

**Little Paxton, Diddington,
Cambridgeshire:**

An Archaeological Evaluation
2004

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Little Paxton, Diddington, Cambridgeshire:
An Archaeological Evaluation 2004

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the project

Birmingham Archaeology was commissioned by Aggregate Industries through Entec UK Limited to undertake a programme of trial trenching ahead of a proposed extension to Little Paxton Quarry (hereinafter referred to as 'the site'). The purpose of the trial trenching was to define the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance, and quality of any archaeological remains to permit the formulation of an appropriate mitigation strategy. This report outlines the results of a field evaluation carried out between August and September 2004, which was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (IFA 1994).

The evaluation conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2004), approved by Cambridgeshire County Council prior to implementation, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

1.2 Location and geology

The site is located approximately 8 km southwest of Huntingdon, close to the village of Diddington, Cambridgeshire, and was sub-divided into five areas (designated A to E) (Figs. 1 and 2).

Area A - NGR TL 1987 6615*	Area D - NGR TL 1970 6430*
Area B - NGR TL 1930 6500*	Area E - NGR TL 1950 6375*
Area C - NGR TL 2008 6445*	(*centred grid references)

The present character of the site is agricultural land, primarily arable. The cropped areas were recently harvested prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Archaeological background

Previous work within the site has comprised an archaeological assessment, plotting of cropmarked features (Fig. 2), and a geophysical survey (Northamptonshire Archaeology 2004) which identified areas of archaeological potential across the site. Cropmarked enclosures and associated field systems were located within Areas A and D, with particular concentrations of cropmarked features being visible in Area B. The cropmarked features in Area B comprised a concentration of enclosures, with other ditched cropmarks aligned northwest-southeast. Field boundaries following this

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orientation, and also those cut southwest-northeast were recorded extensively within Area B. Other cropmarked field boundaries or enclosure ditches were cut east-west, or north-south. Prior to trial-trenching no archaeological information was available for Area C. The deserted medieval village of Boughton, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, excluded from the scope of future quarrying proposals, lies to the east of Area B, and to the north of Area D. This latter area contains a few scattered cropmarked features, possibly including a droveway, and parallel field boundaries.

The site is located to the east of the current quarry workings at Little Paxton, which have seen an extensive programme of archaeological investigations, commencing in 1992 (Jones forthcoming). The archaeological fieldwork has involved trial-trenching, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and area excavation. A watching brief was also maintained during topsoiling operations outside the excavated areas. The programme of excavation is intended to determine the changing function and economy of the area, in particular focusing upon the potential for future comparison of the structural and economic data from the discrete Iron Age foci. Integrated analysis of settlement patterning is also intended to contribute towards a broader, multi-period, landscaped-based study of changes in settlement in the Greater Ouse Valley.

The earliest, Mesolithic-Bronze Age activity was largely represented by ploughsoil scatters of flint artifacts. The Neolithic-Bronze Age features identified comprised three clusters of pits, which may have been dug to commemorate particular events in the locale, such as a period of occupation, a feast, or other gathering. The first extensive settlement of the area dates to the Middle Iron Age. During the Middle-Later Iron Age two discrete complexes of farmstead enclosures were in occupation. The larger complex which included a number of rectangular stock pens cut on its southern periphery. Occupation here continued until the end of the 1st century AD. A single Iron Age square barrow, and numerous Iron Age field systems, mainly cut on a northwest-southeast axis were also recognised. Towards the north of the quarry concession evidence was recording of intense flooding episodes during the Late Iron Age, as well as of the re-cutting of enclosure, droveway and field boundary ditches after the flooding.

After an abandonment lasting up to 80 years the Little Paxton site was re-occupied towards the end of the 2nd century. At this time a 'ladder' enclosure presumably associated with livestock rearing was laid out in the south of the present quarry. This activity continued to the late 3rd century. While the use of the site for animal husbandry may have been interrupted in the early/mid 2nd century, a small rural shrine built around a sacred tree was probably in occupation from the later Iron Age until the later 3rd century. Any association between the on-site animal husbandry and the use of the shrine (dedicated to an unknown deity) is necessarily unsubstantiated on the present evidence.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the evaluation was to determine the character, state of preservation and the potential significance of any buried remains. The trial trenches were located to

test the cropmark and geophysical data and to examine areas for which no archaeological information is available.

This information will be used to inform a mitigation strategy for future archaeological work on the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

A total of 54 trenches were excavated across the site (Fig. 2). After a review of the initial results of trenching, further trenches were identified for investigation in Areas A and B. It was also agreed that Trenches B1, B11 and B29 be relocated. Additionally, it was decided that the majority of the features, or possible features of archaeological interest should be tested by hand-excavation. As an exception, the features within Trenches B2-B4 were not so intensively tested, because it was decided to exclude this area from the proposed quarrying. The original strategy for hand-investigation envisaged the testing of a selection of features, or feature types present within each trench. As a result of waterlogged ground conditions it was not possible to excavate the identified trenches in Area E.

All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, working under direct archaeological supervision, to expose the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the natural subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand.

All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50, and sections were drawn through all cut features and significant vertical stratigraphy at a scale of 1:20. A comprehensive written record was maintained using pre-printed pro-formas for contexts and features. Written records and scale plans were supplemented by photographs using monochrome and colour print and colour slide photography. These records comprise part of the site archive.

A representative sample of datable archaeological features was selected for the collection of ten litre soil samples for the recovery of charred plant remains. The environmental sampling policy followed the broad guidelines contained in the Birmingham Archaeology Guide to On-Site Environmental Sampling. Recovered finds were cleaned and marked.

Subject to approval from the landowner, it is intended that the finds and paper archive will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Museum Service.

5 RESULTS (Fig. 2)

5.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary narrative of the trial-trenching results, arranged by area, and then by trench number. Further details are provided in Appendix 1 which also contains details of those trenches which did not contain features of archaeological interest.

5.2 Area A (Fig. 3)

Trenches were located to test a cropmarked enclosure (Trenches A1-A2), and other cropmarked features (Trench A4). Trench A3 tested an area in the northeast of the proposed quarry concession adjoining an Iron Age enclosure complex previously excavated by Birmingham Archaeology in 2003.

No features or deposits of archaeological, or possible archaeological interest were identified in Trench A4.

Trench A1

A total of three ditches were identified cutting the natural gravel. Ditch **F260** (Fig. 3.S.1) appears to correspond to a cropmarked field boundary, and feature **F272** (S.2) appears to correspond approximately to the western side of the cropmarked enclosure. Both ditches contained primary waterlogged silt deposits (**1211** and **1230**) sealed by sequences of silt and clay layers. Both contained pottery of Late Iron Age date. A third, smaller ditch **F270** was located further to the west.

Trench A2

Two ditches and one pit were identified cutting the natural gravel. Ditches **F281** and **F261** appear to correspond closely with the northern and southern ditches of the cropmarked enclosure. Dating evidence recovered from the top of the unexcavated fill of feature **F261** suggested a probable Late Iron Age date, although an earlier origin was a possibility. One pit (**F271**) was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It contained Mid-Late Iron Age pottery (**1223**).

Trench A3

A total of six discrete features and one ditch were identified cutting the natural gravel. Four pits (**F277**, **F282**, **F284**, and **F285**) and two tree boles (**F278** and **F283**) were located towards the western end of the trench. None of the features were fully revealed within the trench. Ditch **F279** was identified towards the centre of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the features investigated in this trench.

5.3 Area B (Figs. 5-8)

Most of the trenches were located to test a dense complex of cropmarked enclosures and possibly related features in the northwest of the area (Trenches B2-5, B7-B8) and to examine the possible southeastward continuation of the feature complex (Trenches B6, B9, B10, B41, B11). Trenches B18-B20, and B40 intercepted a cropmarked enclosure and surrounding features, in the approximate centre of Area B. Further cropmarked features, comprising possible field systems (Trenches B23, B25-B28) were examined in the south of the area. A complex of cropmarked features in the west of the area was examined by Trenches B15-B17, and B36 and B37. Trenches B33 and B31 tested a possible cropmarked enclosure and curvilinear boundary, respectively, in the extreme south of the area. Finally, Trenches B1, B12-B13, B21-B22, B24, B29-B30, B32, B34-B35 and B38 were located to test areas for which no archaeological information was available.

No features, or possible features or deposits of archaeological interest could be identified in Trenches B11, B12, B13, B14, B18, B22, B24, B29, B30, B31, and B42; these trenches are not further described.

Trench B1 (Figs. 4-6)

Trench B1 revealed a dense concentration of archaeological features and deposits, particularly within the centre of the trench. Overlaying the natural gravel (1003) was a sequence of alluvial deposits, the earliest being layer **1014** (S.3) which was cut by a large pit (**F106**, Figs. 4-6). A second alluvial deposit (**1086**), containing two sherds of residual Iron Age pottery, sealed the upper fill of feature **F106**. Ditch **F104** was cut into alluvial layer **1086**. It was cut by pit **F103**. A layer of redeposited gravel (**1015**) sealed the upper fill of the pit. Ditch **F105** was cut through layer **1015** and into the fill of feature **F104**. Finally, the uppermost alluvial deposit (**1004**) sealed this feature as well as all other deposits within the trench. This deposit was cut by east-west aligned furrows (not numbered or illustrated).

Throughout the rest of the trench, five further ditches were recorded cutting the natural gravel. Ditch **F101** and curvilinear gully **F107** were located at the northeastern end of the trench as were two unexcavated ditches (**F317-F318**). Ditch terminus **F102** was identified further to the southwest.

Trench B2 (Figs. 4-6)

A dense concentration of well preserved archaeological features were identified in this trench. Five substantial ditches and three pits were recorded. Ditch **F112** (Fig. 6.S.4, Plate 1), at the southern end of the trench, was probably earliest feature in the sequence. Differing in size and profile to the other somewhat larger ditches, it was filled by layer **1026**, which contained small fragments of Mid-Late Iron Age pottery. This feature was cut by a substantially larger ditch **F111** (Plate 1). Its fills (**1023-5**) produced a relatively high quantity of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Transitional period. Pottery of a

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corresponding date was also recovered during the excavation of ditch **F110** (S.5). Ditch **F291** remained unexcavated. Three pits were also recorded. Pit **F109** (Plate 2) proved most interesting as its secondary fill (**1019**) consisted almost exclusively of burnt hazelnuts. Fill **1027** of nearby pit **F113** produced three sherds of Romano-British pottery. Pit **F292** remained unexcavated.

East-west aligned furrow ditches were cut into subsoil **1002**.

East-west, northwest-southeast and southwest-northeast aligned cropmarked ditches could not be identified; the former could have been a plough furrow.

Trench B3 (Figs. 4-5)

A dense concentration of well preserved pits and ditches were identified in this trench. Ditch **F122** was identified at the northwestern end of the trench. It contained Iron Age pottery. Ditch **F121**, with later recut **F120**, was located at the junction with Trench B2. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fills of both features. Immediately to the southeast were three pits (**F123**, **F296-7**). Pit **F297**, the only one of this group to be excavated, produced no dating evidence.

Further to the southeast, curvilinear ditch **F114/F115** was cut by ditch **F119** (Plate 3). Both features produced pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Transitional period. No artifacts were recovered from ditch **F116**, located towards the centre of the trench. Pit **F118** was recorded at the southern end of the trench. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered, and a possible cremation **F117** was noted, cutting feature **F118**. The cremation was left *in situ*. Ditches **F293**, **F294**, **F295**, **F299**, and **F301** and pits **F296**, **F297**, **F298**, and **F300** were not excavated.

East-west aligned furrow ditches cut into subsoil **1002**.

Some of the features identified corresponded with the cropmarked ditches (eg, **F120-1**, **F293**, **F295**); other cropmarked ditches could not be located within the trench.

Trench B4 (Figs. 4-6, Plate 4)

A dense concentration of well preserved archaeological features were identified in this trench. A total of eleven ditches and seven discrete features were recorded. A complex sequence of ditches were recorded towards the centre of the trench. The northernmost excavated ditch was aligned approximately east-west (**F128**). Ditches **F131** and **F134** (Fig. 6.S.6) were identified cutting the natural gravel. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from their fills. Both were cut by north-south aligned ditch **F132**, which also contained pottery of a similar date. In turn, ditch **F132** was cut by two ditch terminals (**F133**, **F135**, S.6).

Ditch **F124**, further to the south, was cut by curvilinear ditch **F125**. The southern limits of the latter feature was truncated by post-medieval furrow ditches and by plough

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damage. Both ditches contained pottery dated to the Late Iron Age. Ditch **F127**, located further to the south may be similarly dated. Ditch **F302** and ditch terminal **F304** were recorded in plan, but was not excavated.

No pottery was recovered from pit **F130** or post-pit **F129**, both located towards the north of the trench. Pits **F305** and **F306** and post-holes **F307** and **F308** were recorded in plan only and not excavated. Cremation **F303** was identified and left *in situ*.

East-west aligned furrow ditches (including feature **F126**), were cut into subsoil **1002**.

The northern side of the cropmarked enclosure intercepted by the trench was identified, but its southern side was not.

Trench B5 (Figs. 4 and 6)

Two ditches (**F136-7**) cut the natural gravel. Ditch **F136** (Fig. 6.S.7) corresponds closely to a possible cropmarked field boundary ditch. One sherd of Romano-British pottery was recovered from fill (**1061**). Two small sherds of Late Iron Age/Transitional pottery were recovered from fill (**1062**) of ditch **F137**, which corresponds to the northern side of a curvilinear enclosure.

East-west aligned furrow ditches were cut into subsoil **1002**.

Trench B6 (Fig. 4)

Two ditches and two pits were identified cutting the natural gravel. Northwest-southeast aligned ditches **F139** and **F140** were located at the southern end of the trench and were cut parallel; one was previously identified as a cropmarked ditch. Ditch **F139** probably represents a continuation of ditch **F136** in Trench B5 (see above). Two shallow pits (**F141-2**) were recorded towards the northern of the trench.

East-west aligned furrow ditches were cut into subsoil **1002**.

Trench B7 (Figs. 4-6)

Two large ditches and a smaller ditch terminal were recorded cutting the natural gravel. Ditches **F144** and **F145** (Fig. 6.S.8) were similar in profile and depth and were filled by a similar sequence of deposits. They both contained pottery dating to the Mid-Late Iron Age. Ditch terminal **F147** was recorded further to the southwest.

North-south aligned furrows (**F146**, **F148**) were recorded cutting the subsoil (**1002**).

The ditches corresponded to the northwest-southeast aligned cropmarked ditches intercepted by the trench.

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Trench B8 (Figs. 4-5)

Ditch **F149** was recorded towards the southern end of the trench cutting the natural gravel. The ditch, which was not recorded as a cropmarked feature, contained no datable pottery. A second, much wider feature (**F150**) was recorded towards the northern end of the trench. Cut into the subsoil (**1002**), this was identified as an east-west aligned furrow ditch. It contained a single sherd of residual Romano-British pottery.

Trench B9 (Figs. 4-5)

A total of three ditches and two pits were identified cutting the natural gravel. Ditch **F155** was located at the eastern end of the trench. Its contained pottery of Late Iron Age/Transitional Romano-British date; the only datable material from the features found in this trench. Two smaller ditches (**F151-2**) were located at the western end of the trench, and two pits (**F153-4**) were found towards the centre of the trench. Both were over 1m in diameter, but were shallow in depth.

No trace of the southeastern and southwestern side of the cropmarked enclosure intercepted by the trench could be identified.

Trench B10 (Figs. 4-5)

Four ditches were recorded cutting the natural gravel. Ditch **F157** was located towards the northern end of the trench. Two further ditches (**F156, F158**) were recorded further to the south. Both were shallow in depth. Ditch **F156** probably corresponds with the northern side of the possible cropmarked enclosure intercepted by this trench. A further ditch (**F311**) was also recorded at the southern end of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the features identified in this trench.

Trench B15 (Fig. 4)

One ditch and five discrete features were identified within Trench B15, all cutting the natural subsoil. Ditch **F160**, located towards the eastern end of the trench, closely corresponds with a northeast-southwest aligned cropmarked ditch. Pit **F161** was recorded to the east of ditch **F160**. Both the ditch and the pit were cut by a furrow (**F162**). Four further pits (**F159, F198, F199, and F201**) were recorded. The excavation of feature **F199** revealed a post-hole (**F200**) in its base.

North-south aligned furrow ditches and ceramic field drains cut into subsoil **1002**.

Trench B16 (Figs. 4 and 7)

Three east-west aligned ditches were all cut into the natural gravel. Ditch **F164** (Fig. 7.S.11) was the most substantial with parallel, but smaller ditch **F165**, located immediately to the south. No finds were recovered to date these features. A third ditch

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(**F163**, Plate 5) was located further to the south. The fills within these features were all grey-blue silts consistent with deposition within possibly waterlogged conditions.

North-south aligned furrow ditches and ceramic field drains were cut into subsoil **1002**.

The cropmarked ditches intercepted by this trench were not identified.

Trench B17 (Figs. 4 and 7)

Three ditches and one pit were identified cutting the natural subsoil. Ditch **F197** appeared slightly curvilinear in plan, and turned to the west. Northwest-southeast ditches **F185** and **F186** were recorded towards the centre of the trench. A shallow pit (**F184**) was also investigated close to the southern end of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered.

North-south aligned furrow ditches and ceramic field drains cut into subsoil **1002**.

The two cropmarked ditches intercepted by this trench were not identified.

Trench B19 (Figs. 4 and 8)

Six ditches and one pit were identified cutting the natural gravel. Ditches **F227**, **F168** (Fig. 10.S.10), **F288**, **F289**, and **F171** (Fig. 7.S.9) were all aligned east-west and were similar in width. Ditches **F168**, **F288**, and **F289** all correspond closely with the plotted positions of the cropmarked features; ditch **F171** is mis-aligned with the nearby cropmarked feature. A smaller ditch (**F170**) was recorded towards the centre of the trench. It differed in both alignment and profile from the remainder of the ditches identified in this trench. A pit (**F167**) was investigated towards the southern end of the trench.

Trench B20 (Figs. 4 and 8)

Three ditches and four postholes were identified, all cutting the natural gravel. Ditches **F172** and **F176** were both aligned east-west, with the latter corresponding closely to a cropmarked feature. Ditch **F175** was recorded towards the western end of the trench. The three ditches were all similar in profile. Ditches **F175** and **F176** corresponded approximately to the ditched cropmarks.

Four post-holes were revealed within the trench. Of this group, two (**F173-4**) were excavated, the other two were recorded in plan only (**F319-F320**). No dating evidence was recovered from the features excavated in this trench.

Trench B21 (Fig. 4)

Three ditches were identified towards the eastern end of the trench, cutting the natural gravel. Due to the similar nature of the fills it was impossible to establish a relationship

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between the ditches (**F177-9**), although it seems likely they represent a re-cut field boundary ditch. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench B23 (Fig. 4)

A glacial feature (**F180**), further tested in an extension to the trench which revealed its end, was cut into the natural gravel. The fill of the feature contained a sherd of Iron Age pottery, presumably intrusive. A pit (**F181**) recorded towards the southern end of the trench, cut feature **F180**. The southwest-northeast cropmarked feature may be represented by feature **F180**; the east-west aligned cropmarked ditch could not be recognised.

Trench B25 (Fig. 4)

Three ditches and two pits were identified cutting the natural gravel. Ditches **F203**, **F205** correspond roughly to the locations of cropmarked features. Feature **F182** which ended within the trench may correspond to the glacial feature (**F180**) also recognised in Trench B23 and previously as a cropmarked feature. The fills of all the features within this trench were all sterile of inclusions and artifacts. Two small pits (**F202**, **F204**) were also recorded.

Trench B26 (Fig. 4)

Two north-south aligned ditches (**F207-8**) were recorded cutting the natural gravel; the easternmost may correspond to a cropmarked ditch. No finds were recovered.

Trench B27 (Fig. 4)

Ditch **F209** was recorded towards the centre of the trench cutting the natural gravel. It was previously recognised as a cropmarked feature. Pit **F210** was located to the southwest of the ditch. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench B28 (Fig. 4)

Two ditches (**F211-2**) were recorded cutting the natural gravel. Both ditches correspond to cropmarked features. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench B32 (Fig. 4)

Two ditches (**F213**, **F286**) were recorded cutting the natural gravel. Both were both truncated by furrows aligned north-south and northeast southwest, respectively. Ditch **F213** corresponds closely to a soil-marked feature.

Trench B34 (Fig. 4)

A total of four ditches and two pits were recorded cutting the natural gravel. The terminal (**F243**) of ditch **F244** was located at the western end of the trench. It may be

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distinguished from the other features found within the trench in both profile and fill. The remaining features in this trench, ditches **F237/F238**, **F240**, and **F239** produced finds dated to the post-medieval period. Pits **F241** and **F242** were recorded to the southwest of ditch **F240**.

Trench B35 (Fig. 4)

A total of five ditches and a pit were cut into the natural gravel. Ditches **F245**, **F246**, **F247**, and **F248** all terminated within the trench. A further ditch (**F249**), was aligned northeast-southwest. Pit **F250** was located at the eastern end of the trench. Although clearly visible in plan, all the features in this trench were generally shallow in depth, possibly indicating heavy plough damage.

Trench B36 (Figs. 4 and 7)

A large number of archaeological features were identified within the trench. A total of six post-holes, six ditches, and a pit cut the natural subsoil. The post-holes (**F188**, **F189**, **F190**, **F191**) and two unexcavated post-holes (**F312** and **F313**) were restricted to a small area in the northwest of the trench. Although truncation due to plough damage was evident, preservation was reasonably high, with a post-pipe clearly visible in the section through feature **F189**. No coherent ground-plans could be identified within the trench. Pit **F187** was also identified within this area of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered from the features investigated in this trench.

Six ditches were also recorded cutting the natural gravel. No dating evidence was recovered during the hand-excavation of features **F192**, **F193**, **F195-6**. Two ditches (**F313**, **F315**) remained unexcavated.

North-south aligned furrow ditches and ceramic field drains were also recorded cutting subsoil **1002**.

The northern side of the cropmarked possible enclosure intercepted by the trench was located (**F314**), although apparently on a different alignment, but the southern side of the enclosure was not found.

Trench B37 (Fig. 4)

Ditch **F214** was identified towards the centre of the trench cutting the natural gravel; it was first identified as a cropmarked feature. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fill.

Trench B38 (Fig. 4)

Two ditches (**F230-1**) and two pits (**F233-4**) cut the natural gravel. Although clearly visible in plan, all the features in this trench were generally shallow in depth, possibly indicating heavy plough damage. No dating evidence was recovered.

Trench B39 (Figs 4 and 7)

Ditch **F183** was identified towards the western end of the trench cutting the natural gravel. It corresponded with the southwestern side of a possible cropmarked enclosure. No dating evidence was recovered from its fill.

North-south aligned furrow ditches and ceramic field drains were cut into subsoil **1002**, as were field drains on an east-west alignment.

Trench B40 (Figs. 4 and 8)

A total of three ditches and three pits were identified cutting the natural gravel. Ditches **F215** and **F290** represent the continuations of ditches **F288** and **F168** identified in Trench B19. At its westernmost limit, ditch **F290** appears to turn sharply to the north. Although not apparent as a cropmarked feature, it seems likely that this ditch follows the alignment of the smaller enclosure ditch (**F288**, **F215**). The cropmarked feature identified in this trench was a ditch (**F215**) turning to the north, forming part of a probable rectangular enclosure. Other, north-south aligned cropmarked ditches were not recognised within the trench. Ditch **F217** was located at the western end of the trench and corresponded approximately with a north-south aligned cropmarked ditch. Three pits (**F216**, **F218**, and **F221**) were also identified. No finds were recovered.

Trench B41 (Fig. 4)

Four pits and two ditches were recorded cutting the natural gravel. Pits **F223** (Plate 6), **F224**, and **F226** produced pottery and tile of post-medieval date, including a clay pipe stem recovered from feature **F224** (**1168**). Ditch **F280** was located towards the northeastern end of the trench. This feature remains undated. Ditch **F315** was located at the southern end of the trench and remained unexcavated.

Area C (Fig. 9)

The trenches in Area C were located to test this part of the site as widely as possible.

No archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trench C3.

Trench C1 (Fig. 9)

Two tree boles (**F273** and **F274**), were recorded cutting the natural gravel. No other features, or possible features could be identified.

Trench C2 (Fig. 9, Plate 7)

Three ditches were recorded cutting the natural gravel at the northern end of the trench. All were aligned east-west. Ditches **F255** and **F256** (Fig. 9.S.12) contained Late Iron Age

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pottery. The southern edge of feature **F255** and the northern edge of feature **F309** were sealed by a late trackway (**F254**). This consisted of an upper asphalt surface sealing a compact gravel deposit. The asphalt surface was slightly cambered.

North-south aligned furrow ditches were recorded cutting subsoil **1002**.

Area D (Fig. 2)

Trench D1 was located to test a group of linear cropmarked features. The other trenches in this area were located to test the archaeological potential of the area as widely as possible.

No archaeological, or possible archaeological features or deposits were recorded in Trenches D3, D4, and D5.

Trench D2 (Fig. 10)

A total of six ditches (**F252, F253, F258, F259, F276, and F310**) were recorded cutting the natural subsoil. All were aligned northwest-southeast and cut to a similar profile. Ditches **F258-9** (Fig. 10.S.13) contained pottery of Late Iron Age date.

6 FINDS

6.1 Flint by Lawrence Barfield

Thirty nine worked flints and 13 burnt flint fragments and flakes were recovered from 24 different contexts. The assemblage comprised twenty nine flakes, two bladelets, one core and four scrapers and three chips and fragments.

One bladelet is certainly Mesolithic, while the integrity and dating of the rest, probably largely Late Neolithic or Bronze Age, was difficult to assess. The mostly poor quality, flake assemblage suggests a date in, or after, the Late Neolithic. Three scrapers are discoidal but not of a high quality and are probably of a similar date. One poor quality core can be compared with Late Bronze types.

TABLE 1: Summary of the flint

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Flakes</i>	<i>Burnt</i>	<i>Mesolithic</i>	<i>Other</i>
-	1000	3			
-	1001	2			Scraper
F104	1009	1			Scraper
F106	1013	3			
F109	1018	1		9	
F111	1023	3			
F114	1028	1			
F114	1029	1			Scraper
F114	1029	1			
F118	1035	2			
F124	1041	1			
F126	1043	1			
F128	1046				Core (LBA)
F134	1056				Scraper
F144	1071				Frag
Layer	1086				Frag
F176	1111				Chip
F182	1120	1			
F184	1123		2		
F224	1168	2	1		
F260	1209	2			
F260	1210	2			
F272	1226		1		
Layer	1237	2	2		

6.2: Pottery by Ann Woodward

A total of 352 sherds from 42 individual contexts were rapidly scanned. For each context group the total number of sherds, and the numbers of rims, bases, shoulder and wall sherds were counted (see Table 2 below). The occurrence of fabric types was very roughly assessed by counting the numbers of sherds with mainly grog, mainly shell or mainly sand inclusions. Average sherd size was also assessed using three categories: small, medium and large. A spot date for each context is also provided in the table.

The assemblages are predominantly Iron Age in date (total: 338 sherds). The phase numbers employed in the spot dating exercise relate to those defined by Hancocks (2003) in a report on Iron Age pottery from previous excavations undertaken at Little Paxton. The suggested absolute dating for these phases is as follows:

<i>Phase 2: Middle Iron Age</i>	<i>400-100BC</i>
<i>Phase 3: Late Iron Age (handmade)</i>	<i>100BC - AD43</i>
<i>Phase 4: Late Iron Age/Transitional (including wheelmade wares)</i>	<i>AD43 – AD60</i>

The assemblage contained a high occurrence of diagnostic sherds, including 27 rim and 22 shoulder fragments. Many sherds were large in size and much of the material was unabraded. Most of the pottery came from trenches which crossed ditches underlying the

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various concentrations of cropmarked enclosures, and can be employed to suggest dating for these complexes as follows:

Area A. The squarish enclosure (Trenches A1 and A2): produced pottery mainly of Phase 3 (Late Iron Age). Diagnostic vessels represented included a globular jar with an everted simple rim and a smaller jar with upright rim, both in shell fabrics (Trench A1, F200 and F260).

Area B. The main cropmarked complex in the northern part of the field (Trenches B2, B3, B4, B5, B9) would appear to date from Phase 4 (LIA/Transitional). Diagnostic vessels included wheelmade necked bowls with concave necks and horizontal grooved or ribbed decoration (Trench B2, F110; Trench B4, F127), a large channel-rimmed jar (trench B2, F110) and a sherd from a Butt Beaker (Trench B3, F119). Some of the necked bowls survived as very large fresh chunks deposited in the ditch fillings. The ditches immediately southwest of this complex produced pottery only of generalised Iron Age date (with no wheelmade wares), or diagnostics of Phases 2 or 3 (Trench B7: the lower body and base from a thin-walled scored ware vessel in shell fabric). Therefore these ditches may have been rather earlier in date. However, Phase 4 pottery was also found further to the south (Trench B15).

Areas C and D. Only small amounts of pottery were recovered from these areas, but some of the sherds from both zones indicate a Phase 4 date for the activity (Trenches C2 and D2), with possible origins in Phase 3.

TABLE 2: Pottery summary

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Sherds</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Base</i>	<i>Shoulder</i>	<i>Wall</i>	<i>Grog</i>	<i>Shell</i>	<i>Sand</i>	<i>Joins</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Other</i>
A1	F260	1209	Phase 3	9	2			7		9			medium	
A1	F260	1210	Phase 3	6	1	1	1	3	1	4	1		large	
A1	F272	1226	Iron Age	9				9	4	1	4		small	
A2	F261	1212	Iron Age	5				5		3	2		small	
A2	F271	1222	Phase 2 or 3	1		1				1			large	
B1	n/a	1086	Iron Age	2				2					small	
B2	F110	1021	Phase 4	64	7	2	5	50	40	24		yes	large	
B2	F111	1023/1024	Phase 4	89	2			87	81	7	1	yes	medium	
B2	F112	1026	Phase 2 or 3	2			2			2			medium	
B2	F113	1027	RB	3				3	3			yes	medium	scoring; Roman x 1
B3	F114	1028	Phase 4	2			2		2				large	
B3	F114	1029	Phase 4	3		1		2					large	
B3	F118	1035	Phase 4	4	1			3	2	2			medium	
B3	F119	1036	Phase 4	30	2	3	2	23	28		2		large	daub x 3

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B3	F120	1037	Phase 4	17	3	1	2	11	13		4		medium	
B3	F121	1038	Iron Age	2	2					1	1		medium	
B3	F122	1039	Iron Age	3				2	2				small	daub x 1
B4	F124	1041	Iron Age	7				7		6	1	yes	large	
B4	F125	1042	Phase 4	1				1	1				medium	
B4	F127	1045	Phase 4	13	1		8	4	13			yes	large	
B4	F128	1046	Post-med	1				1			1			post-med x 4
B4	F131	1051	Iron Age	1				1		1			large	
B4	F132	1052	Phase 3 or 4	1				1	1				medium	
B4	F134	1056	Phase 4	2				2	2				large	
B4	F135	1059	Iron Age	2	1	1			1	1			large	
B5	F137	1062	Prob Phase 4	2				2	1		1		small	
B5	F136	1061	RB?	1				1					medium	
B7	F144	1071	Iron Age	5		1		4			5		small	
B7	F144	1072	Phase 2 or 3	10				10		10		yes	large	scoring
B7	F145	1073	Iron Age	5				5			5		medium	
B8	F150	1079	?RB											RB
B9	F155	1084	Prob phase 4	2				2	2				small	
B15	F162	1094	Phase 4	1				1	1				large	
B23	F180	1115	Iron Age	1				1			1		medium	
B34	F239	1186	Post-med											post-med
B41	F223	1167	Post-med											post-med
B41	F224	1168	Residual RB											clay pipe
C2	F255	1202	Phase 3 or 4	5	2			3	5				small	
C2	F256	1203	Iron Age	5				5	5				small	
C2	-	1204												metal
D2	F259	1207	Phase 4	21	2	4		15		21	1		small	post-med x 1
D2	F258	1206	Phase 4	3	1			2	3				small	
			TOTAL	340	27	15	22	275	211	93	30			14

6.3 Charred plant remains by James Greig

A total of 25 flot samples have been evaluated on the basis of a decreasing scale of quality for analysis: excellent, good, fair, poor (a few identifiable remains), nothing significant (no usefully identifiable remains seen). The results are given in Table 3 below.

Statement of content and value for further analysis

Only one sample (Feature F109/ 1019) had a significant content of usefully identifiable charred plant remains (as opposed to wood charcoal fragments), while the sample from F244/ 1191 had a considerable snail fauna. There were bone fragments in some samples, but few looked as though they were whole enough to be identifiable.

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Many of the other samples contained a few charred grains or weed seeds which might provide a little information for the interpretation of the site, but there seems to be little scope for a detailed analysis. Four of the samples contained nothing of significance.

TABLE 3: Charred plant remains, summary

Sample	Trench	Feature	Context	Comments
1	B2	F109	1019	Content 340 ml, mostly charred unsprouted grain (spelt wheat), some charred hazel nutshell and a little charcoal. Comment: this is a rich sample. There are no weed seeds, chaff or remains smaller than about 1 mm, could these have been lost through the sieve? fair to good
2	"	F111	1024	50 ml charcoal, a few cereal grains, wood charcoal. Poor
3	"	F112	1026	10 ml wood charcoal and other debris. Very few seeds include <i>Papaver</i> (poppy) and cereal. Poor
4	B3	F119	1036	30 ml wood charcoal and other debris, bone fragments, a few charred cereals, molluscs, uncharred weed seeds, probably modern. Fair/poor
5	" B4	F131	1051	20 ml wood charcoal and other debris, charred cereal grains and some weed seeds, 1 bone, uncharred weed seeds probably modern, molluscs. Fair/poor
6	B4	F134	1056	10 ml modern cereal and other debris and weed seeds, one possible charred seed and one or two molluscs. Poor
7	B5	F136	1061	5 ml wood charcoal and other debris, 4 charred cereal grains. Poor
8	B10	F157	1088	20 ml modern roots and minerals, weed seeds. No charred remains seen. Poor
9	B9	F153	1082	20 ml modern roots and minerals, 2 charred cereal grains seen. Poor. Second flot 220 ml, mainly chalky material. Poor
10	B9	F155	1089	20 ml modern roots, 1 charred grain fragment. Poor
11	B7	F144	1071	20 ml roots, charcoal, other debris; 1 charred <i>Stellaria</i> (chickweed), 1 charred cereal, 1 mollusc. Poor
12	B7	F145	1073	20 ml wood charcoal and other debris, modern weed seeds, 3 charred cereal fragments, 1 mollusc. Poor
13	B1	F104	1009	10 ml wood charcoal and other debris 15 molluscs. Nothing
14	B1	F106	1013	20 ml mainly wood charcoal, 1 mollusc. Nothing
15	B1	F106	1012	30 ml wood charcoal, molluscs. Poor
16	B19	F168	1103	70 ml roots, wood charcoal and other debris, occasional weed seeds and bone fragments. Poor
17	B19	F171	1106	40 ml roots, wood charcoal and other debris, many bone fragments, occasional molluscs, probable modern weed seeds. Poor
18	B20	F173	1108	30 ml mainly roots and other debris, charred weed seeds of <i>Rumex</i> , <i>Veronica</i> and <i>Atriplex</i> . Poor
19	B25	F203	1146	20 ml roots and other debris, some charred weed seeds, and a few uncharred probable modern seeds. molluscs. Poor
20	B25	F182	1120	10 ml roots and other debris, a little wood charcoal, occasional charred weed seeds, a few molluscs. Poor
21	B28	F211	1154	20 ml roots, a little wood charcoal and other debris, a few charred weed seeds and molluscs. Poor
22	B23	F180	1118	800 ml wood charcoal and little else. Nothing significant seen in small amount examined
25	A2	F261	1212	190 ml wood charcoal, some molluscs and occasional charred cereal grains. Poor
26	B34	F244	1191	20 ml roots, many molluscs, mostly probable <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , but several other taxa present. Flecks of charcoal. Poor, except for molluscs
27	-	F178	1113	20 ml roots and earth. A few pieces of charcoal. Nothing significant

6.4 Animal bone by Emma Hancox

Introduction

This report is concerned with a very small assemblage of animal and bird bones from this evaluation. One box of bone (60cm x 40cm x 30cm) was recovered from fieldwork. Details shown in Table 4.

The assemblage was hand collected. Without systematic and extensive sieving of samples there tends to be a bias towards larger species and anatomical elements.

The state of preservation was mostly poor, with exfoliation of the outer layers of the bone surface. The majority of the assemblage was fragmented, with few contexts producing complete or almost complete bones.

Just 42 countable elements were noted along with a few 'non-countables' from 17 contexts out of the 33 containing bone. Only 5 measurable bones and teeth and 2 mandibles for which it was possible to obtain a wear stage were recorded. The predominant species was cattle (22 out 42 countable elements), followed by sheep/goat, horse/donkey, dog, pig, red deer and bird.

Evidence of canid gnawing was found in 2 contexts and dog bones were found in three features (F110/ 1021, F120/ 1037 and F121/ 1038). Possible pathology was noted in one feature (F111/ 1023), in the form of a cattle metatarsal with slight asymmetric splaying. Cut marks were noted in one feature (F110/ 1021) and burning, in the form of calcified bone was recorded in feature (F153/ 1082).

No preference for particular elements was noted, however, the assemblage is too small to draw any conclusions.

Part of a red deer (*Cervus Elephus*) antler was recovered from feature F120/ 1037, one end of which had been sawn.

Discussion

Given the small size of the assemblage and the lack of measurable bones and teeth, it is difficult to draw any conclusions as to how it was accumulated. The presence of the main ungulates, cattle, sheep and pig, along with the galliform bone could suggest that the assemblage is predominately domestic in nature. The red deer antler may suggest the presence of small-scale industry in the form of bone working in the vicinity, but there is not enough evidence to make any firm statements.

TABLE 4: Animal bone, summary

Feature	Trench	Context	Countable bones/teeth					Ageable mandibles			Measurable bones/teeth			
			Bovid	Ovid	Suvid	Oth	Bird	Bovid	Ovid	Suvid	Bovid	Ovid	Suvid	Other
F105	B1	1011	1											
F110	B2	1021	2		1	1		1						
F111	B2	1023	3	2							1			
F111	B3	1024	5	1		1	1							1
F119	B3	1036	1					1			1			
F120	B3	1037				2								
F121	B3	1038				2								
F132	B4	1052	1											
F134	B4	1056	1		1									
F135	B4	1073		1										
F153	B9	1082												
F171	B19	1106		1										
F256	C2	1204				1								1
F260	A1	1209	1											
F260	A1	1210	6			2								1
F260	A1	1211	1											
F272	A1	1230		2		1								
		Totals	22	7	2	10	1	2			2			3

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Early prehistoric

No features of early prehistoric date were identified. Evidence of pre-Iron Age activity was limited to flint finds derived from the topsoil or later features. Most of the material comprised flakes. A total of four scrapers were identified (layer 1001, F104, F134, F114), and a single core (F128). No particular concentrations of flintwork could be identified, nor was any Neolithic-Bronze Age pottery recovered. Despite this limited evidence for early prehistoric activity, the potential of the site to contain further evidence of early prehistoric activity should not be written off.

7.2 Iron Age

Most of the datable features identified may be attributed to the Iron Age. There was no evidence of Early Iron Age activity; no features of this date have been uncovered by excavation within the existing quarry concession.

Middle Iron Age

No pottery of Middle Iron Age date was recovered. Pottery from Trenches A2 (F271), B2 (F112), and B7 (F144) may be dated Middle-Late Iron Age. This material may suggest the first settlement may be dated to the Middle Iron Age, although the evidence is not conclusive. It is possible that the earliest activity in Area A, and in the northwest of Area B may be datable to the Middle Iron Age.

A date in the Middle Iron Age for the pottery ascribed to the broad period 'Iron Age' cannot be excluded.

Late Iron Age

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The cropmarked complex in Area A may have been mainly in use in the Late Iron Age. Indeed, no Transitional or post-Iron Age ceramics were recovered from the area.

The limited ceramics recovered from trenches within the central and southern parts of Area B suggest an origin in the Late Iron Age for the activity recovered here. This comprised a well-defined ditched enclosure with associated field systems (Trenches B19-B20, B40), and both linear and curvilinear field systems. Concentrations of post-holes in Trenches B20 and B36 indicate the survival of timber-framed structures or fences, although no full ground plans could, of course, be identified within the trial-trenches.

The evaluation has confirmed that some of the cropmarked feature in this part of Area B were of glacial origin.

A small group of features of Late Iron Age date was also identified in Area C.

Late Iron Age/Transitional

As noted by Woodward (above) the main floruit of occupation in the extensive cropmarked complex in the northwest of Area B may be dated to this period, although an origin earlier in the Iron Age may be suggested. The main cropmarked features here comprise conjoined rounded or irregularly-cut enclosures, some clearly associated with more extensive patterns of irregular field boundaries. The intensity of ditch cutting and re-cutting and the quantities of finds recovered (over 70% of the pottery assemblage overall derived from Trenches B2-B4) indicate domestic occupation. A number of pits were also recorded within this settlement focus. While close correlation was noted with the cropmarked features in many cases, some of the features identified were not recognised from the air photograph data.

Further, although markedly less intensive activity was recorded on the southern and southwestern periphery (Trenches B7-B8, B9-B10) of this main settlement area.

More extensively, evidence was found of much less intense later Iron Age activity within Areas C and D. In each of these location the number of Iron Age features identified was small.

7.3 Romano-British

Comparatively few features datable to the Romano-British period could be identified. The only Roman ceramics derived from Trenches B2, B5 and B8. The extensive northwest-southeast aligned putative field boundary in Trench B5 (F136) contained a sherd of Romano-British pottery. It is not clear if this formed part of a more extensive system of land allotment, for example including the southwest-northeast field boundaries recorded in the centre and in the south of Area B.

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This apparent paucity of Roman features may be explained by an abandonment of the site in the mid-late 1st century, similar to that suggested for the Iron Age-early Romano-British settlement excavated in the current quarry concession (Jones forthcoming), but with no later Romano-British re-occupation of Areas A-D. The evidence for this hypothesis is presently very limited.

7.4 Medieval/post-medieval

Despite the proximity of the deserted medieval village of Boughton very few post-Roman features could be identified. It may be that post-Roman activity within Areas A-D was almost entirely confined to arable cultivation.

As an exception, a few features of post-medieval date were identified in Trench B41.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature and context descriptions

Contexts ordered from the earliest deposited fill to the latest

Heights are the present ground level taken from the centre of each trench and shown in metres AOD.

Area A (Fig. 3)

Trench A1 95m in length x 1.8m in width

Trench stratigraphy: Natural gravel 1003 was revealed 0.65m below modern ground level (62.51m AOD). This was sealed by 0.4m of orange-brown alluvium (1004), which, in turn, was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (1001).

Feature no	Description	Max. Dimensions (m)	
		Width	Depth
F260	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Primary dark grey silt fill (1211) appeared waterlogged. It was sealed by light grey-brown silty clay (1210) which in turn was overlain by light orange brown silty clay (1209). Not bottomed.	1.85	0.75
F270	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Filled by mid brown sandy silt (1222)	0.90	0.24
F272	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Mid brown silty sand (1230), which appeared waterlogged, overlain by gravel slumping (1227). Both layers were sealed by silt deposits (1226, 1225). Feature was not bottomed because of the high water table	2.65	0.50
F277	Tree bole	0.80m	0.57

Trench A2 80m x 1.8m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural gravel (1003) was revealed 0.74m below modern ground level (62.48m AOD). This was sealed by 0.54m of orange-brown alluvium (1004) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F261	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Filled by dark brown-orange silty clay (1212). Unexcavated	2.70	-
F271	Pit. Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides. Primary orange-brown gravel fill (1223) sealed by grey silt deposit (1222)	0.37	0.30
F281	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Continuation of feature F260 in Trench A1. Unexcavated	3.50	-

Trench A3 50m x 1.8m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural gravel 1003 was revealed 0.63m below the modern surface (62.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.46m of orange-brown alluvium (1004) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.17m of topsoil (1001).

F277	Pit. Sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping sides. Filled by brown clay (1234)	1.10	0.45
F278	Tree bole. Irregular in plan, uneven base. Filled by blue-grey silty clay (1235)	0.56	0.23
F279	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Filled by grey-brown silty clay (1236)	1.00	0.19
F282	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated	0.70	-
F283	Tree bole	0.76	-
F284	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated	0.54	-
F285	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated	0.43	-

Trench A4 20m x 1.8m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural gravel 1003 was revealed 0.36m below the modern surface (62.45m AOD). This was sealed by 0.10m of orange-brown alluvium (1004) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.26m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Area B (Figs 2 and 4)

Trench B1 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-6)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed 0.69m below the modern surface (63.34m AOD). This was sealed by 0.30m of orange-brown alluvium (1004) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.39m of topsoil (1001).

F101	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Filled by light yellow-brown sandy clay silt (1005)	1.00	0.11
F102	Ditch terminal. Shallow, gently sloping sides. Filled by mixed sandy clay (1006)	0.73	0.17
F103	Pit. Sub-oval in plan, moderate to steep sloping sides. Unable to exceed limits of light brown-orange silty clay fill (1007) due to high water table. Layer 1007 was sealed by yellow-brown sandy gravel (1008.)	1.50	>0.41
F104	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Unable to exceed limits of single dark brown-grey silty clay fill (1009) due to high water table	1.52	>0.51
F105	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Primary grey-brown silty gravel (1010) sealed by grey-brown silty clay (1011)	1.30	0.21
F106	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides. Earliest excavated dark grey silty clay deposit (1012) appeared waterlogged and was sealed by dark grey-brown silty clay (1013). Both deposits were rich in charcoal	4.23	>0.60

	and burnt flint nodules		
F107	Ditch. Curvilinear in plan. Filled by light orange-brown silty clay (1016)	0.68	0.22
F317	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Unexcavated	1.20	-
F318	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	>0.75	-
F108	Pit. Circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides containing brown-yellow silty clay fill (1017)	1.35	0.40
1014	Light grey-brown alluvial deposit	-	0.25
1015	Layer of redeposited gravel within a matrix of grey-brown alluvium	-	0.10
1086	Grey-brown alluvial deposit	-	0.31

Trench B2 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-6)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed 0.40m below the modern ground surface (62.75m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.20m of topsoil 1001.

F109	Pit. Sub-circular in plan with moderate to steep sloping sides. Primary fill (1020) consisting of compact gravel was overlain by dark brown silty sand (1019) with frequent burnt hazelnut inclusions. This was sealed by brown-grey silty sand deposit (1018) with frequent charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	1.20	0.46
F110	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. V shaped profile with primary dark brown sandy gravel (1022) sealed by brown-orange silty sand (1021)	2.63	0.95
F111	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Primary slumping (1023), consisting of orange-red silty sand, was sealed by dark brown silty sand (1024) with frequent charcoal inclusions. This in turn was overlain by dark brown silty sand gravel (1025)	2.67	0.90
F112	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped profile with single dark brown silty sand fill (1026)	1.20	0.60
F113	Pit. Semi-circular in plan. Single brown grey silty fill (1027). Unexcavated	>0.65	-
F291	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	1.76	-
F292	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.78	-

Trench B3 135m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-5)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was revealed 0.48m below the modern ground surface (62.45m AOD). This was sealed by 0.16m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.32m of topsoil (1001).

F114	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Primary mid orange-brown silty sand gravel fill (1029) was sealed by brown-grey sandy silt (1028)	1.65	0.70
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F115	Equivalent to feature F114	-	-
F116	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Filled with mid grey-brown silty clay sand (1033)	1.08	0.38
F117	Cremation. Circular in plan. Remained unexcavated. Surface contained burnt bone fragments within dark grey silt matrix	0.51	-
F118	Pit. Circular in plan with steeply sloping sides. Filled by mid brown silty clay (1035)	>2.31	>0.58
F119	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Filled by orange-grey sandy silt (1036)	>1.71	0.75
F120	Re-cut of F121. Aligned E-W. Filled by dark grey silty clay (1037)	1.03	0.48
F121	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Filled by light orange brown silty clay (1038). Re-cut represented by feature F121	2.50	0.80
F122	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Steeply sloping sides with flat base overlain by dark grey brown silty clay (1039)	0.98	0.33
F123	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Steeply sloped sides with concave base overlain by light grey brown silty clay (1040)	0.60	0.16
F293	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	0.67	-
F294	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Unexcavated	1.89	-
F295	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	4.20	-
F296	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated	0.45	-
F297	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated	0.48	-
F298	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Unexcavated	0.57	-
F299	Ditch terminus. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	1.67	-
F300	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.59	-
F301	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Unexcavated	1.78	-

Trench B4 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-6)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed 0.35m below the modern ground surface (62.95m AOD). This was sealed by 0.16m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) in turn, was overlain by 0.19m of topsoil (1001).

F124	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. V shaped profile containing dark brown silty gravel (1041)	0.71	0.20
F125	Ditch. Aligned N-S, turning to the west. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by dark brown silty clay (1042)	0.75	0.34
F126	Furrow ditch. Aligned NW-SE.	1.54	0.48
F127	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by dark grey-brown silty clay (1045)	1.70	0.74
F128	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by grey brown silty clay (1046)	0.71	0.45
F129	Post pit. Vertical sides approaching base, moderately sloping close to surface. Flat base overlain by primary gravel fill (1048) which, in turn, was sealed by dark brown grey silty sand (1047)	1.02	0.47
F130	Pit. Shallow, gently sloping sides. Filled by brown-orange silty sand with gravel (1049)	1.12	0.21
F131	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Steeply sloping sides with concave base overlain by grey silt (1051), sealed by brown silty	0.50	>0.51

	gravel (1050)		
F132	Ditch. Aligned N-S. V shaped profile with primary sandy gravel (1053) sealed by grey silty gravel (1052)	1.00	0.41
F133	Ditch terminus aligned E-W. V shaped profile. Filled with silty gravel (1054)	0.78	0.40
F134	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Uneven sloping sides with concave base. Primary gravel slumping (1057) present along SW edge overlain by dark silty clay (1056) which was, in turn, sealed by silty gravel (1055)	1.80	0.90
F135	Ditch terminus. aligned E-W. Uneven sloping sides with concave base. Primary gravel fill (1060) was sealed by dark brown silty gravel (1059) which, in turn was overlain by grey silt (1058)	1.31	1.00
F302	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	0.89	-
F303	Cremation. Circular in plan. Remained unexcavated. Surface contained burnt bone fragments within dark grey silt matrix	0.47	-
F304	Ditch terminus. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	0.45	-
F305	Pit. Irregular in plan. Unexcavated	0.67	-
F306	Pit/ditch terminus. Unexcavated	0.78	-
F307	Posthole. Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.34	-
F308	Posthole. Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.36	-

Trench B5 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-6)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.33m below the modern ground surface (62.15m AOD). This was sealed by 0.16m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.17m of topsoil (1001).

F136	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Shallow in profile which contained orange-brown sandy silt (1061)	1.80	0.37
F137	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Shallow in profile which contained orange-brown sandy silt (1063) overlain by orange sand 1062	2.57	0.35

Trench B6 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.38m below modern ground level (62.20m AOD). This was sealed by 0.18m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F138	Natural feature. Irregular in plan and profile. Filled with brown red sand (1064)	1.90	0.48
F139	Ditch. Aligned W NW-E SE. Unexcavated. Equivalent to feature F136, Trench B5	1.78	-
F140	Ditch. Aligned W NW-E SE. Moderately sloping sides with flat base overlain by brown sandy silt (1067)	1.00	0.25
F141	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by brown sandy silt gravel (1068)	0.43	0.19

F142	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Shallow in profile containing orange-brown silty clay (1069)	0.72	0.19
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Trench B7 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-6)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.46m below the modern ground surface (63.20m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.26m of topsoil (1001).

F144	Ditch. Aligned N-S. V shaped profile with primary dark brown silty gravel fill (1072) overlain by brown silty sand (1071)	1.60	0.81
F145	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. V shaped in profile with primary dark brown silty gravel fill (1074) overlain by dark brown silty sand (1073)	2.10	0.72
F146	Furrow. Aligned N-S. Shallow profile containing sandy silt (1075)	2.30	0.24
F147	Ditch terminus. Aligned NW-SE. Shallow profile containing light orange-brown silty sand (1076)	0.58	0.13
F148	Furrow. Aligned N-S. Shallow profile containing sandy silt (1077)	2.40	0.17

Trench B8 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-5)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.45m below the modern ground level (63.10m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (1001).

F149	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by light brown-grey silty sand (1078)	1.13	0.36
F150	Furrow ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Shallow profile containing sandy silt (1079)	2.06	0.12

Trench B9 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-5)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was revealed at a depth of 0.34m below the modern ground level (62.30m AOD). This was sealed by 0.14m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which was overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F151	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Shallow profile containing dark orange-brown clay silt (1080)	0.35	0.25
F152	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Moderately sloping sides with flat base overlain by light grey silty clay (1081)	0.31	0.27
F153	Pit. Oval in plan. Shallow in profile with flat base overlain by dark orange-brown silt (1082)	1.06	0.10
F154	Pit. Circular in plan. Shallow in profile with flat base overlain by light grey silty clay (1083)	1.21	0.15

F155	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with flat base overlain by light grey silty clay (1084) which, in turn, was sealed by light brown sandy clay (1085)	1.28	0.37
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Trench B10 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4-5)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.40m below the modern ground surface (62.00m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F156	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Shallow profile containing mid grey-brown silty clay (1087)	1.60	0.24
F157	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. V shaped profile containing mid grey brown sandy silt (1088)	0.71	0.40
F158	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Shallow profile containing brown sandy silt (1090)	0.58	0.10
F311	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	-	-

Trench B11 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.16m below the modern ground level (61.21m AOD). This was overlain by topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B12 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.30m below the modern surface (62.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.16m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.14m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B13 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.37m below the modern ground surface (62.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown alluvium (1004) overlain by 0.22m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B14 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.60m below the modern ground surface (63.90m AOD). This was sealed by 0.30m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B15 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel 1003 was revealed at a depth of 0.45m below the modern surface (62.87m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F159	Pit. Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Shallow sloping sides with a concave base filled by light orange brown silty clay (1091)		
F160	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. V shaped in profile containing grey clay (1092)	0.90	0.31
F161	Pit. Moderate sloping sides with concave base filled by grey clay (1093)	0.71	0.21
F162	Furrow ditch. Aligned N-S. Shallow in profile containing grey clay sand (1094)	2.3	0.17
F198	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Steeply sloping sides with a flat base filled by light orange brown silty clay (1176) which, in turn, is sealed by mid grey silty clay sand (1141) which is subsequently overlain by orange brown silty clay (1140)	1.04	0.46
F199	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Steeply sloping sides with concave base overlain by light grey-brown silty clay (1142)	1.58	0.28
F200	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Steeply sloping sides with concave base overlain by light grey-brown silty sand (1143)	0.22	0.16
F201	Pit. Circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by orange-grey silty clayey sand (1144)	0.46	0.08

Trench B16 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 7)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was revealed at a depth of 0.54m below the modern ground surface (62.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.19m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.35m of topsoil (1001).

F163	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped in profile with primary blue-grey sandy silty clay fill (1096) sealed by grey-brown sandy silt (1095)	0.80	0.48
F164	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately sloping sides with flat base. Primary grey-blue sandy silt fill (1098) sealed by brown sandy clay silt (1097)	1.76	0.44
F165	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped in profile containing grey sandy silt (1099)	0.60	0.31

Trench B17 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 7)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was revealed at a depth of 0.47 below the modern ground surface (63.01m AOD). This was sealed by 0.17m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F184	Pit. Circular in plan. Moderately sloping sides with concave base filled by mid orange-brown sandy silt (1123)	0.74	0.10
F185	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Shallow in profile containing mid red-brown silty sand (1124)	1.15	0.16
F186	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by dark orange-brown silty sand fill (1125)	0.52	0.12
F197	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by mid grey clay silt fill (1100)	0.60	0.37

Trench B18 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.57 below the modern ground surface (62.46m AOD). This was sealed by 0.27m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B19 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 8)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.48 below the modern ground surface (62.51m AOD). This was sealed by 0.13m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which was overlain by 0.35m of topsoil (1001).

F167	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. V shaped profile with primary light grey-brown silty sand fill (1102) sealed by grey-brown silty sand (1101)	1.34	0.36
F168	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped profile containing light grey-brown silty sand (1103)	1.28	0.36
F170	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Shallow in profile containing light grey-orange silty sand (1105)	0.65	0.11
F171	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped profile containing light grey-brown silty sand (1106)	1.52	0.41
F227	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by primary gravel slumping (1173) which, in turn, is overlain by mid red brown silty sand (1172)	1.40	0.13
F288	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	1.25	-
F289	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	1.38	-

Trench B20 100m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 8)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.55m below the modern ground surface (62.62m AOD). This was sealed by 0.21m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) which, in turn, was overlain by 0.34m of topsoil (1001).

F172	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by light yellow-grey silty sand (1107)	0.69	0.22
F173	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Steeply sloping sides with concave base filled by brown-grey silty clay (1108)	0.50	0.44

F174	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Steeply sloping sides with concave base filled by dark brown-grey silty sand (1109)	0.34	0.28
F175	Ditch. Aligned N NW-S SE. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by light grey-brown silty sand (1110)	1.00	0.24
F176	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Moderately sloping sides with concave base filled by mid grey-brown silty gravel (1111)	1.21	0.35
F319	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.34	-
F320	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.46	-

Trench B21 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.37m below the modern ground surface (64.75m AOD). This was sealed by 0.17m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F177	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with concave base filled by yellow-brown sandy silt (1111)	0.45	0.20
F178	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with concave base filled by mid brown sandy silt (1113)	0.74	0.22
F179	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Moderately sloping sides with concave base filled by mid orange-brown sandy silt (1114)	0.55	0.30

Trench B22 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.35m below the modern surface (63.60m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B23 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.40m below the modern surface (62.84m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F180	Probable natural feature, glacial in origin. Irregular shape in plan containing a sequence of sterile silt and gravel deposits (1115-8)	0.91	0.71
F181	Pit. Sub-square in plan. Steeply sloped sides with concave base filled by mid grey sandy silt (1119)	0.54	0.56

Trench B24 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.45m below the modern surface (61.34m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench B25 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.37m below the modern ground surface (62.96m AOD). This was sealed by 0.17m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F182	Ditch terminus. Aligned NE-SW. Moderate to steep sloping side with concave base. Primary light grey silty sand fill 1121 was sealed by orange-brown sandy silt (1120)	1.12	0.60
F202	Pit. Unexposed in plan. Filled by mid brown sandy silt (1145)	>1.85	>0.28
F203	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped in profile containing dark brown gravelly silt (1146)	0.44	0.12
F204	Pit. Unexposed in plan. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by orange-brown sandy silt (1147)	>0.75	>0.20
F205	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. V shaped profile containing orange-brown silty gravel (1148)	0.45	0.22

Trench B26 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was revealed at a depth of 0.35m below the modern ground surface (63.41m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F207	Ditch. Aligned N-S. V shaped profile containing light grey-brown silty sand (1150)	1.43	0.41
F208	Ditch. Aligned N-S. V shaped profile containing light grey-brown silty sand (1151)	1.1	0.32

Trench B27 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.38m below the modern ground surface (63.10m AOD). This was sealed by 0.18m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F209	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped in profile containing brown sandy silt (1152)	0.60	0.25
F210	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Shallow profile containing grey sandy silt fill (1153)	0.44	0.14

Trench B28 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.41m below the modern ground surface (62.83m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.21m of topsoil (1001).

F211	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderate to steep sloping sides with flat base filled by mid red-grey silty sand (1154)	0.51	0.25
F212	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderate to steep sloping sides with concave base filled by mid brown silt (1155)	0.46	0.21

Trench B29 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was revealed at a depth of 0.52m below modern ground level (62.46m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.32m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Trench B30 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.51m below modern ground level (62.27m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.31m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Trench B31 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.43m below the modern ground surface (62.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.23m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Trench B32 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 2)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.47m below the modern surface (62.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.22m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.25m of topsoil (1001).

F213	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by mid grey silty clay fill (1156)	0.87	0.27
F286	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by mid brown-grey silty clay fill (1239)	0.41	0.24

Trench B33 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.57m below modern ground level (62.95m AOD). This was sealed by 0.27m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F235	Furrow ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Shallow in profile containing mid brown silty sand (1182)	2.10	0.20
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Trench B34 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.47m below the modern ground surface (63.38m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.27m of topsoil (1001).

F237	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Moderately sloping sides with concave base filled by light grey-brown silty clay (1184)	0.84	0.22
F238	Ditch. Equivalent to F237	0.91	0.38
F239	Ditch terminus. Aligned E-W. Near vertical sides with flat base containing light-brown silty clay (1186)	1.01	0.58
F240	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately sloping sides with concave base containing brown-yellow silty clay (1187)	0.76	0.22
F241	Pit. Sub-circular in plan. Moderate to steep sloping sides with concave base containing grey-blue silty clay (1188)	>0.71	>0.32
F242	Pit. Circular in plan. V shaped profile containing grey-brown silty clay (1189)	>0.50	>0.12
F243	Ditch terminus. Aligned NW-SE. Equivalent to F244. Moderately sloping sides, base unknown. Filled by dark brown-grey silty clay (1190)	>0.50	>0.36
F244	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. V shaped in profile containing dark brown-grey silty clay (1191)	1.51	0.50

Trench B35 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.44m below the modern ground surface (63.68m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.24m of topsoil (1001).

F245	Ditch terminal. Aligned NW-SE. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by mid orange-brown silty clay (1192)	1.08	0.20
F246	Ditch terminal. Aligned N-S. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by mid orange-brown silty clay (1193)	0.54	0.12
F247	Ditch terminus. Aligned E NE-W SW. V shaped in profile containing dark grey silt (1194)	0.44	0.38
F248	Ditch terminus. Aligned N-S. Shallow in profile containing mid orange-brown sandy clay (1195)	0.32	0.09

F249	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Shallow in profile containing mid orange-brown sandy clay (1196)	0.52	0.16
F250	Pit. Oval in plan. Shallow in profile containing dark orange-brown silty sand (1197)	0.56	0.10

Trench B36 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 7)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.46m below the modern surface (62.97m AOD). This was sealed by 0.22m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.24m of topsoil (1001).

F187	Pit. Oval in plan. Moderately sloping sides with concave base overlain by light grey-brown silty clay fill (1126)	0.75	0.24
F188	Post-hole. Sub-oval in plan. Steeply sloping sides with undulating base overlain by light grey-orange silty clay fill (1127)	0.56	0.18
F189	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Steeply sloping sides with flat base. Post pipe visible in section through light grey-brown silty clay fill (1128)	0.50	0.22
F190	Post-hole. Heavily truncated. Sub-circular in plan. Filled by light grey-brown silty clay (1129)	0.51	0.13
F191	Post-hole. Heavily truncated. Sub-circular in plan. Filled by light grey-brown silty clay (1130)	0.45	0.09
F192	Ditch. Aligned NE-SW. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with undulating base filled by brown-orange silty clay 1131 and grey-brown silty clay (1132)	2.27	0.27
F193	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderate to steep sloping sides with concave base filled by light grey-brown silty clay (1133)	0.98	0.30
F195	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with concave base filled by orange-brown silty clay (1135)	2.00	0.22
F196	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. V shaped in profile with primary blue-grey silty clay fill sealed by light grey-blue silty clay fill (1136)	0.90	0.33
F312	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.43	-
F313	Post-hole. Circular in plan. Unexcavated	0.36	-
F314	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	2.23	-
F315	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	1.76	-

Trench B37 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.39m below the modern surface (63.30m AOD). This was sealed by 0.19m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F214	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with concave base overlain by primary red-brown sandy	1.40	0.22
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	gravel fill 1158 which, in turn was sealed by light yellow-brown silt fill (1157)		
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Trench B38 50m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.38m below the modern surface (64.81m AOD). This was sealed by 0.18m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001).

F230	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Irregular in profile with undulating base. Filled by yellow-brown sandy clay (1177). Probable natural in origin	1.40	0.25
F231	Ditch terminus. Aligned NW-SE. Steeply sloping sides, unknown base. Filled with mid to light grey sandy silt (1178)	>0.70	>0.35
F233	Pit. Circular in plan. Moderate sloping sides with concave base filled by yellow-orange silt (1180)	0.80	0.27
F234	Pit. Oval in plan. Moderate sloping sides with concave base filled by grey clay (1181)	1.00	0.25

Trench B39 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 7)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.40m below the modern ground surface (63.17m AOD). This was sealed by 0.14m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.26m of topsoil (1001).

F183	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Moderate sloping sides with concave base filled by grey-brown clayey silt (1122)	1.00	0.27
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Trench B40 50m x 2.2m (Figs. 4 and 8)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.46m below the modern surface (62.89m AOD). This was sealed by 0.16m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002) overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F215	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped in profile containing brown silty clay (1159). Equivalent to ditch F288 in Trench B19	0.95	0.41
F216	Pit. Semi-circular in plan. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with flat base overlain by light grey-brown silty sand fill (1160)	>1.20	0.19
F217	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Moderate to steep sloping sides with flat base containing mid orange-brown sandy clay (1161)	1.35	0.10
F218	Pit. Semi-circular in plan which runs into trench edge. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with flat base overlain by	3.51	0.23

	light grey-brown silty sand fill (1162)		
F221	Pit. Semi-circular in plan which runs into trench edge. Moderate sloping sides with concave base overlain by light grey-brown silty sand fill (1165)	1.01	0.34
F290	Ditch. Unexcavated. Equivalent to feature F168 in Trench B19	1.28	-

Trench B41 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.42m below the modern surface (62.28m AOD). This was sealed by 0.12m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F223	Pit. Circular in plan. Gentle sloping sides, base not revealed. Filled by dark grey-brown silty clay (1167)	>0.86	>0.42
F224	Pit. Semi-circular in plan which runs into trench edge. Moderate to steep sloping sides filled by dark grey-brown silty clay (1168) and mixed orange-brown silty sand (1169)	>3.70	>0.86
F225	Pit. Sub-oval in plan. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with flat base overlain by light grey-brown silty sand fill (1170)	0.98	0.13
F226	Pit. Semi-circular in plan which runs into trench edge. Moderate to steep sloping sides filled by dark grey-brown silty clay (1171)	>4.00	>0.33
F280	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Gentle to moderate sloping sides with flat base. Filled by orange-brown sandy silt (1237)	0.58	0.23
F316	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	0.87	-

Trench B42 100m x 2.2m (Fig. 4)

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.33m below modern ground level (62.86m AOD). This was sealed by 0.13m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Area C (Fig. 9)

Trench C1 50m x 2.2m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.45m below the modern ground surface (59.70m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F273	Tree bole. Irregular in plan with undulating base filled by mid brown sandy soil (1228)	1.40	0.34
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F274	Tree bole. Irregular in plan with undulating base filled by mid brown sandy soil (1229). Evidence of animal activity present	1.05	0.27
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Trench C2 100m x 2.2m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.41m below the modern surface (59.73m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.26m of topsoil (1001).

F254	Trackway. Aligned E-W. Linear in plan, convex in profile. Upper asphalt layer (1213) removed to reveal an earlier compact gravel surface.	3.50m	-
F255	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Sloping sides with flat base filled by mid brown-grey clayey silt (1202)	>2.31	0.61
F256	Ditch. Aligned E-W. V shaped in profile with primary brown silt (1203) sealed by brown grey clayey silt (1204)	1.30	0.50
F309	Ditch. Aligned E-W. Unexcavated	>2.67	-

Trench C3 35m x 1.8m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.35m below the modern ground surface (60.48m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

Area D (Fig. 10)

Trench D1 50m x 2.2m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.50m below the modern surface (60.10m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F251	Ditch. Aligned N-S. Plastic and aluminium recovered from black-brown fill (1198)	2.1	-
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Trench D2 50m x 2.2m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.50m below the modern ground surface (60.50m AOD). This was sealed by 0.20m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.30m of topsoil (1001).

F252	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Steep to moderate sloping sides with concave base with primary orange-brown sandy silt 1201 sealed by grey-brown silt (1200)	1.50	0.31
F253	Ditch terminus/pit. Indeterminate archaeological feature running into trench edge. Steep to moderate sloping sides with concave base filled by mid orange-brown silt (1199)	0.71	0.20
F258	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Steeply sloping sides with undulating base filled by mid orange-brown sandy silt (1206)	1.90	0.52
F259	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Steeply sloping sides with undulating base with primary mid orange-brown sandy silt 1208 sealed by dark grey-brown silt (1207)	>2.10	0.51
F276	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. V shaped in profile filled by dark brown silty sand (1232)	1.41	0.36
F310	Ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Unexcavated	1.89	-

Trench D3 50m x 2.2m

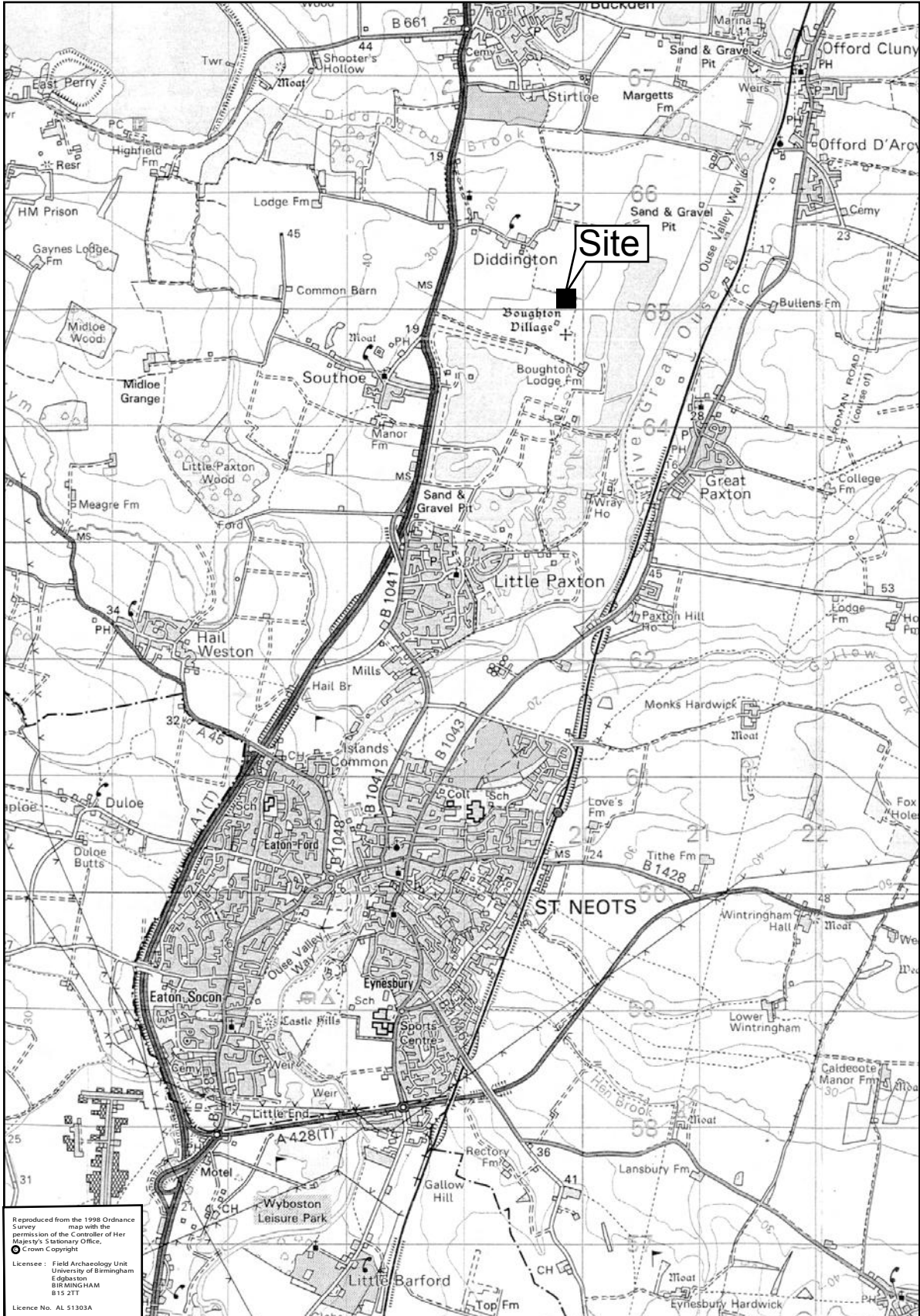
Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.35m below the modern surface (60.09m AOD). This was sealed by 0.15m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.20m of topsoil 1001. No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench D4 100m x 2.2m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.32m below modern ground level (60.20m AOD). This was sealed by 0.12m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.20m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.

Trench D5 100m x 2.2m

Trench stratigraphy: Natural sand and gravel (1003) was recorded at a depth of 0.31m below the modern surface (60.23m AOD). This was sealed by 0.12m of orange-brown silty clay b-horizon soil (1002), overlain by 0.19m of topsoil (1001). No archaeological deposits or features were revealed.



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Fig.1

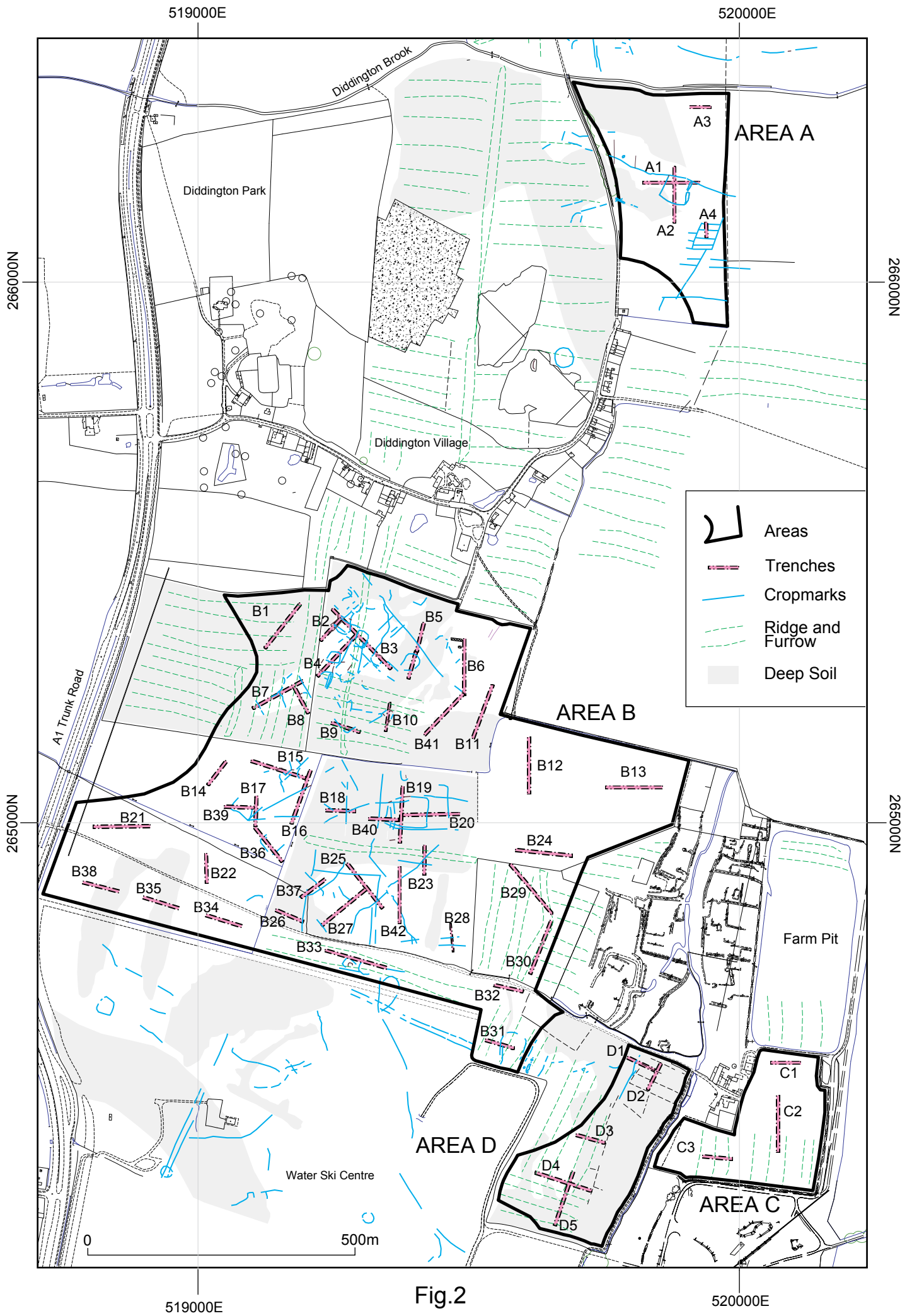


Fig.2

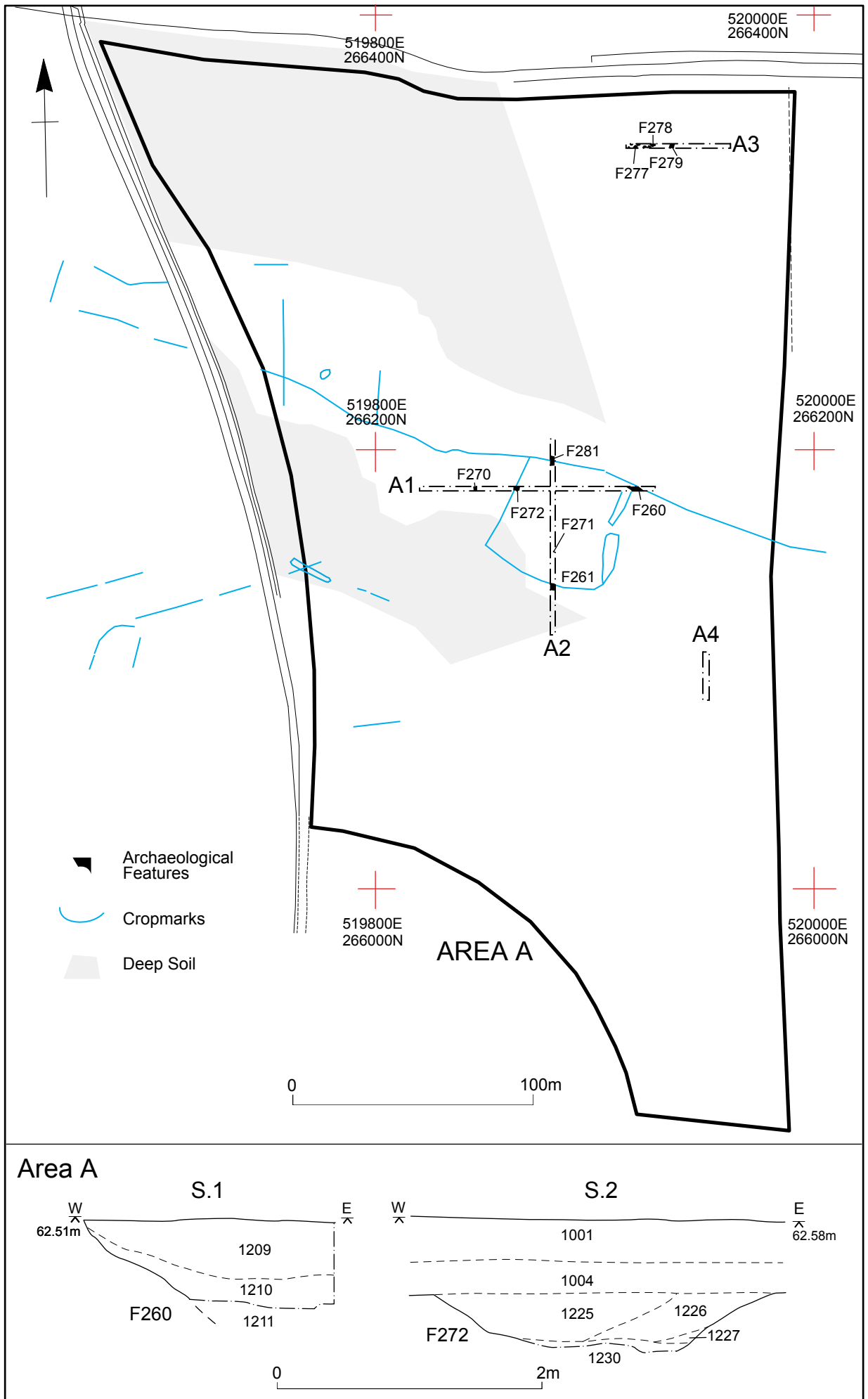


Fig.3

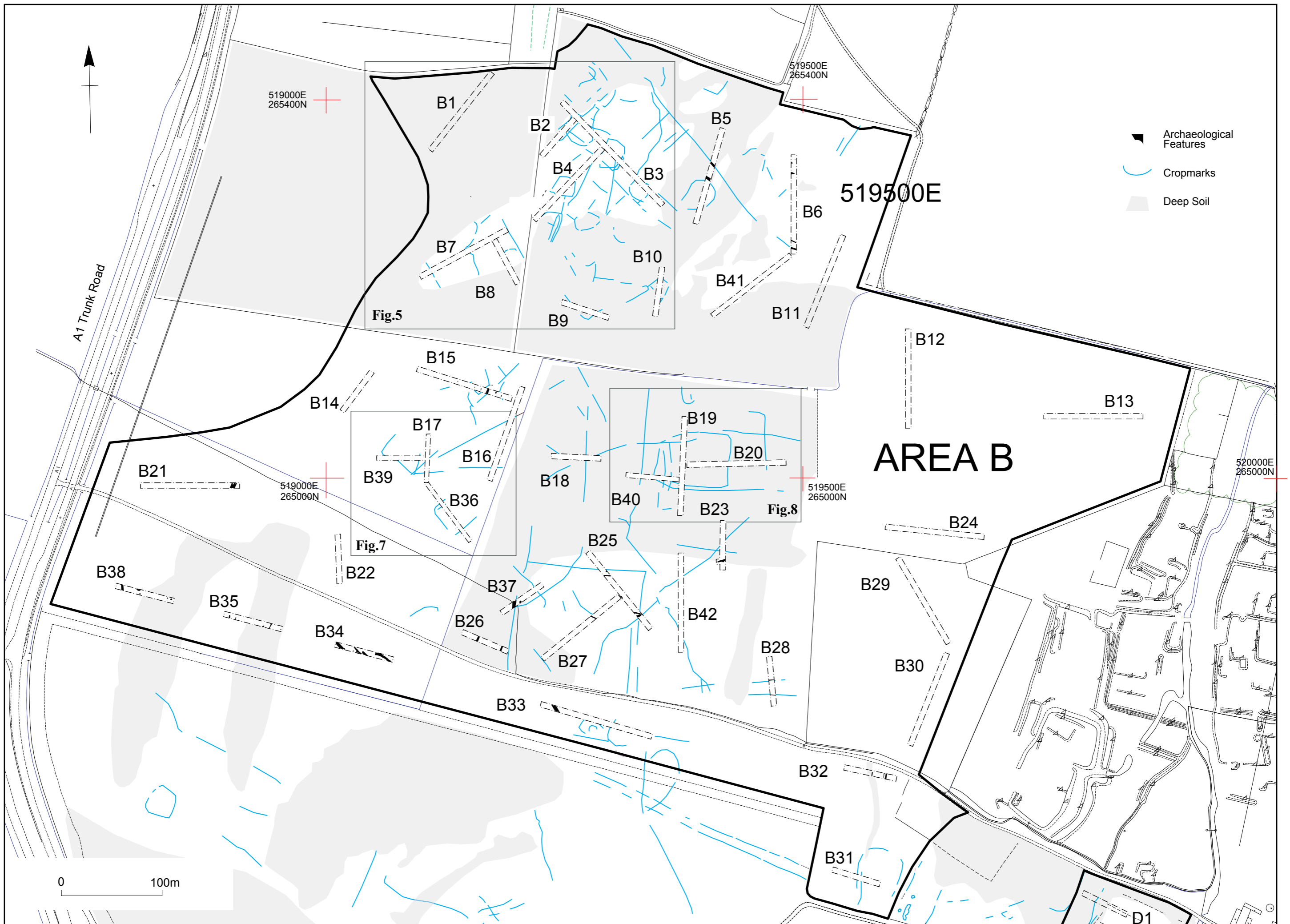


Fig.4

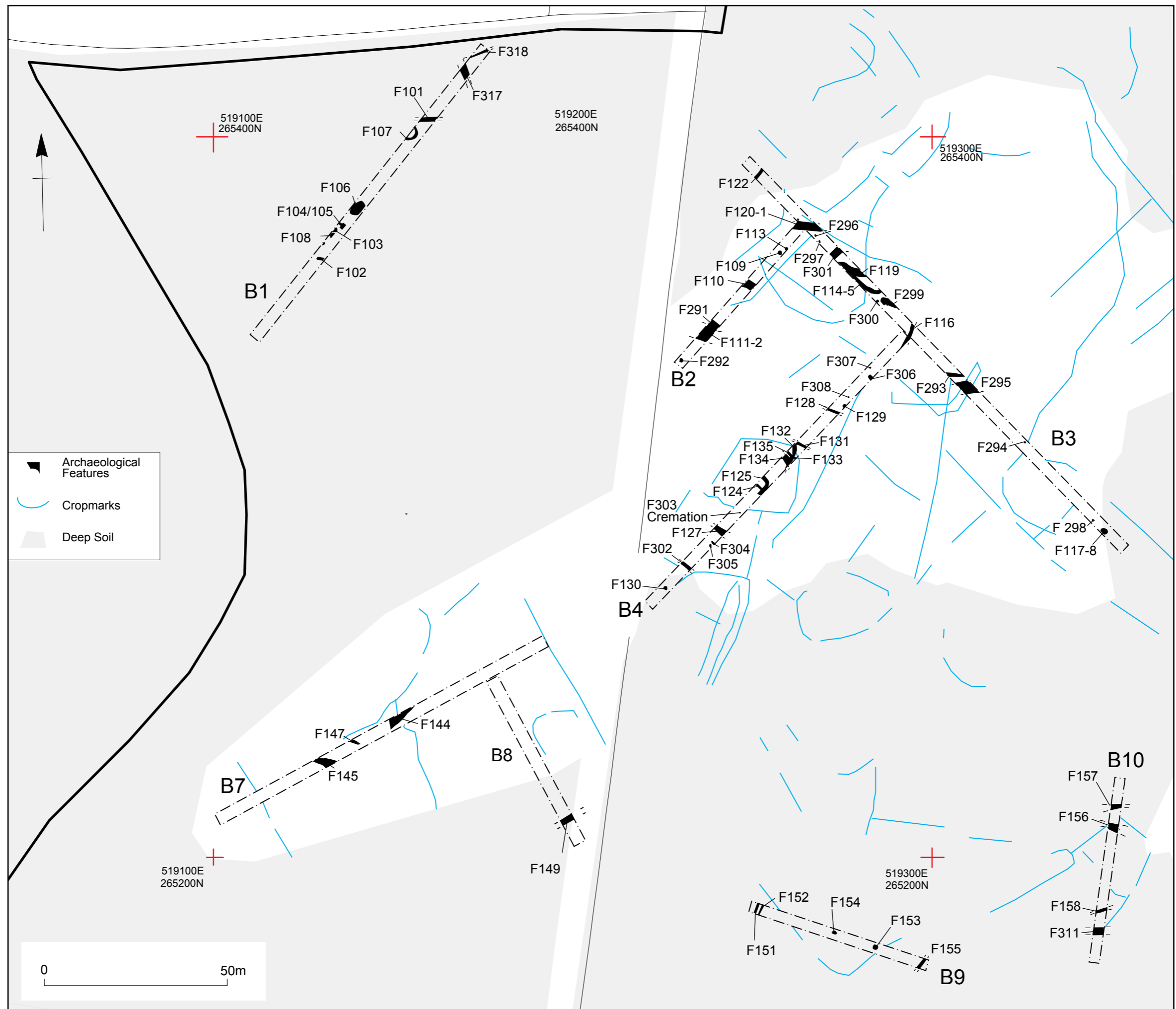


Fig.5

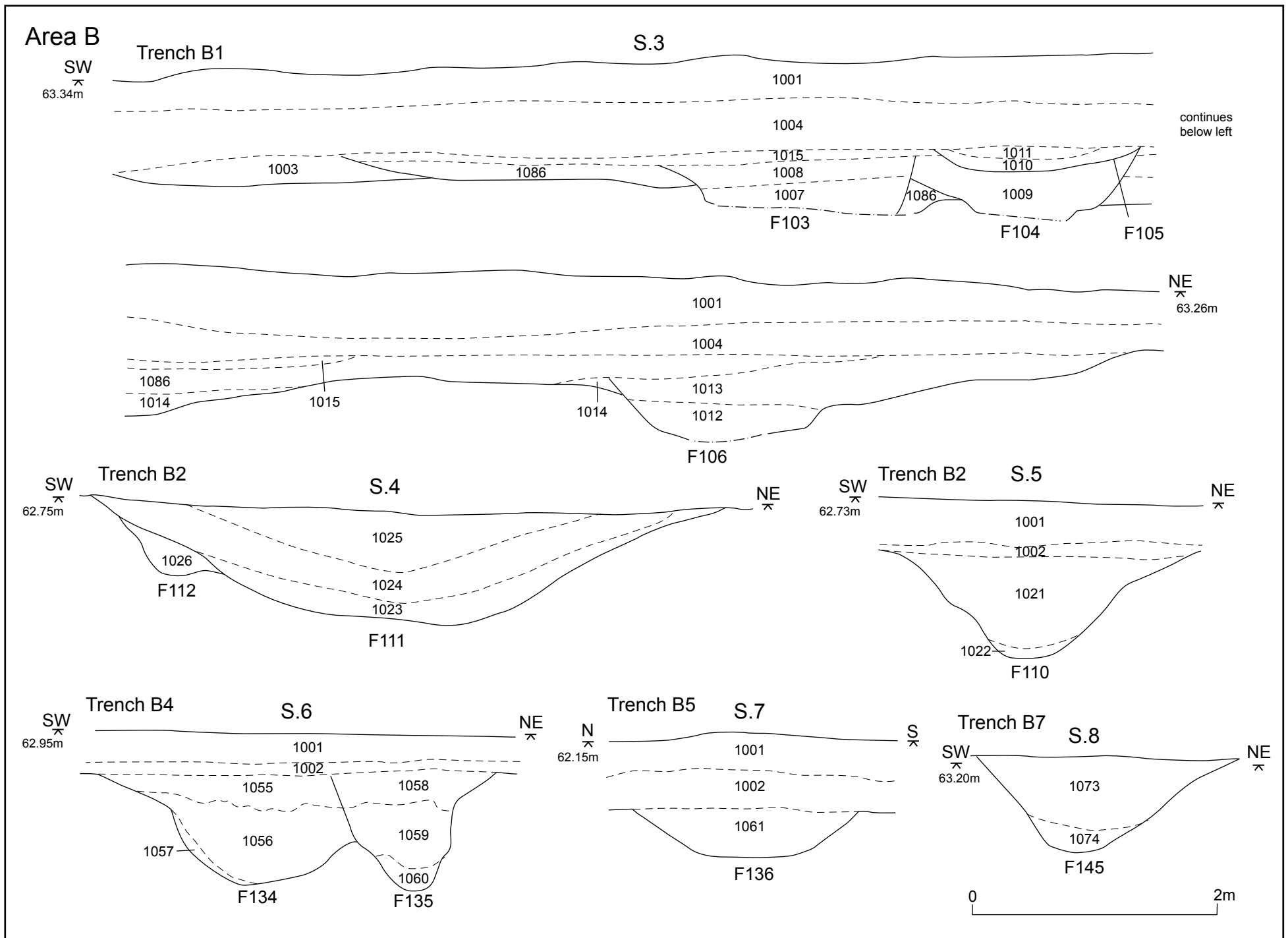


Fig.6

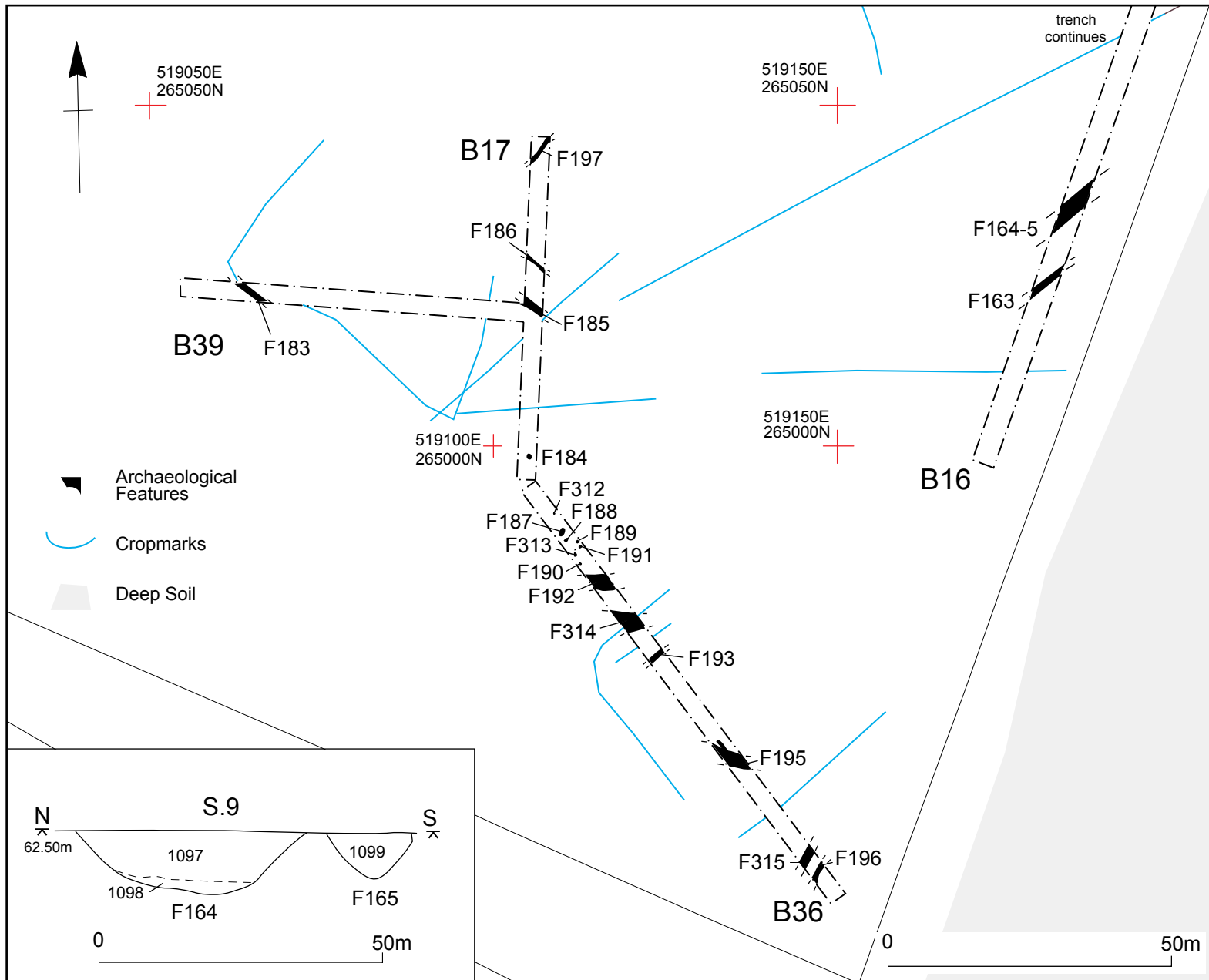


Fig.7

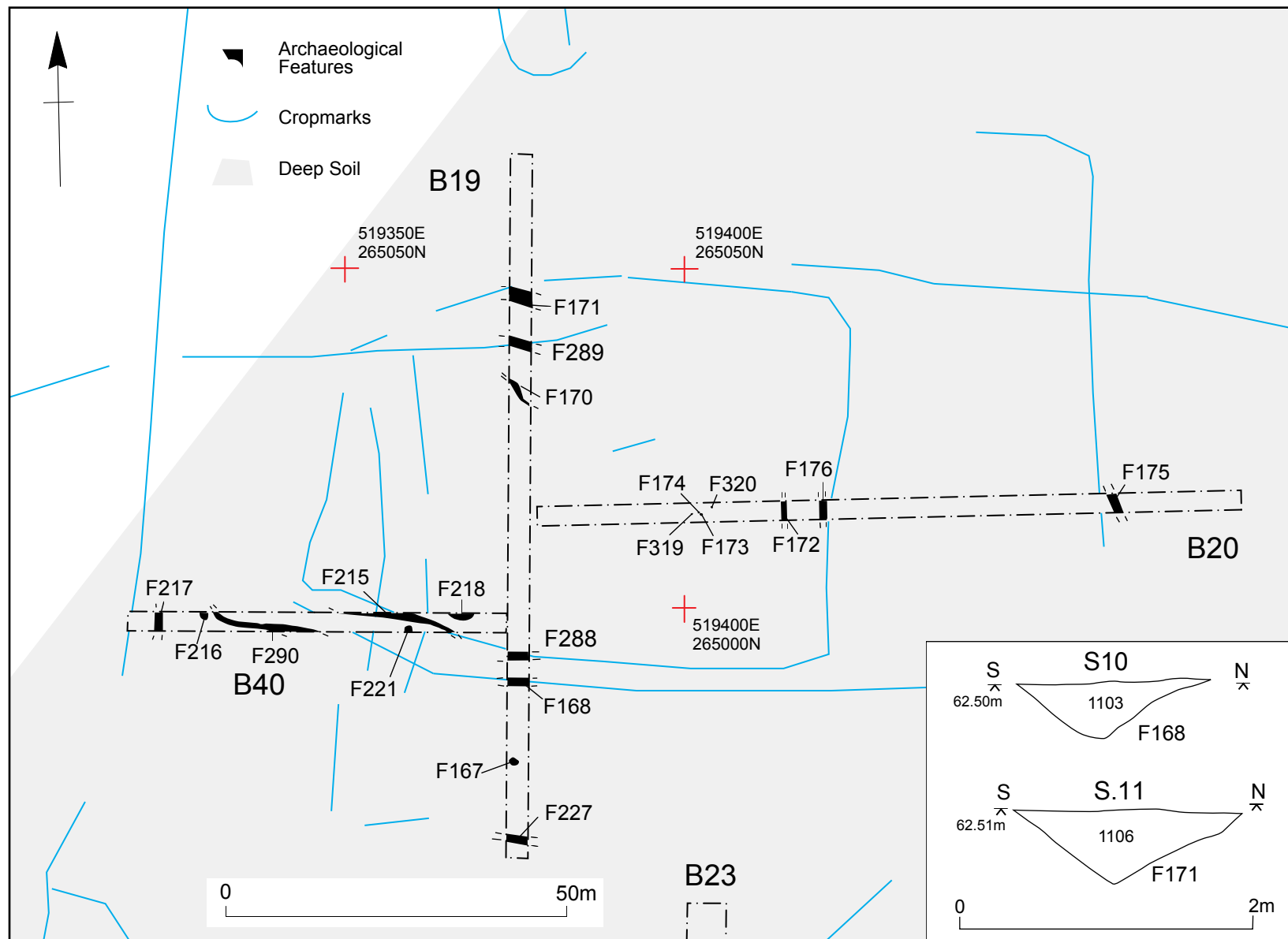


Fig.8

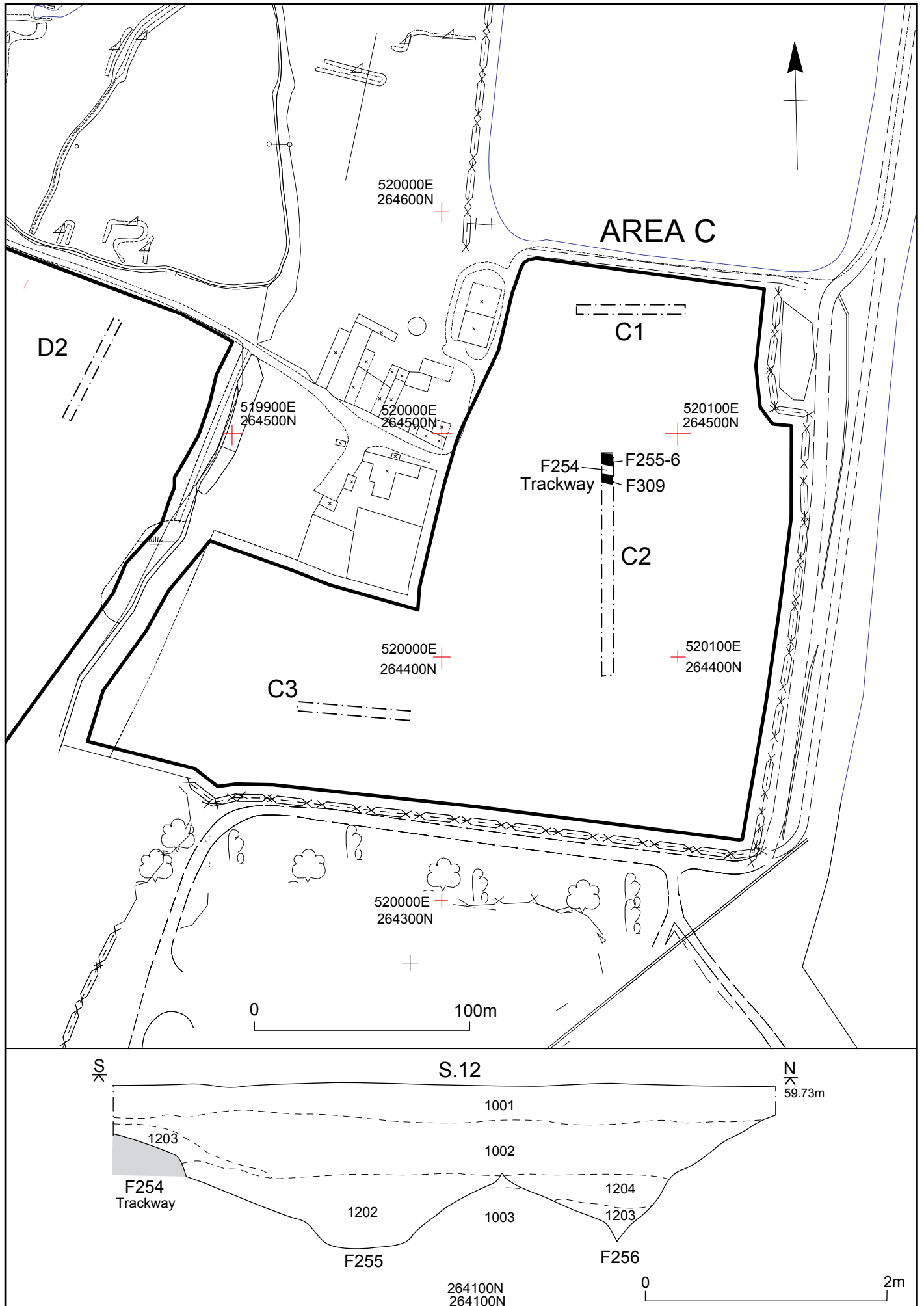


Fig.9

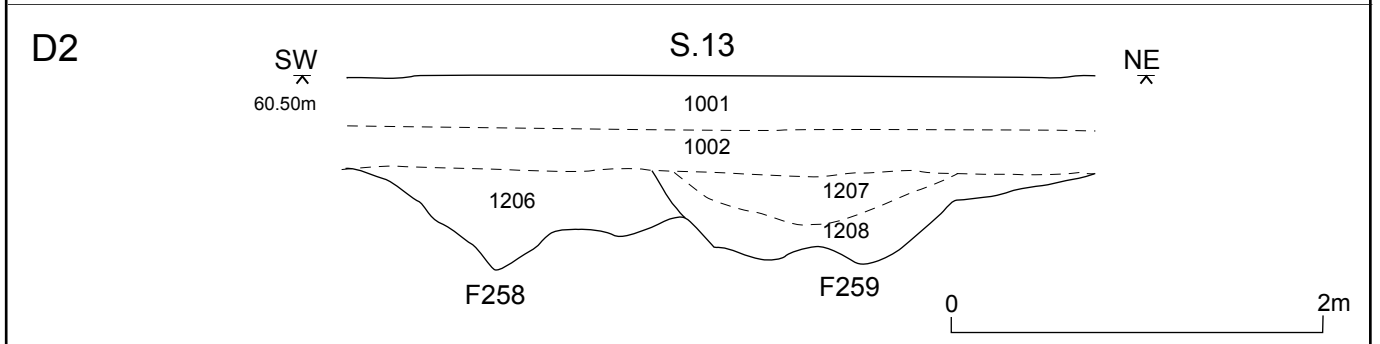
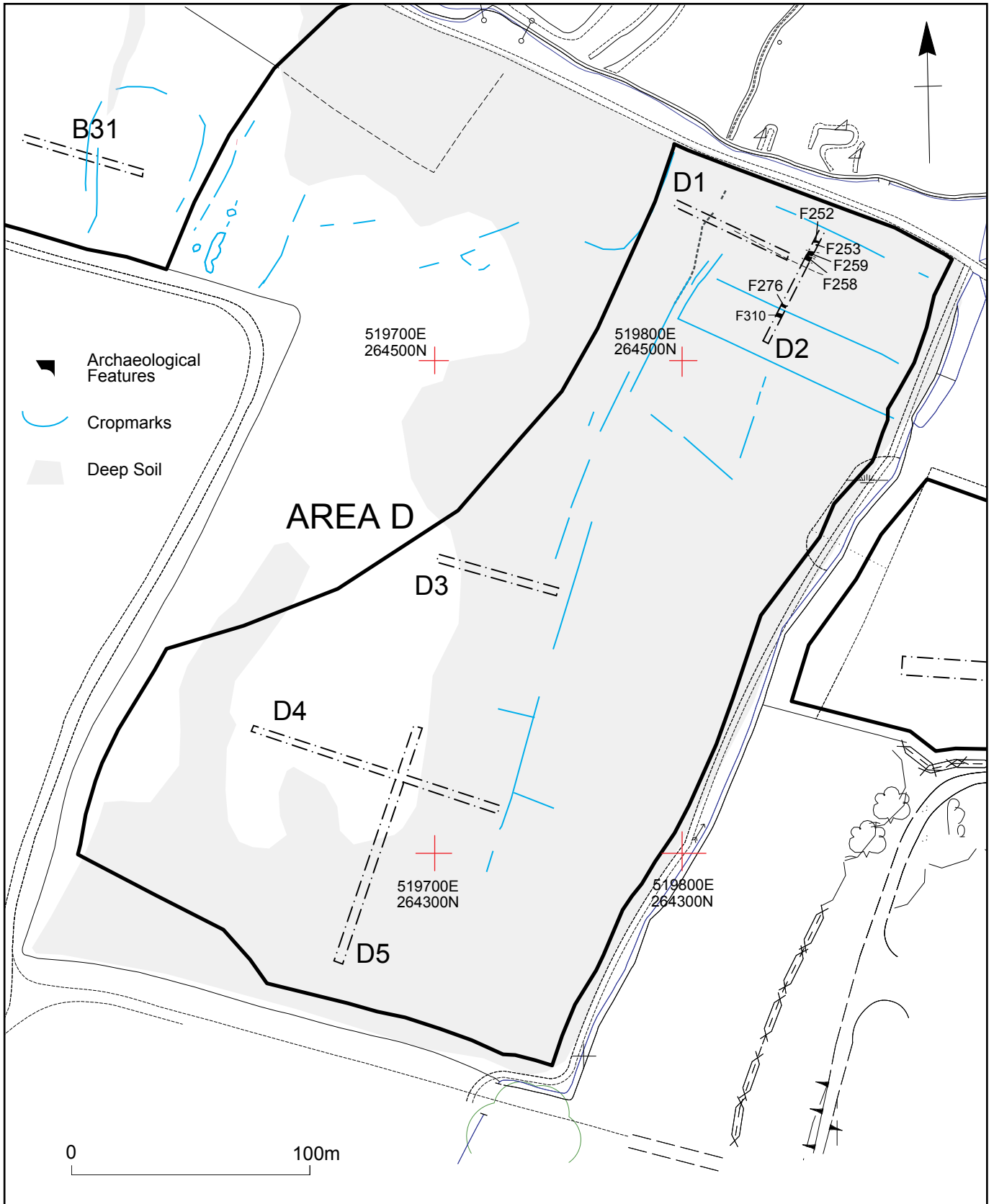


Fig.10



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7