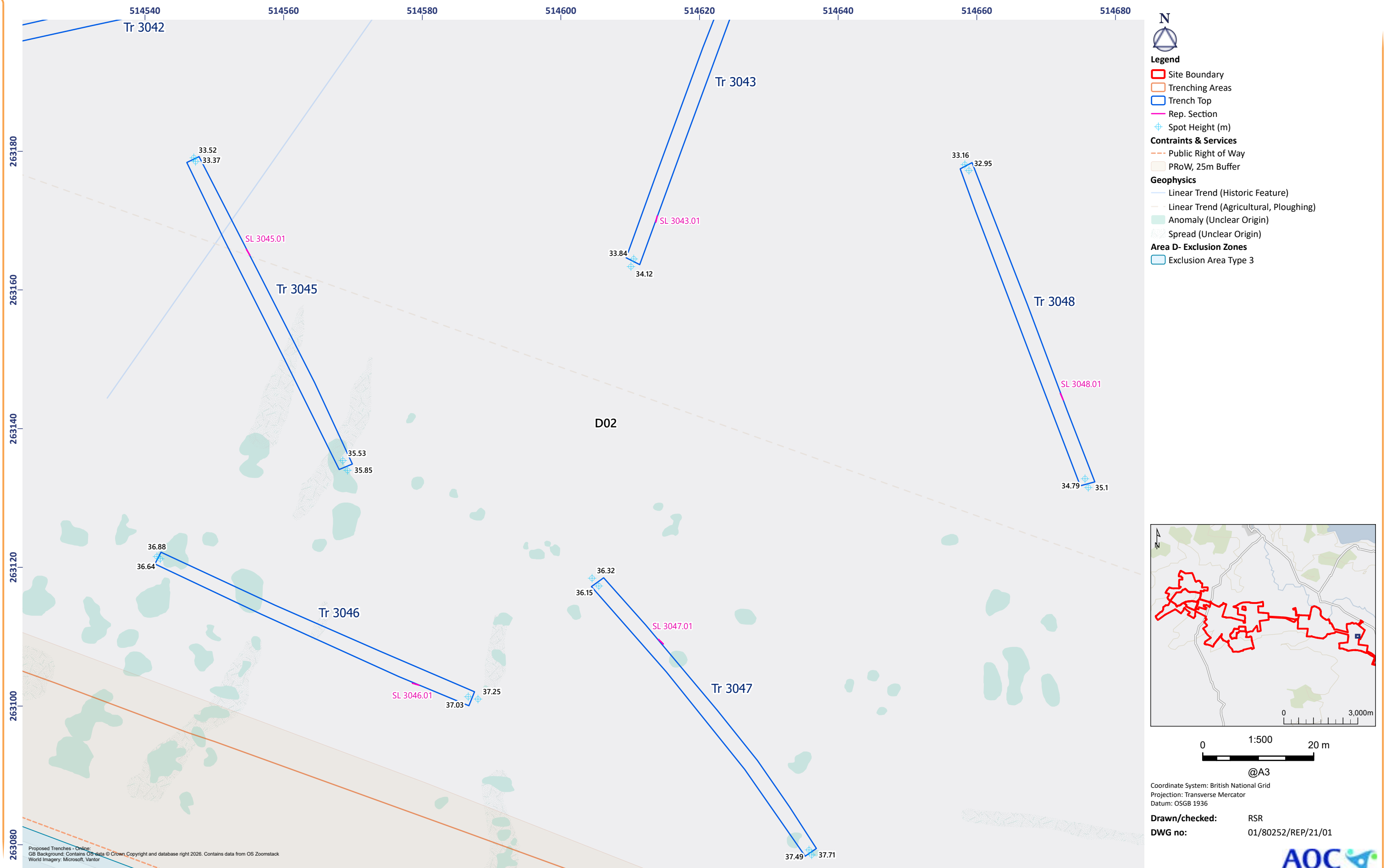


Figure 3.20: Trenches 3043, 3045-3048: Archaeological Results

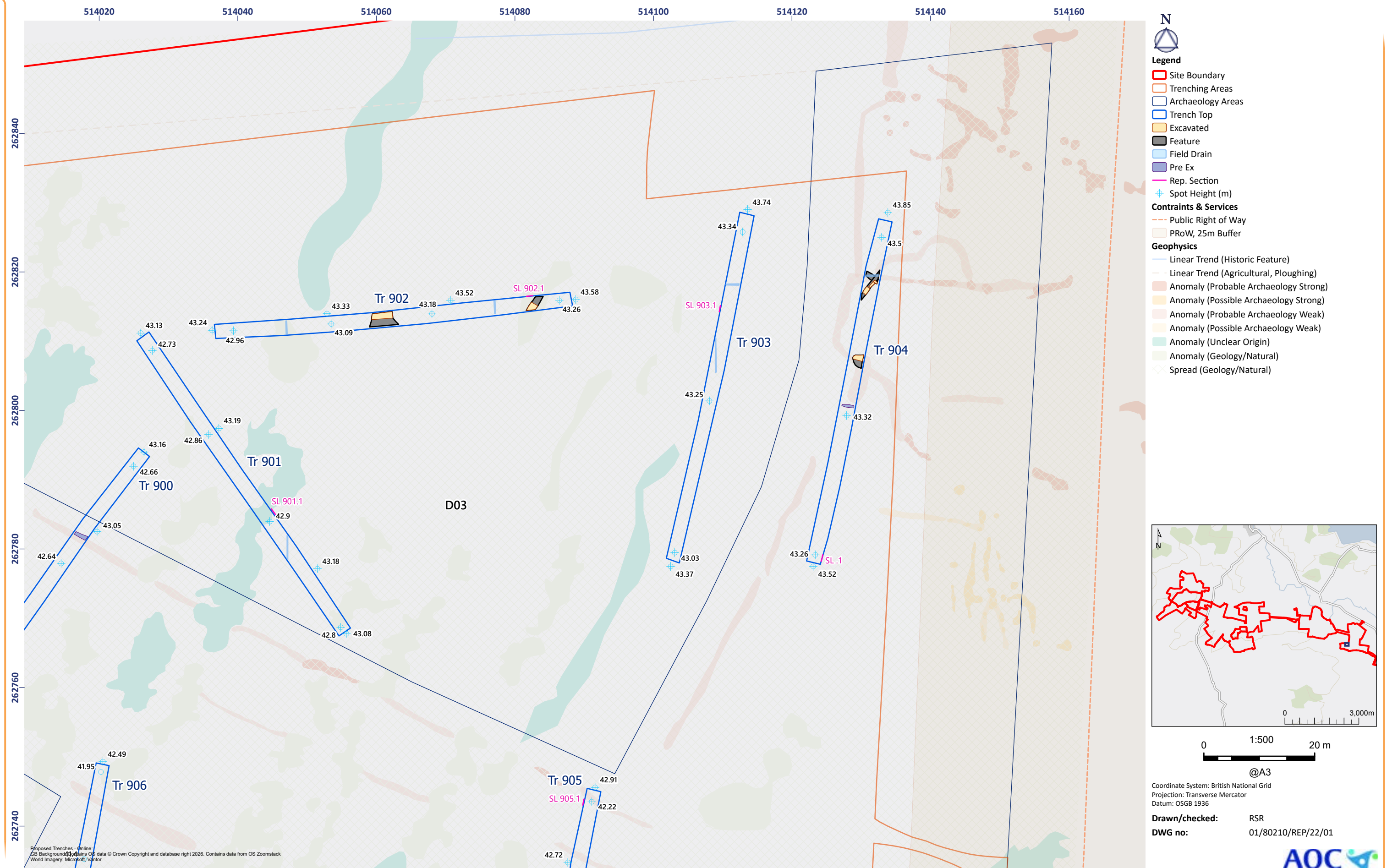


Figure 3.21: Trenches 901-904: Archaeological Results

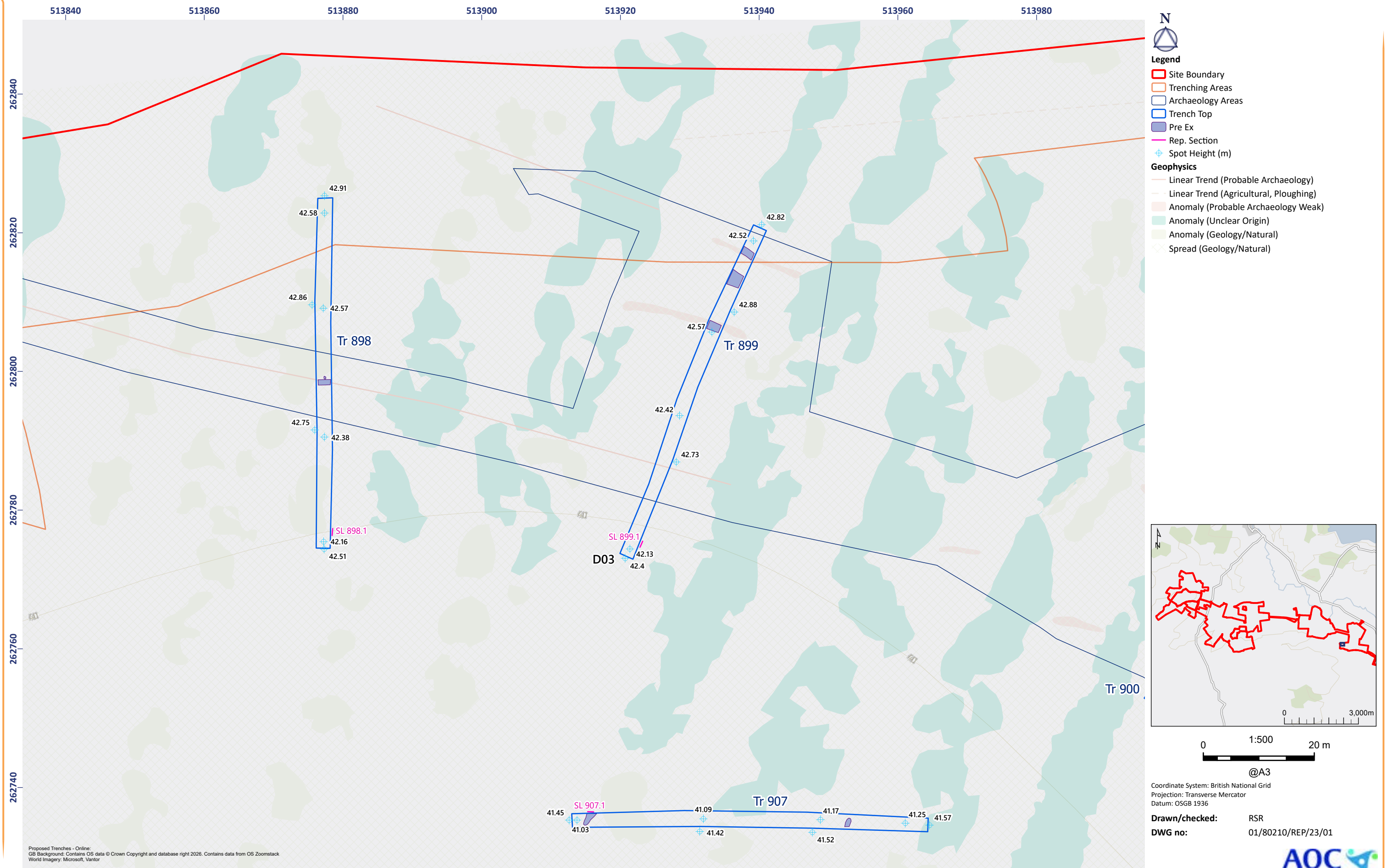


Figure 3.22: Trenches 898-899: Archaeological Results

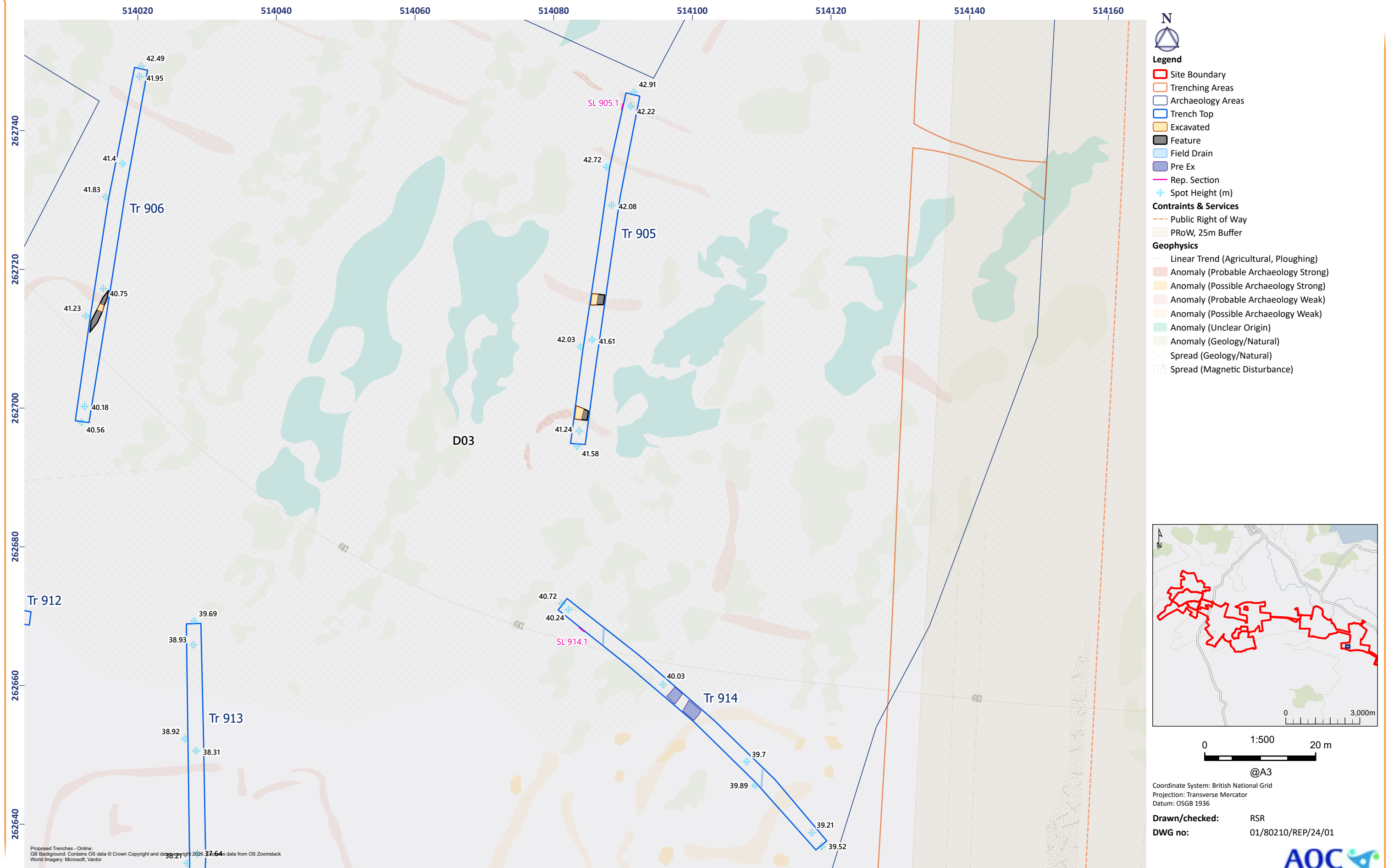


Figure 3.23: Trenches 905, 914: Archaeological Results

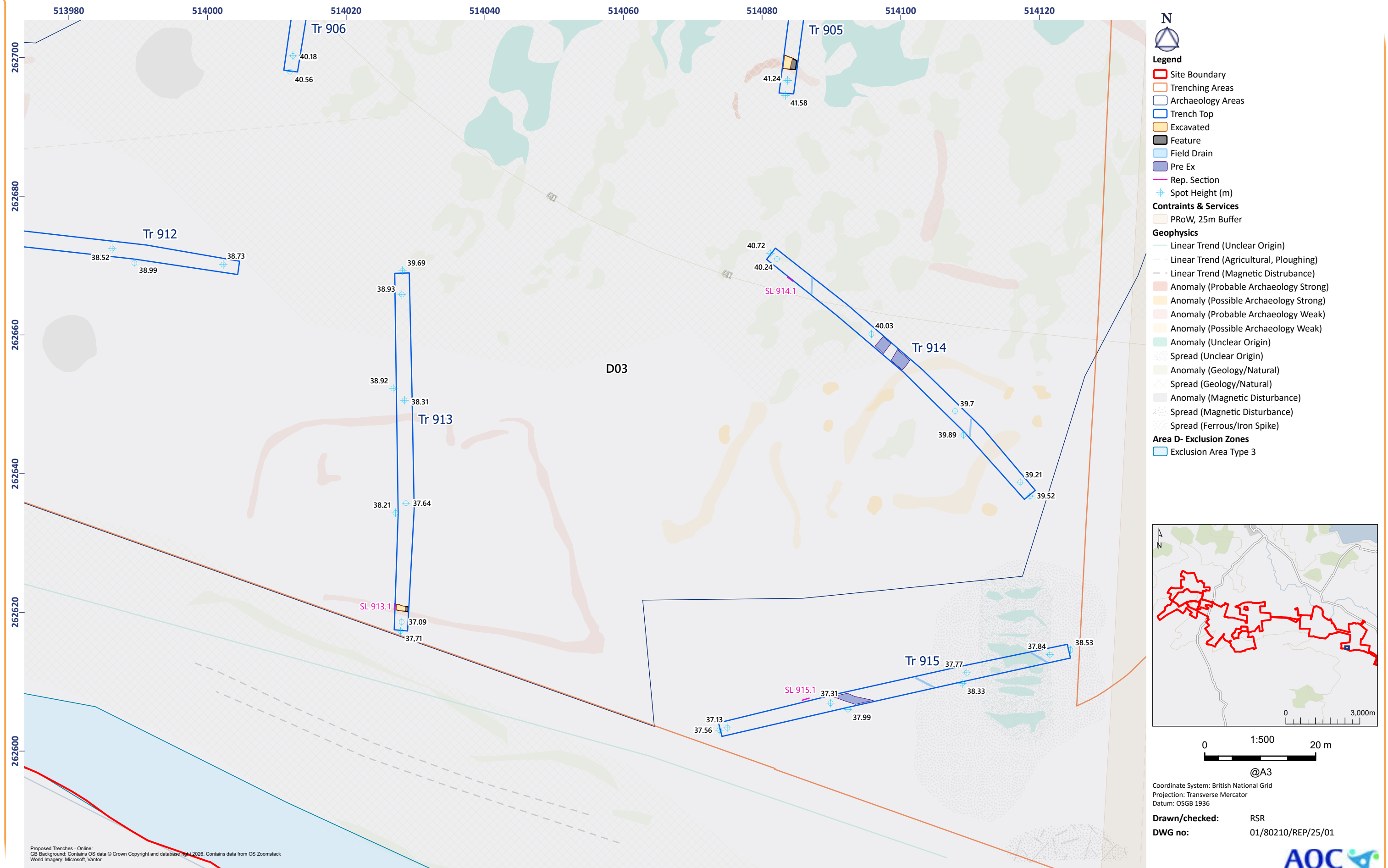


Figure 3.24: Trenches 914-915: Archaeological Results

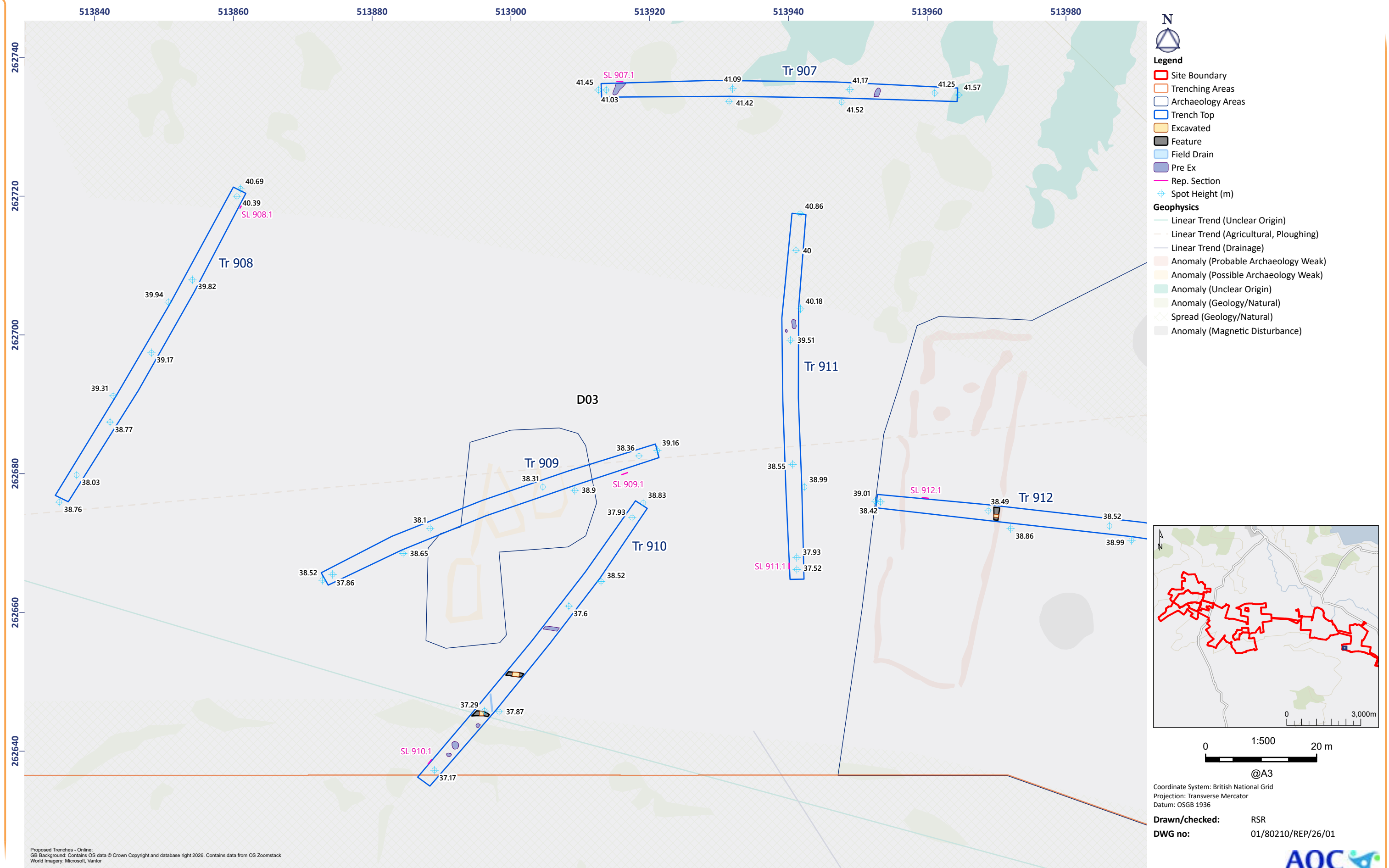


Figure 3.25: Trenches 907-912: Archaeological Results

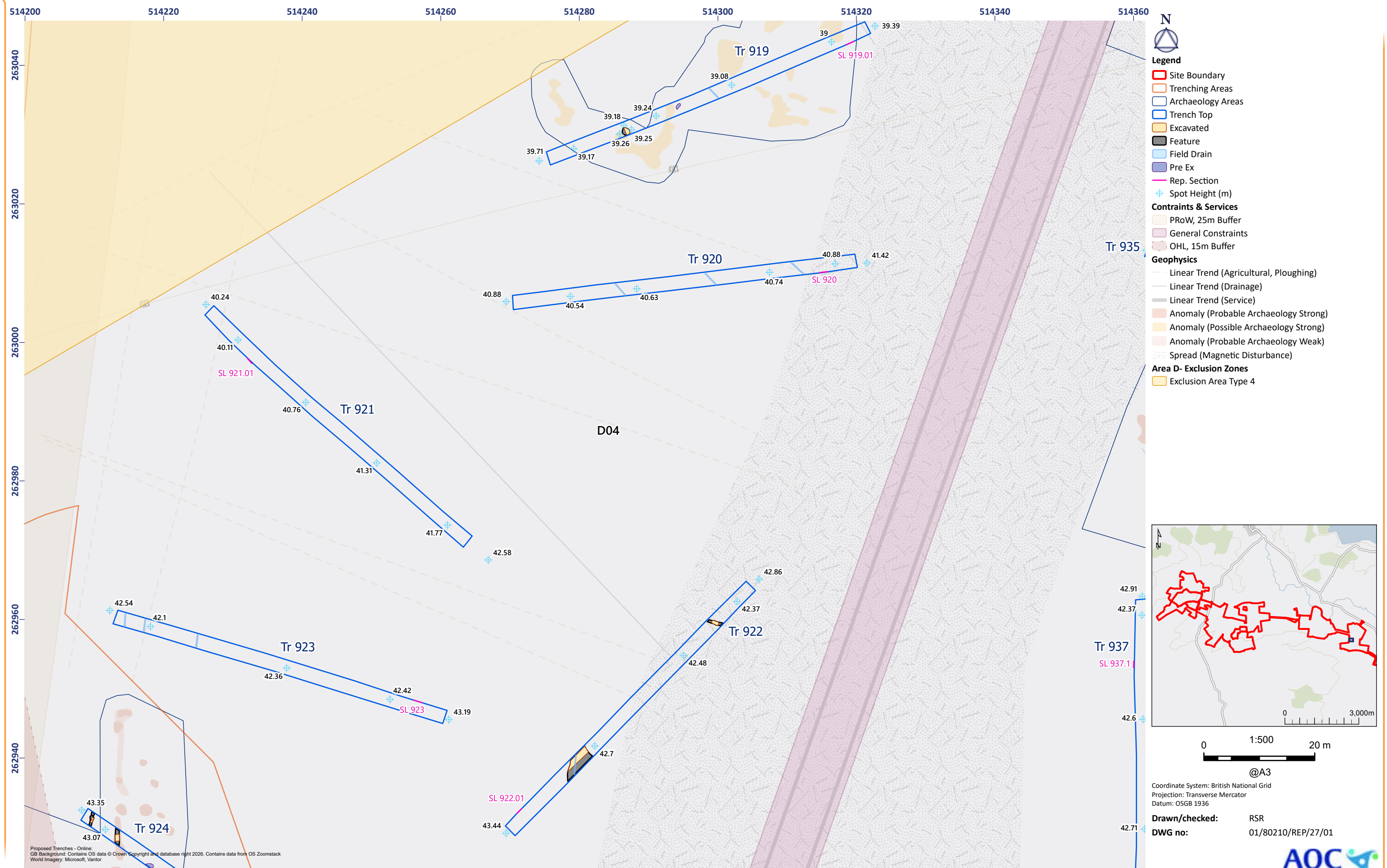


Figure 3.26: Trenches 919-923: Archaeological Results

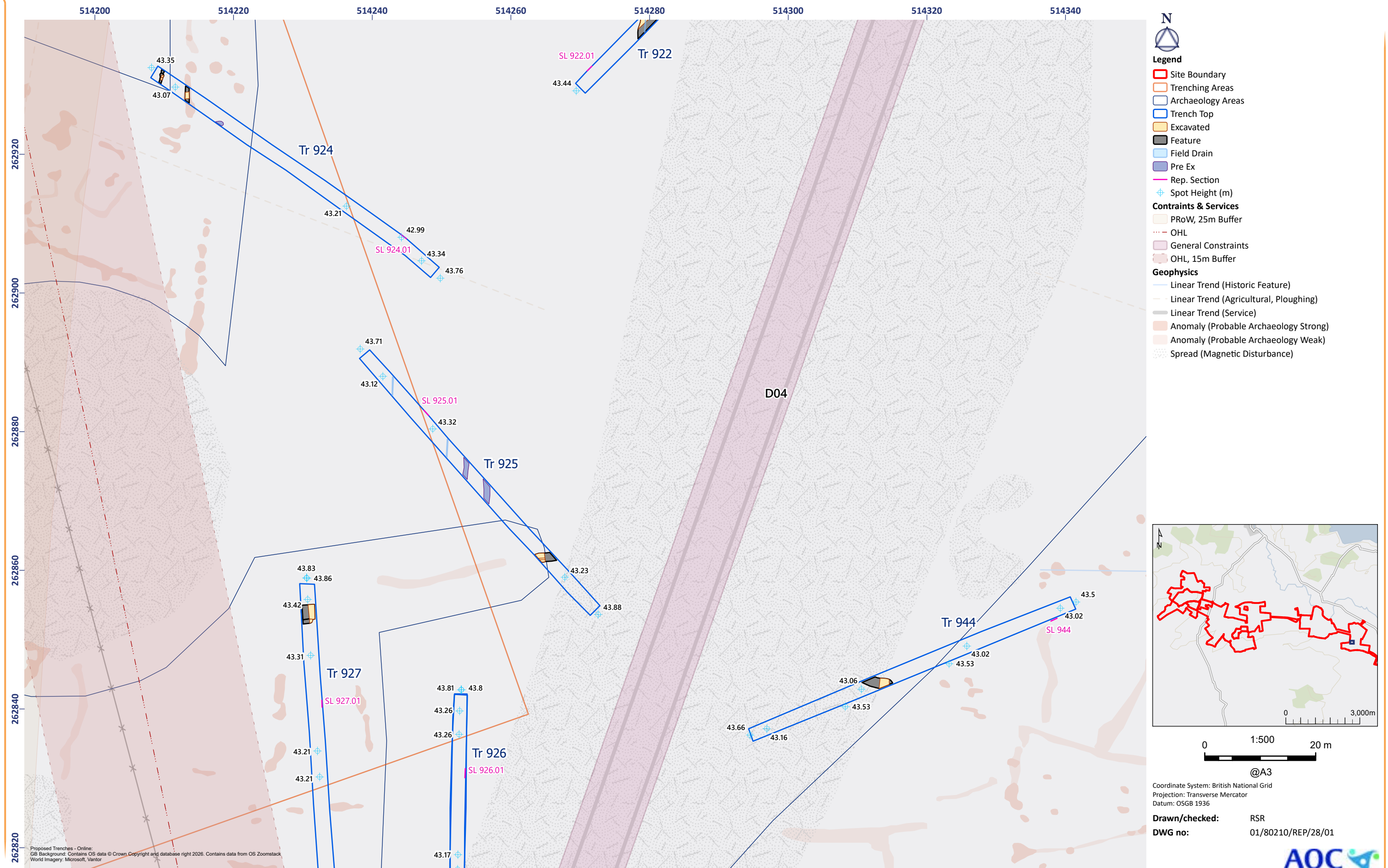


Figure 3.27: Trenches 924-925, 944: Archaeological Results

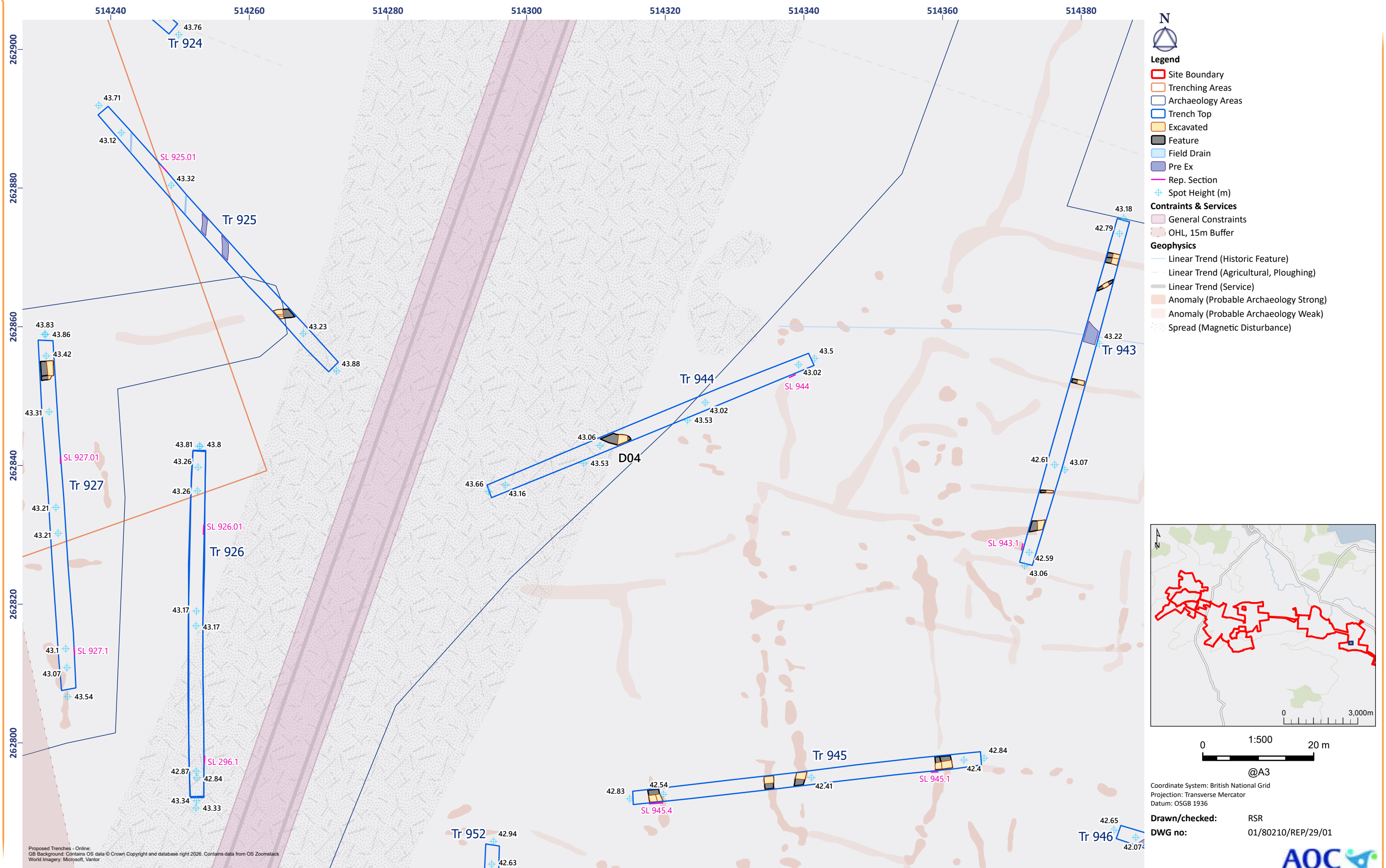


Figure 3.28: Trenches 926-927, 943-945: Archaeological Results

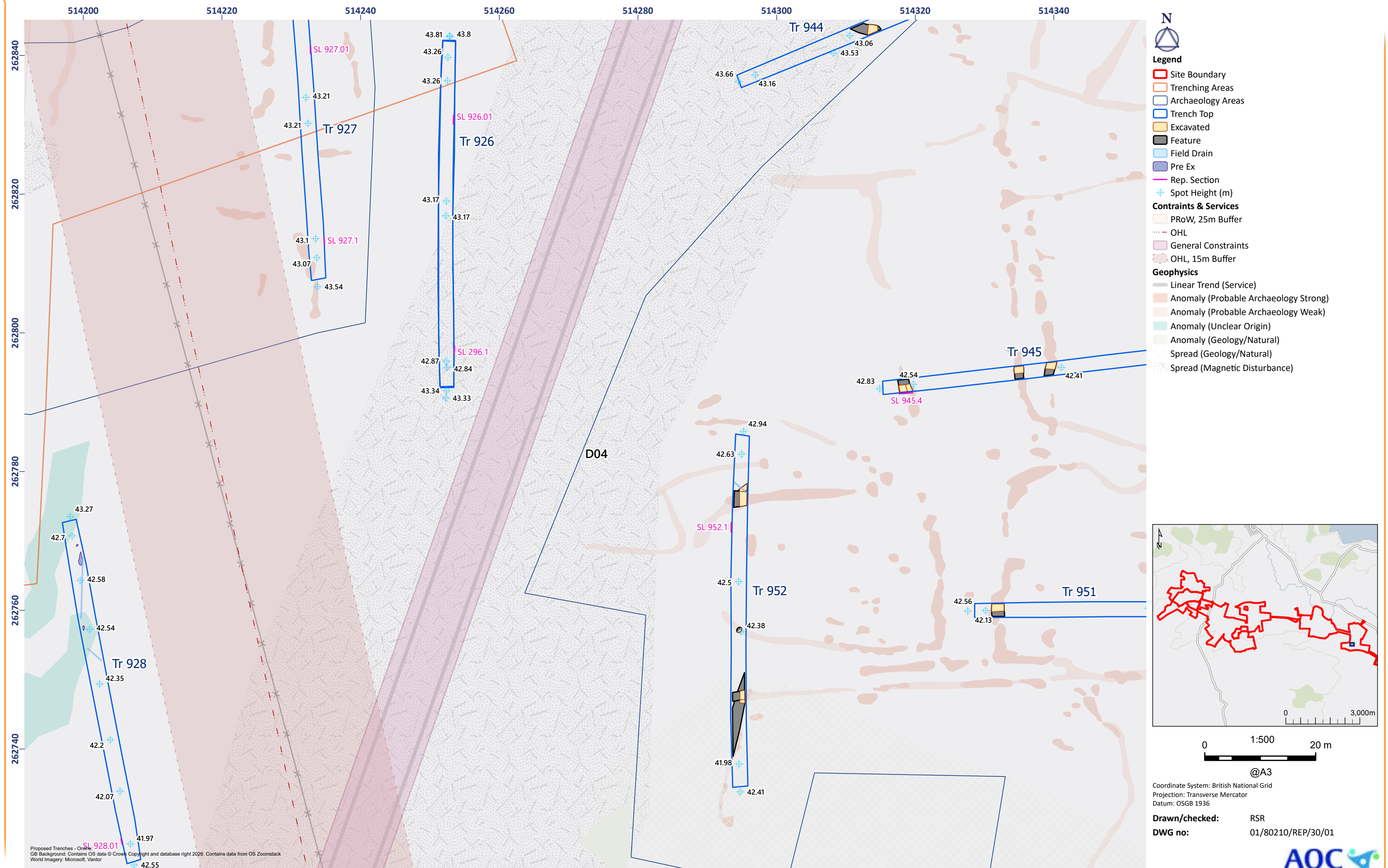


Figure 3.29: Trenches 928, 952: Archaeological Results

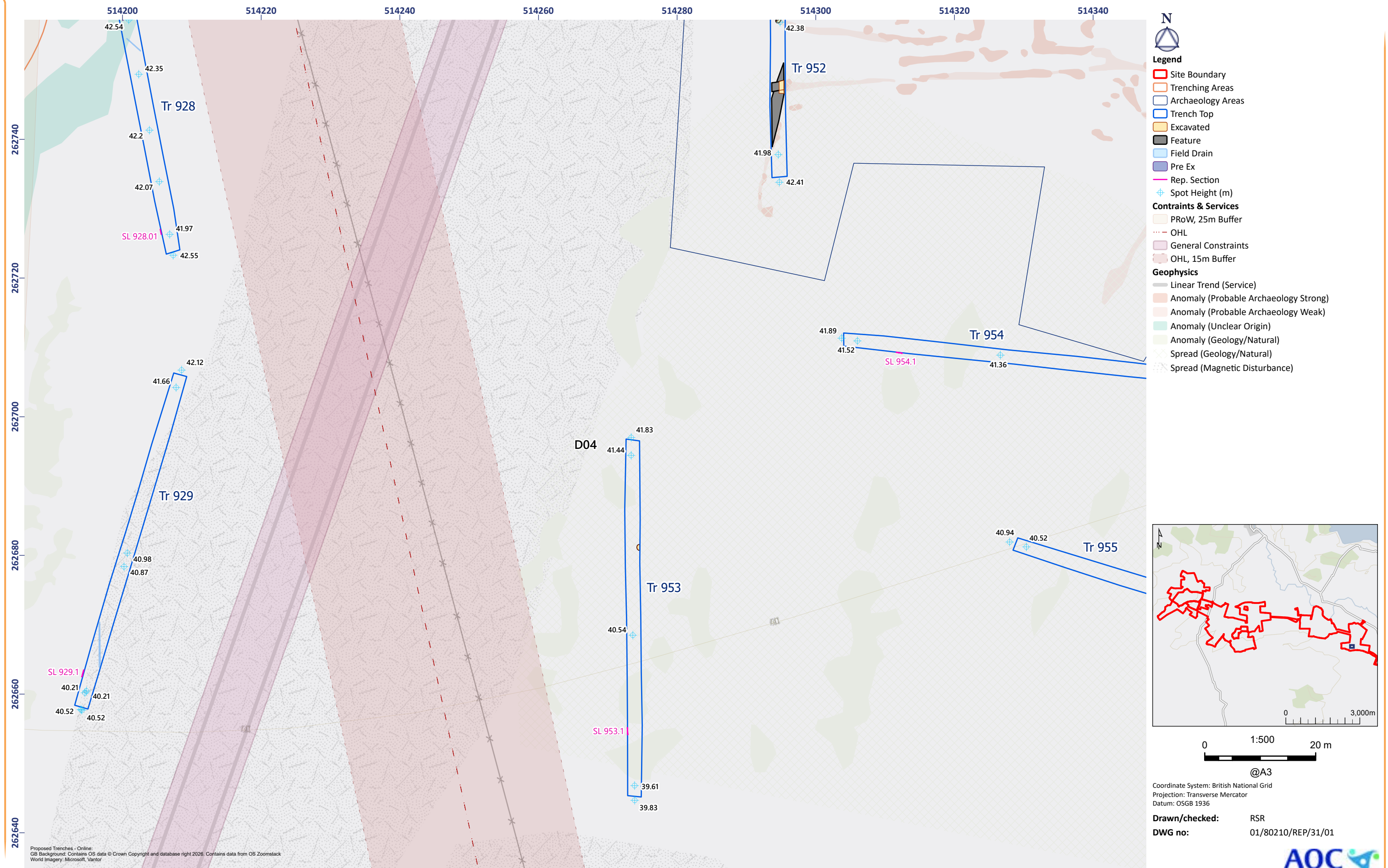


Figure 3.30: Trenches 929, 953: Archaeological Results

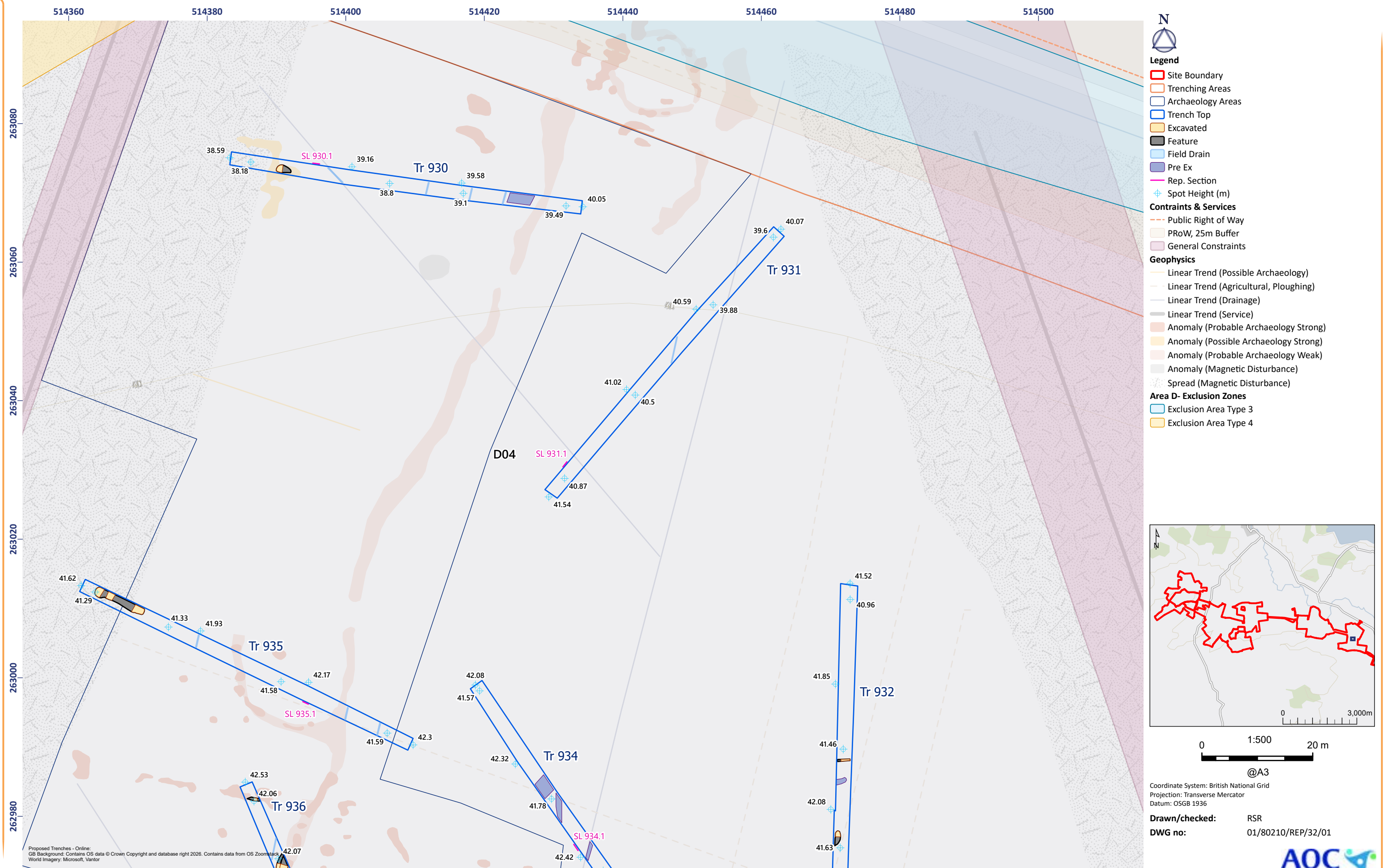


Figure 3.31: Trenches 930-932, 935: Archaeological Results

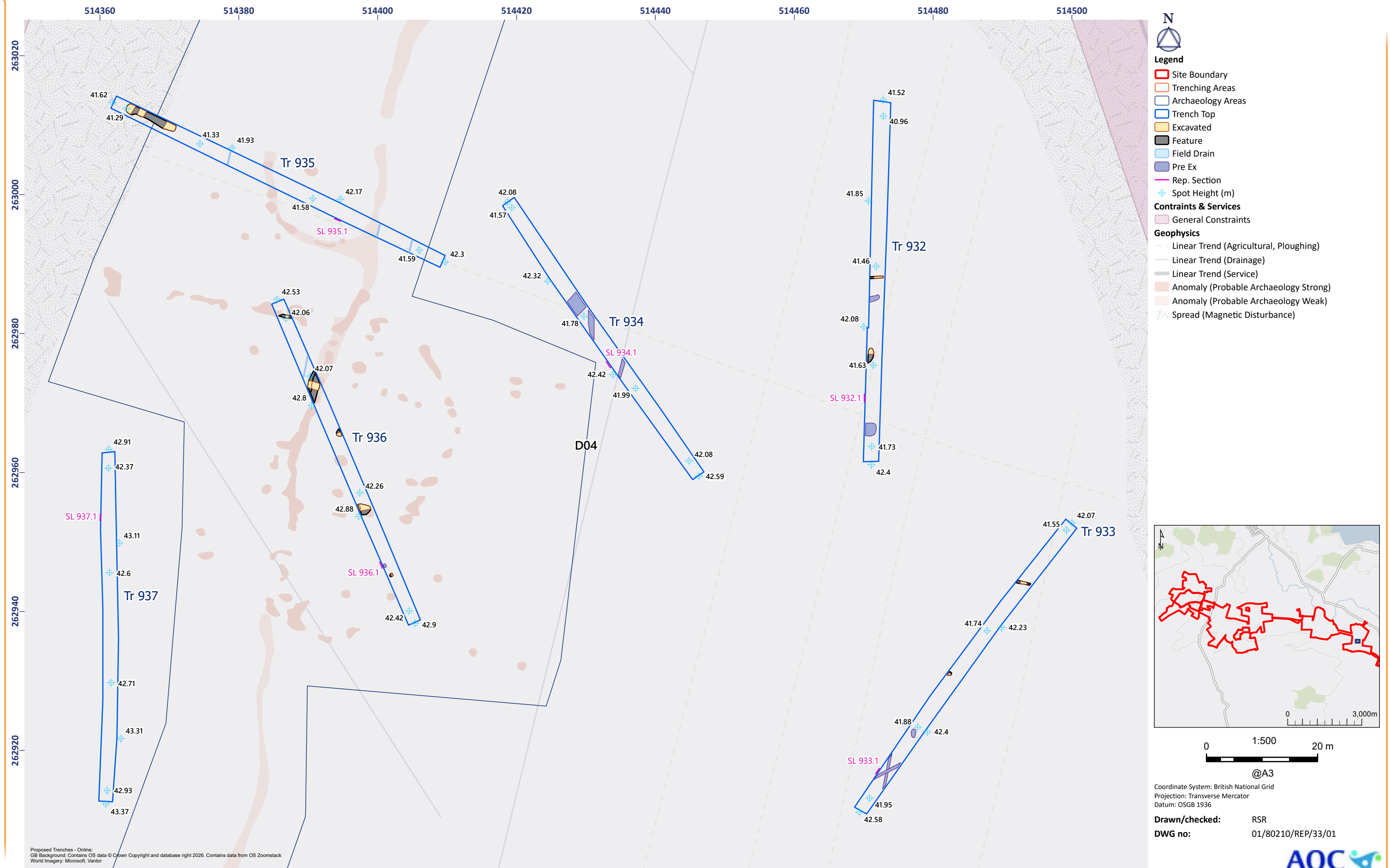


Figure 3.32: Trenches 932-937: Archaeological Results

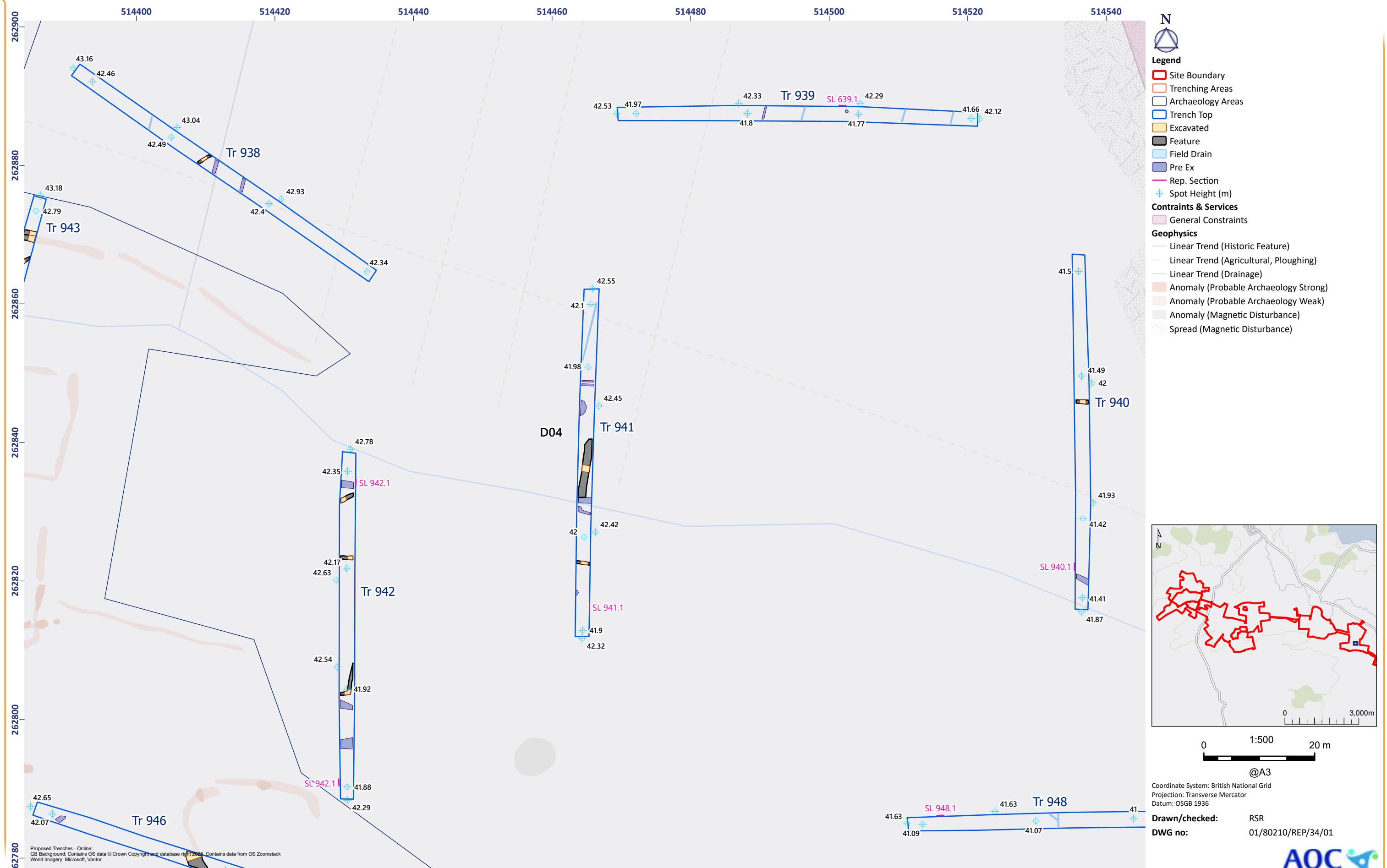


Figure 3.33: Trenches 938, 940-942, 946: Archaeological Results

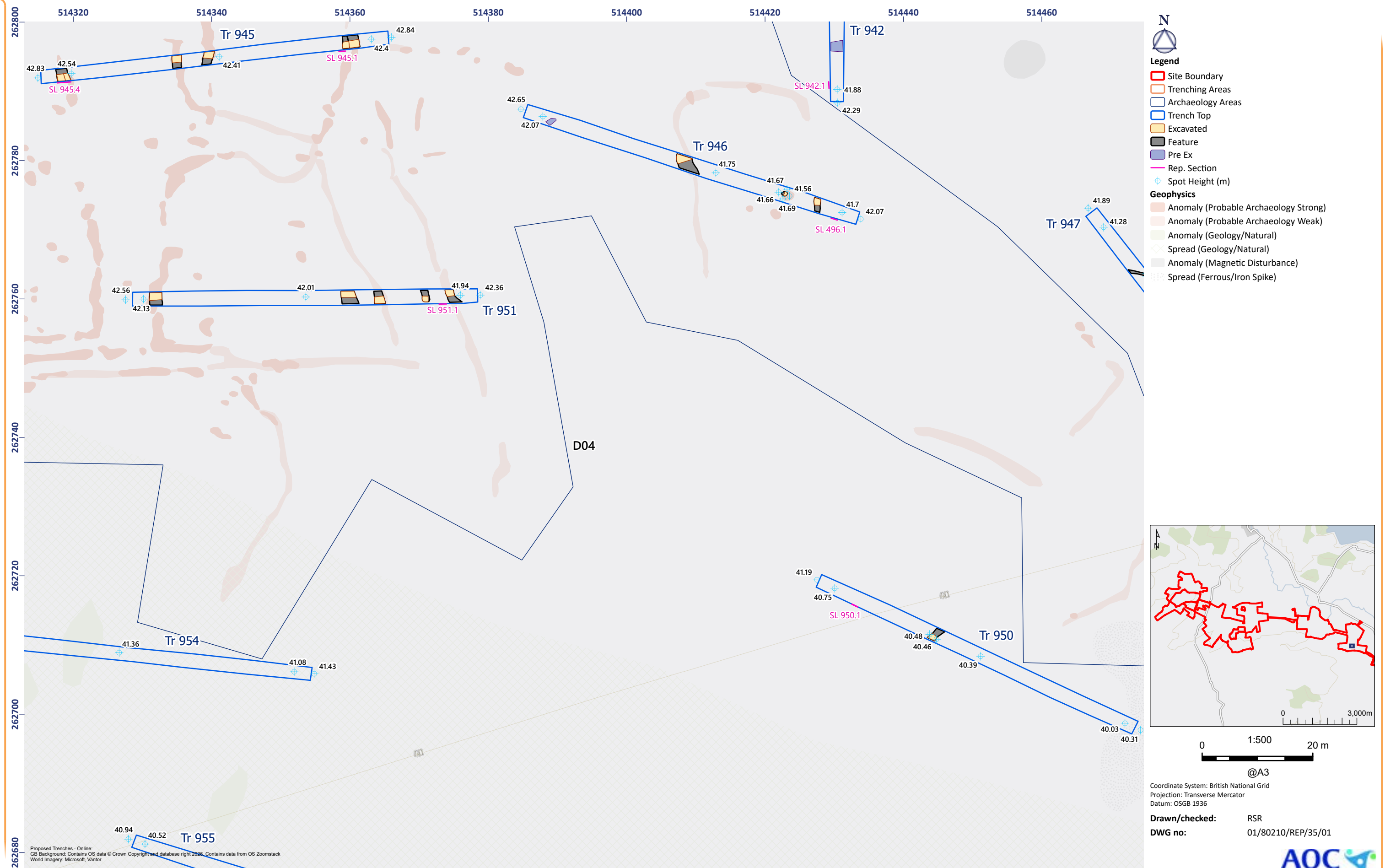


Figure 3.34: Trenches 946, 950-951, 954-955: Archaeological Results

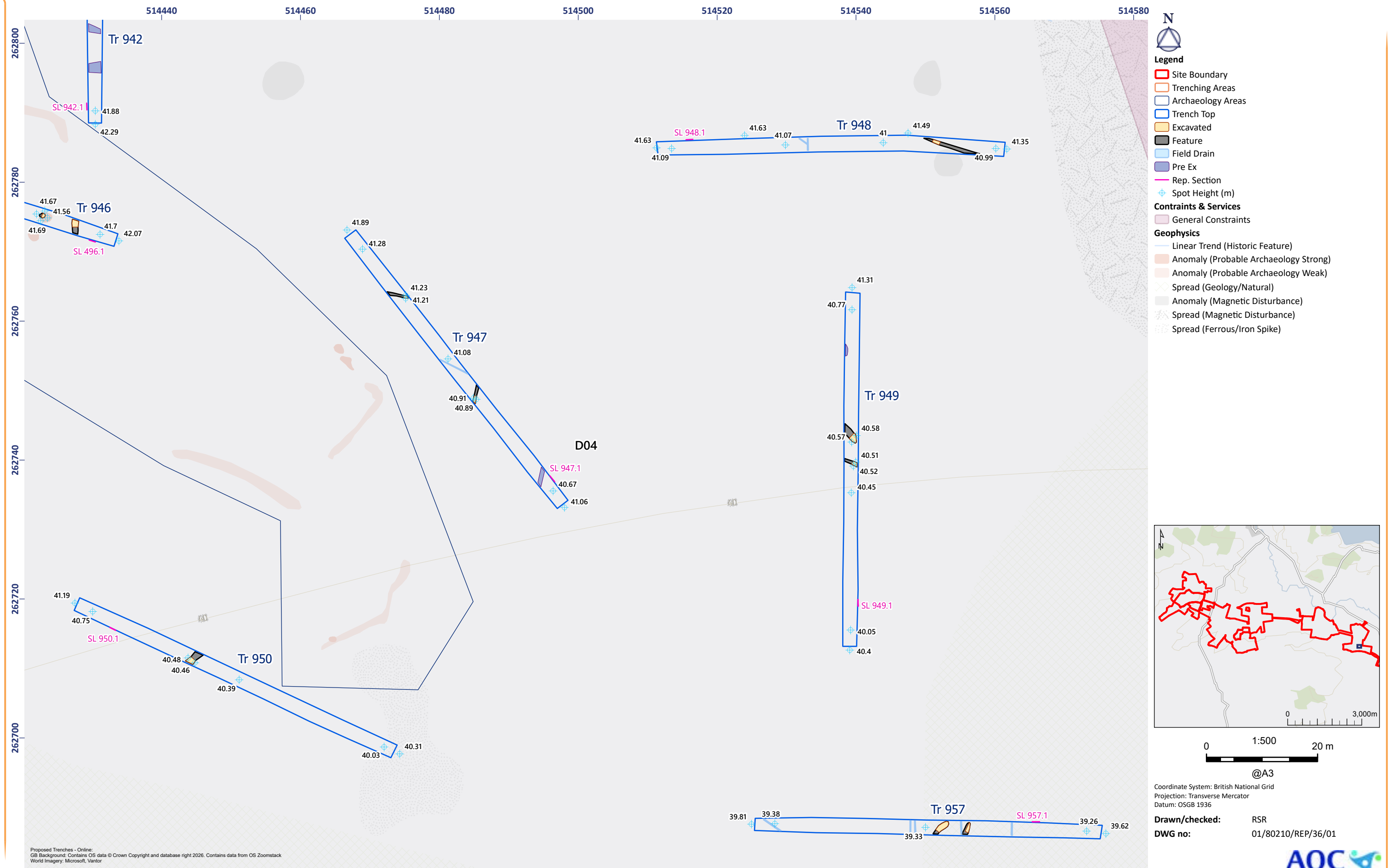


Figure 3.35: Trenches 947, 949-950, 957: Archaeological Results

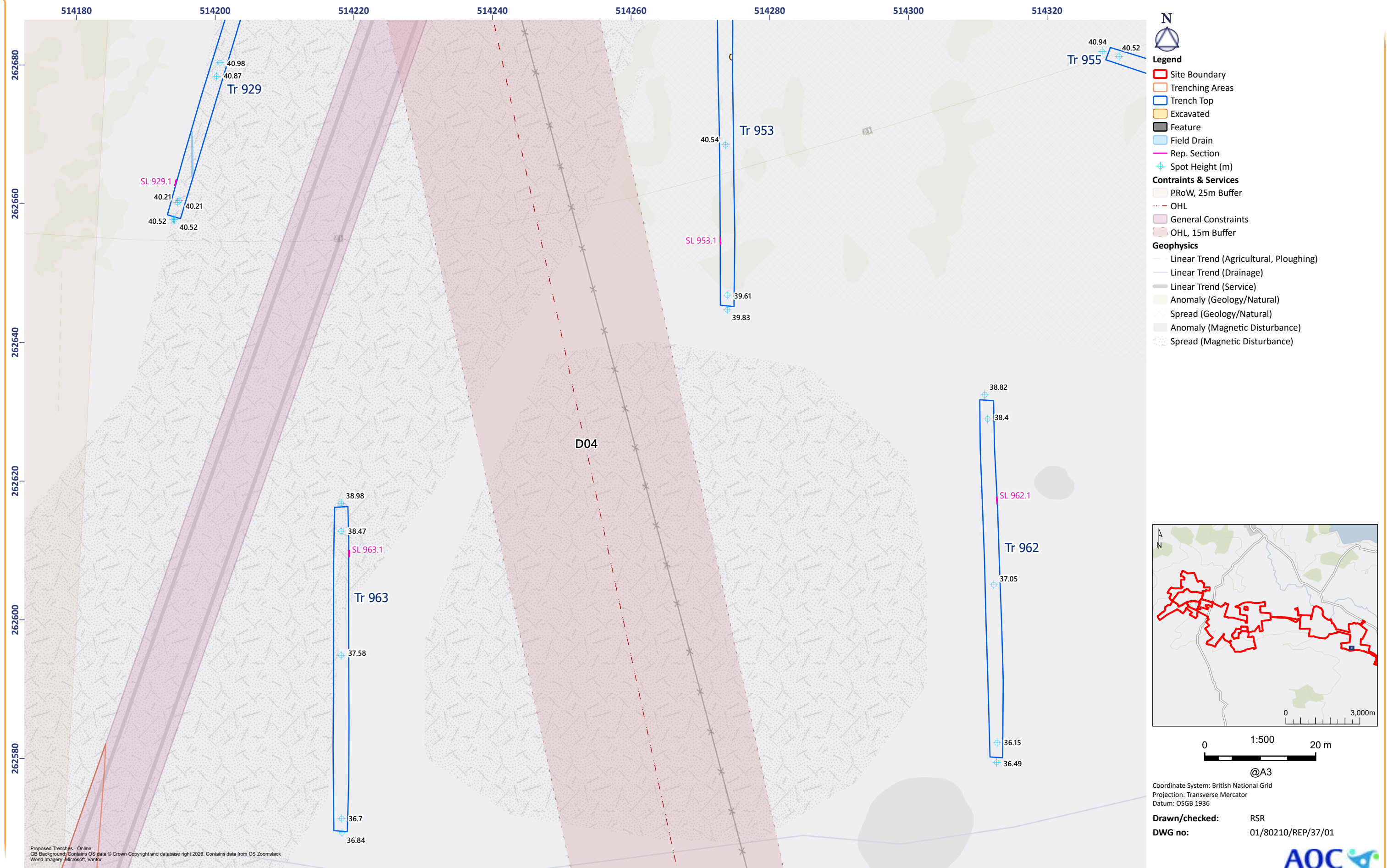


Figure 3.36: Trenches 955-956, 960-962: Archaeological Results

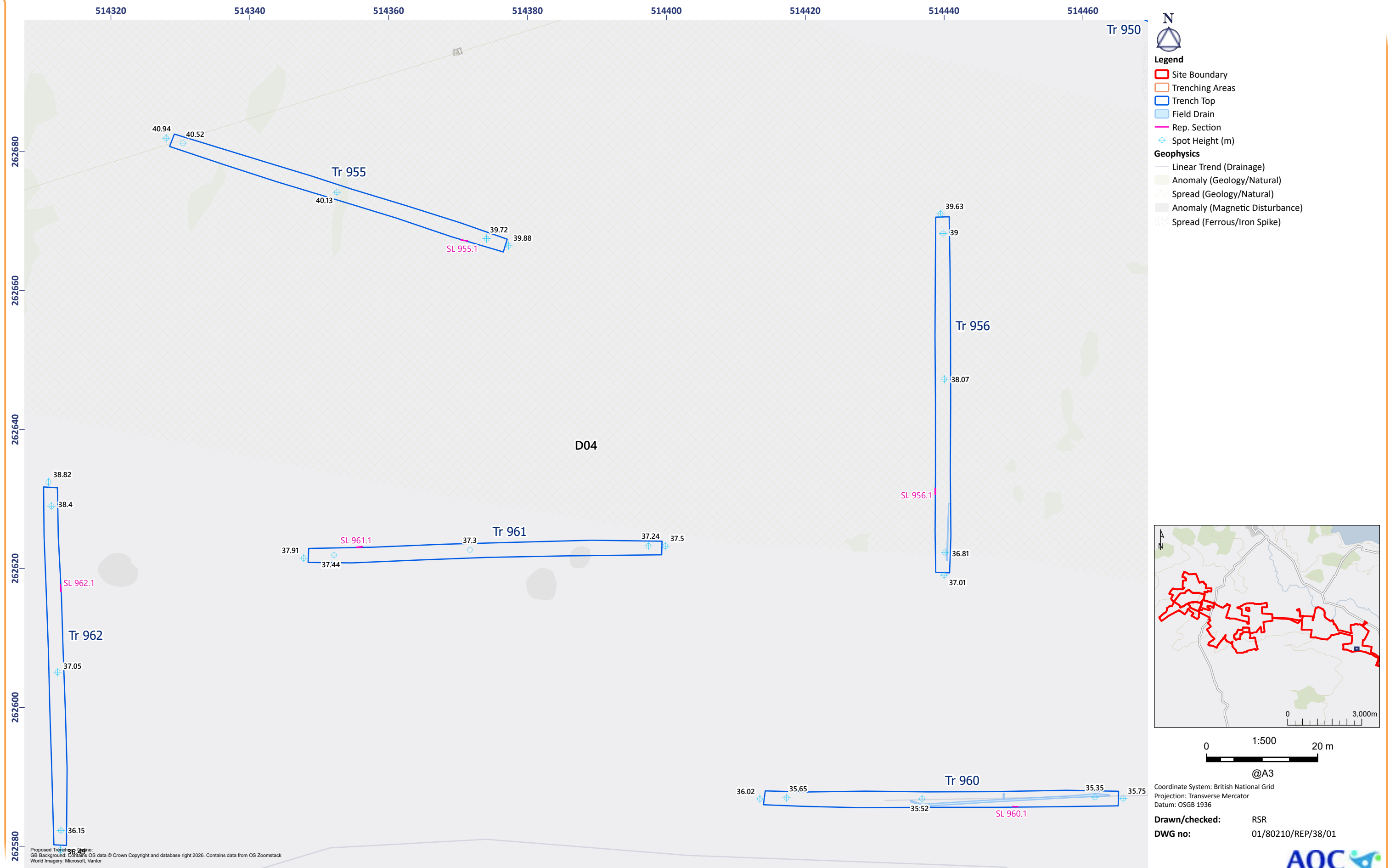


Figure 3.37: Trenches 929, 953, 955, 929: Archaeological Results

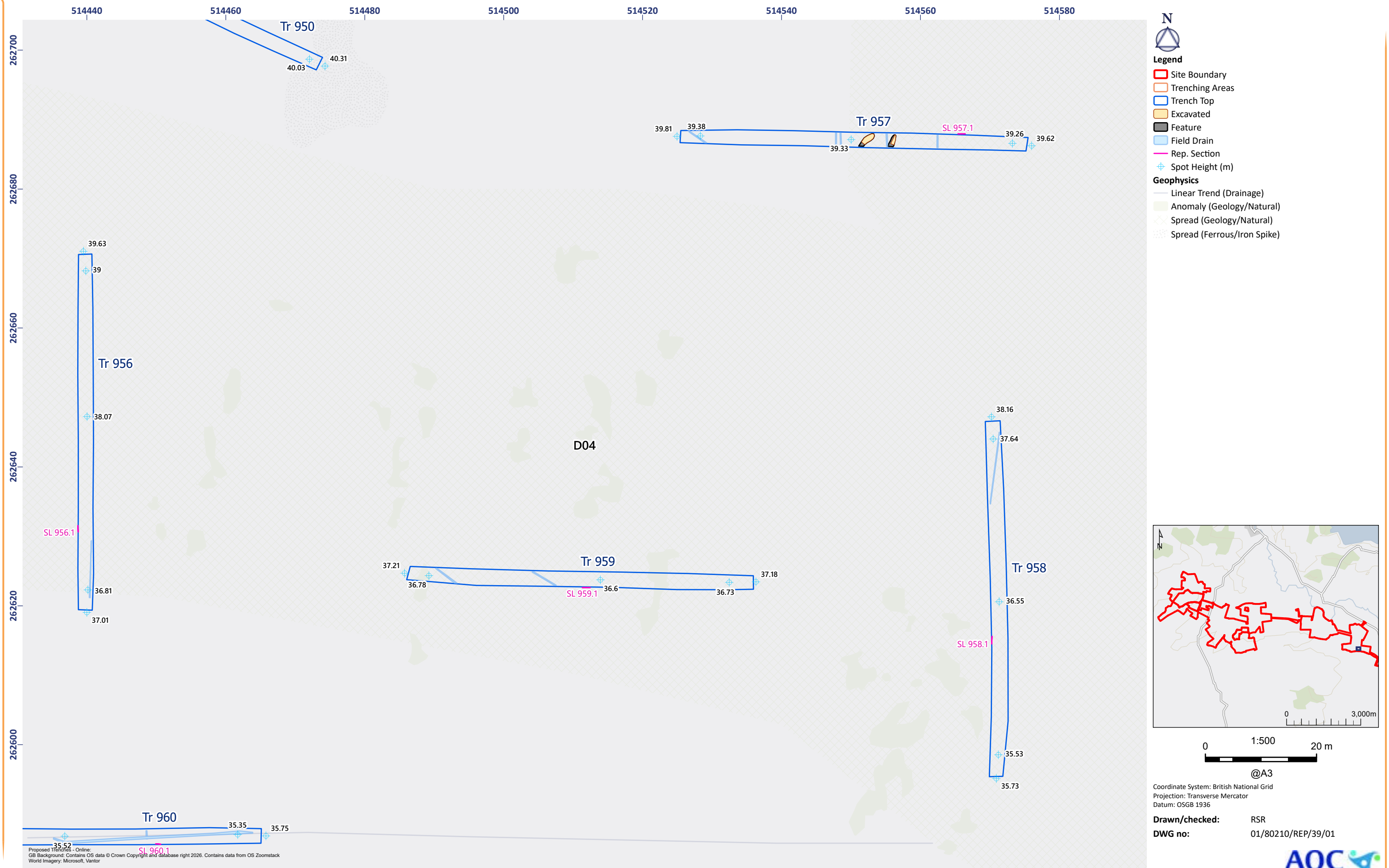


Figure 3.38: Trenches 956-960: Archaeological Results

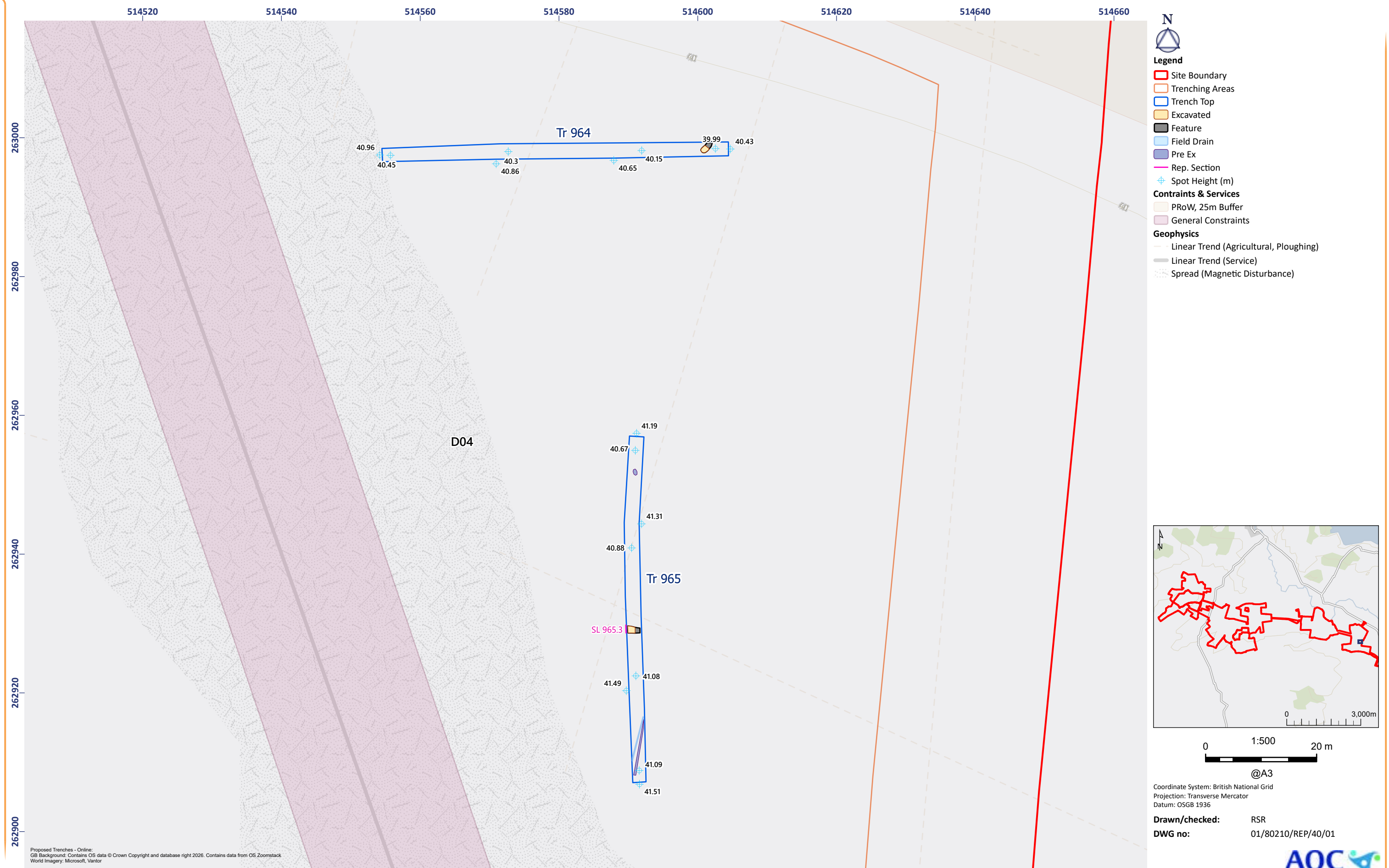


Figure 3.39: Trenches 964-965: Archaeological Results

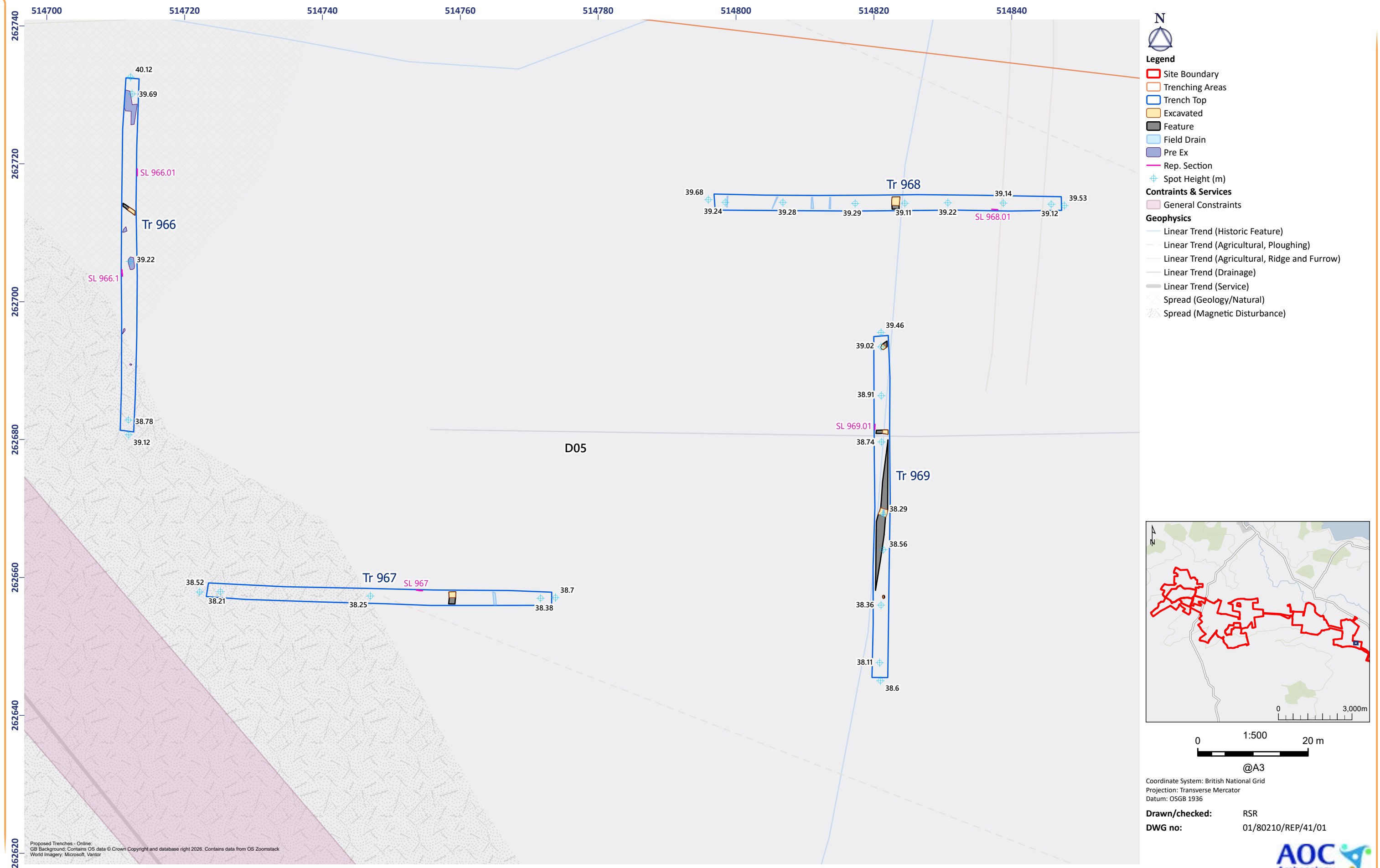


Figure 3.40: Trenches 966-967: Archaeological Results

© AOC Archaeology 2026 | www.aocarchaeology.com

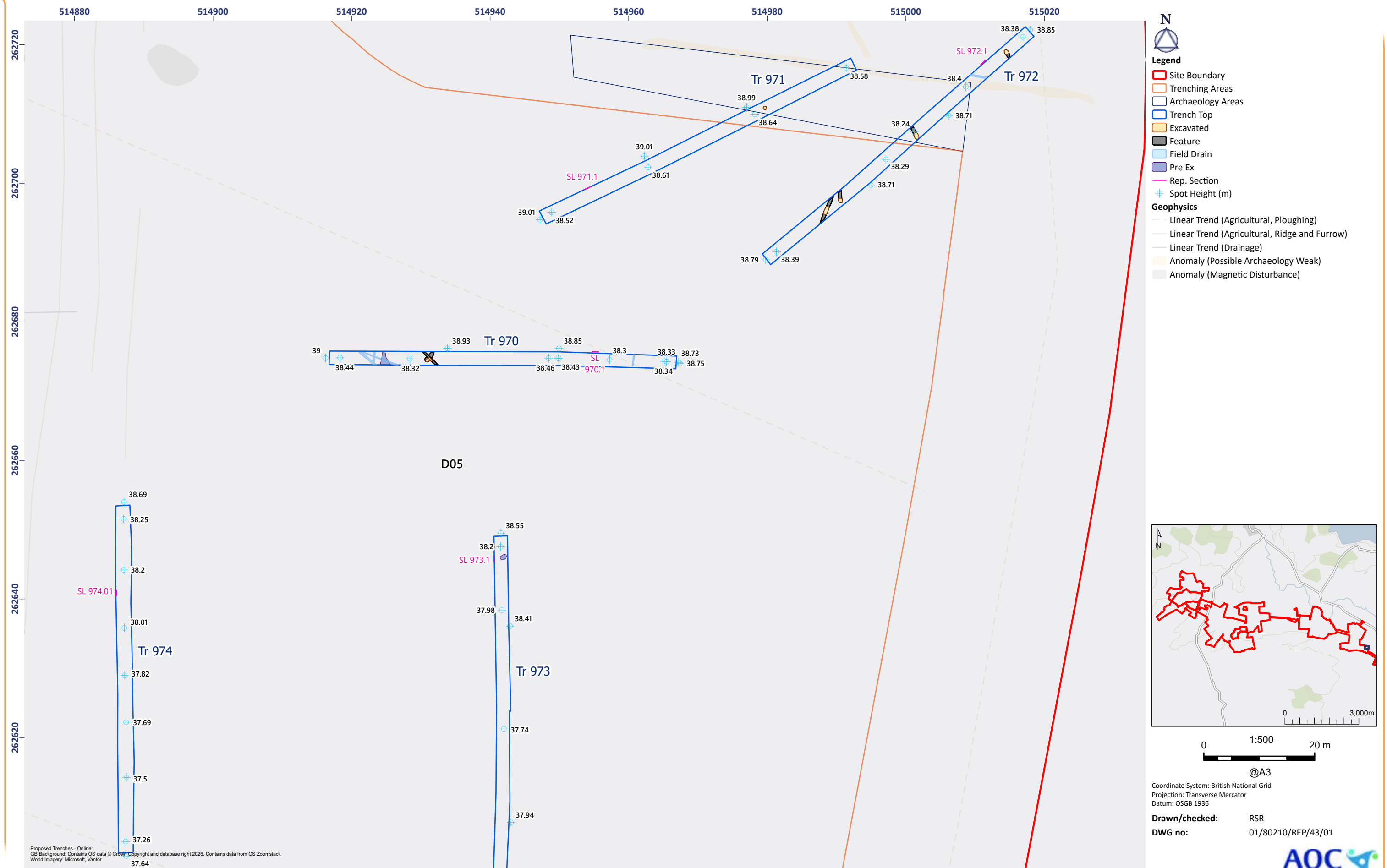


Figure 3.42: Trenches 974: Archaeological Results

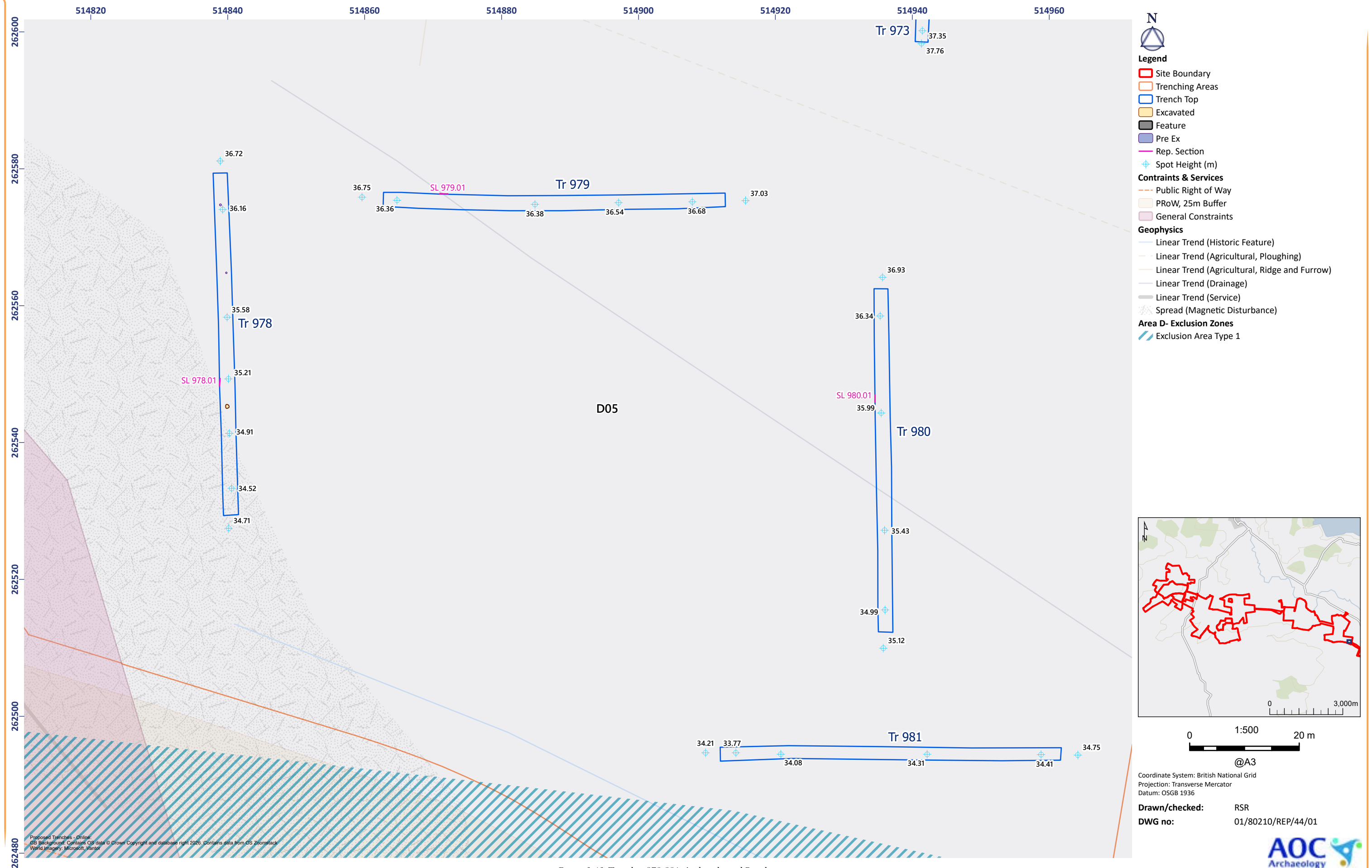
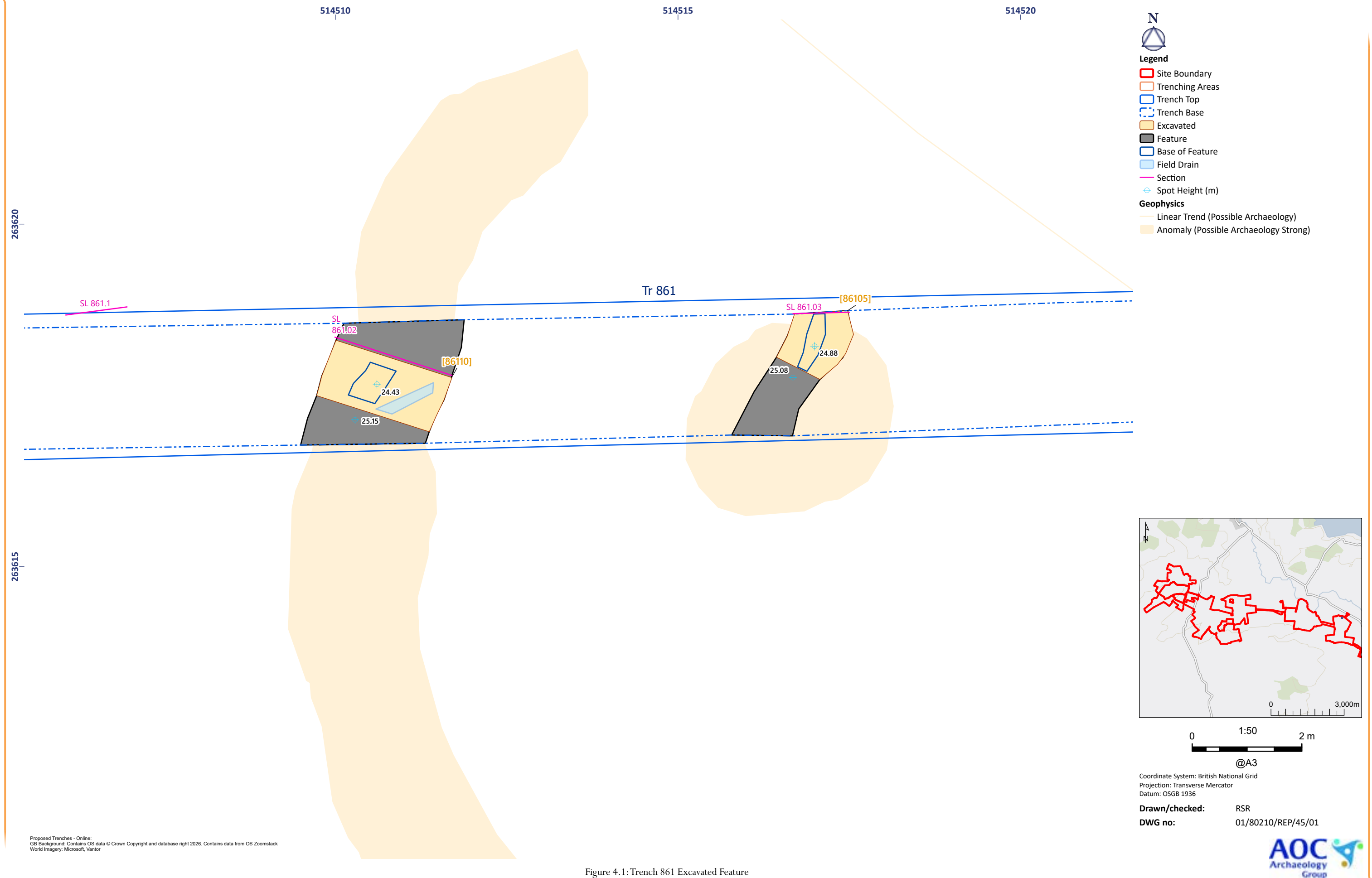
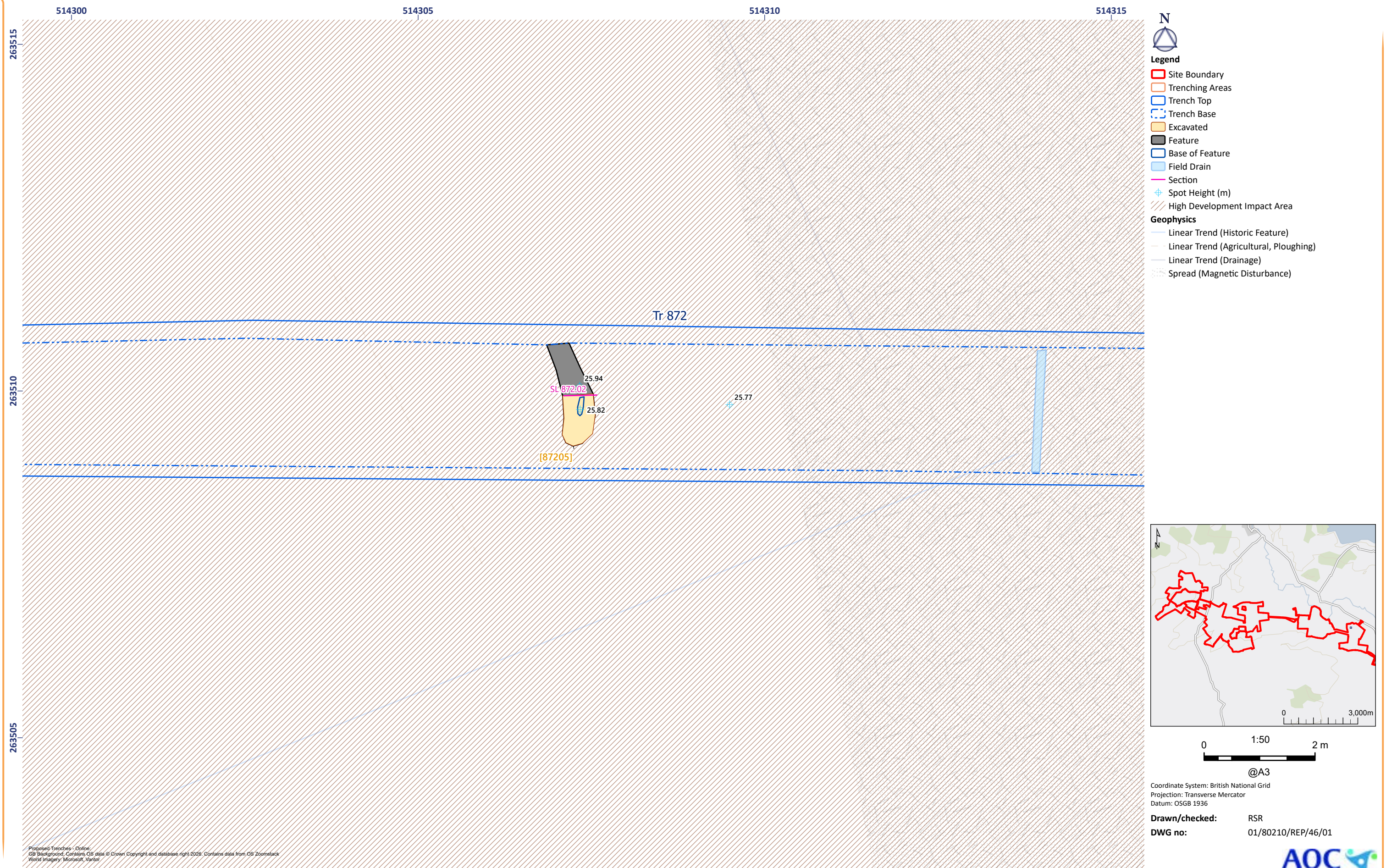
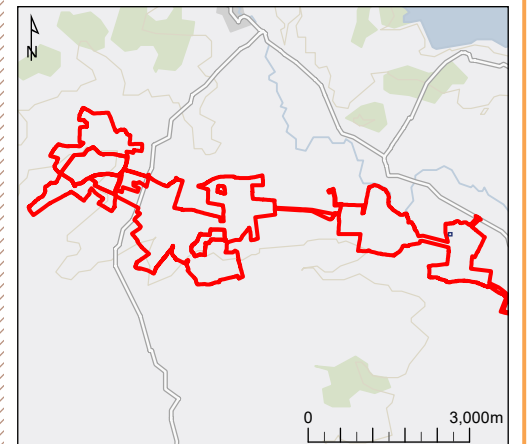
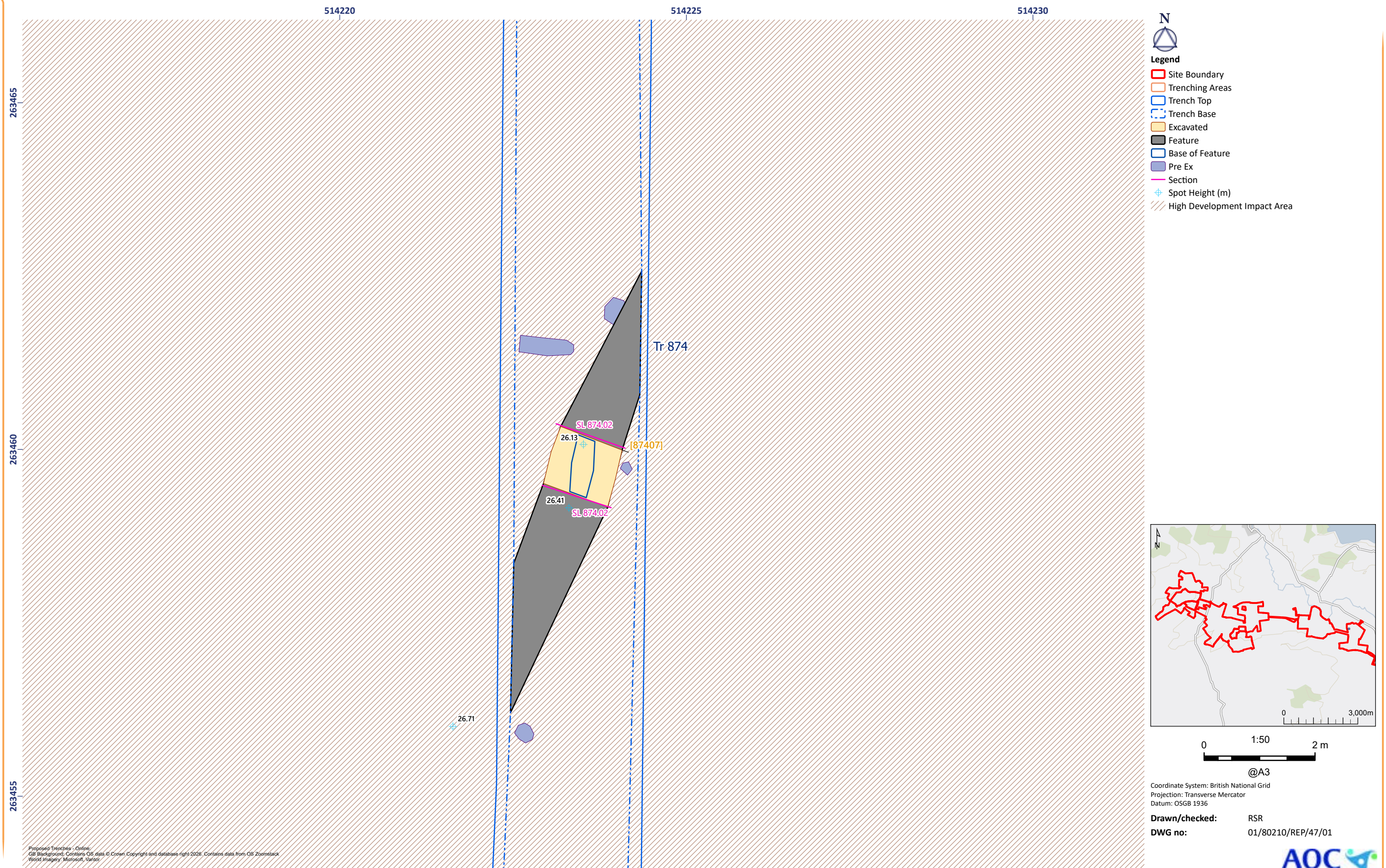


Figure 3.43: Trenches 978-981: Archaeological Results



Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor





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/47/01

Proposed Trenches - Online
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Varion

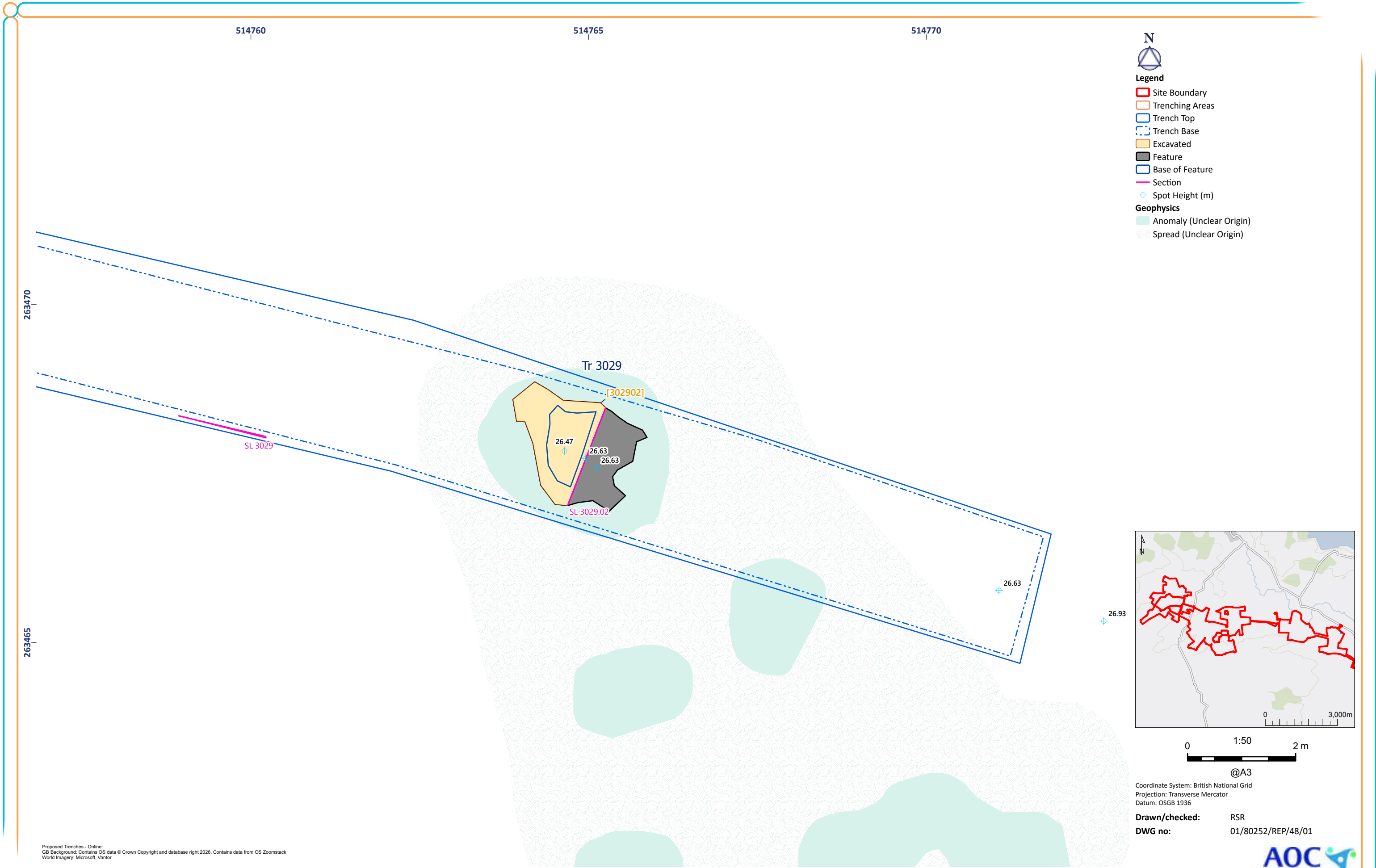


Figure 4.4: Trench 3029: Excavated Feature

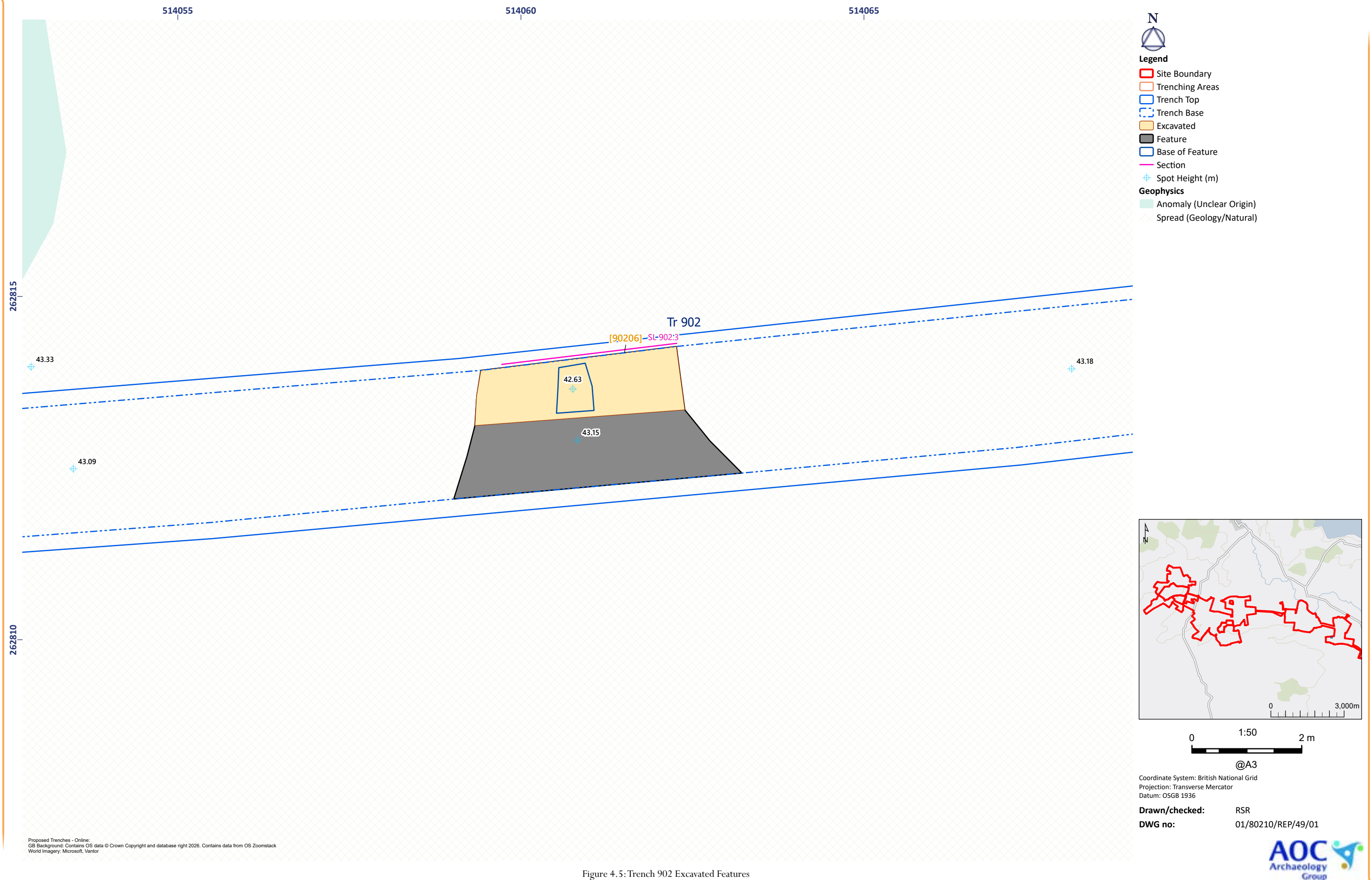


Figure 4.5: Trench 902 Excavated Features

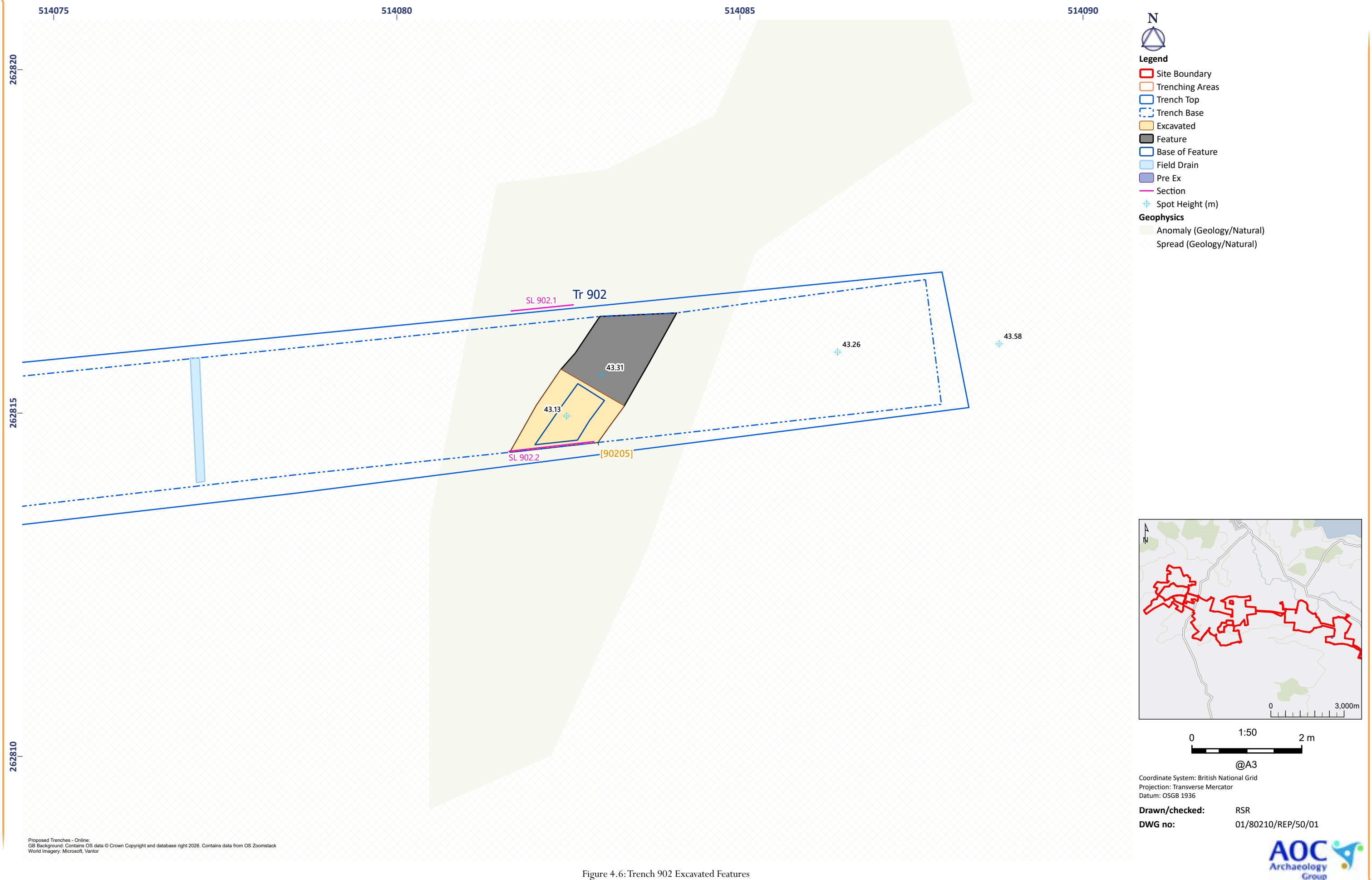
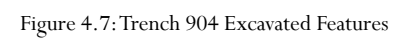


Figure 4.6: Trench 902 Excavated Features



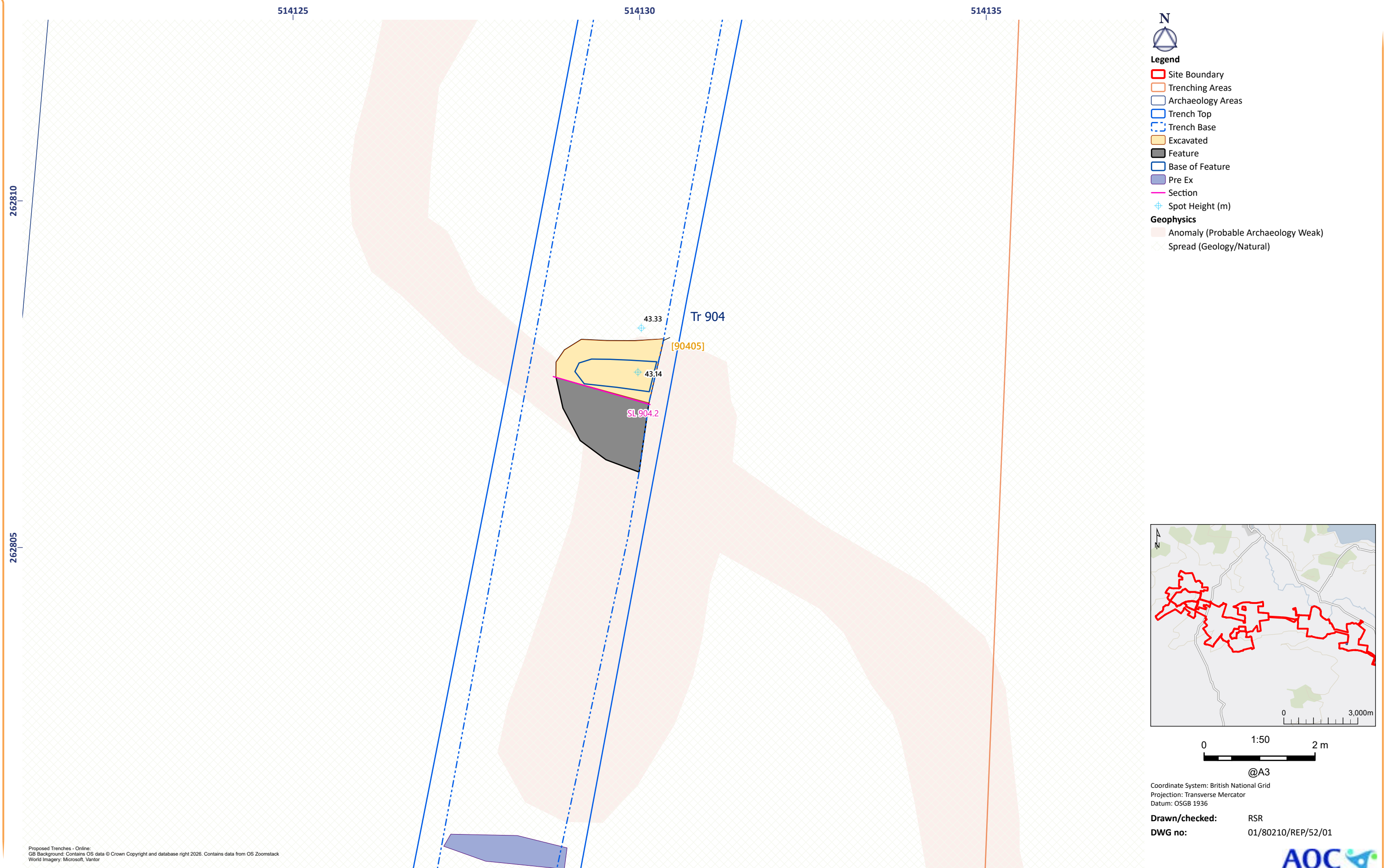


Figure 4.8: Trench 904 Excavated Features

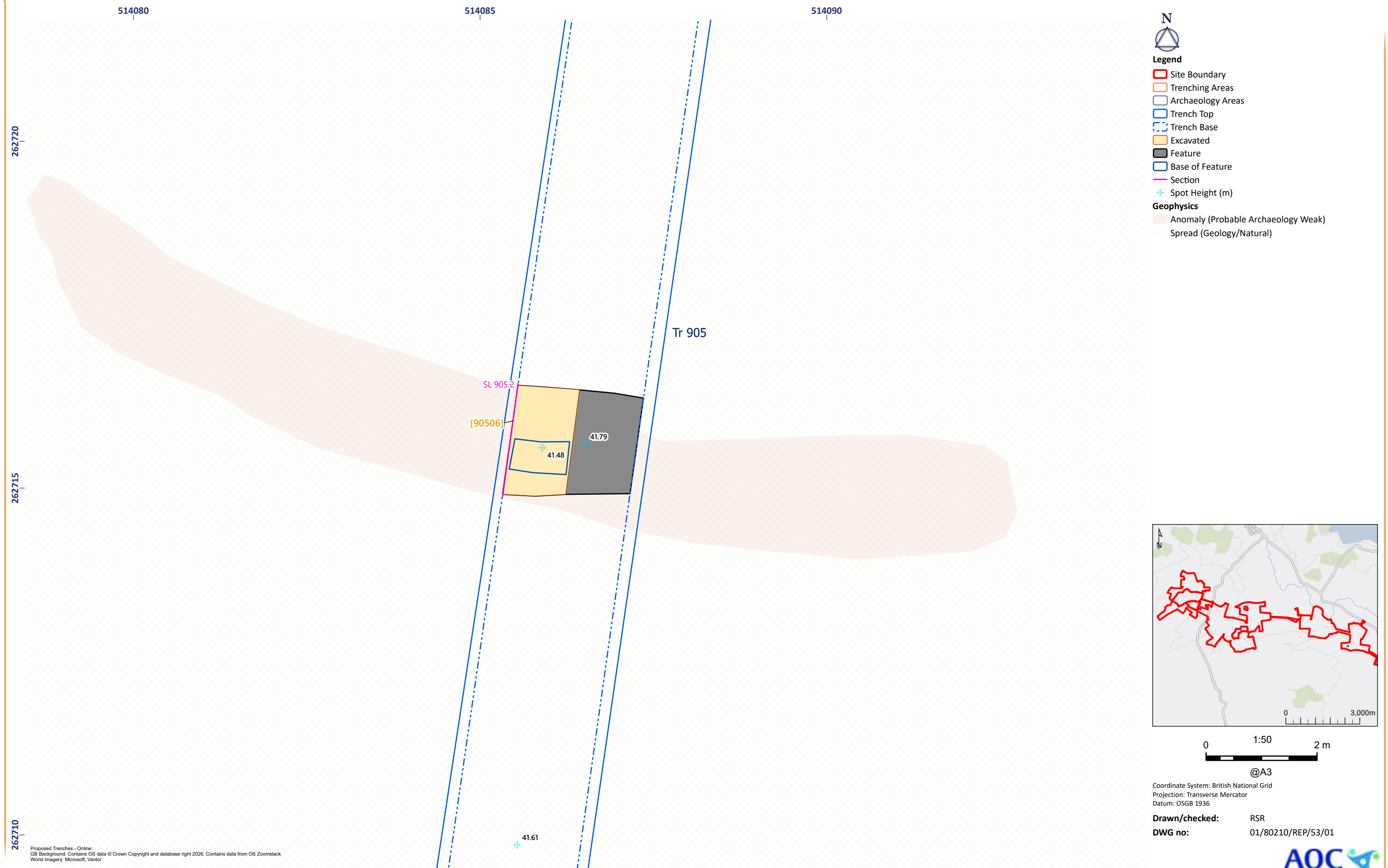


Figure 4.9: Trench 905 Excavated Features

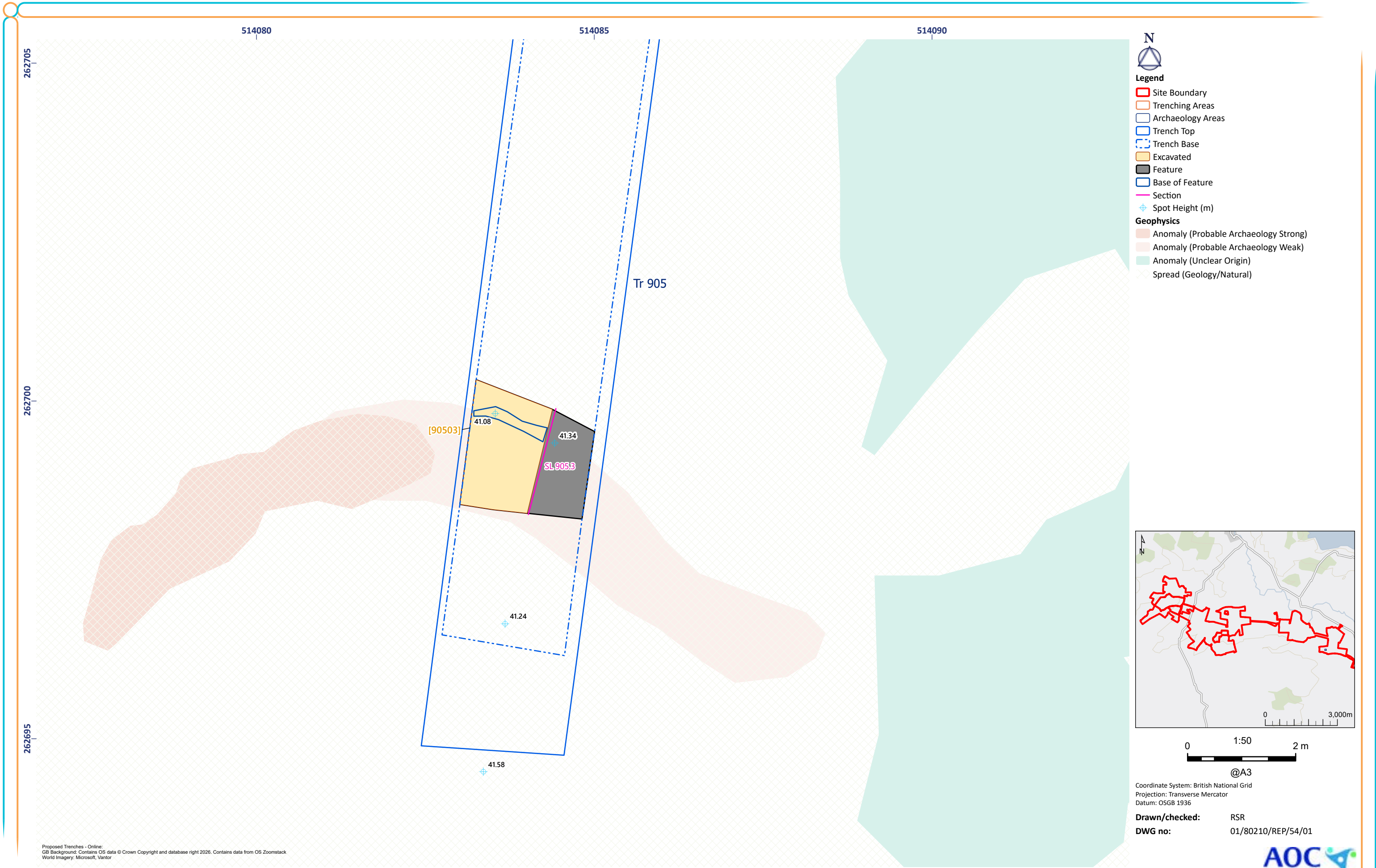


Figure 4.10: Trench 905 Excavated Features

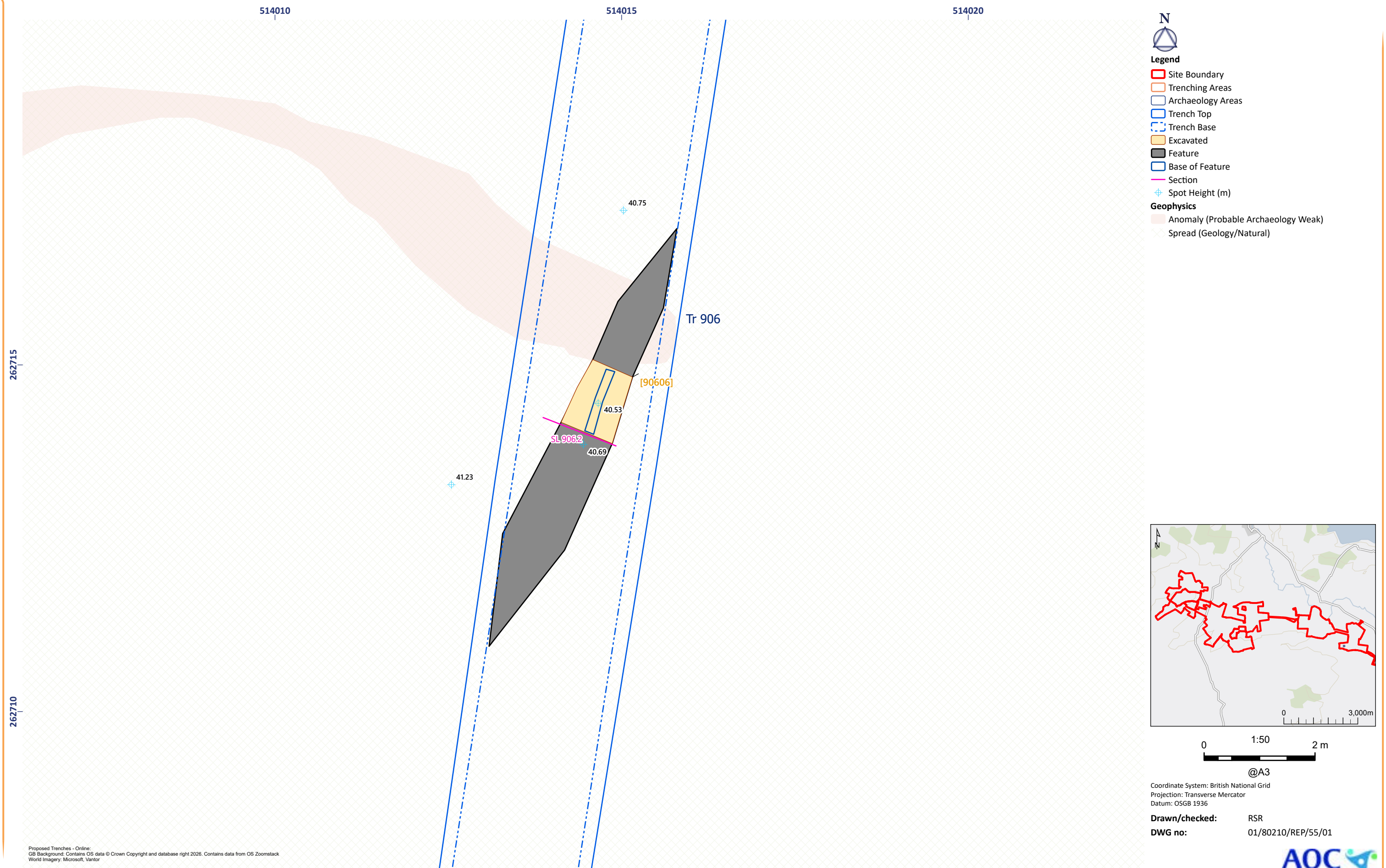


Figure 4.11: Trench 906 Excavated Features

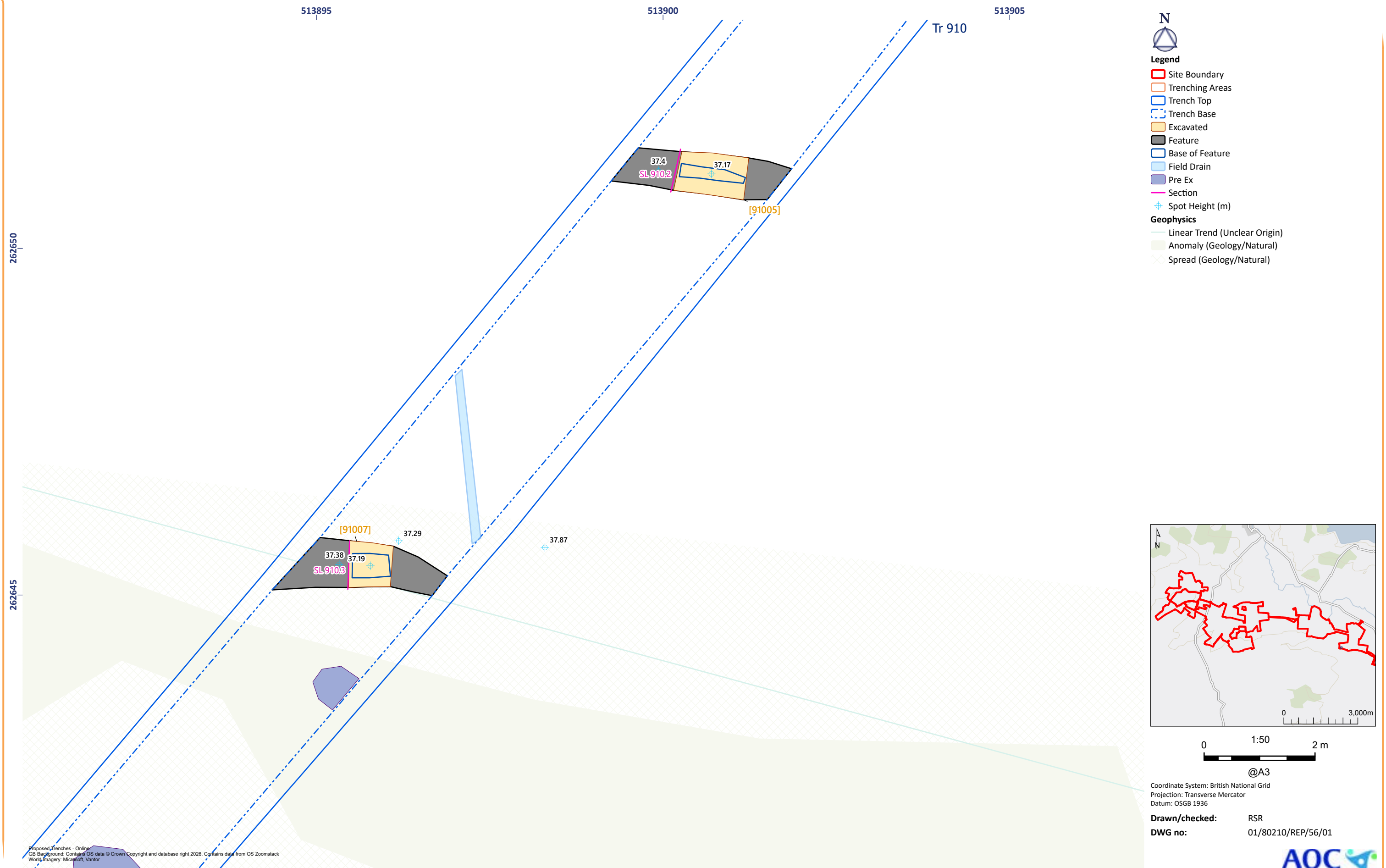


Figure 4.12: Trench 910 Excavated Features

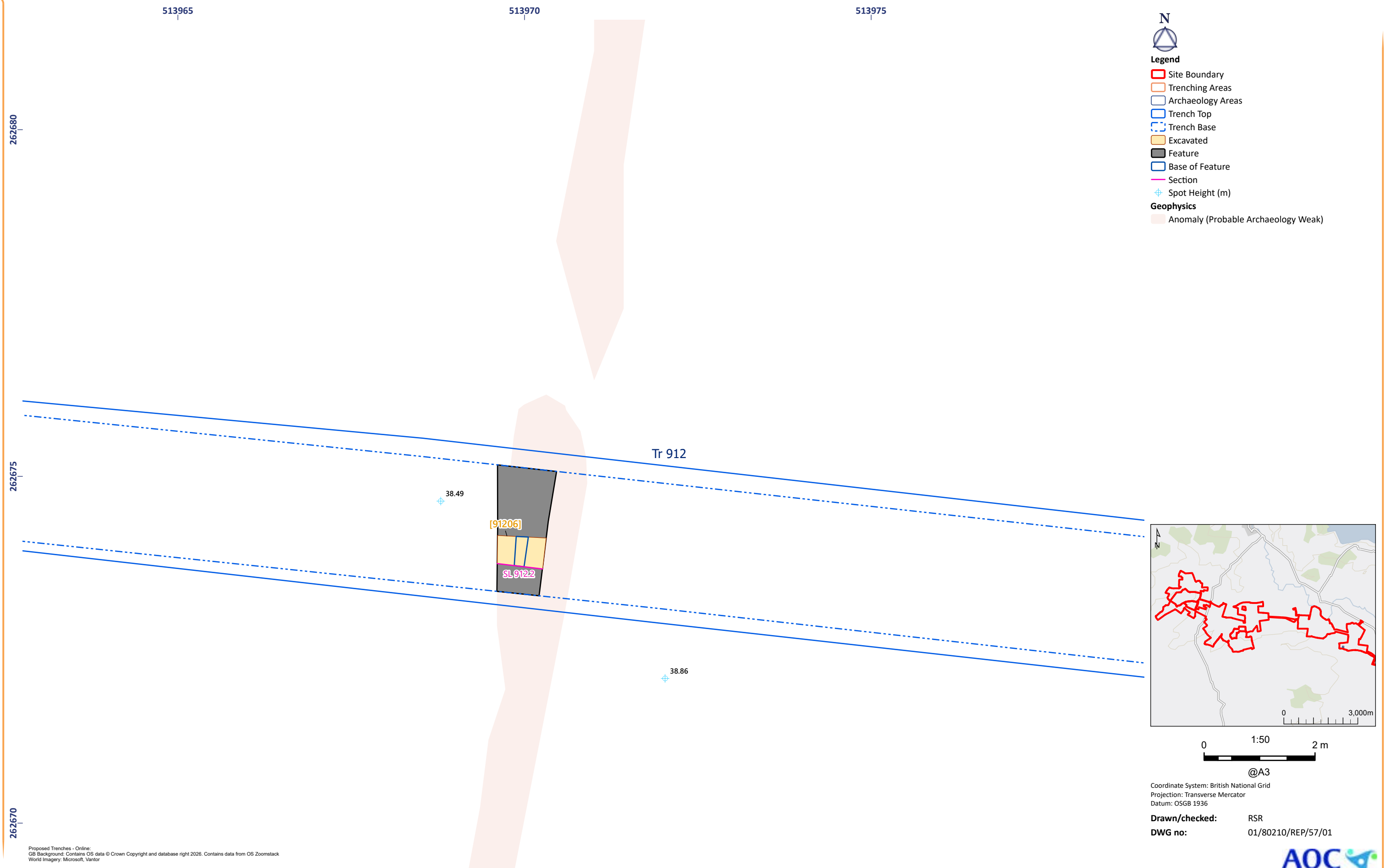


Figure 4.13: Trench 912 Excavated Features

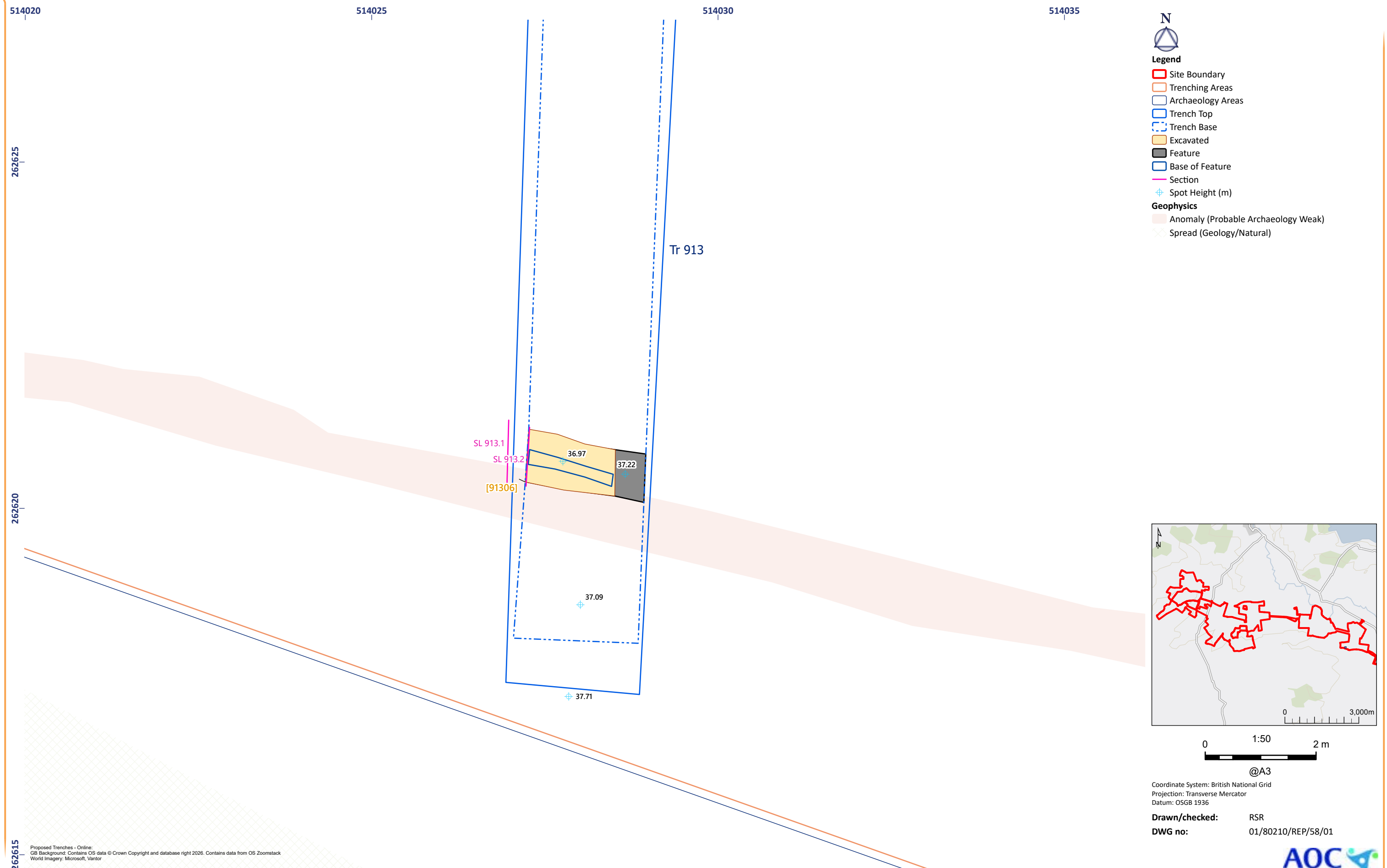


Figure 4.14: Trench 913 Excavated Features

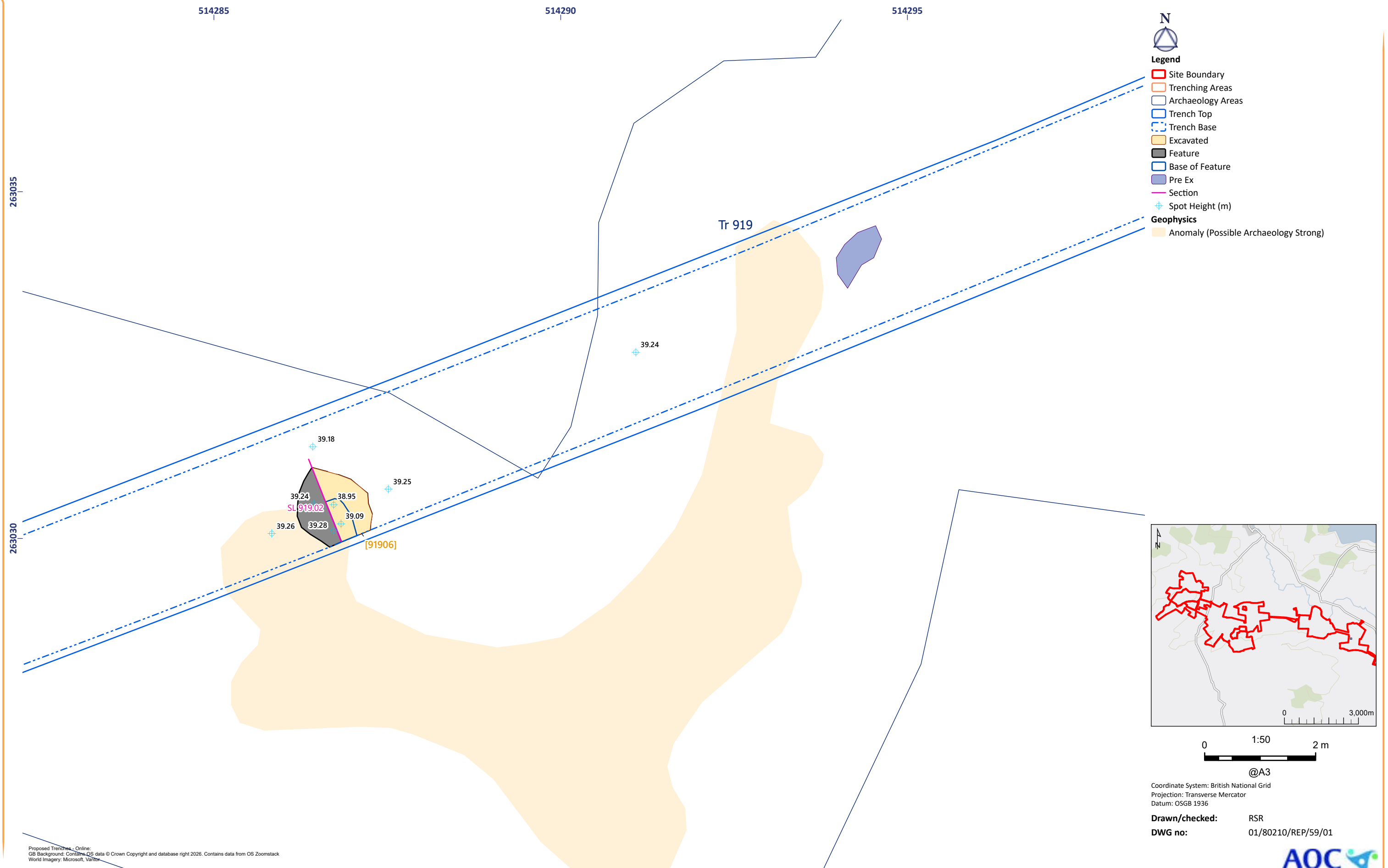


Figure 4.15: Trench 919 Excavated Feature

Figure 4.16: Trench 922 Excavated Feature

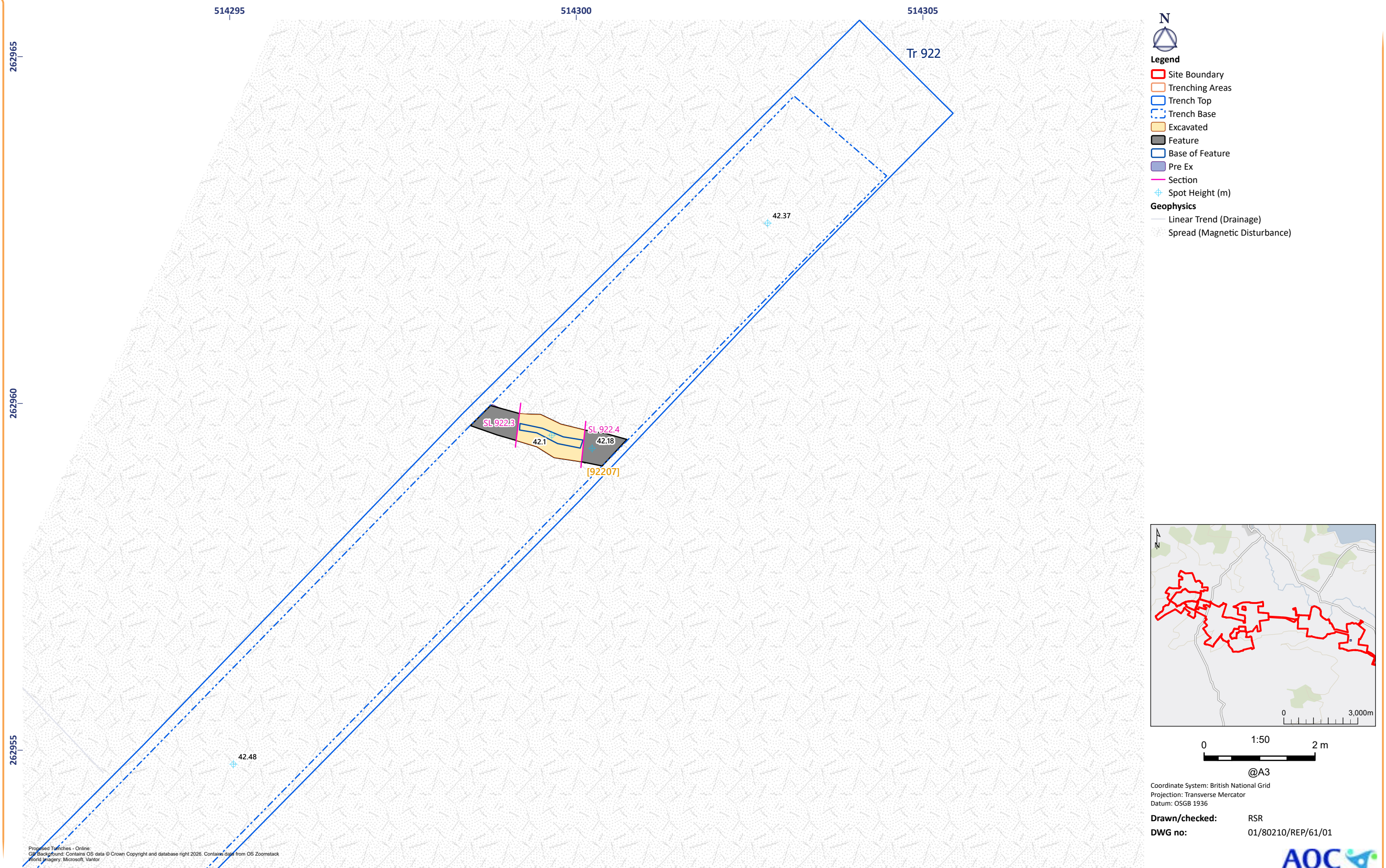


Figure 4.17: Trench 922 Excavated Feature

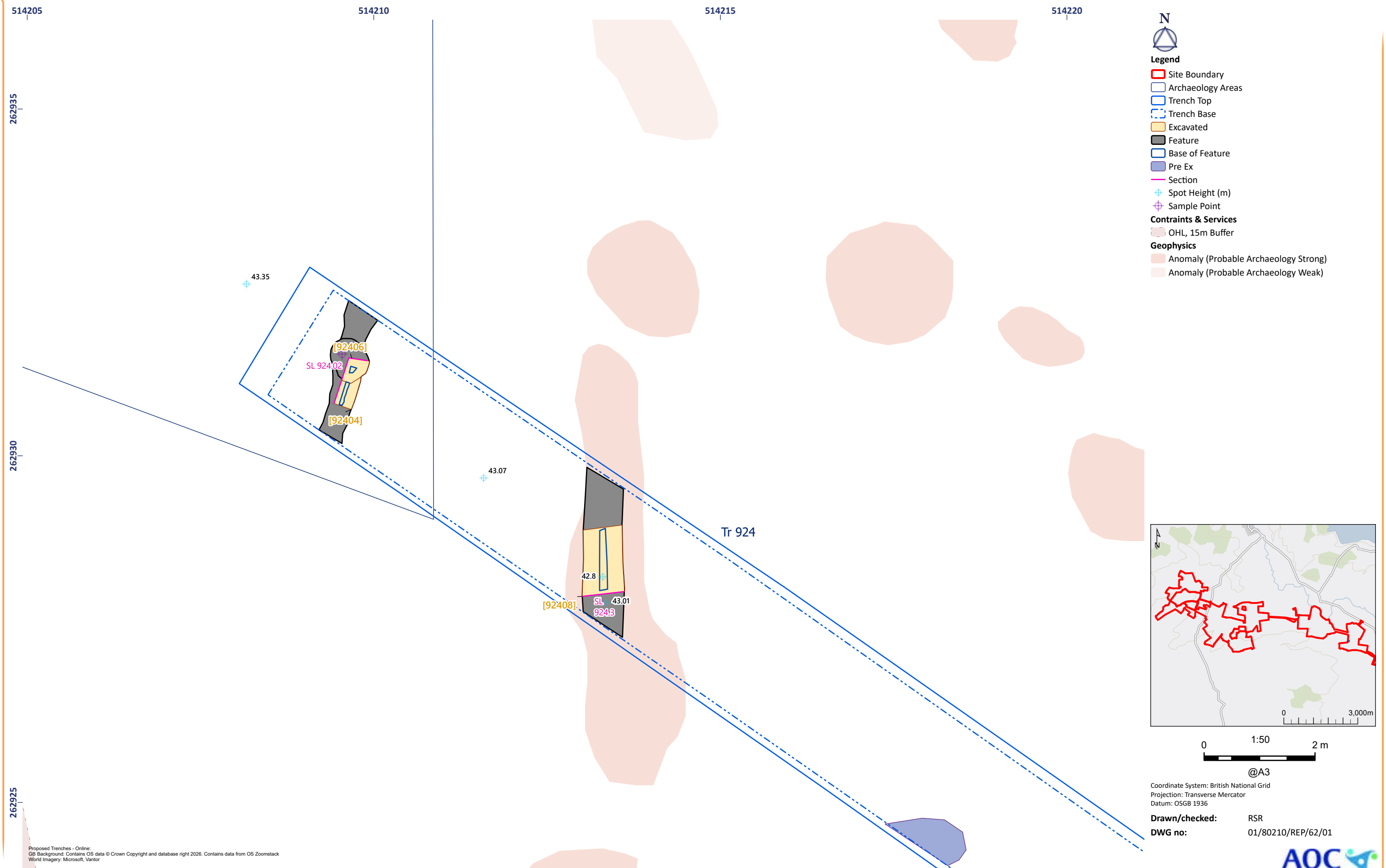


Figure 4.18: Trench 924 Excavated Features

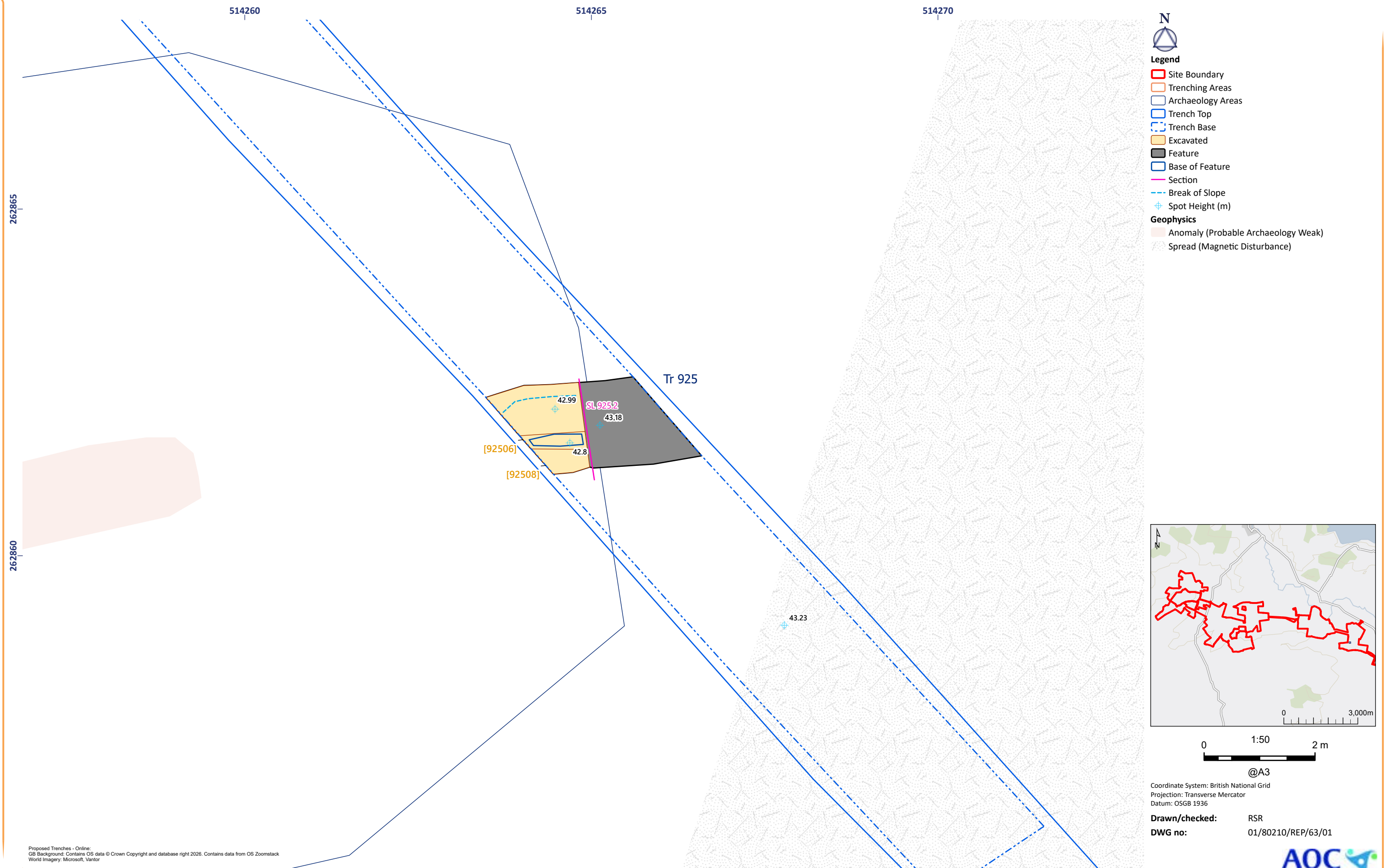


Figure 4.19: Trench 925 Excavated Feature

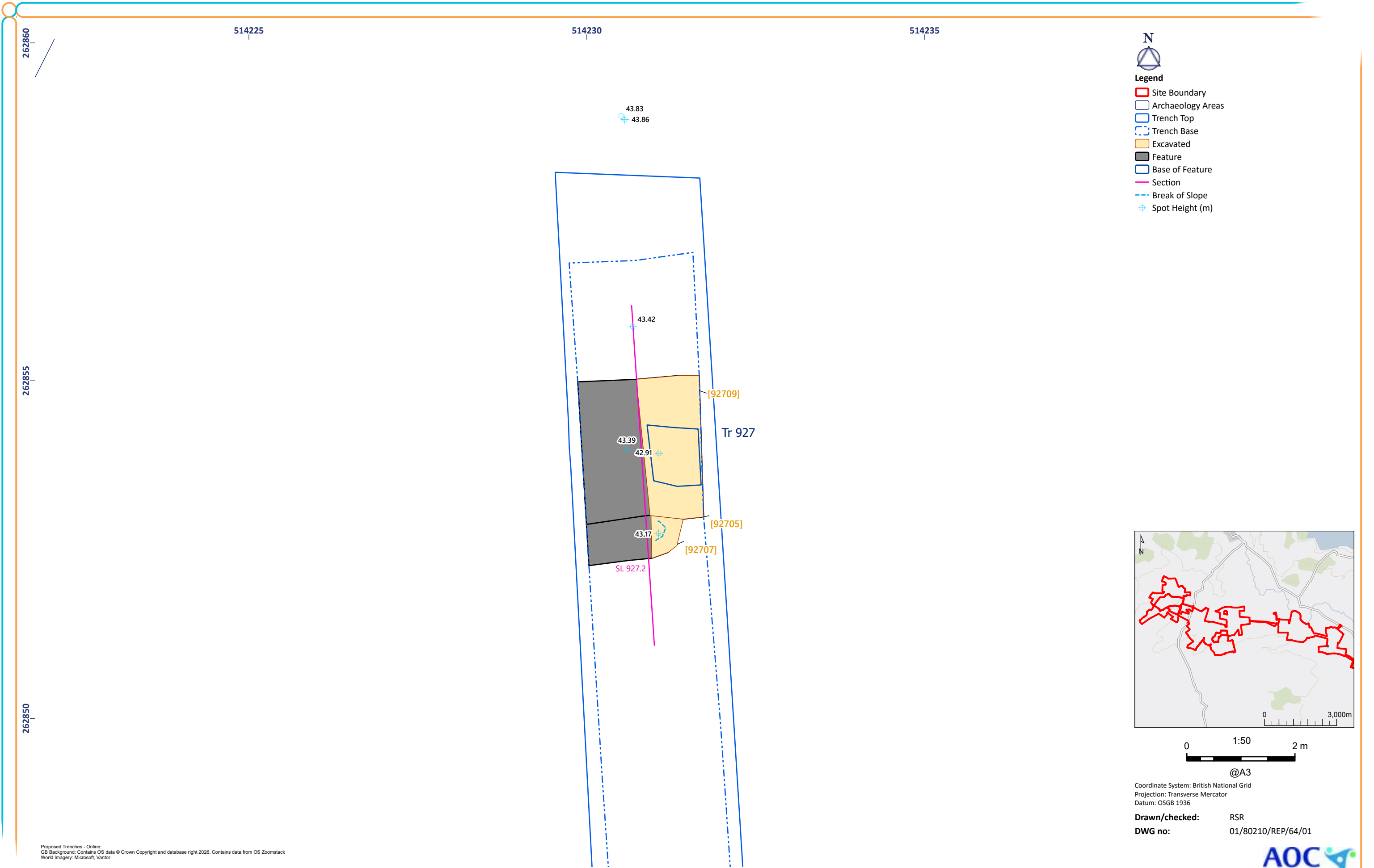


Figure 4.20: Trench 927 Excavated Feature

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

Coordinate System: British National Grid
Projection: Transverse Mercator
Datum: OSGB 1936
Drawn/checked: RSR
DWG no: 01/80210/REP/64/01



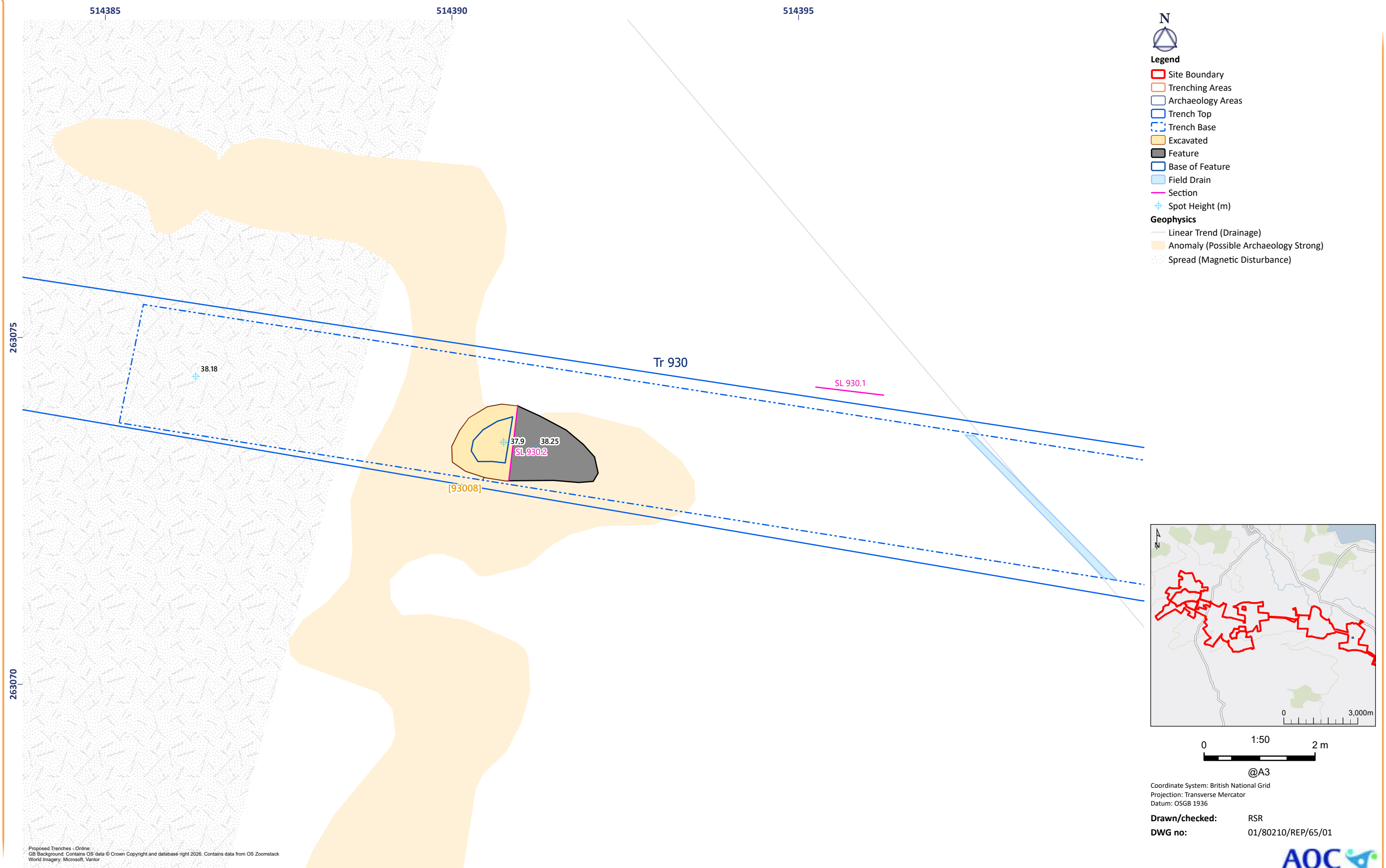


Figure 4.21: Trench 930 Excavated Feature

514465

514470

514475

262980

262975

42.08

41.63

[93204]

SL 932.2

41.31

41.54

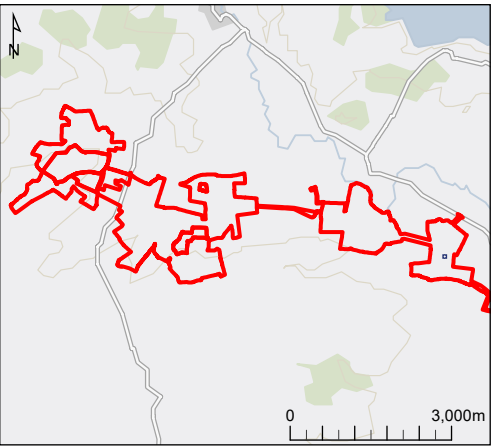
Tr 932

SL 932.1



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section
- Spot Height (m)
- Geophysics
- Linear Trend (Agricultural, Ploughing)



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/66/01

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor



Figure 4.22: Trench 932 Excavated Feature

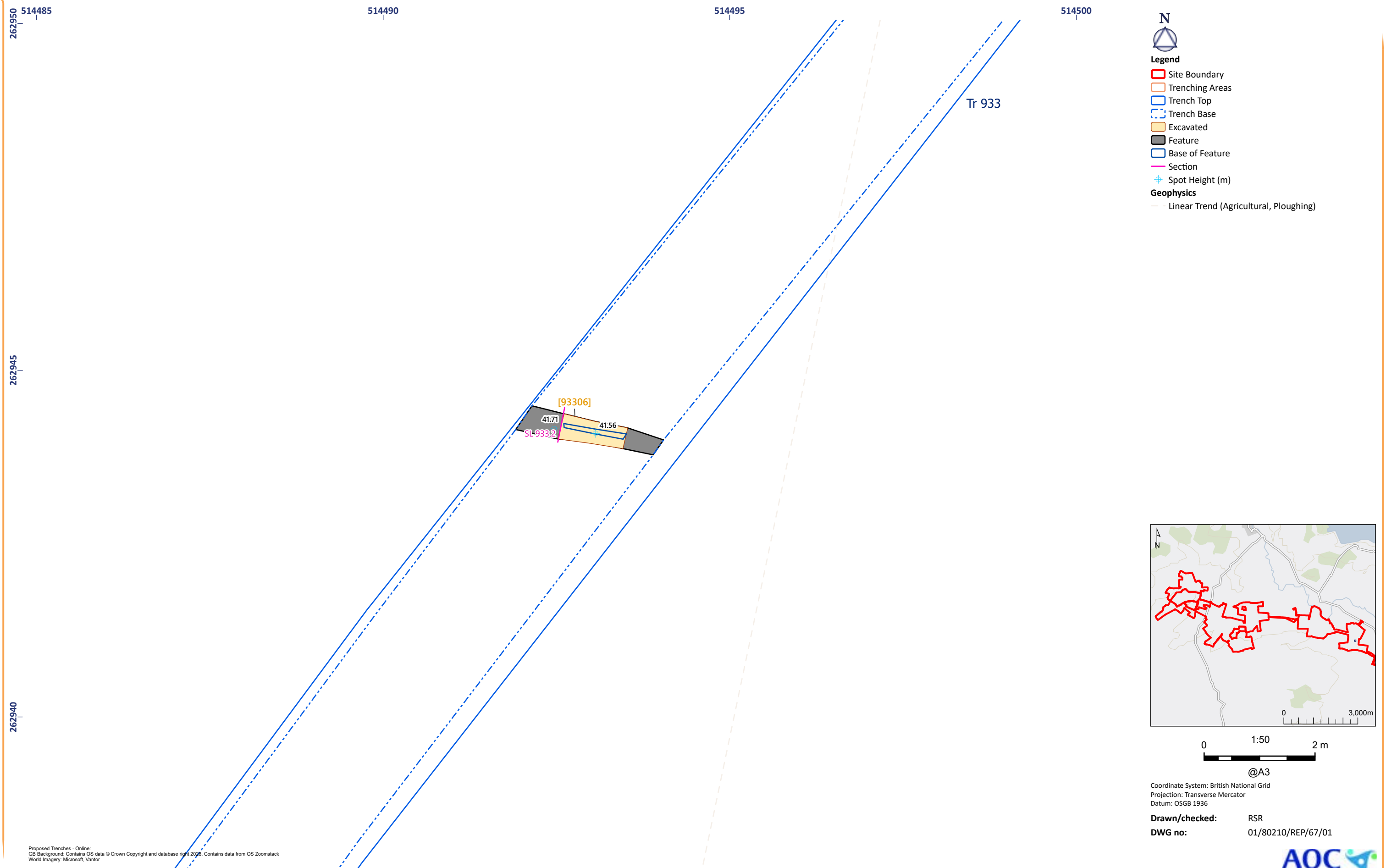


Figure 4.23: Trench 933 Excavated Feature

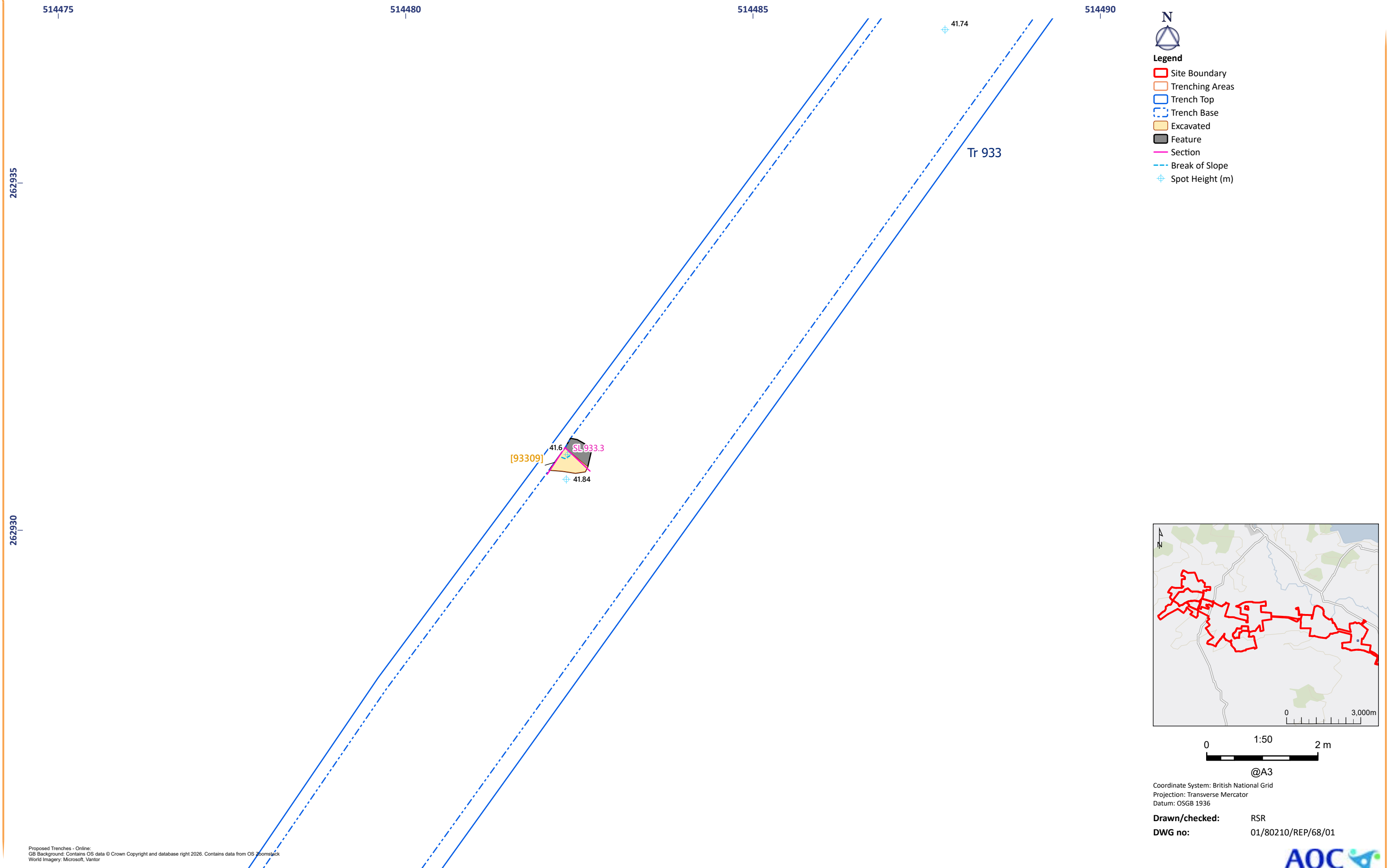


Figure 4.24: Trench 933 Excavated Feature

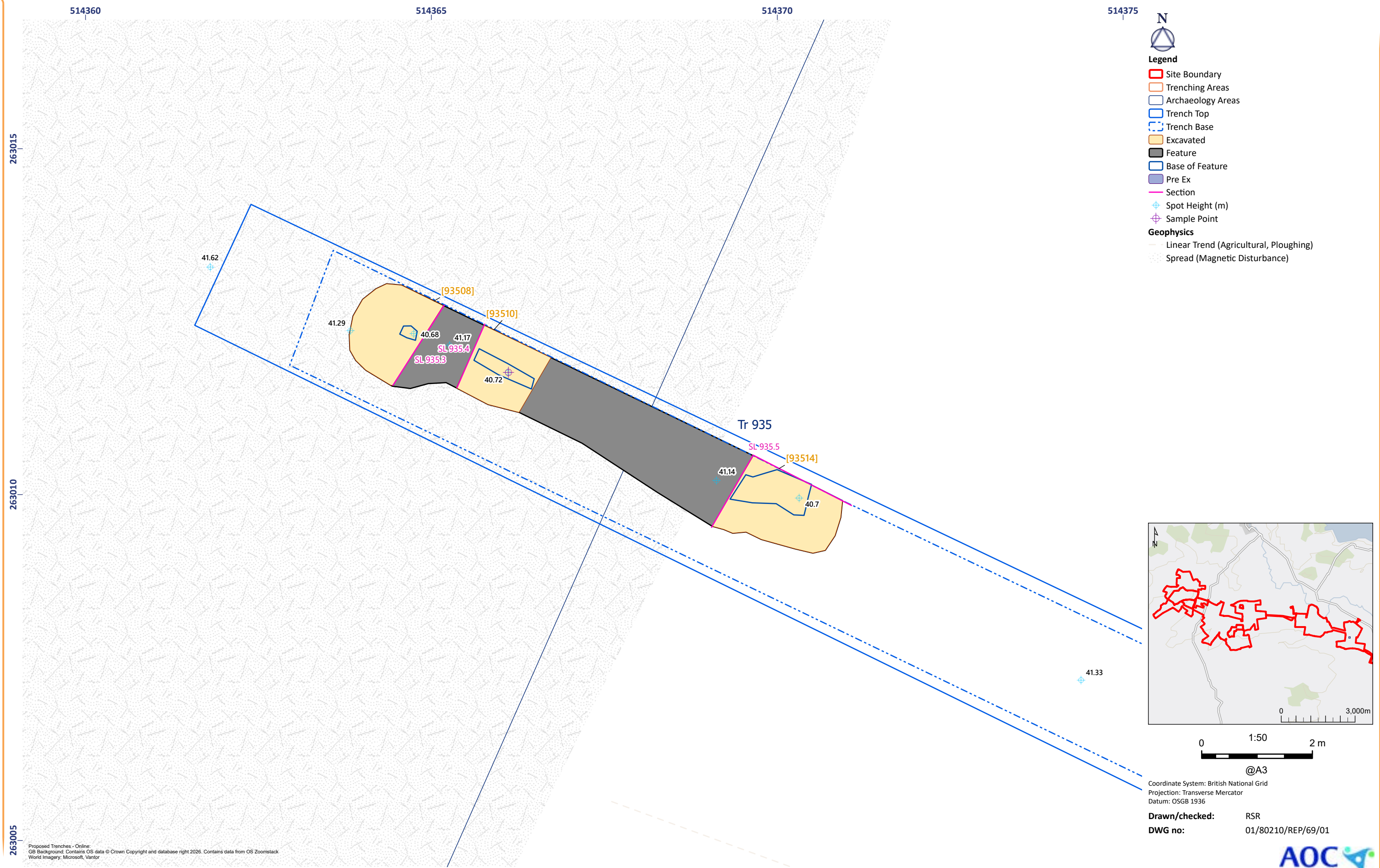


Figure 4.25: Trench 935 Excavated Features

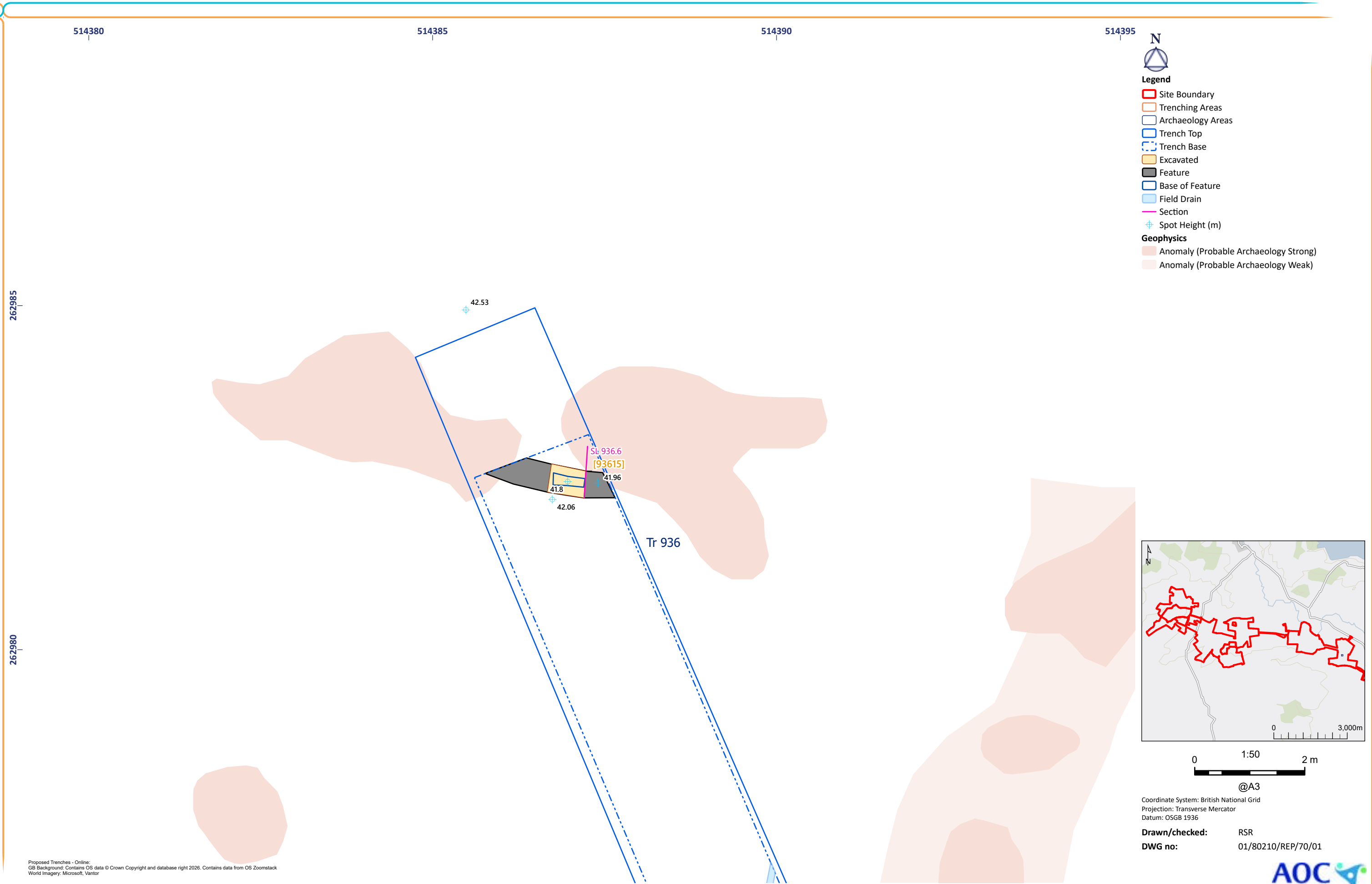


Figure 4.26: Trench 936 Excavated Feature

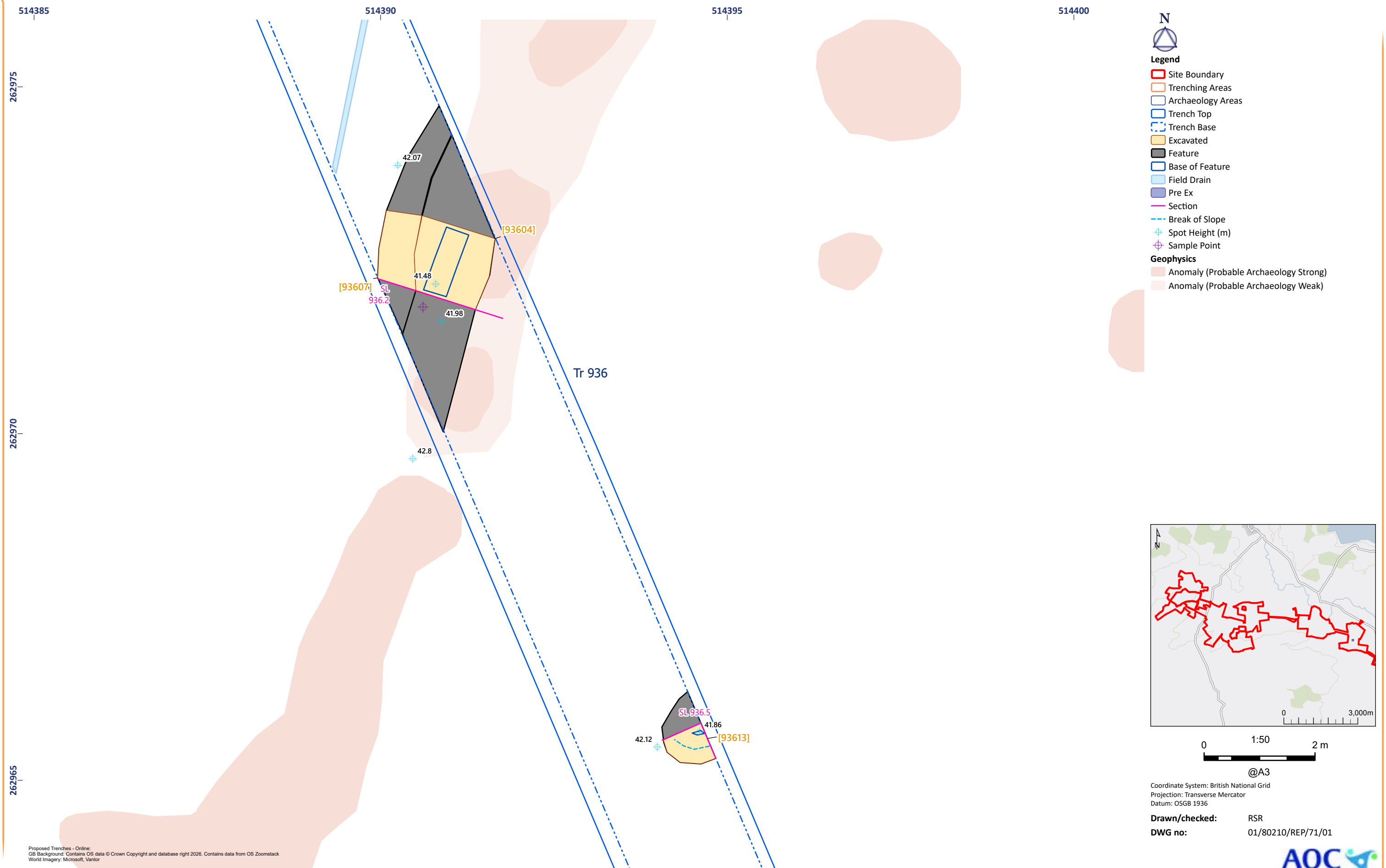


Figure 4.27: Trench 936 Excavated Feature

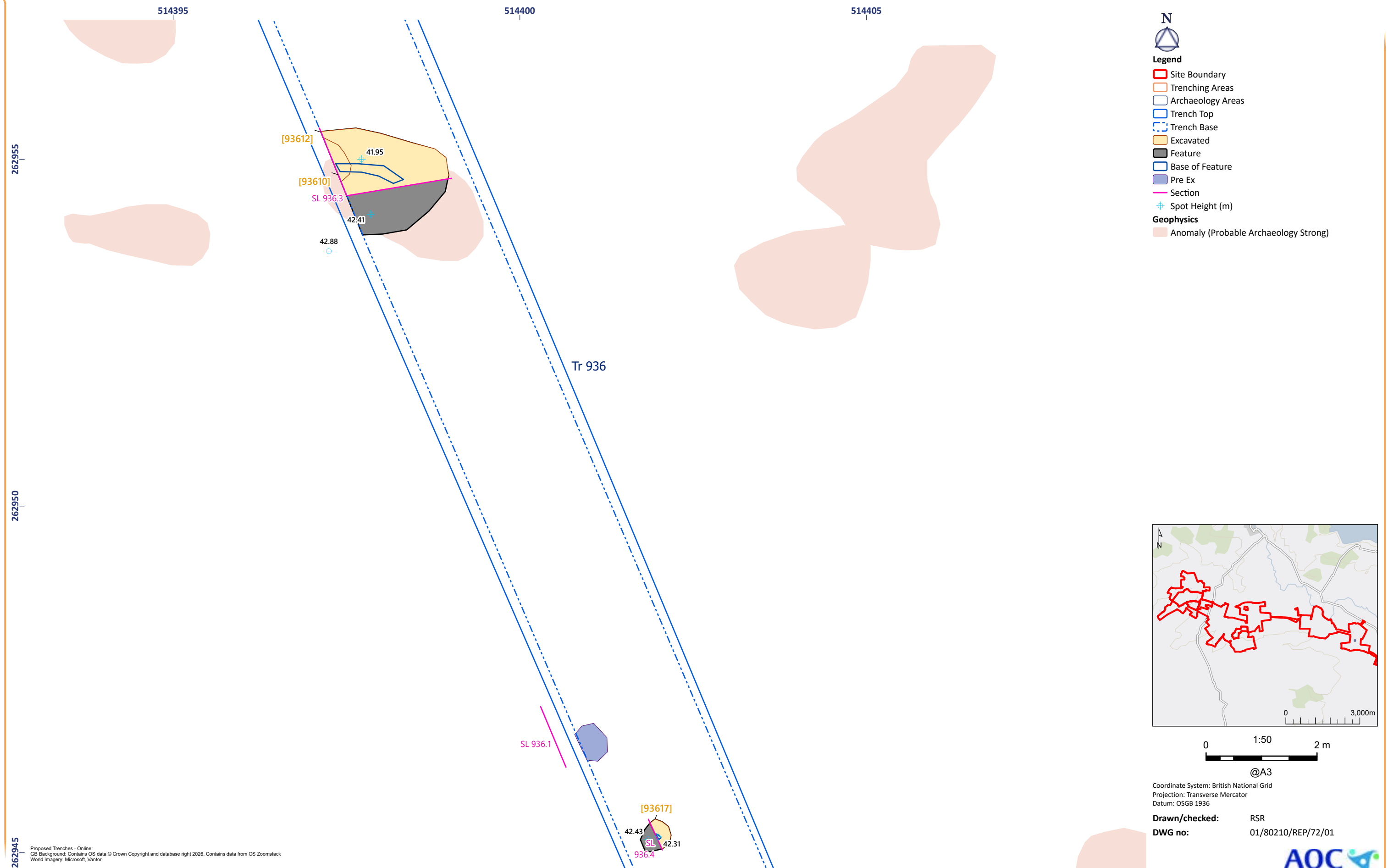


Figure 4.28: Trench 936 Excavated Feature

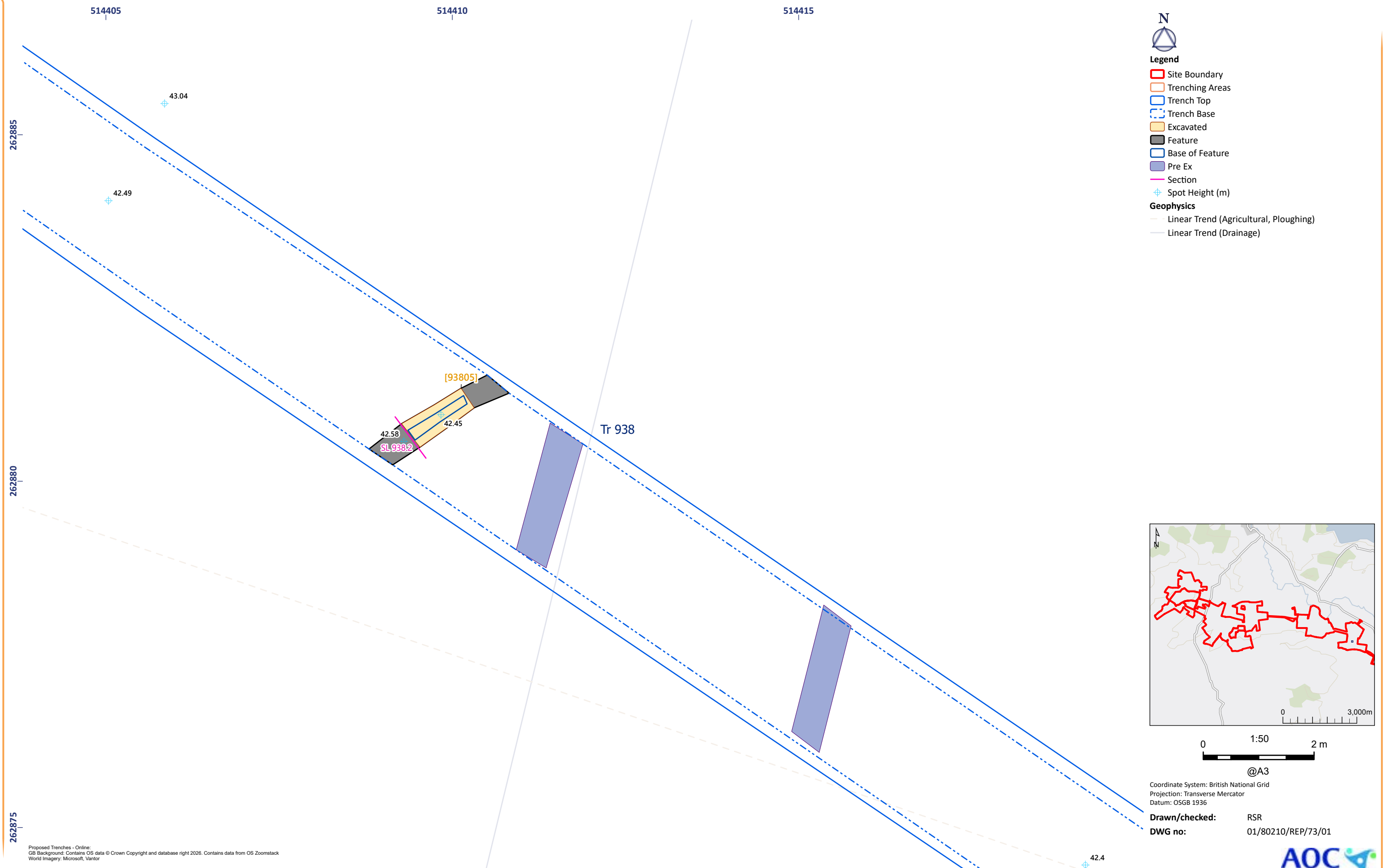


Figure 4.29: Trench 938 Excavated Feature

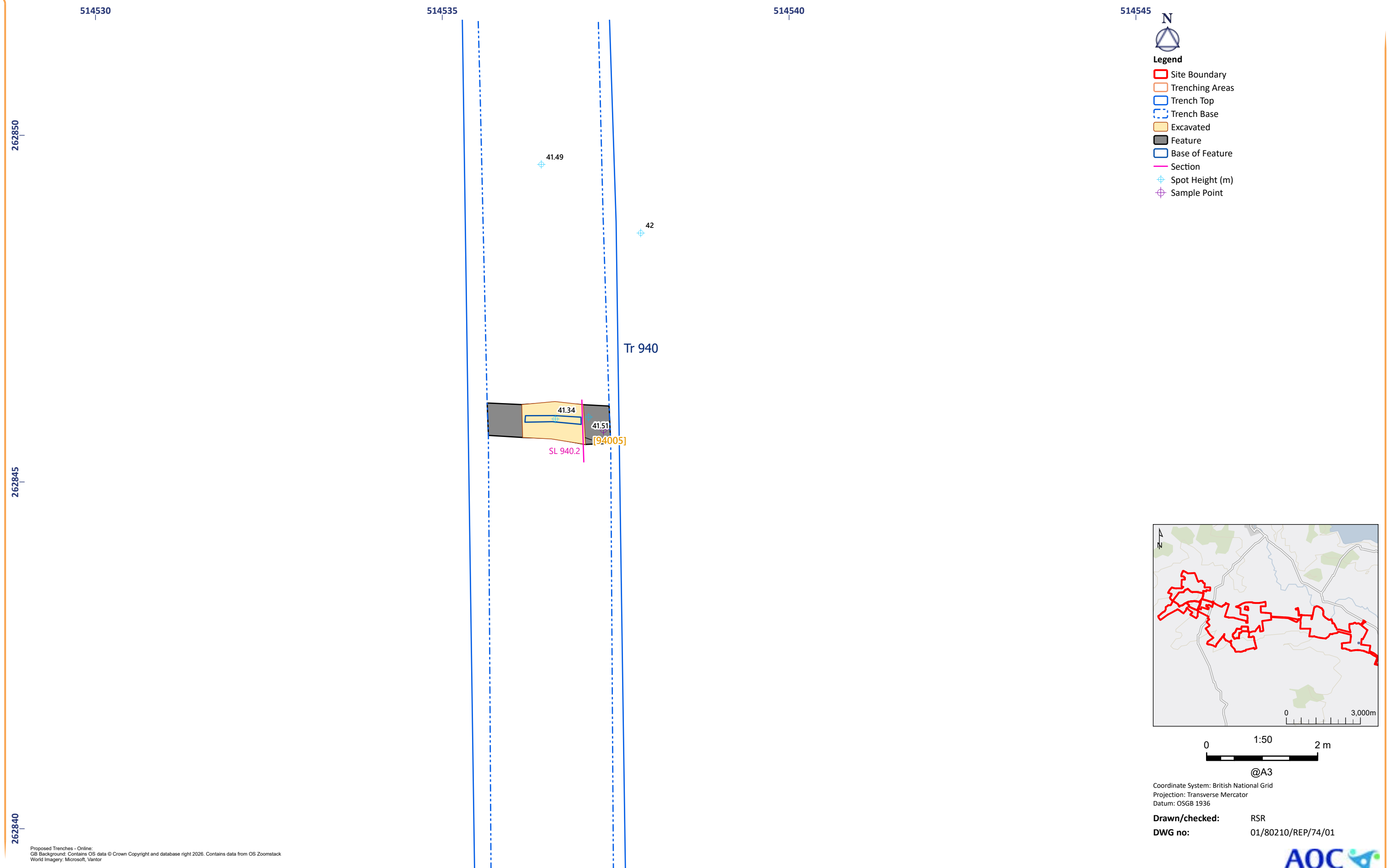
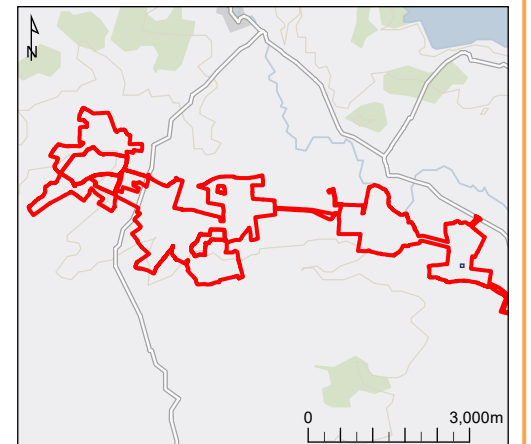
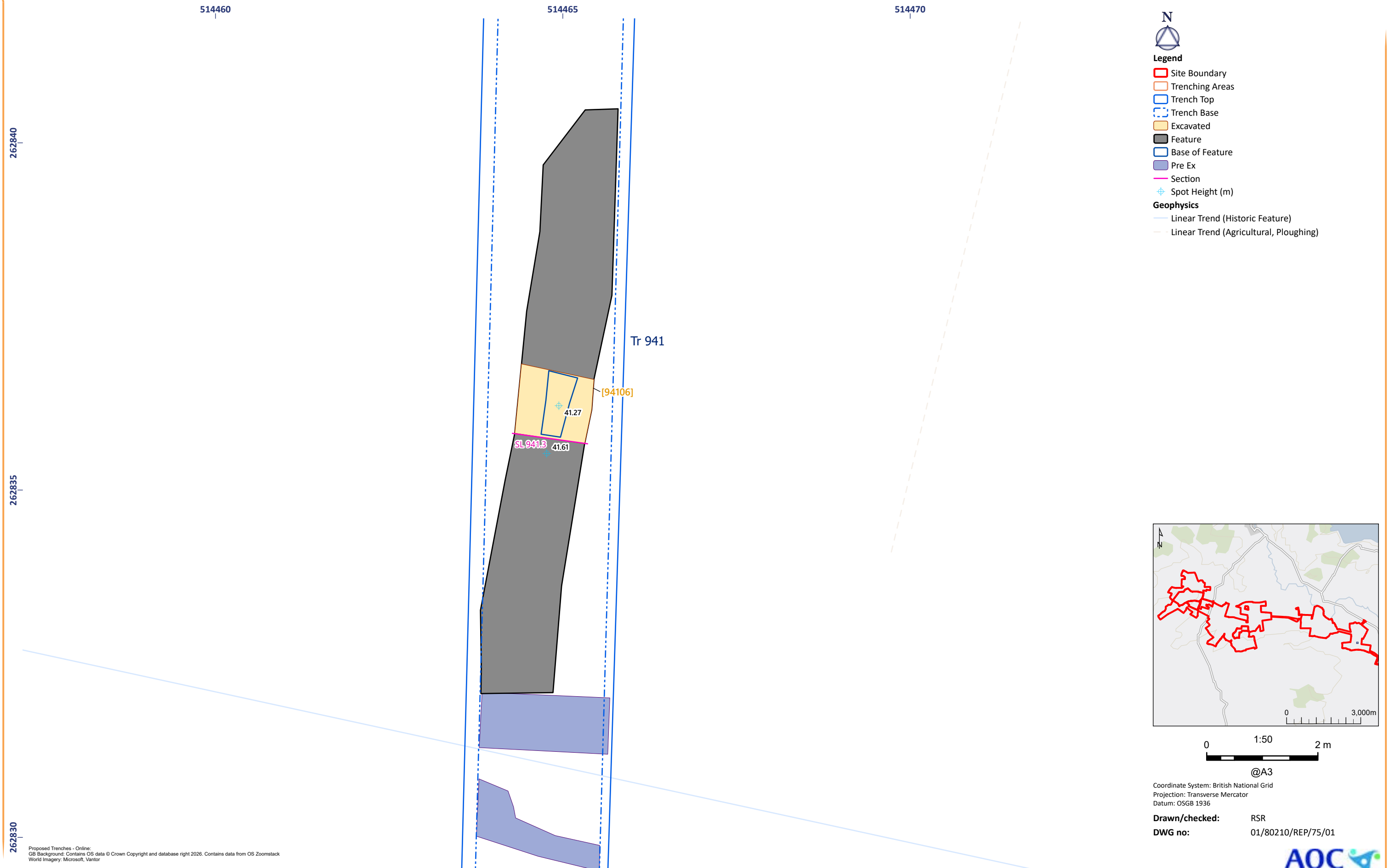


Figure 4.30: Trench 940 Excavated Feature



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/75/01

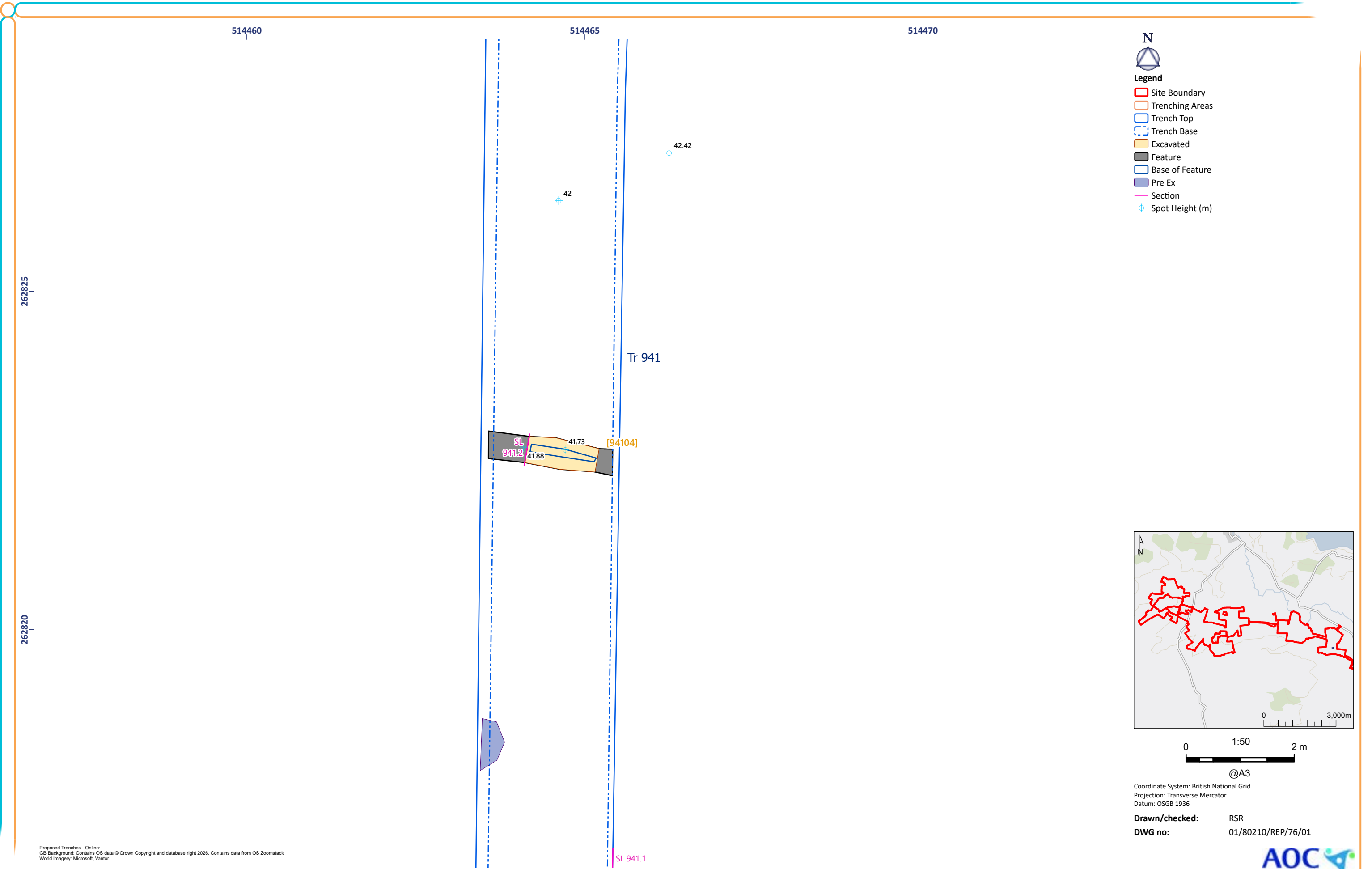


Figure 4.32: Trench 941 Excavated Feature

514425

514430

514435



Legend

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

[94204]
SL 942.2

SL 942.1

Tr 942

42.15

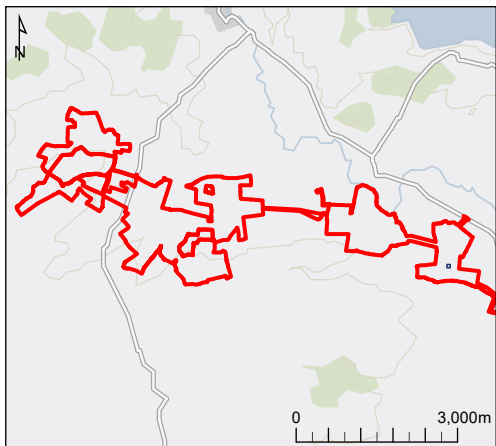
42.3

42.19

41.98

[94206]

SL 942.3



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/77/01

Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor



Figure 4.33: Trench 942 Excavated Feature

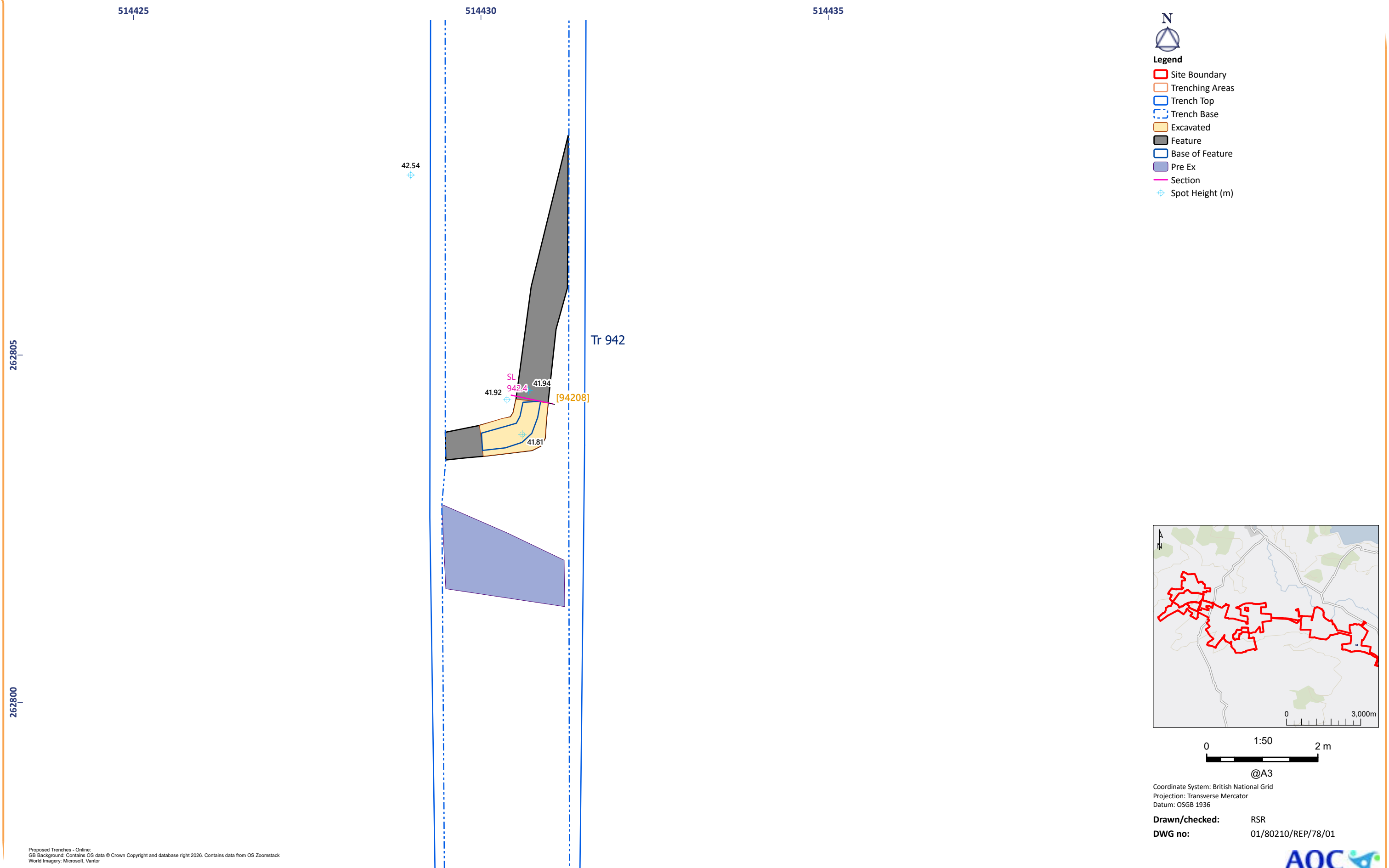


Figure 4.34: Trench 942 Excavated Feature

514380

514385

514390

**Legend**

- ▬ Site Boundary
- ▬ Trenching Areas
- ▬ Archaeology Areas
- ▬ Trench Top
- ▬ Trench Base
- ▬ Excavated
- ▬ Feature
- ▬ Base of Feature
- ▬ Pre Ex
- ▬ Section
- ▬ Break of Slope
- + Spot Height (m)
- Geophysics**
- ▬ Anomaly (Probable Archaeology Weak)

262870

262865

42.79

42.62

42.15

SL 943.5

[94309]

[94307]

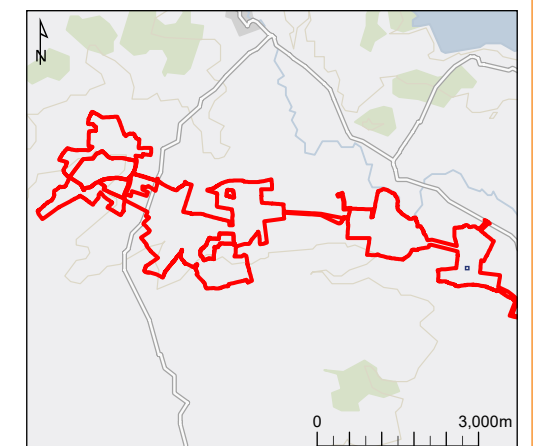
Tr 943

42.46

42.64

SL 943.8

[94312]



0 1:50 2 m

@A3

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

Drawn/checked:

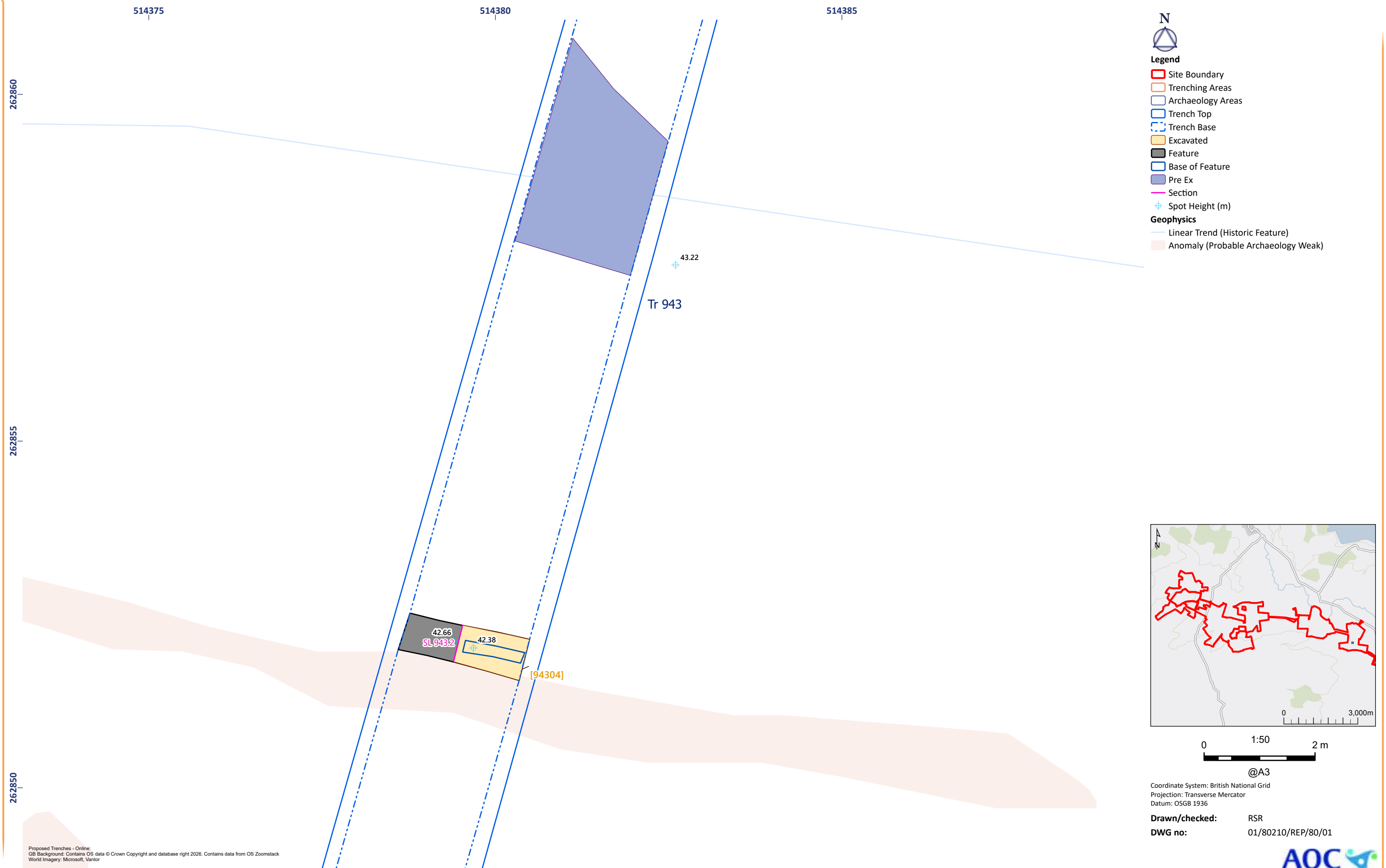
RSR

DWG no:

01/80210/REP/79/01

Proposed Trenches - Online:
 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
 World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

Figure 4.35: Trench 943 Excavated Feature



Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

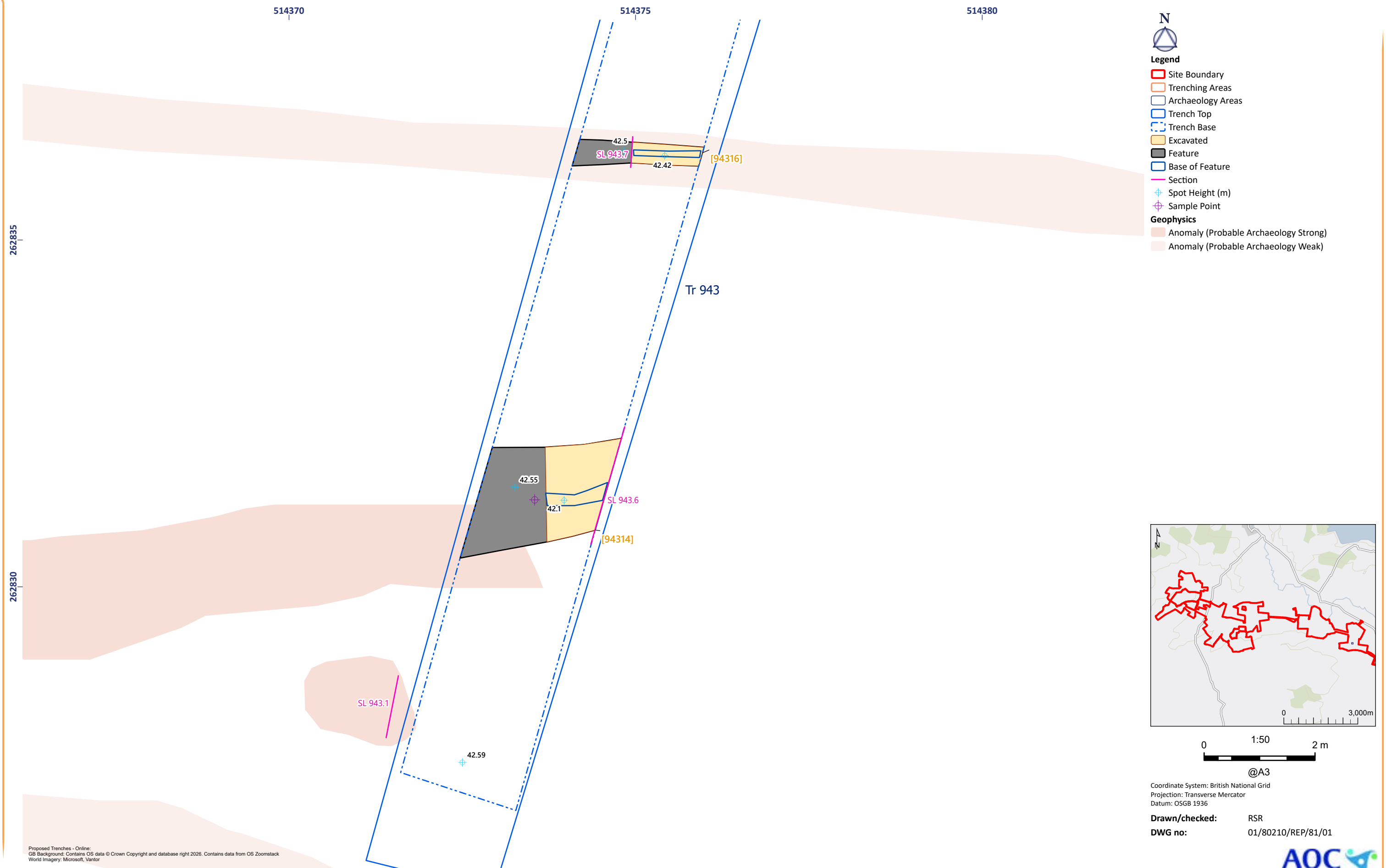


Figure 4.37: Trench 943 Excavated Feature

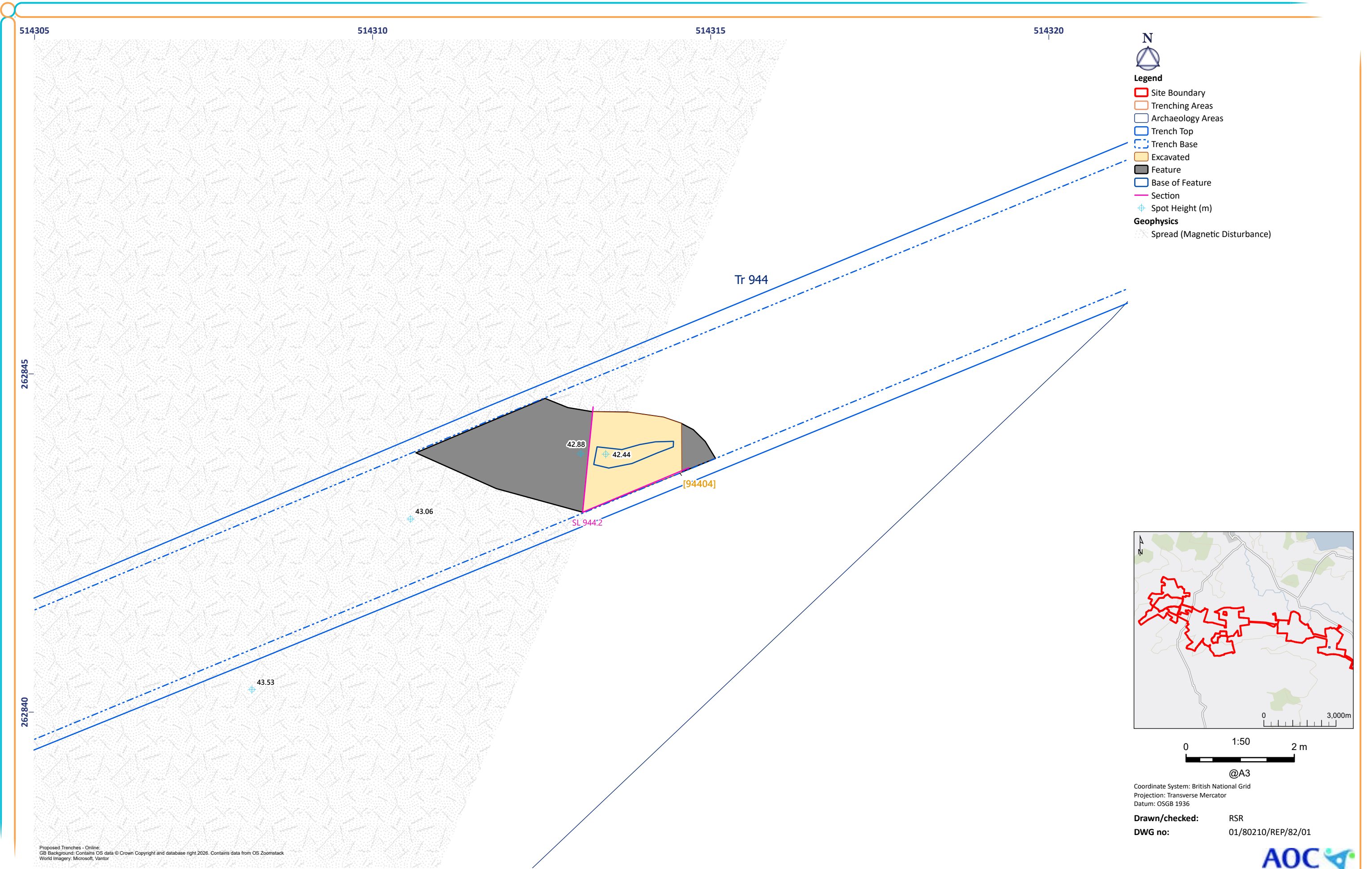


Figure 4.38: Trench 944 Excavated Features

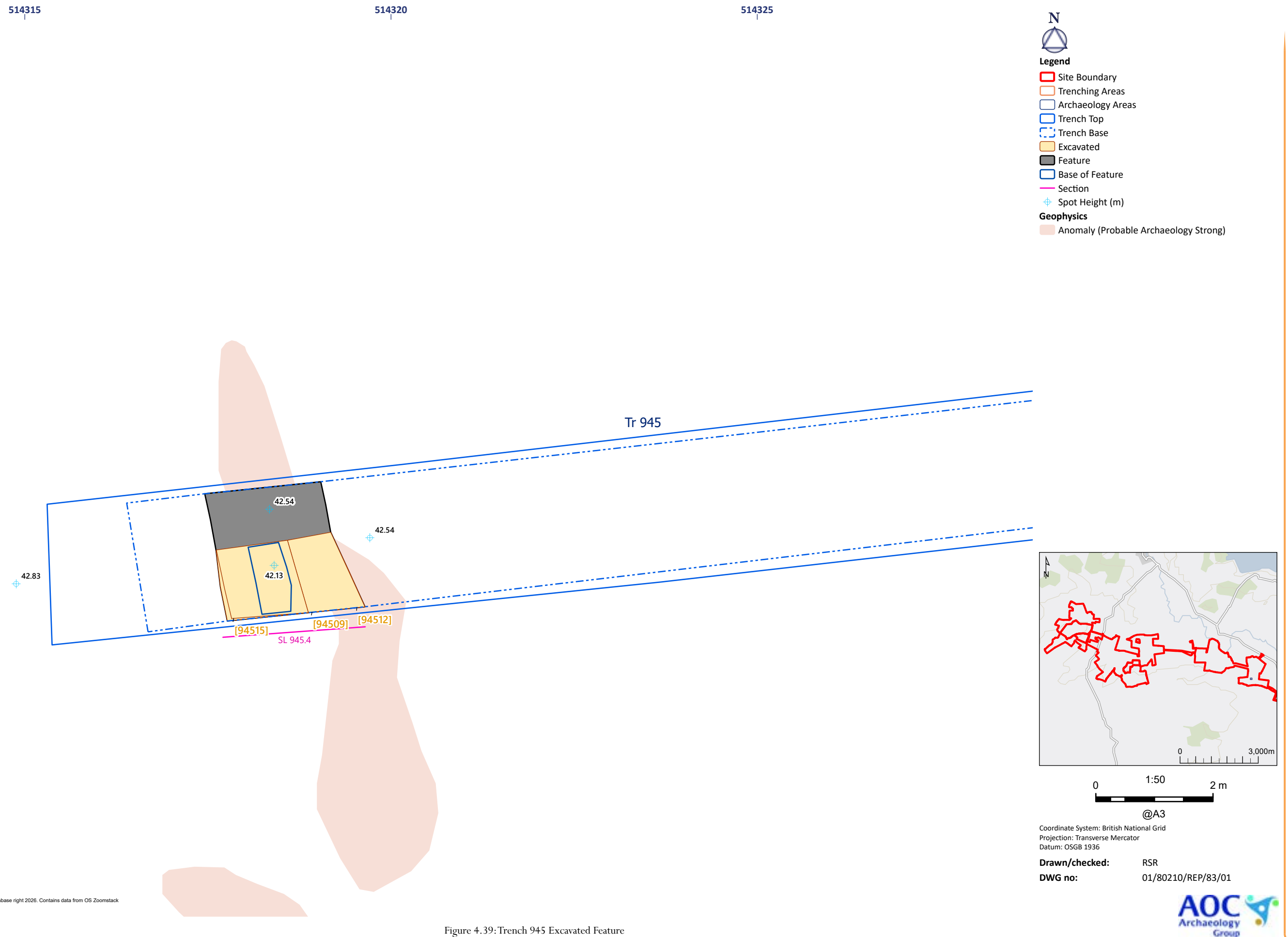
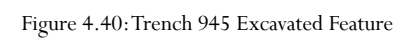


Figure 4.39: Trench 945 Excavated Feature



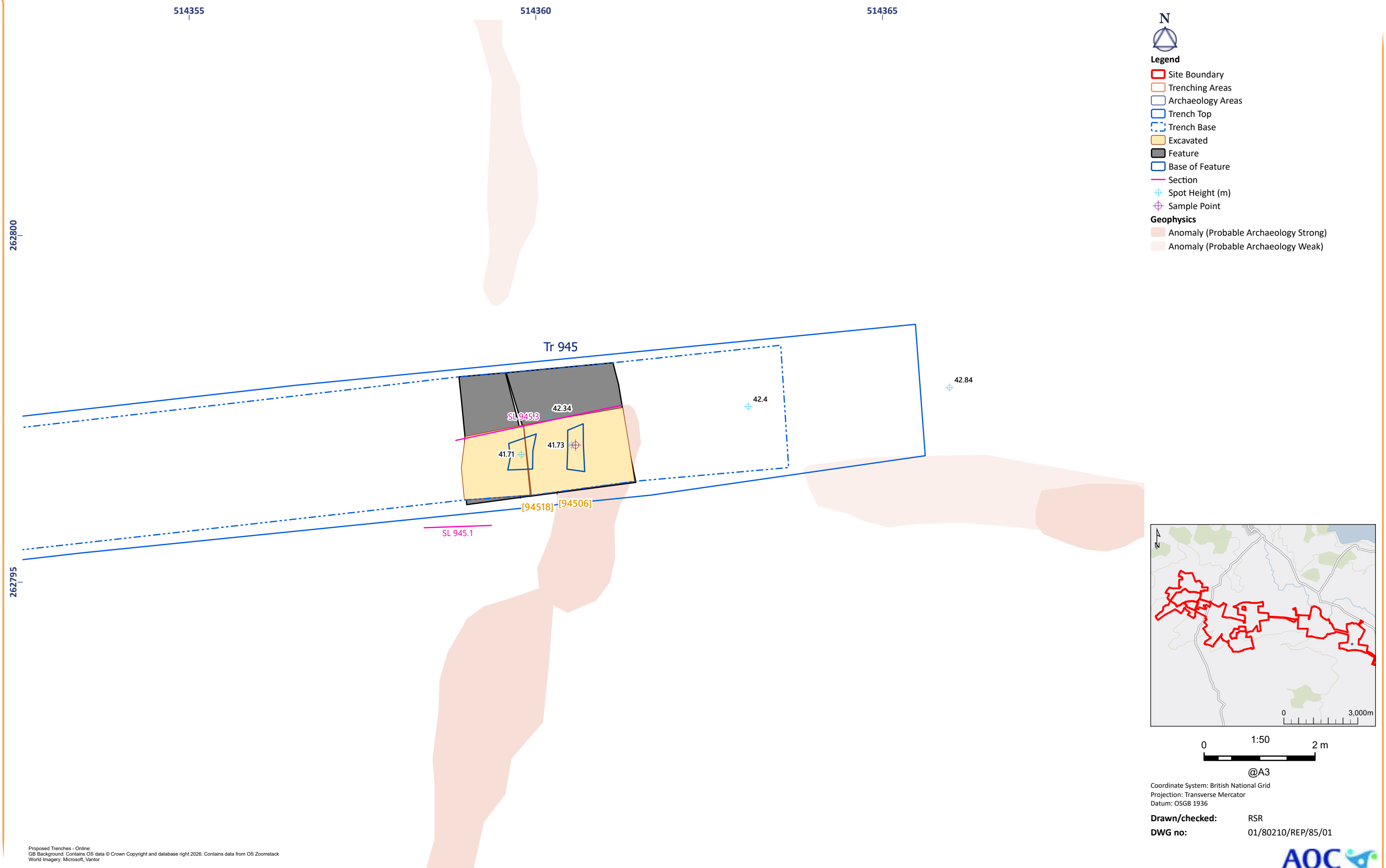


Figure 4.41: Trench 945 Excavated Feature

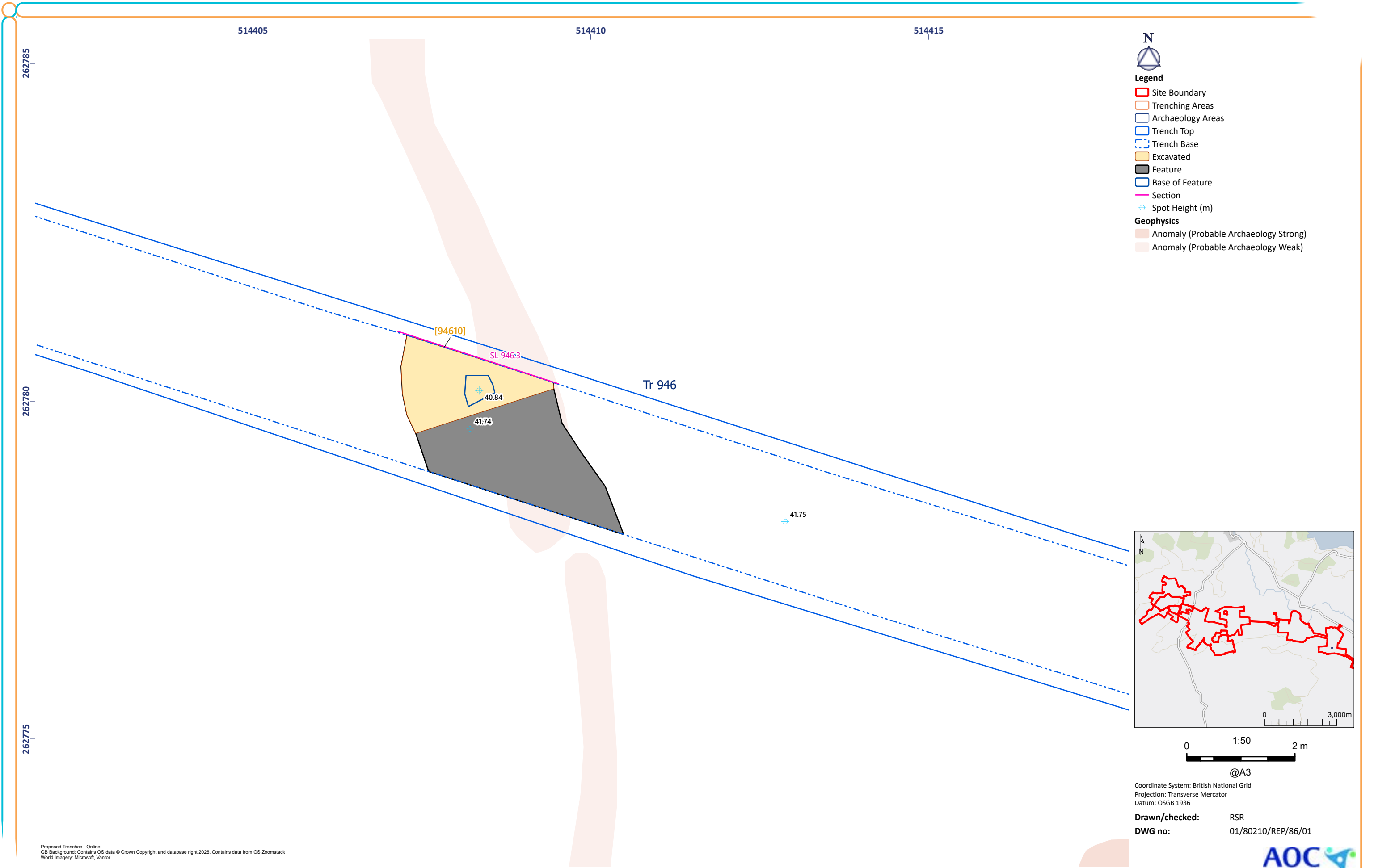


Figure 4.42: Trench 946 Excavated Feature

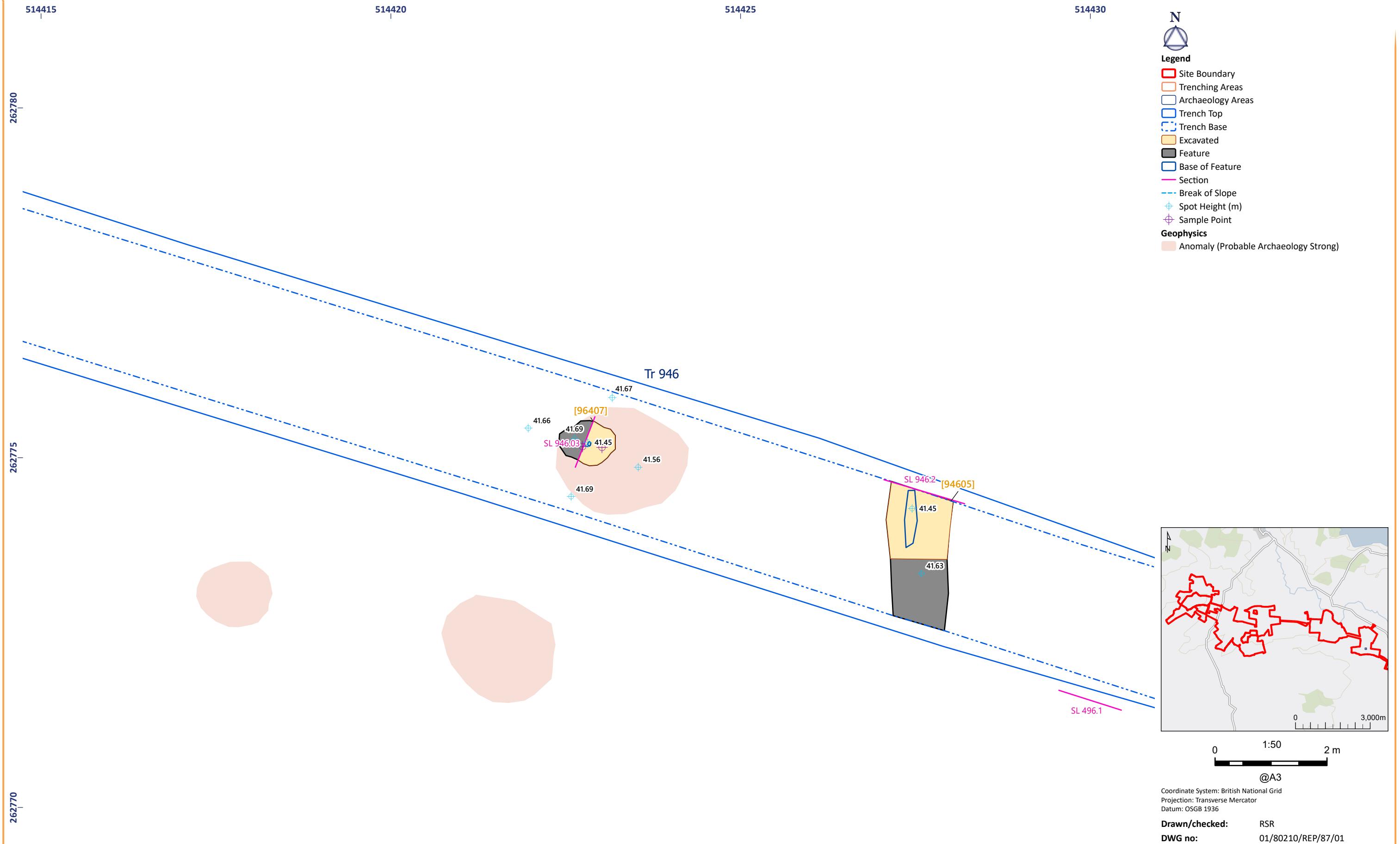


Figure 4.43: Trench 946 Excavated Feature

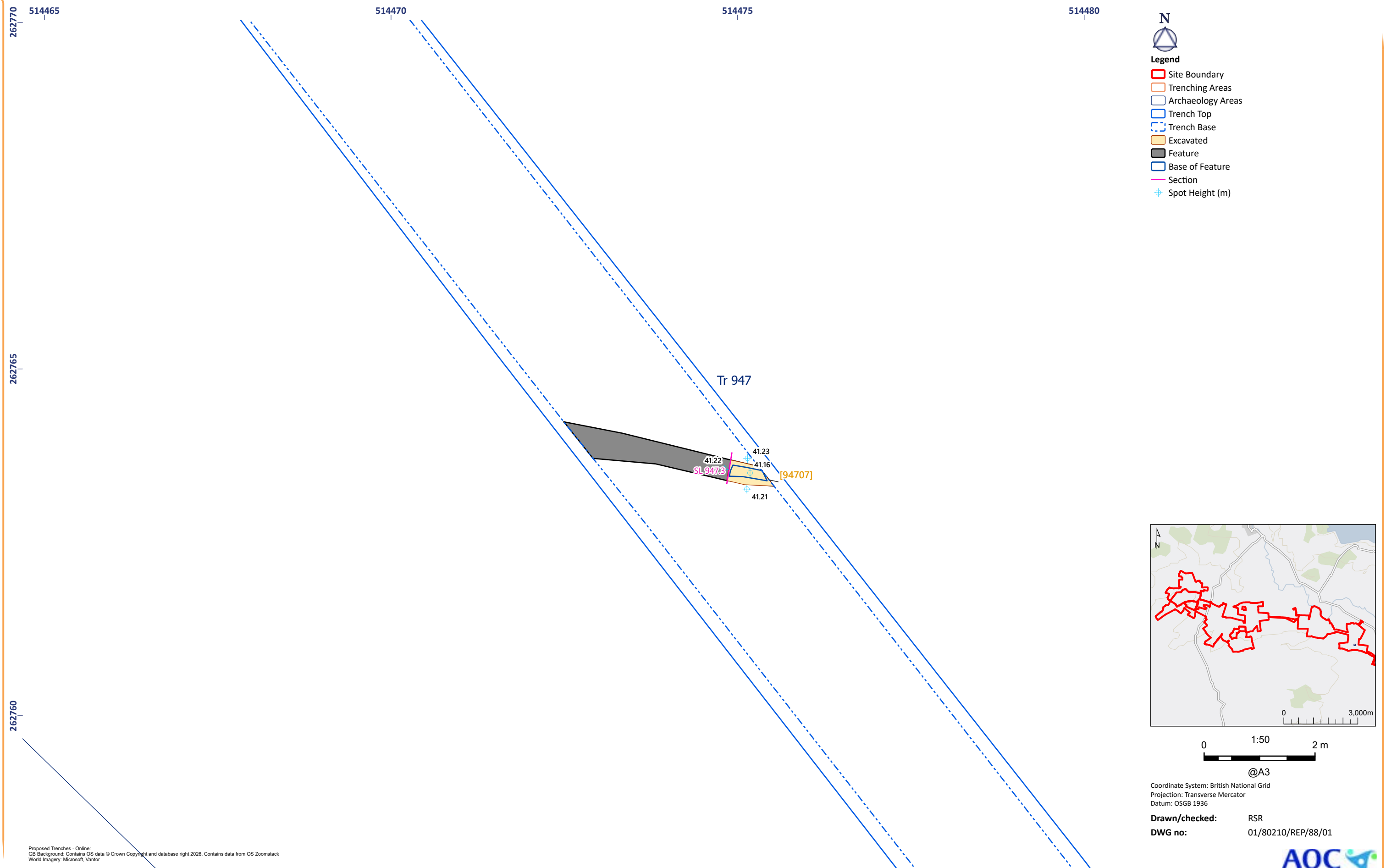
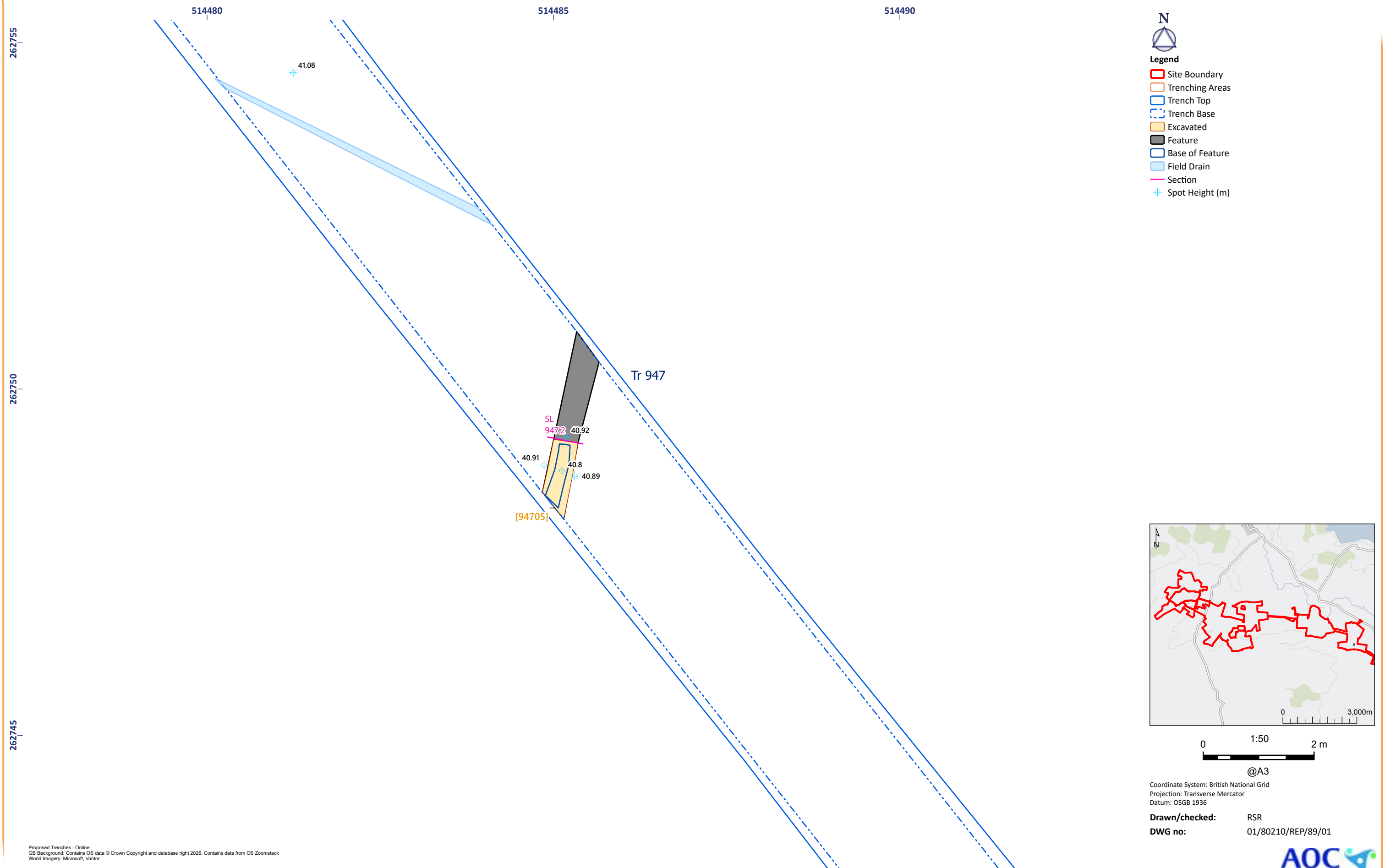
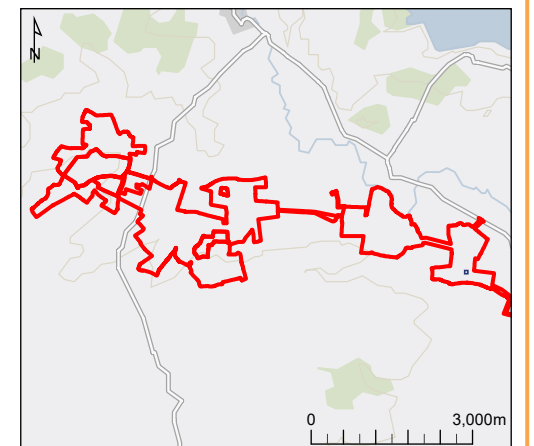


Figure 4.44: Trench 947 Excavated Features



Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor



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/89/01

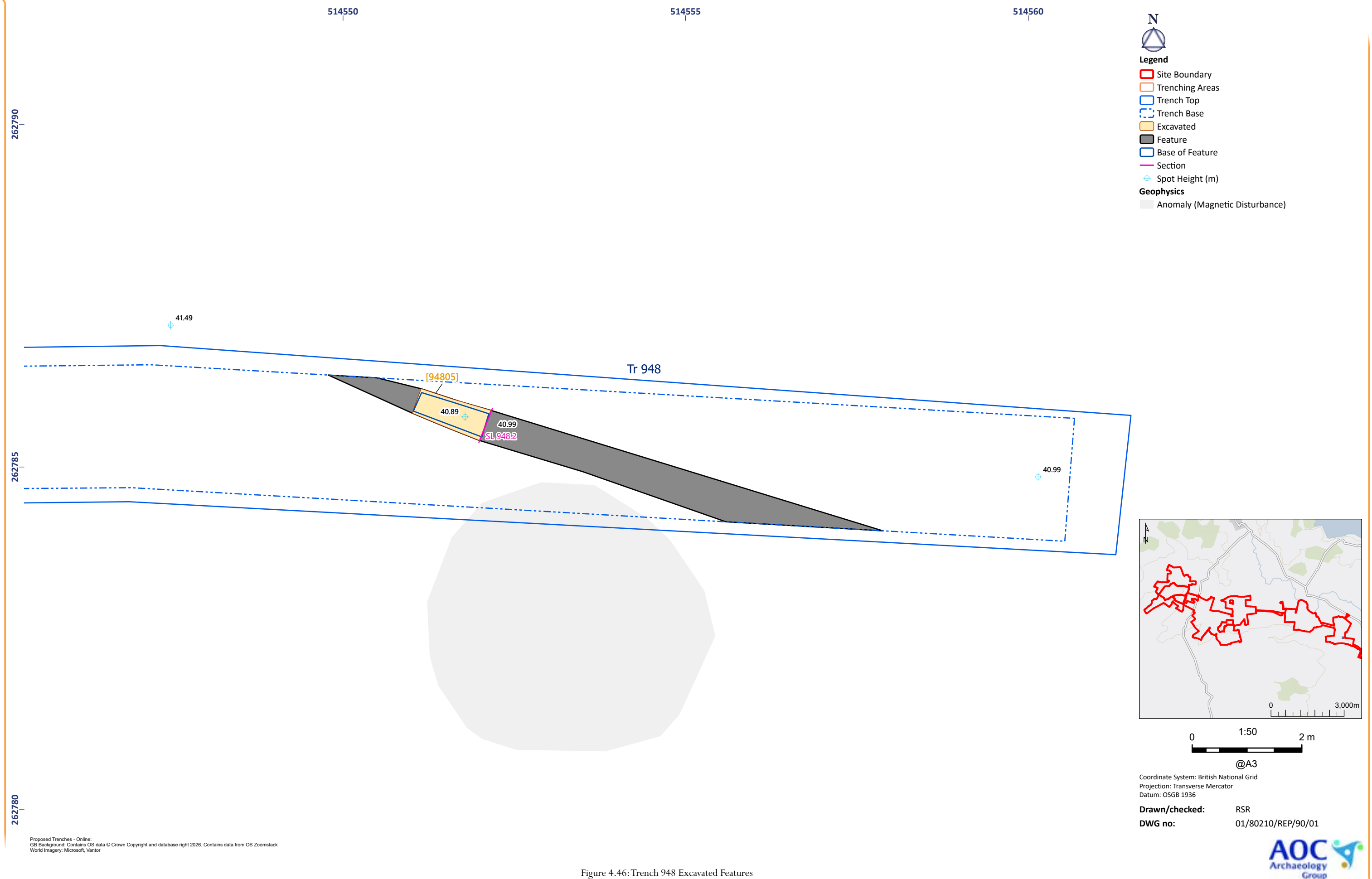


Figure 4.46: Trench 948 Excavated Features

514535

514540

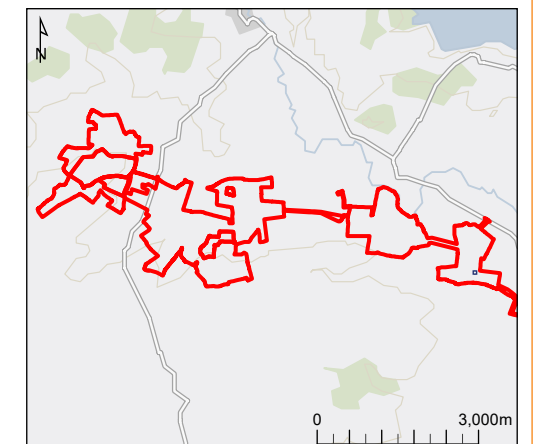
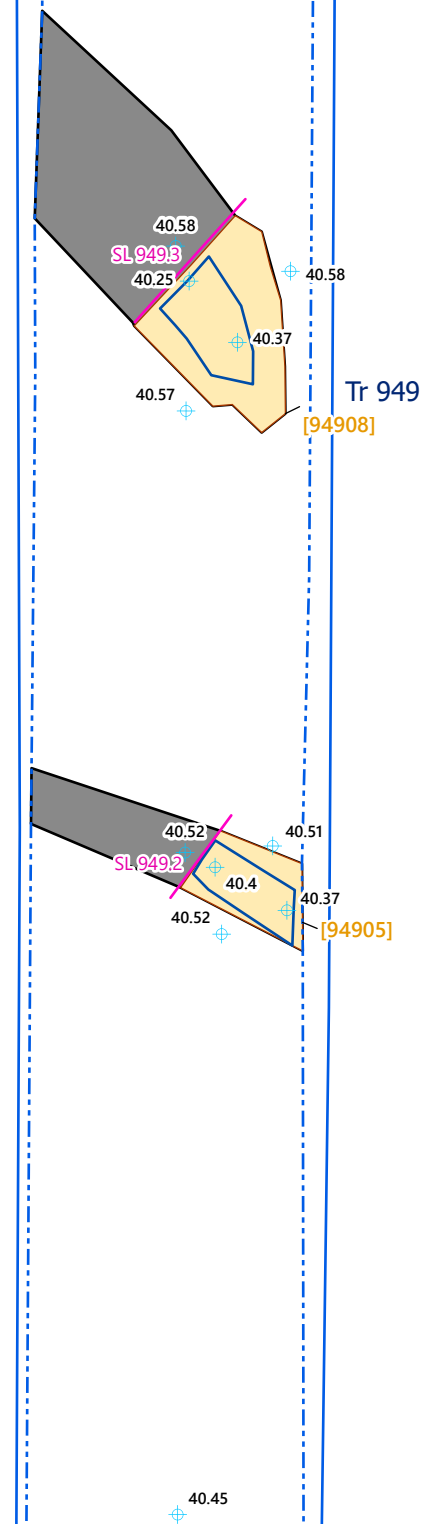
514545

262745

262740

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- Trenching Areas
- Trench Top
- Trench Base
- Excavated
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- 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/91/01

Proposed Trenches - Online:
 GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
 World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

Figure 4.47: Trench 949 Excavated Features

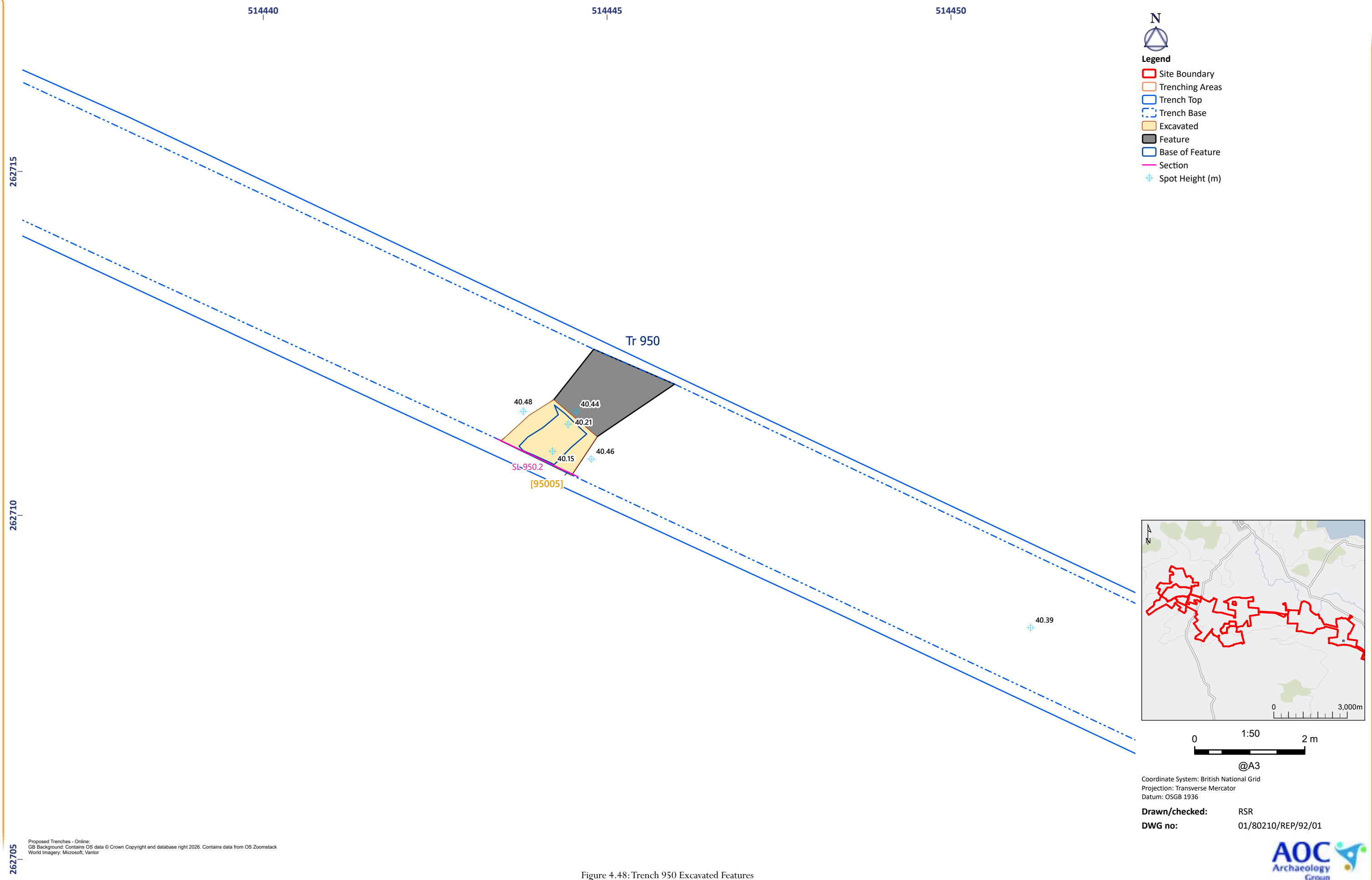


Figure 4.48: Trench 950 Excavated Features

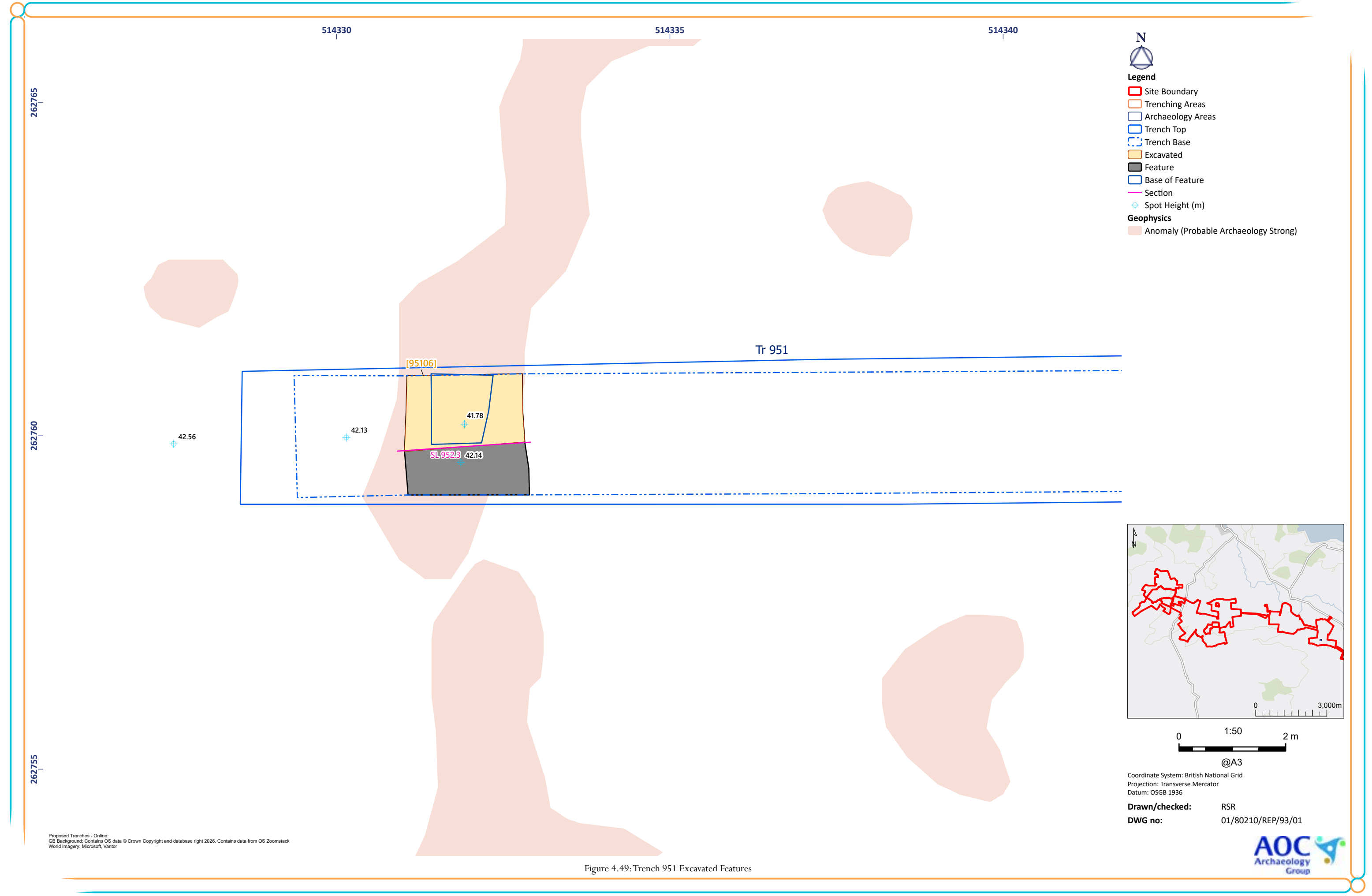


Figure 4.49: Trench 951 Excavated Features

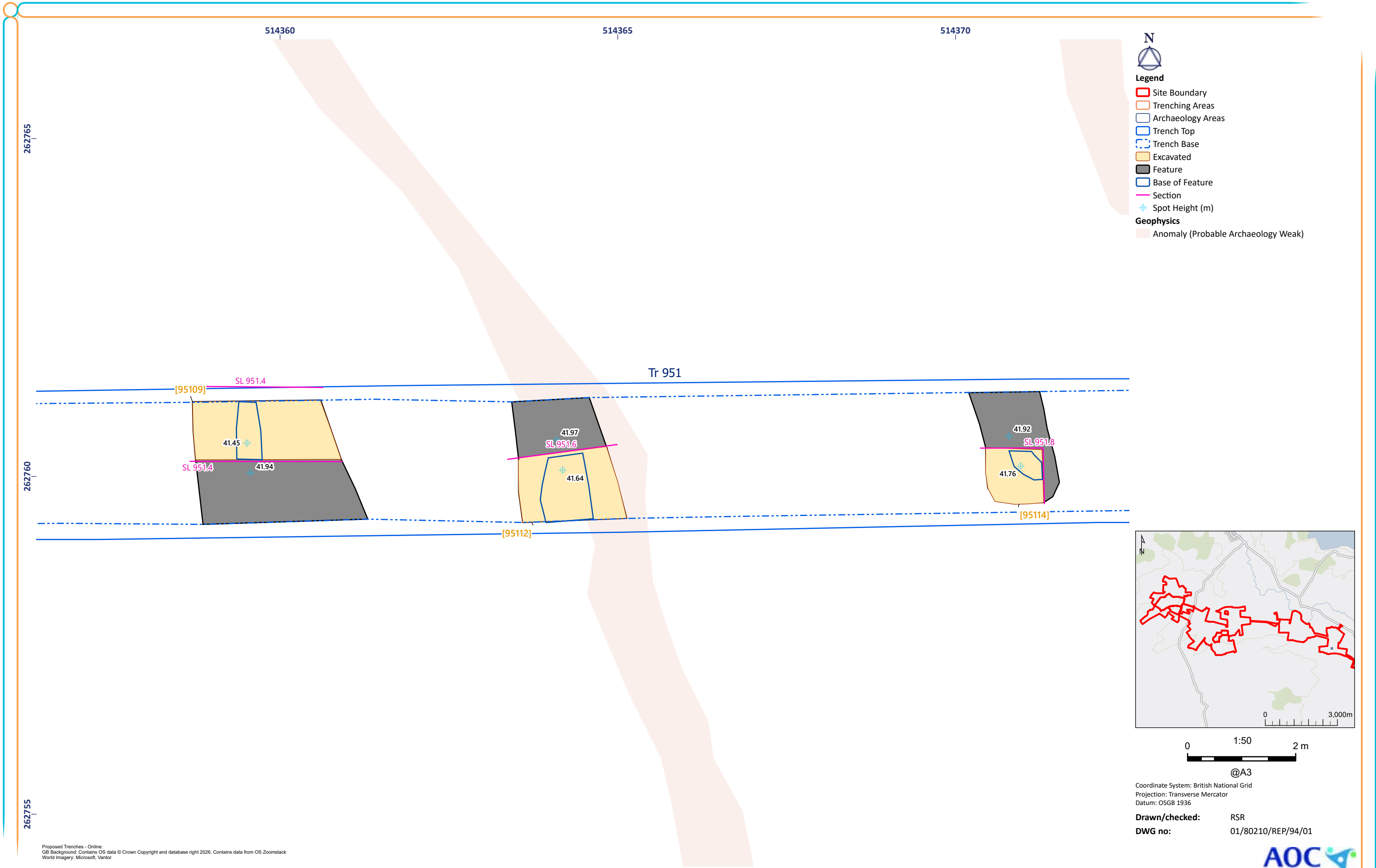


Figure 4.50: Trench 951 Excavated Features

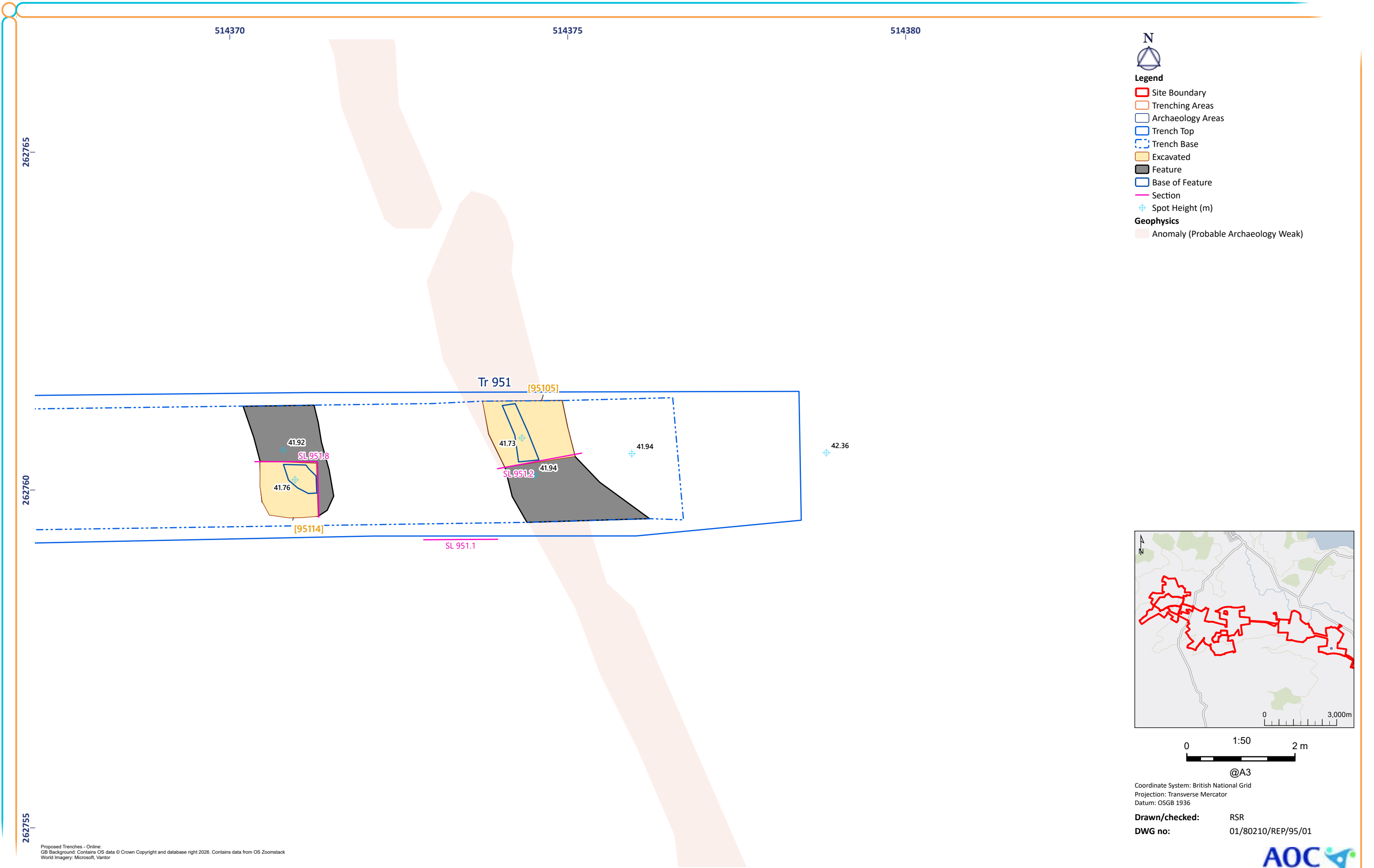


Figure 4.51: Trench 951 Excavated Features

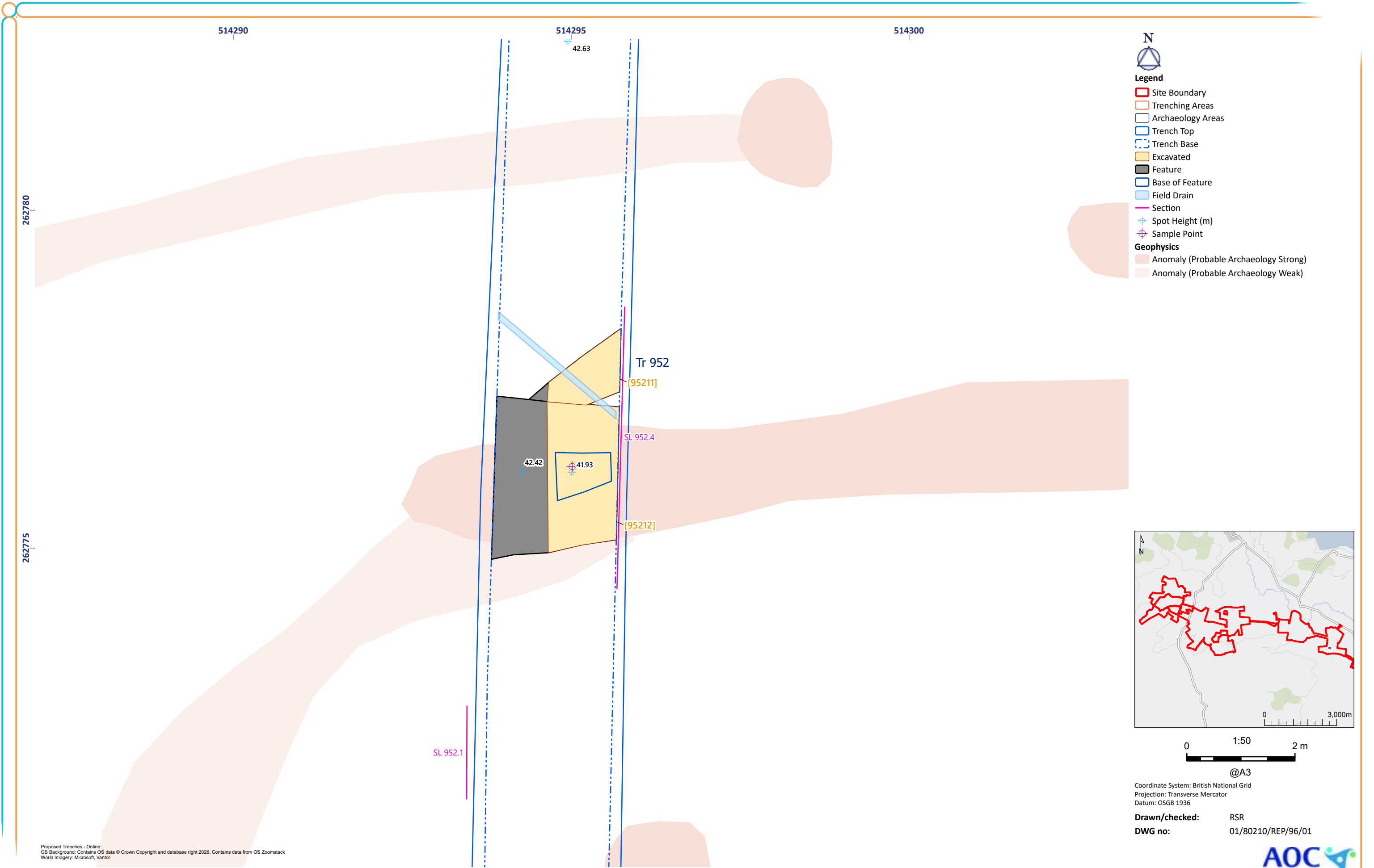


Figure 4.52: Trench 952 Excavated Features

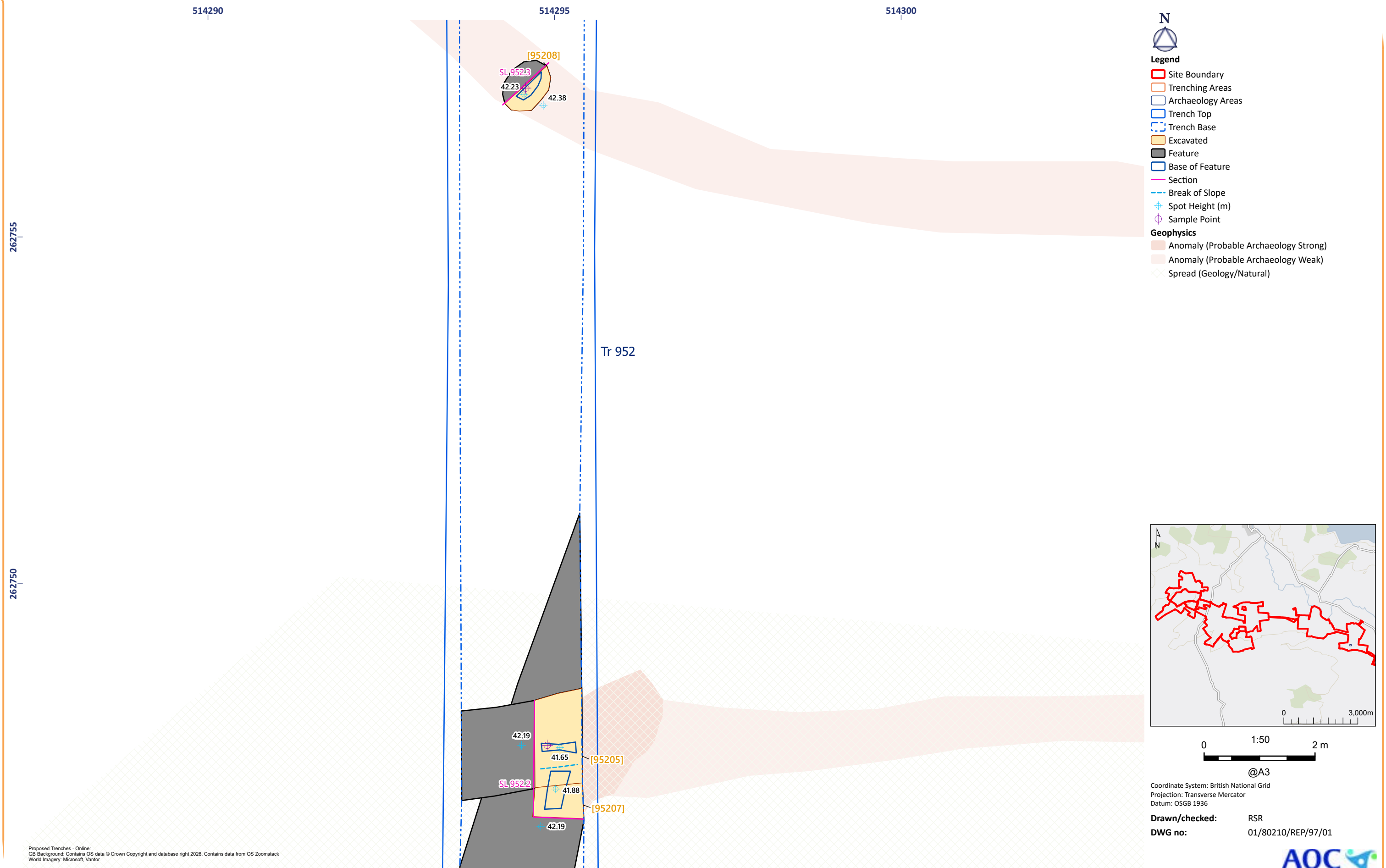


Figure 4.53: Trench 952 Excavated Features

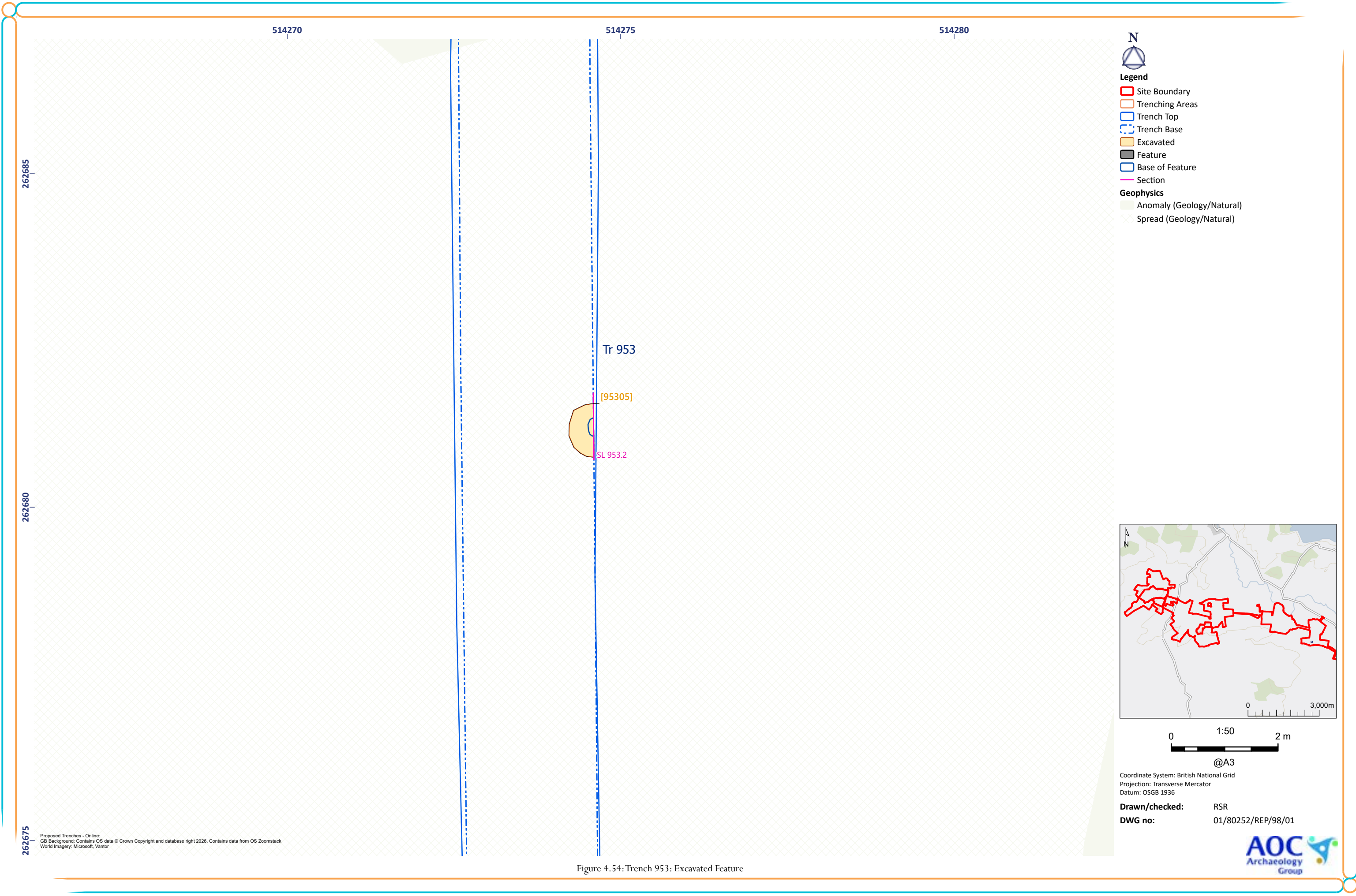


Figure 4.54: Trench 953: Excavated Feature

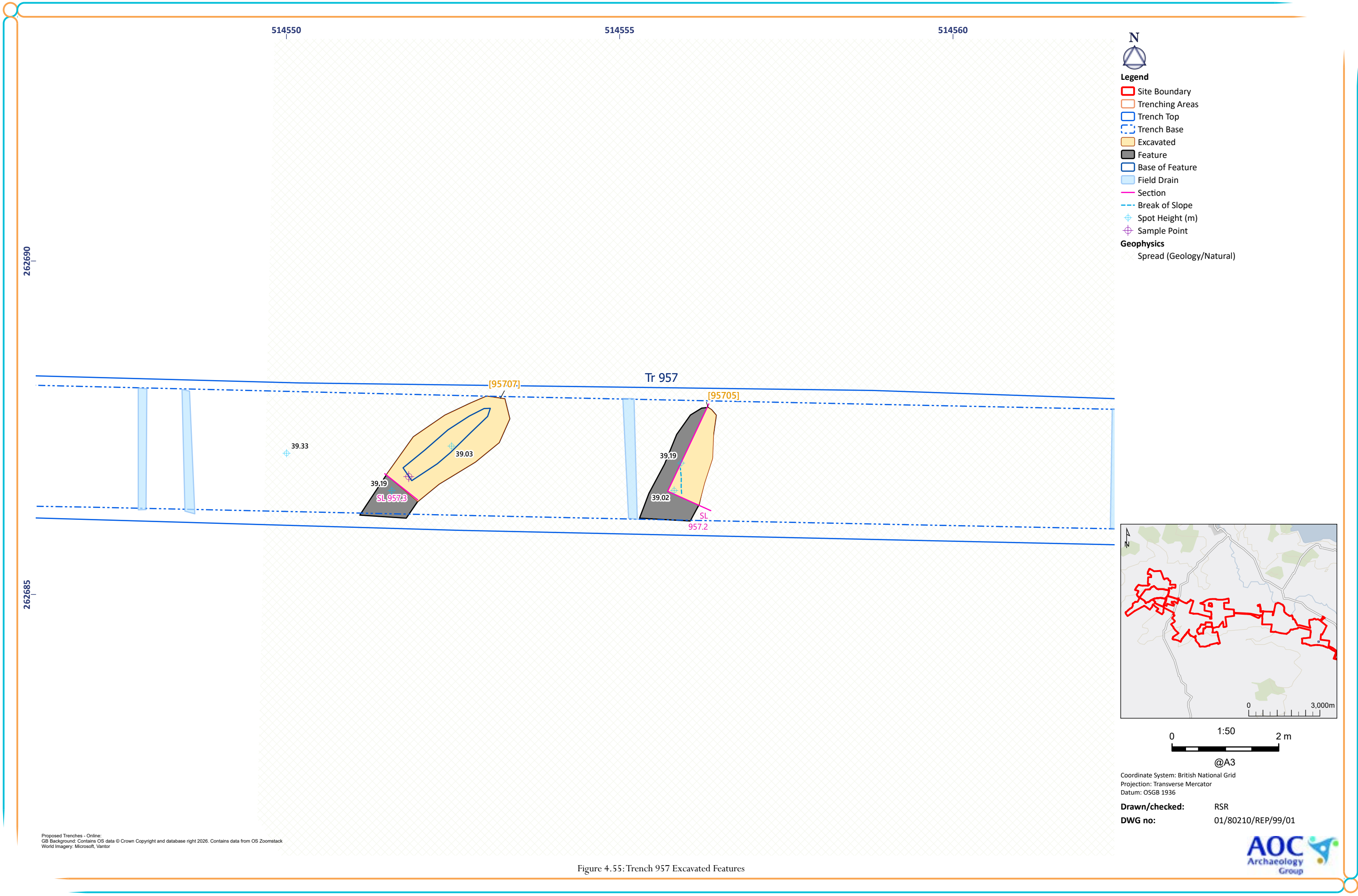


Figure 4.55: Trench 957 Excavated Features

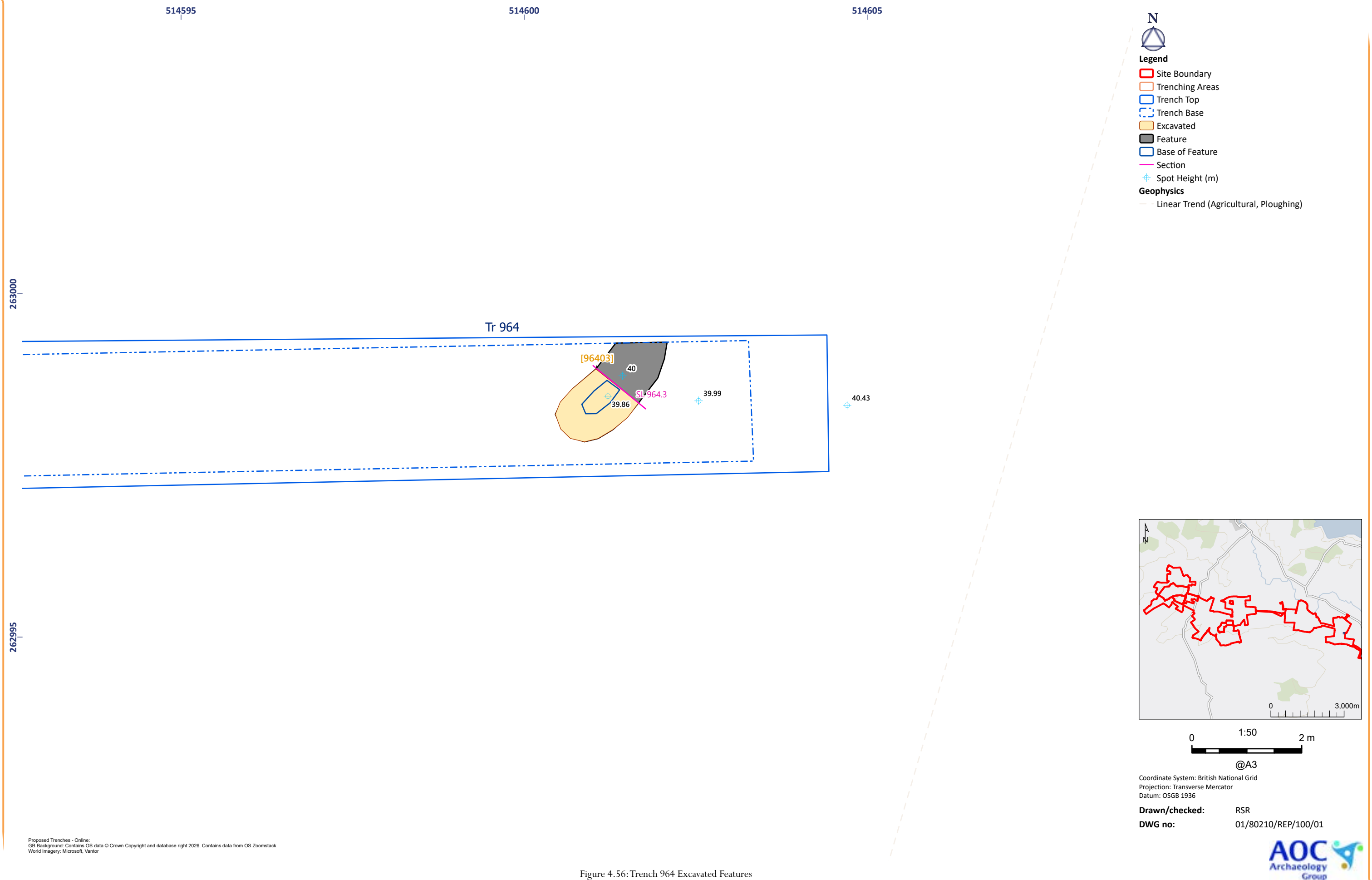


Figure 4.56: Trench 964 Excavated Features

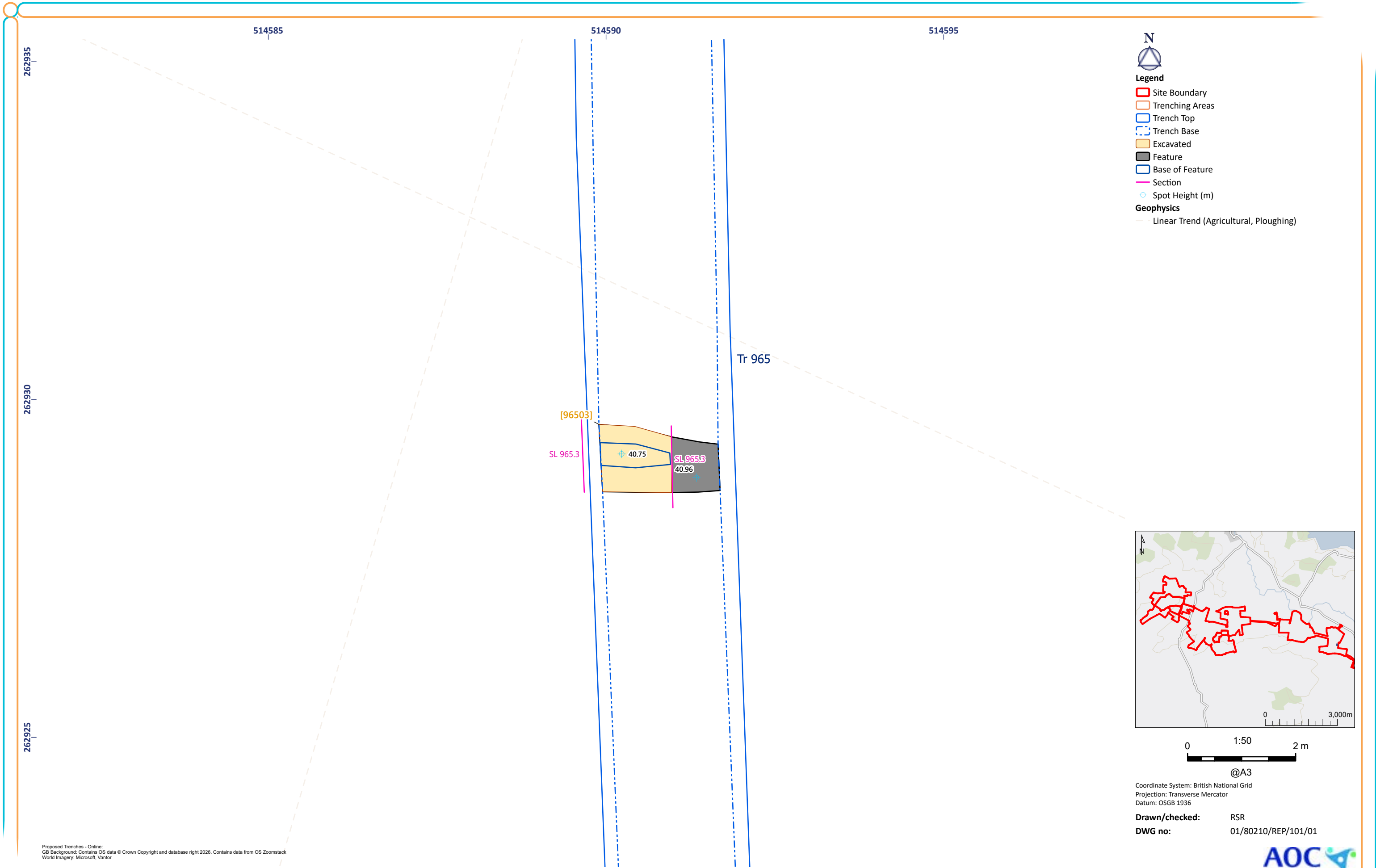


Figure 4.57: Trench 965 Excavated Features

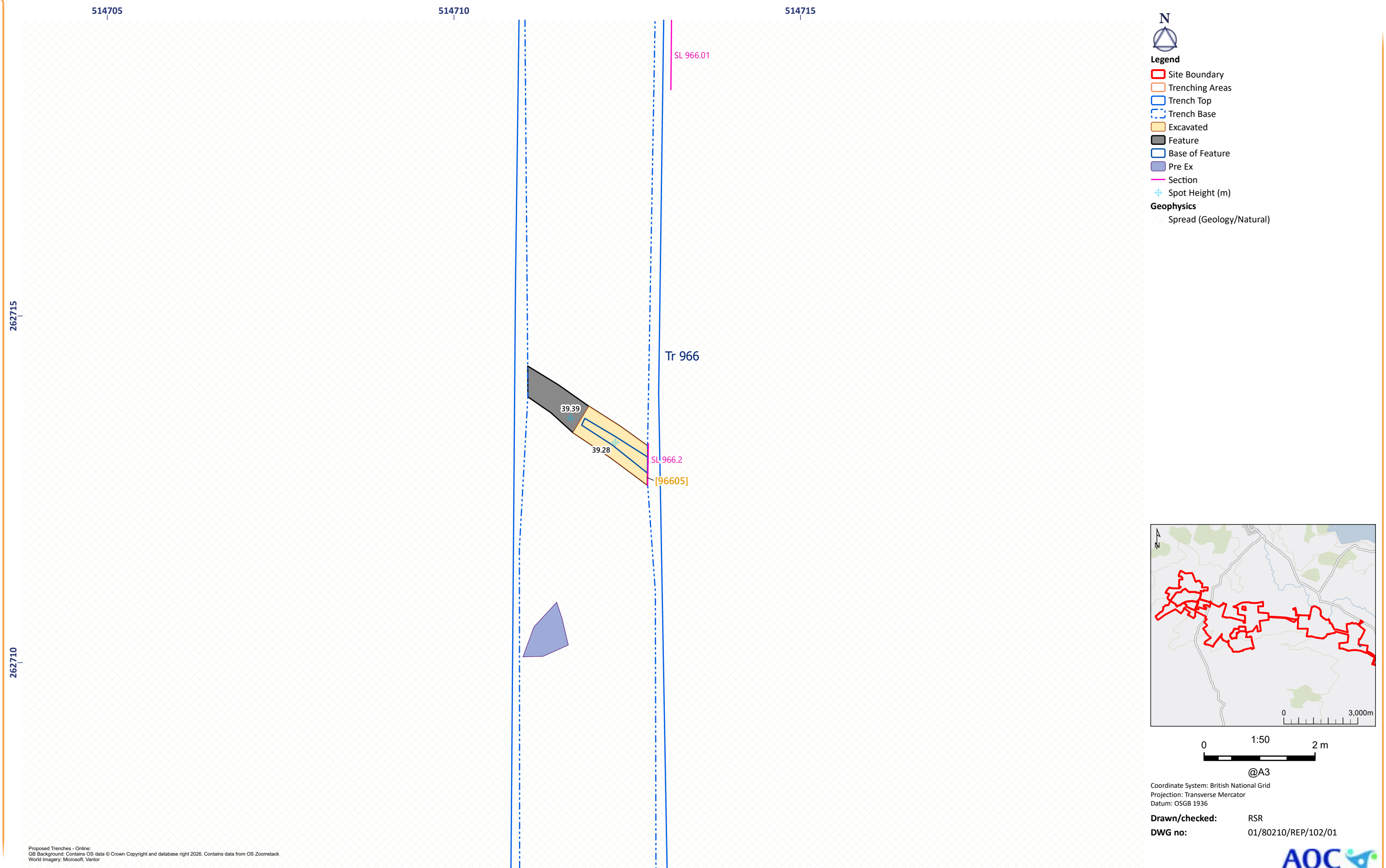


Figure 4.58: Trench 966 Excavated Features

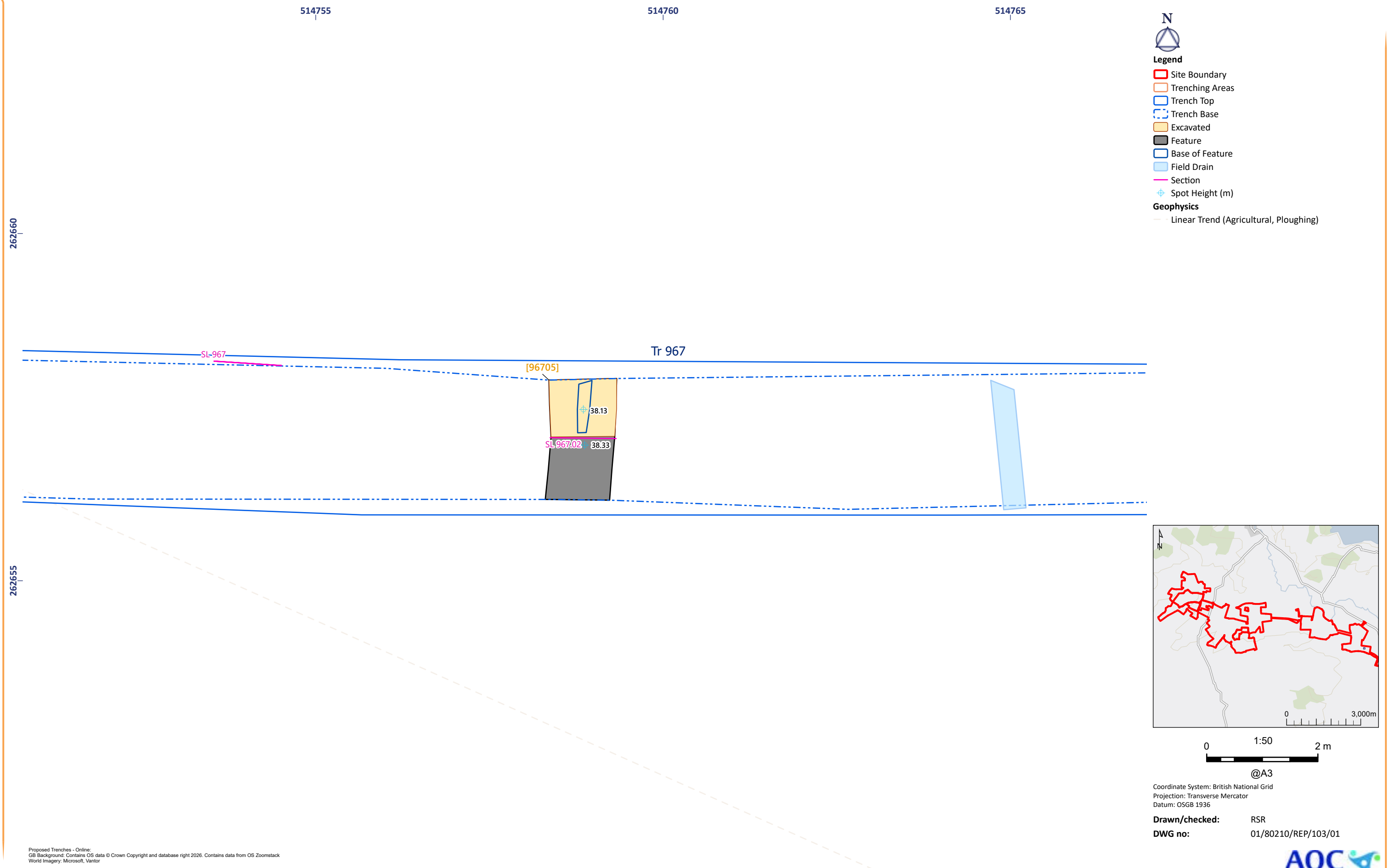
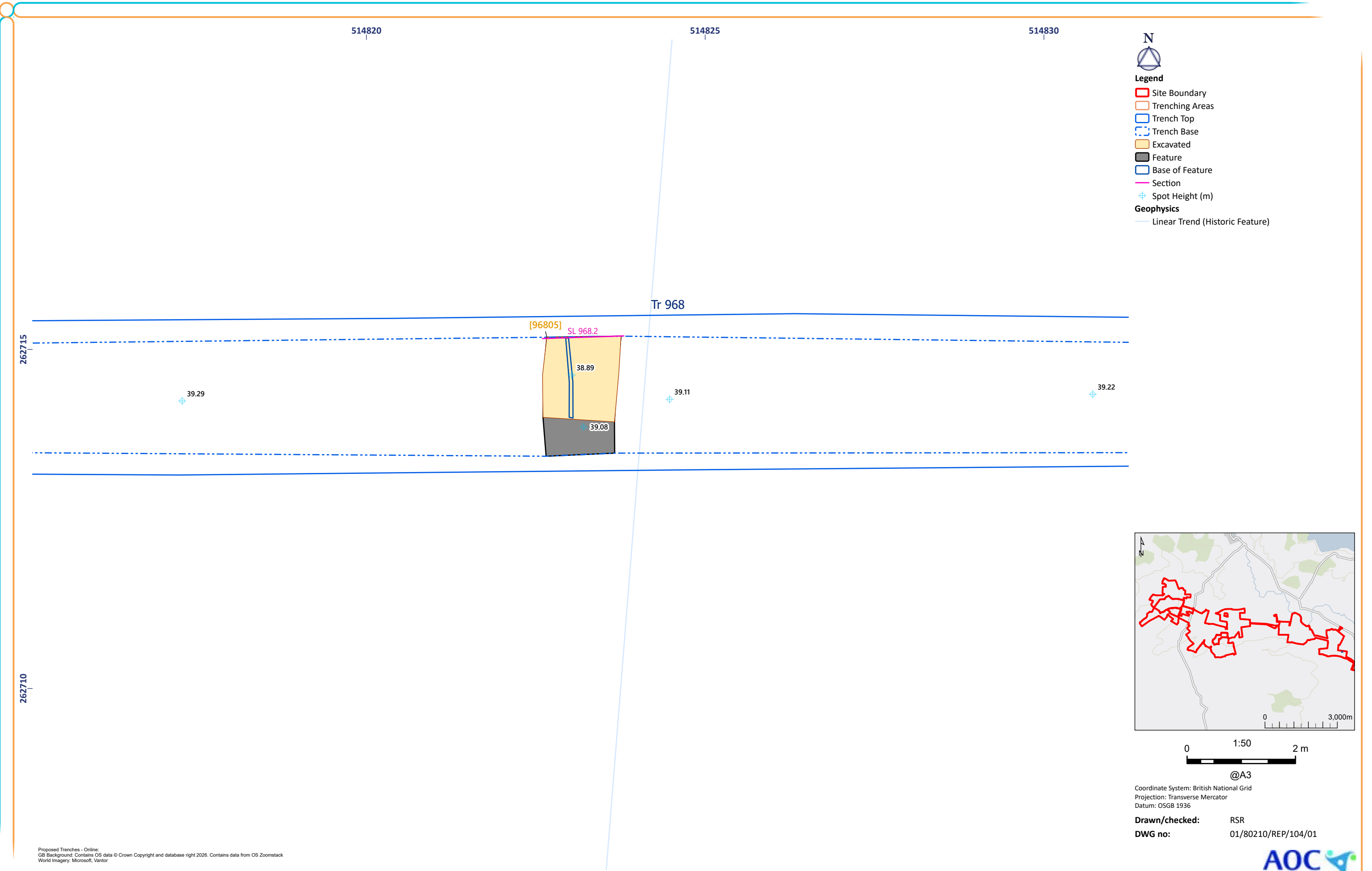
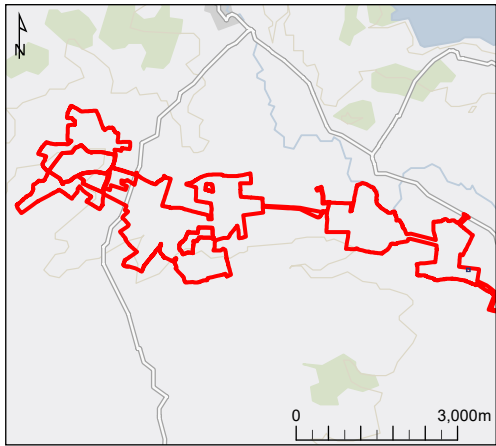


Figure 4.59: Trench 967 Excavated Features



Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

Figure 4.60: Trench 968 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/104/01



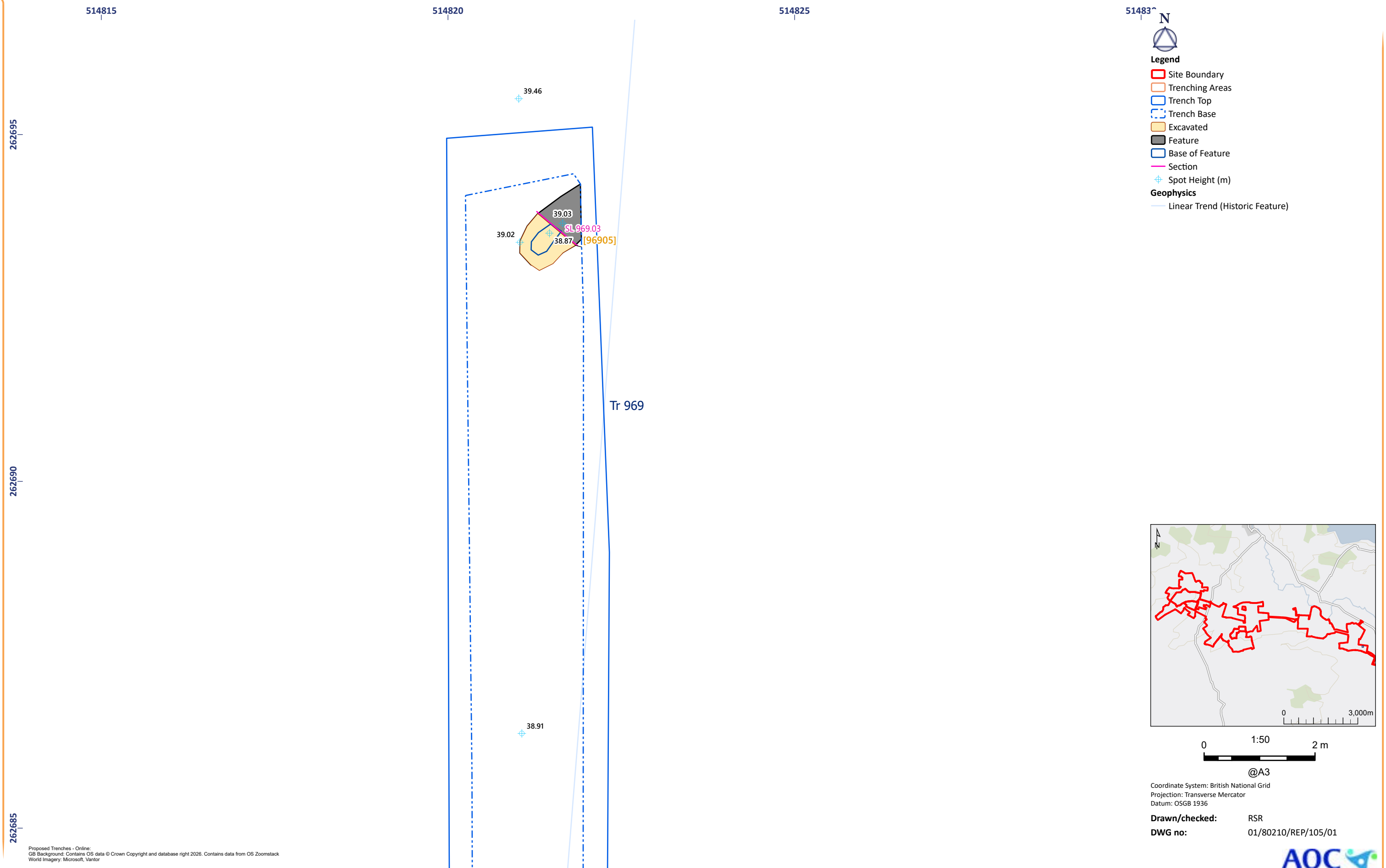


Figure 4.61: Trench 969 Excavated Features

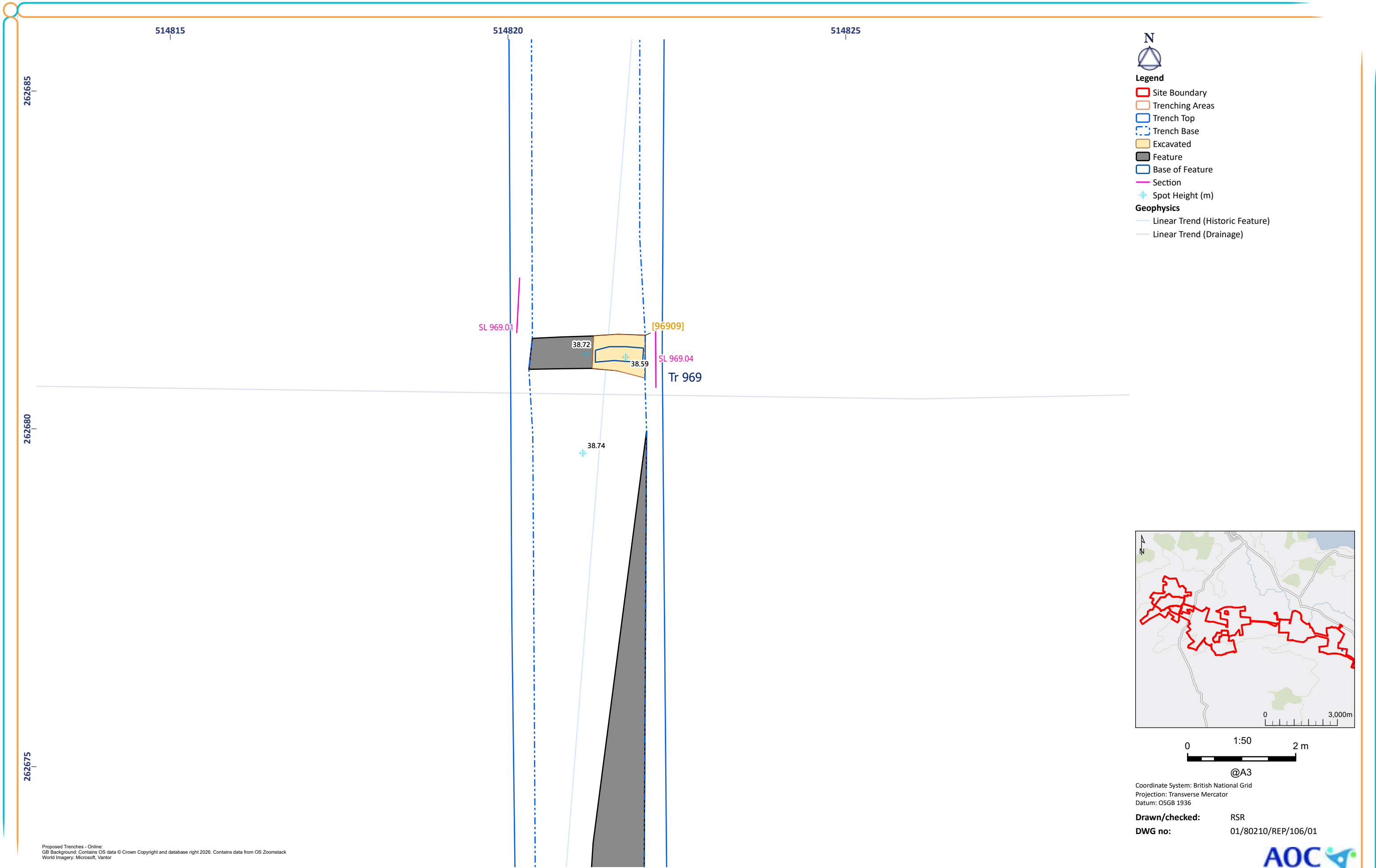
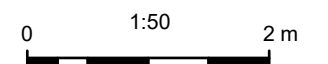
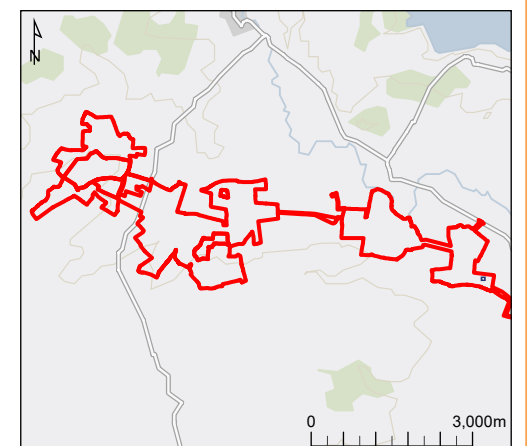




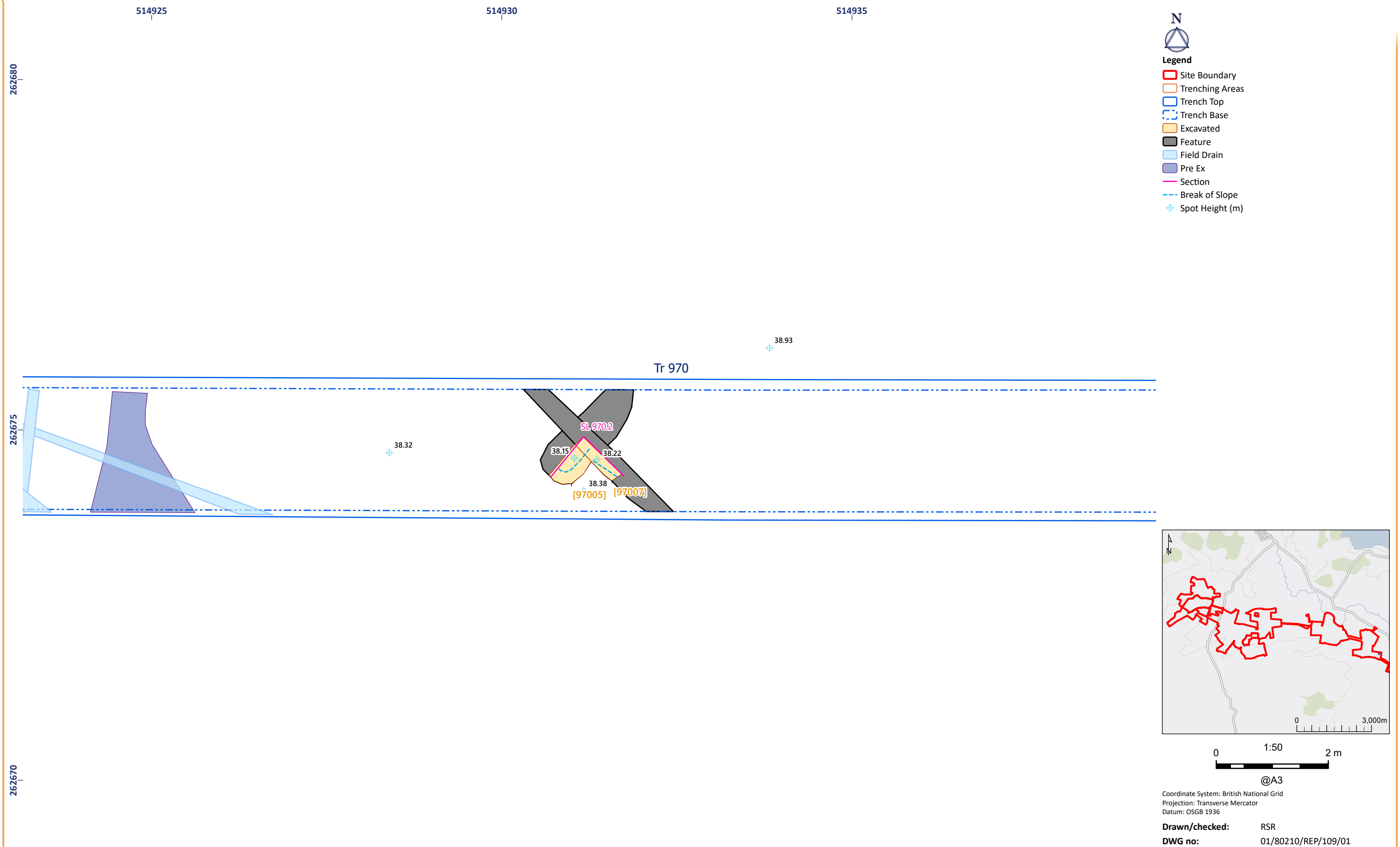
Figure 4.63: Trench 969 Excavated Features



Tr 969



AOC
Archaeology
Group



Proposed Trenches - Online:
GB Background: Contains OS data © Crown Copyright and database right 2026. Contains data from OS Zoomstack
World Imagery: Microsoft, Vantor

Figure 4.65: Trench 970 Excavated Features

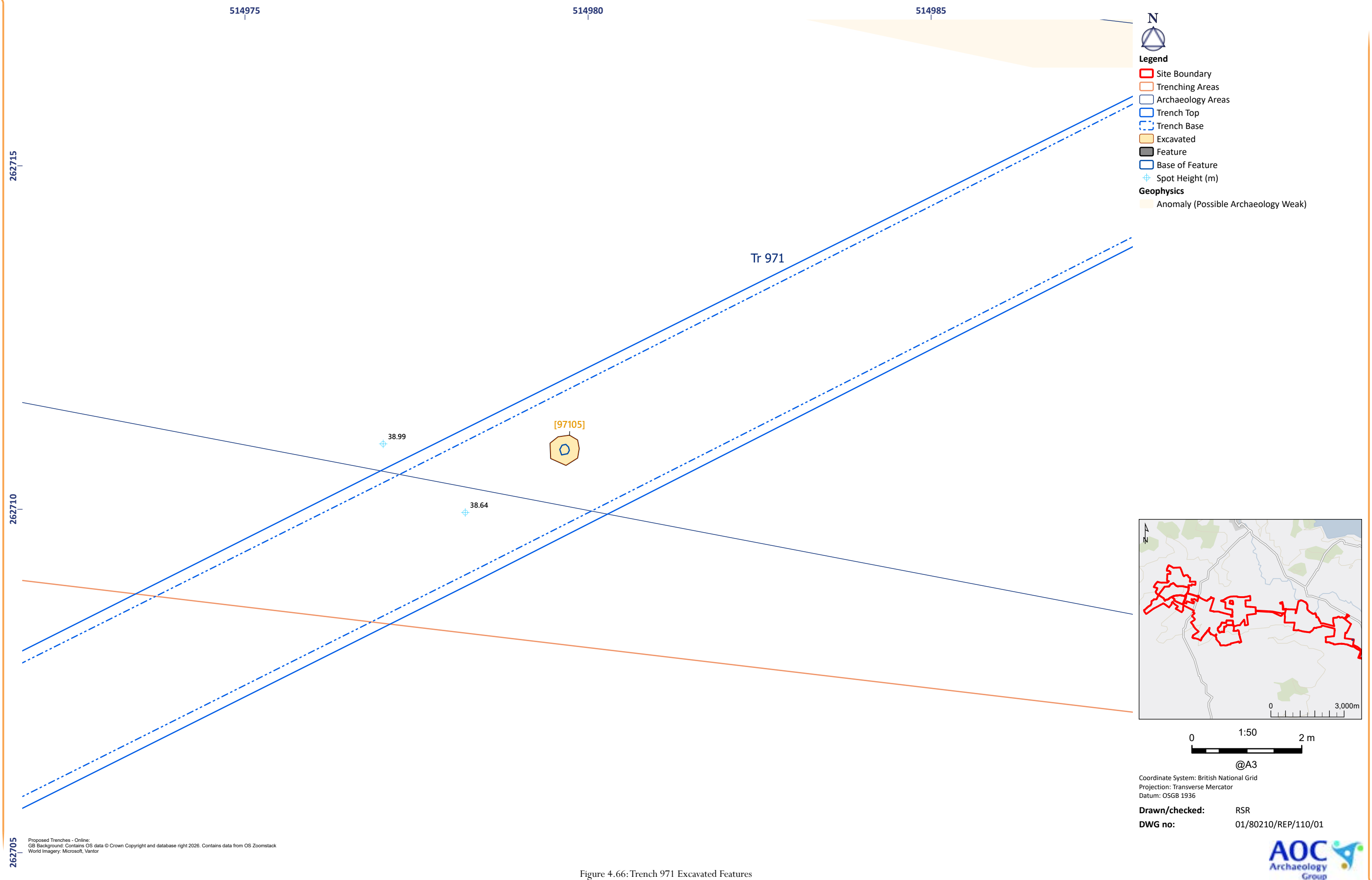


Figure 4.66: Trench 971 Excavated Features

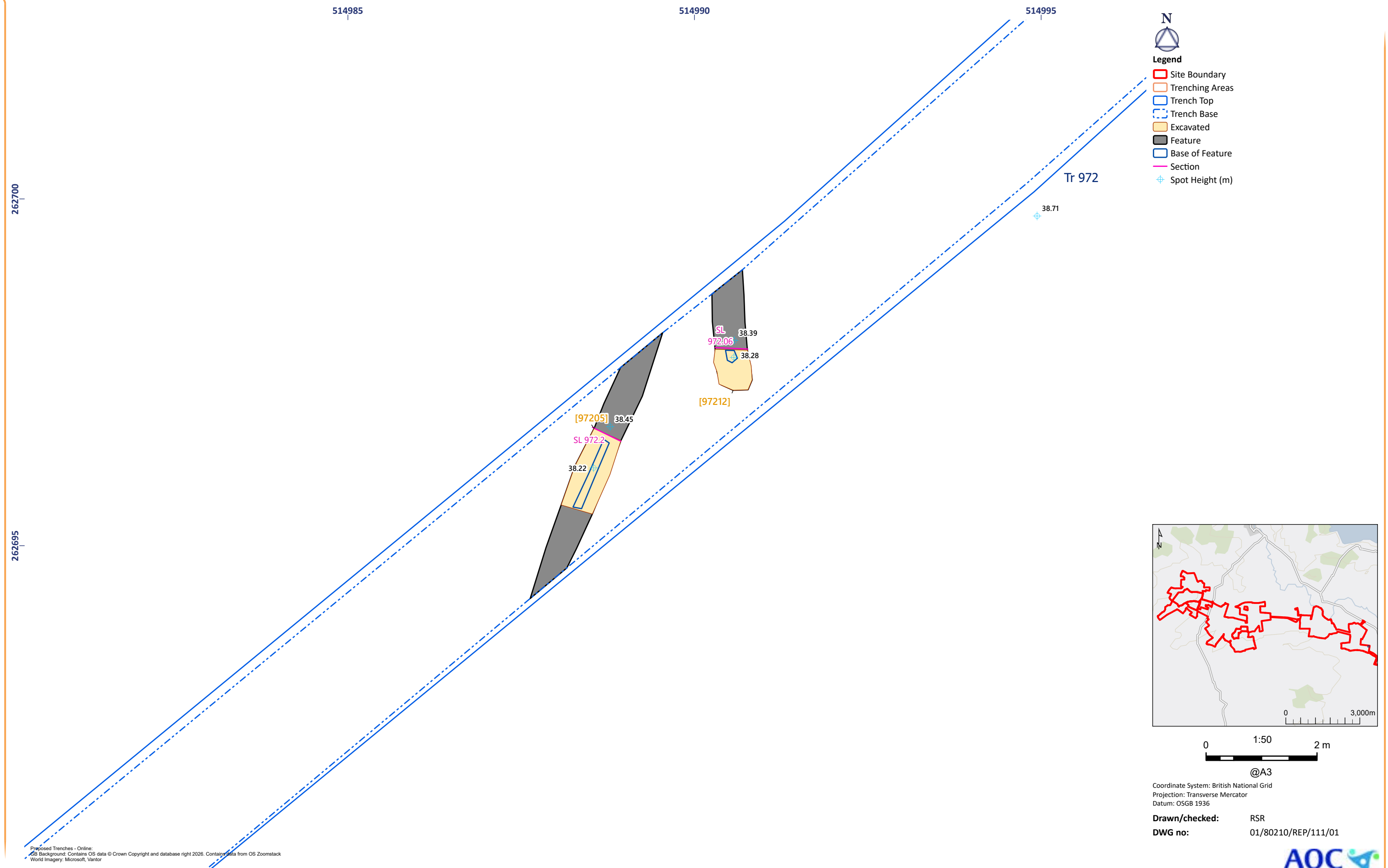


Figure 4.67: Trench 972 Excavated Features

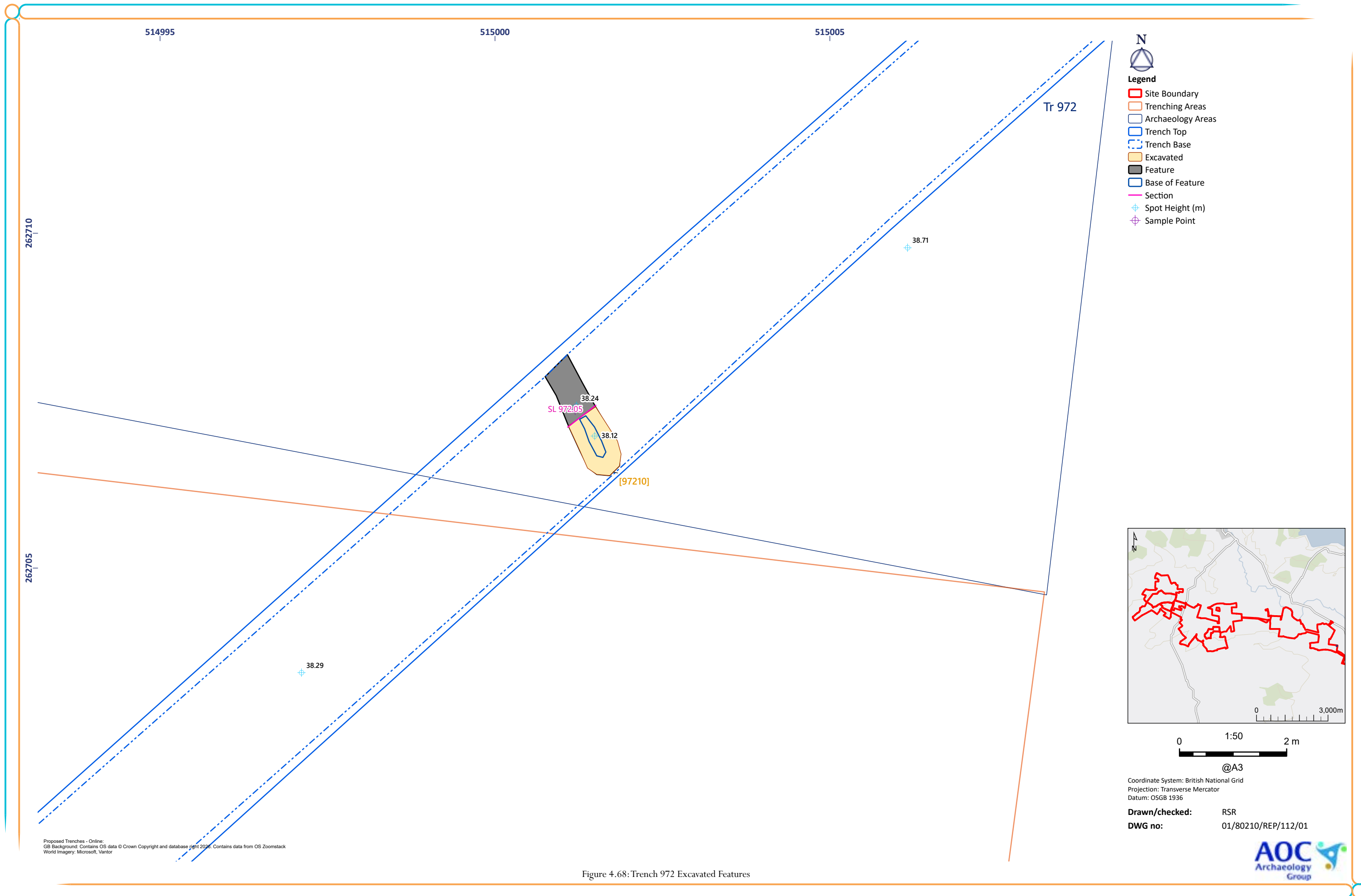


Figure 4.68: Trench 972 Excavated Features

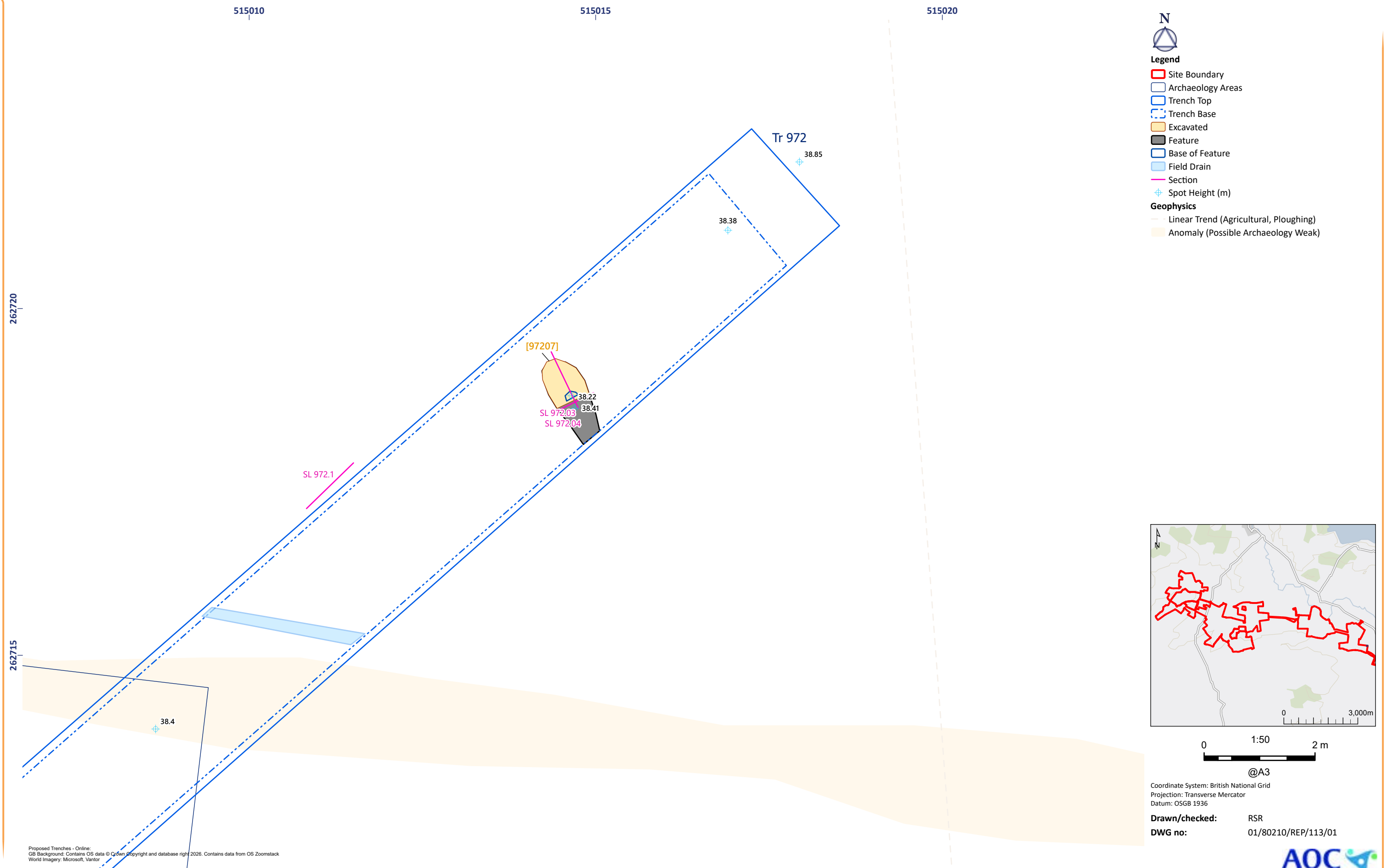


Figure 4.69: Trench 972 Excavated Features

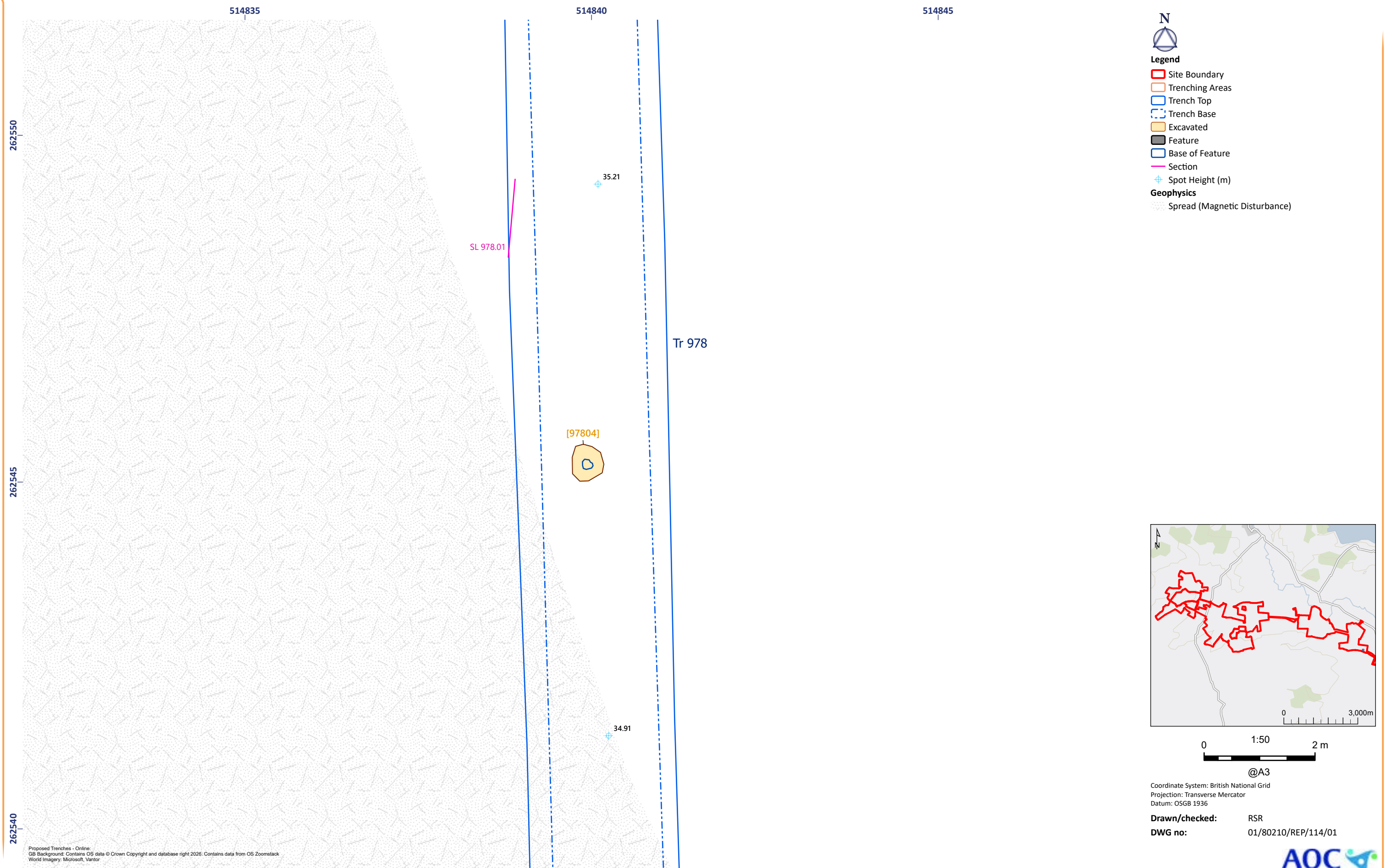


Figure 4.70: Trench 978 Excavated Features

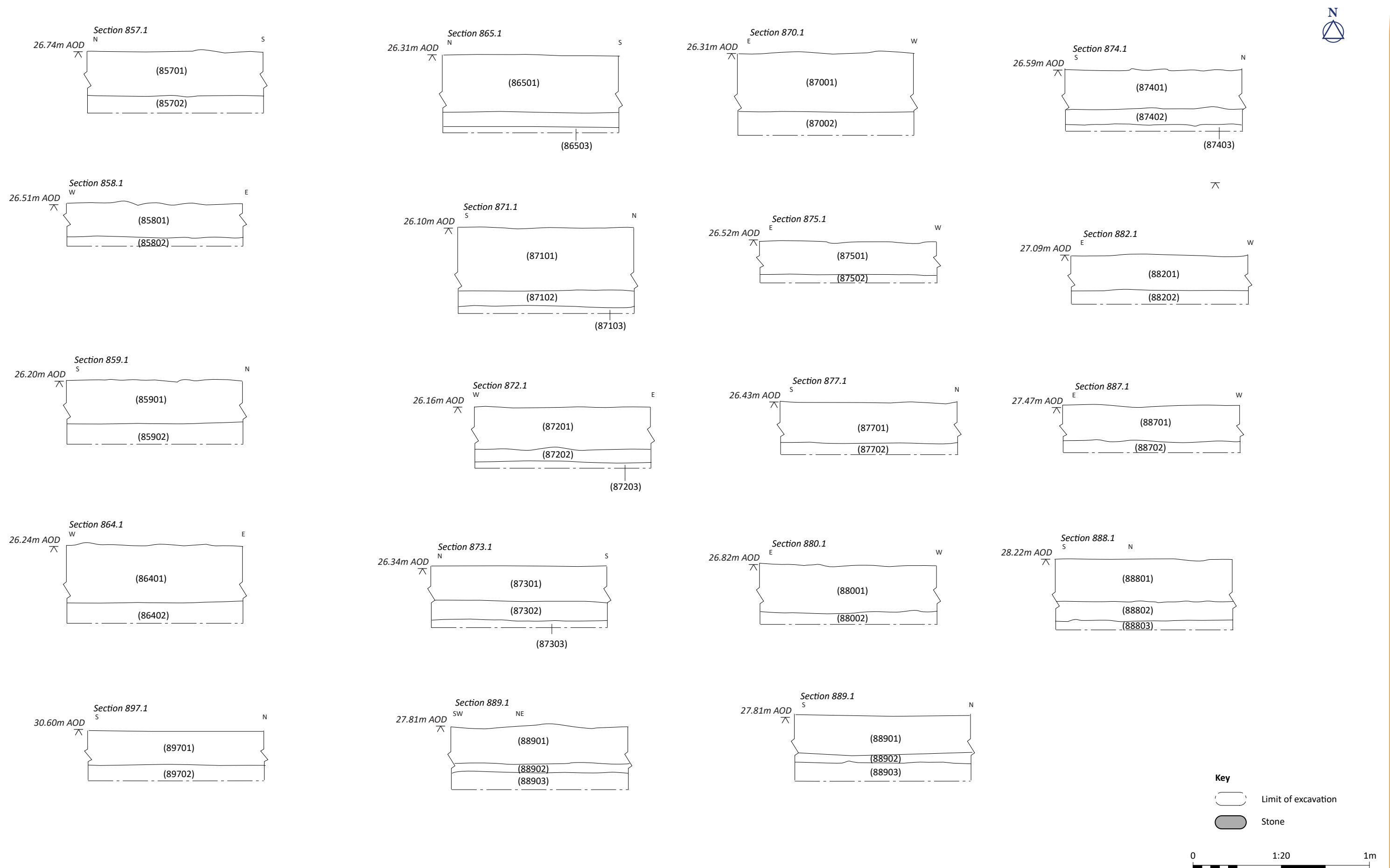


Figure 5: Area D01 Representative Sections

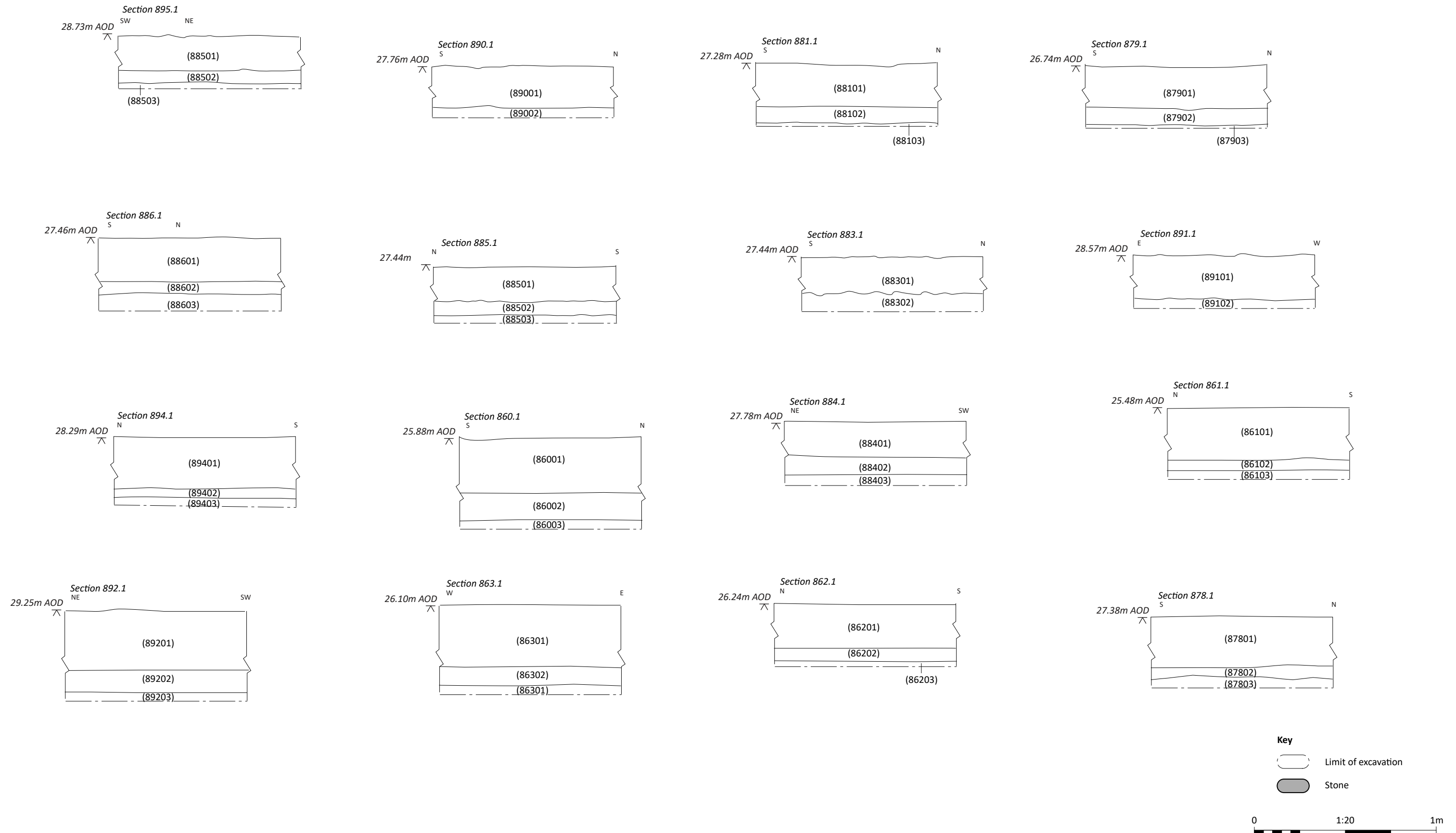
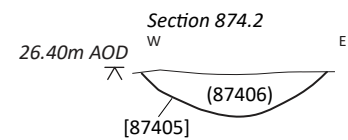
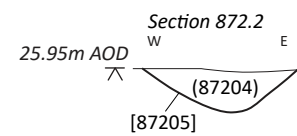
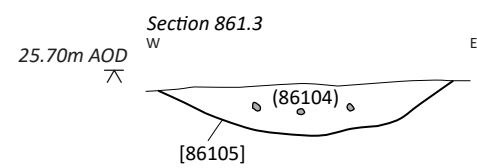
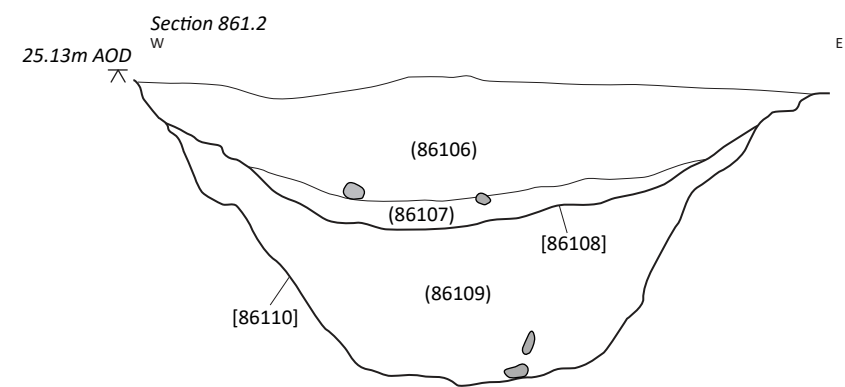


Figure 6: Area D01 Representative Sections



Key

-  Limit of excavation
-  Stone

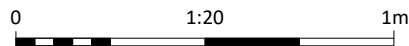


Figure 7: Area D01- Feature Sections

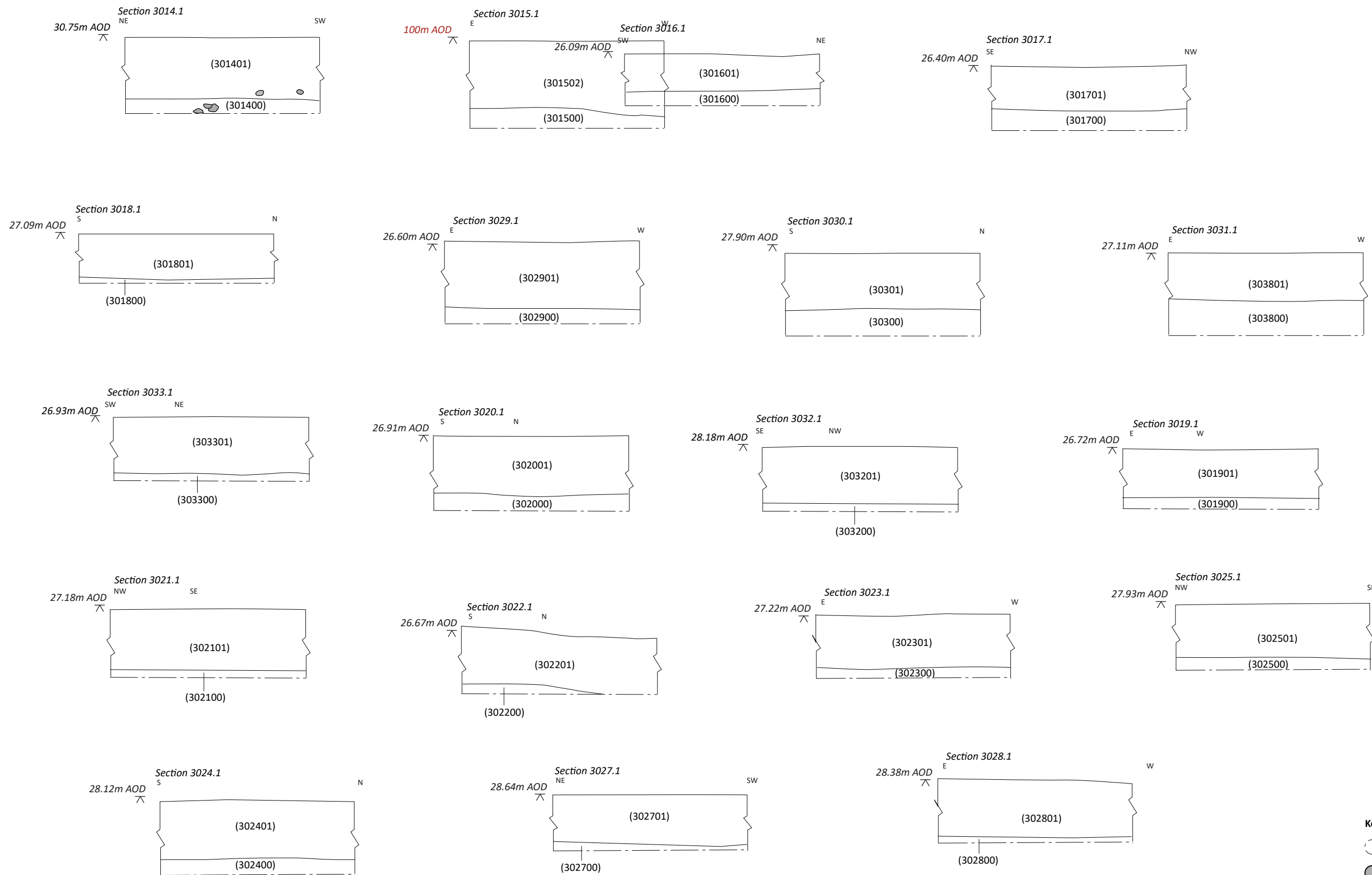
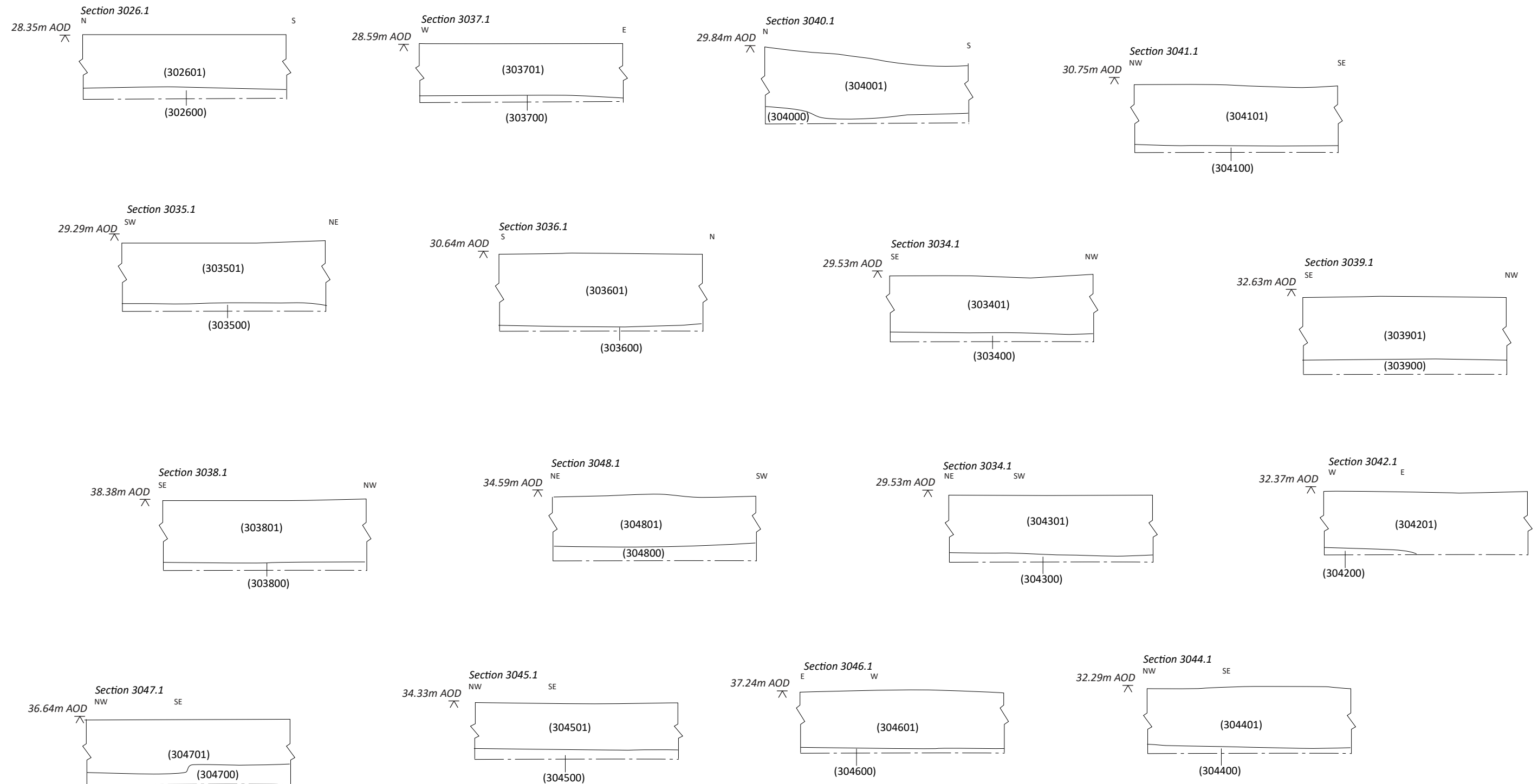


Figure 8: Area D02- Representative Sections



Key

-  Limit of excavation
-  Stone

0 1:20 1m

Figure 9: Area D02- Representative Sections

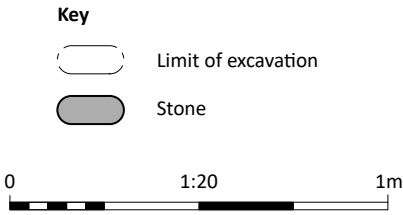
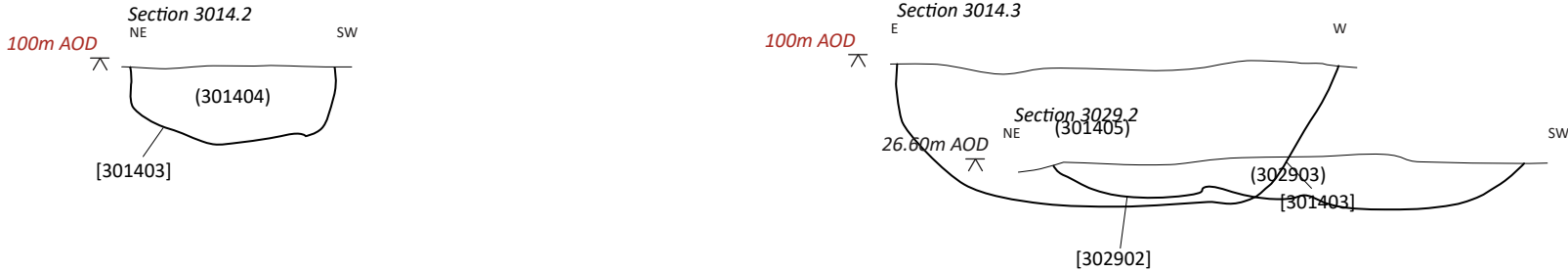
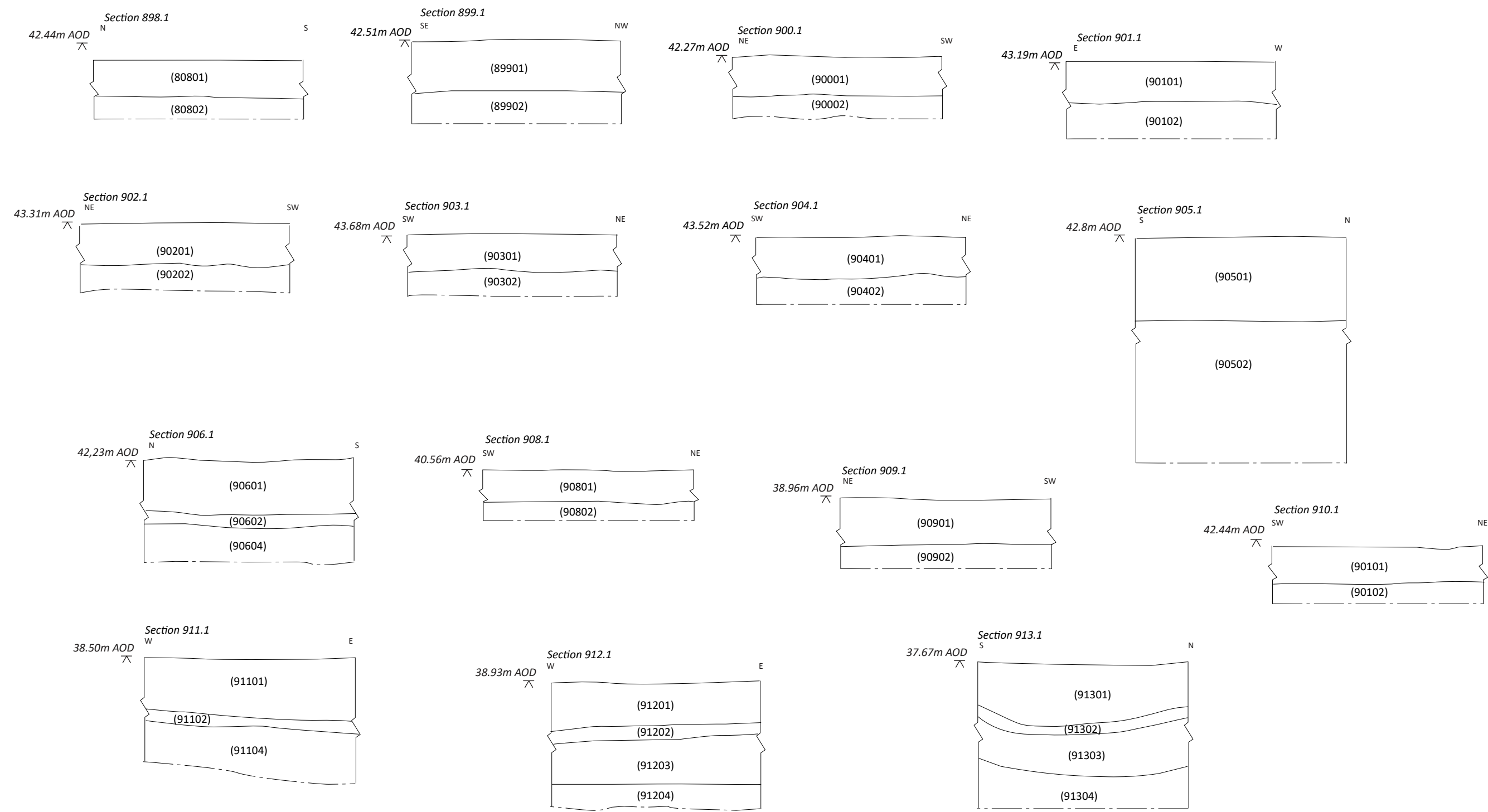


Figure 10: Area D02- Feature Sections



Key

 Limit of excavation

 Stone

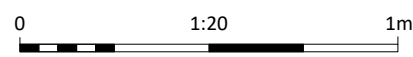


Figure 11: Area D03-Representative Sections

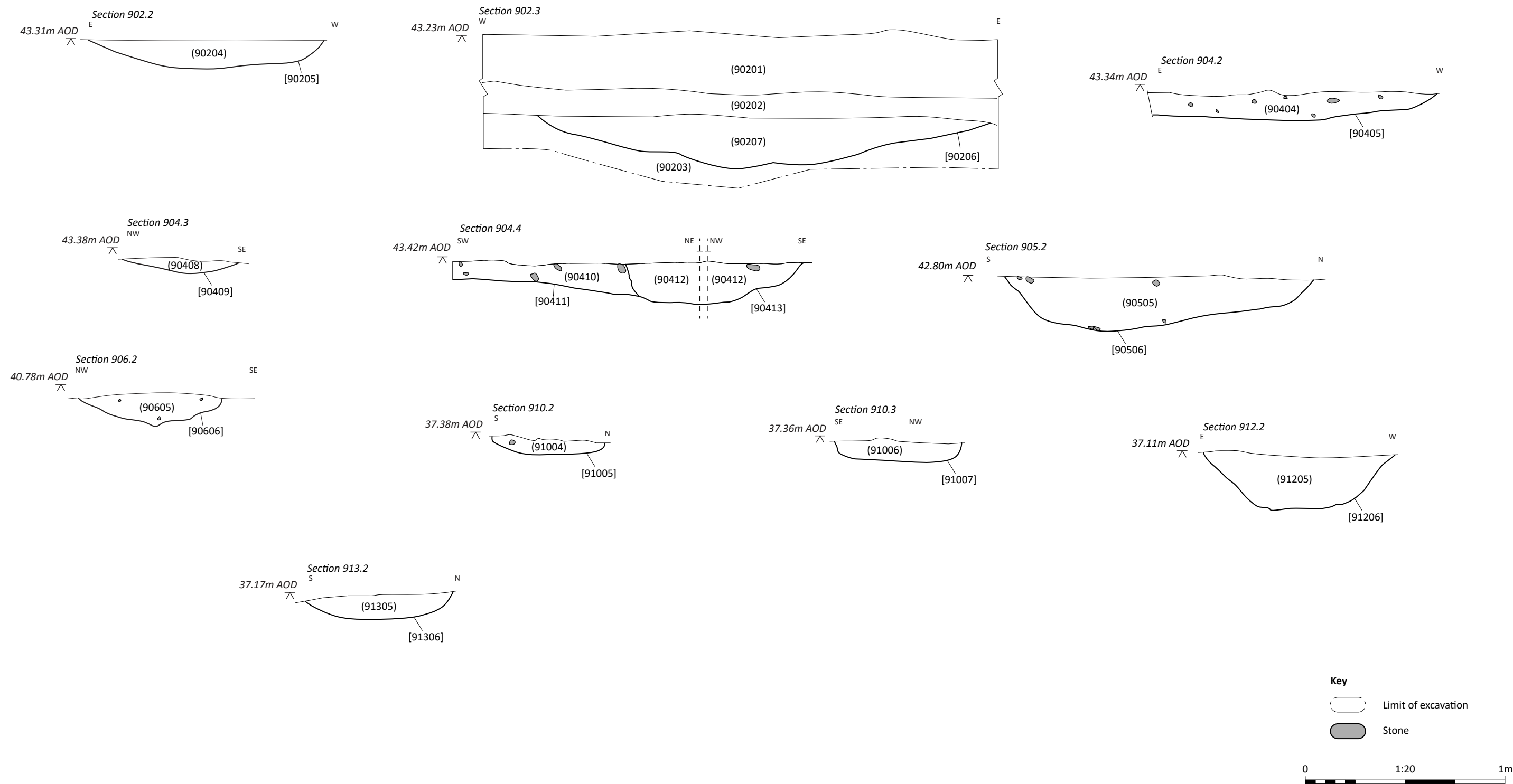


Figure 12: Area D03-Feature Sections

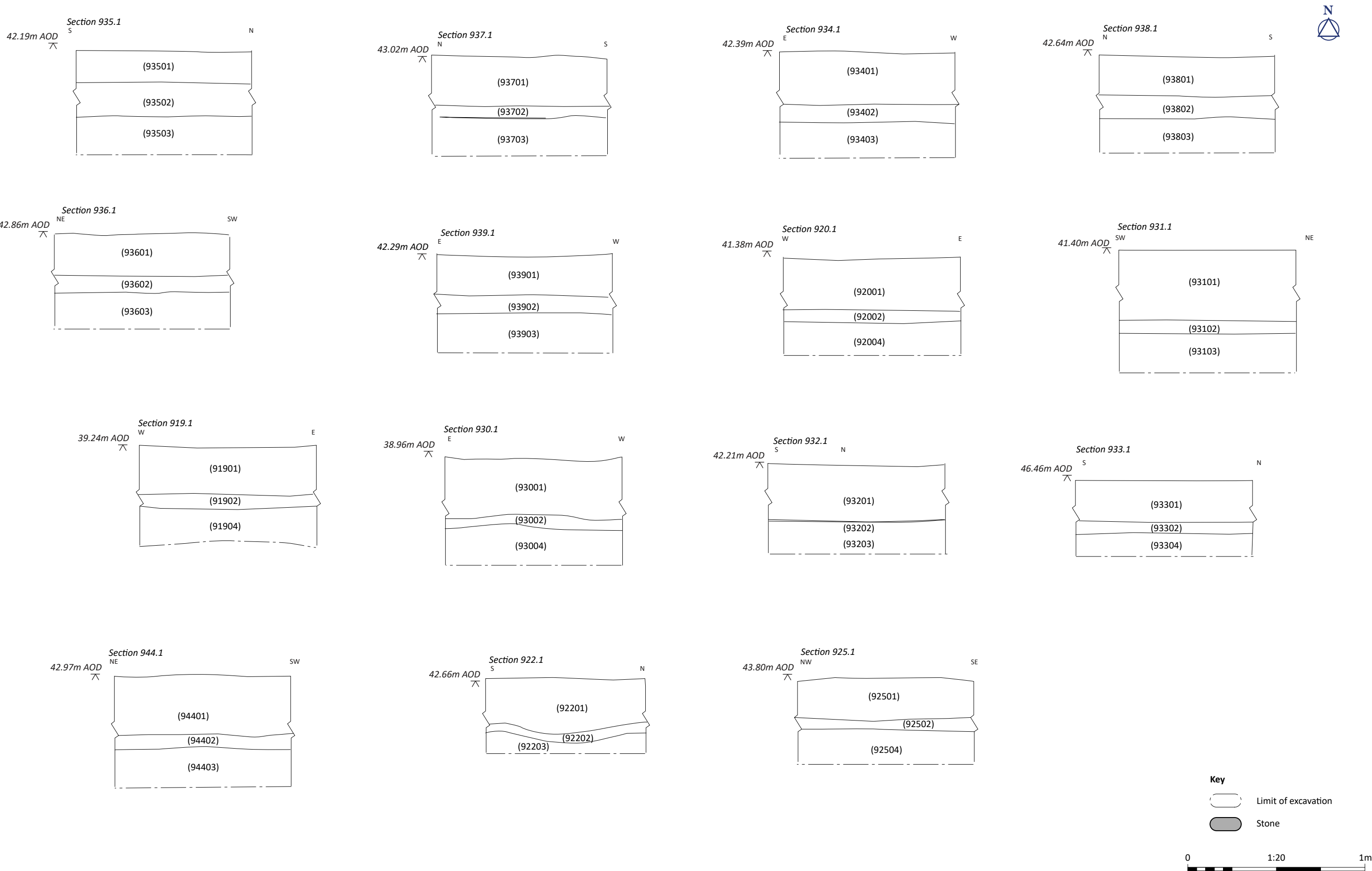


Figure 13: Area D04-Representative Sections

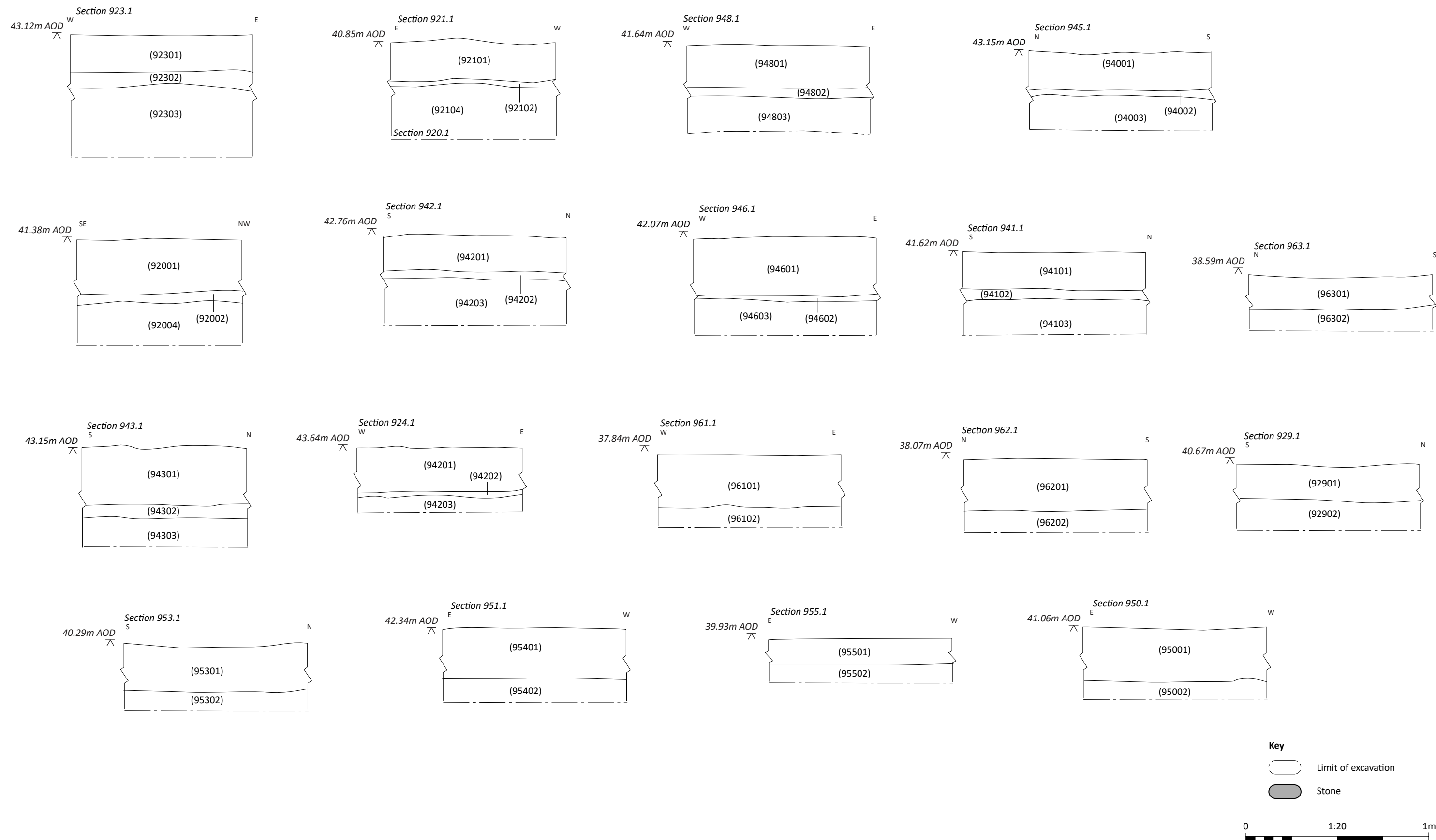


Figure 14: Area D04-Representative Sections

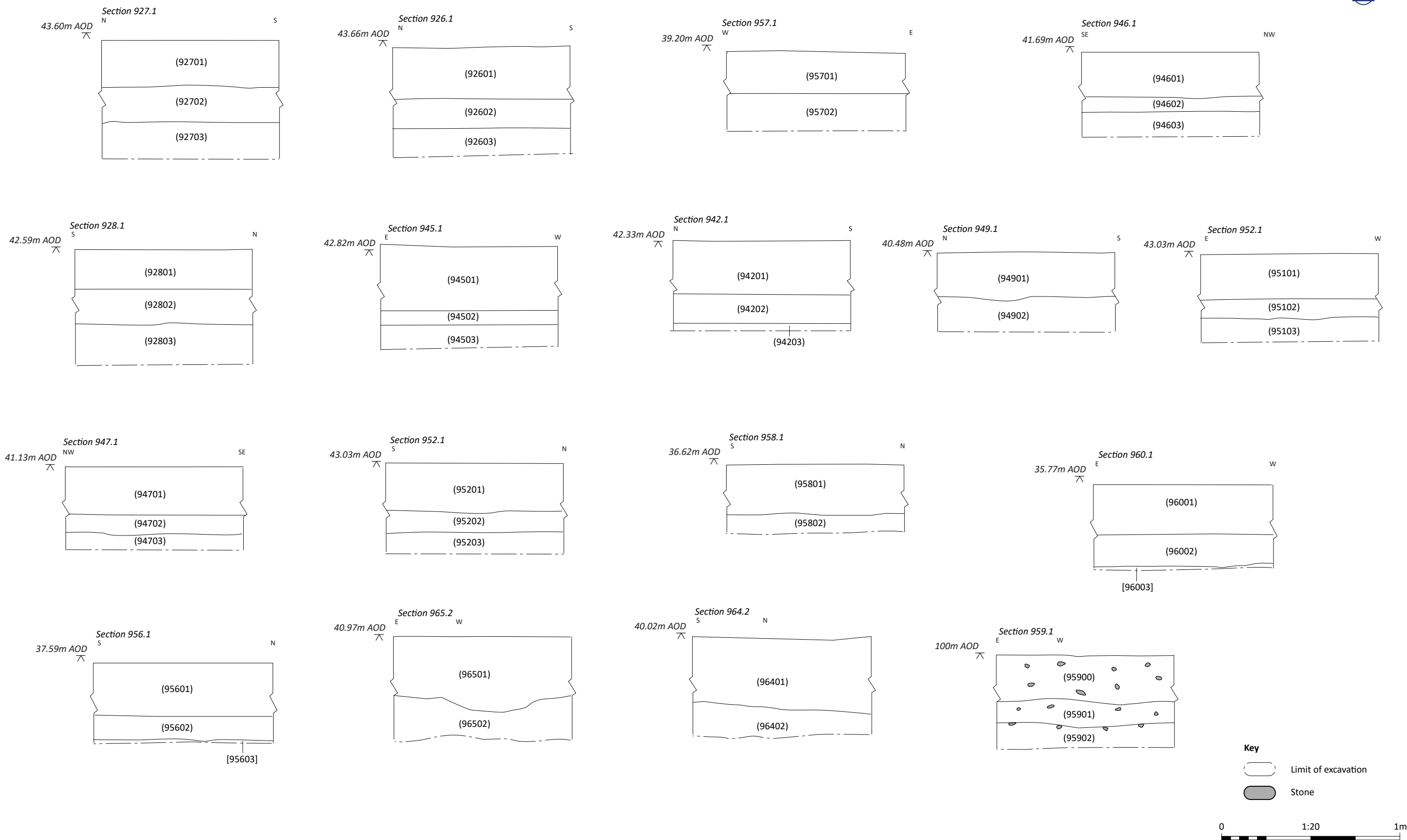


Figure 15: Area D04-Representative Sections

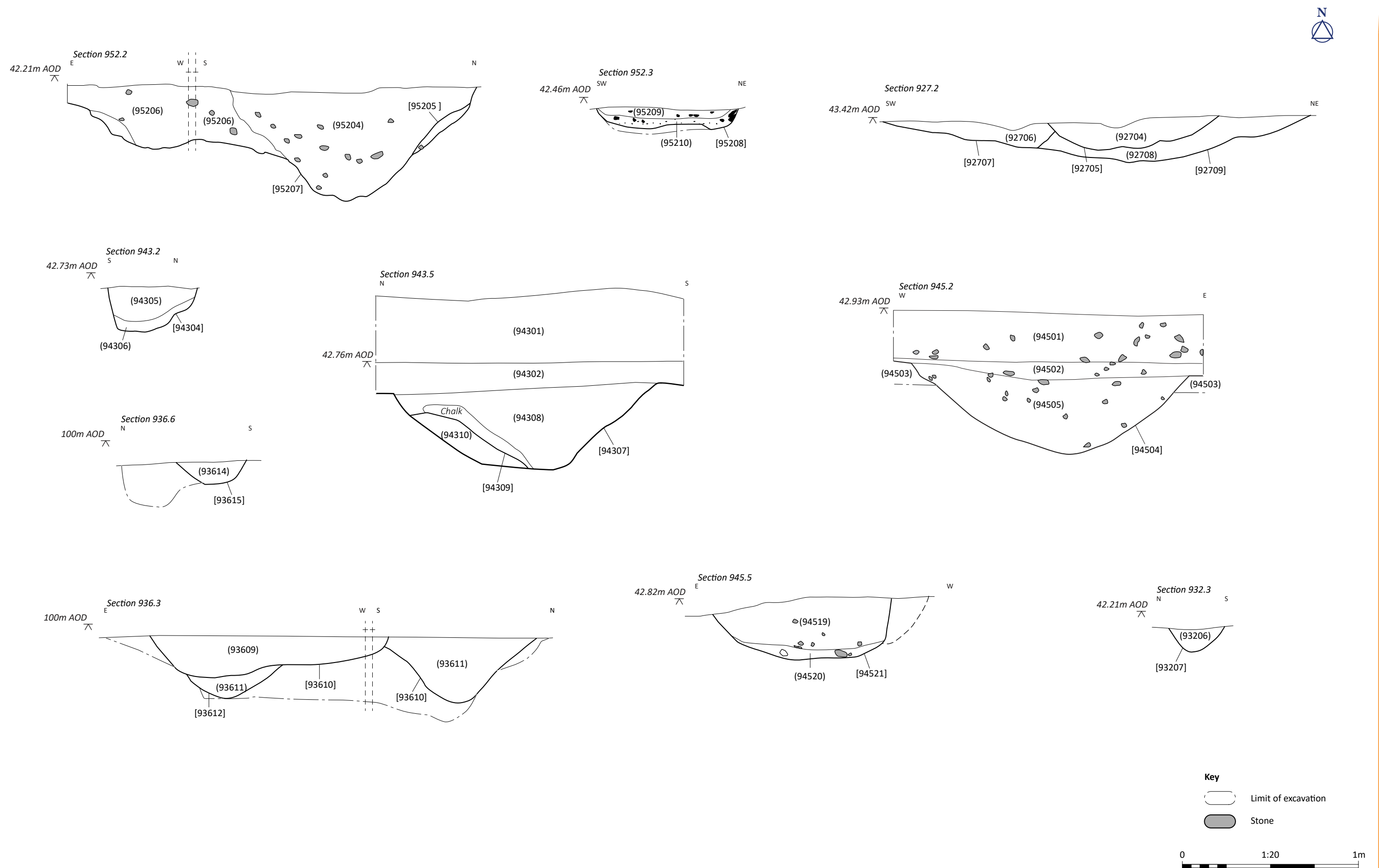


Figure 16: Area D04-Feature Sections

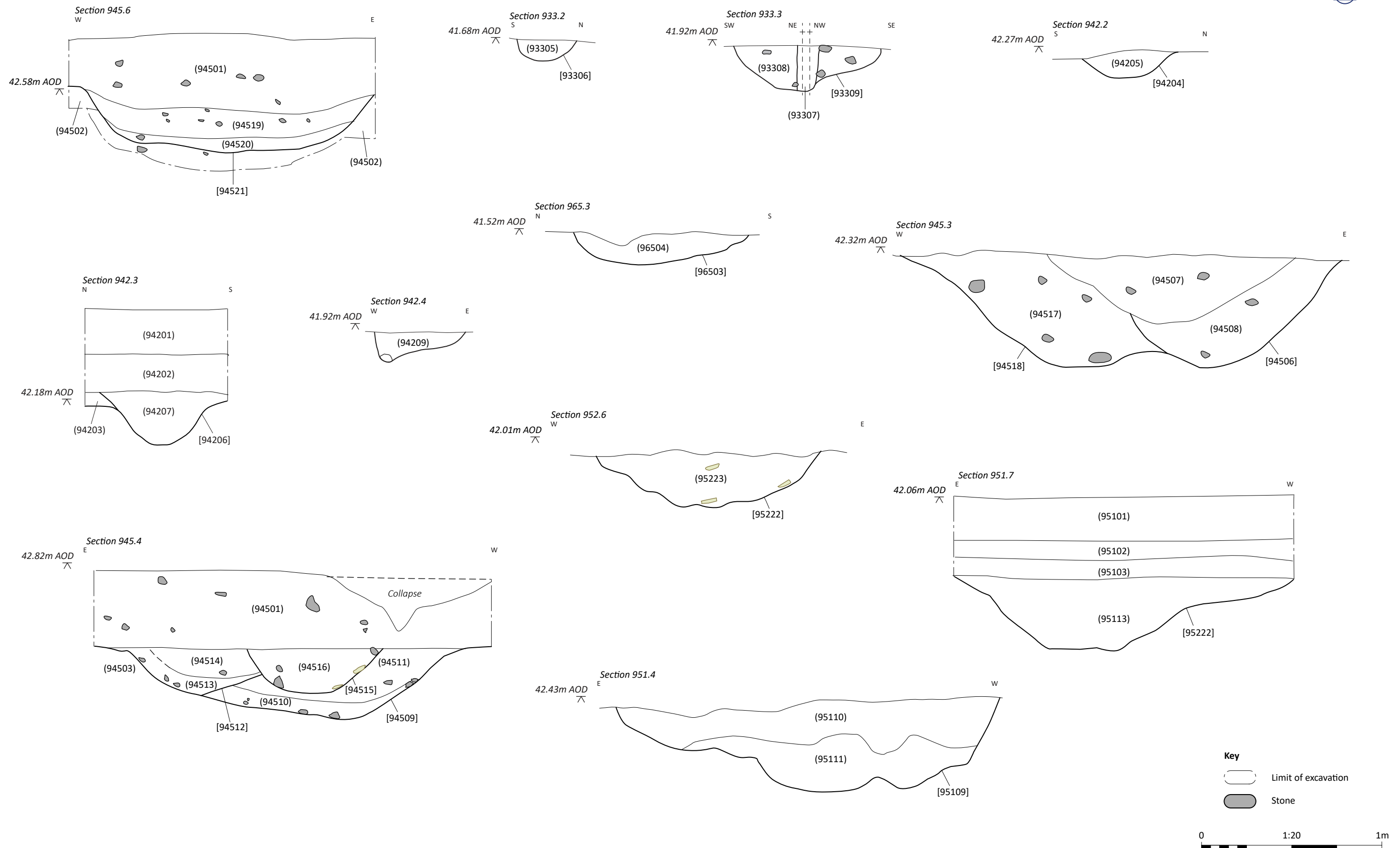


Figure 17: Area D04-Feature Sections

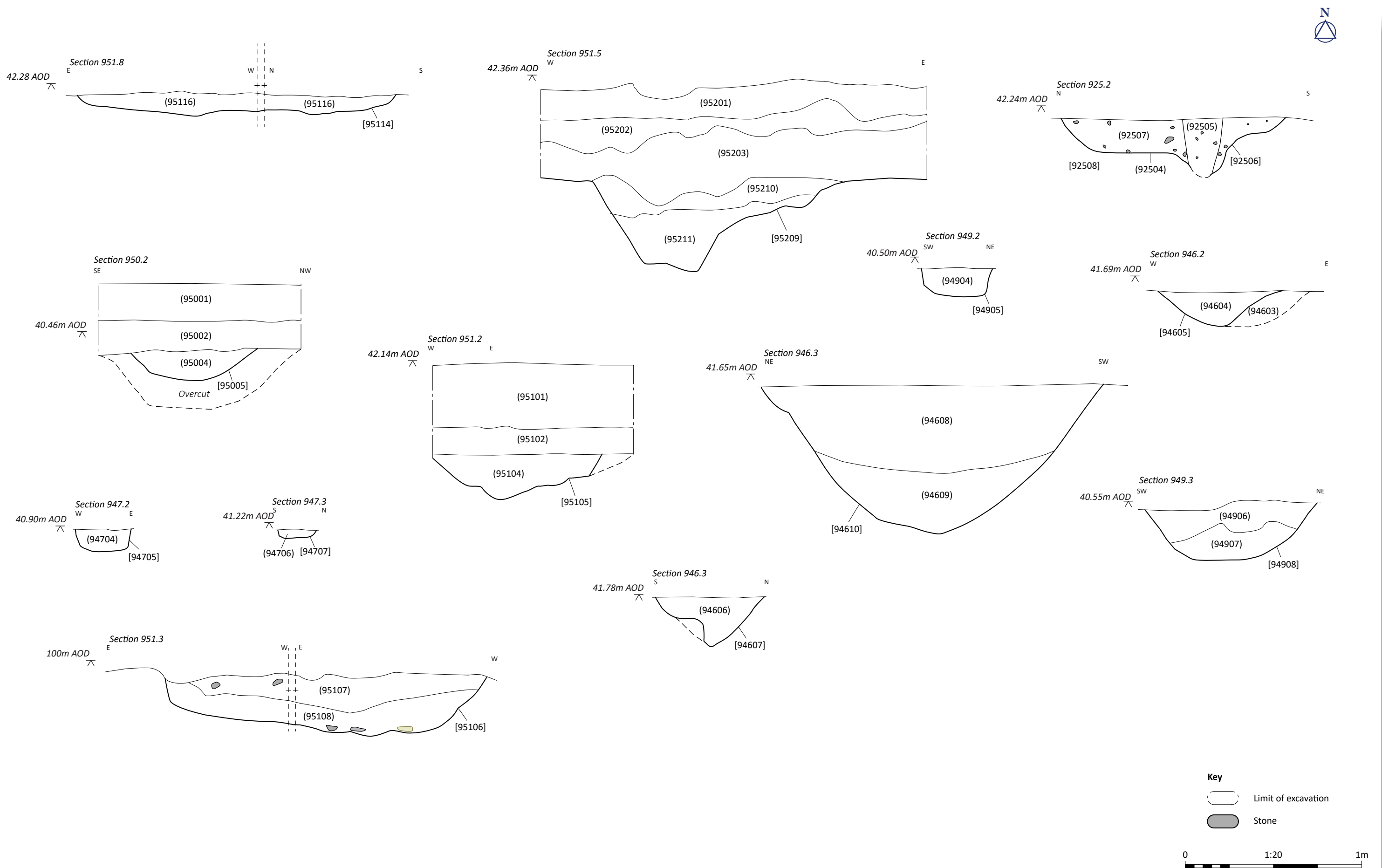


Figure 18: Area D04-Feature Sections

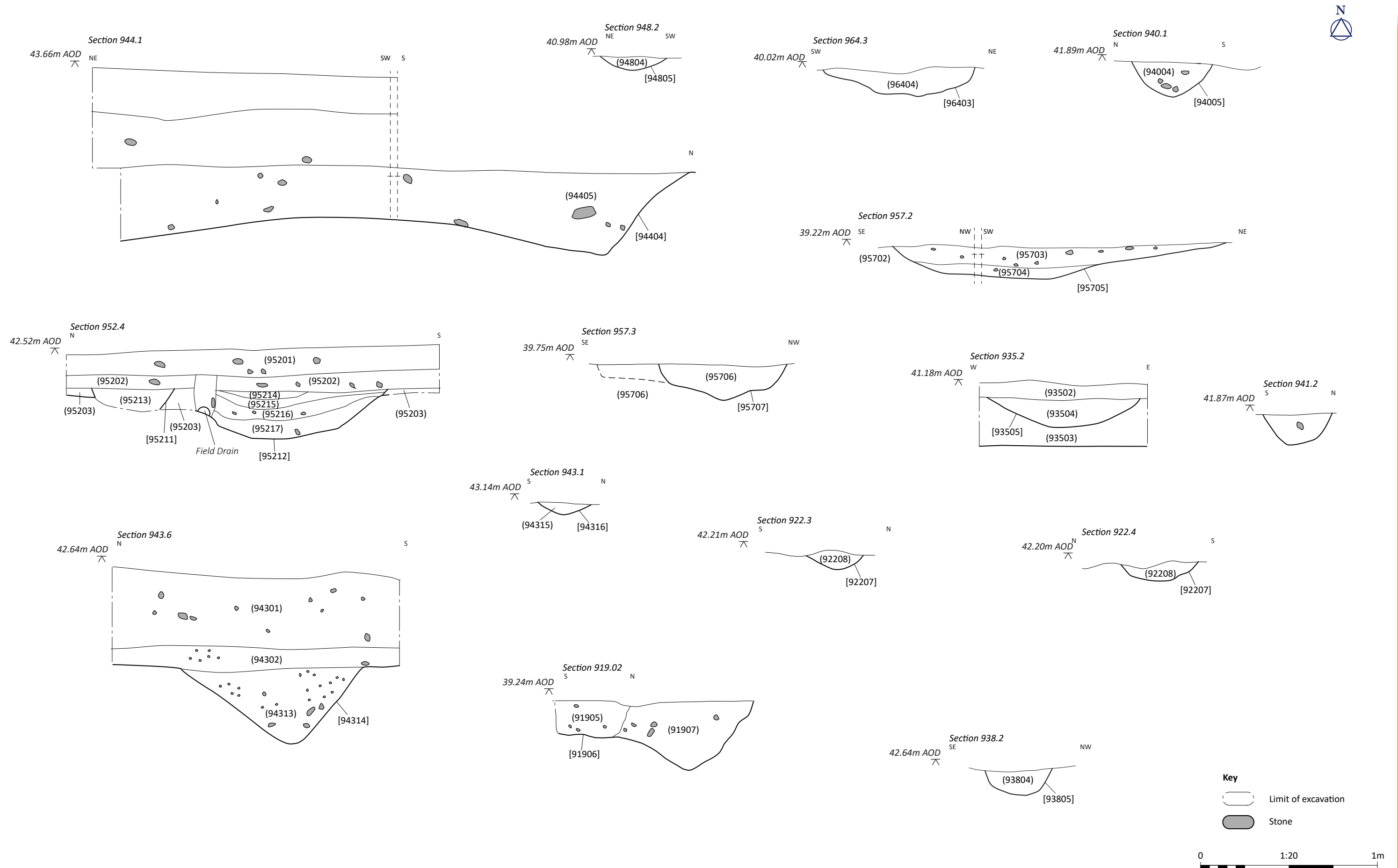


Figure 19: Area D04-Feature Sections

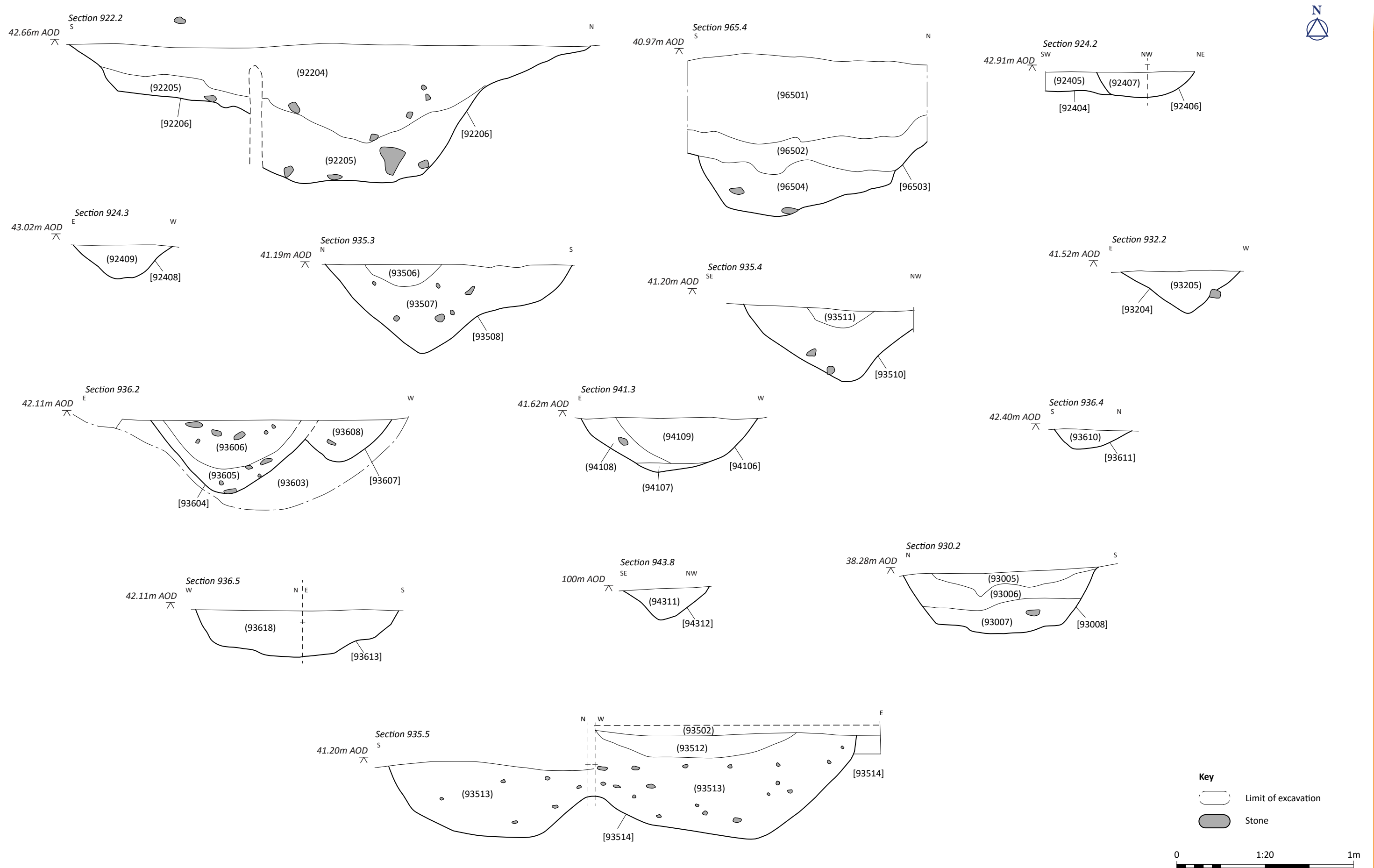


Figure 20: Area D04-Feature Sections

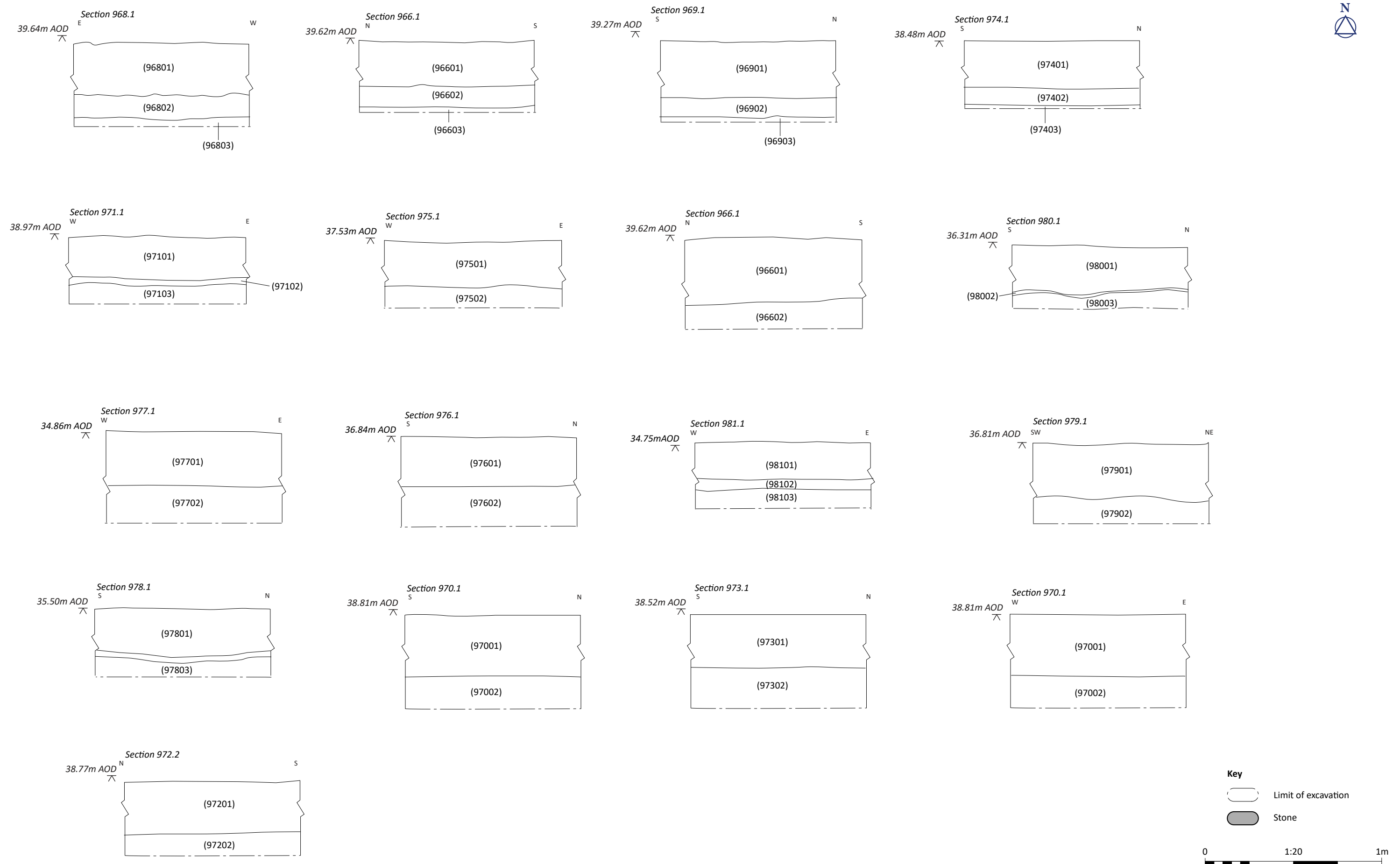


Figure 21: Area D05-Representative Sections

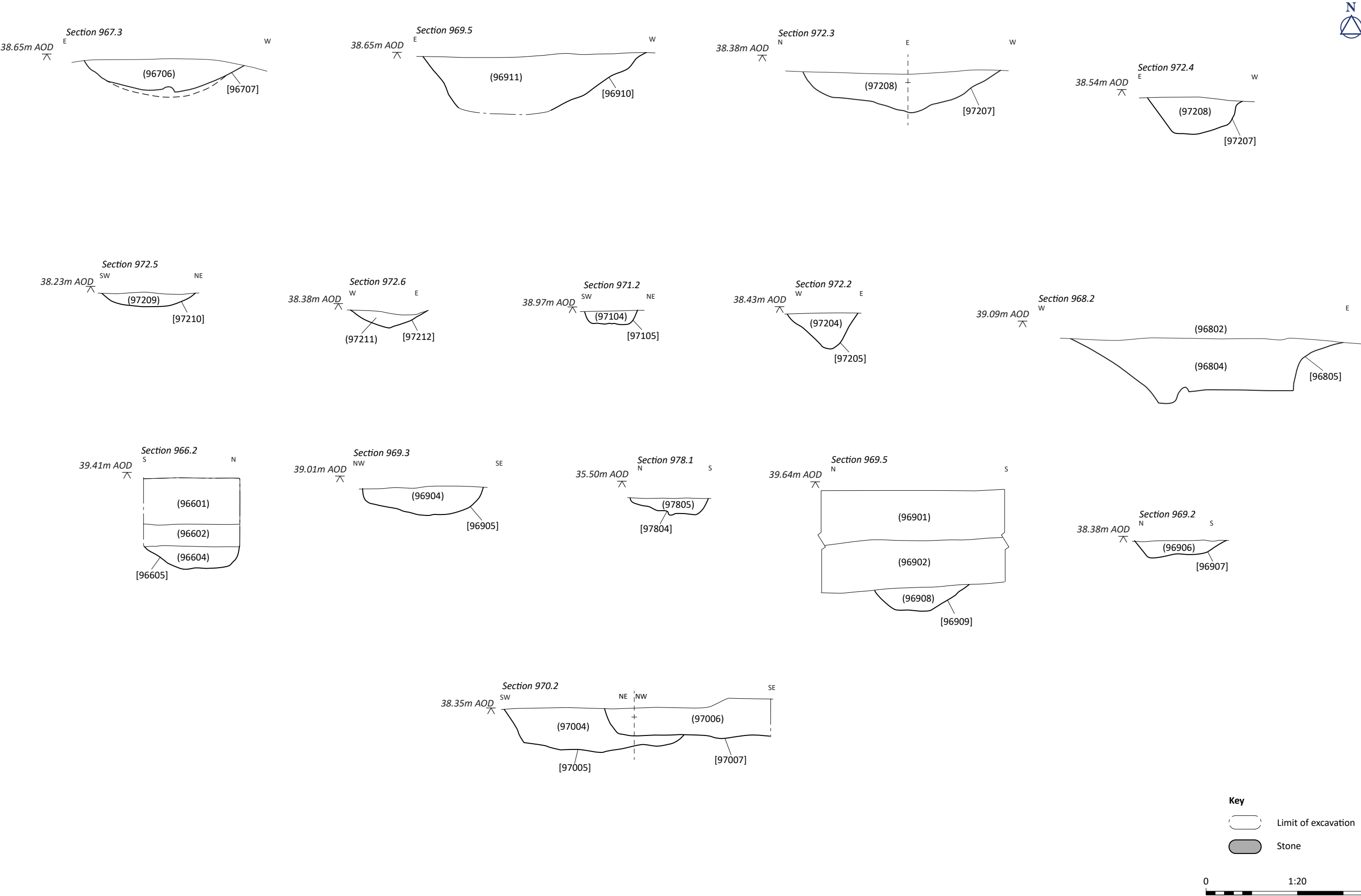


Figure 22: Area D05-Feature Sections

