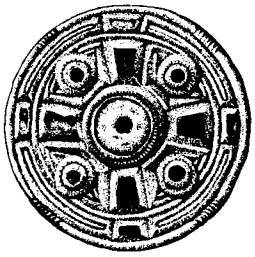

Archaeological Field Unit

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TL500433
Environmental Statement
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With Contributions by James Rackham and Anna Slowikowski

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EVALUATION OF IRON AGE, ROMAN AND SAXON ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE PROPOSED WELLCOME TRUST GENOME CAMPUS EXTENSION, HINXTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE. TL500433.

Steve Kemp and Paul Spoerry

Summary

Evaluation trenching was carried out in January and February 1998 on the site of the proposed Wellcome Trust Genome Campus Extension, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological field evaluation confirmed the survival of archaeological features, many of which had previously been identified from cropmarks and geophysical survey data. The evaluation showed that these remains mostly date from the late Iron Age through to the late Saxon periods.

The earliest archaeology present within the development area consists of a general background scatter of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age flint work which lies within the topsoil or later archaeological features. The earliest identified cut features are of late Iron Age date, representing a small farmstead comprising post built structures, pits, boundaries, midden deposits infilling ditches, and enclosures. Early Romano-British archaeology continues the Iron Age land use pattern, although at a later date in this period pitting and quarrying for the extraction of sands and gravels occurs along the riverside. Land to the east appears to continue as a zone of agricultural activity.

During the late Saxon period, and possibly earlier, a discrete zone of pitting occurs along the riverside within the smaller of the Iron Age enclosures. Trackways from the Saxon settlement at Hinxton Hall link the two activity areas.

The evaluation has helped to identify important elements of the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon landscapes which, if studied in greater detail, will help us to understand the activity zones, their inter-relationships and their temporal and spatial transformations.

The primary impact areas from the proposed development (building footprints) for the most part avoid those areas where the greatest concentrations of remains are present, but still partly impinge on zones of archaeological significance. Secondary development impacts (landscaping etc.), which are nonetheless equally destructive of archaeology in such shallow topsoil environments, include a number of areas of known and important remains.

The results of the evaluation and implications of the proposed development suggest that a scheme incorporating 'preservation by record' will be necessary in order to secure information that may be otherwise lost.

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ILLUSTRATIONS by Jon Cane and Leomie Willoughby-Ellis

1 INTRODUCTION

The Archaeological Field Unit, Cambridgeshire County Council (AFU) was commissioned to report on the condition of archaeological remains in the area of the proposed Wellcome Trust Genome Campus Extension, Hinxton, Cambridgeshire which lies to the south of the existing Wellcome Trust Genome Campus. The archaeological field evaluation reported within this document was preceded by a desk-top assessment (Leith and Spoerry1997). This archaeological work continues the AFU's long standing research into the Anglo-Saxon settlement and environs at Hinxton Hall.

Archaeological field evaluation, consisting of machine cut trenches and hand excavation, was carried out by the AFU in January and February 1998. The evaluation was undertaken in line with the specification for works prepared by Dr Paul Spoerry and verified by Louise Austin of the County Archaeology Office (CAO). The work was monitored by officers of the CAO.

The proposed 31.7 hectare development area lies at TL 500433 immediately to the south of the Genome Campus (Figures 1 & 2). The eastern side of the site is bounded by the A1301 whilst on the west lies the River Cam and to the south the A11. An area set aside for lakes and landscaping lies on the western side of the Cam within the parish of Ickleton.

The development proposal was initially submitted to the planning authority in March 1998, and included an Environmental Statement that detailed the results of the archaeological desk-based assessment and field evaluation. An appeal against the planning decision later that year proved unsuccessful. This was followed in 2000 by revision of the archaeological evaluation report for a new scheme that was not submitted. The report has been revised again to detail the archaeological impact of a new scheme that is being submitted in 2002.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The land on the eastern side of the river Cam slopes from 40m OD next to the A1301 to about 30m by the river and is marked by a series of gravel terraces, whilst the land to the west is largely flat lying at about 30m OD. Presently both areas are used for arable agriculture (Leith and Spoerry 1997).

The higher land is marked by chalk geology, whilst first and second terrace gravels lie along the course of the Cam. Close to the river alluvial sediments were encountered during excavation works in advance of the pipe laying for the Great Chesterford New Main (Roberts 1996).

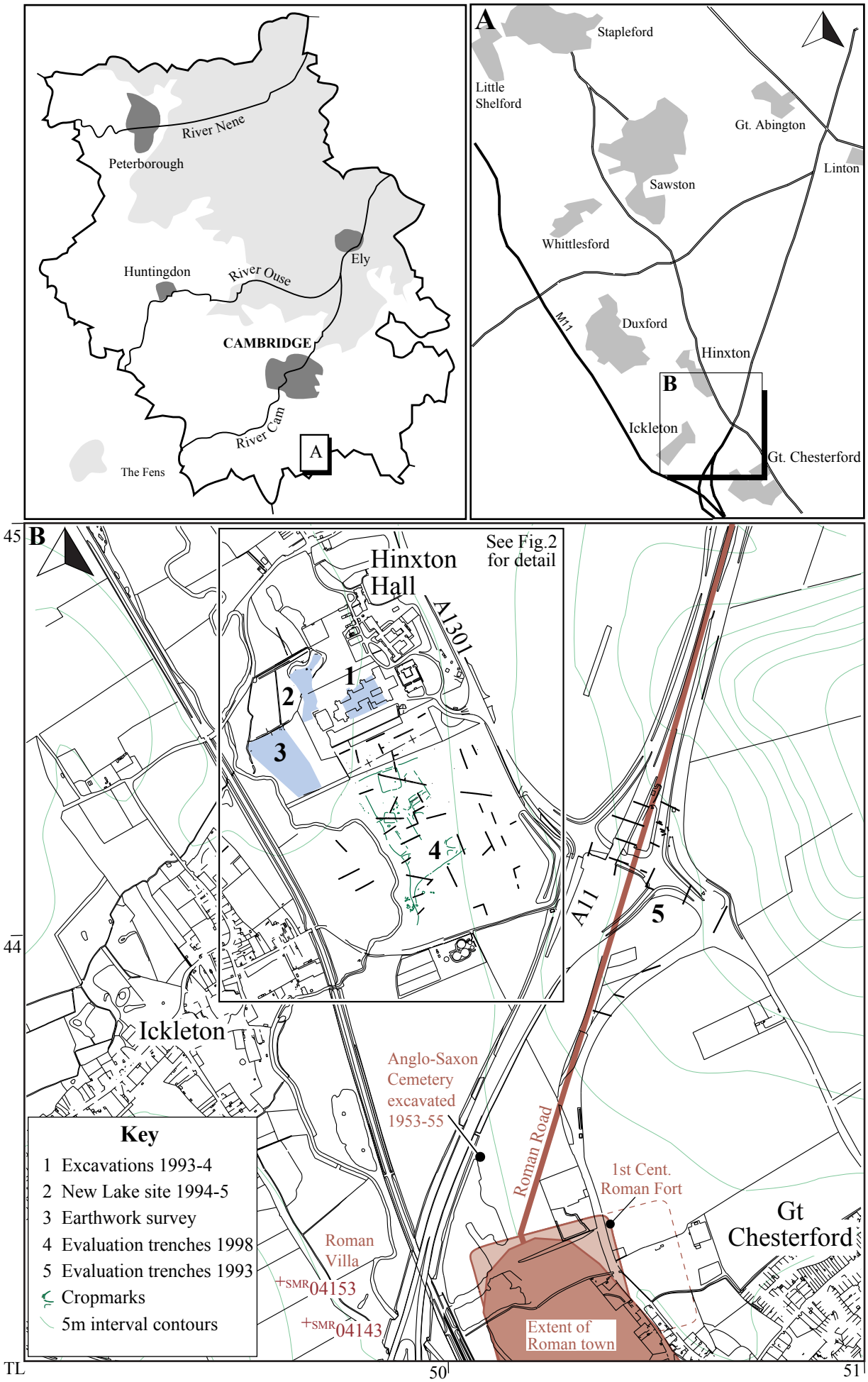

Figure 1 *Location of site and recent archaeological work in the immediate area*

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The AFU has been involved in the specific study of the archaeology along the course of the Cam within the Parish of Hinxton since 1990. The majority of this work has centred on the Genome Campus and the New Lakes which lie to the west and south-west of Hinxton Hall.

These latter evaluations and excavations revealed Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity within the Hall grounds which included farming and quarrying interpreted from the presence of field boundaries and pits. In addition a late Neolithic 'shaft' of 1.80m in depth was cut into the chalk. Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age flooding is evidenced by the presence of water borne silts covering many of these early Neolithic features and has been preserved within features and natural hollows within the site (Spoerry 1995). No Iron Age remains were encountered at the research centre or during excavations associated with the construction of the New Lakes.

Roman remains proved to be sparse during excavations at the research centre although the occasional traces of activities representing quarrying and possibly rubbish disposal were found. No traces of field systems were encountered even though the site lies only 2km from the Roman town of Great Chesterford (Spoerry 1995). To the west, however, complex Romano-British remains of 3rd to 4th century date were found during archaeological excavations at the New Lakes site (Figure 1, showing the location of most of these pieces of work in the area around the proposal site). Two enclosures associated with field systems were identified and in addition the ground plan of a timber building, probably of early-middle Saxon date, was recorded. The Roman artefacts associated with this site indicated an agricultural rather than settlement related use (Leith 1995).

Excavations by the Cambridge Archaeology Unit indicate that Roman field systems continue along the river gravel terraces of the Cam and that an extensive agricultural network had developed adjacent to Great Chesterford. This work also identified the presence of a 1st century BC cremation cemetery (Alexander and Hill 1996).

The earthfast-post timber building mentioned above lies close to early-middle Saxon sunken featured buildings (*grubenhauser*) excavated in 1994 as part of the excavations associated with the Genome Campus Extension. A group of at least four *grubenhauser* and a number of post-built 'halls' indicate that a small, dispersed settlement existed on the site during the early to middle Saxon period. Domestic disposal in pits appears to have occurred close by (Spoerry 1995).

The late Saxon occupation of the site appears to have occurred between the ninth and early twelfth centuries. During this period the occupation area was enclosed, although the ditch system appears to have been complex, forming part of a series of rectilinear closes or fields adjacent to the settlement. Successive generations of beam slot and post-built buildings are represented

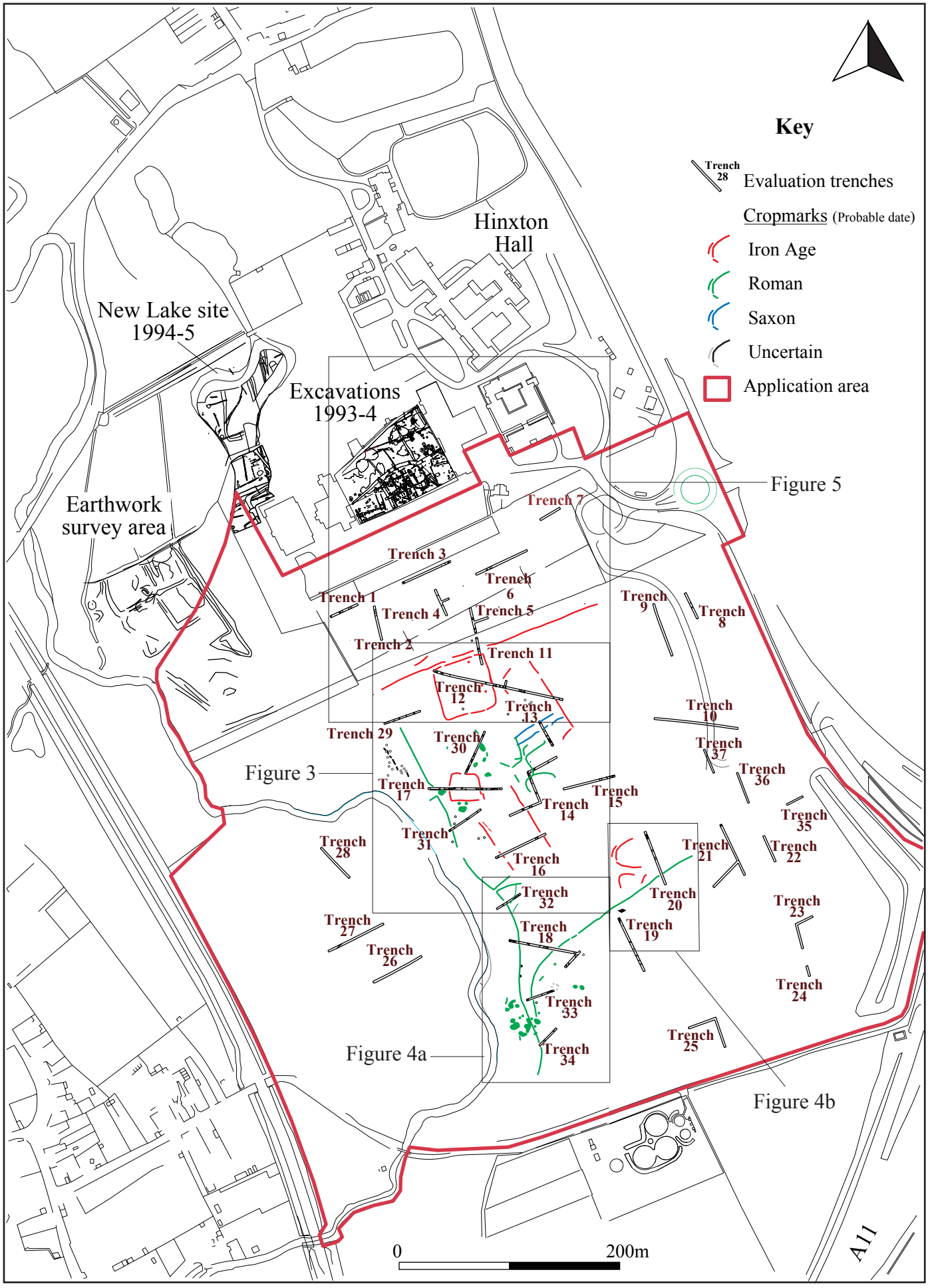

Figure 2 *Cropmarks and geophysical anomalies, and trench locations, with outline of archaeological features*

in the enclosure and indicate at least one phase of settlement reorganisation and re-alignment. Ovens, wells and rubbish pits have been identified.

Outside of the main late Saxon enclosure at least one large building of sill beam construction with corner posts has been identified, this has been - interpreted as a barn. The relative absence of rubbish pits and artefactual material compared to the main enclosure is thought to indicate an area of agricultural processing as opposed to occupation (Spoerry 1995).

The final phase of settlement activity at Hinxton Hall occurred in the late eleventh to early twelfth centuries by which time the enclosure was completely infilled and an oven placed within the infilled ditch. The demise of this settlement probably coincides with a move towards formalisation of the village around the parish church during the post-conquest period (Spoerry 1995).

The presence of rectilinear enclosures, platforms and hollow ways adjacent to the river and on the western side of the Genome Campus combined with historical references to the family of Bard have been used to indicate that in the seventeenth century, and possibly earlier, houses lay adjacent to the river (Leith & Spoerry 1995).

From the eighteenth century the area known as Hinxton Hall expanded with at least one phase of formal landscaping, this included the creation of an ornamental pond next to the house and the diversion of part of the Ickleton Road. In the mid nineteenth century Hinxton High Street was diverted around the park (Leith & Spoerry 1997).

4 METHODOLOGY

Archaeological research undertaken as part of the desktop assessment identified enclosures, pits, ditches and trackways of unknown date from the aerial photographs prior to the field evaluation. The presence of these remains was confirmed by the geophysical survey which provided greater definition of the quantity and types of archaeology present within selected areas and enhanced our existing knowledge of the development area (Leith and Spoerry 1997). Geophysical survey was targeted on areas of complex archaeology defined using the aerial photographs and therefore does not cover the full extent of the archaeological resource. However, this early response allowed the design proposals to consider the likely archaeological implications at the developmental stage.

The trenching strategy was based partly on the location of buildings and access road as defined at the time of the evaluation, these having been placed in part on the findings of the desk based archaeological research and survey results. Figure 2 illustrates the trench locations, and provides an interpretation of the remains subsequently identified, by period.

Topsoil and subsoil were removed within 1.8m wide trenches of variable length (Figure 2). The maximum trench length was 100m. No alluvium was encountered therefore an overburden of between 0.30 and 0.70m (topsoil and subsoil) was removed to expose the archaeology. In certain cases machine excavation extended to a depth of 1.00m where clean sands or sands and gravels, were exposed, although this depth was only found within natural channels which cut into the chalk.

Following machine excavation and cleaning, excavation of features within the trenches progressed by hand. The location and form of all of the features was recorded using a total station and the resultant plans amended on site during the course of the evaluation. All excavated features were re-surveyed on completion of the site. Following feature excavation sections were drawn and photographed. Environmental samples were taken as appropriate in order to assess the potential of period and feature types.

All spoil heaps were inspected during machining followed by a more detailed visual inspection in order to assess the spatial variability of finds within the topsoil. However, the majority of flint artefacts were recovered during casual field walking. In addition a metal detector survey was undertaken to identify any artefact concentrations which were not associated with cropmark features.

5 RESULTS

This section discusses significant groups of remains, identified by both survey work and trenching, on a period by period basis. It is therefore in part interpretative. Basic trench and feature descriptions for all parts of the evaluation exercise can be found in Appendix D.

Thirty eight per cent of features were evaluated by hand, whilst the remainder were described according their plan form and their tertiary fills. Seventy five per cent of the excavated features contained artefactual remains which consisted of flint artefacts, bone, pottery, stone (burnt and quern fragments), shell, slag and daub.

Aerial photographs and geophysical survey were shown to be only partially accurate in their estimation of the types and numbers of features present within the development area. The general identification of archaeology on the western side of the main field and within around 200m of the river Cam, was correct, however, as will be seen below, there were areas within this zone where archaeological remains were found which were not evident from the survey data. The aerial photographic data shows a discrepancy of up to 10m in places (see Iron Age ditch [40] in Trenches 15 and 16) which probably results from the presence of few secure tie-in points for the rectification of the aerial photographs, and also from modern landscape alterations which means that few of the modern landscape features would have existed at the time of the aerial surveys.

Archaeological features described below are discussed in date order. Dating has been gained by a combination of finds recovered during the excavation and, stratigraphic and spatial analysis, however, some of the individual features remain undated.

Topsoil depth varies across the site between 0.20 and 0.30m. In some areas, particularly over the natural terrace gravels a subsoil of up to 0.20m in depth is also present. This subsoil is presumably the result of occasional deep ploughing which has penetrated into the gravels. Archaeology contained within this subsoil could only be seen in section; where it survives in a disturbed state. Given the existing land use and section evidence it is possible to state that the archaeology has been truncated by ploughing and up to 0.20m of archaeology has been lost. Despite this, significant deposits still survive.

At no point within the evaluation trenches was alluvium encountered even though trenching occurred within 20m of the river. However, post-Roman alluviation is recorded as being found during excavations adjacent to the river along the course of Anglia Water's pumping main (Roberts 1996).

Trenches 26 to 28 were excavated on the western side of the River Cam to evaluate for archaeological remains. None were encountered, however, below the top soil lay up to 0.76m of homogeneous organic silts which in turn overlay terrace gravels. No organic remains were in evidence. On the western edge of Trench 27 the infilled course of a palaeochannel was identified.

5.1 Neolithic and Bronze Age

This period is evidenced by the presence of flint artefacts which occurred largely within the topsoil, but, also as a residual element within late Iron Age and Roman features. The assemblage consisted of irregular blades and flakes in the main manufactured on river gravels cobble flints. Curation within the assemblage is visible through the alteration and adaptation of the few tools present. The knapping technology and artefact form is consistent with the excavated assemblages from Hinxton Hall which date from the late Mesolithic to the Iron Age, although in that case fresh chalk flint was the preferred raw material as opposed to river cobble flints on this site. The assemblage again covers a broad range with periods from the Neolithic to Iron Age being present (Appendix B).

Excavations at Hinxton Hall, Hinxton Quarry and Duxford Mill have provided evidence for intense prehistoric activity along the Cam valley and in the vicinity of the development. It is likely that the sites represented in the development area continue this broad pattern of prehistoric activity, although more discrete high artefact density foci suggestive of intense activity zones also exist within the wider landscape. For example, areas of intense late Neolithic flint working were located at Hinxton Quarry (Evans 1993), whilst late Mesolithic/early Neolithic maintenance sites for hunting have been found at Hinxton Hall (Leith and Spoerry 1997). This suggests

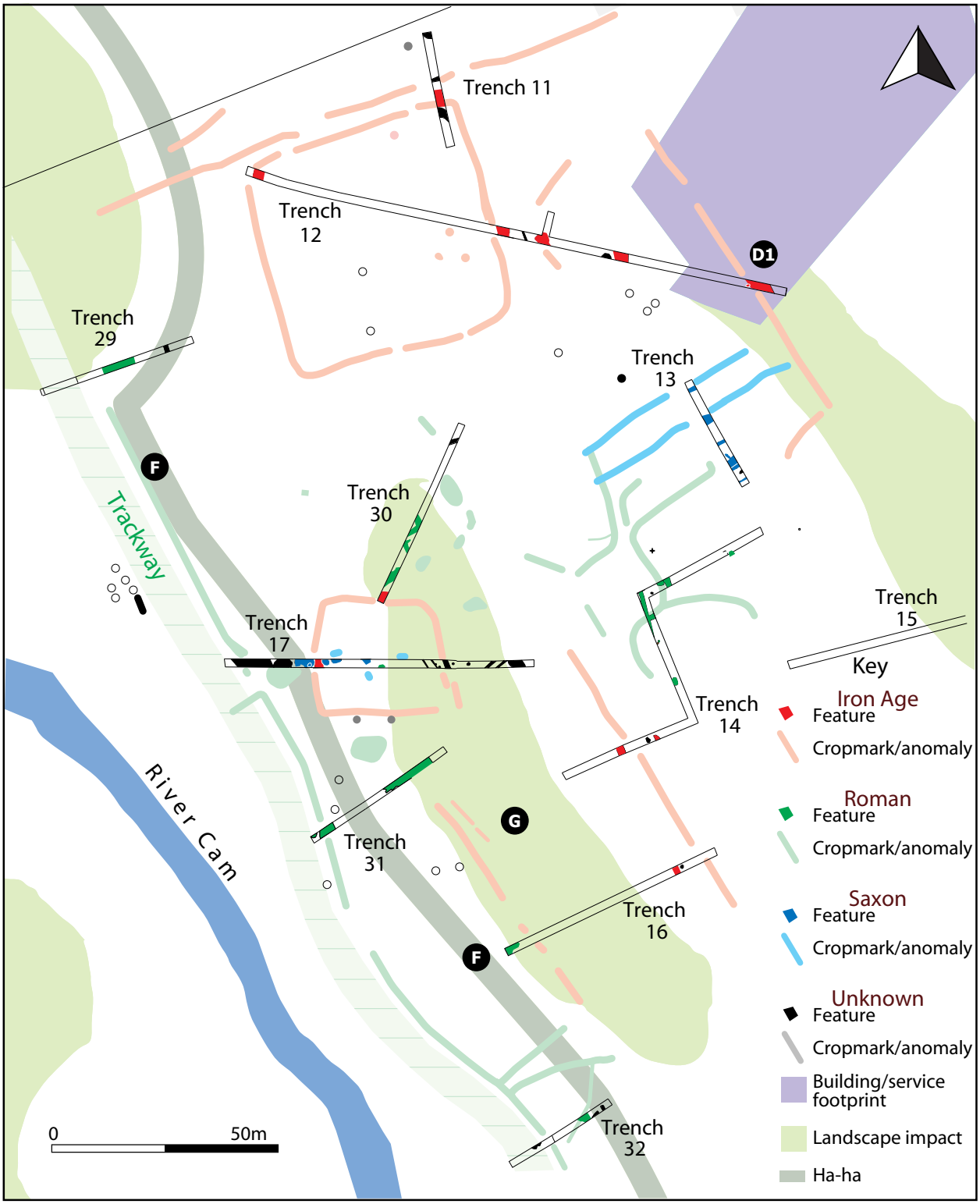

Figure 3 *Survey data, trenches and impact areas in the northern riverside area with features assigned to general periods. Impact areas are shown in white on black cicles*

that occupation sites are identifiable where they exist and that there are specific focal points within the landscape. Because these finds are only found in a residual form in these locations it is possible, however, that these are only presently being recognised in hindsight following the detailed analysis which occurs as part of an excavation.

5.2 Iron Age

Late Iron Age pottery of both pre-Belgic and Belgic types are present within the excavated assemblage, however, the majority of this pottery is post 50 BC in date. The presence of early Roman pottery also suggests that the site continued into the Roman period. The pre-Belgic pottery was found within a late Saxon pit and provides little indication as to the existence or likely location of early late Iron Age features within the development area.

Archaeological remains of late Iron Age date consisted of ditched enclosures, ditches, pits and post-holes.

The large northern enclosure was exposed within Trenches 11 and 12 (Figures 3 and 12) and was found to contain a complete Belgic carinated cup. This cup was found within the basal fill (126) of enclosure ditch [122] and probably represents intentional emplacement prior to the development of a natural infilling sequence. Abraded sherds of late Iron Age pottery were also recovered from both segments excavated through the enclosure ditch.

The enclosure ditch was between 2.90 and 3.30m in width and up to 1.3m in depth. Both excavated segments [86] and [122] revealed a V-shaped ditch with narrow flat base (Figure 5, Sections A and C). On the side external to the enclosed area the edge angle was much reduced or in the case of [122], the eastern side of the enclosure, stepped. The infill regime within the ditch seems to indicate that the variation within edge form is deliberate and therefore may be functional and may indicate an intention to keep livestock out of the enclosure rather than within. Both segments indicate that their infilling was gradual which may be evidenced by the presence of abraded Iron Age sherds within their upper fills.

Archaeological features of Iron Age date were entirely absent from within the enclosure, however only a small sample of the enclosure was exposed within Trench 12. Geophysical survey indicated the presence of a small number of pits within the enclosure however, their date remains uncertain. A number of Iron Age gullies lie close to the enclosure and within the centre of Trench 12. A complex of four shallow gullies ([31], [33], [35], and [37]) of late Iron Age date were found to lie within a broad shallow ditch [42]. They appear to respect the alignment of the large enclosure whilst ditch [120] lies immediately adjacent to the eastern side of the enclosure and runs parallel to the enclosure ditch.

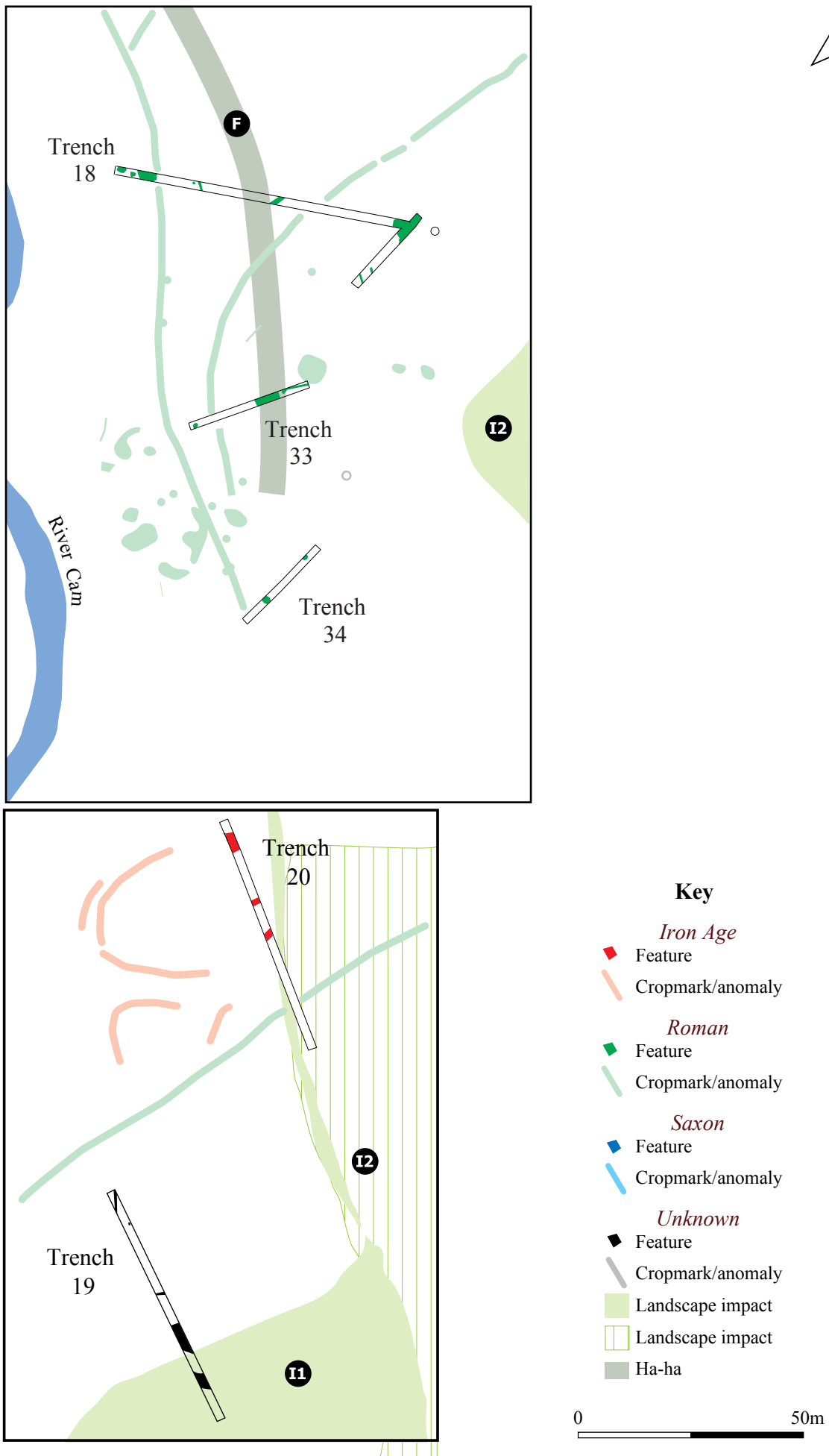

Figure 4 *Detail of survey data and trenches in two areas with features asigned to general periods*

Also found within Trench 12 was the termination of a late Iron Age ditch [112] which was also found to contain Belgic pottery alongside a sherd of grey ware which may either be of medieval or early Roman date (Appendix A). This would appear to represent part of an interrupted enclosure partially visible from the geophysical survey (Figure 3; central to Trench 12). The ditch was 2.50m wide and variable in depth; the western side of the ditch was 0.95m in depth (Figure 5, Section B) whilst the ditch termination was over 1.20m in depth. The steep sided form of the cut at the termination and its marked change in form from a flat based ditch to a substantial pit at the termination may indicate the placement of a large post at this location.

Trench 17 (Figures 3 and 11) cuts across the smaller of the two square enclosures. On the western side a ditch [134] was recorded in the expected position. On the eastern side a linear feature was found, however, this proved to be only a few centimetres deep and contained late Saxon pottery. This may suggest that the trench cuts across an interruption at the south eastern corner of the Iron Age enclosure which was recognised by the geophysical survey. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill (129) of the western ditch [134]. A late Iron Age date is suspected due to the association and complimentary orientation with the large enclosure which lies to the north-east. The Saxon pits that make up the majority of features in this area are not contained by the enclosure. No other Iron Age features were positively identified within this enclosure or adjacent to it. However, the Saxon pit [8] is a recut of an earlier pit [71] (Figure 5, Section F) from which no dating evidence was found, but this is also more likely to be of Roman or Saxon date. If the cropmarks are accurate for this area then the northern side of the small enclosure lies at the southern end of Trench 30. Within Trench 30 lay a combination of pits and ditches, their form suggests a continuation of Iron Age or Roman activities.

Additional Iron Age remains were found in Trench 14 (Figure 3 and 10). Iron Age pottery was found contained within the fills of ditch [40], in association with charcoal and animal bone in a deposit which resembles redeposited midden material. Sixty three per cent of the Late Iron Age assemblage was found within this ditch, the assemblage being composed of small sherds of native and Belgic forms. The mixing of vessels throughout the infill sequence suggests rapid infilling and possibly from an adjacent midden. The ditch itself is 1.55m in depth and 0.87m in depth (Figure 5, Section D). The ditch extends southwards from Trench 14 into Trench 16. It is here that an aerial photographic error of up to 10m is suggested as the only ditch visible in Trench 16 is as predicted in line with ditch [40], but lies to the west of the cropmark. Elsewhere, particularly around the northern enclosure, the error appears to be slight.

Faunal material from Iron Age features consists mainly of cattle, although small ponies, sheep, pig, dog and chicken are also present in small quantities. Environmental samples from the ditch around the small Iron Age enclosure produced a poorly preserved cereal grain and a number of burrowing snails. Although fine silts and clay laminations at the base of ditch [134] suggest seasonal flooding or standing water there was no evidence for freshwater

Figure 5 *Detail of survey data, trenches and impact areas in north eastern part of east field with features assigned to general periods*

molluscs. A Celtic coin (Trinivantes Cunobeline) dating between 20-43 AD was found on the site by metal detectorists.

Late Iron Age activity within the development zone consists of activity adjacent to the two enclosures and, on present evidence, appears to be absent from within these enclosures. However, the form of the enclosure ditches may suggest otherwise. Large quantities of pottery associated with midden material in ditch [40] in Trench 14 suggests that occupation areas may have lain close to this trench and were probably unenclosed. The presence of significant quantities of cattle remains indicates that agriculture was dominated by livestock farming along the riverside. This site may therefore have similarities with Herod's Farm, Foxton which was believed to have specialised in animal husbandry (Macaulay 1995). The presence of pottery, structural features and midden material probably indicate the presence of a small Iron Age farmstead.

5.3 Roman

The Romano-British remains within the development area consist of pits, ditches and quarries and are focused on the riverside gravels between Trenches 29 in the north and 18 in the south, and also around Trenches 13 and 14. Pottery recovered from the fills of these features suggests a continuum of activity from the late Iron Age until about 400AD, although caution must be exercised in this assumption bearing in mind the limited numbers of features excavated.

Pitting and quarrying activities of Roman date are located along the entire course of the River Cam within the development area, and are particularly pronounced in the area between Trench 32 and Trench 34 (Figure 4, A). Here, only the large quarry pits were visible through aerial photographic and geophysical prospection, although a number of pits and ditches indicative of Romano-British activity were also present. The quarry pits within these trenches are up to 7.50m across and extend to a depth of about 1.10m ([154]). They were filled with a mixed dump of layers of soil and chalky gravels. The excavated pits were in the order of 2.20m in diameter and 1m in depth, however, they were commonly irregular with undercut edges ([68] and [153]. In all cases these pits and quarries cut into the chalky terrace gravels indicating the extraction of this raw material.

Trench 14 (Figure 10) contained two intercutting Roman ditches alongside a series of undated post holes and pits. The earliest of these two ditches [39] is north-south orientated, 1.70m in width and 0.55m in depth and was filled with sandy silts. Two post holes, 0.30m in diameter lay along the edge of this ditch suggesting the presence of a fence along part of its course. Ditch [39] was cut by the east-west ditch [4] which was 1.50m in width and 0.46m in depth and also filled with sandy silts with chalk fragments. The two excavated pits in this area were sub-rectangular in shape and about 1.50m by 1.00m in size with a maximum depth of 0.70m. These were filled with sandy silts with occasional chalk flecks and flint gravels.

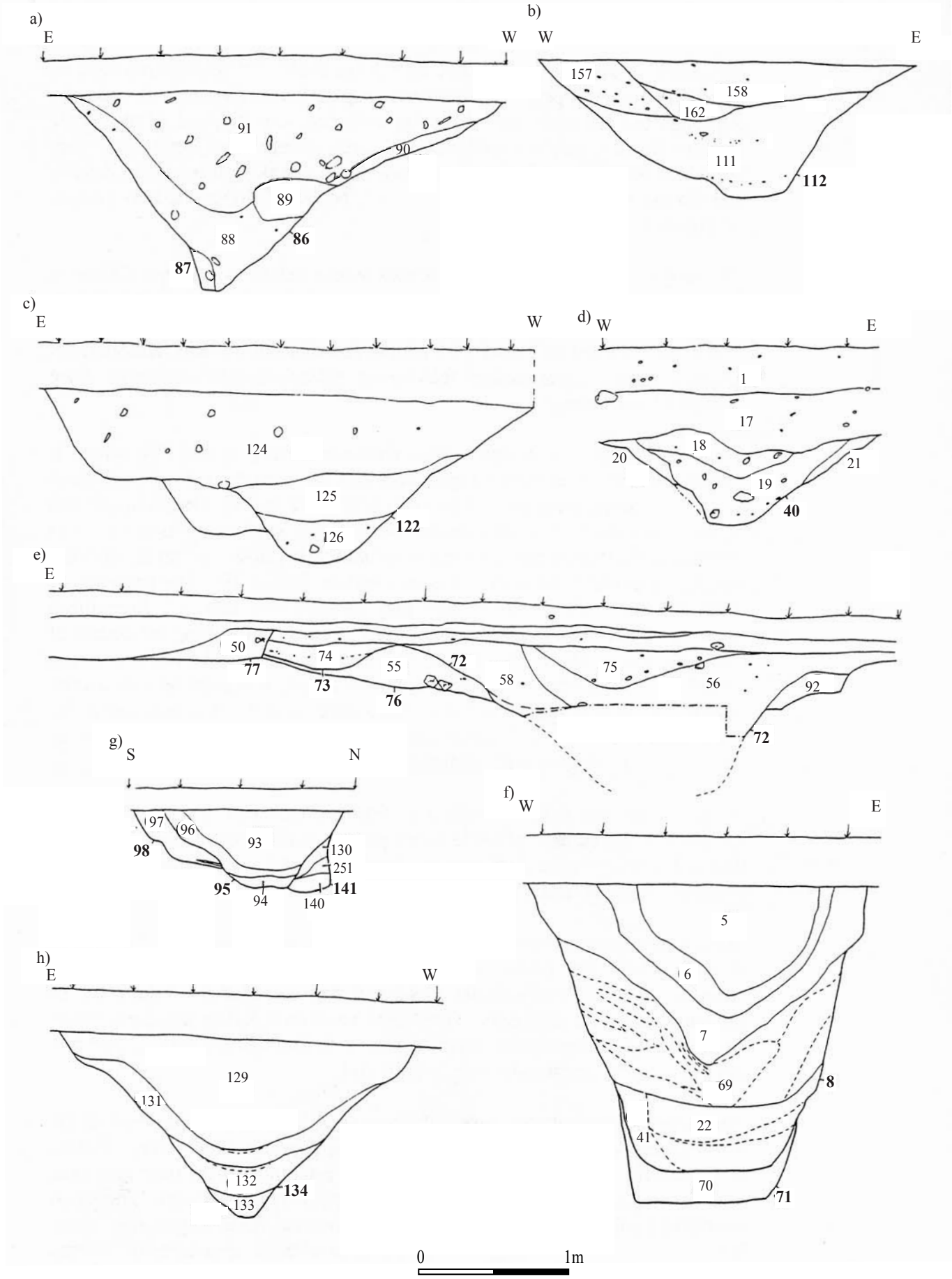

Figure 6 *Selected sections through archaeological features*

In Trench 13 a single pit [141] of over 1.1m depth and heavily truncated by Saxon ditches was partially excavated (Figure 9 and Figure 6, Section G). Although this pit contained no dating evidence, it is atypical of the Saxon remains found during the evaluation as large quantities of burnt daub were contained within it. It is therefore more likely that this pit relates to the pits and ditches recognised in Trench 14 and a period of Roman activity centred on this area.

The cropmarks and geophysical results which relate to features visible in Trenches 13 and 14 (Figure 3) suggest a complex series of interlinked sub-rectangular enclosures which our excavations suggest to be Roman in date. The ditches present in Trench 30 indicate that this activity area, although not visible by other prospection techniques extends north westwards from Trench 14 into Trench 30.

Trenches 17 and 29 exposed a large riverside ditch [72] and [76] which is visible on the aerial photographs and can be seen to extend north and southwards along the course of the river (Figures 2 and 3). Due to health and safety restrictions full excavation within the evaluation trenches was prevented; the date of this ditch remains unknown. However, on the riverine side lies a gravel bank which was exposed in Trench 29. The presence of many Roman finds in the vicinity may indicate that this is a Romanised trackway which runs from Great Chesterford northwards along the course of the River Cam. The course of this 'routeway' appears to be marked on the 1799 OS 1" First Edition (draft) which indicates its longevity as a landscape feature, although at some point since the Roman period it was replaced as the main routeway to Great Chesterford by a road or trackway leading directly from Hinxton village and through the medieval open fields.

Animal bone from Romano-British features indicates that there was a reduction in the number of cattle bones present, whilst horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog and chicken? were also present. Environmental samples from pit [141] contained charcoal and a single carbonised grain.

Metal work recovered by metal detectorists was largely found on the western side of the large Iron Age enclosure and adjacent to the Romanised trackway. Another area of Romano-British metalwork lay immediately to the south of the small Iron Age enclosure. The coins recovered during this survey date from the 2nd century to the fourth century. A 2nd century brooch and two 3rd-4th century bronze rings were also found.

The evidence suggests two types of Romano-British activity occurred in the development area which are probably to some degree contemporary. Pitting and quarrying occurred along the riverside in proximity to the river and track with raw materials either being transported away by boat or cart. The small interlinked sub-rectangular/sub-circular enclosures, fence alignments, post-holes, pits with daub, alongside the presence of small quantities of Roman pottery, suggest that the gravel terraces less immediate to the river and trackway were used for agricultural purposes and continue the activities associated with the earlier farmstead. This agricultural activity extended

northwards into the grounds of Hinxton Hall and is probably related to the late Roman agricultural enclosures identified by the AFU during excavations within the new lakes (Leith 1995).

5.4 Saxon

Both early and late Saxon pottery was recovered from excavated features. The evaluation suggests the activity areas centred around the break in the riverside ditch just to the south of Trench 17 and on the northern side of the development area in Trench 3.

Early Saxon pottery was found within a large pit [71] excavated in Trench 17 and this may indicate that the first phase of activity in this area was of early Saxon date. In addition seven sub-circular to sub-rectangular pits of probable late Saxon date were identified in Trench 17 of which two were excavated. Pit [8] was 2.20m by at least 1.20m in size; extending beyond the trench edge.

This pit had a depth of 1.92m and re-cut an earlier pit [71] which was 2.12m in depth. The basal and only remaining fill of [71] was comparatively sterile, whilst [8] was filled with a series of lenses indicative of rapid infilling (Figure 6, Section F). Within these deposits late Saxon pottery was recovered, particularly from (22) and (41), whilst early Saxon pottery was recovered from fill (5). The other pit [16] was a steep sided pit infilled in the late Saxon period. The pit was 1.50m by at least 1.10m in size with a maximum depth of 0.70m with fills suggestive of a more gradual infilling regime than observed in pit [8].

The intensity of pitting would appear to indicate that this episode was relatively long-lived as evidenced by re-cutting of pits and the presence of intentionally infilled pits adjacent to those allowed to silt up over time. The size, form and fills of these pits show a remarkable similarity to the late Roman pits excavated within the Temple Precinct at Great Chesterford (Miller 1995). Other pits of probable Saxon date were found during the machine excavation of Trench 30. Cropmarks and geophysical survey indicate that pitting extended as far northwards as the large Iron Age enclosure, however, at present it is uncertain as to whether these are of Romano-British or Saxon date.

Some distance to the east of the Saxon pits lie a series of parallel ditches which were exposed in Trench 13 (Figure 9). A pair of broad ditches were identified, one of which was excavated. Cut [95] is a re-cut of an east-west orientated ditch which the aerial photographs suggest runs down towards the river. Ditch [95] is 2.38m in width and 1.04m in depth. [98], the remnant of an earlier ditch which ran on the same alignment, was found on the southern side [95]. Both ditches were filled with clayey silts with moderate amounts of flint gravels and both have the appearance of ditches which have gradually silted up. The fill of [98], however, contained burnt daub which must have originated in pit [141] which it presumably cut through. The relationship

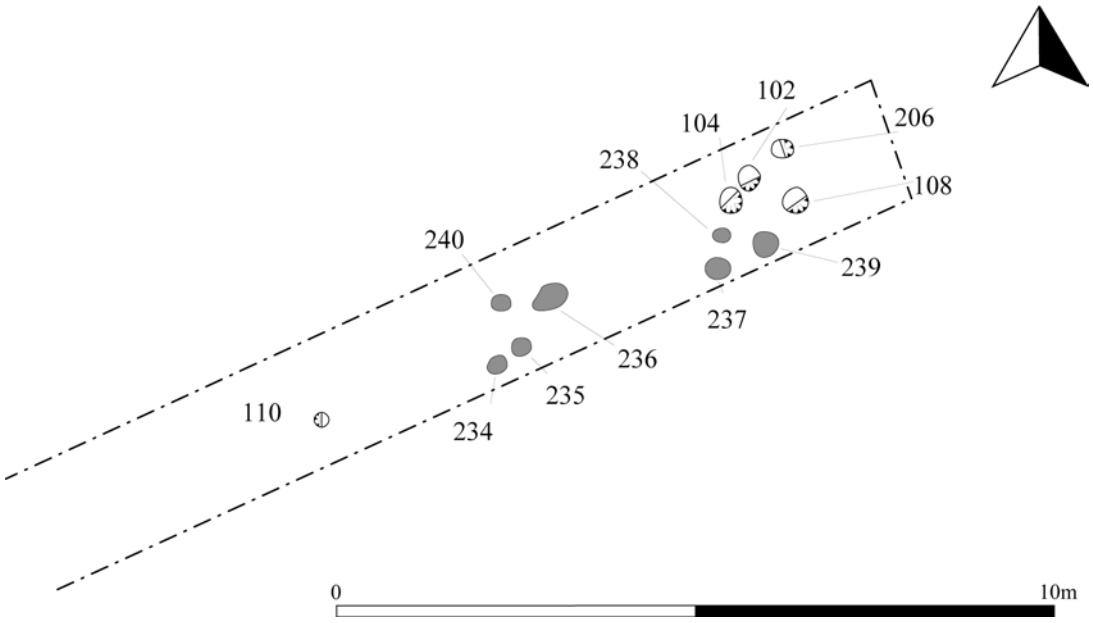

***Figure** 7 Plan of Eastern end of Trench 3*

between ditch [98] and pit [141] has, however, been removed by the subsequent excavation of ditch [95]. Late Saxon pottery was recovered from the fills of both ditches.

Also in Trench 13 lay three narrow east-west orientated ditches. These were up to 0.98m in width and about 0.40m deep. They occurred at a distance of between 11 and 13m apart. No dating material was found within these features, however, similar ditches were excavated in Trench 5 ([80] and [83]) which were about 11m apart and contained a single sherd of abraded late Saxon pottery. These two ditches were about 1.30m in width and 0.60m in depth and were slightly more curvilinear in plan than those in Trench 13, however the alignment and spacing of these ditches suggests that they represent land divisions of the late Saxon period and thus they may precede the later medieval cultivation strips commonly marked by ridge and furrow.

In Trench 3 (Figures 5 and 7) there were 11 post-holes which, although undated, lie in close proximity to the Saxon settlement of Hinxton Hall and therefore probably relate to that site. Five of these post-holes were excavated, they were of between 0.30 and 0.46m in diameter and up to 0.30m in depth. Apart from the presence of three groupings, no particular pattern appeared to be represented, however, inspection was restricted by the limitations of a 1.80m wide trench. A series of ditches were also recognised as running north-south from the Saxon settlement area and are presently assumed to relate to this period of activity as well.

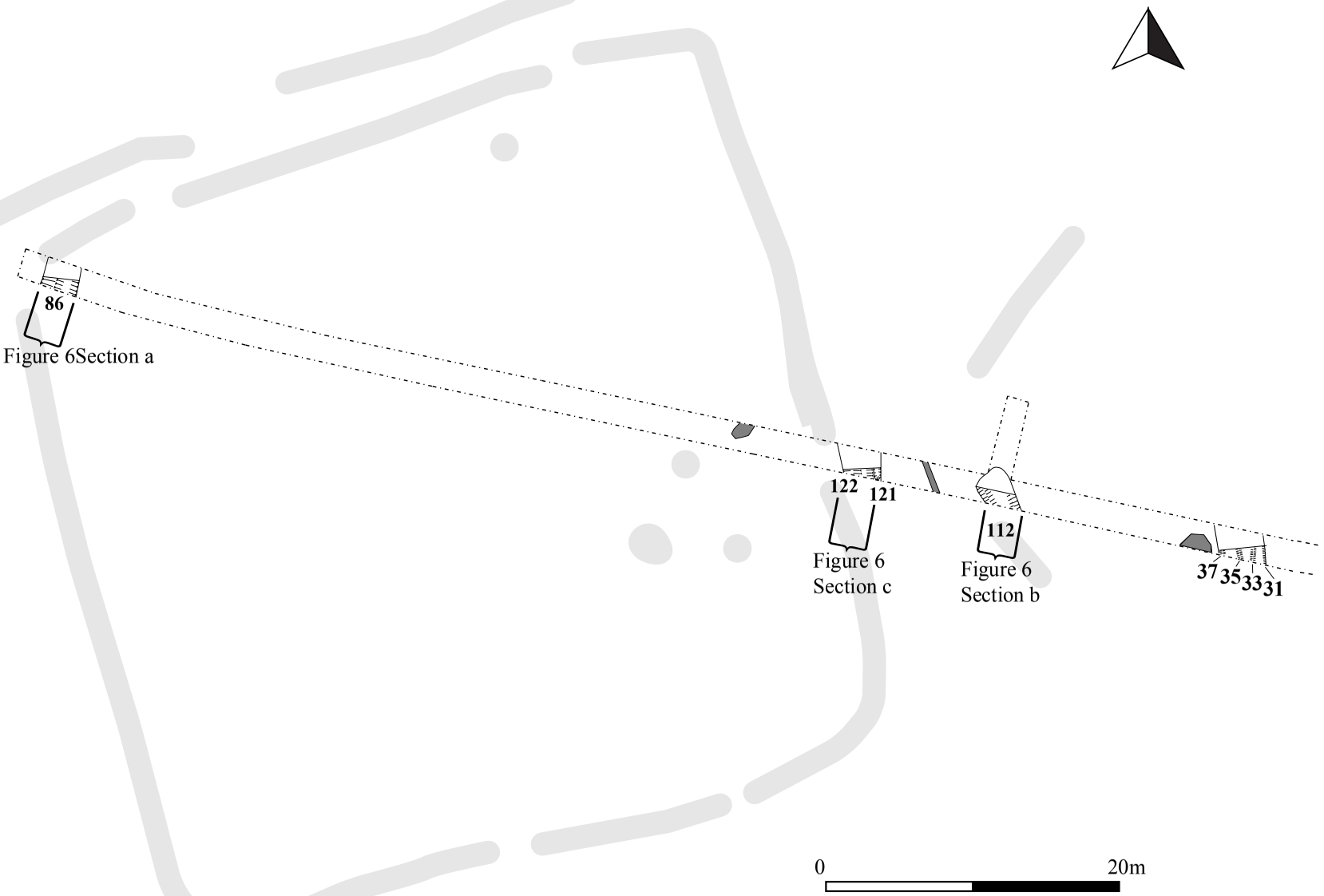

Figure 8 *Plan of Trench 12*

The Saxon period sees a dominance of sheep/goat within the faunal assemblage, although cattle are still present. Pig and chicken are also present, as are the bones from a cat. Saxon deposits contain both pony and horse size equids. Environmental samples taken from pit [8] (Trench 17) included the remains of charred cereal grains, mineralised seeds and invertebrates suggesting that the feature contained cess. Two frog/toad skeletons were also identified.

Saxon metal work included a 5-6th century wrist clasp and a 9-10th century strap end. Wrist clasps are commonly found within pagan Saxon burials and therefore Trenches 35-37 were excavated in order to evaluate for the presence of a cemetery where this item was found. As no cemetery was recovered it is suspected that the wrist clasp represents casual loss by the former owner, however, it is always possible that scattered burials lie somewhere within this area.

The evidence for Saxon activity in this landscape consists of pits and ditches. The ditches represent field boundaries and a trackway, on a roughly north east to south west alignment. The trackway although appearing to conform to elements of the Romano-British enclosure plan shown on the aerial photographs cuts across areas of intense Roman activity as shown by pit [141]. The trackway, although not continuous on the aerial photographs, is directed down towards the river and in particular towards a break in the riverside ditch, which may indicate that this ditch was still extant at this time. However, as the trackway was at no point visible within Trench 17 it is more than likely that it stops adjacent to the area of Saxon pitting. The presence of cess within pit [8] in Trench 17 and the general presence of artefactual material here suggests an activity focus adjacent to the trackway terminus, riverside ditch and river. The metal work may suggest the presence of the occasional pagan Saxon burial on the chalk areas which lie on the eastern side of the site.

5.5 Medieval and Post-medieval

No medieval or post-medieval features were identified during the course of this work. The cartographic research undertaken as part of the desktop assessment suggests that this land was used for agricultural purposes for much if not all of this time. Metal work of this date consists of parts of copper alloy buckles and other fixtures and fittings which support the suggestion of agricultural use for this land.

5.6 Modern

Modern features identified during this work were restricted to the enclosed area at the northern end of the site. These features consisted of wheel ruts presumably from vehicles transporting earth away from the 1993/94 excavation area. This area was also used as a compound during the construction works for the existing Genome Campus.
Figure 9

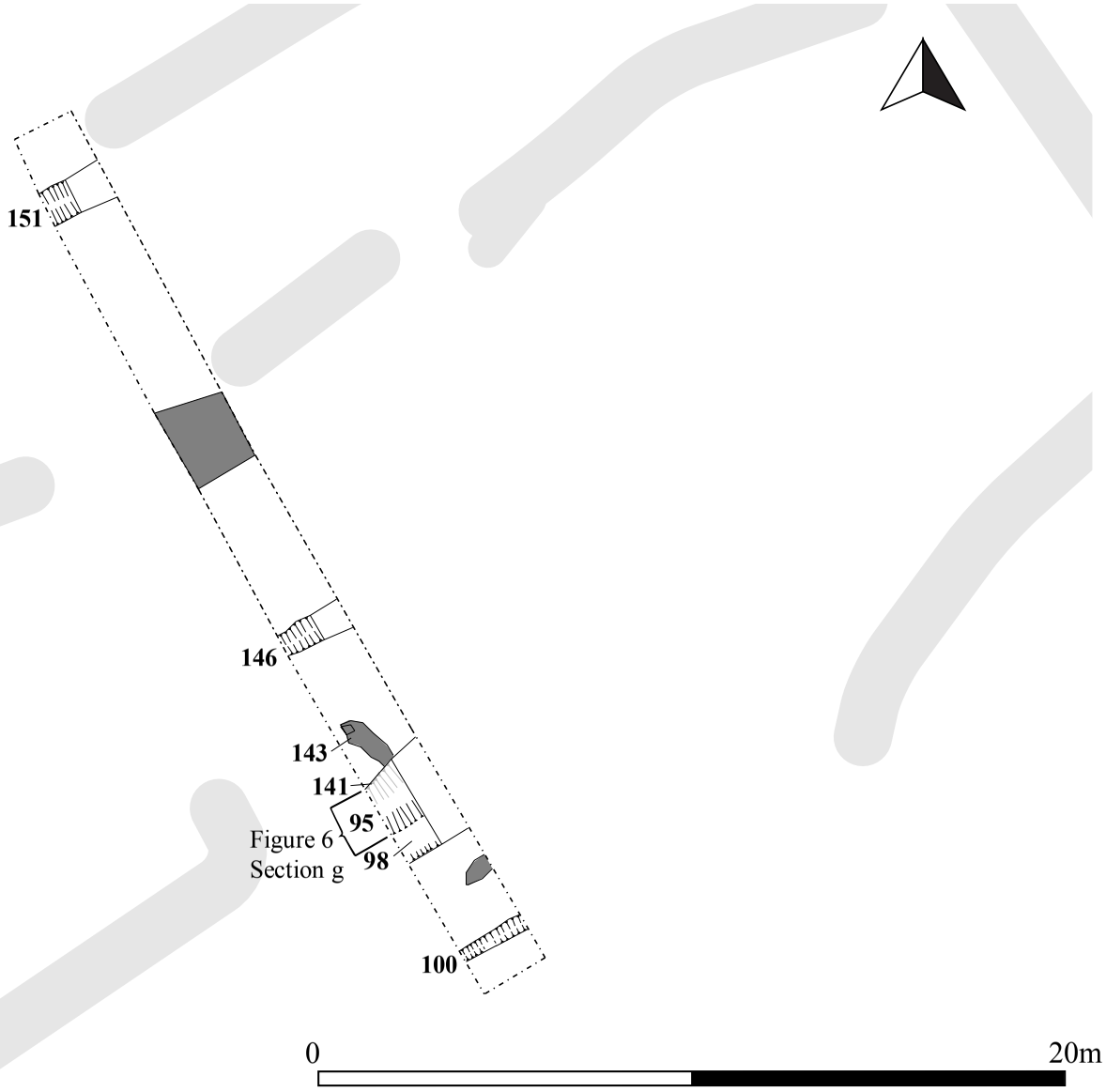

Figure 9 *Plan of Trench 13*

These activities resulted in compaction to the soils and substrate as well as the integration of building rubble into the topsoil. Few archaeological remains were encountered from which an estimation of the impact of these activities could be gained.

5.7 Undated

Features contained within Trenches 29 to 34 were exposed during the final days of the field evaluation at the request of the representative of the CAO to indicate in general terms whether remains recognised in previous trenches were representative of a wider spread of features. It was agreed that these would remain unexcavated and thus the features are only dated by association. Where appropriate this association is discussed within the preceding paragraphs and illustrated within the appropriate period setting. In general terms this additional exercise was successful in enabling a wider spread of remains to be observed and predicted.

The post-holes in Trench 3 were also undated, however, their proximity to the Saxon settlements at Hinxton Hall has resulted in their discussion in the Saxon section within the preceding paragraphs.

In Trench 4 a large hollow of 10m in diameter was identified and partially excavated. No finds were recovered and the sections indicate a hollow containing leached sediments This hollow was similar to those identified during the 1993-1994 excavations. These features acted as foci for late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity.

Adjacent to Trench 20 lie a series of interrupted curvilinear ditches, visible on both the aerial photographic and geophysical survey plots, which form an arc. Although the cropmark evidence suggests that they terminate before Trench 20, ditches on a similar alignment were identified in the trench and therefore may be related (Figure 4, B). Excavation of one of these ditches recognised a broad depression into which three gullies were set ([114], [116] and [118]). The infill sequences appears to be gradual with a fill of silt sands with occasional gravels. The form of these ditches is very similar to the Iron Age ditch and gully system ([31], [33], [35] and [37] and may indicate a similar Late Iron Age date.

It is likely that the importance of these enclosures has formerly been understated due to their incomplete representation in earlier surveys, lack of conclusive dating evidence and the complexity of the superceding enclosure systems. The complex is represented on the aerial photographic and geophysical survey as three parallel north-west southeast orientated ditches which were visible in Trenches 12, 14 and 16. The enclosures in Trench 20 appear to hang from the easternmost of these ditches and given the incomplete picture of these remains it is likely that the Iron Age curvilinear enclosures in Trench 12, evidenced by ditch [112], also hang from this boundary.

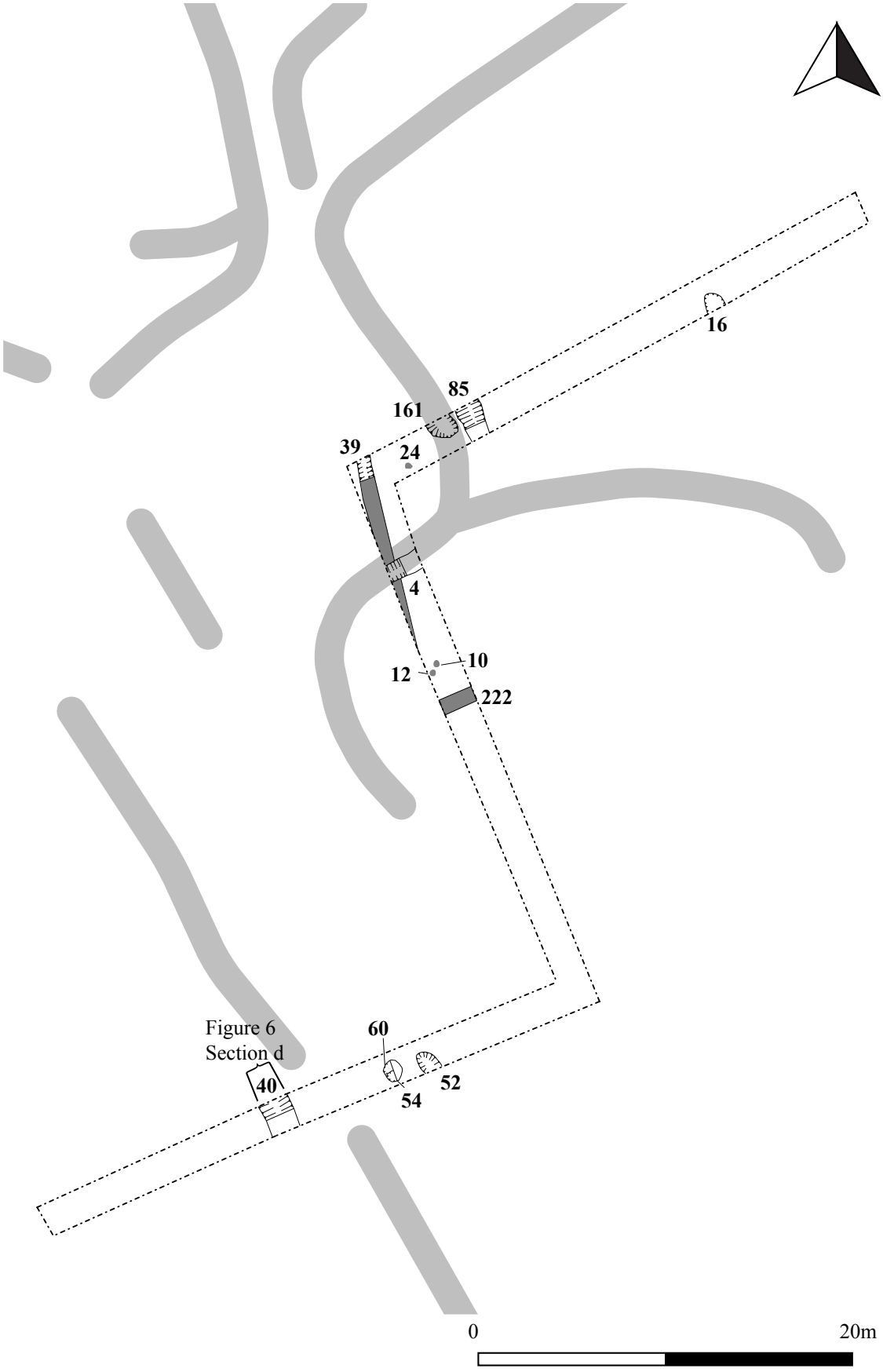

Figure 10 *Plan of Trench 14*

6 DISCUSSION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SETTING

The evaluation has indicated the survival of a complex archaeological landscape represented by features such as post-holes, pits, ditches quarries and trackways which show a high intensity of prehistoric and historic activity.

The archaeology has been truncated, however, features survive to a good depth and were found to contain pottery, lithics, animal bone and environmental remains. Seventy-five per cent of all the excavated features were found to contain finds. This indicates that where further work is required it should be possible to phase the archaeology securely through stratigraphic, artefactual and scientific means. Once the archaeology has been suitably phased the distinctions between the Iron Age, Roman, and Saxon animal bone assemblages will become more apparent and their significance in terms of the site economies can be analysed.

6.1 Early Prehistoric

The early prehistoric archaeology is sparse within the development area and occurs in a residual form. *In situ* sites prior to the Iron Age appear to be unlikely, although it is possible that they exist closer to the river preserved below alluvium, although at present there is no evidence within the development area to indicate such.

The exception is archaeology within the gravels relating to the paleolithic period and environmental data relating to the paleochannel observed in Trench 27. The presence of this latter feature suggests that good environmental data for the Quaternary and particularly the early Holocene may exist close by. During evaluation no early prehistoric remains were found associated with these organic sediments. Despite this further information relating to these aspects of early prehistory may be revealed during the stripping and excavation of the proposed balancing lake when a much larger sample of this landscape will be revealed.

During the early prehistoric periods it is likely that the development area lies within a widely exploited activity zone. The quantity of lithic artefacts recovered indicate that a site is present, however, the intense activity centres identified within the Hinxton Quarries and at Hinxton Hall appear to be absent. It is possible however that the lack of definition may indicate the constraints of the existing methodology. The presence of a hollow on the northern side of the development area, of a type which were the focus for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at Hinxton Hall, indicates archaeological potential even though this example (Trench 4) has not produced archaeology itself.

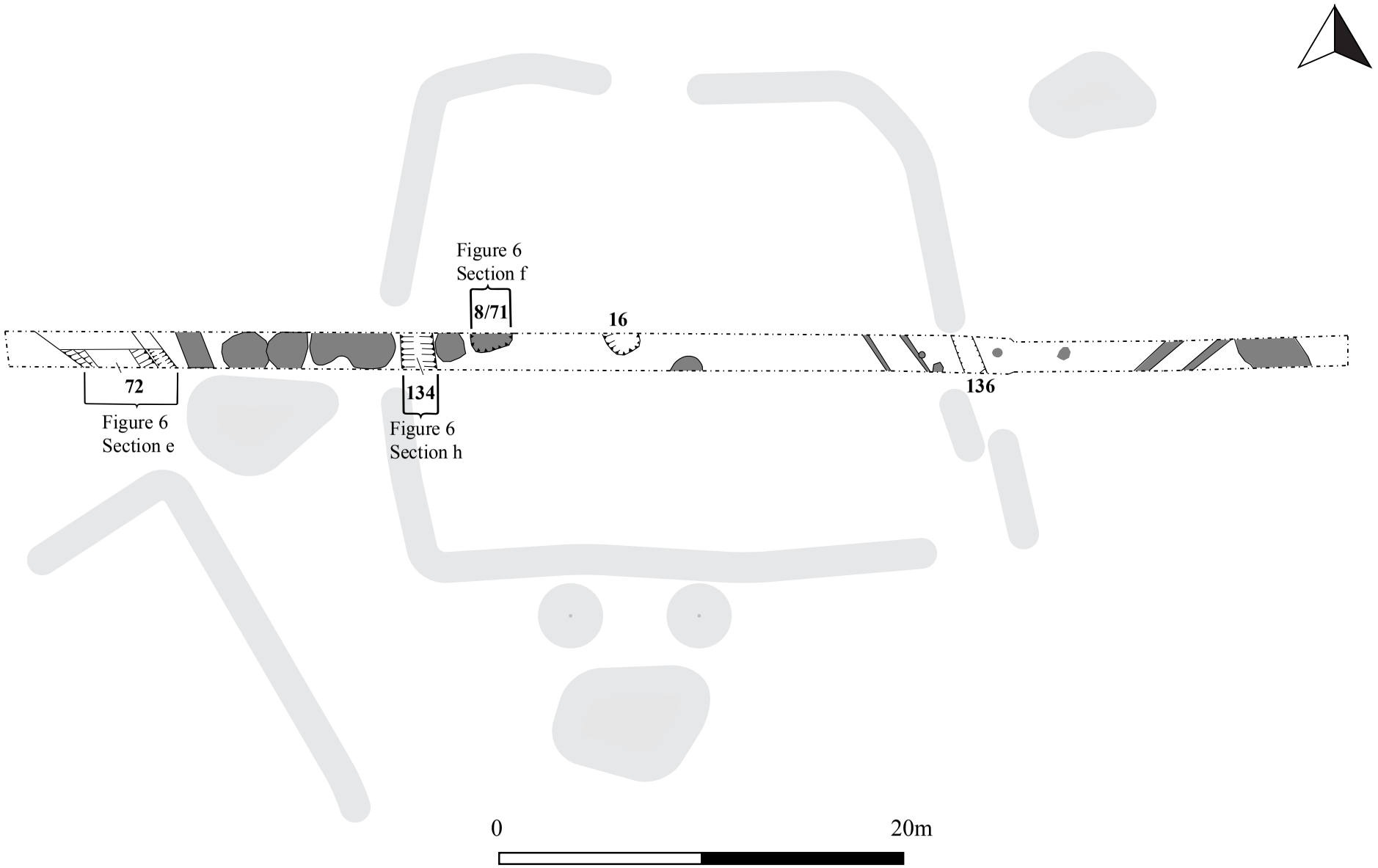

Figure 11 *Plan of Trench 17*

6.2 Iron Age

The pottery recovered from excavated features indicates the presence of pre-Belgic and Belgic forms suggesting that late Iron Age occupation began prior to 50 BC. Iron Age occupation cannot be specifically located, however, the large quantities of pottery from ditch [40], the presence of post holes and also early Roman pottery in Trench 14, suggest that it is quite likely to lie in this general location. The presence of similar types of feature within Trench 30 suggests that the occupation may spread this far. The absence of known Iron Age features within the two square enclosures suggests that neither of these features relates to occupation and therefore they may have served an agricultural purpose. From the animal bone recovered from Iron Age features cattle husbandry may be the most likely explanation.

The animal bone suggests the existence of a farmstead involved in livestock production, although few of the animal bones have been butchered which intimates that processing occurred elsewhere and may confirm the site's similarity to Herod's Farm, Foxton (Macaulay 1995). However, it is equally possible that as our approach has concentrated on the types of features visible through the aerial photographic and geophysical surveys we have unintentionally selected these livestock related activity zones within a broader Iron Age landscape. Further investigation is required to elucidate this problem as whilst the existing bias predisposes us to indicating a level of economic specialisation similar to Herod's Farm the mixed farming economies of Edix Hill and Rectory Farm, Shelford where agricultural zoning has been identified, may prove to be more appropriate models (Malim forthcoming, Trump et al 1978).

The significance of this Iron Age farmstead lies in its survival and transformation into the Roman period. The potential for a large animal bone assemblage associated with pottery makes it possible to assess the alterations in site economy through this period. It is also a site which is dissimilar from the other Iron Age sites in the Cam valley in terms of the presence of coinage and its discrete square enclosures which are unlike other Iron Age enclosures in the Cam valley. These are normally sub-rectangular, as seen at Hooper's Field Barrington and Foxton Brook Shepreth, and complex in form with interlinked settlement and stock enclosures (Malim 1998). In addition farmstead sites such as at New Wimpole during the same period indicate a degree of investment in existing boundaries which is not the case at Hinxton (Taylor et al 1997).

The Iron Age and early Roman remains at Hinxton do not appear to evolve in the above fashion, ditched boundaries are not recut and the ditch and enclosure alignments rarely respect earlier systems. The appearance is of an area undergoing punctuated or rapid landscape re-organisation throughout the late Iron Age and into the early Roman period. These enclosures are more similar in form to the later Roman enclosures found during excavations at the New Lake site in Hinxton Hall and the change is suggestive of the early Roman settlement shift at Herod's Farm, Foxton (Macaulay 1995).

The date of this farmstead coincides with the cemetery at Hinxton Quarry (Evans 1993). It is likely that the late Iron Age changes in burial practice and social relationships observed within the quarry will be reflected in other aspects of the Iron Age landscape, and particularly in the organisation of farming practices which may be in evidence here. It is very possible that we are seeing changes indicative of an Iron Age people who are actively embracing the changes prevalent within this area in the late Iron Age early Roman period and making their statements of allegiance within the structure of the landscape.

6.3 Roman

Pottery evidence suggests that the Iron Age landscape use continued into at least the early Roman centuries, although an element of reorganisation influenced by the development of Great Chesterford is implied.

Pottery is sparse in the Roman period suggesting the decline of the Iron Age farmstead, however, the animal bones indicate that livestock farming continues which may imply that settlement had become more centralised and/or lay outside of the development area. The land available to agricultural activity by the river appears to become more restricted during this period as quarrying activities occur along the course of the trackway which led from Great Chesterford to at least the Roman enclosures at Hinxton Hall. The interruptions in the riverside ditch may imply a need for access to the river and that riverine transportation was an important mode of commerce along the Cam in this area.

The significance of the Roman remains within the development area lie in their association with Great Chesterford and the economic controls that such a town would have over its hinterland, and in turn how the hinterland re-organised itself to fulfil the needs of its central place. As many small late Iron Age/early Roman farmsteads such as at Hinxton, Edix's Hill Barrington, Pepperton Hill Duxford, Herod's Farm Foxton and Wimpole shifted or were abandoned in the first century AD, major alterations to the way agricultural systems were organised within the Cam valley are suggested and require further investigation.

6.4 Saxon

Late Saxon pottery was recovered from an area of intense pitting within Trench 17. The dating of these remains suggests an association with the late Saxon settlement at Hinxton Hall excavated in 1993/94. The pits are clustered and the infill sequence indicates that they were not all open at the same time; in certain cases they inter-cut. Samples from pit [8] indicate that the final infilling deposits were associated with the disposal of cess, however, neither of the excavated pits provided an indication of their primary function.

In Trench 3 post-holes of probable Saxon date were encountered which indicate that activity areas associated with the settlement excavated in 1993-4 extend southwards into the development area. Apart from in Trench 17 material of this date was sparse elsewhere in the development area. The area of riverside pitting activities would therefore appear to be isolated and linked to the main settlement by a series of track systems seen in Trench 13 (Figure 3).

The significance of these remains is that they provide additional evidence concerning how the Saxons at Hinxton Hall were involved in the use of their immediate landscape and that such activities may not be purely related to agriculture. The animal bone assemblage also indicates how the economy within this landscape changed over time and the significance of sheep/goat as opposed to cattle within this location at this period is interesting. At Hinxton Hall, where a much larger sample was recovered, the late Saxon period sees cattle as the most prominent species, the beasts being primarily farmed for their live, or dairy, products. Sheep and goats also present, but in slightly lower numbers and apparently farmed primarily for meat (Gidney in Spoerry and Leith forthcoming).

The presence of early Saxon burials, if present, will also allow for the extension of models of landscape utilisation beyond the immediate surroundings of the settlement at Hinxton Hall. On the basis of the work so far carried out this remains, however, an outside possibility.

6.5 Undated

The significance of many of these remains will probably be found in their relationship to the above. The remains in Trench 20 and the cropmarks to the west (Figure 4, B) may prove to be the most significant. Similar ditches to those excavated in Trench 20 were found in Trench 12 and were dated to the late Iron Age. As the fills indicate the infilling rather than the excavation of these enclosures, they may in fact predate the late Iron Age square enclosures. In which case the research significance of the site would be greatly enhanced as further work would allow access to a period of late Iron Age landscape transformation, from a new late Iron Age agricultural layout being imposed on the earlier system to the decline of the farmstead in the early Roman period.

7 CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological field evaluation has confirmed the survival of archaeological features previously identified from cropmarks and geophysical survey. The evaluation has shown that these remains date from the late Iron Age through to the late Saxon. Although these remains were truncated by ploughing the archaeology survives to a depth of over 2m in

places with the shallowest features penetrating 0.20m into the terrace gravels.

The earliest archaeology present within the development area consists of a general background scatter of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age flint work which lies within the topsoil or later archaeological features. These remains and their association with the intense activity centres of Hinxton Hall and Quarry are obviously of importance in understanding the early prehistoric spatial and chronological patterning. However, it is difficult to extricate this data when the material is in a residual form and the most significant results so far obtained have been as a result of excavations defined to assess later cropmark remains.

The earliest identified cut features are of late Iron Age date and represent a small farmstead comprising post-built structures, pits, boundaries, midden deposits infilling ditches and enclosures. Romano-British archaeology of early Roman date initially continues the Iron Age land use pattern, although later pitting and quarrying for the extraction of sands and gravels occurs along the riverside and the isolated square enclosures are replaced by small interlinked enclosures. Land to the east appears to continue as a zone of agricultural activity.

Whilst these remains suggest a rapidly changing landscape structure which is unlike recently excavated late Iron Age farmsteads in the area, there are similarities which suggest an economic cohesion to the region. The site has a faunal assemblage similar to Herod's Farm Foxton, which appears to have specialised in animal husbandry and fits in to a pattern of small farmstead decline and settlement shift during the first century AD. It is therefore possible that the social pressures and political allegiances alluded to by Evans in 1993 are represented in this landscape restructuring.

During the late Saxon period, and possibly earlier, a discrete zone of pitting occurs along the riverside within the area around the smaller of the Iron Age enclosures. A trackway from the Saxon settlement at Hinxton Hall runs down to this ‘activity focus’ which could be an agricultural processing station or a hithe or fording point. The importance of these remains lie in their extension of the late Saxon activity zone thus bringing a fuller understanding of landscape and the concept of landscape study for this period.

The evaluation has helped to identify important elements of the Iron Age, Roman and Saxon landscapes which will help us to understand the activity zones, their inter-relationships and their temporal and spatial transformations.

8 IMPORTANCE OF THE REMAINS

8.1 Iron Age and Romano-British

The Iron Age and Romano-British remains have local importance, providing a good, but truncated, example of a settlement and landscape type that is nevertheless rendered more significant, certainly up to regional level, through the likelihood of there being continuity of occupation across the change point between these periods, and from the contextual relationship with the Roman town of Great Chesterford. The square enclosures are apparently of late Iron Age, rather than Roman, date which is a feature not commonly observed elsewhere. It is clear from sites such as Rectory farm, Shelford that enclosures are probably only one element of a larger interdependent farm system. In addition, the suggestion that curvilinear enclosures in the area of Trench 20 and also the gully system in Trench 12 may both be part of an earlier Iron Age boundary system is significant and extends the possible land-use sequence further.

The decline in the late Iron Age agricultural system is visible in other small late Iron Age/early Roman farmsteads in south Cambridgeshire. This restructuring requires closer inspection in order to assess the apparent changes in service requirements of the central place (the Roman town of Great Chesterford) and the requirements of the farmstead inhabitants.

The linearity of quarrying and other activity along the riverside 'Romanised trackway' provides another link with the Roman town and how such a sizeable town affects its hinterland and extracts services from outlying settlements and farmsteads. The track itself may suggest a key routeway along the river valley and thus represents a feature of regional significance which was not previously recognised. This routeway would have been important for satellite industries servicing Great Chesterford and may have provided a link with settlements and farmsteads further along the Cam valley.

8.2 Saxon

The late Saxon remains have a significance that is enhanced to at least regional level, through the association that might be made between a possible non-domestic activity focus and the excavated settlement close by at Hinxton Hall. Non-occupation centres seen within their full landscape context are a class of remains that are little understood. Although the remains are probably not extensive or complex the research potential for this period is high when viewed alongside the previously excavated settlement.

9 THE IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

All mitigation options suggested here are the expert view of the authors provided as advice to the Client. They do not constitute direct advice to the planning authority which itself remains the prerogative of the County Archaeology Office.

Unless stated otherwise all impact areas are deemed to involve the total destruction of all archaeological remains. Topsoil depth on the site varies from circa 300mm in the east (uphill) to up to 700mm in the west.

Impacts can be divided into two categories; building footprints and 'landscaping'. The former is self-explanatory, the latter includes grading down for car parks, of the natural contours for aesthetic purposes, plus the creation of new water management features and a Ha-Ha trench.

The impact on the development for each key period of remains is described first, with mitigation options suggested. Following that is a description area by area of impact zones from all development agencies, as identified on Figure 12.

It is necessary to point out that, if construction support works, or revisions to the scheme, result in impacts in the main area of known archaeological remains in the centre of the site that, at this stage, appear to be being retained intact, then appropriate level of 'preservation by record' for these remains should also be countenanced.

9.1 Iron Age

The impact of development within building footprints is deemed to be total. The building locations mostly lie away from the most visual cropmarks of this period, however, as discussed above, these obvious rectilinear cropmark enclosures are devoid of occupation and have been provisionally interpreted as stock enclosures. The area that has produced remains indicative of Iron Age occupation is essentially that around Trench 14, possibly extending towards Trenches 30 and 17 (eastern end) and possibly towards Trench 13. These occupation remains do not, however, appear to be dense. No features here excepting ditch [40] produced large artefactual assemblages. These remains are located at some distance from proposed buildings but do lie in part under areas of proposed landscaping (G and H) that may have a full topsoil depth impact. Further south the curvilinear enclosures seen in trench 20 may be Iron Age and may extend immediately to the north. This morphologically different group warrants investigation where threatened.

Preservation by record of all remains within the eastern end of building footprints (D1, D2) and areas of impact through landscaping (G, H1, H2, H3) would offer an opportunity to record and understand a partially surviving site with some high research potential. Preservation *in situ* is unlikely to be valid with a site of this 'middling' calibre, which does not possess an obvious focus. In addition topsoil stripping in areas of uncertain

landscaping impact and/or close to building footprints that lie adjacent to Iron Age remains should be carried out under archaeological control and provision be made for excavation recording of any remains so revealed (part of B, I2).

9.2 Romano-British

As with the Iron Age, the continuation of agricultural activity, and possibly occupation, into the Roman period in the general area of Trenches 13 and 14 is a key area of remains, although in the main these do not appear to be under threat. The likely value of these remains and the arguments for preservation options can be taken to be the same as for their Iron Age antecedents insofar as there are few artefact-rich features and the enclosures and occupation are probably a continuation of the activities identified for the previous period.

The main area of Roman-British archaeology under threat is the riverside trackway and remains clustered along its length. These will be damaged by creation of the Ha-ha (F) along its whole length, by the lake and associated landscaping to the north (E3) and may be impacted upon by landscaping in the central section (G). Preservation by record of remains in F and G is suggested, whilst at E3 archaeologically-controlled topsoil stripping should be carried out, with a provision for excavation and recording of any remains so revealed.

The narrow gap between F and G represents a pointless interruption, in terms of attempting to understand the remains, and if both areas are indeed to be excavated, this intermediate zone should be incorporated into such a scheme.

The proposed lake extensions (E1 to E4) pass through four archaeologically distinct zones, the first being Roman period enclosures previously part-excavated (Leith 1995), believed to be in close proximity to occupation. Archaeological excavation of the footprint of the lake here is recommended.

9.3 Saxon

The outside chance of occasional early Saxon human burials in the eastern part of the site is remote enough to not warrant action other than that covered by a general recording brief.

The focus of late Saxon pitting adjacent to a possible river access point, plus the presence of a track leading to the previously excavated settlement represents a key set of remains that lie under threat from landscaping (G).

The light spread of probable Saxon period settlement remains in Trenches 1 and 3 suggest that building footprints on the extreme northern edge of the site will impact on the periphery of the settlement that was mostly excavated in 1993-4 and that a provision for preservation by record may be needed here if development proceeds. Topsoil stripping of the building footprints in the

areas of Trenches 4, 5 and 6 (B and part of C) should be carried out under archaeological control and provision be made for excavation and recording of remains so revealed. The Saxon boundary system evident in and around Trench 13 extends into Areas D1 and H2 and will be investigated alongside Iron Age remains in this area.

9.4 General

A layered process of evaluation from desk-based work, through cropmark analysis and magnetometer survey to trenching has given us an excellent picture of archaeological remains on the subject site. Despite this, however, the discovery of new remains during trenching suggests that caution should be exercised in writing off parts of the site where no trenching has been carried out, particularly within 200m of the river and in the new areas of building footprints in the northeast of the site.

The fact that most archaeology on the site is present cut into natural at depths of less than 0.5m indicates that creation of new car parks and access roads will impact on archaeology; as will any other development impacts at a similar depth. In addition creation of the lakes and other water features on either side of the river Cam (E4 and J) may well reveal information concerning early prehistoric landscapes; both within the gravels and within paleochannels cutting the top of these deposits. It is recommended that an archaeological recording brief be attached to all of these works whereby such remains can be briefly sampled and recorded under controlled conditions. Thus all areas given notation in Figure 12, but not previously defined above, should be subject to such a watching brief.

The extensions to the genome campus lakes pass through four archaeologically distinct areas. Area E1 is discussed above, but in addition Area E2 passes across the edge of a zone of post-medieval, and probably earlier, earthworks that were partially flattened in 1995 (Leith and Spoerry 1995). These undoubtedly require stripping under archaeological control and recording as appropriate.

The location of the major building footprints has changed since the evaluation trenching programme was devised. Thus a sizeable part of the area of building footprints on the eastern half of the site has not been directly sampled by trenching, although much of this general zone has been shown to be of low archaeological potential in comparison with that further west. It might be appropriate to initiate any programme of mitigation works prior to development, with perhaps 300m of further evaluation trenching in these areas plus a little where the proposal area impinges on land previously contained within the parkland. Any remains so found will not, on the basis of all other work on the site, require preservation *in situ*, but may necessitate further mitigation through some area excavation in A and C.

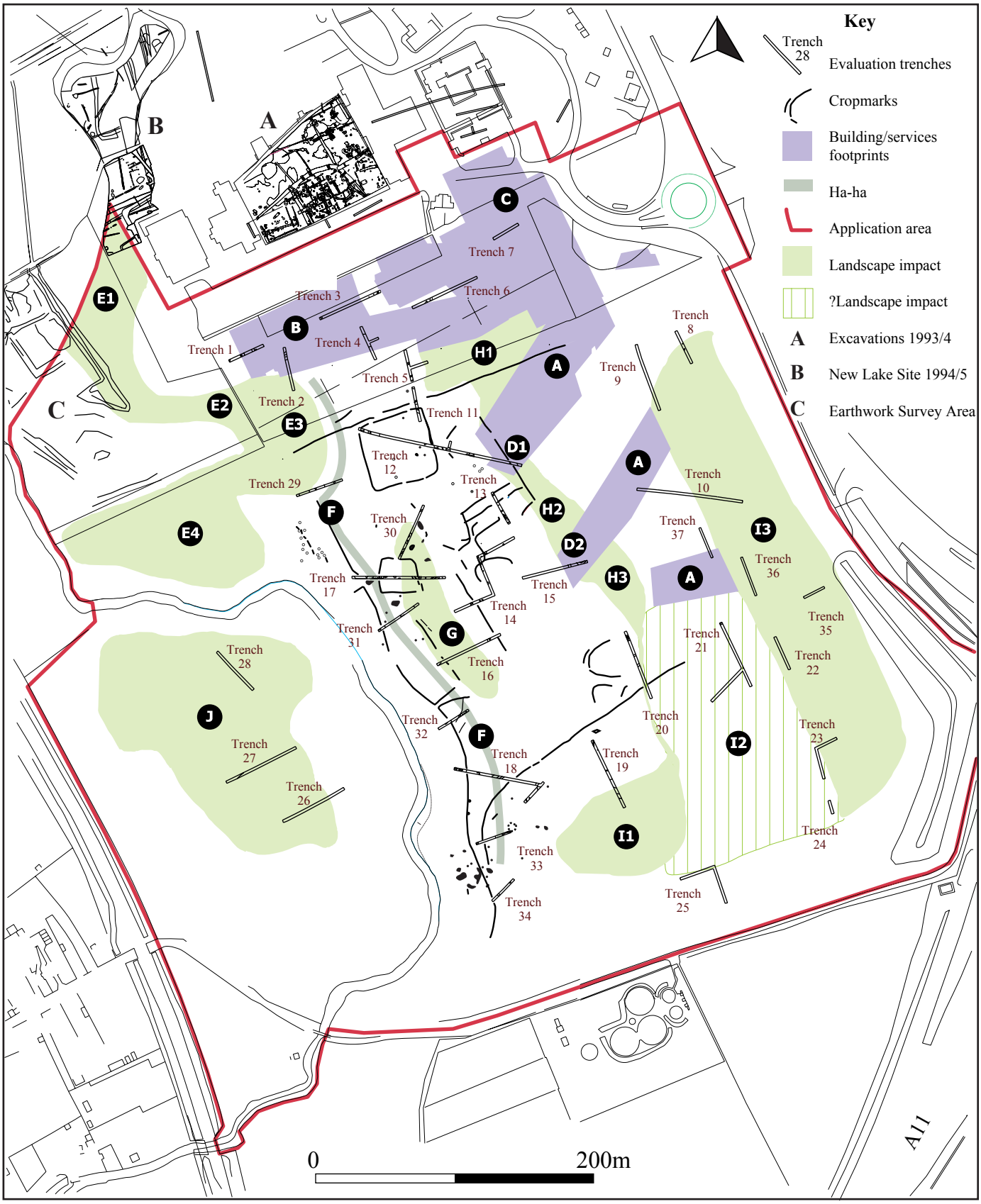

Figure 12 *Impact areas of proposed development and notation relating to points discussed in the text. (Area notations shown in white on black circles).*

9.5 A Discussion of Archaeological Impact Zones defined on Figure 12

A) The buildings of the Phase 1 scheme now partly avoid the most important groups of remains previously defined by survey and evaluation trenching, being mostly on the upper, eastern side of the site. Unfortunately large parts of some new buildings lie wholly outside of the areas that were trenched. Some 200m further evaluation trenching may be required in the north and east of the field. This will probably rapidly confirm that most building footprints in the eastern part of the field are devoid of archaeological remains, although it may flag up some further remains for area excavation.

B) The main area of buildings that impacts on known remains is in the extreme north of the new field where there are scattered remains of late Saxon and other date (evaluation trenches 1-4). Area excavation will probably be required here as, although the remains appear scattered, their relationship with, and proximity to, the excavated Saxon occupation site increases their value.

C) Adjacent and to the north east of the remains defined in B) a large new area of impact includes below ground car parking as well as buildings (the 'market square'). Its proximity to the important site excavated in 1993-5, and to other archaeological features observed in evaluation trenches in the 1993 programme (Neolithic shaft, Saxon burial), suggests that up to 150m of evaluation trenching, perhaps followed by some excavation, will be required here. The trenching will be required in areas that may be difficult to access, adjacent to the existing roundabout and within the periphery of the parkland.

D) At the northern end of trenches 12 and 15 features associated with a former trackway are located under proposed buildings. These remains appear to include an Iron Age phase, even though the track is extant on post-medieval maps. Area excavation of these remains will be required.

E) The proposed new lake runs through four distinct archaeological zones. The northern end meets the 1990s lake that lay on top of Roman field enclosures and Saxon settlement. The middle section passes across the edge of earthwork settlement remains, believed to be late medieval to post-medieval in date, that were rapidly surveyed in 1995 before partial flattening. The south eastern section passes into the area of the Roman riverside trackway evaluated in Trench 29. The south western section probably cuts into the low-lying zone of organic silts seen across the river in Trenches 26-28. Controlled stripping and, where necessary, excavation of much of the first three sections should be expected.

Landscaping around the lake seems to be confined to the two southern zones, extending the impact area, and thus any possible area excavation requirement, up to the edge of the ha ha in the east, but probably not necessitating further work to the west.

F) The ha ha cuts a swathe through the mainly Roman riverside activity zone, previously identified when an Anglian Water pipeline was cut through here and in several evaluation trenches. Controlled stripping and excavation of all parts of the route undisturbed by the pipeline will be required.

G) Study of the landscaping contour survey suggests that a low-level grading down of the land surface from Trench 30 in the north to Trench 16 in the south *may* have an impact on archaeology as features lie below only around 300mm of topsoil here. As this is a very dense area of important remains, restriction of grading down here may be appropriate otherwise any impact here will require area excavation of the remains first.

H) Landscaping includes grading down of the land surface in three locations between proposed buildings, all of which might require the extension of a linear zone of area excavation, between Trenches 15, 13 and 5, essentially linking those excavation zones identified in B), C) and D).

I) Landscape data indicates the grading-down of the land surface in three further areas east of the river. In the south of the field a zone of fairly deep impact is proposed between Trenches 19 and 25. Adjacent and to the east of this the sports pitch requires a light grading-down that may not have a full topsoil depth impact. Along the whole of the eastern boundary of the field the car parking requires a major area of grading-down that will cut into chalk for much of its extent. Much of the area of these three zones is well–covered by evaluation trenches, although there are gaps. Nonetheless the trenches here mostly failed to produce any archaeological remains whatsoever. These areas should be covered by a general 'recording brief' whereby if the observing archaeologist identifies remains being impacted upon, there is provision for some rapid recording.

J) West of the river the landscaping, presumably for flood plain and natural environment reasons, is quite extensive and large areas will cut well into the sequence of recent natural deposits here. The paleo-channel identified in Trench 27 will be impacted upon and some investigation of this feature and contemporary buried land-surfaces will undoubtedly be required. This could either be carried out through a 'recording brief' or through limited area excavation where impact is greatest.

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APPENDIX A

Pottery

Anna Slowikowski
Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service

Introduction

The evaluation produced a mixed assemblage of pottery ranging in date from the late Iron Age to early medieval period. A total of 318 sherds (149 vessels), weighing 4.42kg was recovered. The pottery was examined by context and 29 fabric types identified. These were recorded using the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series fabric codes. The common name for each fabric type allows for compatability with other local type series. Only the Iron Age assemblage is evaluated more fully below.

The Pottery

Late Iron Age pre- 'Belgic' pottery

Fabric	Vessel	Sherd	Weight (g)
F03	18	45	1426
F20	6	14	235
F28	31	109	1458
Total	**55**	**168**	**3119**

Late Iron Age 'Belgic' pottery

Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Weight (g)
F06A	2	2	68
F06B	2	2	16
F34	1	1	16
Total	**5**	**5**	**100**

Romano-British pottery

Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Weight (g)
R01A	3	13	32
R06B	4	4	86
R06C	3	3	18
R08	5	5	37
R13	1	1	4
R19	1	1	15
R22B	1	1	7
R25	1	1	1
Total	**19**	**29**	**200**

Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery

Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Weight (g)
A01	2	2	13
A16	5	7	28
A18	3	3	50
B	5	5	15
B01	17	38	384
B01A	1	14	97
B01B	1	3	81
C12	3	7	52
Total	**37**	**79**	**720**

Medieval pottery

Fabric	Vessel	Sherds	Weight (g)
C	6	6	23
C01	6	9	75
C53	1	1	13
C60	1	1	28
C61	6	7	49
C75	11	11	52
P01	1	1	16
Total	**32**	**36**	**256**

Pottery summary (vessel nos in brackets)

	COMMON NAME	VESSEL FORM	DATE RANGE
LATE IRON AGE PRE 'BELGIC' (55) 37% total assemblage			*c*. **-50BC
Type F03	grog & sand tempered	jar	
Type F20	limestone/chalk inclusions	undiagnostic	
Type F28	sand tempered variants*	cordoned jar, ovoid vessel	
LATE IRON AGE 'BELGIC' (5) 3% total assemblage			*c*. 50BC-50AD
Type F06A	fine grog tempered	carinated cup, jar	
Type F06B	coarse grog tempered	jar	
Type F34	sand tempered	undiagnostic	
ROMAN (20) 13% total assemblage			*c*. 50-400
Type R25	eggshell	undiagnostic	C1
Type R01A	central gaulish samian	Dr. 37	C2
Type R19	amphora	-	C2-3
Type R22B	Hadham reduced	jar	C2-3
Type R08	black micaceous	undiagnostic	C2-3
Type R06B	coarse greyware	jar	C2+
Type R06C	fine greyware	jar	C2+
Type R13	shell tempered	undiagnostic	C2+
SAXON (10) 7% total assemblage			*c*. 400-850
Type A01	organic tempered	undiagnostic	
Type A16	coarse sand tempered	undiagnostic	
Type A18	fine sand tempered	jar	
SAXO-NORMAN (22) 15% total assemblage			*c*. 850-1150
Type B01	St Neots-type	everted rim jar, inturned rim bowl	
Type B01A	St Neots-type (orange)	everted rim jar	
Type B01B	St Neots-type (fine)	imturned rim bowl	
Type C12	Stamford ware	jug	
EARLY MEDIEVAL (31) 21% total assemblage			*c*. 1150-1250
Type C01	sand tempered	jar	
Type C53	sand tempered ('pasty' surface)	undiagnostic	
Type C60	Hertfordshire-type greyware	undiagnostic	
Type C61	calcareous inclusions	undiagnostic	
Type C75	micaceous	undiagnostic	
Type C	unid sand tempered	undiagnostic	
POST-MEDIEVAL (1) 1% total assemblage			*c*. 1500-1750
Type P01	glazed earthenware	bowl	
MISCELLANEOUS (5) 3% total assemblage			
Type B	unid shell tempered	undiagnostic	?late Iron age/Saxo-Norman

The Iron Age fabrics

Six Late Iron Age fabric types were recorded.

Pre- 'Belgic' pottery:

F03 - sand and grog; these vary in the proportion of inclusions one to the other

F28 - fine to medium sand; these vary in the coarseness of the sand and may also include rare grog (or natural argillaceous inclusions) and other mineral inclusions; the commonest fabric type in the assemblage

F20 - limestone/chalk inclusions; these may also include some sand, and vary in the coarseness of the calcareous inclusions

'Belgic' pottery:

F06 - grog-tempered subdivided into F06A (fine) and F06B (medium)

F34 - fine sand, differs from F28 in the fineness of the sand and the wheel-thrown nature of the forms

Evidence for use

A number of pre- 'Belgic' vessels bear evidence resulting from use. The presence of external sooting on one vessel, resulting from suspension over direct heat, suggests use as a cooking pot. Six vessels bear traces of internal black residues/sooting, probably resulting from the accidental burning of vessel contents during cooking. A single F28 jar base from context (19) has regularly spaced post-firing perforations of *c.* 10mm in diameter. These are a not uncommon find on Iron Age settlement sites, although their function is uncertain (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 66; Wainwright 1968 *passim*; Dawson *et al* 1988, 17).

Decoration/surface treatment

Combing and twig brushing/scoring (random, vertical and horizontal) are the most common decorative element, occurring largely on vessels in coarse fabric type (F03). This form of decoration is reminiscent of the middle Iron Age motifs of the Ancaster-Breedon style, concentrated in, but not restricted to, the area between the Trent and Nene rivers (Cunliffe 1991, 557). The site is on the edge of the scored ware distribution. This style of decoration continued into the late Iron Age, its purpose being not solely decorative, but as an aid to lifting, by roughening the surface, similar to the applied thumbed strips on medieval vessels. Vessels of fine sandy type (F28) are smoothed or burnished to varying degrees.

Pottery from the Iron Age features

Ditch [40] contexts (17), (18), (19)

This feature comprised three fills, together containing 63% of the Iron Age assemblage. This is a good assemblage of pottery, with little residuality or intrusion. It primarily comprises hand-made vessels of native tradition, but also vessels with 'Belgic' elements. A jar with rippled shoulders, from the bottom-most fill (19), is handmade but the form is of 'Belgic' type, Thompson's form B2.3 (1982, 127). One other possible wheel made shoulder sherd was recovered from the top fill (17). A number of vessels found thoughout the ditch fills are decorated by burnishing their exteriors or by deep scoring of the surface. The fabrics are primarily coarse sand and grog, and sandy types, and these seem to be mixed throughout the fills. The limestone and sand fabric occurs in the bottom (19) and middle (18) fills of this ditch. Its absence from the top fill may have a functional or chronological significance, although the small quantitiy appearing on the site makes this difficult to determine.

The assemblage is a mixture of incomplete vessels, some comprising small singleton sherds only, others comprising more than five sherds. One large storage jar with a post-firing perforated base, was made up of 75 sherds (1040 g) from the bottom fill (19) with 2 sherds from the upper fill (17). One other vessel comprised 14 sherds from the top fill (17) and 7 sherds from the middle fill (18). These cross-contexts indicate possible intermixing post-depositon, for example through animal action, but more likely, the infilling took place within a short space of time and from the same source, possibly a midden, even though the layers could be distinguished archaeologically.

The date of the final infilling of this ditch is some time in the second half of the 1st century BC or early 1st century AD.

Ditch [86] contexts (88) (91)

This large enclosure ditch was made up of two fills. The pottery within them is very fragmentary, comprising singleton sherds only. There is little obvious residuality or intrusion, in that the asemblage is consistant in its late Iron Age date. Fabrics are primarily sandy with a single example of coarse sand and grog, and the only decorative motif is deep scoring on the surfaces of four sherds.

The basal fill comprised only two sherds, one of which is a wheel made, fine sandy vessel; it is, however, abraded. The upper fills comprised four Iron Age sherds. The nature of the assemblage from this ditch is very different from that in ditches [40] and [22]. Although all of comparable date, the pottery was deposited long after its breakage and possibly as secondary deposition, perhaps as midden material, to infill the ditch. No deliberate placing of pottery vessels is evident.

The date of the infilling of this ditch is comparable to ditch [40], some time in the second half of the 1st century BC or early 1st century AD.

Ditch [122] contexts (125) (126)

The terminal of this ditch produced a small assemblage of pottery, among which is a complete wheel thrown 'Belgic' grog-tempered carinated cup, Thompson's form E1-4 (1982, 371, no 17). This was found in the basal fill of the ditch. The only other sherds in this part of the ditch are two abraded sherds from sandy and coarse sand and grog vessels. The carinated cup was probably deposited deliberately in the base of the ditch, prior to its final filling in, in what Hill (1995, *passim*) has called an 'intentionally structured deposit'. These special deposits of complete vessels are known from other Iron Age sites in the country. They were deposited in 'significant' features, such as enclosure ditches, storage pits, and pits within pit alignments (Pollard 1996, 111). It is not certain whether the vessels were deposited empty or whether the importance of this act lay in the contents of the pot.

Thompson (1982, 369) dates the carinated cup to the early 1st century AD, probably the date of this deposit, although it has also found in post-Conquest deposits.

Ditch [112] contexts (111) (152)

The two layers of this ditch terminal produced a small assemblage of pottery, comprising singleton sherds only. Its nature is closer to the assemblage from ditch [86] than to the 'special' deposit in the terminal of ditch [122]. A single greyware sherd was recovered from the basal fill. It has been recorded as medieval although the undiagnostic nature of this pottery means it could as easily be early Roman in date. The assemblage contains wheel thrown, grog tempered wares in the 'Belgic' tradition, including a small fragment of a pedestal jar rim, Thompson's form A (1982, 33), as well as some hand made sherds in sandy and coarse sand and grog fabric types. It also has a single sherd of 1st century Roman eggshell ware. Although small, there is no reason to suppose that this sherd is intrusive.

The final filling of this ditch probably occurred some time in the 1st century AD.

Discussion

No early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the site and it is likely that any settlement activity of this date was situated some distance from this point of the riverside. Early prehistoric activity is known in the vicinity.

Cunliffe (1991, 87) states that too little data is availabe as yet about the Iron Age in this region (the Chilterns, Nene valley and adjacent areas of East Anglia) to be able to define regional groupings. A unifying factor, however, is the presence of heavily scored wares deriving from the Ancaster-Breedon style, common in the East Midlands, and present in quantity at Hinxton (Elsdon 1993,5).

The Iron Age assemblage indicates a rural, low to middling status site. There are no Gallo-Belgic imports, and no early samian. The pottery comprises primarily wares in the native tradition, with some 'Belgic' influence. Few wheel thrown 'Belgic' vessels were recovered. This area is on the edge of the core of 'Belgic' distribution and is therefore important in its relationship both to the core and to the peripheral regions. The relationship of this site to that of the late Iron Age 'Belgic' cemetery, about 2km to the north, is also important (Evans, Hill and Alexander forthcoming). It will add to our knowledge of settlement ceramics as compared to that recovered from cemetery sites.

The riverside was little used in the late Iron Age, at least in the vicinity of the cemetery. This lends greater importance to this site in relation to the riverine landscape around Hinxton as a whole.

Assemblages of late Iron Age grog-tempered, wheel made, pottery are rare in Cambridgeshire. Sand tempered vessels are typical of the middle Iron Age tradition in the area, and the pottery at Hinxton is evidence of a continuation of this tradition into the late Iron Age, overlapping with the introduction of wheel thrown 'Belgic' wares. Ceramics are a key to answering the question of chronology, extent and degree of Romanisation. The Study Group for Roman Pottery highlights this as a key avenue of research (Willis 1997, 18), and the transitional pottery at Hinxton will add to this study.

There is little evidence of major settlement structures in the evaluation, but the pottery indicates its presence close by. Sherds with internal residues and/or external

sooting, as well as the modified vessel from ditch [40], are evidence of this. The absence of structures within the enclosures suggest agricultural use such as animal pens, although these would have been close to a settlement area. Settlement may have occurred in the area of Trench 14, although not necessarily permanent. It may have been associated with riverine (craft, fishing etc) activity, in addition to being a crossing point on the river.

All diagnostically Romano-British material dates predominantly from the 2nd-3rd centuries. Coarsewares are represented by a range of greywares and blackwares, probably of local manufacture. Diagnostic forms are few. Continental wares and regional imports are scarce, the former represented by two abraded samian vessels and single sherds of Spanish amphora and Gaulish eggshell type, the latter by a single sherd of Hadham greyware, from Herts.

Summary

This is a small but important assemblage of late Iron Age and early Roman pottery, which will contribute significantly to three particular avenues of research;

1 the chronology, extent and degree of Romanisation in this region;
2 the relationship of the area of core 'Belgic' distribution with its periphery and the place of this site at the boundaries of these two areas;
3 the question of settlement shift or change in function from rural settlement to craft/industrial use in the early Roman period.

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APPENDIX B

Lithic Report
Assessment Report.

Steve Kemp

Exotics and burnt flint

The majority of stone recovered during the course of hand excavation ie sandstones, limestones and flint would have been available in the terrace gravels whch the site occupies. The exception to this are the vesicular basalts. This material occurs in very fragmentary form, however, the larger pieces indicate that the material was originally used for quern stones. Provisional dating suggests that these quern stones were present in both Iron Age and Saxon contexts.

Burnt flint was collected from many of the excavated contexts, however, quantities were small. The occassional fragment of lightly burnt sandstone was also present. The low levels of firing and small quantities of burnt stone present within the collected assemblage suggests that these remains are not associated with hearth (domestic or industrial) activity and such activities were not undertaken in the immediate vicinity of these features.

Lithic artefacts

Although majority of artefacts can clearly be seen to originate from cobble flints which would have been readily available within the terrace gravels the excavated collection can be broadly divided into two:

1. Dark grey and dark brown flints on which the flake based assemblage has been manufactured. Flake size varies widely and is probably restricted by the quality of the raw material. Step and hinge fractures are common as are multiple percusion strikes. The degree of preparation prior to flaking is very variable and in the main absent. Two rejuvination flakes are present indicating the need to maximise the return from any 'good' flint it also suggests that there was probably a high level of curation within the assemblage. A bi-polar and unipolar core were recovered.

Formal tools produced on these flints include side and end scrapers. A miscellaneous retouched piece which consisted of a side/end scraper with spur which indicated a multifunctional piece developed over time until its eventual discard was also present.

An unfinished arrowhead was also found, presumably abandoned as a result of a series of hinge fractures occuring during manufacture. The shape of the blank suggests that a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead was being manufactured.

A broad period of flint artefact manufacture is probably represented within this assemblage. The main flake and tool assemblage would be consistent with a Neolithic and Bronze Age date. An Iron Age component is probably present

evidence by short hard hammer flakes with broad plain platforms and multiple percussion marks many of which were found in contexts securely dated to the Iron Age albiet late Iron Age.
2. A blade based industry using a grey flint which has subsequently become patinated. The blades are irregular in shape with curved forms being common. Platforms are facetted, however, there seems to be little other thought given to preparation which has resulted in the irregular and varied form of these blades. Occasionally these blades are broken, suggesting that the whole collection of blades represents the waste products of manufacture.

In the absence of finished pieces or cores made on this material is it difficult to satisfactorarily date this part of the excavated assemblage. However, irregular blade production may indicate a Neolithic date which suggests *a degree of contemporaniety* between the two main flint assemblages. This is also suggested by the common occurence of the two assemblages together within pits and ditches.

The association of coarse flint work with Iron Age pottery indicates the presence of Iron Age knapping in the vicinity. Whilst excavations along the river valley within the parish of Hinxton have shown the presence of extensive Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in similar riverside zones and indicating that the flint artefacts are likley to cover a broad spectrum of periods and activities.

Catalogue of Exotics and burnt flint

Tr	Cut	Fill	Type	Description of lithics
13	95	94	Fill to ditch	Vesicular Basalt; lava quern fragment
14	40	18	IA dump in ditch	Vesicular Basalt; lava quern fragment
14	40	19	Upper fill to IA ditch	Red sandstone; two edges polished (by grinding action ?)
14	65	62	Uppr. fill to Pit	Burnt Flint
14	161	156	basal fill to Pit	Vesicular Basalt; very fragmentary. Burnt flint.
17		48	Pit unexcavated	Burnt flint
17		49	Pit unexcavated	Burnt flint
17	8	5	Final fill to late Saxon Pit	Vesicular Basalt; lava quern fragment
17	72	56	Fill to final riverside ditch	Red sandstone; slight burning
17	72	58	Fill to recut of riverside ditch	Burnt flint; very fragmentary
17	76	55	Fill to initial riverside boundary ditch	Burnt Flint

Catalogue of Lithic artefacts

Tr	Cut	Fill	Type	Description of lithics
All		1	Topsoil	2 x Core rejuvination flake. Endscraper. Unfinished arrowhead (leaf shaped) Neo ?. Side Scraper. Bi polar core. 16 x flakes, 1 x irregular blade.
14	40	17	Upper fill to IA ditch	2 x flakes
17	8	41	Lower fill to recut of late Saxon Pit.	1 x proximal end of blade. Late Meso
17		50	Pit unexcavated.	1 x flake.
14	52	51	fill to ditch	1 x flake
14	54	53	Fill to pit/post-hole.	1x flake
17	72	56	Fill to recut of riverside ditch	1 x irregular blade. 1 x flake
17		57	Pit unexcavated	1 x flake.
18	67	66	Fill of ditch	2 x flake.
5	83	81	Fill of ditch	Miscellaneous retouched piece; side/end scraper with spur.
14	85	84	Fill of ditch.	1 x blade. 2 x flake.
12	86	88	Fill of IA enclosure ditch	1 x flake.

13	95	93	Fill of ditch	4 x flake. one snapped, another has an irregular retouched notch on the distal end.
13	95	96	Fill of ditch	4 x flakes.
13	98	97	Fill of ditch	1 x flake.
13	139	138	Fill of ditch	1 x flake.
13	151	147	Fill of ditch	2 x flake.

APPENDIX C

Environmental Archaeology Assessment
HINRIV98

Introduction
A sample of animal bone and the flots and sorts from three soil samples collected during an evaluation at Hinxton Riverside were submitted for assessment. A total of 339 bone fragments weighing approximately 4.37 kilograms were collected by hand during the excavation. The three samples each comprised 20 litres of sediment and were washed and floated by the Cambridgeshire C.C. Archaeological Field Unit. Flots were obtained from all three samples but only one sample produced any animal bone from the residue.

Animal bone
The animal bone was recorded directly onto an ACCESS database using the recording procedures routinely used by the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy (detailed in the Appendix) . The archive catalogue of this material is attached (Appendix). Bone fragments were identified by comparison with a modern reference collection of known species. The bones were recorded individually except where two or more fragments were sufficiently similar to be recorded under the same entry. Each record notes, context, species, bone element, number of fragments, left or right side, state of any epiphyseal fusion, presence of zones, evidence for butchery, evidence for gnawing, state of wear of the teeth, any measurements taken, any general descriptive comments and the preservation condition. These details are coded in 14 fields in the database, and the codes are given in the Appendix.

The bones are summarised below in Table 1 using the preliminary phasing available at the time of assessment.

Table 1: Bone fragments and partial skeletons recovered during hand excavation

period/context	IA	IA/Rom	Rom	Rom?	Rom/Sax	Sax	LSax	cont.45
Horse	4	1	1	3	3	2	2	1
Cattle	23	6	7	5	1	2	7	
Cattle size	11	5	4	9	8	3	13	
Sheep or goat	7	8	2	4	1	1	10	1
Sheep size	3	4	1	15	3	3	12	
Pig	7	2		5			3	
Dog	2*			2				
Cat							1	
Small animal							4	
Chicken	1						6**	
Chicken size			1					
Goose cf domestic		2						
Goose size		6						
Crow or Rook				1			3	
Indet.	1	4	1	5			4	
Oyster							1	
Total	59*	38	17	49	16	11	66**	2

*partial skeleton of a dog entered as 1; ** two partial skeletons of chicken entered as 2.

The preservation of the bone is on the whole good, although approximately 15% of the Iron Age material was classified as weathered with extensive surface erosion or root etching. The proportion of weathered and etched bone decreases as the material gets younger and the Late Saxon assemblages from pits 8 and 16 has nearly 25% of the fragments in very good condition with no evidence of erosion or root etching, and the remainder in good condition with only minimal surface etching. There is no evidence for loss of bones through erosion. Dogs have clearly been a destructive agency of the bones on site. Just over 10% of the bones in the collection (excepting the partial skeletons) show evidence of dog gnawing. This has destroyed the epiphyseal ends of a number of bones diminishing the information potential of a small part of the sample. There is a higher incidence of gnawing on the Iron Age sample (20%) than the later periods which may reflect the number of dogs on the settlement or the disposal behaviour.

Evidence for butchery is limited in the sample. Less than 5% of the bones (12 fragments) show visible cuts marks, and these show no evidence of being concentrated within any of the premliminary phases. Two bones had been charred, but no calcined (burnt) bones were recovered.

We can briefly consider the level of fragmentation in the assemblage. This has been assessed by considering the average number of zones (Rackham 1986; see Appendix) per fragment of the identification categories, cattle, cattle size, sheep or goat, sheep size and pig. In the Iron Age and Iron Age/Roman assemblages there are at least 1.1 zones per fragment in these categories. In those contexts assigned to the Roman or Saxon periods this index drops to less than 0.6 zones per fragment overall, indicating a significantly higher level of fragmentation in these contexts. This could be a taphonomic factor reflecting differences between ditches and pits, or changing patterns of disposal or butchery.

Apart from the crow or rook bones all the fragments derive from domestic species. Horse, cattle, sheep, pig, dog, cat, chicken and goose are present. Cattle and cattle size bone fragments dominate the sample but there is some indication that cattle may be more abundant in the Iron Age samples, than in later phases, and sheep fragments are more numerous than cattle in the Late Saxon pits.

There is a marked variation in the sizes of the horses at the site. Both small pony and horse sized animals are present. The Iron Age deposits contain only evidence of small ponies, while the Roman deposits have horses. Saxon contexts include both pony and horse sized animals. The smallest of these animals was a short limbed Iron Age pony no taller than the spanish donkey in the author's reference collection. A less dramatic variation in size is apparent for the cattle and sheep bones, but the samples do not permit recognition of changes through time.

Potential of the animal bone

The sample indicates that the bone buried at the site is in good condition. Although dog scavenging has affected the assemblage in general fragmentation is not severe and the fragments have a high information content, with a number being measurable and many including data relating to the age at death of the animals(see Appendix). Even this small sample appears to illustrates that patterns of variation exist between the periods, both in the taphonomy of the sample and its economic interpretation in the context of the site. The animal bone therefore has a high potential for contributing to an understanding of the economy of the site and its changes through time and may also contribute to an understanding of patterns of disposal, butchery or exploitation in the different periods of occupation. Whether this potential could be realised is largely dependent upon whether further work at the site is necessitated and the size of the sample generated by it. There is a strong case for ensuring that sufficient intrusive excavation of features, that will be destroyed during development, is undertaken to ensure recovery of a substantial animal bone assemblage.

Soil samples

Three samples were taken for assessment. One, <3>, derived from the Iron Age enclosure ditch [134], a second, <2>, from a Roman pit [141], and the third, <1>, from the late Saxon pit [8]. The environmental finds from these samples are summarised in Table 2. Recent plant rootlets were present in all the samples.

Table 2: General summary of the environmental finds from the soil samples

sampl no.	cont.	flot # vol. ml	char-coal*	charr'd grain*	charr'd seeds	unchar' seed*	snails *	bone *	comments
1	22	20	1	2	1	2	2	2	2 frog skeletons;
2	140	35	2	1		2	3		incl. small fish vert.
3	132	8	1	1		1	2		

*- abundance coded as 1=1-10; 2=11-100; 3=101-250 items or fragments.
#- all three flots included substantial small silt crumbs; the charcoal and charred component of all was substantially smaller than this volume suggests.

Iron Age enclosure ditch- [132], <3>
This sample was relatively poor in finds. A very few tiny fragments of charcoal were present, a single poorly preserved carbonised cereal grain, a single uncarbonised (probably contaminant) *Chenopodium* sp. seed, and a few snails including *Cecilioides acicula*, *Vallonia* sp., *Helicella* sp. and *Hygromia* sp. The burrowing snail *C. acicula* is the most common, but few if any of the shells need be contemporary with the deposit because of this species burrowing habit. The other species are not sufficiently abundant to make any comment upon the contemporary environment of the ditch. Although fine silt laminations in the base of this feature suggest waterlain sediments there is no evidence from the environmental remains to support a hypothesis that the ditch was water-filled. If it had been seasonally waterlogged one might have expected some aquatic or semi-aquatic mollusc species but none are present in the small sample of snails.

Roman pit - [140], <2>
This sample contained abundant recent rootlet material, and included one or two clearly modern contaminants such as a weevil thorax with its scales on, fragments of butterfly wing and moss. The sample was appreciably richer than the Iron Age sample. Small quantities of charcoal were present and although only one whole carbonised grain was recognised, a number of broken poorly preserved fragments appear to be present. A few uncarbonised seeds including blackberry are present but these are probably not contemporary with the deposit. Snails are relatively abundant and again *C.acicula* is the most common species. Other groups include *Hygromia* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Pupilla muscorum* and *Oxychilus alliarus*. These again have limited potential for interpretation but may suggest a local grassland environment. A single small fish vertebra was recovered.

One or two very small fragments of coal are also present.

Late Saxon pit - [8],<1>
This was the richest of the three samples. Unlike the others a few bones were recovered from the residues and included parts of two frog or toad skeletons and a few unidentified fragments of mammal bone. The presence of some mineralised seeds, and a few fragments of mineralised invertebrate suggests that this feature may have contained cess material. A few comminuted charcoal fragments are present. Charred cereal grains, including wheat and oat and/or rye, are present but their preservation is poor and most of the grains will not be assignable to species. A single charred cotyledon of a pea or bean is also present. There is little evidence of non-crop seeds among the charred remains. Uncharred fragments of elder (*Sambucus* sp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.), are present, but these may post-date the formation of the deposit. The snail assemblage is dominated by *C.acicula*, but other shells include *Vallonia* sp, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Hygromia hispida* and a single shell of a planorbid, an aquatic species.

Potential of sampling
The samples taken during the evaluation of the site indicate that preservation of environmental evidence is likely to be limited to charred plant remains, mollusc shells, and perhaps, where features have contained cess, mineralised seed and insect fragments.

The molluscan remains have the potential for registering changes in the immediate environment of the site during the period represented by the archaeological deposits. None of these samples were particularly rich in snails but other contexts may prove suitable and if a sequence of samples can be obtained from a series of features, preferably those filling naturally such as ditches, from the different periods then any major changes in the local environment may be reflected in the molluscan samples. No other evidence, other than that of the sediments themselves, is likely to allow paleoenvironmental reconstruction.

Although the charred remains in the samples were in poor condition this evidence should permit study of the changing crop varieties used between the Iron Age and Late Saxon periods. The samples taken during the evaluation have no evidence for crop processing and the cereal and pulse remains probably derive from

accidental charring during food preparation or discard. Nevertheless if crop processing was taking place somewhere on the site then sampling of a variety of feature types across the site should pick up charred evidence of this activity.

Recommendations

If further work is envisaged at the site in advance of development then a programme of animal bone recovery and soil sampling for charred remains, animal bone and molluscs is recommended. Given the good condition of most of the animal bone sample size is the most significant element for further work. A strategy should be employed to maximise the potential for recovering a large sample. If the excavation strategy is to half section archaeological features, then those producing significant bone samples should be fully excavated to increase sample size. If linear features, such as ditches or house gullies prove to contain substantial quantities of bone, sections through these should be extended to increase sample size. It may be appropriate to take bulk soil samples (100-200 litres), in sample tubs, for wet-sieving on a coarse mesh (5 or 8mm) to recover bone and finds from rich contexts. This ensures a control sample against the hand excavated bone and pottery assemblages, and may reduce costs since excavation could be more time-consuming than wet-sieving the context.

The general density of finds in the soil samples suggests that a sample size of at least 30 litres should be adopted if further work is undertaken. A range of feature types, within each phase, should be sampled, and when possible sampling should be restricted to contexts with dating evidence.The upper fills of ditches and pits should only be sampled where stratigraphic or ceramic evidence indicates that the deposit can be related to contemporary activity. In a multi-period site of this type there is ample opportunity for material to be re-worked and re-deposited and the upper fills of features infilling 'naturally' may incorporate environmental evidence from a number of phases of site occupation. Their accurate dating and interpretation is likely to be un-realistic.

It is probably inappropriate for these flotation samples to be used for the recovery of molluscs. The information potential of the mollusc evidence can best be utilised by columns of samples through the fills of ditches from each period, and occasionally some larger pit features where secondary or tertiary infilling can be ascribed to natural processes. It is important that some dating evidence is available within each column of samples. The evaluation samples indicate that snail density was low per litre of sediment in these contexts and it may be appropriate to take 10 litre samples in sample tubs, from which sub-samples can be taken in the laboratory for the extraction of snails. This would allow an increase in sample size to a maximum of 10 litres if snail density is low.

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APPENDIX D

Trench Descriptions

Evaluation trenches were placed to cover zones of archaeology identified through the aerial photographic survey and also to cover impact zones identified under the proposed 1998 development scheme.

Trench All
Topsoil
10YR 3/3 sandy silty clay to sandy clayey silt in north sandy silty clay to sandy clayey silt in north. Sandy silts to east (10YR 3/3); silty snads to west (5YR 4/4) .

Natural
Sands and Gravels

Trench 1

Located at the northern end of the site and adjacent to excavations undertaken by the AFU between 1993 and 1994. Four ditches on a north-south alignment and a single small pit were identified. None of these features were dated. Their proximity to previous excavations would suggest that they are associated with the late Saxon archaeology but marginal to the settlement.

Context 204 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-30mm. Linear ditch.
Context 205 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-30mm. Linear ditch with parallel sides
Context 206 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-30mm. Linear ditch with parallel sides.
Context 207 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-30mm. linear with parallel sides.
Context 208 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range2-30mm. Small circular pit.

Trench 2

Located at the northern end of the site at right angles to Trench 1. Two east-west orientated ditches were recognized lying adjacent to areas of modern disturbance at the northern end of this trench. The fill types were such that they may also be modern.

Context 223 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand, very gravelly. Linear ditch.
Context 224 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand, very gravelly. Linear ditch with parallel sides.

Trench 3

Located at the northern end of the site adjacent to an area of recent tree planting. This trench was placed as close as possible to the 1993-94 whilst remaining within the development zone. The archaeology within the pit consisted of 3 pits and 16 post-holes. Finds included un-diagnostic pottery, lithic and animal bone. The archaeological features represent structures, buildings or fence lines, which could either be related to the late Saxon settlement immediately to the north or the Iron Age enclosures seen in Trenches 11, 12 and 17.

Context 101 **Category** fill **Feature Type** posthole
Cut 102
Deposit Description 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown clayey silty sand and infrequent gravels.
Context 102 **Category** cut **Feature Type** posthole
Dimensions: diameter and depth: 0.29; 0.17
Feature Description: circular in plan, steep almost vertical sides and a concave base.
Context 103 **Category** fill **Feature Type** posthole
Cut: 104
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown slightly silty clayey sand with occasional flints (20-40mm).
Context 104 **Category** cut **Feature Type** posthole
Dimensions: diameter and depth: 0.33; 0.2
Feature Description: oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Context 105 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole

Cut: 106
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown slightly clay and sand with infrequent gravels.
Context 106 **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Dimensions: diameter and depth: 0.38; 0.14
Feature Description: circular in plan, reasonably even sides, V shaped with slightly rounded V shaped base.
Context 107 **Category** fill **Feature Type** posthole
Cut 108
Deposit Description 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown slightly silty clay sand (more clay sticky towards base) with very infrequent gravel/flints (20-40mm).
Context 108 **Category** cut **Feature Type** posthole
Dimensions: diameter and depth 0.44; 0.2
Feature Description: oval shape in plan, sides slope gradually from NE to deepest part at SW.
Context 109 **Category** fill **Feature Type** posthole
Cut: 110
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown slightly silty clayey sand with very infrequent flints (<20mm).
Context 110 **Category** cut **Feature Type** posthole
Dimensions: diameter and depth: 0.46; 0.3
Feature Description: circular in plan, steep sided with a concave base.
Context 234 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand fill with occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan.
Context 235 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan.
Context 236 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. Irregular in plan.
Context 237 **Category** fill **Feature Type** posthole
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan
Context 238 **Category** fill **Feature Type** posthole
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan.
Context 239 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan.
Context 240 **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt sandy silt occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan.
Context 241 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 2.5Y olive brown silty sand occasional small angular flints. Circular in plan.
Context 242 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown silty sand occasional with small angular flints. Oval in plan

Trench 4

Located on the northern side of the site adjacent to an area of complex archaeology found in Trench 3. Trench 4 was found to contain two archaeological features, a pit and a ditch neither of which contained any dating evidence.

Context 164 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy silt. Circular pit.
Context 213 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/1 very dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<10%). Linear ditch.

Trench 5

Located adjacent to the Iron Age enclosure seen in Trenches 11 and 12. This trench was originally instigated as part of Trench 11 and was opened to investigate the northern side of a possible prehistoric trackway leading northwest-southeast past the enclosure and down to the river. Two ditches were identified, both of a slightly curvilinear form and therefore are probably not part of the prehistoric trackway. A sherd of un-diagnostic pottery and worked flint were the only finds recovered from this trench.

Context 78 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 80
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clayey silts with occasional flint & gravel.
Context 79 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 80
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown silty sands with flint gravels up to 110mm; generally less than 80mm - common
Context 80 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 1.33; 0.61

Feature Description: curvilinear ditch, steep (50 deg.) concave sides. V-shaped profile.
Context 81 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 83
Deposit Description 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silts with a small clay component and very occasional flint and sands.
Context 82 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 83
Deposit Description 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sands with common, 5-10%, flints up to 50mm max.
Context 83 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 1.32; 0.72
Feature Description: Slightly curvilinear ditch, V shaped in profile.

Trench 6

Located in the northern area of the site this trench contained two ditches and a pit. No finds were recovered. The pale colour of the features suggests that these features are part of the prehistoric rather than late Saxon component of the archaeology.

Context 214 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-20mm. Ovate in plan.
Context 215 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<5%), size range 5-30mm. Linear ditch.
Context 216 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<5%), size range 5-30mm. Linear ditch.

Trench 7

Locate in the northeastern corner of the development area close to the location of the Neolithic shaft excavated in 1994. No archaeology was identified in this trench.

Trench 8

Located on the eastern edge of the development this trench contained two archaeological features of unknown date. The colour and consistency of the fills may suggest the presence of prehistoric and late Saxon activity. No other archaeology is known from the adjacent trenches.

Context 200 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Deposit Description 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flints (<20mm). Circular in plan.
Context 201 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR pale brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular (<20mm) moderate chalk nodules. Linear ditch which terminates in the trench.

Trench 9

Located on the eastern side of the development area next to Trench 8. No archaeology was identified in this trench

Trench 10

Located to the south of Trench 9 and north of Trench 37. No archaeology was identified in this trench.

Trench 11

Located adjacent to Trenches 5 and 12. This trench confirmed the results of the aerial photographic survey and revealed both the Iron Age enclosure and the northeast-southwest ditches which are presumed to outline a prehistoric track running down towards the river. The archaeology in the trench suggests that the prehistoric trackway is bounded on both sides by ditches, only one of which was discernable on the aerial photographs.

Context 217 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (5%), size range 5-30mm. Curvilinear
Context 218 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-30mm. Linear ditch.
Context 219 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt very with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-20mm. Linear ditch.
Context 220 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated

Deposit Description: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk with occasional flint inclusions (<5%), size range 2-20mm. Linear ditch.
Context 221 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<5%), size range 2-30mm. Circular pit.

Trench 12

Located to cut across the larger of the two Iron Age enclosures. The Trench provided an insight into the ditch type, dating and potential activity areas inside the enclosure. Entranceways were avoided as the archaeology in such zones are commonly complex and often little understood from within narrow evaluation trenches. The enclosure ditch was excavated as contexts **86** and **122** revealing a V-shaped ditch, although stepped on the outside of the enclosure ditch. Iron Age features were absent from within the enclosure however geophysical survey supports the presence of pits in this area. The basal fill to the enclosure ditch contained a Belgic carinated cup whilst other late Iron Age sherds were recovered from the upper fills.

Four gullies, two pits and another 10 ditches lay outside of the main enclosure indicating the presence of other smaller enclosures, field boundaries and possibly structures adjacent to the main enclosure. At the termination of one of these late Iron Age ditches a sherd of probable early Roman pottery was recovered in association with late Iron Age pottery. The shape of the termination of this ditch (**112**) suggests that a large post marked the entranceway into the enclosure which this ditch defined.

Context 31 **Category** cut **Feature Type** gully
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.4; 0.9
Feature Description: curvilinear reasonably even sides wide U shaped base.
Context 32 **Category** fill **Feature Type** gully
Cut 31
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown sandy silt very with occasional flint inclusions - size 2-20mm.
Context 33 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.42; 0.13
Feature Description: curvilinear ditch, even sides, slightly concave. Slightly wide U shaped profile.
Context 34 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 33
Deposit Description 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions, size range from 5-25mm.
Context 35 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 0.71; 0.3
Feature Description: curvilinear very even sides concave U shaped profile.
Context 36 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 35
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very with occasional flint nodule inclusions, size range from 2-30mm.
Context 37 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.59; 0.8
Feature Description: curvilinear reasonably even sides slightly concave broad wide U shaped profile.
Context 38 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 37
Deposit Description 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very with occasional flint inclusions' size range 2-20mm.
Context 42 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth 0.4; 0.46
Feature Description: curvilinear reasonably even sides very slightly concave wide based U-shaped profile.
Context 43 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 42
Deposit Description 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with moderate small and large angular flint inclusions - range of size 5-100mm.
Context 86 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth 2.92; 1.3
Feature Description: linear ditch with even sides and U-shaped profile.
Context 87 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 86
Deposit Description: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay with chalk with occasional flint inclusions <2%; size range 2-50mm.
Context 88 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 86
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions <2%; size ranges from 2-30mm.
Context 89 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 86
Deposit Description: 10YR 6/8 brownish yellow silty clay with chalk with very occasional flint inclusions ,2% - size range 2-10mm.
Context 90 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 86
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silt with a hint of clay and some chalk very occasional flint inclusions <2%; size range 2-5mm.
Context 91 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch

Cut 86
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/4 brown sandy silt with angular flint nodule (75%), size 10-40mm.
Context 111 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 112
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clayey sand 5% (10-20mm) with occasional sub-angular flints; 3% 30-40mm sub-angular flints.
Context 112 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 2.5; 0.9
Feature Description: termination of ditch, concave flattish sides with almost funnel shaped base.
Context 120 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 0.7; 0.38
Feature Description: linear ditch very even sides and concave base. Broad wide U-shaped ditch.
Context 121 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth 0.7; 0.45
Feature Description: linear ditch with reasonably even sides slightly concave base. U-shaped profile.
Context 122 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 3.25; 1.12
Feature Description: linear ditch, NW side is very even, SE side is even with a step. Broad flat base. V-sheped in profile.
Context 123 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 120
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very with occasional flint inclusions (2%), size range 10-30mm.
Context 124 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 122
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt sandy silt.
Context 125 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 122
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 10-40 mm.
Context 126 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 122
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt with a small amount of flint inclusions (<2%), size range 10-30mm.
Context 127 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 122
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk and very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), also small chalk fragments, size 2-20mm.
Context 152 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 121
Deposit Description: 10YR 6/6 brownish yellow sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions <5%; size range 2-50mm.
Context 157 **Category** fill **Feature Type** corner ditch
Cut 112
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty sand sub-angular flints - moderate (15%) 5mm ; sub-angular flints 1mm annular pebbles flint -sandstone.
Context 158 **Category** fill **Feature Type** corner ditch
Cut 112
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sand occasional (5%); occasional (2%) 20-30mm sub-angular flints10-20mm annular pebbles (flint, quartz, sandstone).
Context 162 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 112
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 4/2 - 4/3 brown silty sand with occasional (2-4%) angular 10mm flint pebbles; occasional (1%) - 30-40mm sub-angular flints.
Context 170 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 2.5Y light olive brown sandy silt moderate flint inclusions <5%, size and range 10-30mm. Linear with parallel sides.
Context 171 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusion <5%, size range. Irregular (oval?) pit.
Context 191 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-30mm. Linear ditch.
Context 211 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<10%), size range 5-60mm. Linear ditch with parallel sides.
Context 212 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions (<20%). Ovate pit.
Context 243 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut
Deposit and Feature Description: 7.5YR 4/2 brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flints (10%), size range 2-30mm. Circular pit.

Trench 13

Located to the south of Trench 12 this trench cut across a series of small rectangular enclosures shown on aerial photographs. The trench contained 7 ditches, 1 pit and 2 post-holes representing Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity. Two of the parallel ditches may represent a Saxon trackway leading down to the river, ate Saxon pottery was recovered from the fills of these ditches. Other probable Saxon land divisions were identified as were small rectangular enclosures likely to be of Roman date. Pit (**141**) which was found to contain daub is cut by the Saxon archaeology and is also likely to be of Roman date and may indicate the presence of buildings in the vicinity.

Context 93 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 95
Deposit Description 10YR 3/3 dark brown clayey sandy silt with occasional small (<50mm) sub-angular stones and occasional chalk and daub flecks.
Context 94 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 95
Deposit Description 10YR 4/3 brown clay silt moderate small stones (<70mm). Occasional daub lumps, chalk and charcoal flecks.
Context 95 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 2.38; 1.04
Feature Description: straight linear complex,' stepped' and complex in profile..
Context 96 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 95
Deposit Description 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay silt with occasional daub flecks, charcoal flecks; chalk flecks increasing in frequency to fragments at the top.
Context 97 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 98
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional chalk, charcoal flecks; frequent chalk flecks at top; occasional re-deposited chalk lens.
Context 98 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 1.22; 0.8
Feature Description: straight linear ditch sides and profile are complex.
Context 99 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 100
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flints.
Context 100 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut
Dimensions: breadth and depth 0.62; 0.48
Feature Description: curvilinear ditch with steep concave sides.
Context 130 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut 141
Deposit Description 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay silt with occasional chalk flecks.
Context 138 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 139
Deposit Description 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clay sandy silt with very occasional small stones up to 50mm sub-rounded / sub-angular.
Context 139 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 0.78; 0.48
Feature Description: straight linear ditch with steep uneven sides; concave and complex base.
Context 140 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 5/8 strong brown with mottles of 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown chalk with moderate sub-angular burnt flint <100mm.
Context 141 **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Feature Description: sub-circular pit with undercutting uneven sides and a complex base.
Context 142 **Category** fill of [143][144] **Feature Type** unclear / posthole
Cut 143
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional chalk flecks.
Context 143 **Category** cut **Feature Type** gully / ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.52; 0.11
Feature Description: termination of ditch. Sides slopes at 30/40º and are uneven. Profile is a shallow, concave shape with a flat bottom.
Context 144 **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.3; 0.3
Feature Description: sub-circular post-hole. Sides are near vertical concave.
Context 145 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 146
Deposit Description 10YR 3/3 dark brown clay silt very occasional small stones; occasional chalk flecks
Context 146 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth 0.98; 0.42
Feature Description: straight linear even concave sides concave.
Context 147 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 151
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones; occasional chalk flecks

Context 148 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 151
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown & 10YR 3/1 very dark grey (50/50) sandy clay silt .
Context 149 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 151
Deposit Description 10R 3/3 dark brown sandy clay silt moderate small stones, rounded and sub-angular; occasional chalk flecks.
Context 150 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 151
Deposit Description 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown clay sandy silt moderate small stones, sub-rounded.
Context 151 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth 1.41; 0.66
Feature Description: linear ditch with straight even sides of 45º. V-shaped profile.
Context 251 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow with frequent inclusions of chalk.

Trench 14

Located to the south of Trench 13, Trench 14 was sited to evaluate the continuation of the small rectangular and curvilinear enclosures shown on the aerial photographs. The z-shaped trench exposed 8 ditches, 3 pits and 3 post-holes. Iron Age remains included pits and ditches containing animal bone and charcoal. The majority of the Iron Age pottery from the site came from this part of the evaluation area suggesting that this may have been a focus for settlement or possibly the disposal of settlement waste. Other features were of a Roman date and largely consisted of ditches. Post-holes indicate fence boundaries ran alongside these ditches.

Context 3 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 4
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.52; 0.35
Deposit Description:10yr 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional small flint stones, sub-angular; very occasional flint medium stones.
Context 4 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 1
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.53; 0.46
Feature Description: linear southerly side gradual - slightly steep concave irregular.
Context 9 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut: 10
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.34; 0.32; 0.19
Deposit Description:10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks, occasional sub-angular small flint stones
Context 10 **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.34; 0.32; 0.19
Feature Description: sub-circular steep sided - almost vertical, slightly concave sharp at base u-shaped.
Context 11 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut:12
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.42; 0.32; 0.32
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones.
Context 12 **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Cut: 16
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.42; 0.32; 0.32
Feature Description: sub-circular steeply sloping, slightly concave sides concave base irregular.
Context 17 **Category** layer **Feature Type**
Cut: 40
Dimensions: depth: 0.4
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt odd cobble & nodule of flint larger than 0,12 x 0.10; moderate flint angular larger than 50mm; balls and chunks of chalk greater than 10mm; odd fleck of chalk, pottery, bone, stone granite?; flint flakes.
Context 18 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 40
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/1 dark grey sandy silt with moderate flint angular greater than 25mm; odd stone squarish granite; frequent flacks and fragments of charcoal
Context 19 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 40
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.38; 0.4
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand with moderate flint angular greater 30mm; frequent chunks and balls of chalk near base; small pockets of sand 10mm; occasional sub-rounded and square-ish stones; granite and sandstone larger than 0,13mm; rare flecks of charcoal, lots of pot and bone.
Context 20 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 40
Dimensions:breadth and depth: 0.65; 0.2
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty sand with rare angular gravels.
Context 21 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 0.12
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty sand with rare angular gravels
Context 23 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut: 24
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.

Context **24** **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.43; 0.3; 0.04
Feature Description: circular sharp and steep almost vertical flat wide U profile.
Context 25 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 39
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1; 1.23; 0.25
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular medium flint stones; occasional chalk
Context 26 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 39
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1; 0.85; 0.19
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-angular stones; occasional chalk flecks.
Context 27 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 39
Dimensions: depth: 1.15
Deposit Description: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-angular stones; occasional chalk
Context 28 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 39
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.6; 0.05
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks.
Context **39** **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.7; 0.55
Feature Description: linear northern end of segment excavated sides gradual (concave N profile = broad based V; S profile = stepped)
Context **40** **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.92; 0.87
Feature Description: linear E - wide slope; W - broken slope flat-based wide V shaped profile
Context 44 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 41
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.53; 0.16
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt mottles of paler 10YR 5/3 brown; with moderate chalk flecks.
Context 51 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 52
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.6; 0.56
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flints of various sizes - 10-100mm, one granite stone square.
Context **52** **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 1.16; 0.56
Feature Description: linear E side - slightly convex; w side - concave base - convex wide flat V.
Context 53 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 54
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.6; 0.57; 0.48
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt moderate flints of all sizes - 10-100mm, angular.
Context **54** **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.6; 0.57; 0.48
Feature Description: circular almost vertical flat base sloping down to North.
Context 59 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 60
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.42; 0.37
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/2 greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flints all sizes - 10-50mm angular
Context **60** **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Cut
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.42; 0.37; 0.24
Feature Description: oval concave break in slope on north side flat.
Context 62 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.3; 1.4; 0.29
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.
Context 63 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 65
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.94; 0.9; 0.29
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt occasional medium sub-angular stones.
Context 64 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 65
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.92; 0.68; 0.23
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks; mottles of 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown 30% + (This is the chalky natural); moderate small sub-angular flints; occasional medium sub-angular flints.
Context **65** **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: depth: 0.98
Feature Description: sub-rectangular with rounded corners steep, slightly concave top - sharp; bottom. - gradual W side, sharp E & N wide U shaped profile
Context 84 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 85
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.2; 1.78; 0.68
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown sandy silt occasional with small sub-angular flints; occasional medium sub-angular stones.

Context 85 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.2; 1.78; 0.68
Feature Description: linear E - steep; W - slightly stepped concave N section is irregular, S section is rounded V.
Context 155 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.55; 1; 0.43
Deposit Description:10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt
Context 156 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 161
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.4; 0.9; 0.32
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt small occasional sub-rounded stones; very occasional chalk pieces.
Context 161 **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.55; 1.02; 0.7
Feature Description: sub-rectangular S & E sides almost vertical, W side 45+ degrees, flat broad U-shaped profile
Context 222 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 yellowish brown silty sand occasional flint inclusions, size rang (<30mm).

Trench 15

Located to the east of Trench 14. Two ditches were identified one of which is probably the continuation of an Iron Age boundary ditch seen at the eastern end of Trench 13. No finds were recovered to confirm this association.

Context 209 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty sand with ccasional flint; linear with parallel sides. inclusions (>2%), size range 5-50mm.
Context 210 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 2.5Y 4/4 olive brown silty sand medium with angular. flints (10%); small angular flints (5%). Linear ditch with parallel sides

Trench 16

Located to the south of Trench 14 to evaluate a pair of parallel ditches shown on the cropmarks. Two ditches, 2 pits and 2 post-holes were identified suggesting a continuation of the settlement activities seen in Trench 14. The ditches are probably associated with Iron Age boundaries seen in Trench 13 and 15, although slightly displaced from the cropmark evidence, they divide the lower parts of the terrace into a series of strips running parallel with the river. No finds were recovered to confirm this association.

Context 197 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint. Irregular ditch.
Context 198 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand rare flint and charcoal. Circular in shape.
Context 199 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand rare flint and charcoal. Circular in shape.
Context 202 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty sand occasional sub-angular flint (<25mm), odd chunks of chalk. Linear ditch.
Context 203 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 7.5YR dark brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint (<25mm). Oval shape

Trench 17

Located to the west of Trench 14 and south of Trench 30 this trench crosses the small Iron Age enclosure closest to the river. The 6 excavated ditch segments represent the Iron Age enclosure. One of the ditches marks the eastern boundary of a Roman trackway which runs north-south alongside the river and another is one of the north-south aligned Iron Age field boundaries seen in Trenches 16 and 14. Within and surrounding the enclosure lay a series of Saxon pits, some of which are re-cuts of earlier pits and others represent large Roman quarry pits for extracting gravel. The 3 post-holes from within the enclosure represent structures which could either be of prehistoric and associated with the enclosure or relate to the Saxon pitting.

Context 5 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 8
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/3 brown sandy clay silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flints.
Context 6 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut:8
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.55; 0.7; 0.83
Deposit Description: 80% 2.5Y 6/4 Light medium brown chalk; 20% 10YR 5/3 Brown sandy clay silt 80% light yellowish brown chalk; 20% sandy clay silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flints.

Context 7 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 8
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy clay slit occasional msmall angular and sub-angular. Firmer at the top gettting softer and looser towards the base of the fill.
Context 8 **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 2.22; 1.2; 1.92
Feature Description: sub-rectangular w plan sides steep, uneven due to geology flat complex.
Context 13 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 16
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark grayish brown sandy silt occasional 1-2mm sub-angular flints; occasional 3-4mm angular flint pebbles.
Context 14 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 16
Deposit Description: 2.5YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sand occasional sub-angular flints, 10mm angular pieces of chalk, chalk flecking; occasional 10mm
Context 15 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 16
Deposit Description: 2.5YR 5/3 light olive brown sandy silt occasional 1mm sub-angular flints; occasional 5mm sub-angular flints.
Context 16 **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.1; 1.5; 0.69
Feature Description: rectangular steep sided - almost vertical (80-90 degrees) flattish.
Context 22 **Category** fill **Feature Type** gully/pit
Cut: 8
Deposit Description:10YR 3/1 very dark grey silty clay occasional to moderate charcoal flecks
Context 29 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 16
Deposit Description:10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty clay occasional (30-40mm) sub-angular flints; occasional (20-30mm) angular flint / sandstone; small amounts of charcoal and chalk.
Context 30 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 16
Deposit Description: 2.5YR 7/3 pale yellow chalky clay occasional chalk nodules (20%), silty clay (80%).
Context 41 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 8
Deposit Description: 2.5YR 5/3 light olive brown silty clay occasional chalk flecks.
Context 45 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 -5/3 brown silty sand occasional sub-angular flints (2%). Sub-circular.
Context 46 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Feature Description: Linear.
Context 47 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clayey silty sand occasional sub-angular flints (15%). Circular.
Context 48 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clayey silty sand occasional sub-angular flints (5%). Sub-circular.
Context 49 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 2.5YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clayey silty sand occasional sub-angular flints (5%). Sub-circular.
Context 50 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 2.5YR 3/1 very dark grey clayey silty sand occasional sub-angular flints (2%). Circular.
Context 55 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 72
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/3 brown clayey sand & chalky clay occasional (10%) l sub-angular flints (0.02-0.03); 5% angular pebbles (quartz/sandstone)
Context 56 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 72
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown occasional (5%) 10-20mm sub-angular flints; small number of large angular flints (50-80mm; 5% angular and annular chalk abd chert pebbles - 1-2mm .
Context 58 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 77
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown clayey sand 5% sub-angular flints; 1% of 50mm sub-angular flints; 1% of 1-2mm annular chalk nodules.
Context 69 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 8
Context 70 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: 71
Deposit Description: 2.5Y 8/3 pale yellow and 6/8 olive yellow (50/50) degraded chalk indurated.
Context 71 **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.18; 0.8; 2.12
Feature Description: sub-rectangular sides flattish, near vertical flat wide flat based U shaped profile

Context 72 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 3.8; 0.8
Feature Description: linear ditch concave not fully excavated - probably V-shaped.
Context 73 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 0.8; 0.19
Feature Description: linear gradual sloping sides - concave flattish.
Context 74 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 73
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown clayey sand 2% large sub-angular flints; 10% angular and sub-angular of chalk; some charcoal flecking.
Context 75 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 73
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/1 dark grey clayey sand 2% - occasional medium sub-angular flints; 5% sub-angular flints; 2% annular chalk flints; sm. Lens of charcoal towards base.
Context 76 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 134
Dimensions: breadth and depth: 3; 0.6
Feature Description: linear gradual sloping sides flatish
Context 77 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 134
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth
Feature Description: linear.
Context 92 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut 134
Deposit Description: 10YR 7/6 yellow & 5/4 yellowish brown silty chalk occasional (10%) annular sub-angular chalk; 1% occasional 1-2mm sub angular flints chert
Context 129 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 134
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy clay silt occasional chalk flecks; occasional to moderate small sub-angular stones.
Context 131 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 134
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy clay silt moderate chalk flecks.
Context 132 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 134
Deposit Description: Two primary components - see 'other comments'
Context 133 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 134
Deposit Description: 2.5Y 7/4 pale yellow re-deposited chalk
Context 134 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.8; 2.35; 1.23
Feature Description: straight linear sides approx. 45 deg flattish uneven due to geo. Concave.
Context 135 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 136
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown sandy clay silt occasional sub-angular stone <50mm; occasional chalk flecks.
Context 136 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 2.2; 0.7; 0.3
Feature Description: straight linear steep flat.
Context 137 **Category** cut **Feature Type** post hole
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.28; 0.4
Feature Description: sub-circular steep - near vertical concave.
Context 244 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown (4/3 brown) clayed circular - cut by side of trench sand occasional sub-angular flint (<10%), size range 2-30mm.
Context 245 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sand occasional flint & sandstone inclusions (<2%). Linear.
Context 246 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown silty sand occasional flint and sandstone peebles (<2%). Linear.

Trench 18

Located at the southern end of the development area close to Trenches 19 and 33. The trench was placed to evaluated the ditch system which runs alongside the river and extends eastwards away from a complex of pits shown on the aerial photographs. The trench contained 5 pits and 5 ditches. The pottery recovered from these features was sparse and largely un-diagnostic. Dating by association suggests that many of these features are Roman in date and represent boundary ditches and quarrying for sands and gravel along side the river. Similar activities are seen in Trenches 17, 33 and 34.

Context 66 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 67
Deposit Description: 2.5Y 4/3 olive brown sandy silt moderate sub-angular flint, angular flint 20-100mm; odd rounded pebble 60mm; moderate shells (whelk & oyster); oddfleck of charcoal.

Context 67 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 2; 1.18; 0.47
Feature Description: linear concave sides; change in slope, sloping towards ce flat concave sides with slot in base.
Context 68 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut 153
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/2 greyish brown sandy silt - patches of orange yellow chalk angular and sub-angular moderate flints.
Context 153 **Category** cut **Feature Type** pit
Deposit Description: 2.22; 0.96
Feature Description: irregular sub-circular west / south side concave undercut; NW side slight irregular.
Context 154 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch/pit
Cut 153
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay occasional chalk flecks 5% (with the except of marled chalk base).
Feature Description: Irregular - cut by junction of two trenches.
Context 159 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 67
Deposit Description: 2.5YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt moderate incl;usions of flint & snadstone; angular & sub-angular flint (20-120mm); occasional chalk patches; occasional flecks of charcoal.
Context 163 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut 153
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/3 with mottled patches & streaks of yellow, white & olive clayey sandy silt moderate sub-angular flints (15-60mm).
Context 229 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy clay occasional flint & chalk inclusions (<5%), size range 5-30mm.
Feature Description: linear with parallel sides.
Context 230 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay frequent flint & chalk inclusions (<15%), size range 2-30mm.
Feature Description: linear - butt end is shown in plan
Context 231 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt moderate sub-angular linear feature flint.
Context 232 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty sand frequent flint inclusions. Linear ditch
Context 233 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description 2.5Y 5/4 light olive brown silty brown frequent flint inclusions. circular
Context 247 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description 10YR 5/4 yellowish brown creamy chalk patches sandy silt moderate sub-angular and angular. circular pit
Context 248 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown sandy silt with patches of orange yellow chalk moderate sub-angular and angular flint. Ovate pit.
Context 249 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexacavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/2 greyish brown sandy silt with patches of orange yellow chalk moderate sub-angular and angular flint. Circular pit.
Context 250 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description 10YR 4/3 brown silty clay frequent stone & flint (approx. 20%), angular and irregular with occasional chalk flakes of about 2%. Linear ditch.

Trench 19

Located to the east of Trench 18 and southwest of Trench 20 in an area of no known archaeology. The evaluation trench revealed 5 undated ditches on an east-west orientation. The orientation of these ditches, which lie with the slope, suggests that they acted as field boundaries and preformed a drainage function.

Context 192 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt with clay moderate flint inclusions (<5%), size range 5-30mm. Linear - parallel sides.
Context 193 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-20mm. Circular.
Feature Description
Context 194 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silt with chalk moderate flint inclusions (<5%), size range 2-30mm.

Context 195 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt frequent flint inclusions (<5%), size range.
Linear.
Context 196 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-20mm.
Linear

Trench 20

Located to the north-east of Trench 19 this trench was placed to evaluated the proposed road and is adjacent to interrupted-curvilinear enclosures shown on the aerial photographs. Four ditches were identified and evaluated. Although no dating evidence was recovered these ditches are similar in form and in-fill to other Iron Age features in the area.

Context 113 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 114
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 1.6; 0.53
Deposit Description: silty sands fine gravels, occasional (5%), size variable up to 70mm majority between 10-40mm; occasional chalk fragments & flecks.
Context 114 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 1.6; 0.53
Feature Description: linear steep (60-70 degrees) - slightly concave; S side* concave base U – shaped.
Context 115 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 116
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 0.8; 0.37
Deposit Description: silty sands occasional flint gravels up to 10%, 40 mm.
Context 116 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 0.8; 0.37
Deposit Description: linear sides steeper on the northern side flat slightly concave broad U – shaped.
Context 117 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: 118
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 0.98; 0.36
Deposit Description: silty sands occasional flints (5%) up to 50mm.
Context 118 **Category** cut **Feature Type** ditch
Cut
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 0.8; 0.98; 0.36
Feature Description: linear ditch N sides steeply drop (approx 60 deg.) flat Open V-shaped.
Context 128 **Category** fill **Feature Type** layer over 113,115 & 117
Cut: 116
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth: 1.8; 4.2; 0.22
Deposit Description: silty sands very occasional flint gravels up to <5% ; gravels up to 50mm.
Context 225 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 darl yellowish brown sandy silt moderate flint inclusions (5%), size range. Linear with parallel sides.
Context 226 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt moderate flint inclusions 5%, size range 2-30mm. linear with parallel sides.

Trench 21

Located to the east of Trench 20 and west of Trench 22 this trench was placed to assess for the continuation of the east-west Roman field boundary seen on the aerial photographs. A single ditch and a pit were found, but no finds were recovered from this trench during the evaluation. The ditch was east-west orientated and probably represents the continuation of the Roman ditch beyond the extent shown by the cropmarks.

Context 227 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit and Feature Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-30mm. Linear - parallel side.
Context 228 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut: Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-20mm. Circular

Trench 22

Located to the east of Trench 21. No archaeology.

Trench 23

Located to the south of Trench 22. No archaeology.

Trench 24

Located to the south of Trench 23. No archaeology.

Trench 25

Located at the southern end of the development area south of Trench 19 and west of Trench 24. No archaeology.

Trench 26

Located on the western side of the River Cam south of Trench 27. No archaeology.

Trench 27

Located on the western side of the River Cam, to the north of Trench 26 and South of Trench 28. No archaeology, however, a relic palaeo-channel was identified.

Trench 28

Located on the western side of the River Cam to the north of Trench 27. No archaeology.

Trench 29

Located on the northern side of the development area to assess the extent of the Roman trackway running along the eastern bank of the River Cam. Three ditches run north-south through the evaluation trench and suggest the continuation of this trackway northwards possibly into Trench 1 and towards the Hinxton Hall and the New Lake excavation areas. No dating evidence was recovered.

Context 172 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<5%), size range 2-50mm.
Context 173 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-40mm.
Context 174 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-40m.

Trench 30

Located to the north of Trench 17 to evaluate the northern side of the small Iron Age enclosure and evidence for pitting shown on the aerial photographs. Three pits, 4 ditches and a post-hole were identified. The southern-most ditch represents the northern side of the enclosure, whilst the pits indicates a continuation northwards of the pitting seen in Trench 17. Most of the archaeology is undated, however feature type suggests Iron Age activity, Roman quarrying and late Saxon storage pits.

Context 175 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-20mm.
Context 176 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-20mm.
Context 177 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-20mm.
Context 178 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-20mm.
Context 180 **Category** fill **Feature Type** post hole
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-10mm.
Context 181 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-20mm.
Context 182 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.

Trench 31

Located to south of Trench 17 to look at the southern extent of the late Saxon pitting. Two pits and a ditch were identified. The pits were comparable in size and fill to the Roman quarry features whilst the ditch forms part of the Roman trackway which runs alongside the river.

Context 183 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.

Context 184 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/3 brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.
Context 185 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 2-15mm.

Trench 32

Located south of Trench 16 and North of Trench 18 to further evaluate the ditch systems which run alongside the river. Four pits and a ditch were identified. No finds were recovered. It has been suggested that the majority of these remains are of Roman date as much of activity in this area has been shown to be of Roman date.

Context 186 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.
Context 187 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.
Context 188 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Dimensions: length, breadth and depth
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.
Context 189 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.
Context 190 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit/butt end
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy silt very occasional flint inclusions (<2%), size range 5-15mm.

Trench 33

Located to the south of Trench 18 to investigate the extent of Roman quarrying. One large quarry pit and two ditches were identified. One of the ditches represents the curving east-west boundary ditch observed from cropmarks and in Trenches 18 and 19. The quarry pit indicates that Roman quarrying extends well beyond the limits shown on the aerial photographs.

Context 167 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand occasional flint 20-60mm.
Context 168 **Category** fill **Feature Type** ditch
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty sand with clay moderate angular & sub-angular flints 30-80mm; occasional sandstone inclusions
Context 169 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown silty sand moderate sub-angular / angular flint, 20-40mm.

Trench 34

Located to the south of Trench 33 to look at the southern extent of the Roman pitting. Two quarry pits were identified and indicates that the Roman quarrying extended southwards of the extent indicated by the cropmarks.

Context 165 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand occasional flint inclusions <70mm, sub-angular plus sandstone fragments.
Context 166 **Category** fill **Feature Type** pit
Cut Unexcavated
Deposit Description: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty sand occasional sub-angular flint inclusions <30mm.

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