

**A505 BALDOCK BYPASS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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All figures are bound at the back of the report



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This report has been written by Reuben Thorpe, Mark Phillips, Julian Watters and Jackie Wells. The synthetic sections of this report were written by Reuben Thorpe, who also edited the final text. The illustrations have been produced by Joan Lightning, except for Figures 31, 32 and 33, which were produced by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service.

The excavation team consisted of Reuben Thorpe (Project Officer), Mark Phillips (Assistant Project Officer), Ian Beswick (Team Leader South), Julian Watters (Team Leader North), Caroline Clark, Matt Edgeworth, David Ingham, Adam Lee, Christopher Mallows, James Pixley, Jeremy Stone and Christopher Thatcher. Geophysical Survey was carried out by A. Webb and A. Hancock of West Yorkshire Archaeology Services. All Albion Archaeology Projects fall under the operational management of Drew Shotliff (Project Manager).

Albion Archaeology gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Malcolm Watts, Project Engineer for Mouchel TSC, Stewart Bryant (Herts County Archaeologist), Neil Rushton (North Herts Archaeological Officer), Lawrence Pontin (formerly of AOC, Archaeological Consultants to the client), Ron Humphrey (AOC, succeeding Mr. Pontin) and the cooperation of all the land owners and tenants, in particular Mr. Crosse for the use of his yard.

*Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 01234 294000
Fax: 01234 294008
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com*

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Structure of this report

After an introductory Section, this report presents the summary results of an intrusive archaeological evaluation in Section two and summarises the results of a geophysical survey conducted in the region of Trenches 87, 88 and 89 in Section three. Section four contains a chronological summary and synthesis of the results and their significance. Summary details from the evaluation trenches are presented as appendices in Appendix 1. The original texts and images from the WYAS geophysical report are included in Appendix 2, Appendix 3 contains the project brief. All figures referred to in the texts are bound at the back of this report. This document fulfils the reporting requirements of Albion Archaeology within the archaeological evaluation stage and is designed to inform



the drafting of any mitigation strategies in advance of the construction of the A505 Baldock Bypass. It does not include any recommendations on type, implementation or conduction of mitigation measures. The acceptance of this report will precede the deposition of the archive, which currently resides in the Albion Offices at St Mary's Archaeology Centre, St Mary's St, Bedford with Hertfordshire museums service and the Hertfordshire SMR and, if required, the drafting of summaries on the evaluative archaeological works for local and/or national journals.

Metadata Statement

All documents and figures were compiled on an IBM compatible computer utilising either an MS XP® or Windows 98® operating system. All texts were compiled in MS Word for Windows 97/2000®. Figures were digitised in AutoCAD 12® and imported into G-Sys 5®. These were then output into a .doc format in MS Word for Windows 97/2000®. Trench summary tables were input into Albion Archaeology's projects database in MS Access 2000®.

The report is held on the Albion Archaeology network at: *O:/Herts/BAL860/Project Management/Reports/BAL860 report 03-11.doc*

The Trench Summary Database is held on the Albion Archaeology Network at: *O:/smallprj/SP_Data.mdb*

The figures are held on the Albion Archaeology network at: *O:/Herts/BAL860/Project Management/Reports/figs*

The digital copy of the report is held on CD at the back of this report at: *E:/Report/BAL860 report 03-11.doc*

The Trench Summaries are held in pdf® format at: *E:/Data/BAL860 report 03-11 appendix 1.pdf*

The figures are held on CD at the back of this report at: *E:/Report/figs*

The figures accompanying the geophysics report have been included at *E/Reports/WYAS*

Key Terms

Brief	A505 Baldock Bypass. Tender for Archaeological Evaluation. AOC. October 2002
Client's Consultant	AOC Archaeology Ltd. Archaeological advisers to Mouchel TSC and Hertfordshire Highways on the A505 Baldock Bypass evaluation



Non-Technical Summary

Albion Archaeology conducted an intrusive archaeological evaluation along the agreed line of the A505 Baldock bypass between 20th January and 25th February 2003 on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council.

Previous archaeological work consisting of geophysical survey, desk top study, surface collection surveys, trial test pitting and borehole survey identified archaeological features which required further elucidation in order to inform the drafting of mitigation strategies prior to construction of the bypass.

The trenching programme instituted by Albion Archaeology but drafted by AOC, the archaeological consultants to the client, sampled approximately 2% of the road corridor footprint. The line of the route corridor was broken down into two areas to facilitate management of the project, these were Route Corridor North (RCN) and Route Corridor South (RCS).

The initial trenching strategy for RCN involved the excavation of 48 trenches (no.43-90 incl) covering 3589sq m in total. Archaeological deposits were encountered in 20 of these trenches. The trenching strategy for RCS involved the excavation of 43 trenches (no.1-20a, 20b-42 incl) covering 2738sq m in total. Archaeological deposits were encountered in seven of these trenches.

The evaluation has demonstrated the survival of archaeological deposits and structures dating from the Neolithic to the post-medieval period. These include:

- *Neolithic and Bronze Age pits, possibly in close proximity to settlement of the same periods in RCN.*
- *A denuded but extant Bronze Age funerary complex with evidence for secondary burials dating to between the Iron Age and Saxon period in RCN.*
- *Iron Age and Roman field systems in RCN and RCS.*
- *Iron Age territorial boundary in RCN.*
- *Iron Age/Roman road/track with roadside ditches in RCS.*
- *Medieval Leper Hospital enclosure with associated cemetery and graves as well as other internal features such as pits and a well in RCN.*
- *Medieval field system, tracks and land boundaries in RCN and RCS.*
- *Post-medieval trackway.*

The majority of the archaeologically significant finds come from RCN. Stratified finds and environmental samples were recovered from archaeological features.

The remains encountered are of varying significance ranging from purely local significance, such as a post-medieval trackway in RCN to a medieval Leper Hospital compound, with associated cemetery containing at least 13 graves also in RCN, which is of international importance.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

In June 2002 Hertfordshire County Council commissioned AOC Archaeology Ltd to advise on the scope of limited archaeological reconnaissance works in advance of the construction of the A505 Baldock Bypass, the route of which had already been agreed and planning permission approved. AOC identified that road construction would impact on already known archaeological deposits and structures. In the light of this Albion Archaeology were commissioned to conduct a detailed, intrusive, archaeological evaluation along the length of the road corridor to provide information to allow the Hertfordshire County Archaeologist to draft an archaeological mitigation strategy.

1.2 *Stages of the Evaluation*

Intrusive evaluation works began on 20th of January and were completed by 25th February 2003. A geophysical survey was carried out by WYAS between 4th February and 7th February 2003. A series of four site monitoring meetings were held on 23rd and 29th January and 7th and 13th February.

1.3 *Site Location and Description*

The approved route of the A505 road corridor (Figure 1) lies to the south, southeast, east and northeast of Baldock. It extends from the A6141, where it joins the line of a Roman Road to the south of the town at TL242/312 and skirts to the east where it joins the line of the existing A505 at TL277/360. The approved line of the corridor was divided into two areas for the purposes of the archaeological evaluation. The southern area extended from the A6141 in the south to the A507 to the north. The northern area extended from the A507 to the northern limit of the route corridor adjacent to the A505

In general the underlying geology across the whole of the road corridor consists of boulder clay with flints, with silts becoming more predominant in the northernmost part of the route. This is underlain by a solid geology consisting of middle chalk beds with some deposits of upper chalk separated by outcrops of Melbourne rock.

Topographically the proposed route corridor cuts into the western slope of the Weston Hills to the south, which rises from 120m to 145m O.D., before skirting round the western slope of Windmill Hill and Bird Hill between the 70m and 75m O.D. contours where it joins the existing A505.

1.4 *Archaeological Background*

Previous archaeological work along the line of the agreed route corridor has consisted of geophysical survey, desk top study, surface collection surveys, trial test pitting and borehole survey¹, these works identified:

- Linear cut features of probable or strongly suspected antiquity.

¹ A505 Baldock Bypass. Tender for Archaeological Evaluation. AOC. October 2002



- A possible carriage way or road of suspected Roman or Saxon date (to the south of the A507).
- Landscape funerary monuments or barrows of probable Bronze Age date to the south of the A505.

Other archaeological works have included the intrusive evaluation of previously identified archaeological features. These have included:

- A rectangular structure(s) of Roman date.
- Linear cut features of probable or strongly suspected antiquity.

The preceding phases of archaeological reconnaissance, in conjunction with the proximity of the route corridor to the Roman settlement of Baldock, formed the basis on which decisions for the proposed siting of the evaluation trenches were made. The location of the evaluation trenches, other than those excavated under contingency arrangements, was determined by AOC (Figures 2 and 3).

Subsequent to the commissioning of Albion Archaeology, Hertfordshire Museums forwarded a letter by Mr. Brendan King² of the Baldock Historical Society, who, in conjunction with others, had tentatively identified an alternative locus of the Knights Templar Leper Hospital of St Mary Magdalene. That a hospital, for the treatment of Lepers, was founded by Hugh de Clothall around 1200 and moved to a location nearer to Baldock in 1307 was known³. Thompson⁴ however, posits the location for the leper hospital to be ‘on the south side of Roystone Road, just beyond Whitehorse St.’

Based on his own research and new translations of primary and later sources, Mr. King and the Baldock Historical Society located the vicinity of said Hospital to within RCN, in the location of the Wallington road. From the available primary sources Mr. King^{5,6}, managed to define a series of attributes, pertaining to the location and disposition of the Leper Hospital. These are

- That the establishment lay approximately a mile distant from any township, though was nearer to Baldock than anywhere else.⁷
- That it lay on and was bisected by the Kings Highway, identified with the Icknield Way⁸ and that it had a frontage onto the highway of some 588ft (179m)⁹.
- That the hospital was surrounded by an enclosure or *muros* and contained a cemetery¹⁰.

² Letter to author from Ms. K.A. Tinniswood 13/01/03. Albion Ref BAL_860_4489. Hertford Museums ref KAT/05.03.33

³ Andrews (1908-9) in Thompson. I. (2002) *Baldock Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*: p 6.

⁴ Thompson. I. (2002) *Baldock Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*: p 6-7 and Figures 1, 3, 4.

⁵ Letter to author from Ms. K.A. Tinniswood 13/01/03. Albion Ref BAL_860_4489. Hertford Museums ref KAT/05.03.33

⁶ Letter to author from Mr. King. 11/02/03. Albion Ref. BAL_860_4528.

⁷ Bishops Register II. Dalderby pl 239 (Lincoln Records)

⁸ Writ of the Inquisition Ad Quod Damnum C143/ 4/7.

⁹ Also see Thompson. I. (2002) *Baldock Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*

¹⁰ Calendar of Patent Rolls (1275).



- That the hospital had applied for and successfully obtained the right to move some 200 yards of the Kings Highway, which it bisected, and that the new road skirted round the hospital but was still within its lands.¹¹
- That the hospital was founded circa 1200 and was re-located in 1307¹².
- That the hospital and its lands came into the hands of the Earls of Salisbury in the seventeenth century¹³.

These criteria then, in concert with the ascribed dating of the pottery and other finds discovered, provided a benchmark with which to assess the nature, establishment date and duration of any candidate enclosures encountered within RCN against known attributes.

1.5 **Aims and Objectives**

It was recognised that the construction of the A505 Baldock Bypass would have an impact on known archaeological remains within the route corridor. However, the presence of hitherto unknown archaeological deposits and structures within the route corridor was also deemed likely. In order to assess the scheme's impact on the archaeological resource and to devise an appropriate mitigation strategy, information on the following was required by the Hertfordshire County Archaeologist:

- The date, extent, character, depth and state of preservation of the features known from previous study;
- The nature and date of the group of linear features recorded as cropmarks, establishing whether there was a relationship between these and Roman settlement activity in close proximity.
- The possible existence of an ancient road along the route of the modern A507 (Clothall Road), establishing the date of any remains encountered.
- The extent, nature and complexity of the barrow complex and its relationship with the ditched features in close proximity.
- The nature and date of each linear feature identified within the route corridor.

The aims and objectives were addressed through a programme of intrusive, evaluative archaeological trenching. The trenching programme sampled approximately 2% of the road corridor footprint. Contingency trenching was invoked in the northern sector of the route corridor, which provided a further sample of approximately 0.03% of the corridor footprint.

1.6 **Methods**

Throughout the project the standards set in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* have been adhered to as well as Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (1996), the IFA Code of Conduct and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991).

¹¹ Writ of the Inquisition Ad Quod Damnum C143/ 4/7.

¹² Also see Thompson. I. (2002) *Baldock Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*

¹³ Accounts 1688. (kept at Hatfield House)



For the purposes of this report the areas investigated have been divided into Route Corridor North (RCN) and Route Corridor South (RCS). Route Corridor North (Figure 2) lay to the north of the intersection of the A507 and the A505. Route Corridor South (Figure 3) extended between the A507 and the A6141 to the south.

The investigation of RCN and RCS was undertaken concurrently, utilising two independent teams of archaeologists, operating from site offices placed on Hertfordshire County Council land near to the intersection of the A507 and the route corridor of the A505.

Trenches were laid out in accordance with an agreed trench location plan. They were of a prescribed length and orientation and were surveyed in using a Global Positioning Satellite System GPS. They were opened by a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Archaeological excavation and recording was conducted by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. Environmental and other sampling was undertaken, where necessary or appropriate, to address issues of diet, economy, environmental regime, site formation processes and dating.

Topsoil was removed by machine to reveal either the top of the archaeological deposits or the underlying geological strata, whichever was encountered first. The trench sizes and the areas examined, expressed in square metres, are summarised by area below.

<i>Evaluation Area</i>		Trench dimensions	Number of trenches	Sq meterage
RCN		20m x 1.85m	11	407
		40m x 1.85m	25	1850
		50m x 1.85m	4	370
		60m x 1.85m	7	777
		100m x 1.85m	1	185
<i>Number of trenches/m² per Evaluation Area RCN</i>			48	3,589m²
RCS		20m x 1.85m	17	629
		40m x 1.85m	21	1554
		60m x 1.85m	5	555
<i>Number of trenches/m² per Evaluation Area RCS</i>			43	2,738m²
TOTAL NUMBER OF TRENCHES RCN and RCS			91	
TOTAL AREA INVESTIGATED (m²) (excl contingency)				6327m²
Contingency RCN			9	1100 m²
TOTAL AREA TRENCHED			100	7427 m²

Table 1: Trench size and number by evaluation area

All trenches were cleaned by hand to define and identify areas where archaeological deposits survived. These deposits, where occurring, were excavated in the reverse order to which they had been deposited and the finds from each layer bagged and tagged with the context number of the deposit from which they came. All archaeological deposits and structures were drawn to scale; a photographic record was compiled in accordance with the *Albion Procedures Manual* and the details of the brief.

All archaeological deposits (contexts) were allotted a unique number and recorded on individual, pro-forma, recording or context sheets. Each numerical sequence



was trench specific, thus the contexts numbers allotted to Trench 1 ran from 100, Trench 90, 9000 etc. Context numbers, referred to in this report, describing actions of construction or re-construction, such as the cutting or re-cutting of a ditch are enclosed within square brackets *e.g.* [000]. Deposits or fills, within cut features, representing processes of use or disuse are enclosed within rounded brackets *e.g.* (000). All contexts are listed by trench in Appendix 1.

The initial trenching strategy for RCN involved the excavation of 48 trenches (no.43-90 incl) covering 3589sqm in total (see Figure 2). Archaeological deposits were encountered in 20 of these trenches. The overall survival of features was good, despite the often shallow nature of the overburden.

The trenching strategy for RCS involved the excavation of 43 trenches (no.1-20a, 20b-42 incl) covering 2738sqm in total (see Figure 3). Archaeological deposits were encountered in seven of these trenches.

Nine contingency trenches (no.91-99 incl), covering 1166sqm in extent, were excavated in RCN on the advice of the County Archaeologist and the client's consultant, in order to address issues arising from the results of the initial trenching. Eight of these nine contingency trenches contained archaeological deposits. Contingency trenching was also utilised in RCS on Trench 20a to further reveal a line of postholes.



2. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

2.1 Route Corridor North

2.1.1 Introduction

The following narrative relates summary detail and provides a general characterisation of the natural site formation caused by geological processes. It is then followed in section 2.1.3 by a chronological narrative of the archaeological features and deposits created or affected by human agency in RCN.

2.1.2 Natural Soil Formation

2.1.2.1 Topsoil

Topsoil was present in all of the trenches and generally consisted of a dark brown, or greyish brown, silty clay with occasional small stones. It ranged in depth from 0.20m to 0.40m.

2.1.2.2 Subsoil

Subsoil was present in 23 of the 48 trenches. It was found mostly in the trenches occupying lower ground which had been less affected by natural soil movements. In those trenches occupying slopes subsoil was generally found at the lowest ends of the trenches. Where it did exist it consisted of a loose, mid reddish brown, silty clay between 50mm and 0.32m deep.

2.1.2.3 Alluvium

Deposits of light yellowish-grey chalky clay were discovered in Trenches 79, 80, 93 and 95. This material lay between the natural chalk and the subsoil and was interpreted as alluvium which had been deposited in prehistory.

A palaeochannel, from which the alluvium originated, was still visible on the surface as a shallow dry valley, running on a northwest-southeast direction, in the area of the Bronze Age barrow cemetery (see 2.1.3.2.1). Trenches 81 and 82 were excavated through this palaeochannel and showed that it contained a dark reddish brown clayey silt alluvium which was up to 0.35m in depth.

2.1.2.4 Colluvium

A dark reddish brown sandy gravel, containing concentrations of large flints and re-deposited chalk, was present in Trenches 50 - 57 and Trench 61, to a depth of up to 1.15m. These deposits were formed as the result of colluviation, or hill wash from the adjacent slopes.

2.1.2.5 Geology

In the majority of trenches the underlying geology consisted of firm white, or greyish white, chalk, intermittently interspersed with patches of creamy white



chalky clay. In Trenches 44 and 45 a patchy, yellow and orange, sand formed the predominant natural stratum.

2.1.3 Archaeological Deposits

The following section narrates the archaeology encountered in RCN. It is divided into broad chronological periods and further sub-divided by feature type.

The ascribed dating of the features is derived primarily from dateable artefacts recovered from significant deposits (see 2.3). In the case of features that contained no artefacts a consideration of the nature of the evidence, in conjunction with its stratigraphic and spatial relationship to dated features, has been used to ascribe a possible period.

2.1.3.1 The Late Neolithic

2.1.3.1.1 Pitting (Figure 4.)

A single circular pit [6003] was excavated in Trench 60. It had a diameter of 0.95m and was 0.17m deep with a concave profile. Animal bone and a single sherd of pottery were recovered from the fill (see 2.3.2.1). Examination of the ceramics suggested that the feature, which possibly served as a rubbish pit, may have been late Neolithic in date.

2.1.3.2 The Bronze Age

2.1.3.2.1 Funerary Complex (Figure 5.)

The cropmark survey identified ten circular anomalies towards the northeastern end of RCN which were interpreted as possible ring ditches associated with ploughed-out burial mounds. Evaluation trenching targeted seven of these monuments in the initial trenching strategy.

Initial excavation of trenches in the area of the probable barrow cemetery did not reveal any substantial evidence for the expected ring ditches. In an attempt to explain this phenomenon contingency trenching was invoked and trenches 93 to 98 were excavated in order to clarify the barrow locations. The results of the contingency trenches revealed that the barrows lay approximately 20m to the northwest of the locations plotted from aerial photographs.

Definitive evidence for only four of the seven plotted ring ditches was discovered. Two of the unidentified ring ditches, visible from aerial photograph but invisible to archaeological trenching, were situated within a dry valley (see 2.1.2.3), in proximity to trenches 80 and 82 and may have been destroyed by a combination of ploughing and slope wash.

An additional circular cropmark was located approximately 50m to the southwest of the main group (Figure 6). Trench 77 was positioned to locate this anomaly but did not produce any evidence for its continued existence. However, a roughly circular patch of chalk-rich soil, lying 20m to the northwest, was targeted in contingency Trench 99 and was proven to be a large modern pit (see 2.1.3.7).



2.1.3.2.1.1 Barrow I (Figure 7)

A circular ditch, or scoop, cut into the natural, was identified in two of the contingency trenches and represented evidence for a round barrow, Barrow I which was approximately 22.50m in diameter. It appears that Barrow I had been deliberately sited to utilise a rise in the natural topography, reducing the need for substantial ditch digging to quarry chalk for the mound. Indeed, the most substantial section of the ditch [9305] lay to the west where it was 6.20m wide and 0.40m deep with gently sloping, concave, sides and a wide concave base. The northern side of this ring ditch [9405] had a similar but slightly narrower profile to that to the east.

Several features were cut into the base of [9405]. A shallow gully [9412] respected the northern side of [9405] and is likely to have been a contemporary feature, probably dug to provide additional chalk for the construction of the mound. At the point where gully [9412] terminated, 1.6m in from the western side of the Trench, a small circular pit was discovered. Excavation revealed this feature to be a cremation pit [9415]. Stratigraphically, cremation [9415] was contemporary with, or pre-dated, the cutting of barrow ditch [9305; 9405] (see Appendix 1).

Two further post holes [9408; 9410] were excavated within the base of ditch [9405]. Both features were contemporary with the barrow's construction and may have formed part of an associated funerary structure.

The excavated features in Trench 94 were sealed beneath two layers. The earliest of these (9406), consisted of a friable, mid brown, silty clay which contained frequent fragments of broken and re-deposited chalk. This deposit was interpreted as collapsed mound material from the barrow and was similar to deposits also discovered in Trenches 79, 93, 96, and 97.

A second episode of collapsed mound material (9407) was also present, forming a tertiary fill of the ring ditch of Barrow I. Artefacts recovered from the later fills of the barrow ditches suggest that Barrow I was much reduced as a landscape monument by the Iron Age and Roman periods (see 2.1.3.3.3).

2.1.3.2.1.2 Barrow II (Figure 8)

Barrow II was situated to the northeastern side of Barrow I. It had a projected diameter of approximately 30m and was the largest of all the barrows. The machining of Trench 80 uncovered a length of the eastern side of the ring ditch [8009] which was 6.4m wide, 0.65m deep and like Barrow I had a shallow, concave, profile and a flat base.

No dating evidence was recovered from the primary fills though finds from the upper fill (see 2.1.3.3.3) suggest that a similar pattern of infilling to that of Barrow I is represented.

A single oval pit was found towards the southwestern end of Trench 80, within the circuit of Barrow II. This pit [8015/8017] was fully excavated and contained significant quantities of cremated human bone (see Table 3). Given the fact that



the cremation pit appeared to have been cut directly into the natural stratum (and was presumably once sealed by a barrow mound) it is interpreted as being contemporary with the ring ditch of Barrow II, rather than being a secondary burial.

2.1.3.2.1.3 Barrow III (Figure 8)

In Trench 93 ditch [9310] formed a northwest-southeast orientated, curvilinear, feature with concave sides and a flat base. It was at least 2.10m long, 3.23m wide and 0.14m deep. This feature represents the northeastern side of what remains of Barrow III which has a projected diameter of approximately 17.50m. It was expected that the return of the ring ditch would also be encountered in Trench 93, further to the southeast. However, no such ditch was visible and it is likely that it has been lost at this point due to later plough truncation.

A single undated pit [9304], located within the area covered by Barrow III, does not appear to be a related feature.

2.1.3.2.1.4 Barrow IV (Figure 8)

A ring ditch, denoting a fourth barrow, was discovered in Trenches 82 and 95. In both trenches this ditch [8203; 9504] was poorly defined, measuring a maximum of 1.55m wide by 0.17m deep, with uneven sides and a flat or uneven base. In trench 95 ditch [9504] was particularly shallow (60mm deep) and was cut by a large number of plough scars. Judging from the extent of the cropmark plot the return of this ring ditch should also have been present within the northeastern end of Trench 95 and Trench 80. Excavation, however, did not reveal any traces of this feature and as with Barrow III it is probable that the remainder has been lost to plough truncation.

Pottery recovered from the single fill of [8203] (see 2.3) suggests that the ring ditch of Barrow IV was subject to infilling during the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

2.1.3.2.1.5 Putative Barrows V, VI

Aerial photographs suggested that elements of two further barrows should have been revealed within trenches 79 and 82. Shallow ditched features, possibly relating to the plotted funerary complex were uncovered in these trenches. However, feature morphology and dating evidence were ambiguous and thus any putative barrows are not discussed here. For a full description and discussion of the evidence see sections 2.1.3.8.3 and 4.3.

2.1.3.2.2 Pitting (Figure 9)

A single pit [4305] was excavated in Trench 43 to the north of the modern day A507. Feature [4305] was sub-rectangular in plan, with stepped sides and a flat base. Its fills, which included ash deposits (4307), suggested that [4305] may have been used as a rubbish pit. The uppermost fill, (4306), comprised a loose, mid brown, silt which contained animal bone and two sherds of probable late Bronze Age pottery (see 2.3.2.1), the latter providing dating evidence for the final infilling of the feature.



2.1.3.3 The Iron Age

2.1.3.3.1 Inhumation Burial (Figure 10)

An irregularly shaped pit [9316], 2m long by 0.80m wide, was found at the northeastern end of Trench 93. The pit was half-sectioned to a depth of 0.80m in order to characterise the nature of the feature, whereupon it was recognised as a grave. The apparent continuation of the fill of the pit, below the depth of the skeleton, suggested that the inhumation (9315) may have formed a secondary burial within a pre-existing grave or pit¹⁴. Its position was significant, lying a short distance to the southwest of Barrow IV though within the barrow complex as a whole.

Inhumation (9315) was orientated on a north-south axis with the upper part of the body at the northern end of the grave. The position of the body was awkward in appearance, having been placed on its back with the pelvis twisted towards the northwest. The upper ends of the femurs were exposed below the pelvis while the lower legs and feet lay within the unexcavated half of the grave. The skull and some of the upper vertebrae had been removed from the body and placed facing towards the body under the left arm which was crooked (Figure 10 inset). It was unclear if decapitation was the cause of death or had occurred *post mortem*. The right arm lay flexed alongside the right hand side of the body.

Preliminary examination of the skull and teeth indicated that the burial was that of a young adult male. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill but it seems probable, given the position of the grave, that it was a secondary burial post-dating the original construction of the barrows. The nature of the burial appeared to contain ritual elements characteristic of Iron Age funerary practice¹⁵. Conversely it could be a burial dating to the pre-Christian Anglo-Saxon period.

2.1.3.3.2 Cremation Burial (Figure 10)

A sub-circular feature, measuring 0.84m by 0.45m and 0.25m deep, was discovered at the northeastern end of Trench 93. This feature [9312], which cut the upper fill of grave [9316], was half sectioned and found to contain a significant amount of human bone (see Table 3). Interpreted as a cremation pit, [9312] formed a secondary burial within grave [9316]. Its deliberate location within the limits of the earlier burial is unlikely to be coincidental.

2.1.3.3.3 Stratified Artefacts

Although features reliably dated to the Iron Age were rare, artefactual evidence supports the assertion of human activity in RCN during this period. Seven sherds of early to middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from (9307), which formed the uppermost deposit sealing the infilling of the ditch of Barrow I [9305]. The discovery of the pottery suggests that this feature, of probable Bronze Age date, was filled in during the early to middle Iron Age through a combination of natural processes.

¹⁴ See Cunliffe, B. (1991) *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (3rd Ed): p 505. Routledge.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*: p 505 – 510.



2.1.3.4 The Roman Period

Evidence for activity during the Roman period was found throughout RCN, although there was nothing to suggest that the Roman town of Baldock extended into the evaluated area.

2.1.3.4.1 Land Boundaries (Figures 5, 11 and 12)

Two associated ditches were excavated in Trench 83, towards the far northern end of RCN. Running on a northwest – southeast axis, they were 9m apart. The southeastern ditch, [8303], was observed to be 3.45m wide and 0.95m deep with stepped sides and a flat base. Ditch [8315], to the northeast, was almost identical in form and was observed to be 3.50m wide by 1.20m deep. It tapered slightly towards its southeastern end, suggesting a possible termination just beyond the limit of the Trench.

The two ditches were clearly related features and probably contemporary. Together they could have marked a territory boundary and may have been related to the nearby Icknield Way.

2.1.3.4.1.1 Use and Disuse of Land Boundaries (Figure 12)

The sequence of deposits within [8303] and [8315], marking disuse of these ditches, was similar and demonstrates a complex sequence of infilling over an extended period of time. The table and descriptions below highlight the interpretation of contexts in this feature by processual association.

	Ditch [8303]	Ditch [8315]
	Contexts	Contexts
Primary (<i>Use</i>)	(8304), (8305), (8306),	(8316), (8317), (8318), (8319)
Secondary (<i>Use/disuse</i>)	(8307), (8308), (8309), (8310), (8311), (8312),	(8320), (8321), (8322)
Tertiary (<i>Disuse</i>)	(8313), (8314)	(8323), (8324)

Table 2: The longevity of [8303/8315] as shown by fills grouped by processual association

- **Use fills:** Consisted primarily of re-deposited white chalk derived from the natural, interleaved with occasional pockets of dark silt. These deposits represented the initial stages of infilling, probably occurring as a result of weathering of recently constructed and subsequently unstable chalk banks, which flanked both side of the ditches.
- **Use/disuse fills:** Were comprised of friable sandy silts with frequent small stone inclusions. They were fairly shallow and represent the gradual silting up of the ditches through erosion of the banks. Occasional fills of re-deposited natural chalk, such as (8309), relate to periods of more intense erosion of the chalk banks. Three sherds of Roman pottery, dating to the 2nd century AD, were recovered from this phase from (8307). The most reliable dating evidence for this phase within ditch [8315] consists of a single sherd of early Roman pottery from secondary use/disuse fill, (8314). The presence of these finds provides a *terminus ante quem* of the early to mid Roman period for this secondary period of infilling. Their discovery does not, however, date the construction of the ditch, which may extend back to the late Iron Age.



- **Disuse fills:** Were generally deeper sandy silts. They contained fewer stones and were probably the result of natural infilling through the erosion of surrounding soils. This final stage of infilling may have occurred hundreds of years after the initial construction of the ditches.

2.1.3.4.2 *Quarrying* (Figure 13)

A single pit was found towards the southwestern end of Trench 56, within an area of heavily root-disturbed natural. Feature [5622] was sub-rectangular in plan, measured 1.80m x 1.25m and was 0.40m deep with concave sides and base. Its function was unclear though its irregular shape may indicate that it was a quarry pit. A single sherd of Roman pottery recovered from its fill (5621) provided a possible date for the primary disuse of the feature.

2.1.3.4.3 *Possible Cultivation*

Seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from (8003), the uppermost fill of Barrow II [8009]. This loose reddish brown silt was a disuse deposit, probably derived from erosion of the surrounding soils into the relict hollow of the earlier ditch and may have been the result of increased agricultural activity or the disposal of refuse outside the limits of the town during the Roman period.

A similar sequence of infilling was also observed in Trench 94, where a dark reddish brown silty clay, containing six sherds of Roman pottery, sealed the infilling of Barrow I [9405].

2.1.3.5 *The Medieval Period*

2.1.3.5.1 *Ditched Enclosure*

A rectilinear enclosure, with possible internal divisions (Figure 15), was identified by Albion Archaeology from previously plotted aerial photographs at the northwestern end of RCN, adjacent to the A505 which has previously been thought to be pre-historic or Roman in date¹⁶. Literary research (see 1.4 above) led to the suggestion that there may be a 13th century enclosure, in the vicinity of a path (Poulters way) and the Wallington Road, which surrounded the cemetery of a the Knights Templar Hospital of St Mary Magdalene and its associated structures. Though other locations for this hospital have been posited¹⁷.

Trenches 87, 88 and 89 were located in the vicinity of the western edge of this enclosure. Trench 89 revealed extensive evidence of human activity dating to the medieval period, including the western edge of a suspected enclosure. Trench 89 was subsequently extended to the northeast by 18m during contingency.

Two further contingency trenches 91 & 92 were excavated to establish the positions of the southern and eastern sides of this enclosure evidenced from aerial photograph and geophysics, as well as to further examine the nature of any internal activity. Trench 91 (Figure 13) was excavated some 17m to the northeast

¹⁶ *Aerial Photographic Assessment*. Palmer. R. (1994). Air Photo Services (Cambridge) report for Archaeology Section, Hertford County Council

¹⁷ *Baldock. Extensive Urban Survey Project Assessment Report*. Thompson, I. (2002): p 6.



of Trench 89 while Trench 92 extended at right angles from the southwestern end of Trench 91.

2.1.3.5.1.1 Enclosure ditches (Figures 15 & 16.)

Trenching successfully located all three sides of the rectilinear cropmark and suggested that the size of the enclosure to the south of the A505 measured approximately 145m by 92m, enclosing some 12,696 m².

The form of the enclosure ditch was consistent throughout, measuring between 1.45m and 2.20m wide and from 0.48m to 0.80m deep. The profile of the ditch was also fairly uniform with 45 degree sides leading to a narrow concave base. On the western side ditch [8920] had been re-cut by ditch [8924], which was 2.95m wide and 1.20m deep with vertical sides and a flat base.

In all three excavated segments the fills of the enclosure ditch were comprised of sterile silts which appeared to be the result of natural infilling through erosion of the surrounding soils. The discovery of two sherds of post-medieval pottery from (9109), the uppermost fill of ditch [9107], suggests that the infilling of the ditches, subsequent to their original construction, took place over an extended period of time.

2.1.3.5.1.2 Hollow way (Figure 16 and 17)

A wide linear feature was discovered in Trench 89, just to the west of enclosure ditch [8920]. Excavation demonstrated that this linear feature was actually composed of a number of features.

On the eastern side lay a ditch [8917], which ran parallel to the enclosure ditch and was aligned on a northwest-southeast axis. It measured 2.20m wide by 0.54m deep, with 45 degree sides and a narrow concave base.

Immediately to the west lay a further northwest-southeast aligned linear feature, [8930], which was 2.95m wide, 70mm deep and had four narrow, uneven, slots on the same alignment cut into its base.

Feature [8930] was interpreted as a hollow way consisting of an eroded depression in the natural created by prolonged use of a trackway. The four narrow slots [8931-8934] within the base were interpreted as wheel ruts, whilst [8917] formed an associated drainage ditch.

Given the proximity of this feature group to the western side of the rectangular enclosure it is likely that the trackway and the enclosure were contemporary. Dating evidence derived from a single sherd of late medieval or post-medieval pottery from (8935), which overlay the hollow way dating its disuse or final use. It is likely, therefore, that this hollow way had medieval origins, connected with the rectangular enclosure, but went out of use over some 300 years after the abandonment of the Hospital complex.



2.1.3.5.1.3 Well

A sub-rectangular feature [9110], possibly a well (Figures 15 and 18), was partially exposed in Trench 91 and was observed to extend into the north facing section. It was 1.70m long and at least 0.85m wide. Excavation was undertaken to a depth of 0.90m, though augering suggested that it extended for at least another metre.

The fills were generally comprised of clay silts and contained evidence to suggest deliberate backfilling. The pottery recovered from the fill was exclusively early medieval in date, which indicates that the feature probably ceased to function as a well during this period.

2.1.3.5.1.4 Pit (Figure 15 and inset)

Part of what may have been a circular feature, possibly a pit [9200], was uncovered in Trench 92. It measured 2.3m in diameter and was 0.89m deep with a 45 degree upper slope breaking to near vertical at the base, creating a distinctive stepped profile. Its function was uncertain though its sides appeared to have been worn.

A sherd of early medieval pottery from its primary fill (9201) dated the feature. Further sherds of medieval pottery from the upper fills suggest a process of infilling similar to that of well [9110] (see 2.1.3.5.1.3).

2.1.3.5.1.5 Graves (Figure 16)

The initial stripping of Trench 89 uncovered seven rectangular or sub-rectangular features, all of which were oriented east - west and measured between 1.75m and 2.25m long, by 0.50m to 1m wide. Their form was strongly reminiscent of grave cuts for burials, whilst the fact that they respected ditch [8920] implied that they were contemporaneous with the enclosure.

Following the sample excavation of two of these features contingency trenching was invoked in order to investigate the extent of what appeared to be a cemetery. To this end Trench 89 was extended by 18m to the northeast and produced evidence for nine additional graves. No other burials were discovered in either Trench 91 or 92 and it would appear that the eastern limit of the cemetery lay between Trenches 89 and 91, where archaeological trenching was not possible due to the presence of a water pipe.

Two graves were excavated in an attempt to date and further characterise the nature of the cemetery. The skeletons were exposed and recorded before being re-covered with *terram*® and sand.

2.1.3.5.1.5.1 Grave [8910] (Figure 16 and inset)

Grave cut [8910] measured 1.75m long by 0.50m wide and contained an extended inhumation (8936). Inhumation (8936) lay in a supine position, its arms flexed alongside the body, the head at the western end of the grave. The level of preservation was moderate, though some of the smaller bones had deteriorated.



Initial, *in situ* examination of the remains suggested that the skeleton was that of a young adult male, aged between 18-28 years. There was no evidence of pathology indicative of disease such as leprosy. No evidence to suggest that the cadaver had been buried in a coffin was discovered.

The backfill of grave [8910] suggested that the grave had been immediately backfilled with the material excavated from it.

2.1.3.5.1.5.2 Grave [8912] (Figure 16 and inset)

Grave [8912] also measured 1.75m long by 0.50m wide and contained an extended inhumation (8914) which was orientated east - west. As with (8936) the head was displaced at the western end of the grave, though the face was turned to the south. The bones were poorly preserved, partially due to later plough scarring of the grave.

In situ examination of the skeleton indicated that the burial was of an adult female. Both arms lay alongside the body. The left forearm and hand lay on top of the pelvis, whilst the right hand was underneath it. As with inhumation (8936), cause of death was unclear. No evidence to suggest that the cadaver had been buried in a coffin was discovered. The backfill of grave [8912] was very similar in nature to that of grave [8910] and suggested an immediate backfilling following deposition of the body. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the excavated graves.

2.1.3.5.2 Cultivation

Seven linear features were identified in Trench 92 (Figure 15), within the limits of the rectangular enclosure. They were orientated northeast – southwest and ranged between 0.45m and 2.80m wide (depending on the extent of later plough truncation), with shallow profiles and concave or flat bases.

Despite the irregular spacing of the features (probably the result of erratic survival due to later plough truncation), it seems likely that they were medieval furrows. No relationship between the furrows and the rectilinear enclosure was visible. However, furrows of a similar alignment survived as earthworks approximately 250m to the northeast of Trench 91 which were surveyed as part of the evaluation. It is likely that the excavated furrows in Trench 92 formed part of a larger field system, post-dating the Hospital enclosure.

2.1.3.6 Post-Medieval

2.1.3.6.1 Trackway (Figure 6)

An east - west aligned linear feature was identified in the cropmark survey which was examined in Trenches 76 and 77. Two linear features [7600, 7601] were identified in Trench 76 and a further three [7700, 7701, 7702] in Trench 77. These features measured up to 0.73m wide and were between 0.20m and 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. They were interpreted as wheel ruts and probably marked the course of a trackway, which was a forerunner to a present day footpath on the same alignment.



2.1.3.6.2 Cultivation

Plough scars were identified in a number of Trenches throughout RCN, particularly where the overburden was shallow. They followed a number of different alignments and, in the case of Trench 89, were demonstrated to cut medieval features (Figure 16).

In a number of the trenches affected by post-medieval ploughing a mixed layer of dark brown chalky silt was visible in section between the topsoil and the natural. This was described as a “cultivation layer” (see context (6302) in Appendix 1 Trench Tables) and in most cases was around 0.10m deep. It appears to have been formed through the mixing of topsoil and plough-scarred chalk bedrock.

2.1.3.6.3 Pitting

An irregular linear pit [7907] (Figure 8) was excavated in Trench 79. It had a concave profile and uneven base and measured at least 2.20m long by 2m wide and 0.35m deep. Its fill (7908) produced four sherds of post-medieval pottery. This pit was very heavily truncated and may in fact represent the partial remnants of a segmented pit, the sides of which were denuded by plough action resulting in the incorporation of material of this date into its fill (see synthesis below for more on this).

2.1.3.7 Modern

Modern pitting was observed in the vicinity of the barrow cemetery, in Trenches 80 and 79.

Part of a large pit [9902] was uncovered in Trench 99 (see Figure 6). It was at least 10m in diameter and at least 2m deep. The fill, deposited in a single event, consisted of loose chalk mixed with pockets of topsoil. It is known from contemporary verbal sources and the evidence in the ground that areas covered by RCN and RCS had been bombed by the Luftwaffe and later the USAF during the Second World War (1939-45). [9902] is interpreted as an infilled bomb crater from this time.

2.1.3.8 Undated

2.1.3.8.1 Ditch systems

Several ditches, of unknown date and function, were discovered on the flat ground to the south of Wallington Road. They formed part of a ditched enclosure system, possibly representing field or (less likely) settlement enclosures. Most were wide shallow features, with gently sloping sides and narrow bases.

Ditch [5606] was orientated WNW-ESE and was aligned with cropmark AA identified by AOC (see Figure 13). It may have been a boundary ditch, which, as the aerial photographs suggested, did not extend as far west as Trench 57.

A second ditch [5604], which was not visible on the aerial photographs, was excavated at the northeastern end of Trench 56. It was 1.58m wide by 0.35m deep and was orientated northwest - southeast. A probable continuation of this ditch



was identified further to the northwest as [5900] and possibly as far north as Trench 61, where the base of a heavily plough-truncated ditch [6100] was excavated (Figure 4).

A third ditch was found in Trench 59 (Figure 13), confirming the presence of a linear cropmark X identified by AOC in the brief. Ditch [5904] lay approximately 7.50m to the southwest of [5900] and was on a similar alignment. It is possible that [5900] and [5904] may together have represented a trackway. A narrow curvilinear gully [5907] lying just to the east of [5904] may also have been a related feature, although its function was not clear.

The fills of all of the above features generally comprised sterile, mid brown, clay silts, which suggest that the ditches became filled by a process of natural silting deriving from the erosion of the surrounding soils. No evidence was found to suggest that the ditches were related to settlement activity and a single sherd of Roman pottery, from the upper fill of ditch [5904], is insufficient to reliably date [5904] or the complex of ditches.

A further linear feature was revealed in Trench 48, which may have been related to the field system to the north described above. Ditch [4803] (Figure 14) was located at the top of a north facing slope. It crossed the trench on a northwest – southeast axis and was 2m wide and 0.57m deep. It is possible that [4803] was a precursor of a present day field boundary located 18m to the north.

2.1.3.8.2 Lynchet (Figure 19)

The base of a heavily truncated ditch [6603] was excavated in Trench 66. This ditch extended along a northeast – southwest axis following the contour of the slope upon which it was located. It measured at least 3m long by 0.73m wide and was 0.16m deep. Above its sole fill (6604) was an accumulation of subsoil up to 0.30m deep. It is possible that [6603] represented evidence for a lynchet (a man-made field terrace) which may have had prehistoric origins.

2.1.3.8.3 Other Features

Further isolated pits, of unknown date and function, were excavated in Trenches 45, 46, 68, 70, 76, 77, 79, 82 and 98. Isolated and undated post holes were also found in Trenches 46 and 60.

Two gullies of unknown function and date were discovered towards the northeastern end of RCN. Features [8209] (Figure 11) and [9806] (Figure 7) were situated in the vicinity of the funerary complex (see 2.1.3.2.1). The general form of the latter suggests that it is unlikely to be part of one of the barrows, though it may be associated with the complex in general. However, [8209] may possibly form part of the most northeasterly of the barrows recognised (Figure 11), putatively identified as Barrow VI, see section 4.3.

A narrow gully [9103] and a group of three stake holes [9237; 9239; 9241] were excavated within the limits of the medieval enclosure (see Figure 15), although there was no evidence to suggest they were either medieval in date or associated with the enclosure. A narrow northeast-southwest aligned ditch [9218] was



discovered 4m to the southeast of the enclosure and may or may not have been related to it.

2.1.3.8.4 Possible Road Construction (Figure 21)

Examination of the baulk at the southeastern end of Trench 43 revealed that the ground level in this area had been levelled up by the deliberate deposition of material. Ten layers were recorded from the exposed section most of which were shallow and comprised of re-deposited chalk, subsoil or topsoil. Compacted buried subsoil (4317) was clearly visible below these re-deposited strata.

Given the proximity of Trench 43 to the A507 it is possible that the deliberate ground build up was associated with the construction of the present road or its precursor. No dating evidence was recovered and so the date of any such event is uncertain.

2.1.3.8.5 Tree Bowls

Tree throws were excavated in eight trenches (see Appendix 1) all of which, apart from the one example in Trench 48, were located towards the northeastern end of RCN. These features were generally elliptical in shape, were up to 2m long and had uneven sides and bases. One particular example [7008] was demonstrated stratigraphically to pre-date the post-medieval ploughing.

2.2 Route Corridor South

2.2.1 Introduction

The initial trenching strategy for RCS involved the excavation of 43 trenches (1-20a, 20b-42) (Figure 3). Archaeological deposits were encountered in seven of these trenches.

2.2.2 Natural Soil Formation

2.2.2.1 Topsoil

Topsoil was broadly similar throughout RCS. It consisted of dark greyish brown, silty clay with occasional small stones and was between 0.16m to 0.40m deep. On the high ground north of Hatch Lane and down the slope to the Icknield Way footpath (Trenches 19 to 35) the topsoil contained varying amounts of chalk fragments.

2.2.2.2 Subsoil

Subsoil layers between the topsoil were recorded in four trenches (15, 16, 18, 22) in the land lying to the north of Hatch Lane. This consisted of mid orange brown sandy clay or mid red brown silty clay.

2.2.2.3 Colluvium

A mid reddish brown silty clay was present in trenches 1, 3, 4-9, 11, 14 and trenches 28-42 to varying depths. These deposits were formed as the result of colluviation, or hill wash from the adjacent slopes.



2.2.2.4 *Geology*

The character of the underlying natural stratum varied over the length of RCN depending on the underlying natural topography. In trenches 1-12, on a long, south-facing slope the 'natural' comprised mid red brown and orange brown clay gravels, or reddish brown, silty/sandy, clays. In trenches 13-20b, moving upslope onto the top of Weston Hills the 'natural' comprised orange brown or dark red brown sandy clay. The underlying natural on the northern slope in trenches 21-42 was characterised as moving from orange brown chalky gravels to pale grey silty chalk as one progressed onto the plain at the foot of the northern slope.

2.2.3 *Archaeological features and deposits*

The following sections narrate the archaeology encountered in RCS. They are divided into broad chronological periods and further sub-divided by feature type.

The ascribed dating of the features is derived primarily from dateable artefacts recovered from significant deposits (see section 2.3). In the case of features that contained no artefacts, a consideration of the nature of the evidence, in conjunction with its stratigraphic and spatial relationship to dated features, has been used to suggest a possible date.

2.2.3.1 *Roman*

2.2.3.1.1 *Ditches*

Two ditch segments, [3303] and [3503] in Trenches 33 and 35 (Figures 22 and 23), are interpreted as being two segments through a single ditch, orientated northwest - southeast. The profiles of both segments are the same with steep convex sides and wide flat bases measuring 1.5m wide by 0.65m deep. The fills reflect local differences in the natural strata through which they are cut, with red brown silty clay fills in [3303] and chalky fills in [3503]. In the latter segment the fills are markedly asymmetric, with 'tip lines' running down into the ditch from the southern upslope side. Dating evidence for the ditch came from segment [3303] with a sherd of early-middle Iron Age pottery from one of the secondary fills and a single sherd of Roman pottery dated to the 2nd/3rd century in an upper, disuse fill.

Ditch [3903], in trench 39 (Figures 24 and 25), was orientated northeast to southwest, measuring 2.8m wide by 1.36m deep. The sides were convex resulting from erosion of the upper parts. A step close to the base may be a cleaning step suggesting periodic maintenance of the ditch. Lower fills (3909) (3908), contained a large component of small to large chalk fragments and represent rapid initial silting with material eroded from sides. Middle fills (3907) (3906) contained flecks of chalk and represent gradual silting of the stabilised profile. Two upper fills (3905) (3904) represent silting of the disused ditch. The frequent chalk fragments noted in (3905) may be due to cultivation over the remnants of bank material adjacent to the ditch. The final silting (3904) contained the only artefacts from the ditch, a single sherd of Roman pottery and a small amount of animal bone. Geophysical survey results show the ditch continues in a straight



line across the survey area and suggest that it may terminate at a junction with a double ditched boundary/trackway found in Trench 41 (Figure 32).

In Trench 41 (Figure 25) a trackway, probably representing the line of a former road leading into the ancient settlement at Baldock and defined by parallel ditches previously known from cropmark evidence, was located. The cropmark, approximately 1km long, has been identified lying parallel to the A507 Buntingford Road and is orientated northwest-southeast, converging towards its northwestern end. A single ditch [4112] (Figure 26), 3.92m wide and 1.2m deep, marked the southern side. The primary and secondary fills (4106 to 4111) were very similar, silty clays differentiated by stone content. The final disuse fill contained a small quantity of animal bone, tile or brick and late Iron Age and Roman pottery. The northern side (Figure 27) was defined by a sequence of ditches that comprised three main cuts [4118] [4125] [4128] and partial re-cuts [4131] and [4130]. The main cuts were similar in profile with steep, slightly convex sides, and dimensions of up to 1.6m wide and 0.9m deep. The ditches contained primary and secondary fills, characteristically grey brown silty clays with a moderate to high proportion of chalk, probably eroded from the sides of the cuts. The final disuse fills consisted of red brown sandy clays with lesser amounts of chalk and stones. Artefacts were found in the final disuse fills of [4112] on the southern side of the trackway and [4118] on the northern side. These comprised small amounts of animal bone, brick, tile and pottery. The pottery dates the final disuse of the ditches to the Roman period. The condition of the artefacts suggests they may be derived from plough soil accumulating in hollows left by the disused ditches. The brick and tile is abraded and the pottery consists of small sherds in a number of different fabrics.

2.2.3.2 Medieval

2.2.3.2.1 Ditches

Parallel ditches [2203] and [2213] in Trench 22 (Figures 28 and 29) were orientated east-west and lay 6.5m apart. Ditch [2203] was 2.7m wide, V-shaped in profile with sides sloping at 40° to a narrow base and was 0.9m deep. The basal fills (2204-2208) represent material deposited during rapid silting before stabilisation of the sides of the ditch. Those lying on the south side of the ditch consisted of minerogenic gravels, possibly derived from a bank on this side. The upper fills (2209-2212) consisted of dark grey brown silty clays and appear to be the product of gradual silting with material derived from topsoil deposits. One of these fills contained a small amount of animal bone. Ditch [2213] was U-shaped in profile with a concave base, 1.5m wide and 0.6m deep. It contained a single fill of mid grey brown silty clay. These two ditches correspond to parallel cropmarks referred to as KK in the Brief. The cropmarks lie on the edge of the ancient wood of Ipgrove and it is likely that the ditches formed part of the boundary to the wood.



2.2.3.3 Modern

2.2.3.3.1 Construction Deposits

A 0.2m deep layer of light yellow brown sandy gravel, redeposited geological strata, was found in Trench 1. This was interpreted as deriving from modern disturbance associated with construction of the A6141 road, which lies approximately 20m to the west of Trench 1.

2.2.3.3.2 Crater

A large, irregular feature [2104] was partially excavated by machine in Trench 21 (Figure 28). This feature was filled with a single mixed deposit of topsoil, subsoil and natural and forms part of a series of bomb craters, many of which are still visible on top of Weston Hills, created during the Second World War (1939-45).

2.2.3.4 Undated

2.2.3.4.1 Post holes

Four post holes [2002/2004] [2006] [2008] [2010] formed a row orientated ESE to WNW in Trench 20a (Figure 30). They were mostly circular in plan, from 0.65m to 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m to 0.2m deep. They fall close to the indicated position and on the same alignment as one side of cropmark that forms two concentric squares known from previous aerial photographic analysis. These are referred to as [C] in the Brief, where it is suggested that the cropmark might be associated with nearby Roman settlement activity.

2.2.3.4.2 Pits

Pit [3407] in the western end of Trench 34 was 0.8m in diameter and 0.23m deep (Figure 22). It contained a single fill (3408) of mid red brown silty clay.

2.2.3.4.3 Ditches

Ditch [3403] was partly exposed in the eastern end of Trench 34 (Figure 22). It was orientated WNW to ESE and measured over 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep with convex sides and a flat base. The fills consisted of mid red brown silty clays.

Ditch [3509] (Figure 22) found towards the eastern end of Trench 35 was a narrow gully orientated northeast-southwest, 0.36m wide and 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (3510) of mid red brown silty clay.

2.3 Artefact Assemblage

2.3.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced an assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone (Table 3). Material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and the date range of the artefacts present. No finds were recovered from Trenches 1-19, 21, 23-32, 34, 36-38, 40, 44, 46, 47, 49-55, 57, 58, 62-70, 72-74, 76, 78, 81, 84-88, 90, or 95-99.



Tr.	Context	Feature	Feature Type	Spotdate*	Pottery Sherd/g	CBM Frag/g	Animal Bone Frag/g	Other Finds
20	2003	2002	Posthole	-			1:6	
22	2209	2203	Ditch	-			32:90	
33	3304	3303	Ditch	Roman C2-3	1:3		21:53	
	3305	3303	Ditch	Early-middle IA	1:6		3:11	Snail shells (1g)
35	3508	3503	Ditch	-				Fe nail (RA 1)
39	3904	3903	Ditch	Early Roman	1:16		4:53	Burnt flint (419g)
41	4105	4112	Ditch	Roman	3:16	5:230	12:62	
	4113	4118	Ditch	Roman C2-3	8:40		16:309	
	4121	4125	Ditch	Roman	1:9			
	4127	4128	Ditch	-	1:2		1:1	Snail shells (1g)
42	4201	4201	Colluvium	-			1:1	
	4203	4203	Natural	-				Snail shells (8g)
43	4301	4301	Subsoil	Belgic Iron Age	1:4			
	4306	4305	Pit	Late Bronze Age	2:12		15:67	Snail shells (30g)
45	4507	4506	Pit	-			50:44	
48	4804	4803	Ditch	-	1:1			Snail shells (1g)
56	5601	5601	Colluvium	-			1:83	
	5607	5608	Root hole	-		1:9		
	5609	5610	Root hole	Late / post-med		1:29		
	5615	5616	Root hole	Late / post-med		1:10		
	5621	5622	Quarry pit	Roman	1:3	3:45	2:2	
59	5903	5900	Ditch	-		1:8		
59	5906	5904	Ditch	Roman	1:3			
60	6004	6003	Pit	?Late Neolithic	1:2		28:176	
61	6101	6100	Ditch	Post-medieval	2:9	7:75	1:4	Fe nail (RA 3) Oyster shell (2g) Vessel glass (1g)
71	7103	7102	Tree-bowl	Roman	1:3			
75	7500	7500	Topsoil	Early medieval	5:27			
77	7704	7704	Use/disuse of track way	-				Fired clay (1g)
79	7903	7903	Topsoil	Belgic Iron Age	3:18			Ca rumbler bell (RA 4)
	7908	7907	Ditch	Late / post-med	4:7	3:21		
80	8000	8000	Topsoil	Late / post-med	2:17	3:60		Ca vessel (RA 5)
	8003	8009	Ditch	Roman	7:62		5:10	Oyster shell (4g) Snail shells (1g) Vessel glass (1g) Human bone (962g) Human bone (448g)
	8012	8013	Pit	Modern		1:7		
	8014	8015	Grave	-				
	8016	8017	Grave	-				
82	8204	8203	Ditch	Late / post-med	1:15	2:67		
	8206	8205	Tree-bowl	Late / post-med		3:162		
83	8307	8303	Ditch	Roman ?C2	3:271			
	8314	8303	Ditch	Early Roman	1:8			
	8320	8315	Ditch	Early Roman	2:11		2:16	
	8324	8315	Ditch	-			2:20	
89	8900	8900	Topsoil	-			1:18	
	8911	8910	Grave	-				Human bone (8g)
	8913	8912	Grave	-				Human bone (55g) Snail shells (1g)
	8935	8935	Use/disuse of track way	Late / post-med		1:14		
91	9109	9107	Ditch	Post-medieval	2:16	4:168	22:170	
	9112	9110	Well	Early medieval	3:144		3:53	
	9113	9110	Well	Early medieval	15:1399		45:190	
	9114	9110	Well	Early medieval	11:87	2:20	4:4	
92	9201	9200	Pit	Early medieval	1:35		1:4	
	9204	9200	Pit	-			1:2	
	9208	9200	Pit	Medieval	5:14		3:18	
	9217	9211	Ditch	Medieval	1:8		2:2	
	9223	9222	Furrow	-			1:1	
	9225	9224	Furrow	Medieval	1:3			
	9231	9230	Furrow	Medieval	1:2			
93	9300	9300	Topsoil	Medieval	1:5			
	9307	9305	Ditch	Early-middle IA	7:39			
	9311	9312	Grave	-				Unid fe object (RA 2) Human bone (64g) Snail shells (1g) Fired clay (1g)
	9313	9316	Grave	-				
94	9407	9407	Layer	Roman	6:36			
	9419	9415	Grave	-				Human bone (1g)



9420	9415	Grave	-				Human bone (20g)
9421	9415	Grave	-				Human bone (24g)
Total				108:2353	38:925	228:1470	

* Spotdates are based on the latest date of all artefacts from the context

CBM – ceramic building material

RA – registered artefact

Table 3: Artefact Assemblage by Trench and Context

2.3.2 The Pottery

One hundred and eight sherds, weighing 2.3kg, were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified by number of sherds and weight.

Forty-one fabric types were identified, using common names and type codes, in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series held by Albion Archaeology. Fabrics are listed below (Table 4) in chronological order. Late Iron Age and Roman fabrics are correlated, where possible, with those from the Baldock excavations¹⁸. It should be noted that concordances are based on written descriptions only. The pottery ranges in date from the early prehistoric to the post-medieval periods.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context / Sherd No.
Early Prehistoric			
Type X05	Peterborough ware	1	(6004):1
Type X01	Non-specific early prehistoric	2	(4306):2
Early-middle Iron Age (650-350BC)			
Type F14	Limestone (calcareous) inclusions	1	(9307):1
Type F19	Sand and organic	2	(9307):2
Type F28	Coarse sand	1	(3305):1
Belgic Iron Age (100BC-AD50)			
Type F05 (Baldock Fabric 3)	Grog and shell	1	(7903):1
Type F06B (Baldock Fabric 2)	Medium grog	5	(4105):1, (7903):1; (8003):1, (9307):2
Type F06C (Baldock Fabric 2)	Coarse grog	3	(8003):1, (9407):2
Type F07 (Baldock Fabric 4)	Shell	1	(7903):1
Type F09	Sand and grog	6	(4301):1, (8000):1, (8003):3
Type F34	Sandy	1	(3904):1
Type F	Non-specific Iron Age	1	(3305):1
Roman (50-400)			
Type R	Non-specific Roman	1	(9307):1
Type R01	Samian ware	5	(3304):1, (4113):3, (9407):1
Type R03B (Baldock Fabric 9)	Gritty whiteware	1	(8307):1
Type R03C	Smooth whiteware	1	(8000):1
Type R05A (Baldock Fabric 7)	Orange sandy	1	(4105):1, (5621):1
Type R05B (Baldock Fabric 7)	Fine orange sandy	1	(4113):1
Type R05C	Orange micaceous	1	(4113):1
Type R06B (Baldock Fabric 13)	Coarse greyware	2	(4113):1, (7500):1
Type R06C (Baldock Fabric 7)	Fine greyware	3	(4105):1, (4121):1, (6101):1
Type R06D	Micaceous greyware	5	(5906):1, (7500):1, (8307):1, (9407):2
Type R07B (Baldock Fabric 14)	Sandy blackware	2	(4113):1, (7103):1
Type R07C (Baldock Fabric 14)	Gritty blackware	2	(8320):2
Type R14 (Baldock Fabric 13)	Sandy (red-brown harsh)	6	(4113):1, (8003):2, (8320):2, (9407):1
Type R19	Amphorae	1	(8307):1
Medieval (1150-1400)			
Type B01A	St Neots-type (orange)	1	(9114):1
Type C	Non-specific medieval wares	5	(7500):2; (7908):1, (9112):1, (9208):1
Type C	Mill Green ware	1	(9225):1
Type C01	Sandy	3	(7500):1, (9113):1, (9114):1
Type C02	Red quartz	5	(9112):1, (9113):1, (9114):2, (9201):1
Type C17	Hedingham ware	1	(9208):1

¹⁸ *Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72*. Stead, I.M. and Rigby, V. Britannia Monograph Series No. 7. (1986)



Type C53	Sandy (pasty)	5	(9114):1, (9208):4
Type C58	Hertfordshire glazed ware	1	(9112):1
Type C59A	Coarse sandy	13	(9112):1, (9113):11, (9114):1
Type C60	Hertfordshire-type Greyware	5	(7908):3, (9217):1, (9231):1
Type C61	Calcareous inclusions	5	(9109):1, (9113):1, (9114):3
Type C71	Buff-grey cored	3	(8204):1, (9114):2
Post-medieval (1500-1750)			
Type P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	1	(6101):1
Type P03	Black-glazed Earthenware	1	(9109):1
UNID	Unidentified ware	4	(4127):1, (4804):1, (8314):1, (9307):1

Table 4: Pottery Type Series

2.3.2.1 Early Prehistoric

Early prehistoric pottery occurred in Trenches 43 and 60 and formed 3% of the total ceramic assemblage. Pit [6003] contained a small rim sherd (2g), in a well-fired quartz and flint tempered fabric, with impressed decoration on both exterior and interior surfaces. The sherd has been provisionally identified as late Neolithic Peterborough ware, although this requires confirmation. The form and fabric is broadly comparable with a Peterborough ware sherd recovered from Baldock¹⁹.

Pit [4305] contained a rim and body sherd from one vessel (12g), in a 'biscuity' flint and quartz tempered fabric, with finger-nail impressed decoration on the exterior surface. This has been assigned a late Bronze Age date, although may be of earlier Bronze Age origin.

2.3.2.2 Early-Middle Iron Age

Four undiagnostic sherds of early - middle Iron Age pottery, forming 4% of the ceramic assemblage were collected from trenches 33 [3303] and 93 [9305]. The sherds are all residual, small (average weight 5g) and abraded.

2.3.2.3 Late 'Belgic' Iron Age

The fifteen late 'Belgic' Iron Age sherds collected, forming 14% of the ceramic assemblage, are either unstratified (trenches 43, 79 and 80), or residual (trenches 41, 80, 93 and 94). Fabric types mainly consist of grog tempered wares corresponding with Baldock fabrics 2 and 3²⁰, which are characteristic of the period. A single sherd in a shell tempered fabric, Baldock fabric 4, was also recovered²¹. All 'Belgic' sherds are small (average weight 6g) and abraded. No diagnostic forms occur.

2.3.2.4 Roman

Thirty-two sherds of pottery, forming 30% of the ceramic assemblage and datable to the early Roman period were recovered from trenches 33, 39, 41, 56, 59, 61, 71, 75, 80, 83, 93 and 94. Although relatively un-abraded, the sherds are fairly small with an average weight of 13g and derive from different vessels. The majority of the Roman assemblage is comprised of both coarse wares and fine wares, in a

¹⁹ 'Early Prehistoric Pottery' Longworth, I. fig 86/8. In Stead, IM., and Rigby, V., 'Baldock: the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72', Britannia Monograph Series No. 7. (1986).

²⁰ 'The stratified groups of Iron Age and Roman pottery' Rigby, V. in op. cit. 257-267

²¹ op. cit., 261.



reduced, sand tempered, fabric corresponding to Baldock fabrics 7, 13 and 14, which are probably of local origin²². Diagnostic forms are restricted to a triangular rim bowl and a lid-seated vessel. A small number of sherds from potteries in the Hadham area and the Verulamium region are also present. Continental imports are represented by a partial amphora rim and three sherds of samian ware of central or southern Gaulish origin.

2.3.2.5 Medieval

The incidence of medieval pottery, which formed 44% of the ceramic assemblage, is restricted to the north of RCN in trenches 75, 79, 82, 91, 92, and 93. Forty-seven sherds, weighing in excess of 1.7kg (1733g) were recovered. The majority of the medieval ceramic assemblage derives from the fill of well [9110], which contained 1.6kg pottery, including eight sherds (1.3kg) from a single vessel.

The medieval assemblage is comprised of large, un-abraded, sherds with an average weight of 37g, datable to the 12th and 13th centuries. The vessels represented are predominantly hand-made, in both fine and coarse sand tempered wares, probably manufactured locally. The earliest ceramics, recovered from well [9110], consist of a single sherd of shell tempered, St Neots-type ware dating to the 11th-12th centuries. Sherds of 13th-14th century Hertfordshire greyware are also present along with a sherd of probable Hertfordshire glazed ware dating to the 14th-15th centuries. Other glazed wares originate from Essex, and comprise single sherds of Mill Green ware (mid-13th century), and Hedingham ware (early 13th-14th centuries) (Helen Walker pers. comm.). Forms include glazed jugs and miscellaneous jars, including the rim and upper part of a two-handled jar (possible cistern) with slashed strap handles (Figure 18).

2.3.2.6 Post-Medieval

Two undiagnostic sherds (15g) of 17th-18th century glazed earthenware were recovered from Trench 61 [6100] and Trench 91 [9107]. The post-medieval pottery forms 2% of the ceramic assemblage.

2.3.3 Ceramic Building Material

Thirty-eight fragments (925g) of brick and tile were recovered. The majority of the assemblage consists of late medieval / post-medieval, sand tempered, flat roof tiles. Material of a recognisably Roman date was found in Trench 41 [4112], which contained five abraded fragments (230g) of roof tile (*tegulae*, *imbrices*) and brick.

2.3.4 Registered Artefacts

Of the five registered artefacts, two are unstratified from Trenches 79 and 80. Topsoil (7903) contained the upper part of a composite copper alloy rumbler bell (RA 4) datable to the 13th century. Layer (8000) yielded a fragment of a post-medieval leaded bronze cast vessel (RA 5). The fragmentary and undatable remains of three iron timber nails (RA's 1-3) were recovered from ditches [3503, 6100], and from grave [9312].

²² op. cit., 267.



2.4 The Faunal Assemblage

2.4.1 Animal Bone

Faunal remains weighing 1.4kg were recovered, the majority deriving from features of Roman and medieval date, in trenches 41 and 91. The assemblage is highly fragmented with an average fragment weight of 6g. Bone preservation is generally poor, with a high degree of surface erosion. Sixteen fragments of bone from posthole [2002] and one from ditch [4128] are burnt. The assemblage comprises fragments of large mammal bone including scapula, skull, teeth, antler and long bones. Pit [4506] contained numerous well preserved fragments (44g) of a possible neonate.

2.5 Environmental Samples

2.5.1 Introduction

The following section provides a summary narrative and quantification of the samples taken during the evaluative trenching from RCN and RCS. Sampling was undertaken in accordance with the aims, principles and procedures stipulated in the *Brief* and outlined in the Project Design²³. Samples referred to in the text are defined by triangular parentheses e.g. <0000>, to distinguish them from contexts.

2.5.2 Sampling Strategy

Sampling was undertaken from various features ranging in date from the late Bronze Age to the medieval period. Sample size ranged from 2 to 140 litres, the smallest samples from a cremation deposit, sampled in 5cm spits, the largest comprising the fills of grave cuts. Samples were targeted at the recovery of a variety of materials as outlined in the Project Design including plant remains, molluscs, artefacts and human bone.

2.5.3 Methodology

Samples collected for the recovery of ecofacts were being broken down in water in a *Seraf* tank, the resulting flots was then collected in a 250µm sieve. The residue was dried and put through a nest of sieves of 500µm, 1.0mm and 5.6mm mesh size. The 5.6mm residue was discarded after sorting for artefacts and ecofacts. The 500µm and 1.0mm residues have been retained without sorting.

Sample number <100>, targeted to collect small animal bone, was washed over a 500µm sieve, dried and processed in the same way as the other residues.

The samples were assessed for relative abundance of ecofacts by rapid scanning of the flots under a hand lens at 10x magnification.

2.5.4 Results

The quantification and keyword description of the samples and deposits from which they were taken is tabulated below.

²³ A 505 Baldock Bypass. Project Design For Archaeological Field Evaluation. Albion Archaeology 2002



Sample	Context	Trench	Feature	Provisional Dating	Volume	Charcoal	Charred Seed	Mollusc
1	4201	42	Colluvium	-	10	X	-	XX
2	4202	42	Buried soil	-	10	X	-	XXX
3	4127	41	Ditch	-	5	X	-	X
4	4117	41	Ditch	Roman	5	X	-	X
5	4124	41	Ditch	Roman	5	-	-	X
6	3305	33	Ditch	IA/Roman	10	X	-	XX
7	4111	41	Ditch	IA/Roman	5	-	-	X
8	2003	20	Post hole	-	10	XXX	-	-
9	2005	20	Post hole	-	10	XXX	-	-
100	4507	45	Pit	-	10	-	-	-
101	4306	43	Pit	Bronze Age	10	-	-	XXX
102	4804	48	Ditch	-	10	X	-	X
103	8003	80	Ring ditch	LIA/Roman	10	X	-	XX
104	8014	80	Cremation	Bronze Age?	42	XXX	-	X
105	8016	80	Cremation	Bronze Age?	40	XXX	-	X
106	8913	89	Grave	Medieval	140	X	X	XXX
107	8911	89	Grave	Medieval	23	X	X	XX
108	9204	92	Pit	Medieval	20	XXX	XX	X
109	9311	93	Cremation	-	80	XX	X	XX
110	9416	94	Cremation	Bronze Age?	2	X	-	X
111	9419	94	Cremation	Bronze Age?	2	X	-	X
112	9420	94	Cremation	Bronze Age?	2	XXX	-	X
113	9421	94	Cremation	Bronze Age?	2	X	-	X

Table 5: Relative abundance of ecofacts by sample number

*Relative abundance is indicated: X infrequent, XX moderate, XXX abundant.

* IA = Iron Age. LIA = Late Iron Age

Charcoal fragments occurred in significant quantities, in a number of samples. The majority of the charcoal rich samples reflected the use of fire, or burning, in the creation (use) of the deposit, such as the carbonised fuel from the pyre of a cremation <104, 105, 109, 112>, or as a remnant of the processes associated with disuse or destruction, such as the charred remnants of timber posts <8, 9> from post holes [2003, 2005]. A single sample <108> contained significant quantities of charcoal from pit [9204], which dated to the early medieval period and was located within the circuit of the possible Hospital enclosure (see 2.1.3.5.1.4). The fills, within the pit, contained the detritus associated with occupation, such as the sweepings from a floor mixed with charcoal, which is likely to have derived from hearth fuel. This charcoal rich sample contained moderate concentrations of cereals and other carbonised seed remains.

Small quantities of carbonised seed were recovered from samples <106, 107> retrieved from the graves excavated within the enclosure of the medieval Hospital. Sample <109> from an undated cremation also contained some carbonised seed.

Molluscan preservation was good and a number of samples, ranging in date from the Bronze Age to the medieval period, contained moderate or abundant concentrations of well preserved molluscan remains. Some of the samples showed a good level of species diversity. The largest concentration of molluscs was found in the fill of a large pit [4306] dated to the Bronze Age <101>. This included large numbers of *Pomatias elegans* perhaps reflecting a favourable microclimate within the pit. The only other sample that contained a significant proportion of this species was sample <2>, from an undated soil, sealed beneath colluvium in trench 42. The examples from this deposit were well preserved, suggesting that they do not represent reworked material in a secondary deposit.



3. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

The following section provides a summary of the results of a geophysical survey conducted at the request of the client's consultants (AOC) and the County Archaeologist. The full, unabridged, report including a method statement is bound at the back of this report in Appendix 2.

3.2 Background

Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Albion Archaeology, to carry out a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey between 4th February and 7th February 2003. Prior to the geophysical survey, a number of trial trenches had already been excavated.

Detailed gradiometer survey was carried out at two locations. These areas comprised a northern site (Block A) within RCN, which covered an area of approximately 1.7 hectares, and a southern site (Block B and C), that covered approximately 2.3 hectares within RCS (Figures 31 and 32).

Block A (measuring 120m by 140m) was located immediately west of the road corridor in a large unenclosed arable field immediately south of the A505. A public footpath and a high-pressure gas main bisect the survey area. A linear ditch aligned from northwest to southeast and several east/west aligned graves had been identified during archaeological trenching in this area.

Block B was in a semi-overgrown area of permanent pasture located immediately south of the A507. Survey here was restricted by a large dump of window frames and by the presence of another service pipe. Block C was in a paddock where there were no restrictions to survey. Three linear ditches, on varying alignments had been identified in these areas. The open trenches prevented the complete coverage of some areas where the trench depth, or the depth of excavated features, was significant.

Topographically the northern survey area is flat with little variation in elevation. The southern survey area slopes down from south to north by about 10m. The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk overlain by soil of the Burlingham soil association. The largest constituents of these soils are characterised as chalky till and glaciofluvial drift.

3.3 Aims

The objectives of the detailed magnetic survey were:

- To attempt to define the extent of the burials at the northern site
- To investigate the relationship between the identified ditches at the southern site
- To establish the presence, extent and character of any magnetic anomalies within the defined survey areas.



3.4 Detailed Survey

There are 'iron spike' responses across all parts of the three survey blocks that are indicative of ferrous material in the topsoil or subsoil. These responses can be caused by archaeological artefacts but are more often caused by modern material. Unless there is strong supporting evidence to the contrary, or where they occur in clusters, they are assumed not to be of archaeological importance.

3.4.1 Block A

Areas of magnetic disturbance and linear anomalies were identified in this block, which measured 140m by 120m, has identified. The magnetic background was relatively uniform across this part of the survey area. No anomalies indicative of graves were identified.

A strong linear anomaly, which bisects the survey block from southwest to northeast, locates a modern service pipe. The continuation of this anomaly parallel and immediately adjacent to the A505 indicates that the pipe changes direction, or is joined by another, at this point.

An area of magnetic disturbance is evident on the northern boundary of the survey block immediately to the west of the service pipe. It is considered probable that this anomaly is caused by ground disturbance resulting from the installation of the pipe or the construction of the road.

The location of a linear anomaly bisecting the survey block in a north-south orientation corresponds with the location of a well-used footpath. The strength of the anomaly suggests the presence of a shallow infilled feature and it is suggested that the footpath follows the line of a former field boundary.

A number of inter-connecting linear anomalies, indicative of infilled ditches, aligned from northwest to southeast, or perpendicular to this, have been identified. Collectively these anomalies appear to form part of a sub-rectangular enclosure (Figure 31) with parallel ditches on the southwestern and northeastern sides and a single ditch on the southern side. On the northeastern side the ditches appear to terminate 30m from the southeastern corner, where there is a suggestion of an entrance. The presence of burials, as identified by the trial trenching, within the area delimited by the linear anomalies may confirm the interpretation that the enclosure defines the extent of the burial area. It should be noted that no discrete anomalies, likely to be caused by graves, could be discerned in the data using the 'normal' survey parameters.

Two further linear anomalies, which could be caused by infilled archaeological features, have been identified. The first is approximately 30m in length and is at 45° to the archaeological ditches described above. Running broadly parallel with the service pipe, also described above, this anomaly may suggest a modern origin.

The second linear anomaly is on the same alignment as the other ditches. It is not visible on the grey-scale plot as it is masked by the magnetic response from the service pipe. It is impossible to give a definitive interpretation of this feature.



3.4.2 Block A1

As the initial survey did not identify anomalies indicative of graves a small sample area, 40m by 20m (Figure 33), was re-surveyed immediately adjacent to Trench 89 where graves could be seen in plan. Readings were taken at 0.25m intervals on traverses 0.5m apart (3200 readings were logged in each 20m² compared with 800 in the original survey). The direction of survey was also altered to a northwest to southeast orientation thus maximising the number of traverses perpendicular to the alignment of the graves.

Only one of the three linear anomalies identified in Block A during the first survey is clearly discerned in Block A1. This is due to the effects of traversing directly parallel to a narrow feature whose fill is only weakly magnetic.

A number of weak isolated anomalies were identified, which could be caused by discrete archaeological features such as graves. However, in the opinion of the geophysical surveyors, the irregular spacing of the anomalies, the fact that none are within 5m of the cluster of graves visible in plan and the fact that the graves exposed in the trench could not be detected by geophysical survey, suggest that the anomalies probably have a non-archaeological origin.

3.4.3 Block B

A linear feature is evident towards the northern end of the survey block indicating the presence of a modern service pipe. Its orientation and the strength of its magnetic response precluded the survey of a strip measuring 60m by 20m at the northeastern end of this block

Areas of magnetic disturbance are also evident throughout this survey block consistent with the level of tipping that had obviously taken place in this field. A large pile of window frames and other assorted debris prohibited the survey of a strip measuring 40m by 20m while trial trenches and their associated bunds of topsoil further reduced the area amenable for survey in this block.

A single linear feature, indicative of an infilled ditch, can be seen aligned roughly from west to east. Its position and orientation align with that of an archaeological feature excavated Trench 39. No other probable archaeological anomalies have been identified in this block.

3.4.4 Block C

Other than ferrous responses and small areas of magnetic disturbance four positive linear anomalies, indicative of archaeological ditches, in close proximity to each other, have been identified. At least two are thought to be the continuation of ditches identified in trenches 39 and 40. However, due to the strength of the anomalies themselves, the direction of traverse relative to the alignment of the feature, and the position of intersecting field boundaries and other obstacles it is not clear whether any of the features causing the magnetic anomalies intersect. The most southerly of these anomalies is only visible on the X-Y trace plot.



3.5 Conclusions and Limitations of the Data

It was recognised at the outset that the identification of graves, by magnetic survey, would be problematic even after the deployment of a spatially dense sampling strategy (Block A1). Several slight anomalies have been identified which could possibly be caused by archaeological features but even if excavation did confirm this interpretation magnetometry cannot, in this instance, define areas containing graves with anything other than a very low degree of confidence.

The main problem in locating graves remains the small target size, the shallow nature of the features, especially after truncation by ploughing and the lack of magnetic contrast between the grave fill and topsoil/subsoil. Nevertheless the detection of linear anomalies, interpreted as possible Leper Hospital boundary ditches, has indicated that magnetometry can be used successfully on the prevailing soils and geology to define broad areas of archaeological activity and identify archaeological features.

The results and subsequent interpretation of data from geophysical surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by direct investigation of sub-surface deposits.



4. CHRONOLOGICAL SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

The following section relates the evidence for human habitation within, or in close proximity to, the agreed route corridor of the proposed Baldock bypass. The evidence is presented chronologically, from earliest to latest, ending with the most recent. It is a synthesis of the dated evidence established in the 100 trenches (some 4.015 linear km, or 2.51 miles of trenching) excavated over the 4km length of the approved route from the A6141 to the A505. The broad sequence of past land-use is illustrated in the land-use diagram (Table 7) which characterises the changing patterns of land utilisation in RCN where the majority of the identified archaeological remains were located.

4.2 Neolithic

The fragmentary evidence of human activity from this period is represented by a single pit in Trench 60, from which 2gm of Neolithic pottery was recovered along with 28 fragments of animal bone. It is unlikely that the finds within this pit are residual, their presence strongly suggests that human occupation, in the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, is in very close proximity. The cropmarks X and AA, plotted by AOC (Figure 2) and those plotted by Albion Archaeology (Figures 4, 13 and 19) may represent elements of land-use, settlement and field systems, dating to this period (see 2.1.3.8.1 above). However, as finds were absent from these features, where trenched in the evaluation, any ascription of period is nothing other than speculation.

4.3 Bronze Age

Evidence for human activity within the bypass route corridor is much better represented than for the Neolithic and is confined both to the very south and the very north of RCN.

The remains of a Bronze Age funerary complex, or barrow cemetery, were present at the northern extent of the route corridor, immediately to the south of the A505. Aerial photographs show that no fewer than ten barrows were in existence up to the 1980s²⁴. However, only four were identified with any degree of certainty in the trenches opened. A further two, Barrows V and VI, may be extrapolated to the east (Figure 34).

²⁴ Dr. Stewart Bryant. Pers comm.



Barrow	Trench	Correlation with barrow. (Variance of AOC plot)	Projected Diameter
I	93, 94	1 (-23m)	22.5m
II	80	2 (-20m)	30m
III	93	3 (-15m)	17.5m
IV	82, 95	4 (-15m)	17m
V	79	5 (+15m)	17.5m
VI	82	0 (▲ 5m)	18m

Table 6: Barrows I – VI, correlating barrows plotted by AOC and variance from plotted location

Key to Variance Conventions: (-10m) actual barrow is 10m to west of plotted location
(▲10m) actual barrow is 10m to north of plotted location

It was only with the invocation of contingency trenching that the identification and location of Barrows I – IV could be postulated with any degree of certainty. The degree of variance between their plotted location and their actual location (see Table 6) may be explained by variances of perspective in the aerial photographs themselves.

Except for Barrow II, the defining ring ditches were remarkable by their shallowness and poor definition. This poor definition in the ground may be explained by a combination of factors.

- a). Original construction technique. The barrows may have been constructed on low but naturally prominent raised areas of ground reducing the amount of quarrying (and thus the depth of enclosing ring ditch) needed to create the mound.
- b). Later ploughing truncating the height of the mound and the definition of the ring ditches.
- c). Nature of trenching. The excavation of narrow trial trenches may reduce the degree to which these monuments are archaeologically visible.

However, though the barrows themselves, as landscape monuments, were hard to define in the ground, burials excavated/defined in the barrow complex were relatively well preserved.

Spreads of what may constitute levelled down mound material were present adjacent to Barrows I, IV and V (Figure 34). This material generally consisted of a mixed deposit of reddish brown sandy silts with abundant small and broken chalk nodules.

The identification and location of Barrows V and VI is speculative, consisting of only one, shallow, excavated segment of ditch per putative barrow. The putative ring ditch defining Barrow V [7907] contained later pottery (post-medieval) in its upper fill. It would be unwise to ascribe a construction date to this feature based on the 7gm of pottery that this represents

No Bronze Age pottery was recovered from any of the trenches in which Barrows I to VI were exposed. Where the ring ditches did survive, the dating evidence they produced was usually pottery (Iron Age to post-medieval in date) from their upper fills.



At the southern end of RCN a pit, dating to the Bronze Age, was excavated (Figure 9). This pit contained two sherds of late Bronze Age pottery and it is likely that it lay either within, or in close proximity to, a late Bronze Age settlement. Trench 43 lay some 147 metres to the southwest of the field or settlement cropmarks in the vicinity of Trench 48 (Figure 14) and may be associated with them.

4.4 Iron Age

Evidence of Iron Age activity within the site was largely confined to the northern section of the approved route corridor, though there was some evidence of Iron Age field boundaries and trackway ditches to the south.

In the northern part of the route corridor, a single, decapitated, inhumation, with a superimposed cremation, was excavated between Barrows III and IV in Trench 93 (Figure 10). Though no dating evidence was found in association with either the burial, or superimposed cremation, these features have been ascribed to this period based on the stratigraphic relationships of the two differing burial practices. A later date for this sequence of burials however could be also be posited and the burials themselves may equally be of Roman or Saxon date.

At the very northern extreme of the route corridor a configuration of double ditches was excavated. These ditches (Figures 11 and 12), though having been infilled in the Roman period probably originate in the earlier Iron Age, possibly forming territory boundary dykes with associated earthwork banks.

Ditches excavated to the south, in Trenches 33 and 35 (Figures 22 and 23), 39 and 41 (Figures 24-27) may all be Iron Age or later Iron Age in origin having become infilled in the later Roman period. It is likely that the ditches in trenches 33, 34 and 35 represent Iron Age field ditches, while the parallel ditches in Trench 41 represents a series of trackway or roadside ditches, the track/road probably established in the pre-Roman Iron Age and continuing in use into the Roman period. From the greyscale geophysics plot (Figure 32) it would appear that the V shaped ditch [3903], excavated in Trench 39, may predate this road, which in turn may suggest that its origins too lie in the Iron Age, predating the establishment of this road line.

4.5 Roman

Evidence of Roman activity within the route corridor is largely confined to the use and infilling of existing ditch systems, probably established during the Iron Age (see above). It is possible, however, that the decapitated inhumation, buried in Trench 93, may be later Roman in date forming an outlying burial close to the Roman Road which ran into Baldock, the line of which is perpetuated by the present line of the A505.

4.6 Medieval

Evidence of activity within the route corridor dating to the medieval period is largely represented by the southern half of a ditched enclosure, almost certainly part of an early medieval Hospital founded by the Knights Templar in 1200. The



Knights Templar an elite, fundamentalist, religious military order, was formed to fight in the Crusades (1090 – 1291). Evidence for the circuit of an enclosure bounded to the west by a hollow way (a re-routed road see Section 1.5) was retrieved during excavation of trenches 87 – 89, 91 and 92. Geophysical survey also demonstrated the existence of this enclosure, bisected by the modern day A505 (which follows the line of the earlier Icknield Way) confirming cropmark evidence held within the SMR. Though the cropmarks themselves (Figure 15) appeared to indicate that the enclosure was internally subdivided, no evidence of internal subdivision was apparent from the geophysical survey or through trenching. Internal to this enclosure, evidence for a putative well, infilled during the early medieval period, was also recovered along with evidence of pitting. From the excavated evidence it would seem that at least part of the western side of the enclosure had been utilised as a cemetery. At least 19, regularly spaced, east-west aligned, graves were revealed in Trench 89 alone demonstrating the existence of a formal cemetery within the circuit of and probably contemporary with, the Hospital enclosure.

Mr. Brendan King initially identified this area of the site as potentially having been the site of a Templars (Leper) Hospital, known to have existed on the northeastern outskirts of medieval Baldock, from contemporary written sources and land registry documents. Plotted aerial photographic evidence also seemed to strongly back this assertion. Evaluative excavation has now, in tandem with geophysical survey, identified the location of this Templar complex with some certainty as well as providing evidence, from the dated assemblages from the top of well [9110], for its date of abandonment.

To the south and east of trenches 87 – 89, 91 and 92 further evidence of utilisation of the land during the medieval period is represented by paths/trackways, field boundaries and cultivation marks in trenches 63-78 and 99. The lynchet, excavated in Trench 66 is possibly also of medieval rather than prehistoric origin.

Medieval activity was also present in the southern area of the proposed route corridor in the form of a double ditched boundary, which is believed to have enclosed Ipprove wood.

4.7 Post-Medieval

Evidence for later medieval and post-medieval activity reflects continued agricultural use and cultivation, represented largely in the northern half of the route corridor. This is manifest in trenches 63-78 and 99 and in the continued use of the hollow way to the west of the enclosure, known to have been abandoned as a Templar establishment from at least the 14th century.

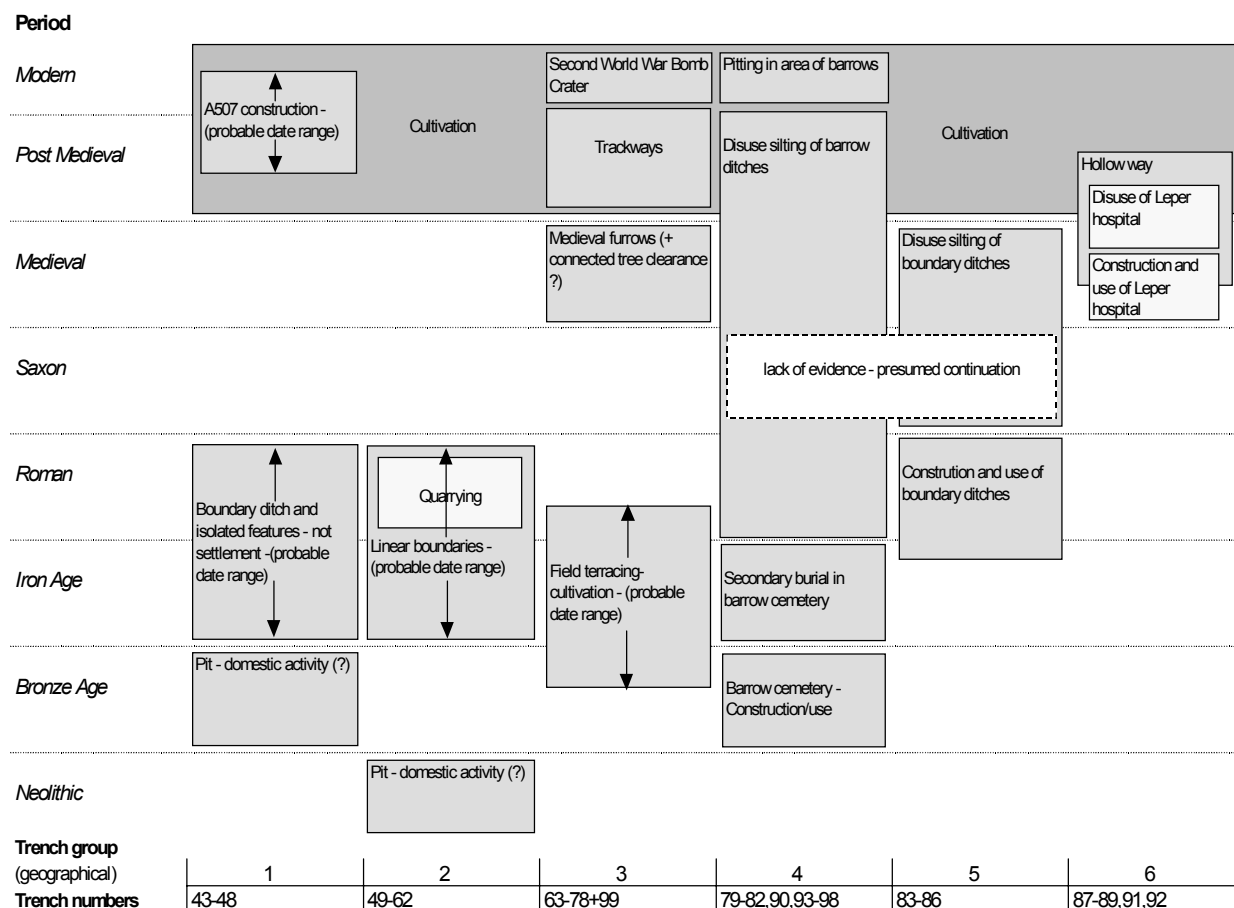


Table 7. Land-use Diagram (Route Corridor North)

4.8 Significance of Results

4.8.1 Specific Research Objectives

The initial brief to tender outlined several specific research aims to be addressed by evaluative trenching. These were to establish the date, extent, character, depth and state of preservation of the features known from previous study. Specifically targeted features are summarised in Table 8.

Targeted Features	AOC Letter Code	Reason	Trench No
Group of linear features recorded as crop marks	AA, X	Establish possible relationship with Roman settlement activity in close proximity	56, 59
Parallel linear features recorded as crop marks south of A507	A	Investigate existence of road along the route of A507 (Clothall Road) and establish the date of any remains encountered.	41
Barrow complex and ditch features in close proximity	G, H, R, W	Investigate extent, nature and complexity establish relationship and date to the ditch features	76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 90, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99
Group of linear features recorded as crop marks on Weston Hills	C, CC, KK,	investigate the nature and date of each linear feature identified within the route of the corridor	18, 19, 20a, 20b, 21, 22.

Table 8. Specifically Targeted Features and Evaluation Trench Numbers



In each instance the research goals laid out in the Brief have been satisfied.

The linear features AA, X (Figure 2, 13) in trenches 56 and 59 may date to the late Iron Age, becoming infilled during the Roman period. Their relationship to the Roman settlement of Baldock, to the west, is possibly as land or field boundaries with ditches [5900, 5904] possibly forming a trackway. The Roman pottery from within the fill of [5904] may have derived from manuring and the disposal of waste from the town onto adjacent fields. However, as implied in Section 2.1.3.8.1 the dating of the disuse of these features is problematic from a single sherd of pottery. Only a bigger sample may clarify the dating framework and relationships of the features identified with AA and X, in trenches 56 and 59.

The linear features identified at A, (see Section 2.2.3.1) examined in Trench 41, demonstrate the existence of a road or trackway, flanked by drainage ditches with at least four phases of re-cutting. No metalled surfaces survived and the road/track itself appears to have been created in the late Iron Age and to have both a 'Belgic' and later Roman phases. The final phase of infilling of the roadside ditch appears to have occurred at some point after the mid-second century AD, a single sherd of Gaulish samian coming from the final fill.

The partial survival of the funerary complex (G, H, R, W) or barrow cemetery has been discussed above (Section 4.3). The double ditch alignment, to the north of the funerary complex, identified in Trench 83 probably dates to the Iron Age, becoming infilled during the Roman period. The barrow cemetery complex, to the south, would have been prominent at the time of the construction of the ditches revealed in Trench 83. It is likely that the enclosure of this tight group of funerary monuments, within a recognisable double ditched, or dyked boundary, formed a deliberate act of inclusion in incorporating ancestral monuments within the physical manifestation of the social boundedness of a territorial or social grouping.

The cropmark feature W, identified to the southwest of the funerary complex represents a medieval or post-medieval right of way and forms a trackway the line of which is still preserved as a public right of way. While this trackway respects the complex of barrows, its siting is a product of the medieval division of land.

Of the cropmark features identified on the Weston Hills, C, CC and KK only the double ditched feature in Trench 22 was visible during trenching. This feature is interpreted as being part of a medieval ditched enclosure around Ipgrove wood.

To the south of KK, the rectangular enclosure identified from cropmark plots C was not present in trenches 18 and 19, however, a line of undated postholes broadly corresponding to the northern line of C were visible (Figure 30).

4.9 Research Potential and Importance of the Remains

The archaeological evaluation of the agreed line of the A505 Baldock Bypass has revealed concentrations of archaeological deposits and structures, mainly in the northern half of the route, spanning the Neolithic to post-medieval periods. The incidence of archaeological deposits, sensitive to the impact of development, increases from the north facing slope of the Weston Hills and are at their most



dense adjacent to the A505, in the form of a Bronze Age funerary complex and the enclosure and associated internal structures of an early medieval hospital.

In assessing the significance of the remains reference has been made to both the draft national Research Agenda²⁵ produced by English Heritage (the government's advisory body on archaeological matters) and on a regional level the Resource Assessment²⁶ and Draft Research Agenda²⁷ for the Eastern Counties.

4.9.1 Prehistoric and Roman

The complex of cropmarks (Figure 14) identified between the A507 and the Wallington Road is of importance in understanding the genesis and development of Baldock as a settlement. As such the archaeological features, ranging from Neolithic and Bronze Age pits to Roman field boundaries, roads/tracks and tree bowls, discovered in Trenches 33-62 are of regional and potentially national importance.

The Bronze Age funerary complex to the south of the A505 is in a coherent state of preservation though the mounds and ring ditches have been denuded by ploughing. At least one secondary burial, of either Iron Age, later Roman or Saxon date is also present within this complex. The complex itself is also of regional and national importance.

Parallel, linear, Iron Age ditches, examples of which were excavated to the very north of the route corridor, have been recognised nationally as important features in defining territorial boundaries in the Iron Age of southeast England. These ditches, therefore, are of regional and national significance.

4.9.2 Medieval

The enclosure and associated internal structures of the early medieval Hospital, including its cemetery, are well preserved and archaeologically coherent. This complex is certainly of national and possibly (by virtue of its levels of preservation, its likely association with the Knights Templar, and the correlation of literary and archaeological evidence) international significance as it uniquely combines several elements, specifically defined as key for furthering population studies of the medieval period.

- Well populated graveyard with excellent preservation of bone
- Short lifetime of use of graveyard of approximately 107 years between 1200 and 1307.

The patterns of medieval land-use and cultivation revealed in the northern and southern sections of the route corridor are of local significance.

²⁵ *Research Agenda (Draft)* English Heritage, 1997.

²⁶ *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment.* Glazebrook, J, 1997.

²⁷ *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2: Research Agenda and Strategy.* Brown, N and Wade, K. 1999.



4.9.3 Post-Medieval

Evidence for later medieval and post-medieval activity reflects continued agricultural use and cultivation and is represented largely in the northern half of the route corridor (trenches 63-78 and 99). These archaeological features are of local significance.

4.9.4 Modern

The Second World War, its impact on the people of Britain and their part in defeating European fascism, assumes a popular and arguably exaggerated role in the contemporary psyche of the British. This has led, popularly, to an increased interest in remains dating to this period. In this case it is possible that identifying the location of the impacts of aerial raids by the Luftwaffe in RCN and RCS is potentially of local interest.

4.10 Archaeological Survival and Site Formation

The survival of archaeological deposits and features and their degree of visibility and intelligibility was generally good across the site. However, all excavated features have been subjected to some degree of plough truncation, though localised differences in the levels of preservation were noted. Specifically, the development of colluvial soils, over archaeological deposits, has assisted archaeological preservation, especially on the north-facing slopes of the Weston Hills, between Trenches 43-68. These processes of soil formation were also reflected on the south-facing slope of the Weston Hills, though no archaeological deposits or structures were recognised or detected between trenches 1 and 12. Where archaeological deposits were overlain by colluvium, leaching into archaeological features did little to aid the intelligibility of the archaeological deposits.

The coverage of topsoil over archaeologically sensitive remains was generally shallow varying over the route corridor from 0.6m in Trench 66 to 0.25-0.28m in Trench 89.



5. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARIES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2417731213 Ref. 2: TL2416931194

Reason for trench: Investigation of low lying ground close to modern road

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Dump material	Loose light yellow brown sandy gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Natural	Hard light grey white sandy chalk frequent medium chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.44 m. Max: 0.44 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2422531291 Ref. 2: TL2424431296

Reason for trench: Investigate low lying ground

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Hard mid red brown sandy chalk frequent medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.95 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2424031371 Ref. 2: TL2424131351

Reason for trench: Investigation of low lying ground in the "mouth" of a geological hollow to the north.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Natural	Mid orange brown clay gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Colluvium	Mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2433931325 Ref. 2: TL2433731345

Reason for trench: Investigation of low lying ground in the "mouth" of a geological hollow to the north.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown clay gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Colluvium	Plastic light grey yellow silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2447731361 Ref. 2: TL2449531369

Reason for trench: Investigation of low lying ground in the "mouth" of a geological hollow to the north.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown sandy gravel .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2455931384 Ref. 2: TL2455031402

Reason for trench: Investigation of the base of a geological hollow extending northwards

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown clay gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2462031380 Ref. 2: TL2463531392

Reason for trench: investigation of top of west facing slope into hollow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2467831439 Ref. 2: TL2466431454

Reason for trench: investigation of west facing slope into hollow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Colluvium	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Natural	Plastic mid red brown sandy clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2471831495 Ref. 2: TL2473331508

Reason for trench: Investigation of the north end of a geological hollow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Plastic light orange brown clay gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2479031549 Ref. 2: TL2477731564

Reason for trench: Investigation of gentle south facing slope of hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Natural	Loose light yellow brown sandy gravel frequent small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2483731599 Ref. 2: TL2485231612

Reason for trench: Investigation of gentle south facing slope of hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1101	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	Natural	Loose mid red brown sandy gravel frequent small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 12

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2489131652 Ref. 2: TL2487831667

Reason for trench: Investigation of gentle south facing slope of hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1200	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1201	Colluvium	Plastic light red brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1202	Natural	Firm mid orange brown sandy gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 13

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2494631652 Ref. 2: TL2493331667

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1300	Natural	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay moderate small-large manganese staining, moderate small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1301	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown sandy clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1302	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 14

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2489631714 Ref. 2: TL2488331729

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1400	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1401	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1402	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 15

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2493731708 Ref. 2: TL2492131720

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1500	Natural	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1501	Subsoil	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1502	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 16

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2496131759 Ref. 2: TL2498531790

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1600	Natural	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1601	Subsoil	Plastic mid orange brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1602	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 17

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2501931827 Ref. 2: TL2500331829

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1700	Natural	Plastic dark red brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1701	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 18

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2503431879 Ref. 2: TL2505631913

Reason for trench: Investigate possible cropmarks

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1800	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1801	Subsoil	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1802	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown sandy clay moderate medium-large chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 19

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2508631922 Ref. 2: TL2505231944

Reason for trench: Investigate possible cropmarks

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1900	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1901	Natural	Plastic mid red brown sandy clay moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1902	Treethrow	Irregular E-W profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 40.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1903	Treethrow	Plastic mid grey brown sandy clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 20

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2507531955 Ref. 2: TL2509631989

Reason for trench: Investigate possible cropmarks. Trench split into two sections (20a and 20b) to avoid bomb craters.

2000	Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small-medium chalk, frequent small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2002	Posthole	Circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.2m, max diameter 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2003	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium charcoal, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2004	Posthole	Circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.2m, max diameter 0.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2005	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium charcoal, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2006	Posthole	Circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.05m, max diameter 0.65m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2007	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2008	Posthole	Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter 0.48m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2009	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2010	Posthole	Oval profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.8m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2011	Main fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2012	Secondary fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 21

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2521632230 Ref. 2: TL2525332247

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau and slight circular hollow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2100	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, occasional small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2101	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown clay gravel frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2104	Modern Intrusion	Irregular profile: 45 degrees dimensions: max depth 0.8m, max diameter 16.2m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2102	Secondary fill	Loose mid yellow brown sandy gravel frequent medium-large chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2103	Main fill	Loose light grey brown sandy gravel frequent small-large chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 22

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.36 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2524332261 Ref. 2: TL2524332321

Reason for trench: Investigate possible cropmarks across geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2200	Natural	Plastic mid orange brown clay gravel frequent small-large chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2201	Subsoil	Plastic dark orange brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2202	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2203	Ditch	Straight linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 2.7m, max depth 0.9m, min length 2.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2204	Fill	Compact mid orange yellow sandy gravel frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2205	Fill	Plastic mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2206	Fill	Plastic mid orange brown silty gravel frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2207	Fill	Firm mid orange yellow silty chalk frequent small-medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2208	Fill	Firm mid brown grey chalky clay occasional small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2209	Main fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2210	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2211	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2212	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2213	Ditch	Straight linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min depth 0.6m, min length 2.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2214	Main fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 23

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2524332349 Ref. 2: TL2528032334

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2300	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2301	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 24

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2527732381 Ref. 2: TL2528932418

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2400	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2401	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 25

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2528332472 Ref. 2: TL2532132460

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2500	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2501	Natural	Firm mid orange brown chalky gravel moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 26

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2532332517 Ref. 2: TL2533332556

Reason for trench: Investigation of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2600	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2601	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 27

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2531532598 Ref. 2: TL2535332586

Reason for trench: Investigation of the north of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2700	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2701	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 28

Max Dimensions: Length: 41.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2535032639 Ref. 2: TL2536132677

Reason for trench: Investigation the north facing slope of geological plateau

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2800	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2801	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2802	Natural	Firm mid red brown sandy gravel frequent small-medium chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 29

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2535932750 Ref. 2: TL2539332728

Reason for trench: Investigate area immediately south of surviving hedgerow on north facing slope

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
2900	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2901	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2902	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 30

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2541132759 Ref. 2: TL2543132816

Reason for trench: Investigation of north facing slope of hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3000	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3001	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3002	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium manganese staining.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 31

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2545632829 Ref. 2: TL2549532817

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3100	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3101	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3102	Natural	Firm mid grey brown sandy gravel frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 32

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2539432848 Ref. 2: TL2543232836

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3201	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3202	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3200	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 33

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.2 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2544932856 Ref. 2: TL2546432914

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3300	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3301	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3302	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3303	Ditch	Straight linear NW-SE profile: convex base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.65m, min length 2.5m. Alignment would indicate this is the same feature as [3503] in trench 35 to the NW. It was interpreted as being part of a field boundary system.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3304	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3305	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, frequent small-medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3306	Lower fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, frequent small-medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3307	Lower fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 34

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.2 m. Max: 0.6 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2547832940 Ref. 2: TL2551232931

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill in vicinity of surviving hedgerow and present Icknield Way footpath

3400	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3401	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3402	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3403	Ditch	Straight linear ESE-WNW profile: convex base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.5m, min length 3.25m. Only partially exposed in east end of trench. It follows a similar alignment to the existing hedgerow and was interpreted as being part of an earlier field boundary system.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3404	Fill	Compact mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3405	Fill	Firm mid red brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3406	Lower fill	Hard light red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3407	Pit	Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.23m, max diameter 0.8m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3408	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 35

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.70 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2541432955 Ref. 2: TL2545332945

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill in vicinity of surviving hedgerow and present Icknield Way footpath

3500	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3501	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3502	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3503	Ditch	Straight linear NW-SE profile: convex base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.56m, max depth 0.64m, min length 2.5m. Aligns with [3303] in trench 33. Interpreted as part of a field boundary system. Fills appear to have been deposited from the east side and included much redeposited natural suggesting this material may have weathered from a bank on the east side.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3504	Lower fill	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3505	Fill	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3506	Fill	Firm mid grey brown chalky silt frequent flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3507	Fill	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3508	Main fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3509	Gulley	Straight linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.36m, max depth 0.11m, min length 2.25m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3510	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 36

Max Dimensions: Length: 55.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2547132986 Ref. 2: TL2548533039

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill north of surviving hedgerow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3600	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3601	Colluvium	Plastic light red brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3602	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 37

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2549233052 Ref. 2: TL2553133042

Reason for trench: Investigation of lower part of north facing hill adjacent to present day footpath.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3700	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3701	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3702	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 38		Max Dimensions: Length: 38.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.	
OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2543733067 Ref. 2: TL2547233053		Reason for trench: Investigation of paddock field south of farm	
Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present:
3800	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid blue brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3801	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3802	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3803	Treethrow	Irregular profile: convex base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.35m, max diameter 0.6m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3804	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3805	Treethrow	Oval profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.34m, max depth 0.18m, max length 0.6m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3806	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3807	Treethrow	Oval profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.19m, max length 0.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3808	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3809	Treethrow	Oval dimensions: max breadth 0.27m, max length 0.44m.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3810	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay occasional small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 39

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2548733074 Ref. 2: TL2549933112

Reason for trench: Investigation of cropmarks in paddock field south of farm

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3900	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3901	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3902	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3903	Ditch	Straight linear ENE-WSW profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, max depth 1.36m, min length 2.5m. Step on south side would suggest regular maintenance of boundary ditch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3904	Upper fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3905	Upper fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3906	Main fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3907	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3908	Fill	Plastic light grey silty clay frequent small-large chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3909	Primary fill	Firm light grey silty clay frequent small-medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 40

Max Dimensions: Length: 41.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2547433135 Ref. 2: TL2551333121

Reason for trench: Investigation of paddock field south of farm

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4000	Ploughsoil	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4001	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 41

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2551133142 Ref. 2: TL2555033188

Reason for trench: Investigation of cropmarks in paddock field south of farm

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4100	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4101	Colluvium	Plastic light grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4102	Colluvium	Plastic dark red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4103	Buried topsoil	Firm dark grey grey silty chalk moderate small chalk. Dark band of material filling base of trench as natural slopes to the north. Interpreted as a buried soil covered by colluvial build up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4104	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4112	Ditch	Straight linear ESE-WNW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 3.92m, max depth 1.2m, min length 2.m. Southern of two ditches identified as cropmarks suggesting linear trackway between field boundaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4105	Upper fill	Plastic light red brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4106	Fill	Plastic light red brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4107	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4108	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay frequent flecks chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4109	Fill	Plastic light grey brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4110	Fill	Plastic light red brown silty clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4111	Lower fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4118	Ditch	Straight linear ENE-WSW profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.72m, min length 2.m. Possible recutting of boundary ditch also forming ditch on north side of possible trackway.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4113	Upper fill	Plastic light yellow brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4114	Fill	Plastic light grey brown sandy clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4115	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4116	Fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4117	Lower fill	Plastic mid red brown silty clay moderate flecks chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4125	Ditch	Straight linear ENE-WSW profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.03m, max depth 0.9m, min length 2.m. Recut ditch possibly at one time forming northern boundary of trackway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4120	Upper fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4121	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4122	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4123	Fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4124	Lower fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4128	Ditch	Straight linear ENE-WSW profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.59m, min length 2.m. Parallel to [4112] interpreted as field boundaries with trackway between	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4126	Upper fill	Plastic light grey brown silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4127	Fill	Plastic mid grey brown silty clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4130	Ditch	Straight linear ENE-WSW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.6m, max length 1.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4129	Main fill	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 41

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2551133142 Ref. 2: TL2555033188

Reason for trench: Investigation of cropmarks in paddock field south of farm

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4131	Ditch	Straight linear profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.68m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4119	Upper fill	Spongy light red brown sandy clay frequent small chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 42

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2553533222 Ref. 2: TL2555033259

Reason for trench: Investigation of colluvial build up in paddock field south of farm

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4200	Ploughsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4201	Colluvium	Plastic mid red brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4202	Buried topsoil	Plastic dark grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones. Dark band of material filling base of trench as natural slopes to the north. Interpreted as a buried topsoil undisturbed by colluvial build up.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4203	Natural	Firm light grey white silty chalk frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 43

Max Dimensions: Length: 49.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.45 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2549833345 Ref. 2: TL2553033321

Reason for trench: To investigate possible existence of pre-cursor to A507

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4300	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4301	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4302	Natural	Firm white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4303	Natural Interface	Irregular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max length 0.25m. Root hole	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4304	Fill	Firm light brown clay silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4305	Pit	Sub-oval profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.88m, max depth 1.01m, max length 2.4m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4306	Fill	Loose mid brown silt occasional small stones. Contains flint and chalk	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4307	Fill	Loose dark brown silt . Ashy material. Deliberate dumping of material rather than natural accumulation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4318	Fill	. Number issued in post-ex. Presumably similar to (4306) in nature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4308	Layer	Loose white chalk . Deliberate re-deposition of natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4309	Layer	Mid red brown silty clay occasional small stones. New subsoil. Built up after deposition of layers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4310	Layer	Loose white chalk . Deliberate re-deposition of natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4311	Layer	Loose white chalk . Deliberate re-deposition of chalk natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4312	Layer	Loose dark brown silty clay occasional small stones. Deliberate deposition, rather than a natural accumulation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4313	Layer	Loose mid brown silty clay occasional small stones. Deliberate deposition of material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4314	Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty clay . Mixed layer. Deliberate deposition of material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4315	Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty clay . Deliberate deposition of material. Contains redeposited chalk natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4316	Layer	Loose mid yellow brown silty clay . Deliberately deposited material. Contains chalk natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4317	Layer	Loose dark brown silty clay occasional small stones. Buried subsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 44

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.15 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2572433190 Ref. 2: TL2571233175

Reason for trench: To investigate apparently blank area adjacent to north of A507.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4400	Natural	Firm light grey sandy clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4401	Natural	Firm dark red brown sandy clay . Patches in natural.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4402	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 45

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.20 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.26 m. Max: 0.26 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2565033235 Ref. 2: TL2568033210

Reason for trench: To investigate apparently blank area to north of A507.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4500	Natural	Light yellow grey clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4501	Natural	Mid orange yellow sand occasional small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4502	Subsoil	Friable dark red brown sandy silt . Visible in section at NW end of trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4503	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4504	Natural Interface	Irregular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.49m, max depth 0.17m, max length 0.64m. Root hole.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4505	Fill	Firm dark red brown sandy silt occasional medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4506	Pit	Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.27m, max depth 0.09m, max length 0.3m. Possible animal burial. Probably relatively modern.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4507	Fill	Firm light grey clay silt . Contains frequent animal bones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 46

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.37 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2565233313 Ref. 2: TL2562033262

Reason for trench: To look for archaeological features in line of proposed works traffic access route.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4600	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay silt moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4601	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt frequent large stones, frequent medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4602	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4603	Posthole	Circular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.18m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4604	Fill	Firm dark brown clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4605	Pit	Sub-oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.2m, max length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4606	Fill	Firm dark orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4607	Natural	Compact white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 47

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.20 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2565233491 Ref. 2: TL2568733473

Reason for trench: To look for archaeological features to the north of previous AOC excavation.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4700	Natural	Firm light grey clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4701	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4702	Natural Interface	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.29m, max depth 0.1m, max length 0.7m. Natural "feature".	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4703	Fill	Firm mid red brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones. Fill of natural "feature".	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4704	Subsoil	Firm dark red brown clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 48

Max Dimensions: Length: 31.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.23 m. Max: 0.23 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2574933350 Ref. 2: TL2573033474

Reason for trench: To look for archaeological features at north facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4800	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4801	Subsoil	Loose mid orange red silty clay . Patchy and irregularly occurring. Occasional gravel inclusions.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4802	Natural	Firm yellow white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4803	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.57m, min length 2.1m. Boundary ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4804	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
4805	Treethrow	Irregular profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.33m, max length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4806	Fill	Loose mid orange brown silty sand .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 49

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.20 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2576233560 Ref. 2: TL2579833544

Reason for trench: To look for archaeological features on north facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4900	Topsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4901	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt . Frequent root holes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4902	Natural	Firm light yellow grey sandy clay frequent flecks chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 50

Max Dimensions: Length: 36.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2579933629 Ref. 2: TL2578733595

Reason for trench: To look for archaeological features on north facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5000	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5001	Subsoil	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5002	Colluvium	Yellow brown clay frequent large chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5003	Natural	Red gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 51

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2574333668 Ref. 2: TL2573133630

Reason for trench: To look for archaeological features on north facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5100	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5101	Natural	Firm light brown grey clay moderate flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5102	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate large stones, moderate small stones. Subsoil - only present in natural depressions.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 52

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2574933713 Ref. 2: TL2576833706

Reason for trench: To investigate flat ground at base of north facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5200	Natural	Firm light brown yellow sand .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5201	Colluvium	Dark red brown clay sand .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5202	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5203	Natural Interface	Irregular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.1m. Possible root hole.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5204	Fill	Firm dark red grey sandy clay . Fill of natural "feature".	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 53

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.25 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2577933780 Ref. 2: TL2576733743

Reason for trench: To investigate flat ground to the south of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5300	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay frequent medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5301	Colluvium	Firm dark red brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5302	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 54

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.80 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2579033831 Ref. 2: TL2580833822

Reason for trench: To investigate flat land to the south of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5400	Topsoil	Firm dark brown clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5401	Colluvium	Firm mid orange brown clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5402	Natural	Firm light grey brown sandy clay frequent flecks chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 55

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2584933819 Ref. 2: TL2586633810

Reason for trench: To investigate flat land to the south of Wallington Road

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5500	Natural	Firm light yellow grey clay frequent medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5501	Colluvium	Mid red brown clay sand . Infrequently occurring.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5502	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 56

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.20 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.37 m. Max: 0.37 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2589733884 Ref. 2: TL2588433847

Reason for trench: To investigate linear cropmark anomalies "AA" in area to south of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5600	Topsoil	Firm dark brown silty sand frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5601	Colluvium	Loose red brown silty sand occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5602	Natural	Light yellow brown sandy chalk frequent flecks chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5604	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.58m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.2m. Possible early field boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5603	Fill	Loose red brown silty sand occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5606	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.94m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.2m. Possible early field boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5605	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5623	Fill	Firm mid brown silty sand moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5608	Natural Interface	Curving linear dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max length 1.9m. Natural "feature". Possibly caused by root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5607	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones. Fill of natural "feature". Contains post - med material, probably introduced through root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5610	Natural Interface	Sub-oval . Natural "feature", possibly formed through root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5609	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones. Fill of natural "feature". Contains post - medieval material, probably introduced through root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5612	Natural Interface	Sub-oval . Natural "feature". Probably formed through root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5611	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones. Fill of natural "feature".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5614	Natural Interface	Sub-oval . Natural "feature". Probably caused by root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5613	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones. Fill of natural "feature".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5616	Natural Interface	Linear . Natural depression - possibly caused by root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5615	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones. Fill of natural "feature". Contained post - medieval material - probably deposited through root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5618	Natural Interface	Sub-oval . Natural "feature" - Probably caused by root action.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5617	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones. Fill of natural "feature".	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5622	Quarry	Sub-oval profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.4m, max length 1.8m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5621	Fill	Loose mid brown silty sand occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 57

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2582733900 Ref. 2: TL2581533863

Reason for trench: To investigate the possible westward continuation of linear cropmark "AA".

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5700	Natural	Firm light grey clay frequent medium stones, frequent small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5701	Natural	Firm dark red brown clay sand .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5702	Subsoil	Firm dark red brown clay sand moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5703	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 58

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2583233940 Ref. 2: TL2585033931

Reason for trench: To investigate flat ground to the south of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5800	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown loam moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5801	Natural	Compact white chalk . Frequent root disturbance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 59

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2590833918 Ref. 2: TL2587233900

Reason for trench: To investigate linear cropmark anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5900	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.4m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.2m. Boundary ditch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5901	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional large chalk, frequent large stones, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5902	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt frequent medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5903	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5904	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.35m, max depth 0.26m, min length 2.2m. Probable boundary ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5905	Fill	Mid brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate large stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5906	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5907	Gulley	Curving linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.15m, min length 2.2m. Possible drainage gully.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5908	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5909	Natural	Light brown orange clay chalk moderate large stones, moderate small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5910	Topsoil	Dark brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, moderate large stones, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 60

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.20 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.29 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2593233992 Ref. 2: TL2591133958

Reason for trench: To investigate flat ground to the south of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6000	Natural	Firm light grey clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6001	Layer	Firm mid brown chalky clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6002	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6003	Pit	Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.17m, max length 0.95m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6004	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6005	Posthole	Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6006	Fill	Firm dark brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 61

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2587434008 Ref. 2: TL2586233969

Reason for trench: To look for possible continuation of cropmark in vicinity of trench 59

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6100	Ditch	Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.28m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6101	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional large stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6102	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6103	Subsoil	Mid brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6104	Alluvium	Mid orange brown clay silt . Alluvium from possible former stream.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6105	Colluvium	Red gravel moderate large chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 62

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.75 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2594434029 Ref. 2: TL2596134018

Reason for trench: To investigate gradually rising land to south of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6200	Natural	Light grey chalky clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6201	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 63

Max Dimensions: Length: 37.25 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2599634089 Ref. 2: TL2597734057

Reason for trench: To investigate rising ground to north of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6300	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6301	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6302	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium chalk. Cultivation layer - Mixture of topsoil and plough scarred natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6303	Natural	Compact white chalk . Banded natural. White chalk interspersed with bands of creamy clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 64

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2600934124 Ref. 2: TL2602634113

Reason for trench: To investigate rising ground to north of Wallington Road.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6400	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6401	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6402	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium chalk. Cultivation layer. Mixture of topsoil and plough disturbed natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6403	Natural	Compact white chalk. Banded natural. White chalk interspersed with bands of creamy clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 65

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2608834214 Ref. 2: TL2606534181

Reason for trench: To investigate possibility of archaeological features on north-west facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6501	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6502	Natural	Compact white chalk . Banded natural. White chalk interspersed with creamy chalky clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 66

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.6 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2609534259 Ref. 2: TL2612834236

Reason for trench: To investigate possibility of archaeological features on north-west facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6600	Natural	Firm light grey clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6601	Subsoil	Firm dark orange brown silty clay . Visible only at NW end of trench where ground falls away.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6602	Topsoil	Firm mid grey clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6603	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.73m, max depth 0.16m, min length 3.m. Lynchet - field boundary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6604	Fill	Firm light brown grey silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 67

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.80 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2615834309 Ref. 2: TL2613734275

Reason for trench: To investigate possibility of archaeological features on higher ground

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6700	Natural	Light grey chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6701	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silt frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6702	Topsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 68

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2617134356 Ref. 2: TL2620234332

Reason for trench: To investigate possibility of archaeological features on north-west facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6800	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6801	Layer	Compact dark brown silty clay frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6802	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6803	Pit	Circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.15m, max diameter 0.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6804	Fill	Friable light brown silty clay frequent small chalk, occasional small stones. Natural infilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 69

Max Dimensions: Length: 44.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2623234402 Ref. 2: TL2620834370

Reason for trench: To investigate possibility of archaeological features on higher ground.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6900	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6901	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium chalk. Cultivation layer - mixture of topsoil and ploughed scarred natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6902	Natural	Compact white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 70

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2623634454 Ref. 2: TL2628334416

Reason for trench: To investigate possibility of archaeological features on north-west facing slope.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7000	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7001	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium chalk. Cultivation layer - mixture of topsoil and plough scarred natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7002	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7003	Pit	Sub-oval profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.4m, max length 2.2m. Pit of unknown function.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7004	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay moderate medium chalk, moderate small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7005	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay frequent large chalk. Possible deliberate infill of pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7006	Feature	Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.05m, min length 4.m. Deep plough scar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7007	Fill	Friable dark brown silty clay frequent small chalk. Fill of plough scar - Redeposited topsoil.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7008	Treethrow	Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.5m, min length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7009	Fill	Friable mid red brown silty clay moderate medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 71

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2630334480 Ref. 2: TL2627734450

Reason for trench: To examine apparently blank area towards northern end of RCN

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7100	Natural	Light grey chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7101	Topsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7102	Treethrow	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.4m, max length 2.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7103	Fill	Firm dark orange brown clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 72

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2633334480 Ref. 2: TL2635934450

Reason for trench: To investigate shallow dry valley in area of proposed bridge construction.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7201	Subsoil	Loose mid brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7202	Layer	Compact dark grey brown silty clay frequent medium chalk. Cultivation layer - mixture of topsoil and plough scarred natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7203	Natural	Compact white chalk . Contains natural depressions (subsoil filled).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 73

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.90 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2636034506 Ref. 2: TL2639434485

Reason for trench: To investigate shallow dry valley in area of proposed bridge construction.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7300	Natural	Light grey clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7301	Topsoil	Firm mid grey clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 74

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2623934532 Ref. 2: TL2629234503

Reason for trench: To investigate shallow dry valley in area of proposed bridge construction.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7400	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7401	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7402	Natural	Light white clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 75

Max Dimensions: Length: 59.80 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2628534572 Ref. 2: TL2632834529

Reason for trench: Evaluation

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7500	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7501	Subsoil	Friable mid red brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7502	Layer	Compact dark brown silty clay frequent medium chalk. Cultivation layer - mixture of topsoil and plough scarred natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7503	Natural	White chalk . Pure white chalk with occasional natural depressions (subsoil-filled).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 76

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2635734598 Ref. 2: TL2636534538

Reason for trench: To investigate east-west orientated linear cropmark anomaly.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7600	Wheel ruts	Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.73m, max depth 0.08m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7601	Wheel ruts	Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.11m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7602	Layer	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk. Layer overlying wheel ruts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7603	Layer	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk. Layer overlying wheel ruts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7604	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7605	Natural	Firm light grey white chalky clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7606	Pit	Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.35m, max diameter 0.8m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7607	Fill	Firm mid grey clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7610	Treethrow	Irregular profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.25m, max length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7611	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 77

Max Dimensions: Length: 60.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2640534628 Ref. 2: TL2640334568

Reason for trench: To investigate linear cropmark anomaly and possible round barrow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7700	Wheel ruts	Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.07m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7701	Wheel ruts	Linear E-W profile: convex base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.11m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7702	Wheel ruts	Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.09m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7703	Layer	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk. Layer overlying wheel ruts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7704	Layer	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk. Layer overlying wheel ruts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7705	Natural	Light grey white chalky clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7706	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7707	Pit	Oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.08m, max length 0.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7708	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7709	Treethrow	Sub-oval profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.2m, max length 1.15m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7710	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 78

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2642534635 Ref. 2: TL2645134604

Reason for trench: To investigate apparently blank area in between two possible barrows.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7800	Furrow	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7801	Fill	Firm mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7802	Natural	Light white clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7803	Topsoil	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium stones, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7804	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk. Subsoil - fills depressions within the natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 79

Max Dimensions: Length: 99.60 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2653534679 Ref. 2: TL2645034627

Reason for trench: To investigate extent and nature of possible barrow cemetery.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated: Finds Present:	
7900	Natural	Firm white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7901	Alluvium	Light yellow grey chalky clay . Alluvium - originates from old palaeochannel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7902	Subsoil	Firm dark red brown clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7903	Topsoil	Firm dark red brown clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
7904	Colluvium	Friable mid brown grey clay loam . Colluvium or possible slumped mound material from nearby round barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7905	Pit	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.9m, max length 2.9m. Modern pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7906	Fill	Firm light grey chalky clay . Fill of modern pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7907	Pit	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.2m. Late/post medieval feature.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7908	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks ceramic building material, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 80

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2652034703 Ref. 2: TL2647634680

Reason for trench: To investigate extent and nature of possible barrow cemetery.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8000	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8001	Alluvium	Loose white sandy silt occasional small stones. Alluvium - present due to nearby palaeochannel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8002	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8009	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 6.4m, max depth 0.65m, min length 2.1m. Probable western side of barrow ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8003	Fill	Loose mid red brown silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8004	Fill	Compact yellow brown chalky silt frequent medium chalk. Possible slumped mound material from barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8005	Fill	Loose dark brown silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8006	Fill	Compact yellow brown chalky silt frequent medium chalk. Same as (8007) - possible slumped mound material from barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8007	Fill	Compact yellow brown chalky silt frequent medium chalk. Possible slumped mound material from barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8008	Fill	Loose grey white chalky silt moderate medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8011	Pit	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.02m, max length 0.45m. Pit of unknown function - probably modern.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8010	Fill	Loose dark brown silt . Fill of modern pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8013	Pit	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.17m, max length 0.42m. Probable modern pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8012	Fill	Loose dark brown silt . Fill of modern pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8015	Grave	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.56m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.95m. One half of a pit containing a human cremation.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8014	Cremation deposit	Grey black silt . Contains ash and significant quantities of cremated human bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8017	Grave	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.56m, max depth 0.15m, max length 0.95m. NE half of cremation pit - excavated in two halves (see also [8015]).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8016	Cremation deposit	Dark grey black silt . Fill of cremation pit. Contains ash and large quantity of cremated human bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8018	Colluvium	Loose orange silty sand occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8020	Pit	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.17m. Excavated segment within modern pit. Same feature as [8013].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8019	Fill	Loose dark brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 81

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.80 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2652834722 Ref. 2: TL2653734704

Reason for trench: To investigate deposits within base of palaeochannel and to look for possible continuation of barrow cemetery.

8100	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8101	Colluvium	Loose dark red brown sandy clay frequent medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8102	Alluvium	Firm dark red brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk. Alluvium - Trench 81 follows the line of a palaeochannel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8103	Subsoil	Firm dark orange brown sandy clay occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8104	Topsoil	Firm dark grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8105	Treethrow	Sub-circular profile: near vertical base: uneven .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8106	Fill	Dark brown silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 82

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2656234709 Ref. 2: TL2651834686

Reason for trench: To investigate extent and nature of possible barrow cemetery.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8200	Natural	Light grey chalky clay .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8201	Subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay . Same as (8208).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8202	Topsoil	Friable dark grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8203	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.17m, min length 3.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8204	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional flecks ceramic building material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8205	Treethrow	Sub-oval base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.14m, max length 1.9m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8206	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional flecks ceramic building material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8207	Alluvium	Firm dark red brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones. Alluvium - due to presence of palaeochannel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8208	Subsoil	Firm dark orange brown clay silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8209	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.22m, min length 3.m. Possible round barrow ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8210	Fill	Firm dark red brown clay silt frequent medium stones, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8211	Treethrow	Irregular base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.08m, min length 0.8m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8212	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8213	Treethrow	Irregular profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.14m, max length 0.93m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8214	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8215	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.15m. Excavated segment of ditch. Same feature as [8209].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8216	Fill	Firm dark red brown clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 83

Max Dimensions: Length: 35.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.22 m. Max: 0.22 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2658934747 Ref. 2: TL2655834730

Reason for trench: To investigate two north-west to south-east linear cropmark anomalies.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8301	Natural	Compact white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8302	Natural	Plastic white chalky clay occasional large stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8303	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.5m, max depth 1.2m, min length 2.1m. One of a pair of parallel boundary ditches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8304	Fill	Compact white chalk . Redeposited natural - contains silty patches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8305	Fill	Friable light brown chalky silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones. Possibly slumped material from a bank.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8306	Fill	Light brown chalky silt frequent large chalk. Redeposited natural and possibly turf.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8307	Fill	Friable light brown silty clay moderate small chalk, occasional medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8308	Fill	Friable light brown silty clay occasional small stones. Natural silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8309	Fill	Compact white chalk . Slumped material from a bank.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8310	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay moderate small chalk. Natural infilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8311	Fill	Firm light brown silty clay occasional small chalk. Natural infilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8312	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay frequent medium chalk, frequent small chalk. Natural infilling, possibly from slumped bank material.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8313	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small chalk. Natural silting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8314	Fill	Friable mid red brown silty clay frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8315	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: stepped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.45m, max depth 0.95m, min length 2.1m. One of a pair of parallel boundary ditches.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8316	Fill	Compact white chalk . Slumped bank material - redeposited natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8317	Fill	Friable dark brown silt . Possible slumped topsoil or turf from a bank.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8318	Fill	Compact white chalk . Slumped material, possibly from a bank. Contains silty lenses.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8319	Fill	Compact white chalk . Redeposited natural - possibly slumped material from a bank.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8320	Fill	Friable light brown silty clay frequent medium chalk, frequent small chalk. Natural infilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8321	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay frequent medium chalk, frequent small chalk. Slumping from bank?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8322	Fill	Friable light brown silty clay frequent small chalk. Natural infiling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8323	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small chalk. Natural silting.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8324	Fill	Friable mid red brown silty clay frequent small chalk. Natural infilling.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 84

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.70 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2663134777 Ref. 2: TL2664334761

Reason for trench: To investigate apparently blank area at north-eastern end of RCN.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8400	Natural	Light grey clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8401	Natural	Loose mid orange brown sand .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8402	Topsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty loam occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 85

Max Dimensions: Length: 39.45 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2670134820 Ref. 2: TL2667234793

Reason for trench: To investigate apparently blank area at north-eastern end of RCN.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8500	Natural	Light grey clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8501	Topsoil	Firm mid grey clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 86

Max Dimensions: Length: 20.70 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2673234863 Ref. 2: TL2674534847

Reason for trench: To investigate apparently blank area at north-eastern end of RCN.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8600	Natural	Light grey clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8601	Natural	Firm dark red brown sand .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8602	Topsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 87

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.40 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2598434457 Ref. 2: TL2594734440

Reason for trench: To investigate area in vicinity to known cropmark site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8700	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8701	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 88

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.30 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2599534476 Ref. 2: TL2601734443

Reason for trench: To investigate area in vicinity to known cropmark site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8800	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silt frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8801	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 89****Max Dimensions: Length: 58.40 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.28 m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2606634499 Ref. 2: TL2601534475****Reason for trench: To investigate known cropmark site. Original length of trench = 40.40m. Extended by 18m during contingency.**

8900	Topsoil	Loose dark brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8901	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8902	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: min breadth 0.2m, min length 1.3m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8903	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8904	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 1.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8905	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8906	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 1.9m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8907	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8908	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max length 1.8m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8909	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8910	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 1.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8911	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8936	Human skeleton	. Extended inhumation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8912	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.3m, max length 1.75m. Excavated grave within possible leper cemetery.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8913	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8914	Human skeleton	. Extended inhumation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8915	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max length 1.7m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8916	Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay frequent large chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8917	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.54m, min length 2.1m. Possible drainage ditch associated with hollow way.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8918	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8919	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8920	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.48m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8921	Fill	Firm light grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8922	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8923	Fill	Firm mid red brown clay silt moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8924	Ditch	Sub-circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 1.2m, max length 2.95m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8925	Fill	Loose mid red brown silt frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8926	Fill	Loose mid red brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8927	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8928	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt frequent medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8929	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8959	Fill	Loose mid red brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8930	Hollow way	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.95m, max depth 0.07m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 89****Max Dimensions: Length: 58.40 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.28 m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2606634499 Ref. 2: TL2601534475****Reason for trench: To investigate known cropmark site. Original length of trench = 40.40m. Extended by 18m during contingency.**

8931	Wheel ruts	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.26m, max depth 0.05m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8932	Wheel ruts	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.07m, min length 0.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8933	Wheel ruts	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.06m, min length 0.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8934	Wheel ruts	Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.44m, max depth 0.11m, min length 0.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8935	Layer	Firm mid brown clay silt . Layer overlying hollow way.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8937	Grave	Rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 1.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8938	Fill	Mid red brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8939	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max length 1.85m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8940	Fill	Mid red brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8941	Grave	Rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max length 1.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8942	Fill	Mid red brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8943	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max length 2.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8944	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8945	Grave	Rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max length 2.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8946	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8947	Grave	Rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 1.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8948	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8949	Grave	Rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max length 1.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8950	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8951	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max length 2.25m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8952	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8953	Layer	Loose dark grey brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8954	Layer	Loose dark grey brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8955	Layer	Loose dark grey brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8956	Layer	Loose dark grey brown silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8957	Grave	Sub-rectangular E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max length 1.75m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8958	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 90

Max Dimensions: Length: 19.90 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2645534664 Ref. 2: TL2643934652

Reason for trench: To investigate area to north of possible barrow cemetery.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9000	Natural	Light grey chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9001	Topsoil	Firm mid grey silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 91****Max Dimensions: Length: 82.80 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.4 m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2616034541 Ref. 2: TL2608434507****Reason for trench: Contingency - to test for possible north-eastward continuation of cemetery and to find north-eastern boundary of enclosure identified in cropmark survey.**

9100	Natural	White clay chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9101	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9102	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay loam .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9103	Gulley	Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.25m, max depth 0.05m, min length 2.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9104	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9105	Natural Interface	Linear E-W profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.15m, max length 7.5m. Possible hedgeline.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9106	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay moderate medium stones, moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9107	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.2m, max depth 0.67m, min length 2.2m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9108	Fill	Firm light grey clay frequent medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9109	Fill	Firm mid grey brown clay silt occasional flecks ceramic building material, moderate small stones, occasional large stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9110	Well	Sub-square profile: vertical dimensions: min breadth 0.85m, min depth 0.9m, max length 1.7m. Possible well.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9111	Fill	Compact mid grey clay .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9112	Fill	Loose dark brown black silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9113	Fill	Firm dark brown clay silt frequent medium stones, frequent small stones, occasional large stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9114	Fill	Compact mid brown grey silty clay frequent medium stones, occasional large stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 92

Max Dimensions: Length: 134.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2609134508 Ref. 2: TL2614634386

Reason for trench: Contingency - to test for possible southward continuation of cemetery and to find southern limit of enclosure identified in cropmark survey.

9200	Pit	Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.89m, max length 2.3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9201	Fill	Mid brown black clay silt moderate flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9202	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9204	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent small chalk, frequent flecks charcoal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9205	Fill	Light yellow grey clay . Redeposited natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9206	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt frequent small chalk, occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9207	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent small chalk, occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9208	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9247	Fill	Friable light yellow grey clay silt .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9209	Topsoil	Mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9210	Natural	Light grey white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9211	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.05m, max depth 0.8m, min length 2.2m. Possible southern boundary of leper hospital enclosure.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9212	Fill	Mid brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9213	Fill	Light yellow grey clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9214	Fill	Light yellow grey clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9215	Fill	Mid brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9216	Fill	Mid brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9217	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9218	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.22m, min length 2.2m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9219	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt moderate small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9220	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9221	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9248	Fill	Loose yellow chalky gravel .	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9222	Furrow	Linear NE-SW profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.13m, min length 1.9m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9223	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent medium chalk, occasional large stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9224	Furrow	Linear NE-SW profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.28m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9225	Fill	Mid grey brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9226	Furrow	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.12m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9227	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium chalk, occasional large stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9228	Furrow	Linear profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.11m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench: 92****Max Dimensions: Length: 134.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.35 m.****OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2609134508 Ref. 2: TL2614634386****Reason for trench: Contingency - to test for possible southward continuation of cemetery and to find southern limit of enclosure identified in cropmark survey.**

9229	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9230	Furrow	Linear profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.22m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9231	Fill	Mid brown clay silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9233	Furrow	Linear profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, max depth 0.16m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9234	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt moderate small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9235	Furrow	Linear profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.04m, max depth 0.14m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9236	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt moderate small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9237	Posthole	Circular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.03m, max diameter 0.15m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9238	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9239	Posthole	Circular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.15m, max depth 0.05m, max length 0.2m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9240	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9241	Posthole	Circular profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.08m, max diameter 0.15m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9242	Fill	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9243	Treethrow	Sub-oval base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max length 1.05m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9244	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9245	Treethrow	Sub-circular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max length 0.6m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9246	Fill	Firm mid brown clay silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 93

Max Dimensions: Length: 85.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2651534684 Ref. 2: TL2644534636

Reason for trench: Contingency - To attempt to locate barrows identified in cropmark study.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9300	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9301	Subsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9302	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9304	Pit	Oval dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.2m, min length 1.13m. Truncated by root disturbance.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9303	Fill	Mid grey clay sand occasional small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9305	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 6.2m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.1m. Cut of barrow ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9306	Fill	Compact mid yellow grey sandy silt moderate medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9307	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional small chalk, occasional flecks charcoal.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9308	Fill	Mid red brown silty sand frequent medium chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9310	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 3.23m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9309	Fill	Mid orange brown clay sand frequent flecks chalk, frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9312	Grave	Sub-oval profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.25m, max length 0.84m. Cut of cremation pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9311	Cremation deposit	Loose dark brown black silt occasional small stones. Fill of cremation pit. Contains fragments of cremated human bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9316	Grave	Sub-oval N-S profile: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, min depth 0.8m, max length 2.m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9313	Fill	Compact light red brown sandy silt frequent small stones. Backfill of grave.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9314	Fill	Loose light red brown sandy silt occasional small stones. Fill of grave. Underneath skeleton - not fully excavated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9315	Human skeleton	. Human skeleton. Lying on roughly N-S orientation, with skull removed and placed under arm. Only half excavated - ie, legs were not exposed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9317	Alluvium	Loose yellow brown silty sand frequent flecks chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9318	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 3.2m, min length 2.1m. Unexcavated section of round barrow ring ditch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9319	Fill	Mid red brown sandy silt .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9320	Layer	Loose mid red brown sandy silt frequent small chalk.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 94

Max Dimensions: Length: 23.75 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.55 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2646934671 Ref. 2: TL2648334649

Reason for trench: Contingency - to locate barrow cemetery more precisely

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9400	Topsoil	Firm dark grey clay loam occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9401	Subsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9402	Natural	Compact light grey clay chalk. Natural - Significantly higher in the middle of the trench, which is also the middle of the barrow. Suggests a natural hill was used as the setting for the barrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9403	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.8m, min length 3m. Cut of ring ditch for round barrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9404	Fill	Mid red brown silty clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9405	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 4.3m, max depth 0.35m, min length 3m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9406	Layer	Friable mid brown grey silty clay frequent medium stones, frequent small stones. Slumped mound material from barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9407	Layer	Firm dark red brown silty clay frequent small stones. Layer over barrow ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9408	Posthole	Circular profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.14m, max diameter 0.1m. Post hole - cut into base on round barrow ditch and therefore contemporary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9409	Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9410	Posthole	Circular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.12m, max depth 0.21m, max length 0.21m. Post hole cut into base of barrow ditch - ie, contemporary.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9411	Fill	Firm light grey chalky clay. Possible post packing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9412	Ditch	Curving linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.08m, min length 1.6m. Gully cut into base of ring ditch and therefore contemporary with it.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9414	Natural	Firm light grey clay frequent small stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9415	Grave	Circular profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.22m, max depth 0.19m, max length 0.23m. Cut of cremation pit - location is highly significant - at apparent northern entrance to barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9416	Cremation deposit	Dark grey chalky silt occasional small stones. Lowest of four excavation spits in cremation. Contained less cremated bone than other spits.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9419	Cremation deposit	Loose dark brown chalky silt occasional flecks chalk. 2nd from bottom cremation spit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9420	Cremation deposit	Loose dark brown chalky silt occasional flecks chalk. Second from top cremation spit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9421	Cremation deposit	Loose dark brown chalky silt occasional flecks chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9418	Natural	Firm light grey clay frequent small stones. Same as (9414).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9422	Layer	Loose red brown sandy silt frequent medium chalk, frequent small chalk. Collapsed mound material from round barrow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 95

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2652334698 Ref. 2: TL2650234683

Reason for trench: Contingency - to locate barrow cemetery more precisely

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9500	Topsoil	Loose black silt moderate small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9501	Layer	Compact dark grey silt frequent small chalk. Cultivation layer - mixture of topsoil and plough scarred natural.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9502	Alluvium	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9504	Ditch	Curving linear NW-SE base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.55m, max depth 0.06m, min length 2.1m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9503	Fill	Mid orange brown clay sand frequent small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 96

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2649934656 Ref. 2: TL2650434647

Reason for trench: Contingency - to locate barrow cemetery more precisely

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9600	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9601	Layer	Firm mid red brown silty clay frequent medium chalk, frequent small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9602	Natural	Firm white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 97

Max Dimensions: Length: 9.50 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2647534641 Ref. 2: TL2648034633

Reason for trench: Contingency - to locate barrow cemetery more precisely

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9700	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9701	Layer	Firm mid red brown silty clay frequent small chalk. Possible slumped mound material from barrow.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9702	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 98

Max Dimensions: Length: 14.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.4 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2643834650 Ref. 2: TL2644534638

Reason for trench: Contingency - to locate barrow cemetery more precisely

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9800	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9801	Natural	White chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9802	Gulley	Linear NW-SE profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.27m, min length 0.5m. Gully of unknown function.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9803	Fill	Compact white chalk . Pure redeposited natural fill of gully - deliberate infilling ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9804	Pit	Circular profile: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 0.2m, max depth 0.2m, max length 0.65m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9805	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay occasional small chalk.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9806	Ditch	Linear NW-SE dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max length 2.m. Unexcavated portion of gully.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9807	Fill	Compact white chalk . Unexcavated fill of gully - redeposited natural.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 99

Max Dimensions: Length: 25.00 m. Width: 1.85 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2637834630 Ref. 2: TL2638734607

Reason for trench: Contingency - to test chalky patch in soil to see if it is a barrow

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
9900	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silty clay occasional small stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9901	Natural	Firm white chalk .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9902	Modern disturbance	Circular profile: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min depth 2.m, min length 10.m. Possible backfilled bomb crater or other modern disturbance.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9903	Fill	Loose white chalk . Very mized fill containing redeposited chalk natural and topsoil - has the appearance of a deliberate single infilling event, rather than a gradual silting up. Backfill of probable bomb crater.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



6. APPENDIX 2: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

Geophysical Survey

Baldock Bypass,
Baldock,
Hertfordshire

Contents

- 7.1 INTRODUCTION AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND
- 7.2 METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION
- 7.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
- 7.4 CONCLUSIONS

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Summary

Detailed geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey totalling four hectares was carried out at two locations either within or immediately adjacent to the corridor delimiting the route of Baldock Bypass. At the northern site linear anomalies have been identified that are interpreted as ditches that may define the extent of an area of burials identified during trial excavation. Individual graves could not be identified even when taking close interval readings. Ditch features seen in trial trenches at the southern site have been identified as linear magnetic anomalies although it is unclear whether they intersect.

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Archaeological Services WYAS

PO Box 30, Nephshaw Lane South, Morley, Leeds LS27 0UG



6.1 Introduction and Archaeological Background

Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Mr M. Phillips, of Albion Archaeology, to carry out a geophysical (fluxgate gradiometer) survey as part of the programme of archaeological investigations being carried out prior to the construction of Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire (see Fig. 1).

Detailed gradiometer survey was carried out at two locations both within and immediately adjacent to the road corridor (see Fig. 2). These areas comprised a northern site (Block A), that covered an area of approximately 1.7 hectares, and a southern site (Blocks B and C), that covered approximately 2.3 hectares.

Block A (measuring 120m by 140m) was located immediately west of the road corridor in an area that may be impacted by activities associated with the construction of the road or by subsequent development. A public footpath and a high-pressure gas main bisect the survey area which was situated in a large unenclosed arable field immediately south of the A505.

The southern site was located immediately south of the A507 and within the limits of the bypass corridor. Block B was in a semi-overgrown area of permanent pasture; survey here was restricted by a large dump of window frames and by the presence of another service pipe. Block C was in a paddock where there were no restrictions to survey.

Topographically the northern survey area is flat with little variation in elevation from 72m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The southern survey area rises from 80m AOD at its northern limit to 90m AOD at its maximum southerly extent. The solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk overlain by an unknown depth of soil of the Burlingham soil association. The largest constituents of these soils are characterised as chalky till and glaciofluvial drift.

Prior to the geophysical survey, which was carried out between February 4th and February 7th 2003, a number of trial trenches had been excavated at both sites. At the northern site linear ditch features aligned from northwest to southeast and several east/west aligned graves had been identified in one of the trenches. At the southern site three linear ditches on varying alignments had been identified. These trenches were still open at the time of survey and prevented the complete coverage of some areas where the trench depth, or the depth of excavated features, was significant.

6.2 Methodology and Presentation

The objectives of the detailed magnetic survey were:

- to attempt to define the extent of the burials at the northern site
- to investigate the relationship between the identified ditches at the southern site
- to establish the presence, extent and character of any magnetic anomalies within the defined survey areas.



The survey and corresponding report follow the recommendations outlined in the English Heritage Guidelines (David 1995) as a minimum standard. All figures reproduced from Ordnance Survey mapping are done so with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown copyright.

A general site location plan incorporating the 1:50000 Ordnance Survey mapping is shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 is a site location plan, at a scale of 1:10000, showing the greyscale gradiometer data superimposed onto an Ordnance Survey digital base map supplied by the client.

The detailed survey comprised three discrete areas (Blocks A, B and C) the results of which are displayed in greyscale format, at a scale of 1:1250, in Figures 3 and 5. The accompanying interpretations are shown at the same scale in Figures 4 and 6. Larger scale, 1:500, greyscale and X-Y trace plots are shown in Appendix 4. A smaller area of Block A was re-surveyed, (see Fig 3), at an increased sample interval and the plots are also shown in Appendix 4 at a scale of 1:200.

Comprehensive technical details on the underlying principles of magnetic survey, the equipment used and general geophysical survey methodology are given in Appendix 7.8.1. Details on data processing and display are also given in Appendix 1. Survey location information is presented in Appendix 7.8.2 and the composition of the archive outlined in Appendix 7.8.3.

The interpretative figures should not be looked at in isolation but in conjunction with the relevant discussion section and with the information contained in the Appendices.

6.3 Results and Discussion

6.3.1 Detailed Survey

There are 'iron spike' responses (see Appendix 7.8.1) across all parts of the three survey blocks that are indicative of ferrous material in the topsoil or subsoil. These responses can be caused by archaeological artefacts but are more often caused by modern material. Unless there is strong supporting evidence to the contrary, or where they occur in clusters, they are assumed not to be of archaeological importance.

6.3.1.1 Block A

This block, measuring 140m by 120m, has identified areas of magnetic disturbance and linear anomalies. The magnetic background was relatively uniform across this part of the survey area, varying by less than +/-1nT. No anomalies indicative of graves have been identified.

A strong linear dipolar anomaly which bisects the survey block from southwest to northeast locates a modern service pipe. The continuation of this anomaly parallel, and immediately adjacent to the A505, indicates that the pipe changes direction, or is joined by another, at this point.



An area of magnetic disturbance is evident on the northern boundary of the survey block immediately to the west of the service pipe. It is considered probable that this anomaly is caused by ground disturbance resulting from the installation of the pipe or the construction of the road.

The location of the positive linear anomaly bisecting the survey block in a north-south orientation corresponds with the location of a well-used footpath. The strength of the anomaly suggests the presence of a shallow infilled feature and it is tentatively suggested that the footpath follows the line of a former field boundary.

A number of inter-connecting, positive linear anomalies, indicative of infilled ditches, and aligned from northwest to southeast or perpendicular to this, have been identified. Collectively these anomalies appear to form part of a sub-rectangular enclosure with parallel ditches on the southwestern and northeastern sides and a single ditch on the southern side. On the northeastern side the ditches appear to terminate 30m from the southeastern corner where there is a suggestion of an entrance. The presence of burials, as identified by the trial trenching, within the area delimited by the ditch type anomalies suggests that the ditches could represent the extent of the burial area. However, it should be noted that no discrete anomalies likely to be caused by graves could be discerned in the data using the 'normal' survey parameters (see Appendix 7.8.1).

Two other positive linear anomalies that could be caused by infilled cut archaeological features have been identified. The first is approximately 30m in length and at 45° to the archaeological ditches described previously. Without further supporting information no definitive interpretation can be given but it is broadly parallel with the service pipe which could suggest a modern origin.

The second linear anomaly is on the same alignment as the other ditches. It is not visible on the grey-scale plot as it is masked by the magnetic response from the service pipe but it is clearly apparent on the X-Y trace plot. Again it is impossible to give a definitive interpretation.

6.3.1.2 Block A1

As the initial survey was unable to identify any anomalies indicative of graves a small sample area 40m by 20m (see Fig. 3) was re-surveyed immediately adjacent to, and across, the opened the trial trench in which the six graves could be seen in plan. This time readings were taken at 0.25m intervals on traverses 0.5m apart (3200 readings were logged in each 20m² compared with 800 in the original survey). The direction of survey was also altered to a northwest to southeast orientation thus maximising the number of traverses perpendicular to the alignment of the graves.

Only one of the three parallel linear anomalies identified in Block A previously can be clearly discerned in Block A1 as a well-defined linear anomaly. This is due to the effects of traversing directly parallel with a narrow feature whose fill is only weakly magnetic.



A number of very weak isolated anomalies have been identified which could be caused by discrete archaeological features such as graves. However, the irregular spacing of the anomalies, the fact that none is within 5m of the cluster of graves visible in plan when they clearly extended beyond the bounds of the trench and that the graves exposed in the trench could not even be detected suggests that the highlighted anomalies probably have a non-archaeological origin.

6.3.1.3 Block B

A linear dipolar response is evident towards the northern end of the survey block. This response indicates the presence of a modern service pipe. Its orientation and the strength of its anomalous response precluded the survey of a strip measuring 60m by 20m at the northeastern end of this block

Areas of magnetic disturbance are also evident throughout the survey block consistent with the level of tipping that has obviously taken place in this field. A large pile of window frames and other assorted debris prohibited the survey of a strip measuring 40m by 20m while trial trenches and the associated bunds of topsoil further reduced the area amenable for survey in this block.

A single positive linear anomaly, indicative of an infilled ditch, can be seen aligned roughly from west to east. Its position and orientation align with that of an archaeological feature excavated in one of the trial trenches. No other probable archaeological anomalies have been identified in this block.

6.3.1.4 Block C

Other than ferrous responses and small areas of magnetic disturbance four positive linear anomalies, indicative of archaeological ditches, in close proximity to each other, have been identified. At least two are thought to be the continuation of ditches identified in the trial trenches in Block B. However, due to the strength of the anomalies themselves, the direction of traverse relative to the alignment of the features, and the position of intersecting field boundaries and other obstacles it is not clear whether any of the features causing the magnetic anomalies intersect. The most southerly of these anomalies is only visible on the X-Y trace plot.



6.4 Conclusions

As recognised at the outset the identification of graves by magnetic survey has proved impossible despite employing a spatially dense sampling strategy. Several slight anomalies have been identified which could possibly be caused by archaeological features but even if excavation did confirm this interpretation magnetometry could not be used to define an area containing graves with anything other than a very low degree of confidence, in this situation.

The main problem in locating graves remains the small target size, the shallow nature of the feature, especially after truncation by ploughing, and the lack of magnetic contrast between the grave fill and topsoil/subsoil. Nevertheless the detection of linear anomalies, interpreted as possible graveyard boundary ditches, has indicated that magnetometry can be used successfully on the prevailing soils and geology to define broad areas of archaeological activity and identify archaeological features.

The results and subsequent interpretation of data from geophysical surveys should not be treated as an absolute representation of the underlying archaeological and non-archaeological remains. Confirmation of the presence or absence of archaeological remains can only be achieved by direct investigation of sub-surface deposits.



6.5 Bibliography

David, A. 1995. *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation: Research and Professional Services Guidelines* No. 1. English Heritage.

6.6 Acknowledgements

Project Management

A. Webb BA

Fieldwork

A. Hancock BSc Pg-Dip

A. Webb BA

Report

A. Hancock

Graphics

A. Hancock

6.7 Figures (see data CD)

- | | |
|----------|---|
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| Figure 2 | Site location showing greyscale gradiometer data (1:10000) |
| Figure 3 | Greyscale plot of gradiometer data; Block A (1:1250) |
| Figure 4 | Interpretation of gradiometer data; Block A (1:1250) |
| Figure 5 | Greyscale plot of gradiometer data; Blocks B and C (1:1250) |
| Figure 6 | Interpretation of gradiometer data; Blocks B and C (1:1250) |

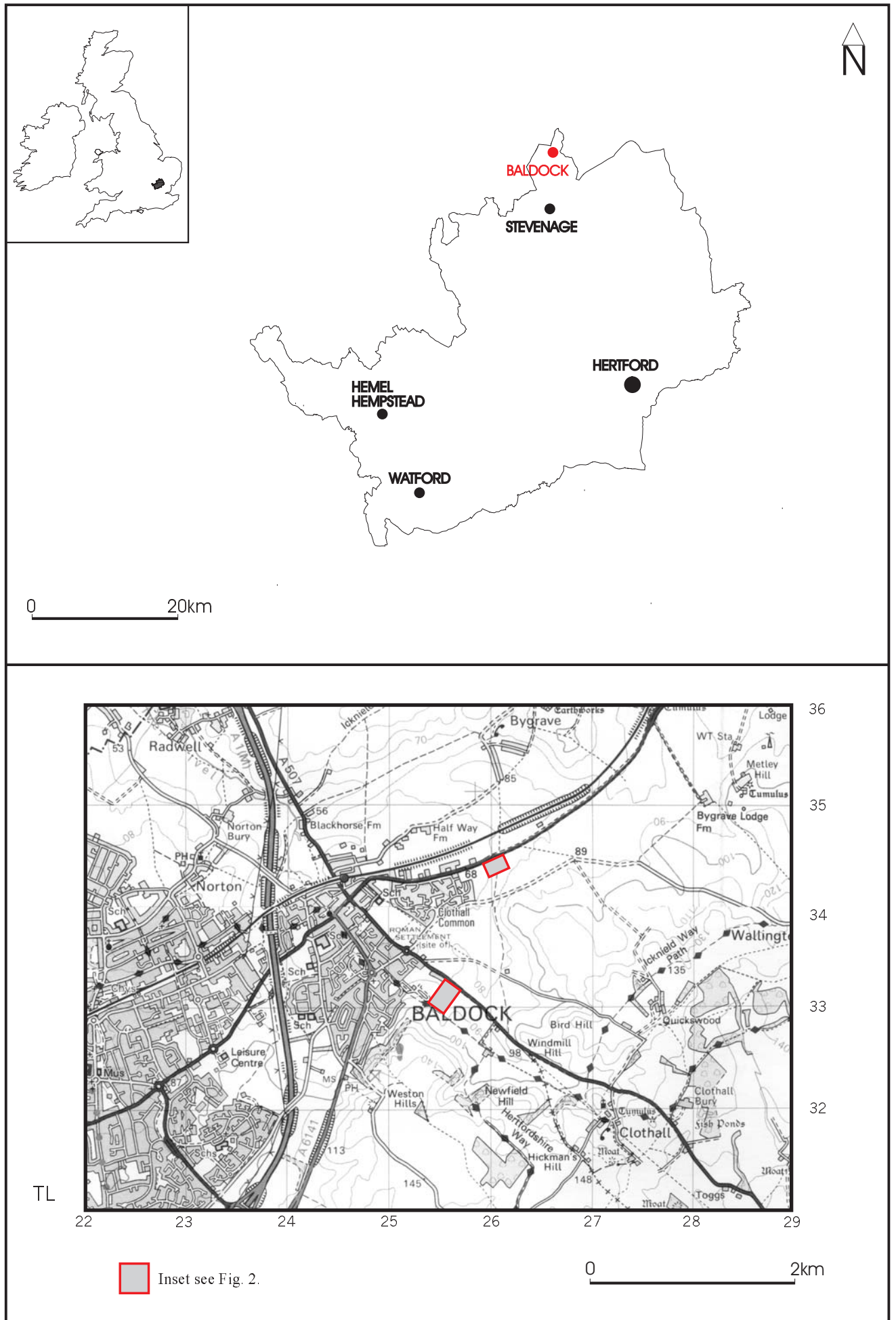


Fig. 1. Site location

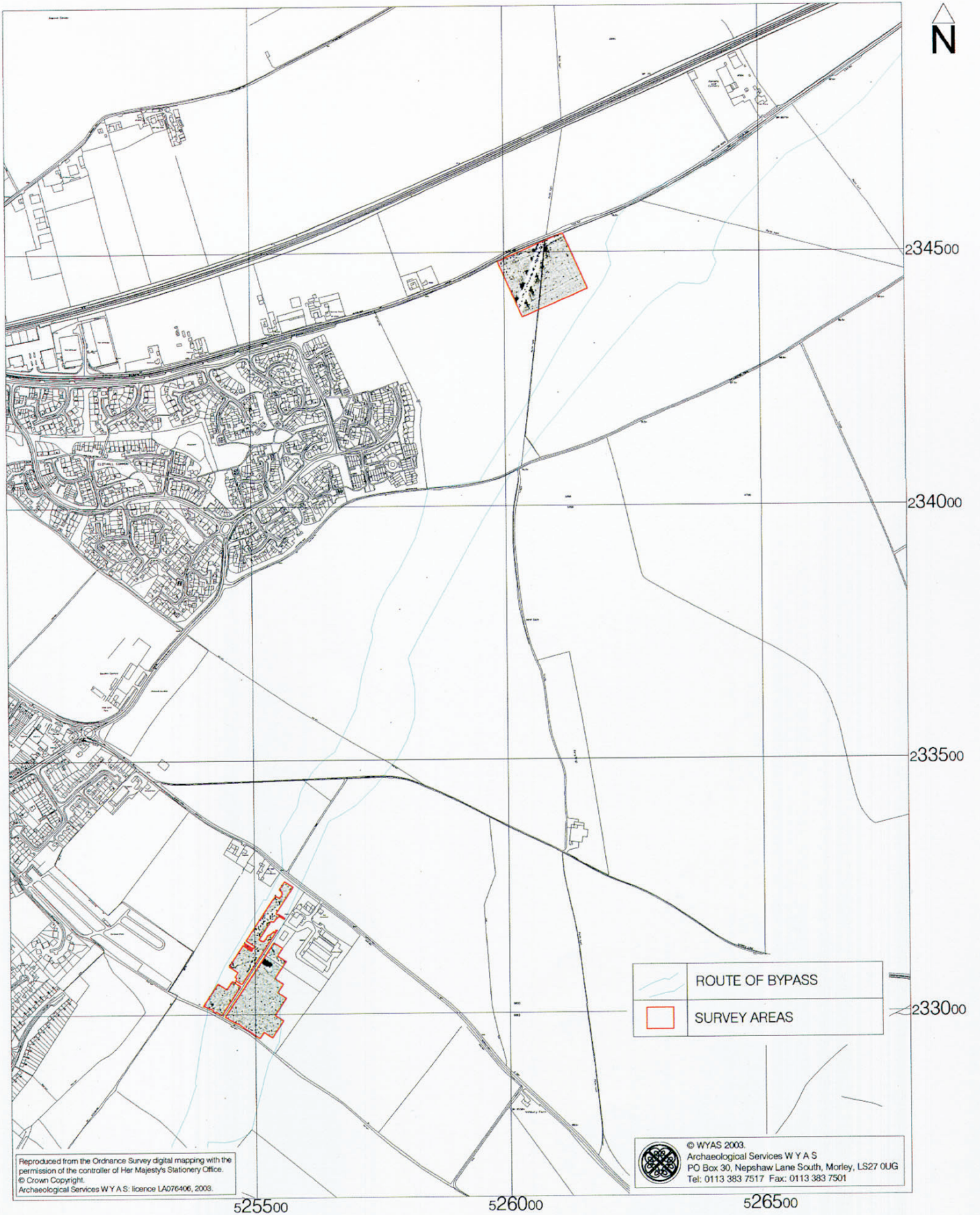


Fig. 2 Site location showing greyscale gradiometer data

0 500m



Fig. 3 Greyscale plot of gradiometer data; Block A



Fig. 4 Interpretation of gradiometer data; Block A

0 50m



Fig. 5 Greyscale plot of gradiometer data; Blocks B and C



Fig. 6 Interpretation of gradiometer data; Blocks B and C

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 PO Box 30, Nepsaw Lane South, Morley, LS27 0UG
 Tel: 0113 363 7517 Fax: 0113 363 7501



6.8 Supporting Technical Data

6.8.1 Magnetic Survey: Technical Information

6.8.2 Survey Location Information

6.8.3 Geophysical Archive

6.8.4 Gradiometer Data Plots (1:500 and 1:200) enclosed within the data CD



Appendix 6.8.1 Magnetic Survey: Technical Information

Magnetic Susceptibility and Soil Magnetism

Iron makes up about 6% of the Earth's crust and is mostly present in soils and rocks as minerals such as maghaemite and haematite. These minerals have a weak, measurable magnetic property termed ***magnetic susceptibility***. Human activities can redistribute these minerals and change (enhance) others into more magnetic forms so that by measuring the magnetic susceptibility of the topsoil, areas where human occupation or settlement has occurred can be identified by virtue of the attendant increase (enhancement) in magnetic susceptibility. If the enhanced material subsequently comes to fill features, such as ditches or pits, localised isolated and linear magnetic anomalies can result whose presence can be detected by a magnetometer (fluxgate gradiometer).

In general, it is the contrast between the magnetic susceptibility of deposits filling cut features, such as ditches or pits, and the magnetic susceptibility of topsoils, subsoils and rocks into which these features have been cut, which causes the most recognisable responses. This is primarily because there is a tendency for magnetic ferrous compounds to become concentrated in the topsoil, thereby making it more magnetic than the subsoil or the bedrock. Linear features cut into the subsoil or geology, such as ditches, that have been silted up or have been backfilled with topsoil will therefore usually produce a positive magnetic response relative to the background soil levels. Discrete feature, such as pits, can also be detected. Less magnetic material such as masonry or plastic service pipes that intrude into the topsoil may give a negative magnetic response relative to the background level.

The magnetic susceptibility of the soil can also be enhanced significantly by heating. This can lead to the detection of features such as hearths, kilns or burnt areas.

Types of Magnetic Anomaly

In the majority of instances anomalies are termed '***positive***'. This means that they have a positive magnetic value relative to the magnetic background on any given site. However some features can manifest themselves as '***negative***' anomalies that, conversely, means that the response is negative relative to the mean magnetic background. Such negative anomalies are often very faint and are commonly caused by modern, non-ferrous, features such as plastic water pipes. Infilled natural features may also appear as negative anomalies on some geologies.

Where it is not possible to give a probable cause of an observed anomaly a '?' is appended.

It should be noted that anomalies that are interpreted as modern in origin might be caused by features that are present in the topsoil or upper layers of the subsoil. Removal of soil to an archaeological or natural layer can therefore remove the feature causing the anomaly.

The types of response mentioned above can be divided into five main categories which are used in the graphical interpretation of the magnetic data:



Isolated dipolar anomalies (iron spikes)

These responses are typically caused by ferrous material either on the surface or in the topsoil. They cause a rapid variation in the magnetic response giving a characteristic 'spiky' trace. Although ferrous archaeological artefacts could produce this type of response, unless there is supporting evidence for an archaeological interpretation, little emphasis is normally given to such anomalies, as modern ferrous objects are common on rural sites, often being present as a consequence of manuring.

Areas of magnetic disturbance

These responses can have several causes often being associated with burnt material, such as slag waste or brick rubble or other strongly magnetised/fired material. Ferrous structures such as pylons, mesh or barbed wire fencing and buried pipes can also cause the same disturbed response. This type of anomaly is characterised by very strong, 'spiky' variations in the magnetic background. A modern origin is usually assumed unless there is other supporting information.

Linear trend

This is usually a weak or broad linear anomaly of unknown cause or date. An agricultural origin, either ploughing or land drains is a common cause.

Areas of magnetic enhancement/positive isolated anomalies

Areas of enhanced response are characterised by a general increase in the magnetic background over a localised area whilst discrete anomalies are manifest by an increased response (sometimes only visible on an X–Y trace plot) on two or three successive traverses. In neither instance is there the intense dipolar response characteristic of an area of magnetic disturbance or of an 'iron spike' (see above). These anomalies can be caused by infilled discrete archaeological features such as pits or post holes or by kilns, with the latter often being characterised by a strong, positive double peak response. They can also be caused by pedological variations or by natural infilled features on certain geologies. Ferrous material in the subsoil can also give a similar response. It can often therefore be very difficult to establish an anthropogenic origin without intrusive investigation or other supporting information.

Linear and curvilinear anomalies

Such anomalies have a variety of origins. They may be caused by agricultural practice (recent ploughing trends, earlier ridge and furrow regimes or land drains), natural geomorphological features such as palaeochannels or by infilled archaeological ditches.

Methodology

Magnetic Susceptibility Survey

There are two methods of measuring the magnetic susceptibility of a soil sample. The first involves the measurement of a given volume of soil, which will include any air and moisture that lies within the sample, and is termed volume specific susceptibility. This method results in a bulk value that is not necessarily fully representative of the constituent components of the sample. The second technique overcomes this potential problem by taking into account both the volume and mass of a sample and is termed mass specific susceptibility. However, mass specific readings cannot be taken in the field where the bulk



properties of a soil are usually unknown and so volume specific readings must be taken. Whilst these values are not fully representative they do allow general comparisons across a site and give a broad indication of susceptibility changes. This is usually enough to assess the susceptibility of a site and evaluate whether enhancement has occurred.

Gradiometer Survey

There are two main methods of using the fluxgate gradiometer for commercial evaluations. The first of these is referred to as *scanning* and requires the operator to visually identify anomalous responses on the instrument display panel whilst covering the site in widely spaced traverses, typically 10-15m apart. The instrument logger is not used and there is therefore no data collection. Once anomalous responses are identified they are marked in the field with bamboo canes and approximately located on a base plan. This method is usually employed as a means of selecting areas for detailed survey when only a percentage sample of the whole site is to be subject to detailed survey. In favourable circumstances scanning may be used to map out the full extent of features located during a detailed survey.

The second method is referred to as *detailed survey* and employs the use of a sample trigger to automatically take readings at predetermined points, typically at 0.5m intervals, on zig-zag traverses 1m apart. These readings are stored in the memory of the instrument and are later dumped to computer for processing and interpretation.

The Geoscan FM36 fluxgate gradiometer and ST1 sample trigger were used for the detailed gradiometer survey. Readings were taken, on the 0.1nT range, at 0.5m intervals on zig-zag traverses 1m apart within 20m by 20m square grids except in Block A1 where readings were taken at 0.25m intervals on traverses 0.5m apart.

Data Processing and Presentation

The detailed gradiometer data has been presented in this report in X-Y trace and greyscale formats. The former option shows the 'raw' data with no processing other than grid biasing whilst in the latter the data has been selectively filtered to remove spurious errors such as striping effects and edge discontinuities caused by instrument drift and inconsistencies in survey technique caused by poor field conditions.

An X-Y plot presents the data logged on each traverse as a single line with each successive traverse incremented on the Y-axis to produce a 'stacked' plot. A hidden line algorithm has been employed to block out lines behind major 'spikes' and the data has been clipped at 10nT. The main advantage of this display option is that the full range of data can be viewed, dependent on the clip, so that the 'shape' of individual anomalies can be discerned and potentially archaeological anomalies differentiated from 'iron spikes'. In-house software (XY3) was used to create the X-Y trace plots.

In-house software (Geocon 9) was used to interpolate the data so that 1600 readings were obtained for each 20m by 20m grid. Contours software (University of Bradford) was used to produce the greyscale images. All greyscale plots are displayed in the range -1nT to 2nT, unless otherwise stated, using a linear incremental scale. Geoplot V3 was used to process and present the close sample interval Block A1.



Appendix 6.8.2 Survey Location Information

Separate geophysical survey grids were established for the three survey blocks through the triangulation of 20m grid points from established baselines. All of the grids were tied-in to 'permanent' landscape features, such as field boundaries, using triangulation with tapes. The position of the opened trial trenches was also used as a final check.

The survey grids were then superimposed onto an Ordnance Survey digital map base using common field boundaries and other fixed points. Overall there was an average correlation between the local survey and the digital map base and it is estimated that the average 'best fit' error is ca $\pm 1.0\text{m}$. It should be noted that Ordnance Survey co-ordinates for 1:2500 map data have an error of $\pm 1.9\text{m}$ at 95% confidence. This potential error must be considered if co-ordinates are measured off for relocation purposes.

Archaeological Services WYAS cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party or for the removal of any of the survey reference points.



Appendix 6.8.3 Geophysical Archive

The geophysical archive comprises:-

- an archive disk containing compressed (WinZip 8) files of the raw data, report text (Word 2000), and graphics files (CorelDraw6 and AutoCAD 2000) files.
- a full copy of the report

At present the archive is held by Archaeological Services WYAS although it is anticipated that it may eventually be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). Brief details may also be forwarded for inclusion on the English Heritage Geophysical Survey Database after the contents of the report are deemed to be in the public domain (*i.e.* available for consultation in the relevant Sites and Monument Record Office).



Appendix 6.8.4 Gradiometer Data Plots (1:500 and 1:200)

Located in enclosed Data CD, see *E/Reports/WYAS*



7. APPENDIX 3: PROJECT BRIEF



8. APPENDIX 4: FIGURES

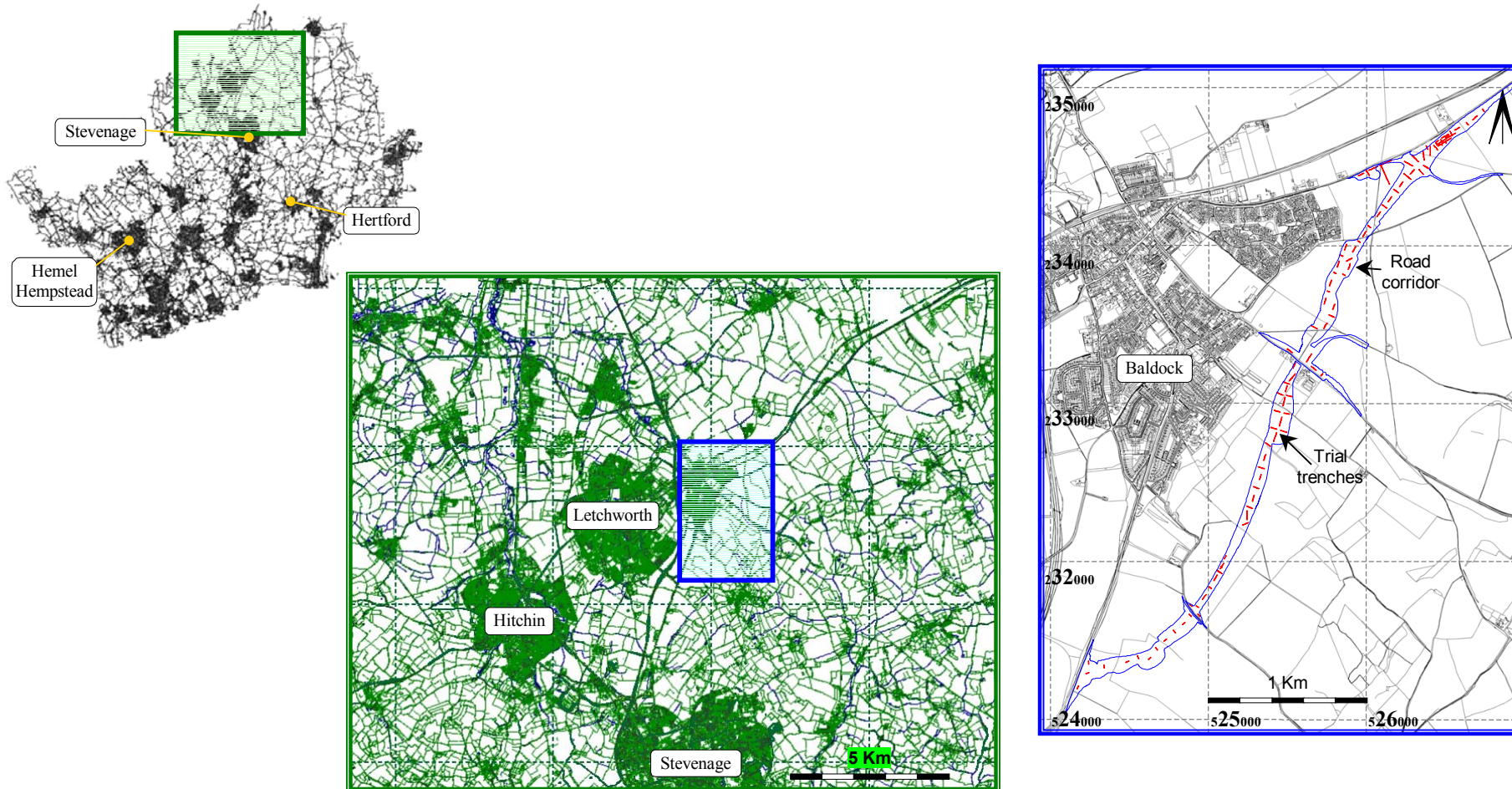


Figure 1: Location of Study Area

Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Bedford. OS Licence No. 076465(LA). © Crown Copyright.

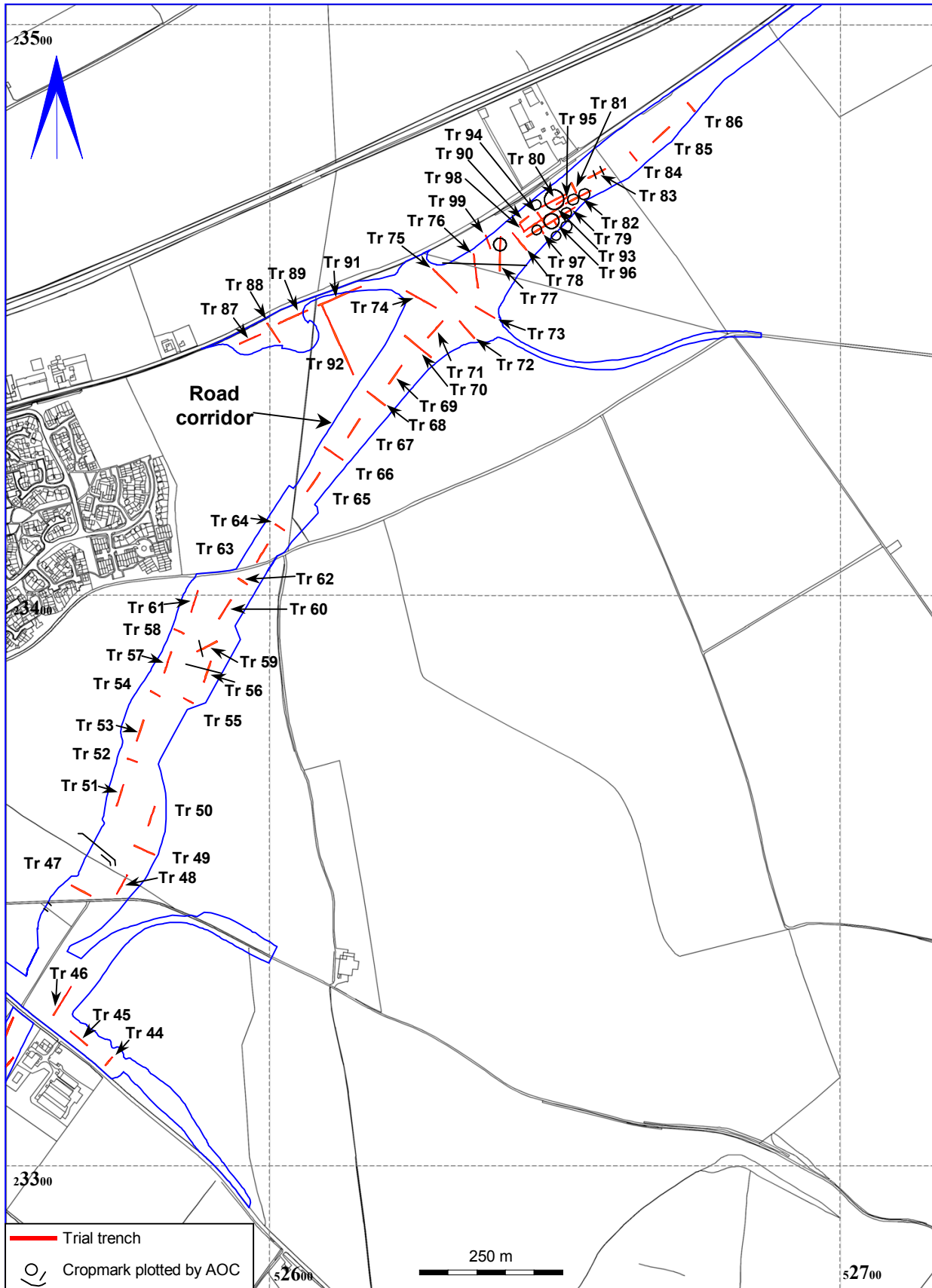


Figure 2: Trench locations: Route Corridor North

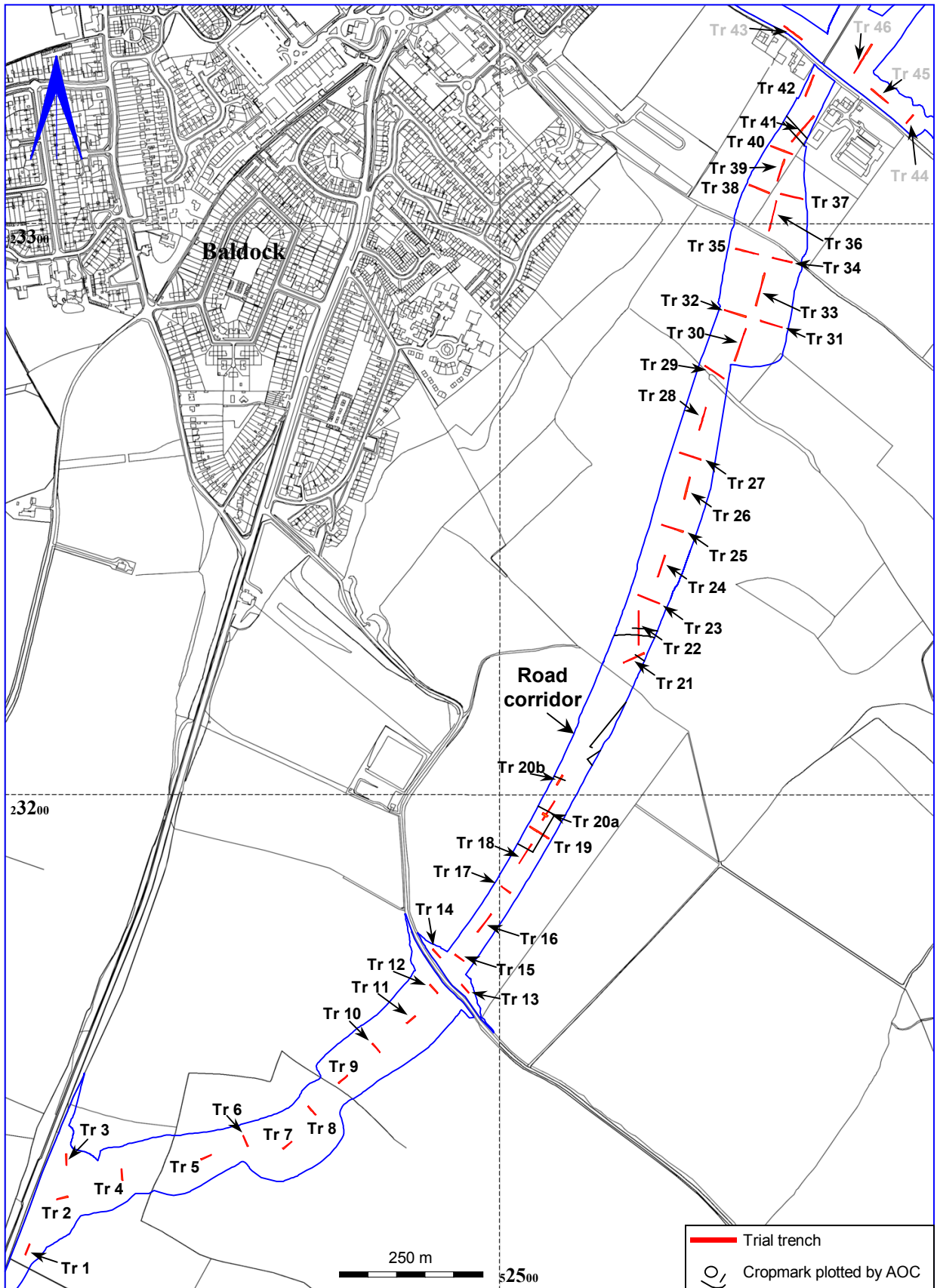


Figure 3: Trench locations: Route Corridor South

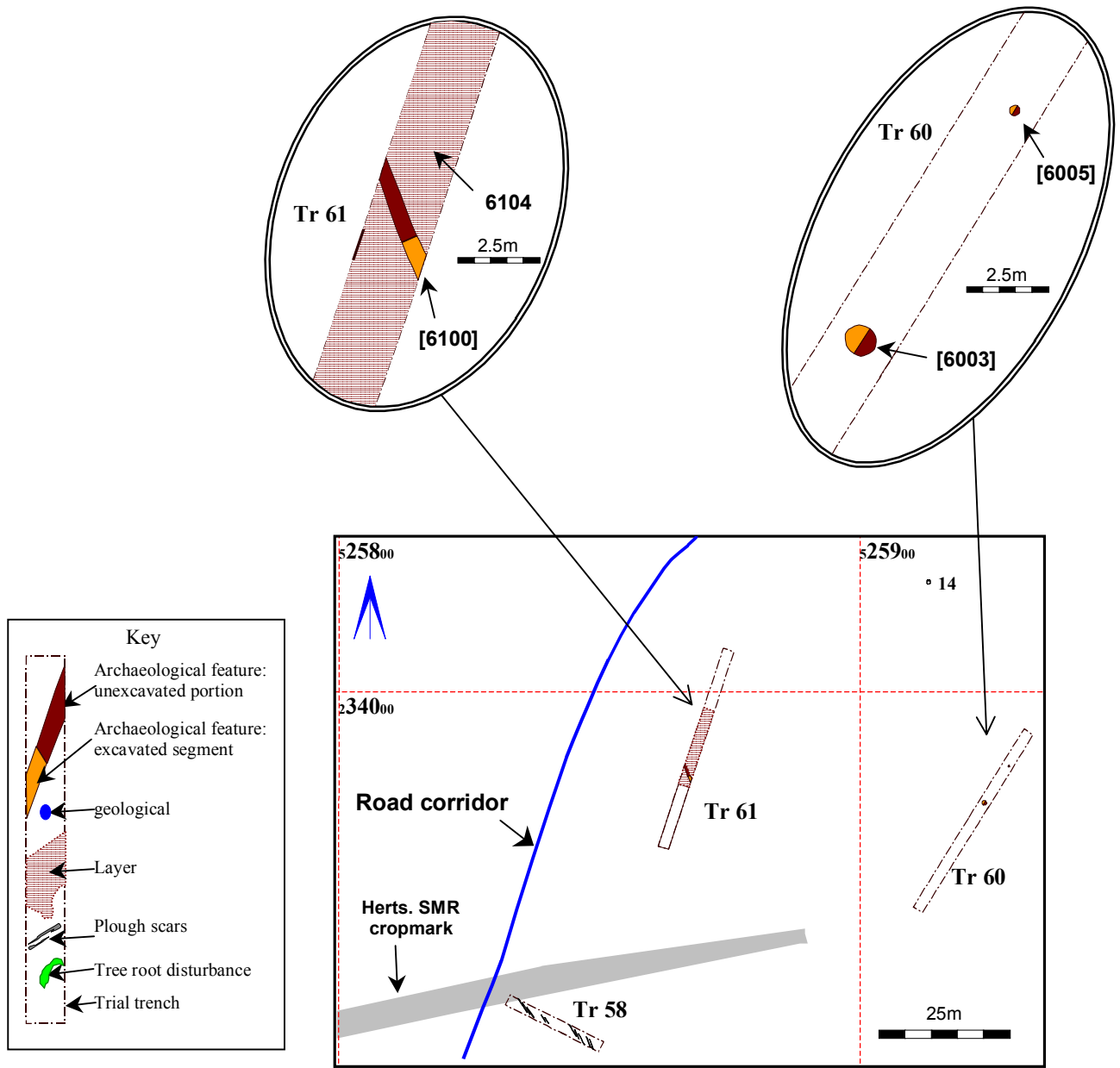


Figure 4: Trenches 58, 60 and 61

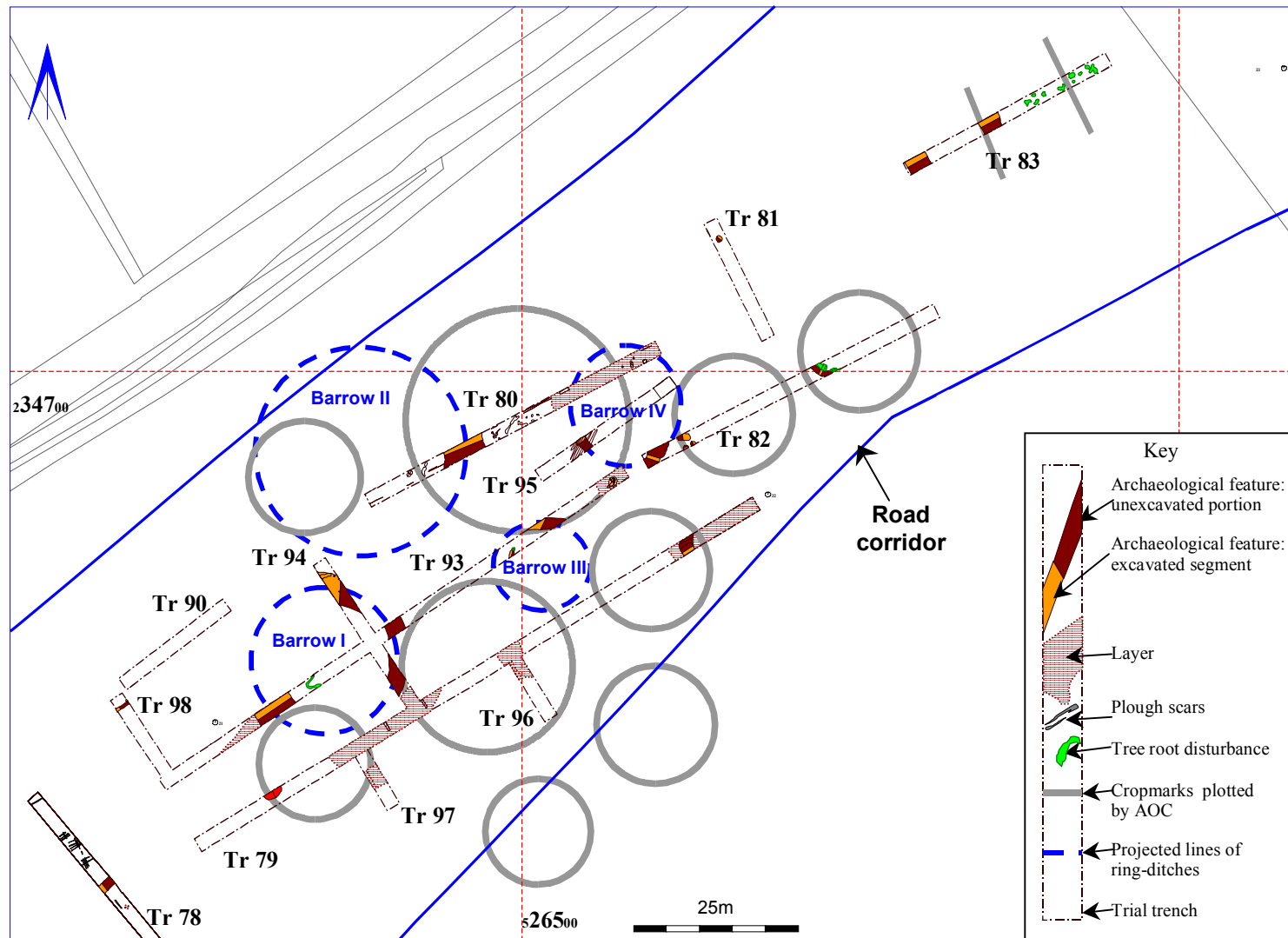


Figure 5: The funerary complex in Trenches 79- 83, 90, 93- 98

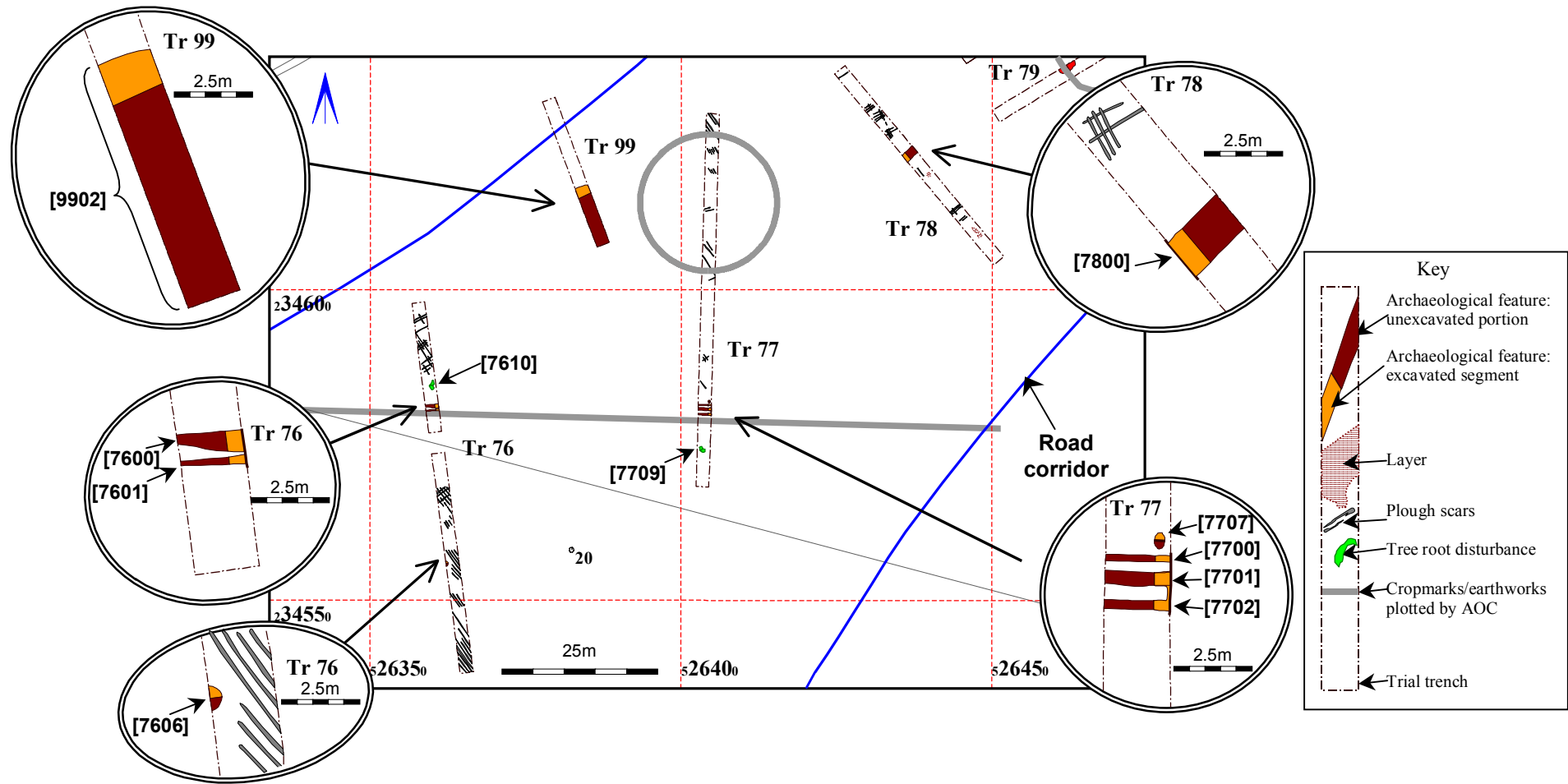


Figure 6: Trenches 76-78, and 99

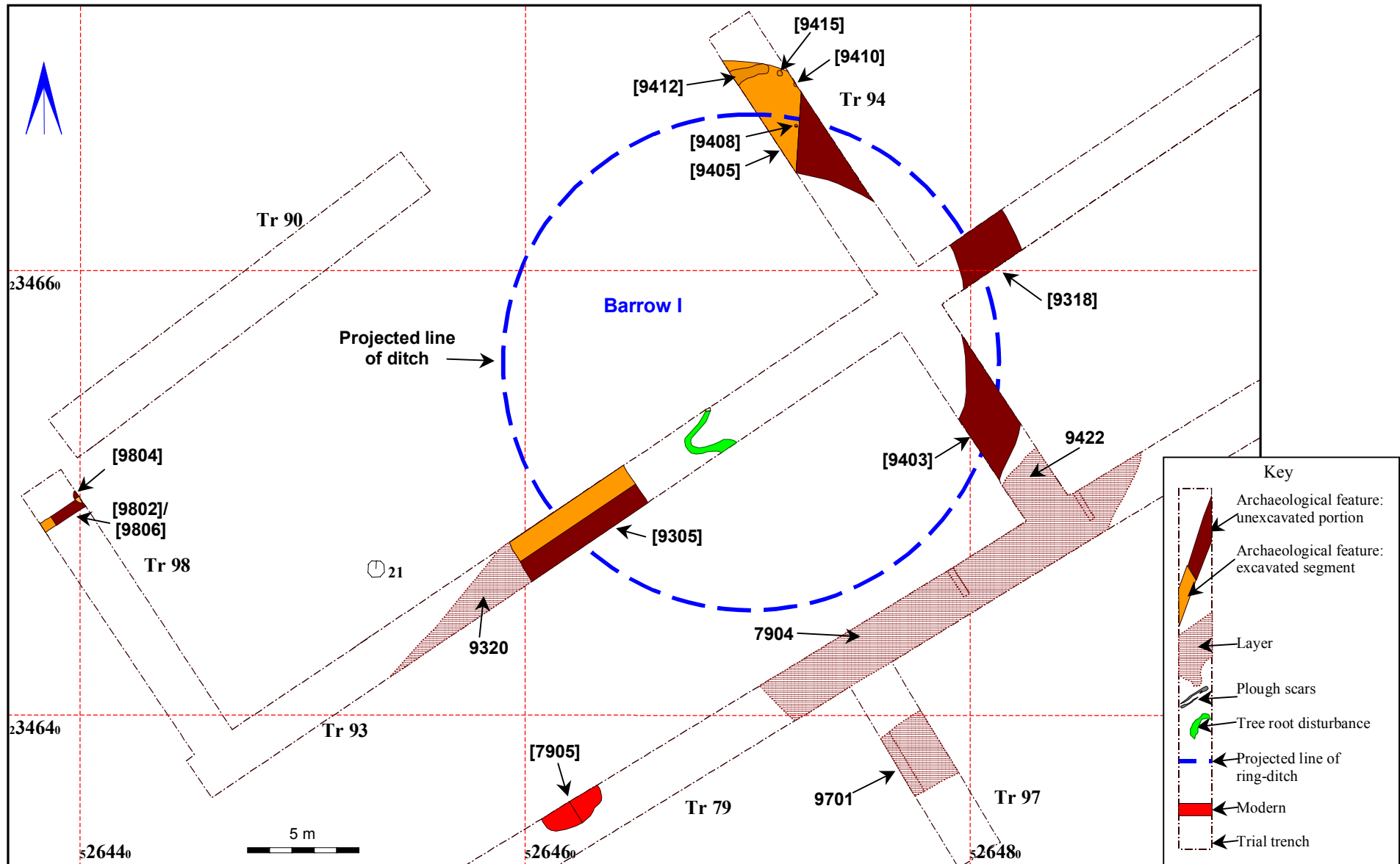


Figure 7: Barrow I and trenches 79, 90, 93, 94, 97 and 98

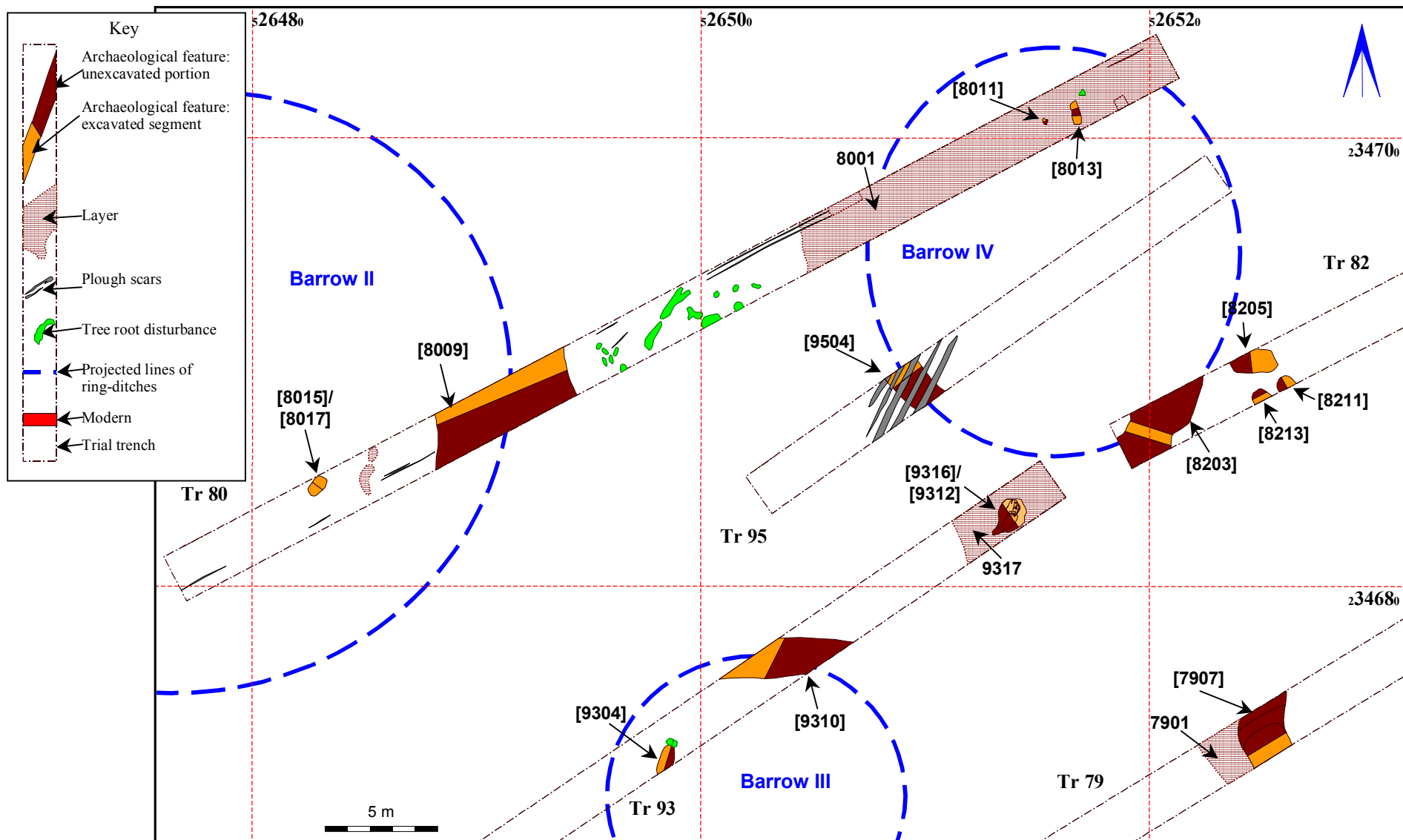


Figure 8: Barrows II, III and IV in trenches 80, 82, 93 and 95

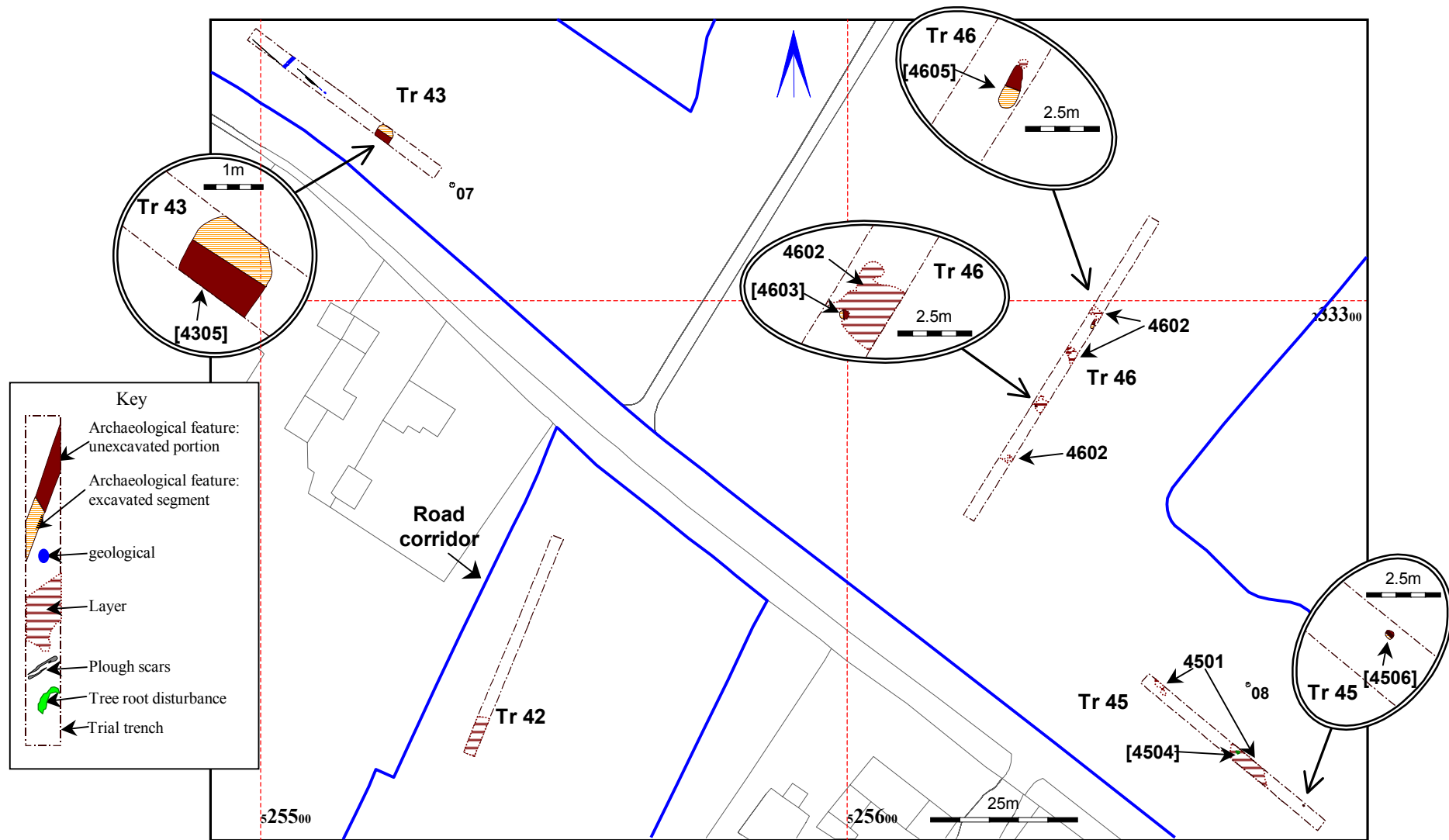
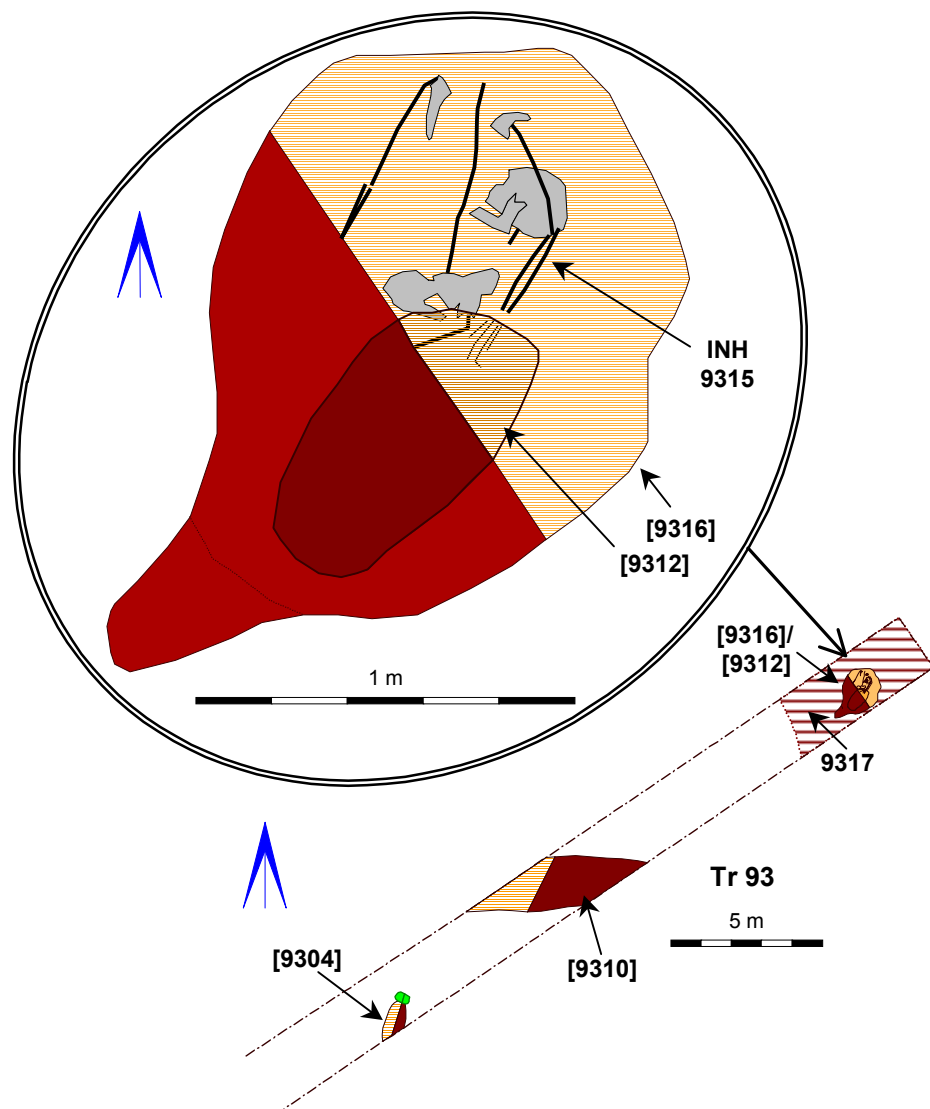


Figure 9: Trenches 42, 43, 45 and 46



INH 9315 taken from the north-east

Figure 10: Trench 93, Inhumation 9315 detail

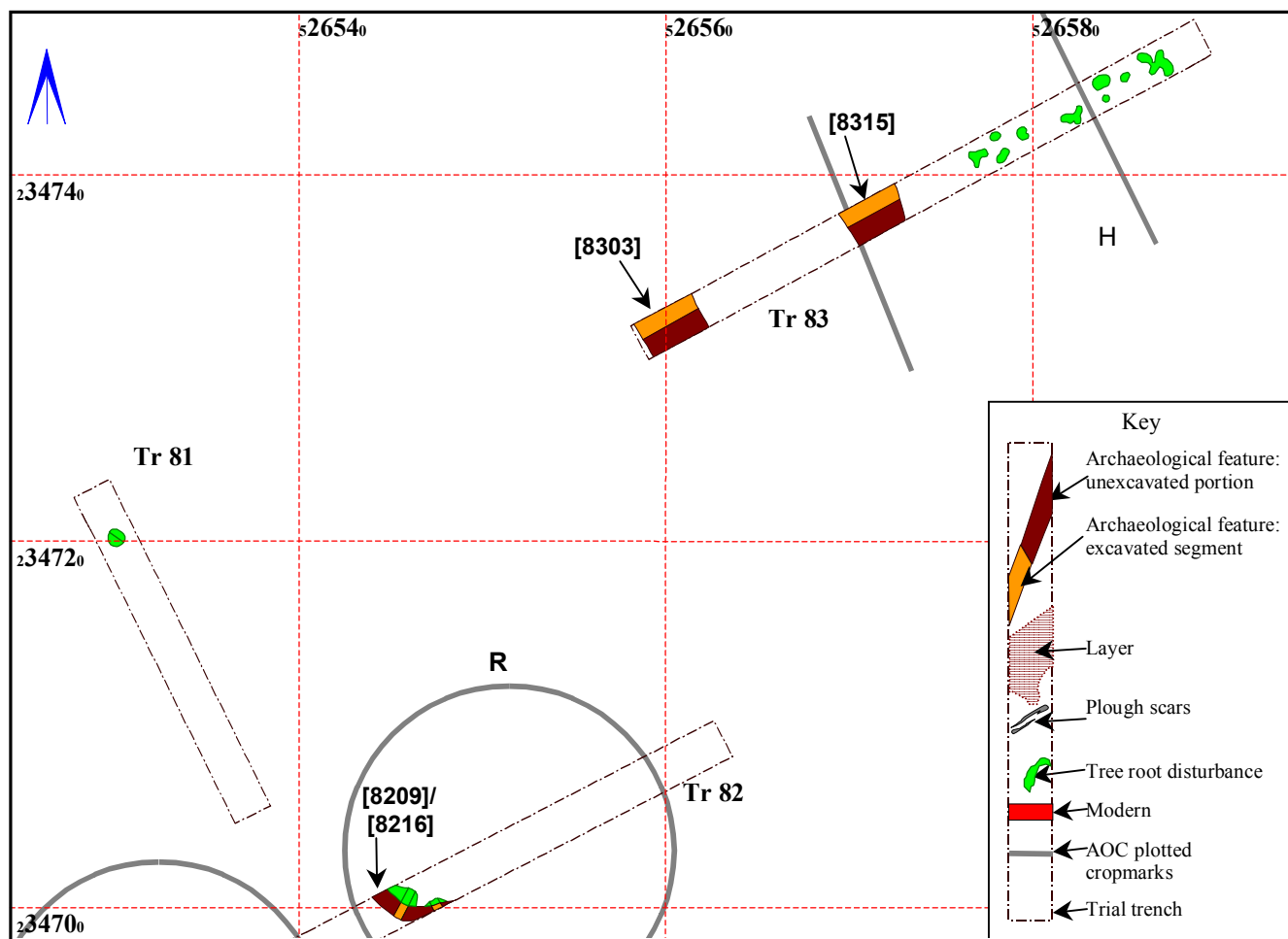


Figure 11: Trenches 81, 82 and 83

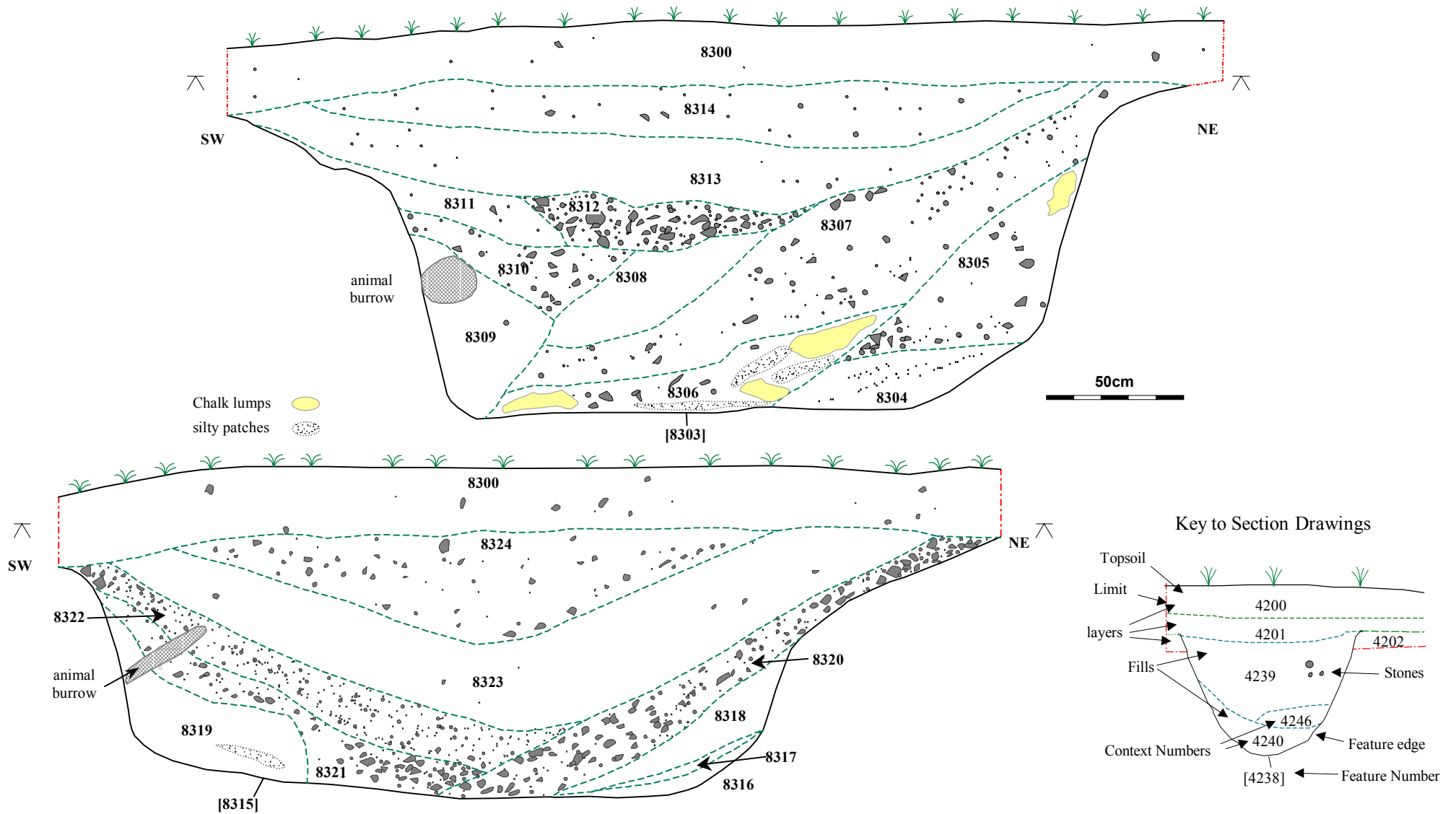


Figure 12: Sections through land boundaries in Trench 83

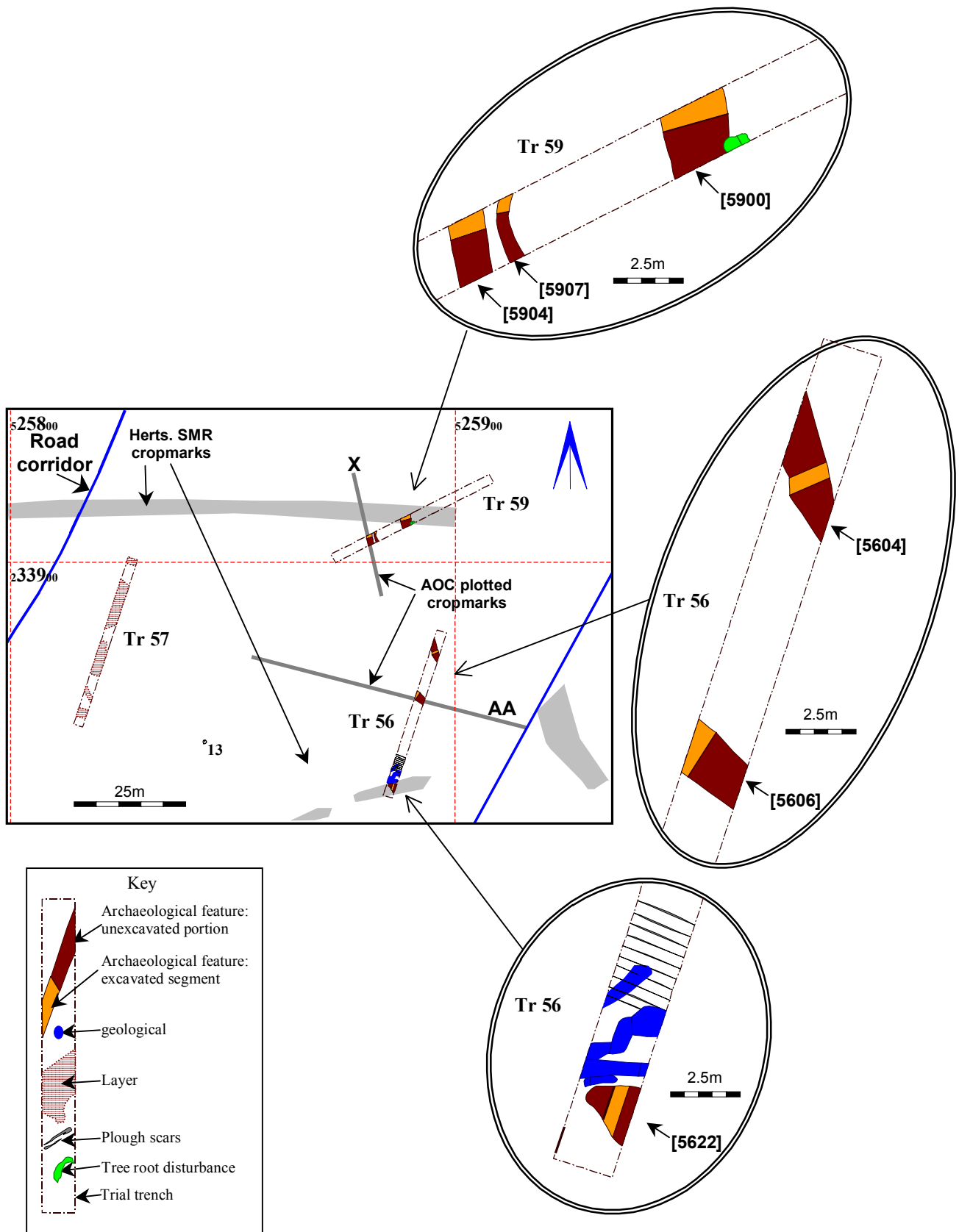


Figure 13: Trenches 56, 57 and 59

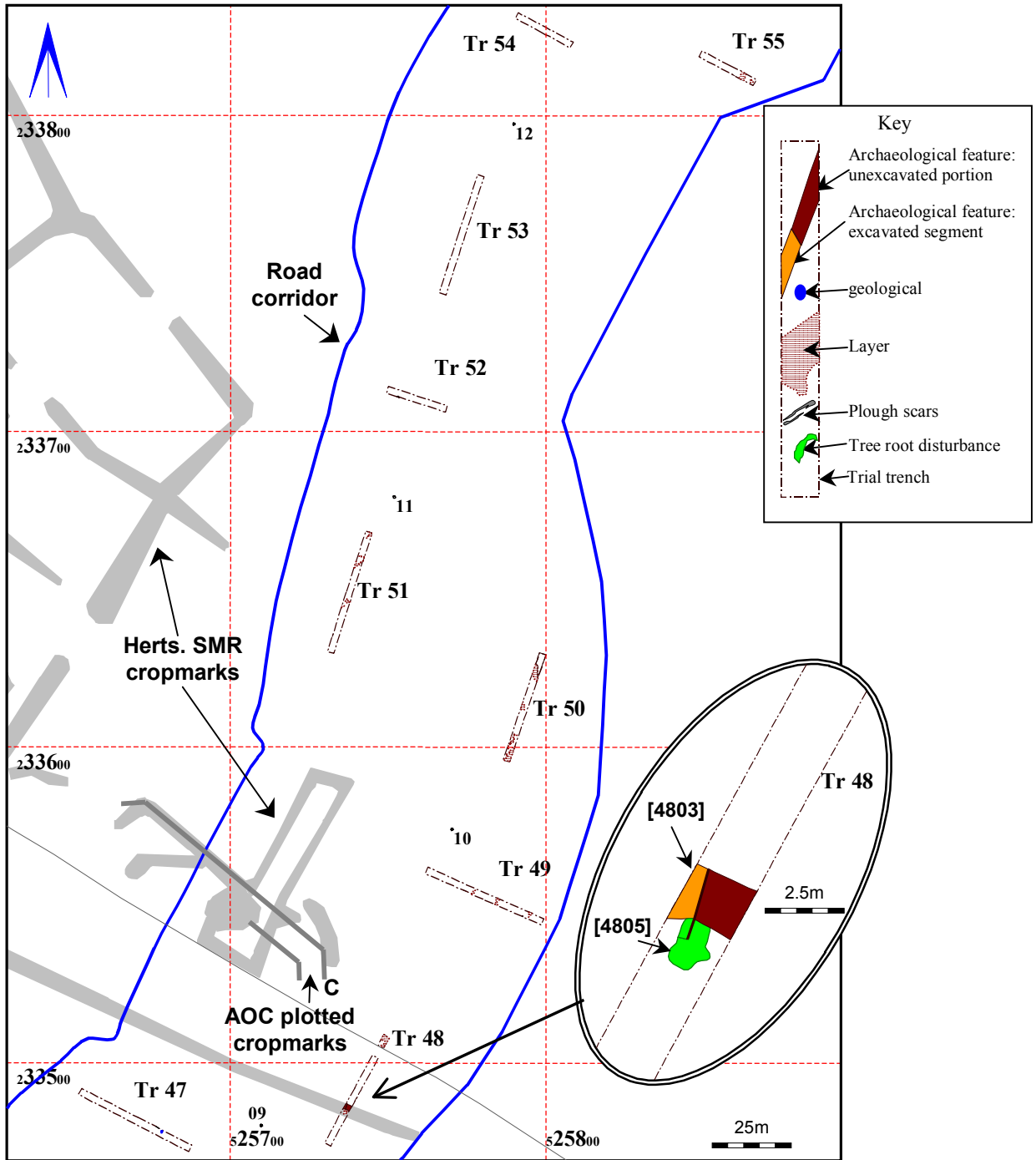


Figure 14: Trenches 47-55



Pit 9200

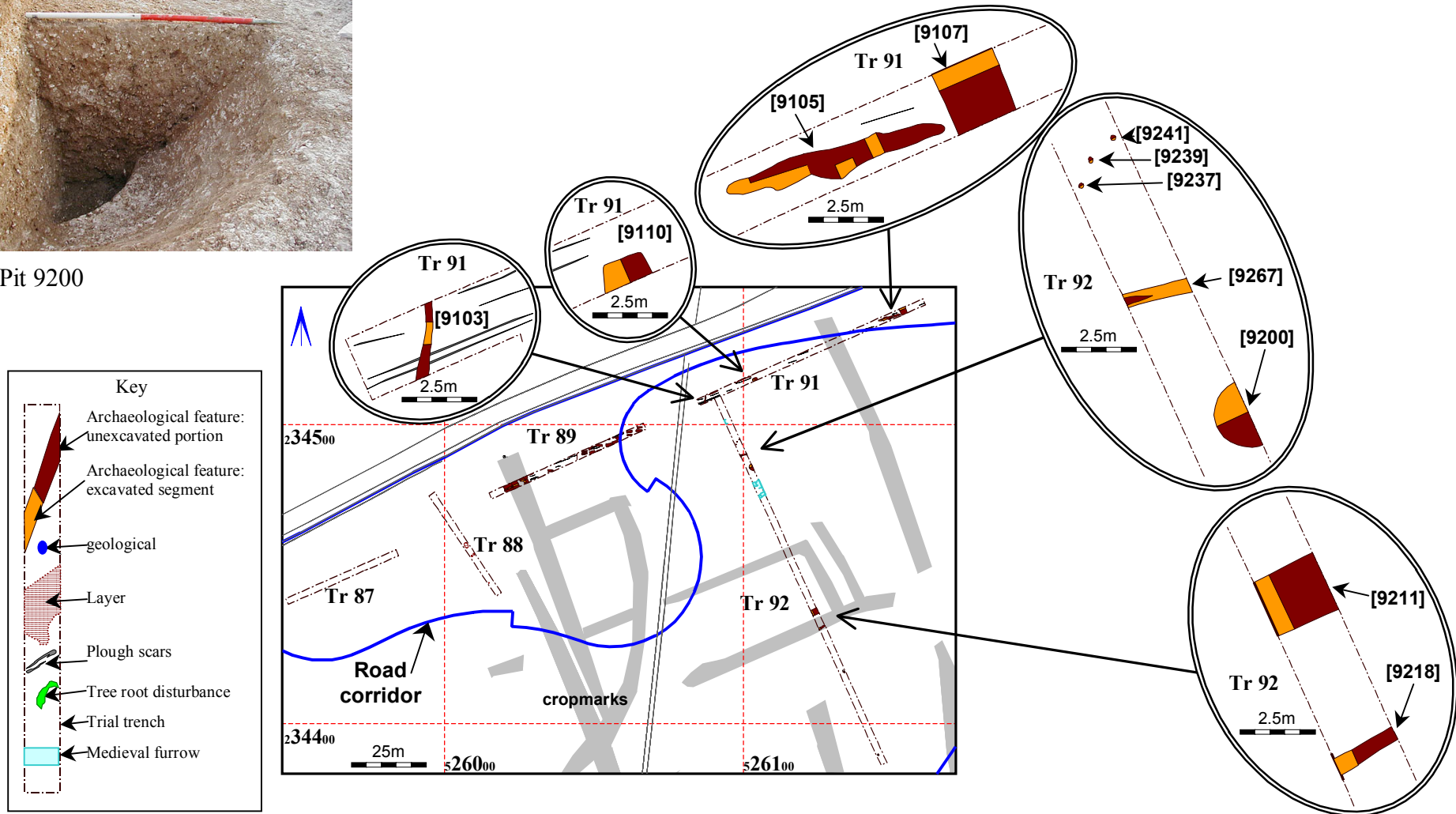


Figure 15: Leper Hospital Enclosure and Trenches 87, 88, 89, 91, and 92

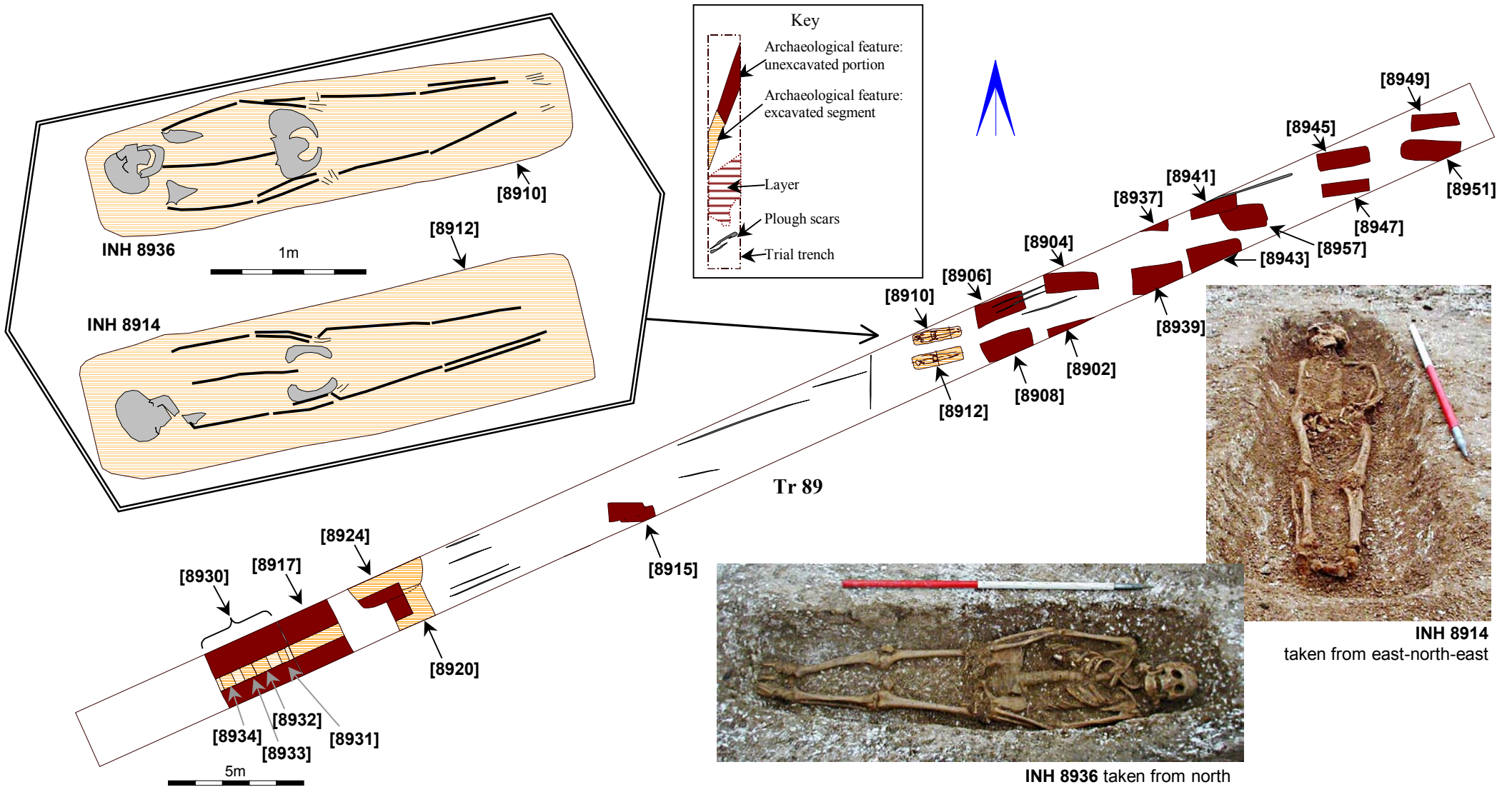


Figure 16: Leper Hospital Enclosure, trackway and burials in Trench 89

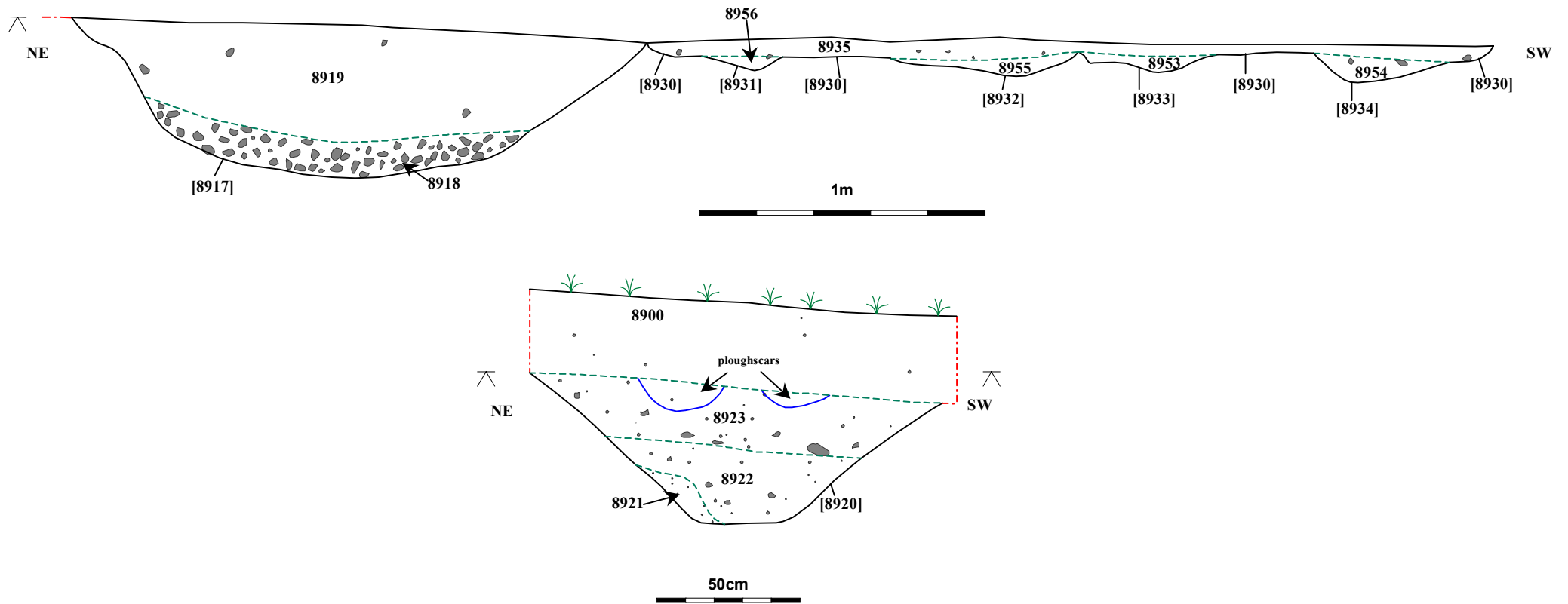


Figure 17: Trench 89; selected sections



Figure 18: Well [9110] under excavation, and *in-situ* ceramic cistern (scale = 20cm)

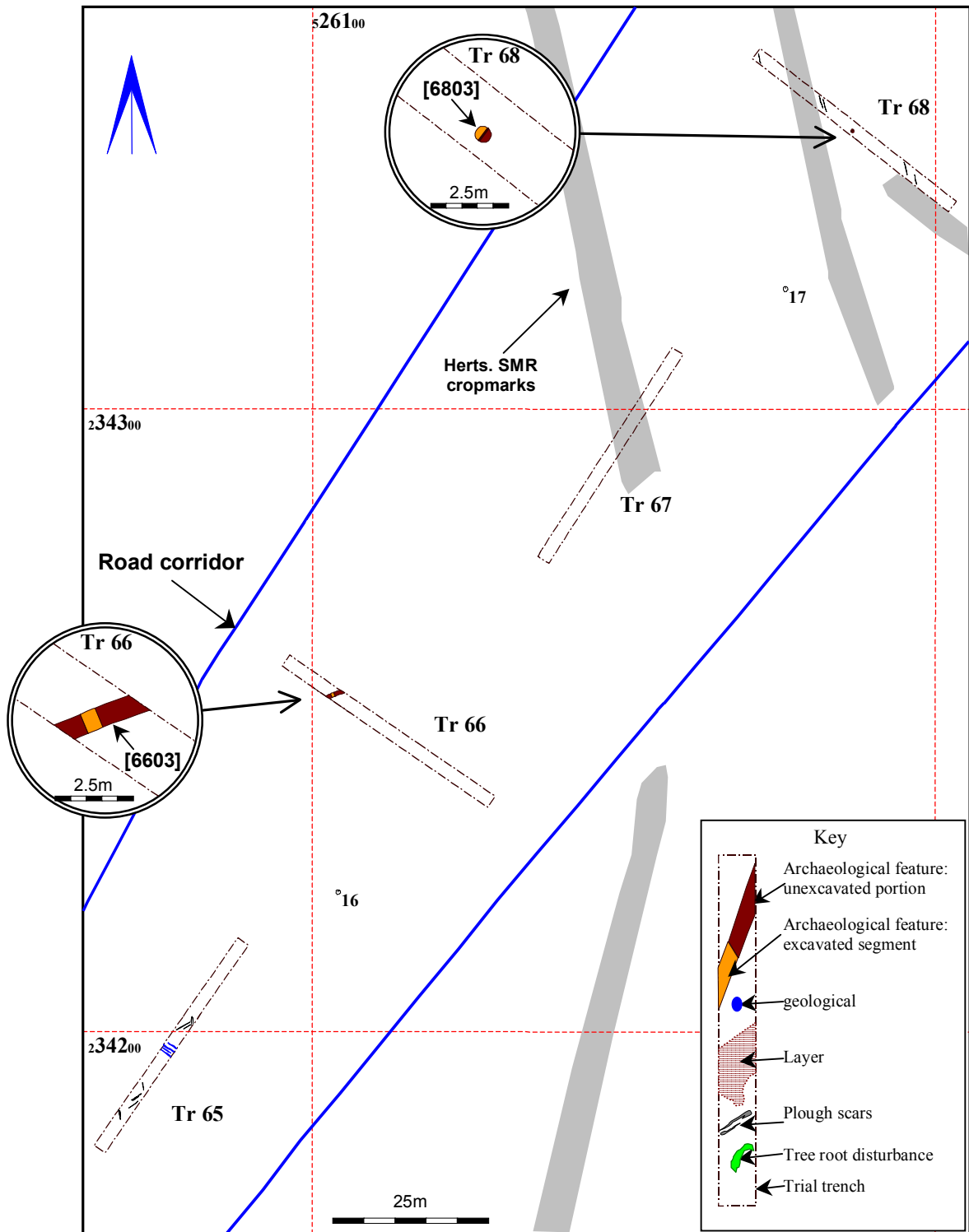


Figure 19: Trenches 65-68

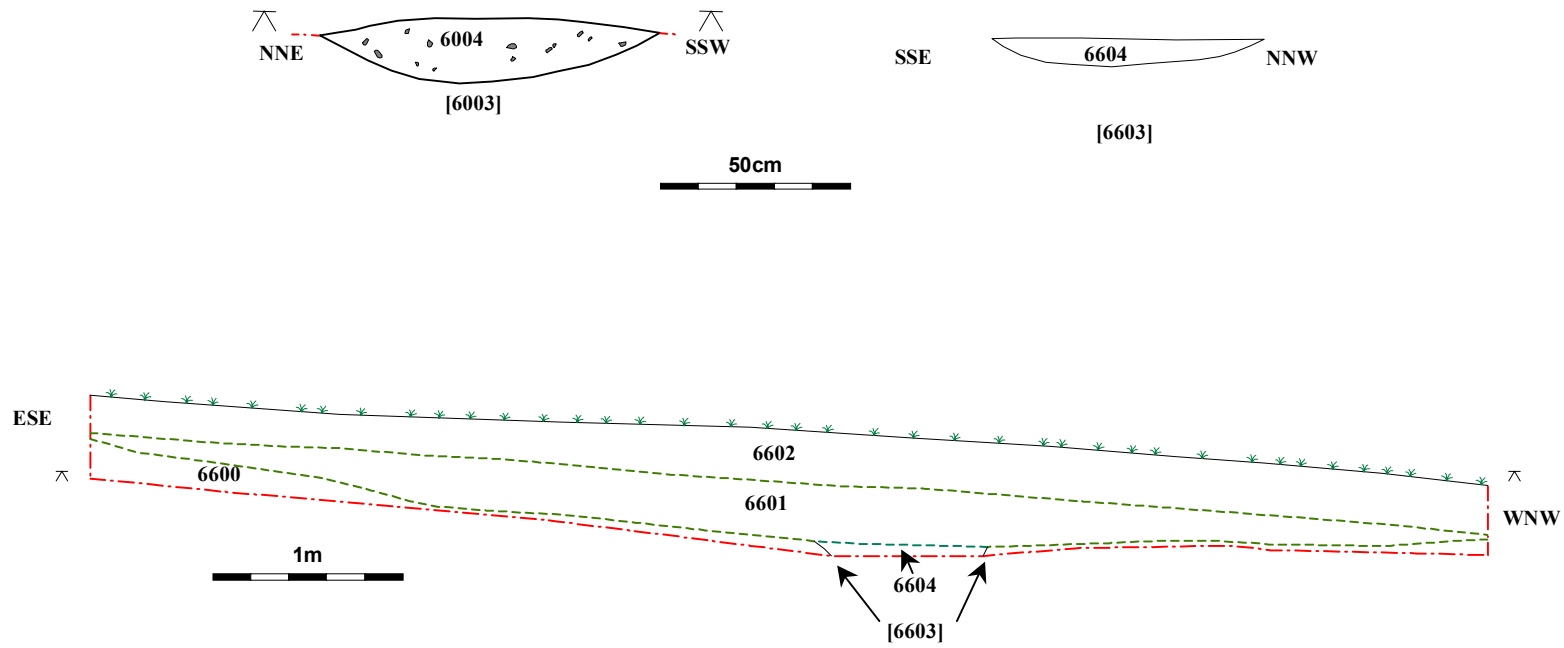


Figure 20: Trenches 60 and 66; selected sections

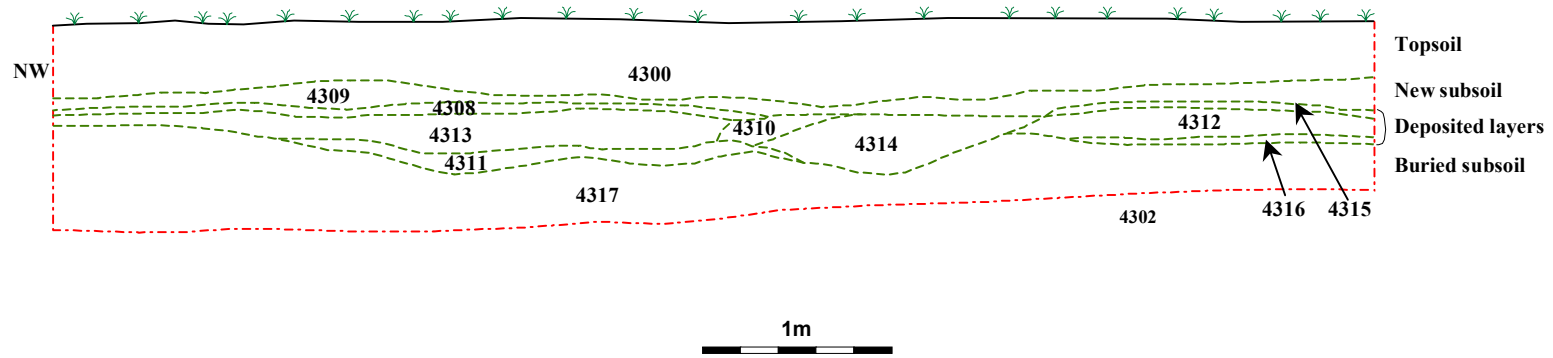


Figure 21: Trench 43 north facing section of possible road make-up deposits

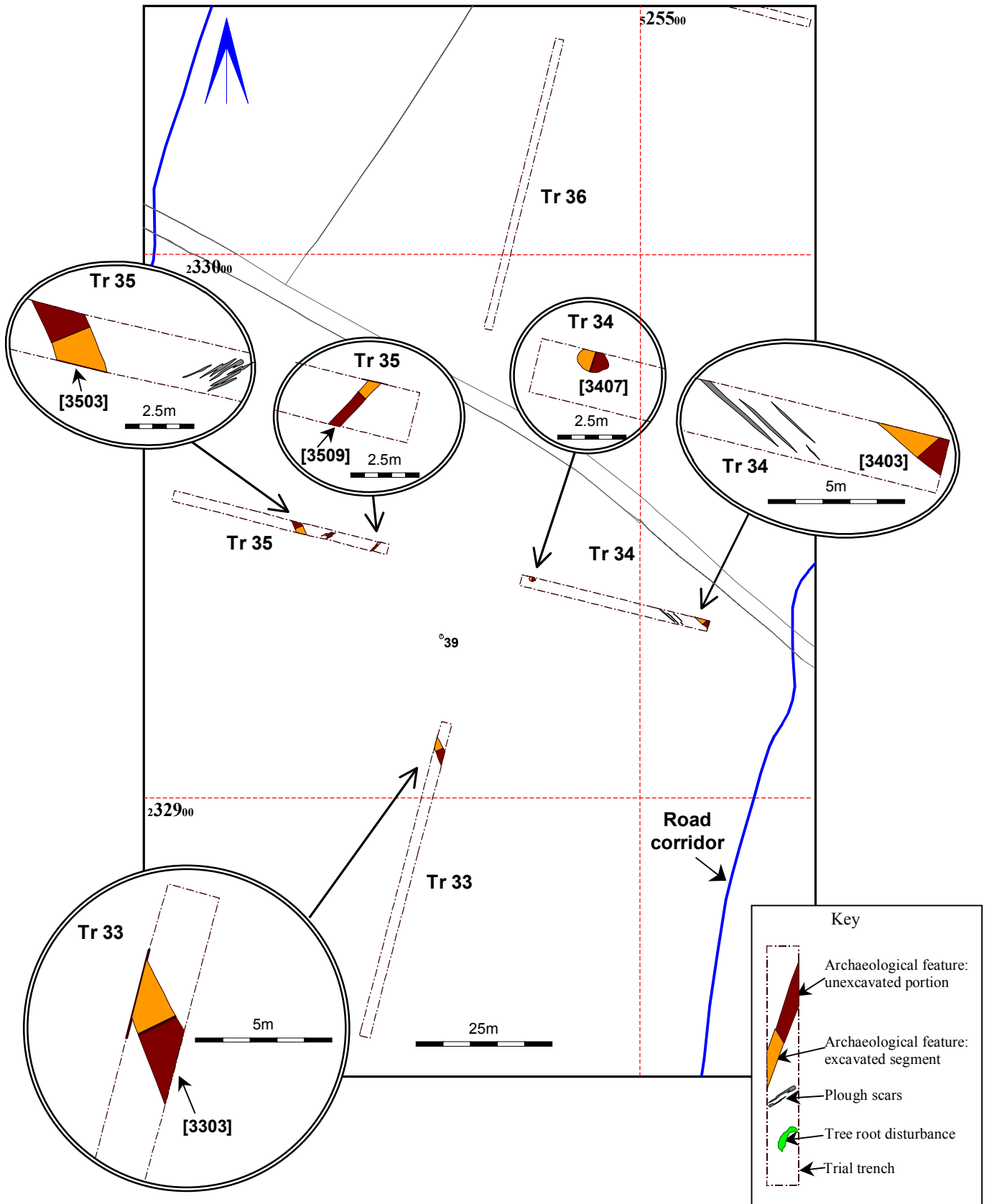


Figure 22: Trenches 33-36

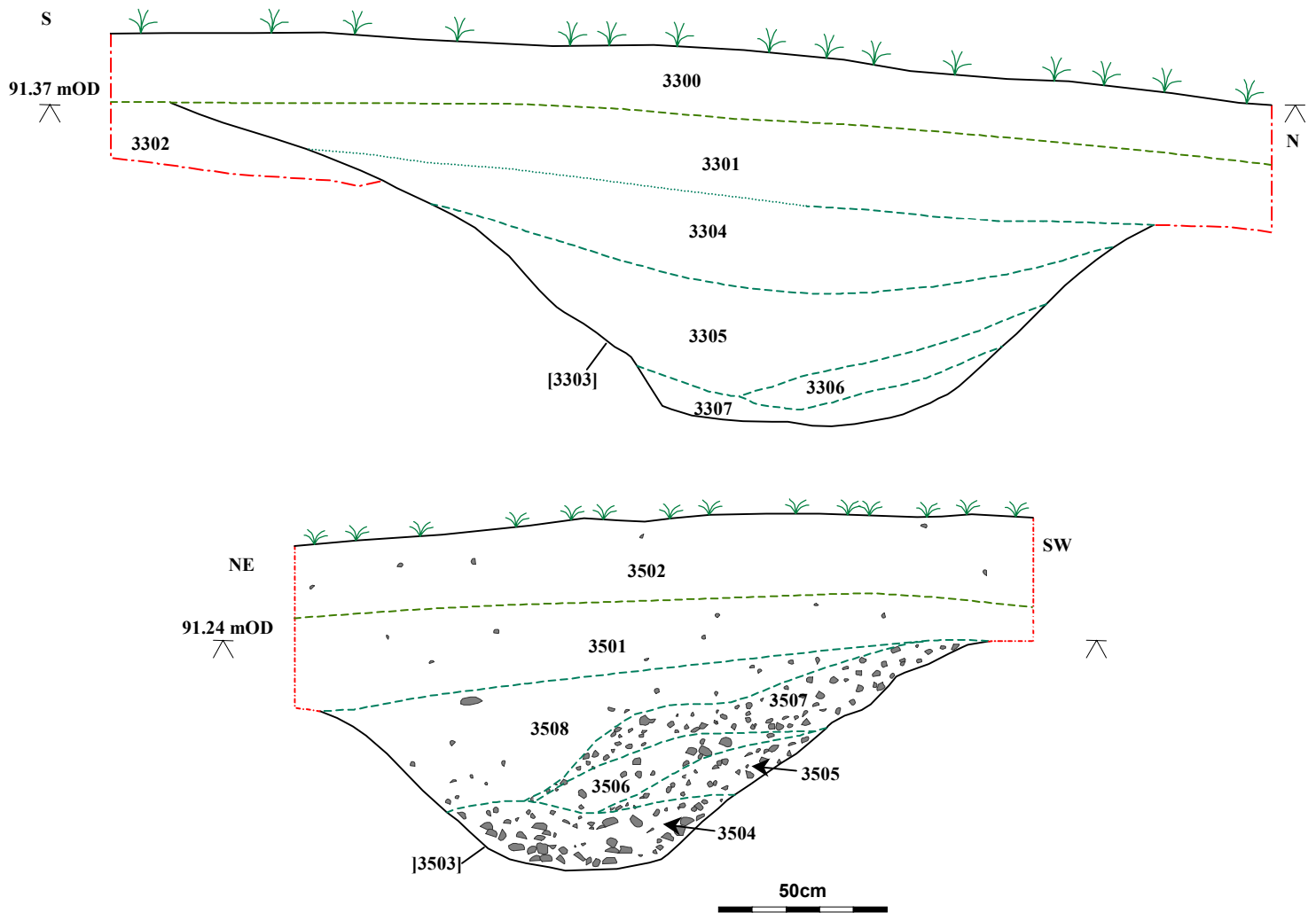


Figure 23: Sections through [3303] and [3503] in trenches 33 and 35

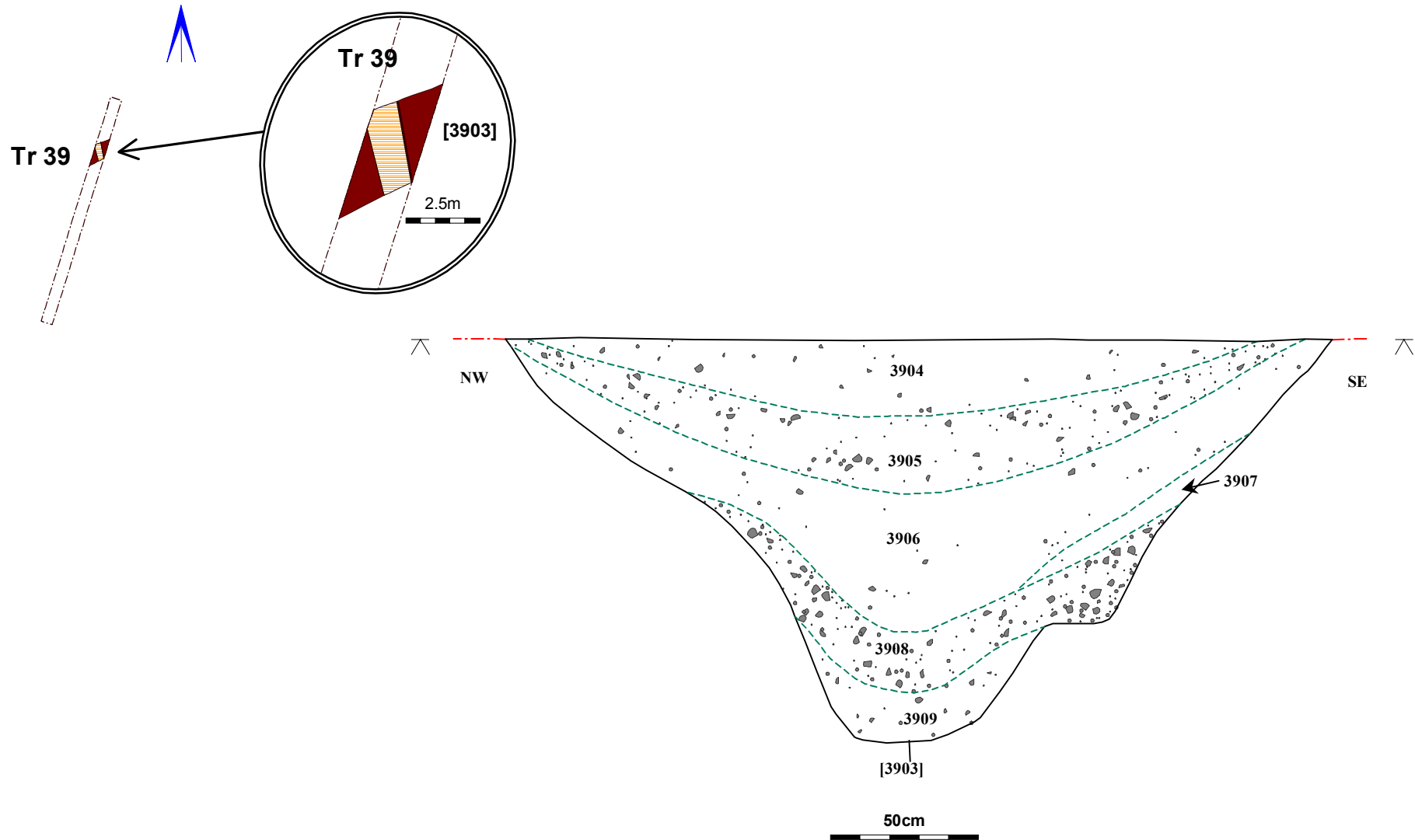


Figure 24: Trench 39; section and plan of ditch [3903]

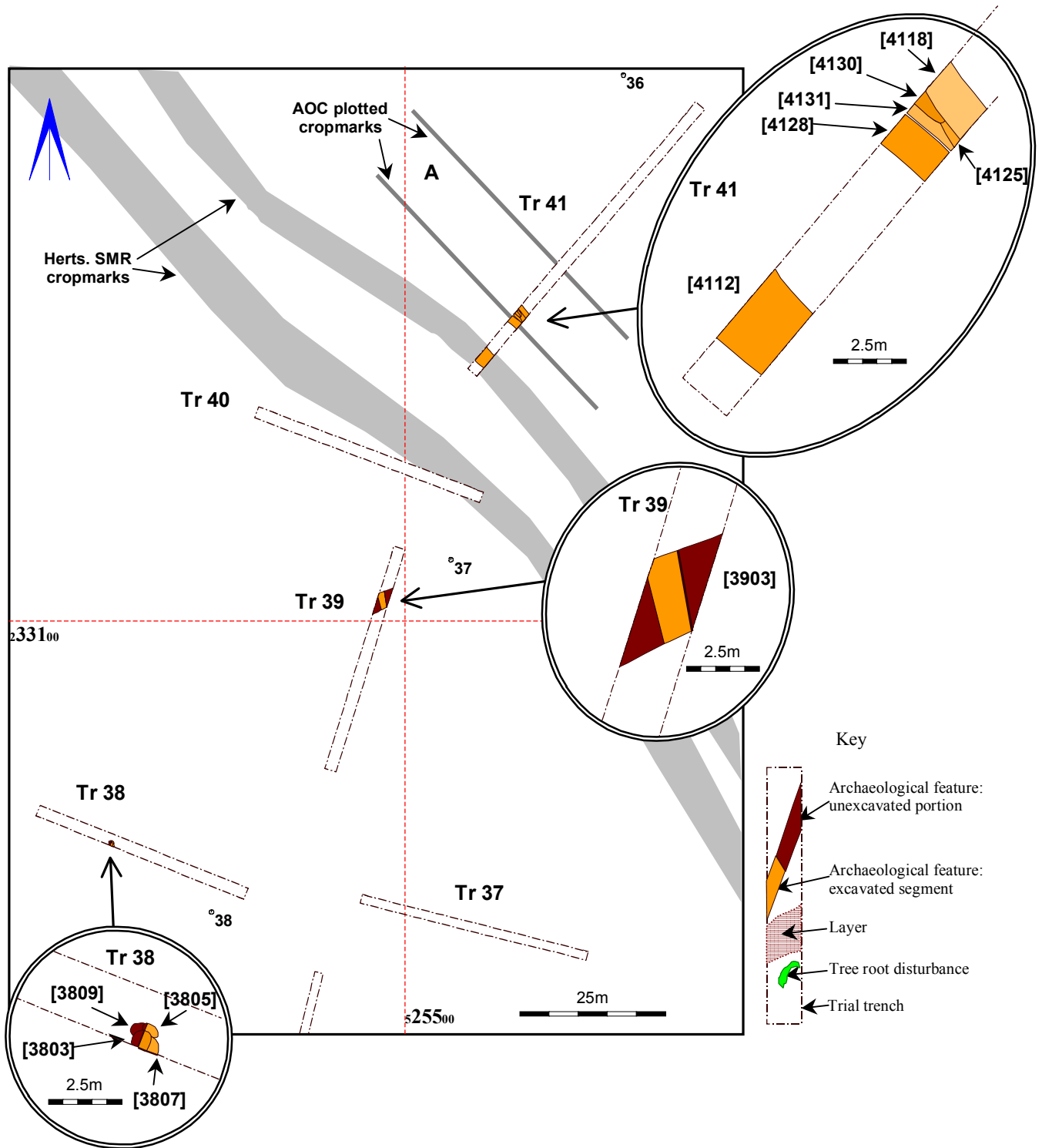


Figure 25: Trenches 37-41

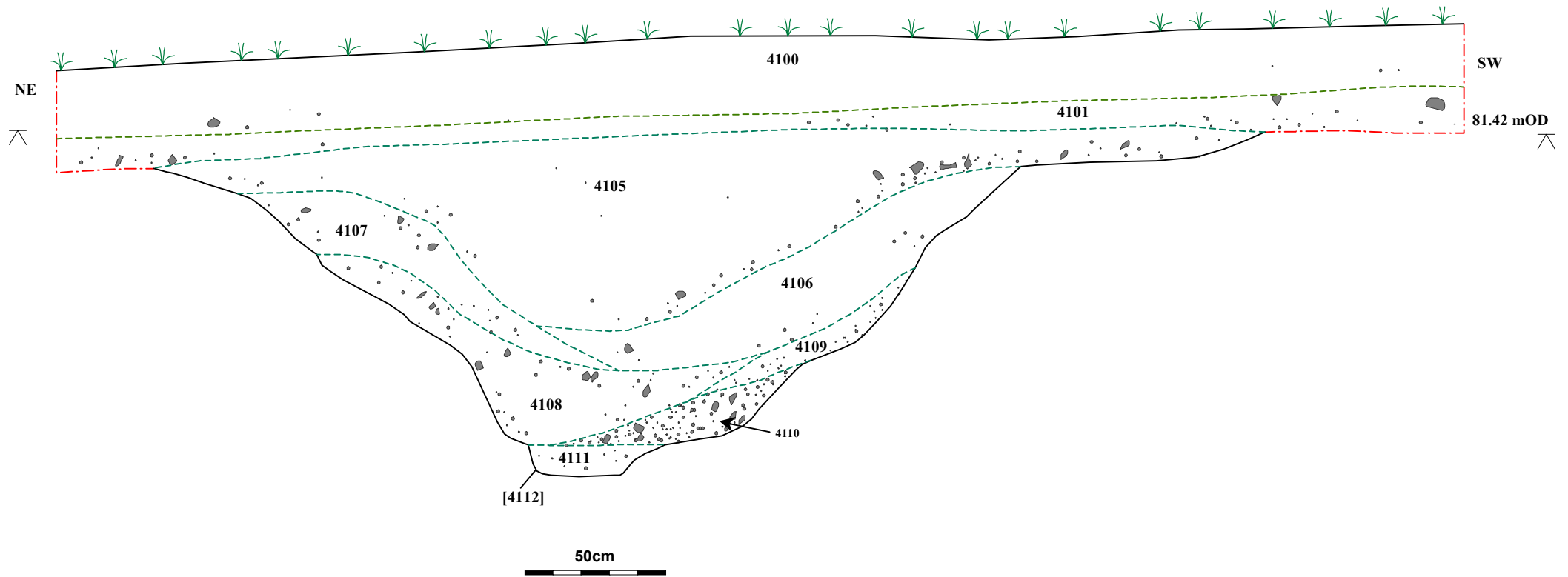


Figure 26: Trench 41; section through southern roadside ditch [4112]

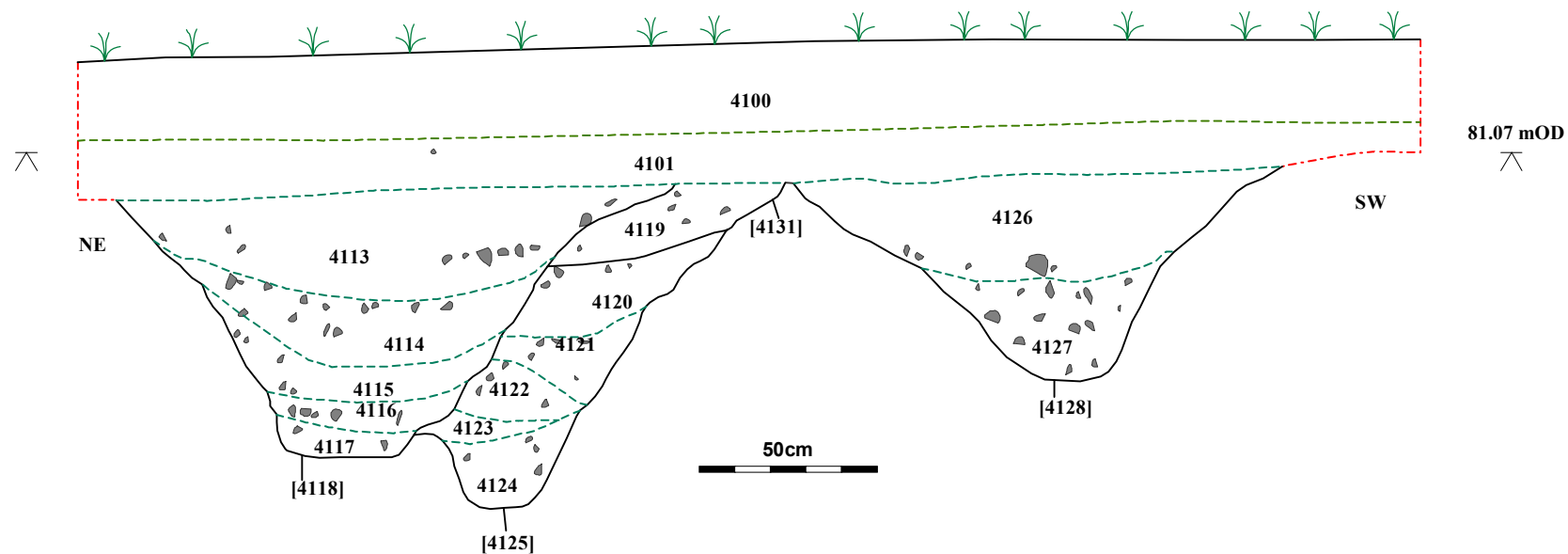


Figure 27: Trench 41; section through northern roadside ditch showing re-cuts with inset photographs

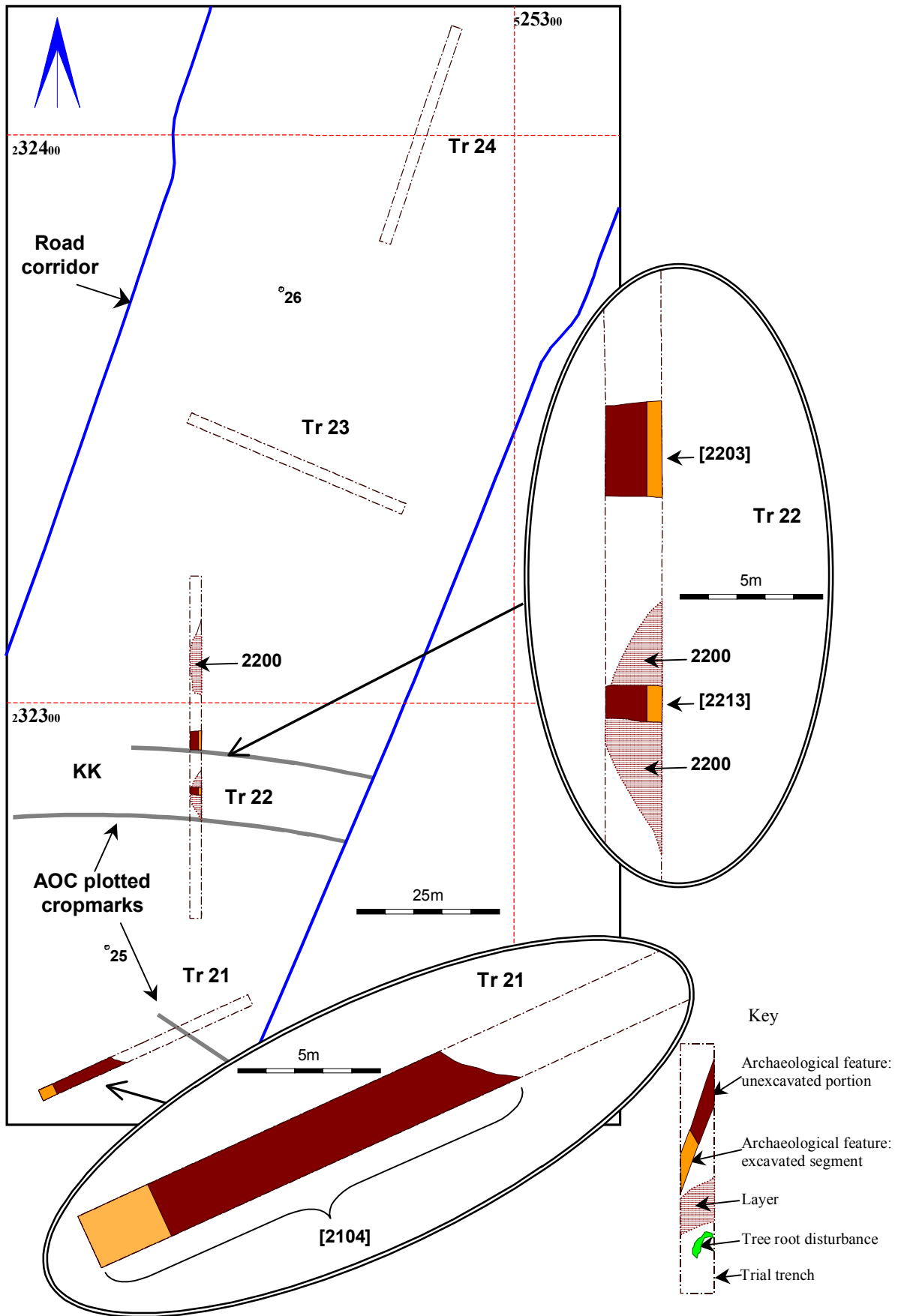


Figure 28: Trenches 21-24

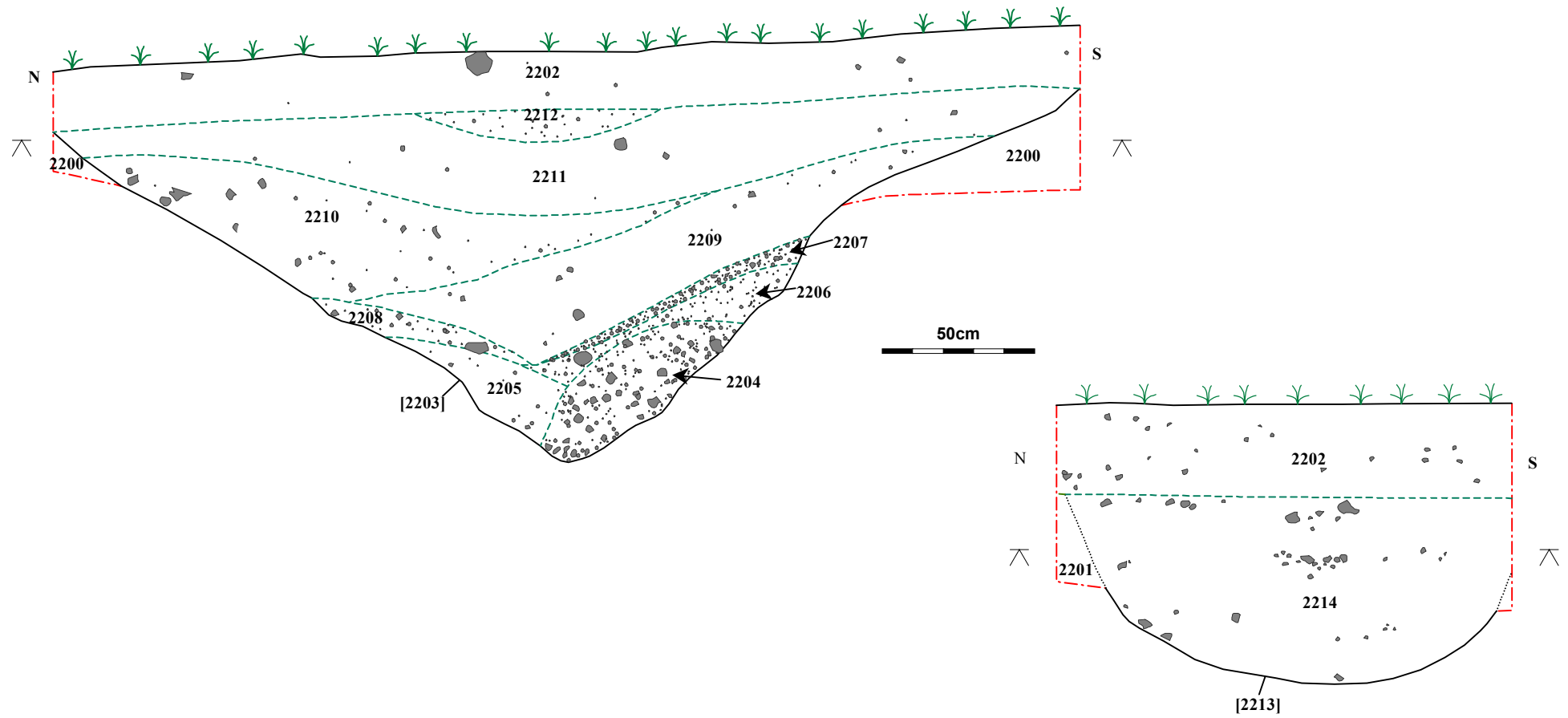


Figure 29: Trench 22; selected sections

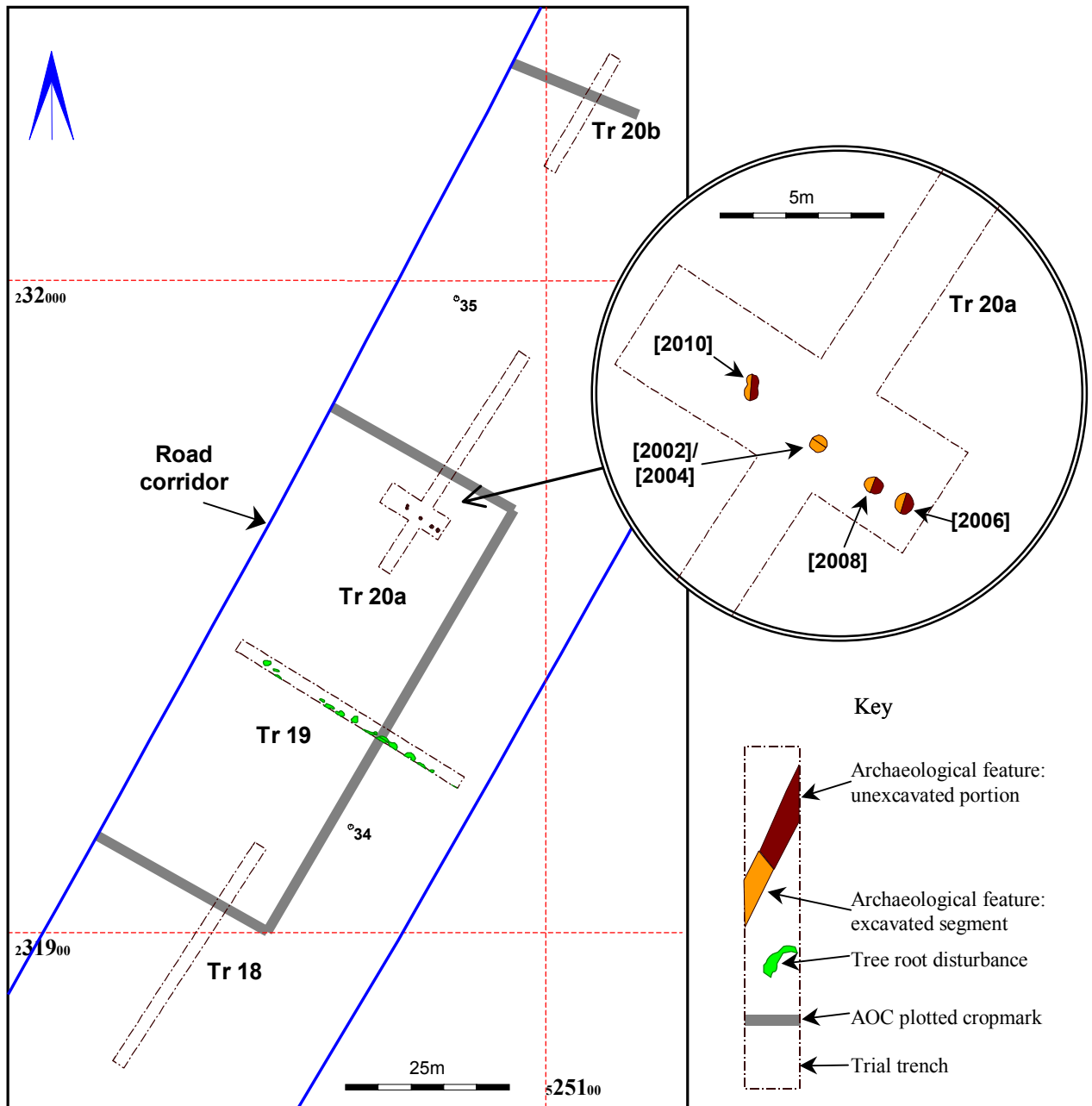


Figure 30: Trenches 18-20b, showing postholes [2002/2004], [2006], [2008] and [2010]

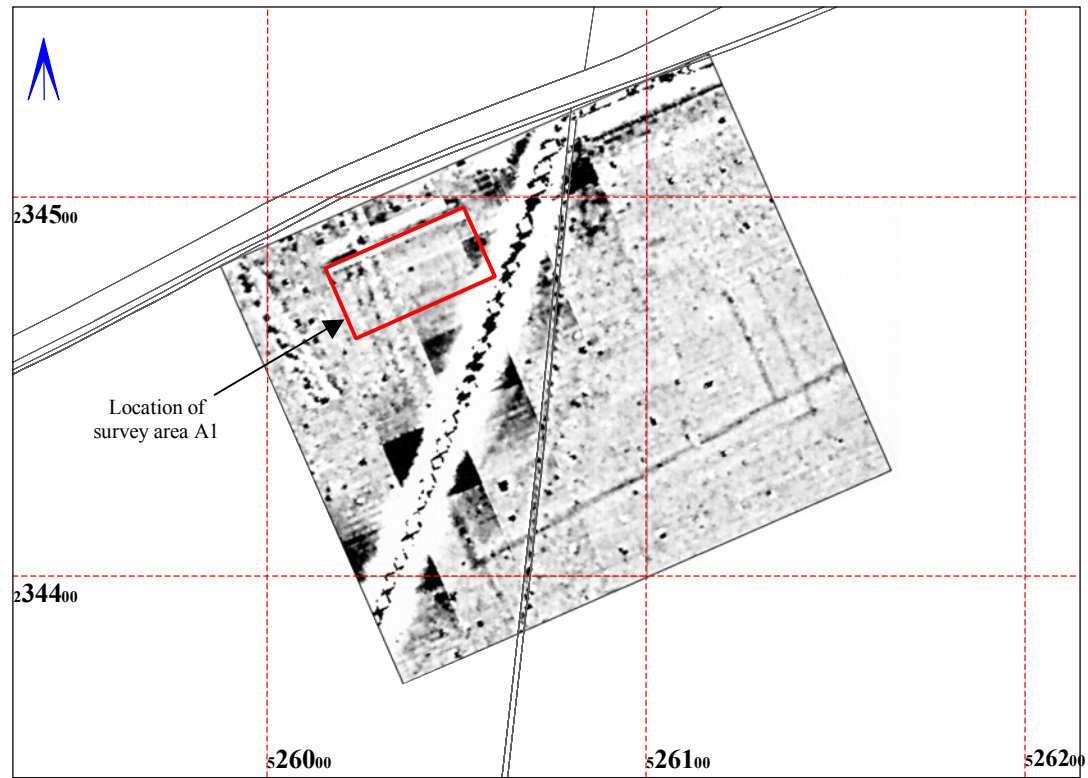


Figure 31: Greyscale plot of anomalies detected in Block A during magnetometer survey



Figure 32: Greyscale plot of anomalies detected in Blocks B and C during magnetometer survey

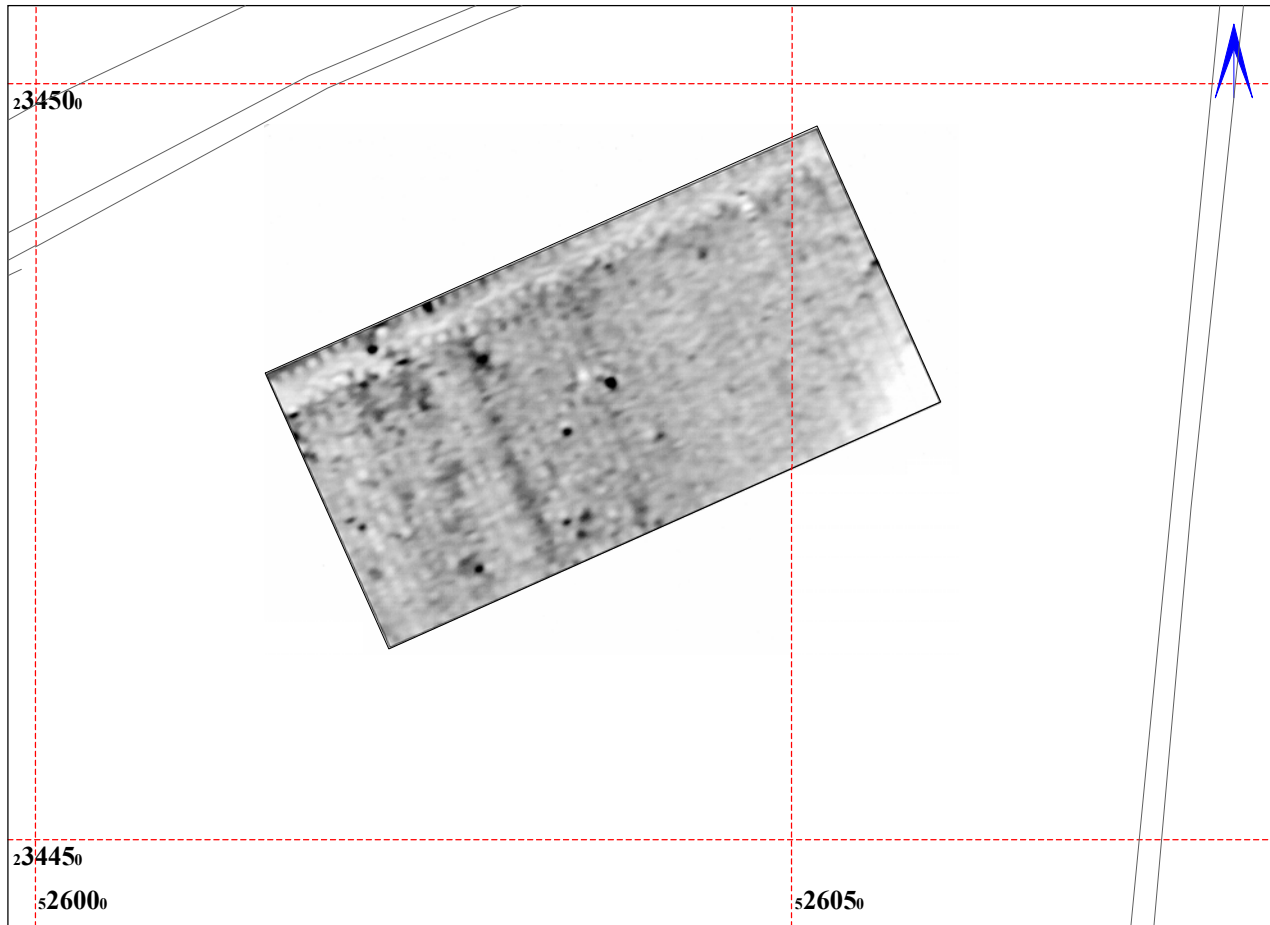


Figure 33: Greyscale plot of anomalies detected in Block A1 during magnetometer survey

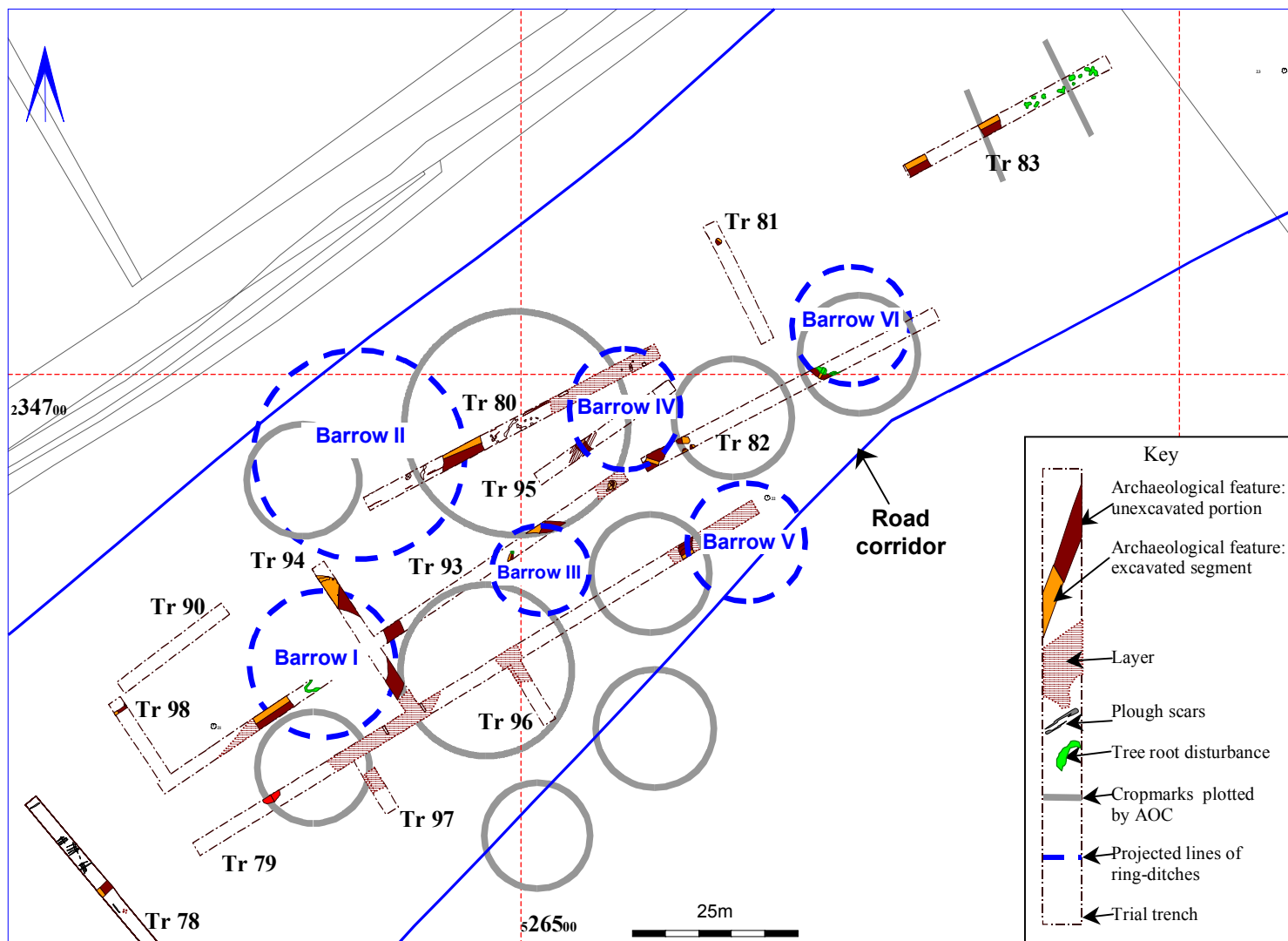


Figure 34: Barrows I-IV and putative remnants of Barrows V and VI