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LAND NORTH OF HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

HER Enquiry No. 312/14

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NGR: TL 3233 1481	Report No: 4934
District: East Herts	Site Code: AS 1721
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Project name	*Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire*		
In July and August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a trial trench evaluation of Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3233 1481). The evaluation was commissioned by Ingrebourne Valley Ltd in advance of proposed mineral extraction – based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) – in order to inform regarding the potential archaeological implications of any future planning proposal (in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, para 128). *The geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies which appear to be of archaeological significance. Four large sub-rectangular enclosures were noted, one of which is a double or possibly triple ditch enclosure. Within the enclosures, numerous features have been recognised possibly relating to significant occupation activity. The site in this initial stage appears to be mostly prehistoric with several references to the HER. The majority of the features are noticeably situated on the northern half of the survey area.* *The evaluation clarified the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, principally the enclosures of prehistoric and 1st century AD date.*		
Project dates(fieldwork)	*21st July - 21st August 2015*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Site Code	*AS 1721*
P. number	*P5430*	Further work	*TBC*
Type of project	*Trial Trench Evaluation*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Agriculture*		
Planned development	*Mineral Extraction*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches; gullies; pits:*	*Prehistoric and 1st century AD*	
Significant finds (+dates)	*Pottery; CBM; struck flint:*	*Prehistoric and 1st century AD*	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Hertfordshire*	*East Hertfordshire*	*Hertford*
ER/ SMR for area	*Hertfordshire HER*		
Post code (if known)	*SG8 9NN*		
Area of site	*c. 53ha*		
NGR	*TL 3233 1481*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*c. 72 – 47m*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*HCC Historic Environment Unit*		
Project supervisor/s	*Vinny Monahan*		
Funded by	*Ingrebourne Valley Ltd*		
Full title	*Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Monahan, V., Peachey, A. & Summers, J.R.*		
Report no.	*4934*		
Date (of report)	*3 September 2015 (Revised: 14/12/2015)*		

LAND NORTH OF HERTFORD, HERTFORDSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July and August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a trial trench evaluation of the Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3233 1481). The evaluation was commissioned by Ingrebourne Valley Ltd in advance of proposed mineral extraction – based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) – in order to inform regarding the potential archaeological implications of any future planning proposal (in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, para 128).

The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential. In addition to the previous archaeological investigation of Rickney's Quarry in 1996 that incorporated parts of the site, the archaeological evaluation undertaken to the immediate north of the site and St John's Wood revealed multi-phase features dating from the late Bronze Age to Romano-British period.

The site contains eight findspots recorded on the HER database and this has resulted in the identification of an Alert Area in a band across its northern section. Cropmarks of three sides of a late Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure have been identified by means of aerial photography, geophysical survey and trial trenching towards the site's north-western boundary. A second cropmark of a sub-circular enclosure lies within the central northern section of the site. A possible Roman temple has also been postulated in the central eastern section of the site, whilst a Roman coin and three medieval findspots are known from the site's eastern section. Two undated cropmarks are also recorded within the site.

The site lay within the manor of Revel's Hall, which is first recorded in the late 15th century, and in the 19th century formed part of the principal manor of Ware Park, which lies to the east. In 1842, the tithe map reveals that the site formed part of Bengeo Field Hills Common and was predominantly owned by the trustees of the late Thomas Hope Byde, who owned Ware Park. The 1919 sales particular reveals that the site formed the westernmost extent of Ware Park Estate and was then still associated with Revells Hall and the Palmer. Cartographic sources have confirmed that the site has remained as agricultural land throughout the earl modern and modern period.

The site therefore has a high potential for prehistoric remains, a moderate to high potential for Romano-British archaeology, a moderate potential for medieval remains but only a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods.

The geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies which appear to be of archaeological significance. Four large sub-rectangular enclosures were noted, one of which is a double or possibly triple ditch enclosure. Within the enclosures, numerous features have been recognised possibly relating to significant occupation

activity. The site in this initial stage appears to be mostly prehistoric with several references to the HER. The majority of the features are noticeably situated on the northern half of the survey area.

The evaluation clarified the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, principally four enclosures of prehistoric and 1st century AD date:

Enclosure 1 is a large sub-rectangular weakly positive linear anomaly some c.65m wide and c.85m long. Internal features were recorded within the enclosure. This enclosure had previously been evaluated (Fig. 5 Site F). During the current evaluation the larger enclosure ditch was revealed (F1151) and numerous internal features (Gully F1176, Pits F1153, F1159, F1161, F1163, F1166, F1173 and F1176, and Ditches F1155, F1157, F1168 and F1171. Ditch F1155 contained prehistoric (mid – late Bronze Age) pottery, consistent with the dating evidence from the previous evaluation. The remaining features are undated.

Enclosure 2 is a weakly positive anomaly, sub-oval in shape some c.35m in diameter. This feature corresponds to the HER record number 7610 and is thought to be of prehistoric origin (Higgs 2014) (Fig. 5). Approximately 20m west of the enclosure is a weakly positive circular anomaly, and this could also be of archaeological origin. These features were not trenched.

Enclosure No.3 comprises a series of positive anomalies, namely a large double, possibly triple in some places, parallel anomaly. This anomaly is some c.115m by c.70m and presents a substantial enclosure. Numerous internal features were detected throughout the enclosure. Here there was a correlation between the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, for example, Ditch F1242 (Trench 6), Gully F1215 (Trench 11). Trench 9 best represented the geophysical data, Linears F1191, F1193, F1195 and F1219 in particular. Trench 9 also contained pits (F1255, 1207, and F1217) indicative of activity within the enclosure ditches. The dating evidence from the trial trench evaluation is consistently 1st century AD.

Enclosure No. 4 appeared to represent a large rectilinear enclosure some c.120m by c.60m. Features were sparse within the trenches excepting Trench 14 which contained numerous features (pits, ditches, gullies). Pits F1081, F1083, F1085, F1088 and F1093 and Ditches F1091, F1096, F1098, F1100, F1102, F1104, F1106 and F1108. Four of the ditches (F1096, F1098, F1102 and F1104) appear to be re-cuts of original NW/SE Enclosure Ditch F1102. The only dating evidence was from Pit F1093 (Trench 14) which contained 1st century AD pottery, which suggests that the enclosure was broadly contemporary with the enclosure to the west (No.3). A pit (F1061 Trench 3) to the east of the enclosure also contained 1st century AD pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July and August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted a trial trench evaluation of Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3233 1481; Figs 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Ingrebourne Valley Ltd in advance of proposed mineral extraction – based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) – in order to inform regarding the potential

archaeological implications of any future planning proposal (in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, para 128).

1.2 The programme of archaeological investigation comprised a geophysical survey followed by a trial trench field evaluation targeting the identified geophysical anomalies and 'blank' areas. The geophysical survey has been concluded (Baker 2015) and this report describes the results of the trial trench evaluation.

1.3 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with advice issued from HCC HEU, and a specification compiled by AS (dated 11th August 2014). It conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014). It also adhered to Gurney (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.*

Objectives

1.4 The project objectives were:

- to collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area; and

- to provide a reliable predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a

manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located to the north of the county town of Hertford, which lies within the district of East Hertfordshire and the county of Hertfordshire. The historic core of Hertford lies 2km to the south, whilst the suburb and former village of Bengeo is situated only 200m to the south. The hamlet of Chapmore End lies 1.3km to the site's north-north-east. The site lies along the western frontage of the B158 Wadesmill Road, which runs roughly south-west to north-eastwards between Bengeo and Wadesmill 4km to the north-east. Along part of the western boundary of the site lies Sacombe Road, beyond which are the River Beane and A119 North Road. To the immediate north of the site lies the covert of St John's Wood.

2.2 The site comprises an irregular plot of land covering an area of approximately 40 hectares. It is bound to the east by the B158 Wadesmill Road, to the west by Sacombe Road, a public footpath and field boundary, and to the north by St John's Wood. The southern boundary of the site is demarcated by two perpendicular field boundaries, beyond which lies a plant nursery. A Westmill public water supply borehole and associated building and enclosure also lie along the eastern boundary of the site. The site comprises an agricultural field, which is traversed by two farm tracks. The main track, which runs north to south down the centre of the site, is also used as a public footpath.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated on a ridge of high-lying ground located to the north of the confluence of the Rivers Beane, Rib and Lea. The River Beane flows roughly north to southwards 700m to the west of the site, whilst the River Rib is located 400m to the east. The larger River Lea flows through Hertford 1.4km to the site's south-east. The site thus lies upon sloping land, with the surrounding relief declining into each of the three river valleys. The site's relief slopes down to the east, with its north-western corner located at 72m AOD and its central eastern boundary located at 47m AOD. The area surrounding the site is dominated by the suburb of Bengeo and former and existing gravel extraction, including Rickneys Quarry to the north and Waterford Plantation 1.3km to the west.

3.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk (BGS 1978), overlain by glacial gravels (with Bunter pebbles; Preston 2005). Soils of the area comprise those of the Ludford Association, which are described as deep, well drained fine loamy, coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally flinty and in places over gravel (SSEW 1983). A previous archaeological evaluation undertaken to the immediate north of the site and revealed varied topsoil between *c.* 0.20m to 0.40m in depth with an orange/brown sandy silt subsoil beneath (Wallis 2005). The latter lay directly above the underlying geology, which consisted of orange/brown sand and gravel in most places, but there were some patches of sand, silty sand and clay. Previous geotechnical data for the evaluation site suggested glacial sand and gravel

deposits buried beneath an average of some 2.8m of topsoil and subsoil (Preston 2005).

3.3 Sections of the site were subject to previous archaeological investigation as part of the proposed extension of Rickney's Quarry in 1996 (Bartlett 1997; Percival & Richmond 1997) (Fig.3). The initial geophysical survey, comprising a magnetometer survey supplemented by topsoil susceptibility measurements, was undertaken in four areas of the site, as well as wider areas to the north and north-west (Bartlett 1997). The locations of the four areas were based on data from aerial photography, but no aerial photography evidence was available for the southern section of the site. Along the western boundary of the site, Area F consisted of a very distinct anomaly consistent with the known cropmark (HER 7609; Fig.5 of this report). Towards the centre of the site, Area G comprised a small enclosure (HER 7610; Fig.5 of this report). In the southern section of the site, Areas H and J consisted of only magnetically quiet areas with the only anomalies in line with trees forming a former boundary (*ibid.*) (Fig.3 of this report).

3.4 A subsequent archaeological evaluation for Rickney's Quarry in 1996 consisted of fieldwalking followed by the trial trenching of 34 linear trenches and two 5m x 5m test areas Percival & Richmond 1997). The known cropmark (HER 7609) and small enclosure (HER 7610) were evaluated (Fig. 5). Area F, along the western boundary of the site, was investigated with six trenches (Trenches 26 – 31), which confirmed the presence of the large sub-rectangular enclosure and included sherds of late Bronze Age pottery, as well as a single early Bronze Age sherd. Area G, at the centre of the site, was subject to two trenches (Trenches 34 and 35), which sought to record the morphology of the small sub-square enclosure. The remaining trenches within the site were dug to investigate any possible archaeology away from the known zones (*ibid.*), but did not encounter any remains other than unstratified sherds of late Bronze Age pottery from the topsoil of Trench 32.

4 PREVIOUS EVALUATION

4.1 An archaeological evaluation has already been undertaken within, and to the north of the site (Bartlett 1997; Percival & Richmond 1997; Fig. 3). An aerial photographic assessment recorded a large enclosure and a smaller enclosure (numbered 6 and 7; Fig. 4), and these features were also recorded during a geophysical survey (labelled Areas F and G), and trial trenched (Fig. 5). The trial trenching recorded archaeological features within and outside the larger enclosure, although it was truncated. The enclosure was dated to the Late Bronze Age. The smaller enclosure was found to be severely truncated by ploughing and no associated features were revealed.

5 CURRENT EVALUATION

Desk-Based Assessment

5.1 The site has been subject to an archaeological desk-based assessment by AS (Higgs 2014). In summary:

In October 2013 and July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land north of Hertford, Hertfordshire SG8 9NN (NGR TL 3233 1481). The assessment was undertaken on behalf of the clients Ware Park Estate Trustees and RJD Ltd and is to be submitted as part of an EIA accompanying a proposed planning application to extract minerals.

The site lies in an area of considerable archaeological potential. In addition to the previous archaeological investigation of Rickney's Quarry in 1996 that incorporated parts of the site, the archaeological evaluation undertaken to the immediate north of the site and St John's Wood revealed multi-phase features dating from the late Bronze Age to Roman period.

The site contains eight findspots recorded on the HER database and this has resulted in the identification of an Alert Area in a band across its northern section. Cropmarks of three sides of a late Bronze Age rectilinear enclosure have been identified by means of aerial photography, geophysical survey and trial trenching towards the site's north-western boundary. A second cropmark of a sub-circular enclosure lies within the central northern section of the site. A possible Roman temple has also been postulated in the central eastern section of the site, whilst a Roman coin and three medieval findspots are known from the site's eastern section. Two undated cropmarks are also recorded within the site.

The site lay within the manor of Revel's Hall, which is first recorded in the late 15th century, and in the 19th century formed part of the principal manor of Ware Park, which lies to the east. In 1842, the tithe map reveals that the site formed part of Bengeo Field Hills Common and was predominantly owned by the trustees of the late Thomas Hope Byde, who owned Ware Park. The 1919 sales particular reveals that the site formed the westernmost extent of Ware Park Estate and was then still associated with Revells Hall and the Palmer. Cartographic sources have confirmed that the site has remained as agricultural land throughout the earl modern and modern period.

The site therefore has a high potential for prehistoric remains, a moderate to high potential for Romano-British archaeology, a moderate potential for medieval remains but only a low potential for archaeological remains dating to the Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods.

Geophysical Survey

5.2 The site has been subject to a geophysical survey by AS (Baker 2015). In summary:

In December 2014 and January 2015 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) conducted a geophysical survey of Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR SP 966 883).

The geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies which appear to be of archaeological significance. Four large sub-rectangular enclosures were noted, one of which is a double or possibly triple ditch enclosure. Within the enclosures, numerous features have been recognised possibly relating to significant occupation

activity. The site in this initial stage appears to be mostly prehistoric with several references to the HER. The majority of the features are noticeably situated on the northern half of the survey.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 Fifty-one trial trenches were excavated across the proposed extraction area (Fig. 6). The trenches were all 1.8m wide and most were 40m long; Trenches 40 and 51 were each 20m long by 1.8m wide. Trench locations targeted anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and also 'blank' areas between anomalies.

6.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision and control using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 6 & 10)

Sample section 1A *0.00 = 60.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark red brown silty clay with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and flint
0.15 – 0.85	L1002	Colluvium. Firm, light to mid red brown silt with very occasional sub-angular flint
0.85 – 1.08m	L1001	Firm, mid red brown silt and gravel with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and flint
1.08m+	L1003	Natural. Firm, mid to dark red brown sand and gravel with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and flint

Sample section 1B *0.00 = 59.47m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.50	L1002	Colluvium. As above.
0.50 – 0.70m	L1001	Layer. As above.
0.70m+	L1003	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained a large Tree Hollow F1045 and undated Pit F1047. Tree Hollow F1045 contained struck flint (2; 4g).

Tree Hollow F1045 was sub-oval in plan (2.00+ x 1.10+ x 0.3m). It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1046, was a friable, mid grey brown silt

with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and flint. It contained struck flint (2; 4g).

Pit F1047 was sub-oval in plan (0.60 x 0.30 x 0.11m). It had moderate to steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1048, comprised a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint.

Trench 2 (Figs. 6 & 10)

Sample section 2A *0.00 = 62.86 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.3m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.60	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60 – 0.86m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.86m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 2B *0.00 = 61.45m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.79m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.79m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained six pits (F1033, F1039, F1041, F1043, F1050 and F1052), two gullies, F1035 and F1037, and Tree Hollow F1054. All the features were undated.

Pit F1033 was sub-circular in plan (0.80+ x 0.70 x 0.34m). It had irregular sides and a convex base. Its fill, L1034, was a firm mid grey brown clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Gully F1035 was linear in plan (2.00 x 0.74 x 0.18m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1036 was a friable, mid red brown silty clay with sparse small stones. It contained no finds.

Gully F1037 was linear in plan (2.0 x 0.54 x 0.21m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038 was a friable, mid red brown silty clay with sparse small stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1039 was sub-circular in plan (1.05 x 1.00 x 1.10m). It had vertical sides and its base was unseen (the feature depth was determined by auguring). Its fill, L1040, comprised a firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds but its profile suggests a modern date.

Pit F1041 was sub-circular in plan (0.50+ x 0.60 x 0.89m). It had vertical sides and its base was unseen (depth determined by auguring). Its fill, L1042, comprised a friable, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1043 was sub-circular in plan (0.55 x 1.60 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, comprised a firm, mid red brown clayey silt with sparse small to medium sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1050 was oval in plan (0.61 x 0.50 x 0.44m). It had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1051 was a compact mid grey yellow silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. F1050 cut Pit F1052 and contained no finds.

Pit F1052 was sub-circular in plan (0.61 x 0.57 x 0.60m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1053, was a compact, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. F1052 was cut by Pit F1050 and contained no finds.

Tree Hollow F1054 was irregular in plan (0.61 x 0.50 x 0.44m). It had moderate sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1055 was a loose mid grey brown. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 6 & 11)

Sample section 3A *0.00 = 64.19m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.45m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 3B *0.00 = 64.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.55m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: Three inter-cutting pits, F1056, F1058 and F1061, were present within Trench 3. A natural solution channel, F1063, was also present. F1061 contained two sherds of 1st century pottery (2; 10g)

Pit F1056 was sub-circular in plan (4.50 x 2.00+ x 0.50m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, F1057, comprised a firm light grey brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. F1056 cut Pit F1058.

Pit F1058 was ?sub-circular in plan (4.50 x 2.00+ x 0.78m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: F1059 and F1060. The basal fill, L1060, comprised a firm, mid grey brown silty clay. The upper fill, L1059, was a firm mid yellow brown silty clay. Both fills contained moderate small to medium sub-angular stone and flint L1059 contained no finds. Pit F1058 cut Pit F1061 and was cut by Pit F1056.

Pit F1061 was sub-circular in plan (4.50 x 2.00+ x 0.32m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a firm, light red yellow silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stone and flint. It contained two sherds of 1st century pottery (2; 10g). Pit F1061 was cut by Pit F1058.

Natural Solution Channel F1063 was linear in plan (5.50+ x 1.30 x 0.25m+), orientated N/S. It had irregular steep sides and the base was unseen. Its fill, L1064, comprised a compact sterile mid yellow grey mottled with blue grey clay with occasional small angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 4A *0.00 = 71.49m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.28m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 4B *0.00 = 69.46m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.30m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5 (Figs. 6 & 11)

Sample section 5A *0.00 = 71.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 5B *0.00 = 72.61m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.18 – 0.23m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained undated Ditch F1110. It corresponded to a positive anomaly identified during the geophysical survey (Fig. 6).

Ditch F1110 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.86 x 0.51m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1111, comprised a firm, mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular stones and flint

Trench 6 (Figs. 6, 7 & 11)

Sample section 6A *0.00 = 70.43m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 6B *0.00 = 69.51m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Ditch F1242 and Pits F1246 and F1248. The latter of which was re-cut by Pit F1244. All three features contained 1st century AD pottery.

Ditch F1242 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.53 x 0.24m), orientated E/W. It had gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1243, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded to sub-angular gravel. It yielded 10 sherds of 1st century pottery (50g) and struck flint (1; 3g).

Pit F1248 was sub-circular in plan (2.46 x 1.35+ x 0.40m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: L1249 and L1250. Its basal fill, L1250, comprised a compact, mid blue grey silty clay, slightly leached of colour with small 'water rolled' gravel. Its upper fill, L1249, was a compact, pale yellow red silty clay with occasional small irregular stones. L1249 contained prehistoric (?Bronze Age) pottery (1; 4g) and L1248 contained 1st century pottery (7; 61g). Pit F1248 was cut by Pit F1244 and Pit Re-cut F1244.

Pit F1246 was sub-circular in plan (0.32+ x 0.31+ x 0.22m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1247, was a compact, pale red yellow clay with medium irregular gravel within the basal region of the deposit. F1246 cut L1249, and is itself truncated by F1244. It contained no finds.

Re-cut Pit F1244 was sub-circular in plan (2.46 x 1.25+ x 0.13m) and a re-cut of Pit F1248. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1245, comprised a compact, mid black brown silty clay with occasional small irregular gravel. It contained 46 sherds of late 1st – early 2nd century pottery (411g). F1244 cut Pits F1246 and F1248.

Trench 7 (Figs. 6, 7 & 12)

Sample section 7A *0.00 = 70.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 7B *0.00 = 69.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.21m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pits F1225 and F1228, and two Ditches F1231 and F1238, were recorded in Trench 7. Pit F1228 and Ditches F1238 and F1231 all yielded 1st century AD pottery.

Pit F1225 was sub-circular in plan (0.32 x 0.32 x 0.07m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1226, was a friable, dark brown grey silty sub-angular gravel. It contained no finds.

Pit F1228 was sub-circular in plan (1.60 x 0.40 x 0.71m). It had an irregular profile and a concave base. It contained two fills: L1229 and L1230. Its basal fill, L1230, was a friable, dark orange brown silty sub-angular gravel. Its upper and principal fill, L1229, comprised a friable, dark brown black silty sub-angular gravel. L1299 contained six sherds of 1st century AD pottery (8g).

Ditch F1231 was linear in plan (13+ x 0.7+ x 0.38m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: L1232 and L1233. Its basal fill L1232, was a firm, light blue grey silty clay with occasional small rounded gravel. Its upper and principal fill, L1233, comprised a firm, light grey brown silty clay with small to medium sub-angular gravel and flint. L1232 yielded 54 sherds of 1st century pottery (300g) and CBM (366g). L1233 produced 22 sherds of Early 1st century pottery (211g) and a quernstone fragment (1543g).

Ditch F1238 was curvilinear in plan (6.00+ x 1.20 x 0.36m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1239, was a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular gravel and flint. F1238 was cut by Ditch F1231 and contained two sherds of 1st century AD pottery (15g) and CBM (5g).

Trench 8 (Figs. 6, 7 & 12)

Sample section 8A *0.00 = 71.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.42m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 8B *0.00 = 70.38m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.49m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.49m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1234, Gully F1240 and Ditches F1223 and F1236 were present in Trench 8. Pit F1234 and Ditch F1223 contained early-mid 1st century AD pottery; the latter yielding a nearly complete vessel.

Ditch F1223 was linear in plan (2.60+ x 1.67+ x 0.64m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: L1227 and L1224. Its basal fill, L1227, was a compact, mid blue/grey brown silty clay with moderate medium-sized angular flint. It yielded 227 sherds of Roman (Early – Mid 1st century) pottery (1834g), CBM (203g), animal bone (35g), and a quernstone fragment (1343g). Its uppermost fill, L1224, comprised a firm, mid red brown silty clay with moderate small to medium- sized sub-angular gravel and flint. It contained 255 sherds of early – mid 1st century pottery (3262g) including a nearly complete

vessel (SF2), CBM (81g), and a quernstone fragment (2957g). Ditch F1223 was cut by Gully F1240.

Pit F1234 was sub-circular in plan (2.00+ x 3.62 x 0.44m) orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1235, comprised a friable, dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular flint. F1234 cut Ditch F1236 and produced 170 sherds of 1st century AD pottery (1043g).

Ditch F1236 was curvilinear in plan (2.0+ x 1.22 x 0.22m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1237, was a friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. F1236 was cut by Pit F1234 and contained no finds.

Gully F1240 was linear in plan with a slight curve (3.00+ x 0.45 x 0.20m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1241, was a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium-sized sub-angular gravel and flint. F1240 cut Ditch F1223 and yielded no finds.

Natural clay deposit L1253 was a firm light yellow/brown grey clay found only within Trench 8 and was cut by Ditch F1223.

Trench 9 (Figs. 6, 7 & 12)

Sample section 9A *0.00 = 71.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1004	Natural. Firm, mid red orange clay with very occasional small sub-angular stone and flints.

Sample section 9B *0.00 = 71.29m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32m+	L1004	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 9 contained Pits F1205, F1207, F1211 and F1217, three parallel gullies (F1193, F1195 and F1203) and Ditches F1191 and F1219. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1191 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 1.30 x 0.27m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1192, was a compact, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small to medium-sized gravel. F1191 was devoid of any finds.

Ditch F1219 was linear in plan (3.00+ x 0.50 x 0.18m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1220, comprised a friable, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded gravel. F1219 was cut by Pit F1219 and was devoid of any finds.

The gullies are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1193	Linear in plan (N/S), with moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base (2.00+ x 0.55 x 0.17m)	L1194: Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones and flint	None	None
F1195	Linear in plan (N/S), with gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base (2.70+ x 0.58 x 0.12m)	L1196: Loose, mid red brown silty sand, with moderate small to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel	None	None
F1203	Linear in plan (N/S), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.47 x 0.13m)	L1204: Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular to angular stones and flint.	Cut Pit F1205	None

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1205	Sub-circular in plan (N/S), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.32 x 0.65+ x 0.21m)	L1206: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Gully F1203	None
F1207	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular base (1.35+ x 1.18 x 0.18m)	L1208: Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular to angular stones and flint	None	None
F1211	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.52 x 0.37 x 0.09m)	L1212: Loose, light to mid red brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	None	None
F1217	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.60 x 0.50m)	L1218: friable, dark red brown clayey silt with occasional rounded gravel and sub-angular flint.	Cut Ditch F1219	None

Trench 10 (Figs. 6, 7 & 13)

Sample section 10A *0.00 = 71.73m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 10B *0.00 = 71.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: Trench 10 contained four Ditches ?F1197, F1199, F1201 and ?F1209. Two of the ditches were modern (F1199 and F1201), and the remaining ditches were undated.

?Ditch F1197 (or possible natural solution channel) was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.14m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1198, was a compact, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular to sub-rounded gravel. It contained no finds.

Modern Ditch F1199 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.27m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1200, comprised a compact, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular gravel. F1199 was cut by modern Ditch F1201 and was devoid of finds.

Modern Ditch F1201 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.34 x 0.35m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1202, comprised a compact, mid yellow grey clay with frequent small to medium angular gravel. F1201 cut modern Ditch F1199 and was devoid of finds.

?Ditch F1209 (or possible natural solution channel) was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.64 x 0.12m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1210, comprised a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 11 (Figs. 6, 7 & 13)

Sample section 11A *0.00 = 71.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23m+	L1004	Natural II. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 11B *0.00 = 71.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27m+	L1004	Natural II. As above Tr.9.

Description: Pit F1213, Gully, F1215, and Ditch F1221 were recorded in Trench 11. Gully F1215 contained a sherd of 1st century AD pottery and the remaining features were undated.

Pit F1213 was sub-circular in plan (0.90 x 0.55 x 0.18m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1214, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-angular gravel and flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1215 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.17m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1216, comprised a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded gravel. It produced a sherd of 1st century AD pottery (5g).

Ditch F1221 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 1.1 x 0.27m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L 1222, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular gravel and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 12 (Figs. 6, 7 & 13)

Sample section 12A *0.00 = 70.89m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 12B *0.00 = 70.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 12 contained ?Ditch F1251, Tree Hollow F1255 and a modern land drain (not numbered).

?Ditch F1251 (or possible natural solution channel) was linear in plan (2.00 x 0.94 x 0.18m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1252, comprised a compact, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular gravel and flint. It contained 2 sherds of 1st AD pottery (4g).

Tree Hollow F1255 was irregular in plan and profile (1.70 x 0.80 x 0.21m). Its fill, L1256, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-rounded gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 13 (Figs. 6 & 13)

Sample section 13A *0.00 = 68.77m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 13B *0.00 = 69.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.50m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 13 contained Gully F1116, Ditch F1118 and Tree Hollow F1114. None of the features contained finds.

Tree Hollow F1114 was irregular in plan (1.05+ x 0.90+ x 0.26m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular rounded base. Its fill, L1115, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1116 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.12 x 0.27m), orientated E/W. It had a V-shaped profile. Its fill, L1117, comprised a friable, mid red brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1118 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.40m), orientated E/W. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fills, L1119, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 14 (Figs. 6 & 14)

Sample section 14A *0.00 = 71.61 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 14B *0.00 = 72.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

*

Description: Trench 14 contained five pits (F1081, F1083, F1085, F1088 and F1093) and eight ditches (F1091, F1096, F1098, F1100, F1102, F1104, F1106 and F1108). Four of the ditches (F1096, F1098, F1102 and F1104) appear to be re-cuts of original NW/SE Ditch F1102. F1108 was a re-cut of curvilinear Ditch F1106. Pit F1093 contained 1st century AD pottery (130g).

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1081	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.50 x 1.00 x 0.30m)	L1082: Loose, mid red brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular stones and flint	None	None
F1083	Sub-circular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base (0.60 x 0.58 x 0.47m)	L1084: Friable, dark grey brown silty sand	Cut Pit F1085	None
F1085	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00+ x 0.85 x 0.44m)	L1086 (Basal): Friable, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint. L1087 (Upper): Friable, dark red brown silty clay with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Pits F1083 and F1088	None

F1088	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base (0.80 x 0.78 x 0.45m)	L1089 (Lining): tightly packed small to medium sub-angular to sub rounded flints L1090 (Upper): Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut Pit F1085	None
F1093	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.45 x 1.00+ x 0.51m)	L1094 (Basal): Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional medium sun-angular flint. L1095 (Upper): Firm, light grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones.	None	1st C AD Pottery (16; 130g), CBM (462g)

The ditches are tabulated below. Five of the ditches follow the same NW/SE alignment and appears to represent a re-cutting sequence (F1096 – F1104), all containing broadly similar fills and moderately sloping profiles. Unlike the previous ditches, Ditch F1106 is curvilinear in plan, with F1108 possibly representing a later re-cut, although this is difficult to accurately verify given the small parameters of the trial trench.

Feature	**Plan/ Profile (dimensions)**	**Fill (s)**	**Relationships**	**Finds**
F1091	Linear in plan (E/W), with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.23m)	L1092: Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones	None	None
F1096	Linear in plan (NW/SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.90 x 0.29m)	L1097: Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones and flint.	Cut Ditch F1098.	None
F1098	Linear in plan (NW/SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.65+ x 0.25m)	L1099: Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stone and flint	Cut by Ditch F1096 Cut Ditch F1100	None
F1100	Linear in plan (NW/SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.85+ x 0.60m)	L1101: Firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Ditches F1098 and F1102	None
F1102	Linear in plan (NW/SE), with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (2.00+ x 1.70 x 0.84m)	L 1103 (Basal): Firm, dark red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint L1112 (Secondary): Firm mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular and angular stones and flint	Cut by Ditch F1104 Cut Ditch F1100	None

		L1113 (Upper): Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular stones and flint		
F1104	Linear in plan (NW/SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.66 x 0.45m)	L1105: Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with very occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut Ditch F1102	None
F1106	Curvilinear in plan with moderate to steep sides and a flattish base (5.50 x 0.70+ x 0.50m)	L1107: Friable mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Ditch F1108	None
F1108	?Curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sloping sides and a narrow base (5.50 x 1.45 x 0.45m)	L1109: Firm mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and flint	Cut Ditch F1106 (Possible re-cut of F1106)	None

Trench 15 (Figs. 6 & 15)

Sample section 15A *0.00 = 68.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.25m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 15B *0.00 = 69.48m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22 – 0.26m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 15 contained Ditches F1071, F1073 and F1075 (all orientated broadly WNW/ESE), Pits F1067, F1069, ?F1077 and F1079, and Tree Hollow F1065. The latter contained a sherd of prehistoric (?Bronze Age) pottery (2g). The remaining features are undated.

Ditch F1071 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.05 x 0.42m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1072, comprised a friable, light grey brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flint. It contained no finds. F1071 cut Pit F1069 and Ditch F1073, and possible represented a re-cut of F1073.

Ditch F1073 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.35m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1074, was a friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flint. F1073 was cut by Ditch F1071 and contained no finds.

Ditch F1075 was linear in plan (2.20 x 2.00+ x 0.36m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1076, comprised a firm, light brown grey silt with sparse small and medium sub-rounded stones and flint. F1075 cut Pit F1077 and contained no finds.

Tree Hollow F1065 was irregular in plan (2.35+ x 1.7 x 0.24m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, comprised a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained a sherd of prehistoric (?Bronze Age) pottery (1; 2g).

The pits are tabulated below. All had broadly similar profiles, although their fills did show some variance. All remain undated.

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1067	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.50 x 0.78+ x 0.29m)	L1068. Friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Pit F1069	None
F1069	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (1.35 x 1.00+ x 0.27m)	L1070. Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut Pit F1067 Cut by Ditch F1071	None
?F1077	Sub circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (2.27+ x 2.00+ x 0.31m)	L1078. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones and flint	Cut by Ditch F1075	None
F1079	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (2.00+ x 1.30+ x 0.27m).	L1080. Friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Pit F1077	None

Trench 16 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 16A *0.00 = 63.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 16B *0.00 = 59.95m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 17 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 17A *0.00 = 56.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.45m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.16.

Sample section 17B *0.00 = 64.26m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.35m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 18 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 18A *0.00 = 55.78m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.45m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 18B *0.00 = 53.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 1.00m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
1.00m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 19 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 19A *0.00 = 65.48 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 19B *0.00 = 65.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 20 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 20A *0.00 = 71.14 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 20B *0.00 = 70.79m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 20 contained Pits F1178, F1180, F1182 and F1185, Gully F1187 and ?Ditch F1189. All the features are undated.

Gully F1187 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.59 x 0.08m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1188, was a friable, mid orange brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular gravel. It contained no finds.

?Ditch F1189 (possible furrow) was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.59 x 0.08m), orientated NW/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1190, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	**Plan/ Profile (dimensions)**	**Fill (s)**	**Relationships**	**Finds**
F1178	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base (0.65 x 0.50 x 0.08m)	L1179. Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small, sub-rounded gravel	None	None
F1180	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.20 x0.76+ x 0.22m)	L1181. Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones and flint	Cut Pit F1182	None
F1182	Sib-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base (2.27+ x 2.00+ x 0.31m)	L1183 (Basal). Friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones and flint	Cut by Pit F1180	None
		L1184 (Upper). Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse charcoal flecks and moderate small sub-angular stones and flint		None
F1185	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base (0.78 x 0.69 x 0.09m)	L1186. Friable, mid grey brown silty clay	None	None

Trench 21 (Figs. 6, 8 & 15)

Sample section 21A *0.00 = 71.48 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 21B *0.00 = 71.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: Trench 21 contained Gullies F1151 and F1176, Pits F1153, F1159, F1161, F1163, F1166, F1173 and F1176, and Ditches F1155, F1157, F1168 and F1171. Ditch F1155 contained prehistoric (mid – late Bronze Age) pottery and the remaining features are undated.

Gully F1151 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.30 x 0.16m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1152, was a compact, mid red brown silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular gravel and flint. F1151 was cut by Pit F1153 and contained no finds.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	**Plan/ Profile (dimensions)**	**Fill (s)**	**Relationships**	**Finds**
F1153	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (0.45 x 0.30 x 0.21m)	L1154.Compact, mid grey brown silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular gravel	Cut Gully F1151	None
F1159	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.64 x 0.47 x 0.34m)	L1060. Loose, mid red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular stones and flint	Cut Ditch F1157	None
F1161	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.85 x 0.83 x 0.16m)	L1162. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and flint	None	None
F1163	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.30+ x 0.66 x 0.25m)	L1164 (Upper). Friable, dark brown silty sand	None	None
		L1165 (Basal) Friable, dark red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint		None
F1166	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base (1.40 x 0.50 x 0.15m)	L1167.Compact, mid grey brown silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular gravel	None	None
F1173	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (2.00 x 0.90 x 2.50m)	L1175 (Basal). Firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Cut Ditch F1171	None
		L1174 (Upper). Friable, dark brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded gravel		None
1176	Sub-oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base (3.35+ x 0.90 x 0.31m)	L1177: a loose, mid red brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular gravel and flint. It contained no finds.	None	None

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill (s)	Relationships	Finds
F1155	Linear in plan (NW/SE) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 2.80 x 0.40m)	L1156. Compact, mid red brown silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular gravel	None	Mid – Late Bronze Age pottery (62; 154g)
F1157	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.33m)	L1158. Loose, light to mid red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular gravel and flint	Cut by Pit F1159	None
F1168	Linear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 2.00+ x 0.60m)	L1170 (Basal). Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and flint	Cut by Ditch F1171	None
		L1169 (Upper). Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and flint		None
F1171	Curvilinear in plan (N/S) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.75 x 0.45m)	L1172. Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-angular flint	None	None

Trench 22 (Figs. 6 & 15)

Sample section 22A *0.00 = 69.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 22B *0.00 = 68.04m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 22 contained undated Pit F1149.

Pit F1149 was sub-rectangular in plan (0.5 x 0.73 x 0.33m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1150, was friable, light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 23 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 23A *0.00 = 69.29 AOD*		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.26m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 23B *0.00 = 67.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.19m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 24 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 24A *0.00 = 64.09m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 24B *0.00 = 64.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 25 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 25A *0.00 = 62.07m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 25B *0.00 = 59.20m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.72m	L1002	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.72m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 26 (Figs. 6 & 16)

Sample section 26A *0.00 = 54.88m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.38m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1004	Natural II. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 26B *0.00 = 53.03m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.61m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.61m+	L1004	Natural II. As above Tr.9.

Description: Trench 26 contained undated Pit F1006 and Tree Hollow F1012.

Pit F1006 was sub-circular in plan (0.7 x 0.55 x 0.1m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Tree Hollow F1012 was irregular in plan and profile (1.8+ x 2.05 x 0.42m). It contained two fills: L1013 and L1014. Its principal fill, L1013, comprised a compact, dark grey brown clay with occasional medium angular to sub-angular stones and flint. L1014 comprised a layer of redeposited natural. L1014 was compact mid yellow brown clay. F1012 contained no finds.

Trench 27 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 27A *0.00 = 51.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.55m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.55 – 0.75m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.75m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 27B *0.00 = 49.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.45m	L002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.45 – 0.60m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 28 (Figs. 6 & 16)

Sample section 28A *0.00 = 53.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 28B *0.00 = 53.49m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 28 contained undated Gully F1010 and undated Pit F1008.

Pit F1008 was sub-circular in plan (1.30 x 0.76 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1009, was a friable, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1010 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.35 x 0.08m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub angular stone and flints. It contained no finds.

Trench 29 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 29A *0.00 = 65.00m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 29B *0.00 = 62.97m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.65m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 30 (Figs. 6, 9 & 16)

Sample section 30A *0.00 = 65.25m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 30B *0.00 = 65.25m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 31 (Figs. 6 & 9)

Sample section 31A *0.00 = 65.71m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.30m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 31B *0.00 = 63.81m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 32 (Figs. 6 & 9)

Sample section 32A *0.00 = 66.64m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.25m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 32B *0.00 = 62.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.35m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 33 (Figs. 6, 9 & 17)

Sample section 33A *0.00 = 68.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.35m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 33B *0.00 = 67.10m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 33 revealed Pit F1128 which contained two prehistoric struck flints (2; 8g), and undated Ditch F1136.

Pit F1128 was sub-circular in plan (2.00+ x 0.90 x 0.33m). It had steep sides with a flattish base. Its fill, L1029, was a loose, light grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. It contained two prehistoric struck flint (2; 8g).

Ditch F1136 was linear in plan (3.00+ x 1.05 x 0.35m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1137, comprised a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 34 (Figs. 6, 9 & 17)

Sample section 34A *0.00 = 69.70m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.45m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 34B *0.00 = 69.14m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pits F1126 and F1130, Gullies F1132 and F1134 were recorded in Trench 34. F1130 contained 33 struck flints.

Pit F1126 was sub-circular in plan (0.80 x 0.75 x 0.17m). It had gently sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small and medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1130 was sub-circular in plan (0.70 x 0.30 x 0.80m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1131, comprised a friable, mid red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and flint. It yielded 33 struck flints (150g).

Gully F1132 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.54 x 0.24m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1133, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand which was heavily disturbed by rooting.

Gully F1134 was linear in plan (2.00 x 0.5 x 0.08m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1135, comprised a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 35 (Figs. 6, 9 & 17)

Sample section 35A *0.00 = 67.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 35B *0.00 = 65.73m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.50m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.50 – 0.55m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.55m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 35 contained undated Pit F1124.

Pit F1124 was sub-circular in plan (1.40 x 0.80 x 0.35m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was a compact, light grey yellow silt with moderate small and medium sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 36 (Figs. 6 & 9)

Sample section 36A *0.00 = 68.83m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.70m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.70m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 36B *0.00 = 67.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 37 (Figs. 6, 9 & 18)

Sample section 37A *0.00 = 65.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60 – 0.65m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 37B *0.00 = 65.73m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.00m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 38 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 38A *0.00 = 65.28m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.75m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.75m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 38B *0.00 = 61.55m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.70m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.70m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 39 (Figs. 6 & 18)

Sample section 39A *0.00 = 59.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 39B *0.00 = 59.53m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.65m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 40 (Figs. 6 & 18)

Sample section 40A *0.00 = 54.60m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 40B *0.00 = 55.67m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: ?Ditch F1015, Gully F1017 and Tree Hollow F1020 were all recorded in Trench 40.

?Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (2.5+ x 0.8 x 0.22m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a friable, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1017 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.55 x 0.23m), orientated NNW/SSE. Its fill, L1018, was a firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone and flints.

Tree Hollow F1020 was sub-circular in plan (1.95 x 0.7+ x 0.51m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a friable, mid red brown silty sand, mottled with redeposited natural along its south-western edge, with moderate quantities of sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 41 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 41A *0.00 = 49.18m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.35m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 41B *0.00 = 49.25m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.22 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.90m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.90m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 42 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 42A *0.00 = 54.23m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 42B *0.00 = 52.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.65m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 43 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 43A *0.00 = 53.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.50m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.50 – 1.00m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
1.00m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 43B *0.00 = 55.08m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 1.10m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
1.10m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 44 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 44A *0.00 =60.27m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.65m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 44B *0.00 = 57.16m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.65m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 45 (Fig. 6 & 19)

Sample section 45A *0.00 = 64.80m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 45B *0.00 = 63.29m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 46 (Fig. 6 & 19)

Sample section 46A *0.00 = 67.02m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.20 – 0.60m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1004	Natural. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 46B *0.00 = 65.41m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.15 – 0.30m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.30m+	L1003	Natural I. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features were present. A naturally occurring sink hole, F1147, was present. It contained no finds.

Natural Sink Hole F1147 was circular in plan (3.80 x 3.76 x 2.70+m). It had near vertical sides and its depth was unseen (not bottomed due to health and safety

reasons). Its fill, L1148, was a friable, light grey brown silty sand with sparse small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 47 (Figs. 6 & 20)

Sample section 47A *0.00 = 65.15m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 47B *0.00 = 64.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.50m	L1001	Layer. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 47 contained undated Pits ?F1120 and F1122.

?Pit F1120 was sub-circular in plan (1.40 x 1.10 x 0.19m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1121, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with moderate small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1122 was sub-circular in plan (1.00+ x 0.90+ x 1.00+m). It had near vertical sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1123, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 48 (Figs. 6 & 20)

Sample section 48A *0.00 = 63.72m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 48B *0.00 = 61.30m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.14m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 48 contained undated Ditch F1021 and Pit F1024, which contained prehistoric (?Bronze Age) pottery (1; 1g), CBM (19g) and struck flint (2; 6g).

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.27m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills: L1022 and L1023, neither contained any finds. Basal fill, L1022, was a friable, mid grey brown silty gravel with frequent small to medium sub-angular flints. Upper fill, L1023, comprised a friable mid grey brown silt, with occasional small sub-angular flint.

Pit F1024, was a sub-circular in plan (0.80 x 0.60+ x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was friable, mid grey brown silty

sand with occasional small sub-angular stones and flint. It contained prehistoric (?Bronze Age) pottery (1; 1g), CBM (19g) and struck flint (2; 6g).

Trench 49 (Figs. 6 & 20)

Sample section 49A *0.00 = 63.17m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m+	L1004	Natural II. As above Tr.9.

Sample section 49B *0.00 = 63.32m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.70m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.70 – 0.85m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr. 1.
0.85m+	L1004	Natural II. As above Tr.9.

Description: Two Tree Hollows F1026 and F1028 and Natural Gully F1030 were present within Trench 49. None of the features contained finds.

Tree Hollow F1026 was sub-circular in plan (2.30 x 1.00+ x 0.50m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, comprised a friable, mid red brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Tree Hollow F1028 was irregular in plan and profile (1.80+ x 2.50 x 0.35m). Its fill, L1029, was a compact, mid yellow brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium angular stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Natural Gully F1030 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.80 x 0.24m). It had irregular steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill comprised a compact, pale yellow sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 50 (Figs. 6 & 21)

Sample section 50A *0.00 = 64.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.35m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.35m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 50B *0.00 = 63.89m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.73m	L1001	Mixed Horizon. As above Tr.1.
0.73m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 50 contained modern Pit F1145 and a large Quarry Pit F1138; the latter contained two sherds of modern pottery and struck flint (2; 169g).

Quarry Pit F1138 was sub-circular in plan (6.3+ x 7.8 x 2.04m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained six fills. Its basal fill, L1040 comprised a firm, pale yellow brown silty sand; this was overlain by L1139, a friable, dark red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained modern pottery (2; 4g) and struck flint (2; 169g). L1141 comprised a friable, mid grey brown silty sand and was overlain by L1142, a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with few small flint. Above L1142 was L1143, a friable, mid red brown silty sand which was overlain by uppermost fill, L1144, a firm mid grey brown silty gravel with frequent small to medium angular gravel and flint. L1040, L1141 – L1144 were all devoid of any finds. F1138 was cut by modern Pit F1145.

Pit F1145 was circular in plan (2.00 x 1.75 x 0.72m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1146, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. F1145 cut Quarry Pit F1138 and produced CBM (1g).

Trench 51 (Fig. 6)

Sample section 51A *0.00 = 56.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.24 – 0.76m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.76m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 51B *0.00 = 57.06m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.70m	L1002	Colluvium. As above Tr.1.
0.70m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, comprising firm, dark red brown silty clay with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and flint (0.14– 0.50m thick). This commonly overlays L1002, a Colluvium deposit, and L1001, a mixed horizon which some times occurs along the interfaces between: L1000 (Topsoil), L1002 (Colluvium) and natural geologies, L1003 and L1004. L1002 Colluvium deposit L1002, comprised firm, light to mid red brown silt with very occasional sub-angular flint (0.15 - 0.8m thick). Mixed Horizon deposit L1001, comprised firm, mid red brown silt and gravel with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and flint (0.04 - 0.23m thick).

9.2 The underlying natural geology varies across the site and predominantly alternates between L1003 and L1004. L1003, comprised firm, mid to dark red brown sand and gravel with frequent small angular and sub-angular stones and flint (encountered 0.14m – 1.08m below the present ground surface). L1004, however, comprised a firm mid red orange clay with occasional patches of small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint (encountered 0.25m to 1.10m below the present day ground surface). Localised in Trench 2, a third natural deposit, L1049, was also encountered; it comprised pale white/yellow grey fine silt with very few sub-rounded flints (0.79m to 0.86m below the present day ground surface).

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Fill(s)	Description	Spot date
1	1045	1046	Tree Hollow	-
	1047	1048	Pit	-
2	1033	1034	Pit	-
	1035	1036	Gully	-
	1037	1038	Gully	-
	1039	1040	Pit	Modern (based on profile)
	1041	1042	Pit	-
	1043	1044	Pit	-
	1050	1051	Pit	-
	1052	1053	Pit	-
	1054	1055	Tree Hollow	-
3	1056	1057	Pit	-
	1058	1059	Pit	
		1060		
	1061	1062	Pit (Quarry)	1st Century AD
	1063	1064	Natural Solution Channel	-
5	1110	1111	Ditch	-
6	1242	1243	Ditch	1st Century AD
	1244	1245	Re-cut Pit	Late 1st – Early 2nd Century AD
	1246	1247	Pit	-
	1248	1249	Pit	1st Century AD
		1250		
7	1225	1226	Pit	-
	1228	1229	Pit	1st Century AD
		1230		
	1231	1232	Ditch	1st Century AD
		1233		
	1238	1239	Ditch	1st Century AD
8	1223	1224	Ditch	Early – Mid 1st Century AD
		1227		
	1234	1235	Pit	1st Century AD
	1236	1237	Ditch	-
	1240	1241	Gully	-
9	1191	1192	Ditch	-
	1193	1194	Gully	-
	1195	1196	Gully	-
	1203	1204	Gully	-
	1205	1206	Pit	-

	1207	1208	Pit	-
	1211	1212	Pit	-
	1217	1218	Pit	-
	1219	1220	Ditch	-
10	1197	1198	?Ditch or natural channel	-
	1199	1200	Ditch	Modern
	1201	1201	Ditch	Modern
	1209	1210	?Ditch or natural channel	-
11	1213	1214	Pit	-
	1215	1216	Gully	1st Century AD
	1221	1222	Ditch	-
12	1251	1252	?Ditch or natural channel	1st Century AD
	1255	1256	Tree Hollow	-
13	1114	1115	Tree Hollow	-
	1116	1117	Gully	-
	1118	1119	Ditch	-
14	1081	1082	Pit	-
	1083	1084	Pit	-
	1085	1086	Pit	-
	1088	1089	Pit	-
		1090		
	1091	1092	Ditch	-
	1093	1094	Pit	1st Century AD
		1095		
	1096	1097	Ditch	-
	1098	1099	Ditch	-
	1100	1101	Ditch	-
	1102	1103	Ditch	-
		1112		
		1113		
	1104	1105	Ditch	-
	1106	1107	Ditch	-
	1108	1109	Ditch (Re-cut)	-
15	1065	1066	Tree Hollow	Prehistoric (?Bronze Age)
	1067	1068	Pit	-
	1069	1070	Pit	-
	1071	1072	Ditch (Re-cut)	-
	1073	1074	Ditch	-
	1075	1076	Ditch	-
	1077	1078	?Pit	-
	1079	1080	Pit	-
20	1178	1179	Pit	-
	1180	1181	Pit	-
	1182	1183	Pit	-
		1184		
	1185	1186	Pit	-
	1187	1188	Gully	-
	1189	1190	?Ditch or Furrow	-
21	1151	1152	Gully	-
	1153	1154	Pit	-
	1155	1156	Ditch	Mid – Late Bronze Age
	1157	1158	Ditch	-
	1159	1160	Pit	-
	1161	1162	Pit	-

	1163	1164	Pit	-
		1165		
	1166	1167	Pit	-
	1168	1169	Ditch	-
		1170		
	1171	1172	Ditch	-
	1173	1174	Pit	-
		1175		
	1176	1177	Pit	-
22	1149	1150	Pit	-
26	1006	1007	Pit	-
	1012	1013	Tree Hollow	-
		1014		
28	1008	1009	Pit	-
	1010	1011	Gully	-
33	1128	1129	Pit	-
	1136	1137	Ditch	-
34	1126	1127	Pit	-
	1130	1131	Pit	Struck flint
	1132	1133	Gully	-
	1134	1135	Gully	-
35	1124	1125	Pit	-
40	1015	1016	?Ditch	-
	1017	1018	Gully	-
	1020	1019	Tree Hollow	-
46	1147	1148	Natural sink hole	-
47	1120	1121	?Pit	-
	1122	1123	Pit	-
48	1021	1022	Ditch	-
		1023		
	1024	1025	Pit	Prehistoric (?Bronze Age)
49	1026	1027	Tree Hollow	-
	1028	1029	Tree Hollow	-
	1030	1031	Natural Gully	-
50	1138	1139	Quarry Pit	-
		1140		
		1141		
		1142		
		1143		
		1144		
	1145	1146	Pit	Modern

10.2 The geophysical survey identified numerous anomalies which appeared to be of archaeological significance (Fig.6). In particular four large sub-rectangular enclosures were noted (Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 7), one of which is a double or possibly triple ditch enclosure (No.3). Within the enclosures, numerous features were recognised possibly relating to significant occupation activity. A smaller enclosure (No.2) was also recorded. The geophysical survey tentatively suggested that the archaeology may be mostly prehistoric and broadly contemporary with the previous finds in the area. The trial trenching examined the anomalies with mixed results.

Enclosure (Anomaly No.1)

10.3 Trench 21 examined the geophysical survey anomaly No. 1 (Figs. 6 & 8), a large sub-rectangular weakly positive linear anomaly some *c.*65m wide and *c.*85m

long. Only three sides were located during the geophysical survey, and no break in the anomaly indicates that a possible entrance way could be situated in the field immediately west. The feature corresponds with HER record number 7609 and is thought to be of prehistoric origin (Higgs 2014) (Fig.5). Internal features were recorded within the enclosure. Two parallel weakly positive anomalies are situated running E/W through the centre of the enclosure, and although they are slightly segmented they appear to be of archaeological origin. The southern area of the enclosure accommodates several weakly positive sub circular anomalies. These are also segmented and it could be suggested that they relate to the sub-rectangular enclosure and represent archaeological features. This enclosure had previously been evaluated (Fig. 5 Site F). During the current evaluation the larger enclosure ditch was revealed (F1151) and numerous internal features (Gully F1176, Pits F1153, F1159, F1161, F1163, F1166, F1173 and F1176, and Ditches F1155, F1157, F1168 and F1171. Ditch F1155 contained prehistoric (mid – late Bronze Age) pottery, consistent with the dating evidence from the previous evaluation. The remaining features are undated.

Enclosure (Anomaly No.2)

10.4 The geophysical survey recorded a weakly positive anomaly, sub-oval in shape some *c.*35m in diameter (No.2) appears to epitomise an enclosure ditch (Fig. 6). This feature corresponds to the HER record number 7610 and is thought to be of prehistoric origin (Higgs 2014) (Fig. 5). The anomaly also has no perceivable break which would indicate an entrance; this could be due to a modern service which bisects the feature E/W. A few positive points can be seen within the enclosure. The survey recorded that it was difficult to ascertain the morphology of these anomalies due to the background noise generated by the modern service. Approximately 20m west of the enclosure is a weakly positive circular anomaly, and this could also be of archaeological origin. These features were not trenched.

10.5 Trench 20, adjacent, contained numerous features comprising undated Pits F1178, F1180, F1182 and F1185, Gully F1187 and ?Ditch F1189.

Enclosure (Anomaly No.3)

10.6 Trenches 6 – 12 investigated geophysical survey anomaly No. 3 in the northernmost region of site. It displayed a series of positive anomalies (Figs.6 & 7), namely a large double, possibly triple in some places, parallel anomaly. This anomaly is some *c.*115m by *c.*70m and presents a substantial enclosure. Numerous internal weakly positive linear features can be seen throughout the enclosure. Tentatively the linear anomalies could represent internal divisions within the enclosure, but they also may be previous enclosure ditches/field systems which pre- or post-date the enclosure. A number of small circular (*c.*2-3m) positive points randomly distributed within the enclosure could be indicative of pits. Here there was a correlation between the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation (Fig.7), for example, Ditch F1242 (Trench 6), Gully F1215 (Trench 11). Trench 9 best represented the geophysical data, Linears F1191, F1193, F1195 and F1219 in particular. Trench 9 also contained pits (F1255, 1207, and F1217) indicative of activity within the enclosure ditches. It was thought that this enclosure might be

prehistoric and/or multi-phased. The dating evidence from the trial trench evaluation is consistently 1st century AD

Enclosure (Anomaly No.4)

10.7 Geophysical survey anomaly No. 4 appeared to represent a large rectilinear enclosure some c.120m by c.60m (Fig.6). It was overlain by Trenches 4, 5, 13 and 14. Ditch F1110 (Trench 5), Gully F1116 (Trench 13) and Ditch F1102 (Trench 14) may represent the enclosure. Features were sparse within the trenches excepting Trench 14 which contained numerous features (pits, ditches, gullies). Pits F1081, F1083, F1085, F1088 and F1093 and Ditches F1091, F1096, F1098, F1100, F1102, F1104, F1106 and F1108. Four of the ditches (F1096, F1098, F1102 and F1104) appear to be re-cuts of original NW/SE Enclosure Ditch F1102. The only dating evidence was from Pit F1093 (Trench 14) which contained 1st century AD pottery, which suggests that the enclosure was broadly contemporary with the enclosure to the west (No.3). A pit (F1061 Trench 3) to the east of the enclosure also contained 1st century AD pottery.

Enclosure 7

10.8 Trenches 30 – 37 examined geophysical survey anomalies Nos. 5, 7 and 9. No. 7 was a very weak positive linear anomaly and has very similar properties to the other enclosures in the survey area (Figs.6 & 9). In the NW part of the enclosure there is a positive circular anomaly which could be of archaeological origin. During the trial trenching the enclosure (No.7) was not detected excepting Ditch F1136 (Trench 33) and few features were found in any of the trenches. In light of these findings, it seems likely that the broad, weakly positive anomalies are geological in origin and were misinterpreted as an enclosure of archaeological origin (see below Section 10.28).

10.9 Immediately (*c.*20m) to the south east of the enclosure are two short segments of parallel positive responses (9). Trenches 30 and 37 revealed variations in the natural but not parallel ditches or discrete features.

Other Anomalies

10.10 Trench 1 overlay a linear anomaly (possible archaeology) (No.8) but this was not evident within the trench. Trench 2 overlay a similar anomaly and Gullies F1035 and F1037 were recorded. These features may represent former field boundaries.

10.11 The geophysical survey recorded over 50 positive circular anomalies were found throughout the site (labelled anomaly No. 5; Fig.6), ranging in size from c1-3m. Previous excavation in the immediate area (Brown 2012) encountered several large pits/solution hollows, and these were tentatively dated to the Bronze Age. It was suggested that most of these anomalies have similar attributes to the excavated features and it could be postulated that the data signifies a continuation of archaeological/ geological activity. The remaining trial trenches examined the dispersed geophysical anomalies and `blank' areas and these trenches were largely negative (Trenches 4, 16 – 19, 23 – 25, 27, 29 – 32, 36 – 39, 41- 45 and 51) or contained sparse undated features (Trenches 22, 26, 28, 40, 47). Trench 48, at the

southern end of the site, recorded Pit F1024 which contained a sherd of residual prehistoric (?Bronze Age) pottery and struck flint. Again at the southern end of the site Trenches 46 and 50 contained sink holes.

Phasing

10.12 The earliest features on the site are prehistoric. Ditch D1155 (Trench 21) within Enclosure No. 1 contained a relatively large assemblage (62; 154g) of Bronze Age pottery and this is consistent with the dating evidence for the enclosure from the previous evaluation. Isolated features (Pit F1130 (Trench 34) and Tree Throw F1065 (Trench 15) contained prehistoric material. The latter was also residual in later features, for example, Pit F1024 (Trench 48).

10.13 The struck flint includes a concentration of blades and debitage in Pit F1130 that is clear evidence for *in situ* core reduction and knapping in the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic on the site; while a residual late Neolithic oblique arrowhead, scraper and fabricator attest to subsequent activity (Struck Flint report below). Ditch F1155 contained a small concentration of pottery with calcined flint temper; however, these were limited to plain non-diagnostic body sherds that possibly date to the mid to late Bronze Age, but based on such limited traits could potentially date from the Neolithic to Bronze Age (Pottery Report below).

10.14 Enclosure Nos. 3 and 4 are dated to the 1st century AD, and the pottery assemblage provides a strong indicator of significant activity on the site in the early to mid 1st century AD, in particular in the vicinity of well-preserved diagnostic concentrations of sherds contained in Ditches F1223, F1231, Pits F1234 and F1244 (Trenches 6, 7 & 8) (Pottery Report below). The bulk of the assemblage comprises 'Belgic' grog-tempered coarse wares that characterise pre-Roman late Iron Age assemblages in Hertfordshire, including lid-seated and barrel jars that typically occur in pre-Roman Conquest assemblages, as well as a probable pedestal-based urn. At least two of the grog-tempered vessels have been repaired for a secondary use, and only a single vessel exhibits traces of wear (in the form of soot). The coarse wares are supplemented by occasional sherds of continental imports that serve not only as important chronological markers, but also of indicators of high status. The imports include an Arretine platter manufactured at Lyon, samian ware from south Gaul and micaceous fine ware from central Gaul; all probably imported in the early 1st century AD. A white ware flagon from north Gaul suggests deposition continued into the mid 1st century AD, possibly shortly after the Roman Conquest. The context of these concentrations of pottery suggests they are primary deposits associated with domestic activity in the immediate vicinity; however the form and fabric types compare closely to many contemporary assemblages associated with funerary activity, including at Skeleton Green and Puckeridge, Braughing, as well as King Harry Lane, St. Albans. In contrast to the pottery, CBM is virtually absent, perhaps reflecting a pre-Roman Conquest chronology, but fragments of several clay plates may be associated with ovens or hearths in the vicinity (CBM Report below).

10.15 A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from a single context: L1227 (Ditch F1223). Only two pieces could be identified to species both of which were cattle teeth. The remaining fragments could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal (Animal Bone report below).

10.16 Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal were contained in deposits dating to the late Iron Age late Iron Age/ early Roman periods. The presence of abundant cereal remains in L1245 (pit F1244) indicates that large volumes of cereals may have been handled at the site, resulting in large-scale cereal processing or storage accidents (Environmental Report below)

Location

10.17 It noticeable that the majority of the archaeology is located in the northern half of the site, and this coincides with the level area of the site (Fig. 2).

Potential Changes in Modern Surface Height

10.18 During on-site discussions with the planning archaeologist, a difference in the abundance of archaeological features was noted between the 2015 excavations and the previous trial trench evaluation (Percival and Richmond 1997). Concern was raised that modern deep ploughing may have had an impact on the preservation and recognition of archaeological features. As a basic assessment of this hypothesis, an attempt has been made to compare the levels gathered from the 2015 excavations for the modern ground surface and the depth of topsoil in specific locations with those recorded by the 1997 evaluation.

10.19 The present site survey was carried out using a Leica GS-09 GPS net rover using SmartNet RTK real time correction data. Height data from the survey are accurate to ±5cm. Heights in the 1997 study will have been obtained using a level referenced to a temporary benchmark brought on to the site from a known OS benchmark close to the site. The potential error associated with these levels is greater than in the present survey, although it is hoped that this would not be to a significant order of magnitude.

10.20 As part of the present survey, the line of the underground cable that runs E-W across the site was plotted as part of an error checking exercise against the geophysical survey. This is close to published levels for the SW end of 1997 Trench 34 and the southern end of 1997 Trench 32. Where this line intersects with the SW end of 1997 Trench 34, there is just an 8cm discrepancy, while the level above the power cable at a point 6m south of 1997 Trench 32 is 39cm lower. A level from the western end of 2015 Trench 20 (13m east of 1997 Trench 32) was 14-25cm higher than the published levels for 1997 Trench 32. This shows that there are probably undulations in the ground surface that make comparison of levels too imprecise for assessing changes in ground level, unless they are very closely associated. Other trenches that are quite closely related are 1997 Trench 33 and 2015 Trench 12, and 1997 Trench 30 and 2015 Trench 21. These levels vary only by *c.*10-20cm, which can probably also be accounted for by undulations in the surface and possible recording errors.

10.21 Record of the topsoil depths were consistently shallower in the recent trial trenches (26-30cm in Trenches 12, 20 and 21) compared to records from the 1997 excavations (30-35cm). This could be taken to indicate some depletion of the topsoil from modern cultivation. However, the depth of 30-35cm is applied universally

across the 1997 trial trenches and may not be an accurate measure. In reality, therefore, these depths are likely to show a reasonable correlation.

10.22 Overall, based primarily on the close correlation of the 2015 survey of the buried cable location with the published level for the SW end of 1997 Trench 34, it appears that recent ploughing has had limited impact on the modern ground level in the centre of the excavation area. The apparently imprecise recording of topsoil depths in the 1997 report (Percival and Richmond 1997) means that it is not possible to accurately determine whether ploughing has had a detrimental effect on topsoil depth. The regular recoding of topsoil depths <30cm in the 2015 trenches does mean that some features may have been in range of modern deep ploughing (*c.*25-40cm) and could have been destroyed or obscured. However, it is necessary to note that the precise cultivation regime employed over the site is not known to the present author.

Archaeological Data in Relation to the Geophysical Survey

10.23 Following the archaeological trial excavations at the site, it is possible to make a few comments in relation to the magnetic gradiometer survey (Baker 2015), which was used to target the trial trench evaluation.

10.24 A number of large infilled features were identified during the excavation. Some have been identified as natural sink holes/ solution hollows (e.g. F1147 in Trench 46), while others have been identified as quarry pits (e.g. F1061 in Trench 3 and F1138 in Trench 50), which are anthropogenic and contain artefactual material in their fills. A number of these features correspond with positive responses in the geophysical survey (No. 5) on the geophysical interpretation plot) but both the sink holes and probable quarry pits provide a similar response. This means that it is not possible to discriminate between sink holes (natural activity) and quarry pits (human activity) based solely on the geophysical data.

10.25 In the north eastern area of the site, a significant depth of colluvium (L1002) was identified in Trenches 1 and 2. A number of features were identified below this layer which were not present in the geophysical survey. It is likely that the depth of this deposit (up to 70cm) prevented the detection of magnetic anomalies. Typically, magnetometry is a near-surface technique, which has an optimal depth for detection of up to 1m. A possible linear anomaly (No.8) on the geophysical interpretation plot) was identified in this north eastern area of the site which was not identified within Trench 1. Based on the excavation data, it is likely that this anomaly was in fact the expression of geological patterning in this area of the site.

10.26 It is notable that the complex enclosure detected in the north of the geophysical survey (Nos. 3 & 4) on the geophysical interpretation plot) was not detected with the same resolution within the excavated trial trenches. It was noted by the excavator that the similarity of a number of feature fills to the red brown natural sand and gravel may have inhibited the identification of some features within the narrow confines of the trial trenches. It is considered that some of the linear features may only be detectable if a larger area was examined. A similar scenario was encountered in the 1997 excavations (Percival and Richmond 1997) and put

forward as an explanation for a large enclosure located in aerial photographs and magnetometer data not being detected within the trial trenches.

10.27 Both the 2015 and 1997 excavations targeted the large rectilinear enclosure in the NW of the site (No.1) on the geophysical interpretation plot; HER number 7609) and found significant complexity of internal features that were not detected in the geophysical survey. The processed geophysical data shows magnetic interference in the vicinity of enclosure (No.1) and it is likely that this has masked features with a weaker magnetic response. This area of the site, due north of a large geological feature (No.10) on the geophysical interpretation plot) and the geological complexity in this area is likely to have contributed to this masking effect.

10.28 None of the identified features in the trenches overlying a possible rectilinear enclosure (No.7) on the geophysical interpretation plot) corresponded to the geophysical survey interpretation plot. Complex geological deposits were present in this area of the site and the anomalies are due south of an area encompassing broad palaeochannel type responses (No.10) on the geophysical interpretation plot). In light of these findings, it seems likely that the broad, weakly positive anomalies are geological in origin and were misinterpreted as an enclosure of archaeological origin

Research Potential

10.29 The presence of a small number of features of Bronze Age date is in keeping with the known archaeological character of the area. This archaeology helps to further characterise the activity recorded to the north and further examination of it may help to define the extent and character of known Bronze Age settlement in this part of Hertfordshire.

10.30 The late Iron Age activity that was recorded during the evaluation was perhaps somewhat unexpected, in comparison to the Bronze Age archaeology, based on the known history and archaeology of the area (Section 5, above). The character of the pottery assemblage suggests that this activity might be of higher than average status, with imported continental wares represented. This particularly interesting pottery assemblage might contribute to regional artefact studies; a research subject identified as being of particular importance for the eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 30). As a location of activity of potentially elevated status the site may have the potential to provide information regarding social organisation and stratification (Medlycott 2011, 31); this may be particularly pertinent if the recorded archaeology represents, as suggested by Peachey (below), funerary activity.

10.31 Without further investigation, the exact nature of the Iron Age activity remains uncertain. It does, however, add to the known extent of Iron Age activity in the East Herts area and adds to the picture of Iron Age activity in the county as a whole. Further investigation has the potential to contribute to the understanding of settlement types (Medlycott 2011, 31) dependant on the exact nature of the activity that is represented. As Summers (below) suggests, the site may also have the potential to provide information regarding the agrarian economy (identified as an important research subject for the period by Medlycott (2011, 31)) through the examination of the environmental samples.

10.32 The date of the Iron Age archaeology, placed in the 1st century AD, indicates that further work may have potential to contribute to an understanding of the Iron Age/Roman transitional period. Medlycott (2011, 31) identifies this as an important area of research for the region and the date of the site appears to have been in use at a time when continental influence was reaching a pick prior to, or broadly contemporary with, the Roman conquest.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Hertford Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1024	1025		48	Fill of Pit	Prehistoric (?Bronze Age)	1	1	19		Str.Flint	2	6
1045	1046		1	Fill of Tree Throw						Str.Flint	2	4
1061	1062		3	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	2	10					
1065	1066		15	Fill of Tree Throw	Prehistoric (?Bronze Age)	1	2					
1093	1094		14	Fill of Pit	Roman (mid 1st-4th C AD)	3	75					
	1095		14	Fill of Pit	Roman (mid 1st-4th C AD)	13	55	462				
1128	1129		33	Fill of Tree Throw						Str.Flint	2	8
1130	1131		34	Fill of Pit						Str.Flint	33	150
1138	1139		50	Fill of Quarry Pit	19th C-Modern	2	4			Str.Flint	2	169
1145	1146		50	Fill of Pit				1				
1155	1156		21	Fill of Ditch A-B	Middle-Late Bronze Age	62	154					
1215	1216		11	Fill of Gulley	1st C AD	1	5					
1223	1224		8	Fill of Ditch	Early-Mid 1st C AD	**SF2** - 46 209	1373 1889	81		F.Clay B.Stone Quern Stone	 1	103 50 2957
	1227		8	Fill of Ditch	Early-Mid 1st C AD	227	1834	203	35	Quern Stone F.Clay **SF1** - F.Clay B.Stone	1 1 4	1343 188 65 794
1228	1229		7	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	6	8					
1231	1232	A C	7	Fill of Ditch	 1st C AD	 54	 300	 366		F.Clay		35
	1233	 A B	7	Fill of Ditch	 Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD	 3 19	 60 151			F.Clay Quern Stone	 1	60 1543
1234	1235		8	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	170	1043			B.Stone Str.Flint F.Clay	 1	331 4 653
1238	1239	B	7	Fill of Possible Ditch	1st C AD	2	15	5				
1242	1243		6	Fill of Ditch	1st C AD	10	50			F.Clay		13

										Str.Flint	1	3
1244	1245		6	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-Early 2nd C AD	46	411					
1248	1249		6	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	1	4			F.Clay		191
	1250		6	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	7	61			F.Clay		46
1251	1252		12	Fill of Ditch	Roman (mid 1st-4th C AD)	2	4					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 51 pieces of struck flint (350g) in an un-patinated condition, including a significant group from Pit F1130 indicative of *in situ* blade production in the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic (Table 1; Plate 1). The remaining flint includes blades and debitage also consistent with the blade technology in Pit F1130, as well as a later Neolithic oblique arrowhead and other prehistoric implements (Plate 2).

Implement/Flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Pit F1130		
Platform Rejuvenation Flake	1	71
Core Trimming Flake	8	29
Blade	24	57
Bladelet	9	2
Other features		
Arrowhead	1	4
Fabricator	1	125
Scraper	1	44
Blade	2	8
Debitage	4	10
Total	*51*	*350*

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Discussion

The assemblage was almost entirely manufactured using a mid to dark grey raw flint with few imperfections or inclusions and, where extant, a medium to thick off-white/pale orange cortex, suggesting it was sourced from local outcrops of chalk or chalk-derived boulder clay. However, the fabricator in the assemblage was manufactured utilizing a very dark grey flint with frequent crimson inclusions and veins, more typical of flint sourced from glacial deposits.

The bulk of the assemblage, in total 42 flakes (159g) was contained in Pit F1130 (L1131), and appears to represent *in situ* knapping adjacent to the feature and the

reduction of a single core (though no cross-fits were identified) (Plate 1). The group includes a single large secondary flake that preserves part of small blade producing platform at the opposite end of the pronounced (hard-hammer) bulb of percussion used to remove the flake, suggesting this resulted from an early stage of bi-polar or rotated blade core reduction, consistent with the technology of the late Mesolithic to early Neolithic. The products of this core are plain to see, with a total of 33 blades or bladelets present in the group, ranging from 50mm in length to <10mm, with the smallest possibly representing pressure flaking or platform trimming. While classified as blades by their regularity and parallel dorsal scars, these uncorticated and tertiary flakes exhibit no evidence of use or modification and it is likely they were not selected for further use and are in fact simple debitage. A low number of small, broad uncorticated debitage flakes also appear to represent the removal of small overhangs from the striking platform, or possibly mishits. This technology, and possibly related activity, is also represented by two blades contained in Tree Throw F1128, and isolated flakes in Pit F1024 and Tree Throw F1045.

The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of struck flint implements residual in 1st century AD or modern deposits. Pit F1234 contained a late Neolithic oblique arrowhead, with bi-facial (non-invasive) retouch to the edges of one long edge and the base, leaving a one sharp leading edge (Plate 2). F1138 contained a horseshoe scraper manufactured on a thick flake with a corticated butt, suggesting a late Neolithic to Bronze Age origin, as well as a fabricator (Plate 2). This fabricator is a fine example of a hand tool possibly used as a pressure flaker during flint tool manufacture or as a graver when working bone/leather. The rod-shaped tool (85mm long) has a triangular section with the edges blunted/shaped by pressure flaking, leaving a slightly expanded flat butt end and a distal point that is slightly worn; however the fabricator can only be assigned a broad prehistoric date.

The diagnostic struck flint – with any material recovered from subsequent excavation – warrants illustration as part of any future reporting on this project.

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The Pottery
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 868 sherds (7656g) of pottery, the bulk of which can be assigned to a chronology spanning the early to mid 1st century AD (Table 2),

largely spanning the pre-Roman late Iron Age and possibly extending up to or just after the Roman Conquest. A high proportion of this pottery was well-preserved in features recorded in Trenches 7 and 8, in particular groups from Ditches F1223, F1231, Pits F1234 and F1244. This pottery was largely comprises of coarse ware vessels in 'Belgic' grog-tempered fabrics, often with significant proportions of vessels present; supplemented by occasional fragments of imports from the continent, including Arretine and samian ware, as well as fine oxidised and white wares from central and north Gaul. The combination of the highly concentrated coarse ware groups with the presence of relatively rare continental imports appears indicative of occupation or funerary activity of significantly elevated status in the immediate vicinity of the deposits.

Period	**Sherd Count**	**Weight (g)**	**R.EVE**
Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)	86	254	0.00
Pre-Roman Late Iron Age to early Roman imports	10	59	0.40
'Belgic' grog-tempered pottery	771	7341	3.10
Victorian-Modern	*1*	*2*	*0.00*
Total	*868*	*7656*	*3.50*

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by period and fabric group

A low quantity of potentially earlier prehistoric pottery is also present as highly fragmented sherds with calcined flint temper (Table 2), notably in Ditch F1155; however these are limited to small plain body sherds, with no rims or profiles identifiable, therefore while a date in the Bronze Age appears likely, they could originate in any prehistoric period.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive; in line with the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004; Willis 2004). Where possible, fabric types have been cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). Form types of the 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares are referenced to the type series developed by Thompson (1982) with form codes italicised (i.e. *D1-1*); and samian ware forms reference Webster (1996). The pottery fabrics are described below, and quantified in Table 3.

Fabric Descriptions

<u>Bronze Age</u>

F1 Dark red-brown to black (bonfire-fired, hand-made), with inclusions of common calcined flint (0.5-2mm); probably early-middle Iron Age.

<u>1st century BC/AD continental imports</u>

LYO SA Lyon, Italian style (Arretine) sigillata (Tomber & Dore 1998, 26; Polak 2000, 33); produced at Lyon-La Muette, situated on the left bank of the River Saone between c.10BC-15AD or possibly shortly after.

LGF SA La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28), south Gaul.

CG FOX Central Gaulish fine micaceous oxidised ware (Rigby 1989, 120: fabric group 1C; Rigby 1981. 101-2). A pale orange-red fabric. Inclusions comprise well-sorted

common fine quartz (<0.1mm, occasionally 0.5mm), common fine mica, with sparse red iron rich grains (<0.25mm). Sometimes recorded with mica-dusted surfaces, but often (as here) with untreated surfaces. Probably from the northern edge of the Massif Central, possibly extending north to the Loire Valley, both in Central Gaul

NOG WH3 North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) white ware 3 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 24)

Wheel-made 'Belgic' grog-tempered pottery (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214; Thompson 1982, 20)

SOB GT1 A mid grey fabric with mid-dark grey to grey brown surfaces. Inclusions comprise common angular black grog (generally 0.1-0.5mm, occasionally to 1mm) in a fine silty matrix. A medium to hard fabric.

SOB GT2 A dark grey to red-brown fabric typically with near black surfaces and thin oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise common black grog and sparse red grog (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally to 1mm) in a common sandy matrix (0.1-0.25mm). A medium-soft fabric.

SOB GT3 A very dark grey fabric, typically with dark red-brown to black surfaces. Inclusions comprise sparse mixed grog (0.1-0.5mm) and common quartz sand (0.1-0.25mm). Particularly smooth to soapy surfaces, and a medium hardness

SOB GT4 A very dark grey fabric, typically with dark red-brown to black surfaces. Inclusions comprise sparse mixed grog (0.25-1.5mm, occasionally to 3mm) set in a slightly silty/sandy matrix. A medium-soft hardness

SOB GT5 A mid grey fabric, typically with slightly paler surfaces. Inclusions comprise common dark grey to black grog (0.25-3mm, occasionally to 5mm) set in a fine silty matrix. A moderately hard fabric.

SOB GT6 A mid grey fabric with oxidised orange-red margins or core. Inclusions comprise common fine quartz sand (<0.1mm), sparse black grog (<0.5mm), sparse fine mica and occasional degraded shell (typically <1.5mm, occasionally to 5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive/sandy feel.

Fabric	**Sherd Count**	**Weight (g)**	**R.EVE**
Bronze Age?			
F1	86	254	0.00
Late 1st century BC to 1st century AD continental imports			
LYO SA	3	12	0.05
LGF SA	2	2	0.00
CG FOX	1	2	0.05
NOG WH3	4	43	0.35
Late 1st century BC to 1st century AD 'Belgic' grog-tempered pottery (SOB GT)			
SOB GT1	158	1873	0.25
SOB GT2	156	1509	1.20
SOB GT3	67	312	0.25
SOB GT4	133	1644	0.40
SOB GT5	150	1277	0.75
SOB GT6	107	725	0.20
Total	*868*	*7656*	*3.5*

Table 3: Quantification of pottery by fabric group

Discussion

The prehistoric fabric F1, tempered with calcined flint includes a concentration of 62 sherds (154g) contained in Ditch F1155; isolated small sherds in Pit F1024 and Tree Hollow F1065, with all other sherds of the fabric occurring as residual 'crumbs' in pre-Roman late Iron Age features. Calcined flint temper, including of the medium coarseness of F1, was utilised in the region from the early Neolithic to early Iron Age and possible later. The highly fragmented sherds present in this assemblage do not include any decorated or rim sherds, and do not allow any profiles to be reconstructed. The absence of these diagnostic traits, combined with the absence of any angles or strongly curved body sherds perhaps is most consistent with urns

produced in the middle to late Bronze Age, but this is a tentative conclusion and fabric F1 may potentially originate in any prehistoric period.

The bulk of the assemblage, in total 781 sherds (7400g) dates from the pre-Roman late Iron Age to the transitional decades into the early Roman period, potentially spanning *c.*50BC to AD100, although the diagnostic form and fabric types present suggest a chronology on the first half of the 1st century AD, largely pre-dating the Roman Conquest of AD43, but perhaps extending shortly after to *c.*AD60/70. The largest group from this period, comprising 472 sherds (5221g) or *c.*60% by sherd count (*c.*71% by weight), was contained in Ditch F1223 and included significant proportions of at least eight vessels in all the SOB GT fabric variants, as well as LGF SA and CG FOX. A smaller group of 76 sherds (529g) in Ditch F1231 included a range of SOB GT and sherds from a single LYO SA platter; with the groups in both features indicative of a pre-Roman Conquest date in the 1st century AD. In slight contrast, a group of 45 sherds (419g) contained in Pit F1244 comprises a range of SOB GT accompanies by sherds of a NOG WH3 ring-necked flagon that typically occurs in post-Roman conquest deposits, but probably only into the mid/late 1st century AD, suggesting a probable continuum of activity and deposition on the site. A group of 162 sherds (1038g) of SOB GT contained in Pit F1234 can only be assigned a broad 1st century AD date; while further sherds are sparsely distributed in pit and ditch features.

Continental imports on pre-Roman late Iron Age sites are relatively rare and typically associated with high status funerary and occupation sites, such as those at Skeleton Green and Puckeridge (Partridge 1981; Hartley 1988) *c.*12km to the north-east, as well as King Harry Lane, St. Albans (Rigby 1989). The imports most notably include Arretine or 'proto' samian (sigillata) ware manufactured at Lyon-St. Muette (LYO SA), represented by sherds from a single platter contained in Ditch F1231 (L1233 Segs.A&B). The sherds are small but include part of a slightly flaring rim with an internal groove, and a chamfered footring, suggesting a platter of Loeschke 7a or Dr.15/17 type, comparable to examples from Puckeridge-Braughing (Hartley 1988, 94: fig.41.4/8) and typically dating to *c.*10BC-AD10. Production of sigillata at Lyon is considered a link between the move of classic 'Arretine' production in Italy to 'samian' ware production in south Gaul, with the products actually only differing by geography though both comprise closely comparable polished red-slip ware (with evolving form types). Lyon was one of the main suppliers to Roman troops in the Rhineland during the early 1st century AD, and trade via this route probably accounts for all the continental imports in the assemblage. Further samian ware was imported to the site from south Gaul (LGF SA), represented by external flakes from a mould-decorated bowl, probably Dr.29, in Ditch F1223 (L1224). The flakes preserve traces of a scroll and leaf design including traces of red slip, but are too small and abraded to allow further identification of a workshop or potter.

Ditch F1223 (L1227) contained a single rim sherd of CG FOX, an import recorded at Skeleton Green and King Harry Lane in a very narrow range of forms including lid-seated jars, such as the small, thin-walled example present here (Rigby 1989, 118: CJ1; Rigby 1981, 101: fig.51.17-9), which typically occur in deposits with a *terminus ante quem* of AD25. The final import to the site comprises the Gallo-Belgic NOG WH3, represented by a ring-necked flagon with a small internal bead in Pit F1244 (L1245). Comparable flagons have been recorded in burials at Sheepen, Colchester

and Skeleton Green, Braughing (Niblett 1985, 69: fig.30.192; Partridge 1981, 255: fig.95.22), with the former associated with post-Roman Conquest, mid 1st century AD (Neronian) deposits, while the latter is in an antiquarian collection.

The continental imports are important chronological markers, but the vast majority of the assemblage is formed of 'Belgic' grog-tempered coarse wares. While this technique of manufacture (grog temper) can be regarded as producing a single fabric group (SOB GT), it masks variations in coarseness that may be evident, and are particularly well-defined by the large proportions of individual vessels present in the concentrated groups in this assemblage. In total six sub-groups of SOB GT could be defined, which to supplement the fabric description above (SOB GT1-6), can be summarised as 'medium' (SOB GT1), 'Romanising' (SOG GT2), 'fine' (SOB GT3), 'coarse' (SOB GT4), medium-coarse (SOB GT5) and 'silty-sandy' (SOB GT6). The most common variants are SOB GT1-2, 4-5, but all variants are present in association with one another and represent the same manufacturing tradition, common in Hertfordshire (Thompson 1982, 15-16).

A moderate range of 'Belgic' form types is represented within the grog-tempered fabrics, including a single pedestal-based urn, barrel jars, lid-seated jars, rilled jars and necked bowls/jars. The only pedestal-based urn (*A9*) comprised a SOB GT3 vessel in Pit F1234 (L1235), notable for a high, slightly angular shoulder and a burnished exterior that coincides with the fine fabric; the only vessel to exhibit such a finish; however the foot was not recovered. A further elaborate vessel comprised a fragmented, but potentially near complete lid-seated bowl (*D3-4*) contained in Ditch F1223 (L1224 & L1227). The bowl has a large globular body and grooved cordons; it is also typically pre-Roman Conquest in date. A second lid-seated vessel, a SOB GT6 jar (*C1-4*) was contained in Pit F1093 (L1094) and was the only vessel in the assemblage to exhibit traces of burning, with a residue of soot preserved under the rim and in patches on the exterior.

In addition to the elaborate lid-seated bowl, Ditch F1223 (L1224) contained significant, possibly near complete portions of two barrel-shape jars in SOB GT2 (*B5-3*) and one example in SOB GT1 (*B5-5*). The SOB GT2 vessels were tall and only differed slightly in profile, but one had an lower cordon decorated with burnished lattice and had a post-firing hole through the neck, possibly a repair or to allow for suspension. The SOB GT1 jar was more globular and exhibited numerous paired holes between fragments, as well as one extant lead rivet, suggesting the vessel had been extensively repaired. The base also exhibited three post-firing perforations, possibly indicating the repair was to facilitate a secondary use that did not require the jar to be water-tight. The remaining jars and bowls are necked with slightly everted bead rims, but appear represented with lesser proportions of vessels. They include jars in SOB GT4 and SOB GT5 with rilled shoulders or bodies (*C7-1*) in Ditch F1223 and Pit 1234 respectively; a tall-necked SOB GT4 vessel in Ditch F1231 is probably a bowl (*D2-1*), and further un-attributable SOB GT2 and SOB GT4 rims also in Ditch F1223 and Pit 1234 (possibly *B1-1/D1-1*).

The sample size is limited, dictated by the parameters of the trial-trench evaluation, but the assemblage clearly represents well-preserved primary deposits associated with either occupation or funerary activity of significant status in the immediate vicinity of the high concentrations of sherds, namely Ditches F1223, F1231, Pits

F1234 and F1244. The combination of continental imports, including Arretine, samian ware from south Gaul, and fine ware from central Gaul are clearly indicative of activity from the initial decades of the 1st century AD; while a Gallo-Belgic white ware flagon is indicative of deposition continuing to the decades either die of the Roman Conquest, possibly as late as *c.*AD60/70. These occasional imports accompany a large body of 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares, whose narrow range of forms includes a pedestal-based jar, barrel jars and lid-seated jars amongst others, whose broad chronology is more consistent with a pre-Roman conquest date. The vessel types are perhaps more consistent with those in the early pre-conquest groups from the cemetery at King Harry Lane, Verulamium (Niblett 1985, 205-6), than with the larger domestic groups from Puckeridge. This may reflect a false bias in the limited sample, but the absence of butt beakers and limited presence of utilitarian jars/bowls is in contrast to the near complete barrel and globular-bodied types, including repaired examples, comparable to those often encountered in burial groups.

The diagnostic 1st century vessels (particularly the imported material) – alongside any material recovered by subsequent excavation – warrants illustration as part of any future reporting on this project.

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The Ceramic Building Material
Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 48 fragments (1137g) of CBM in a highly fragmented and moderately abraded condition including sparse Roman CBM and 1st century AD clay plates (Table 4).

CBM Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Roman CBM: Tile	3	462
Roman CBM: Miscellaneous	2	20
Clay Plate	43	655
Total	*48*	*1137*

Table 4: Quantification of CBM

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Roman CBM forms were identified using the conventions defined by Brodribb (1987). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spread sheet that forms part of the site archive.

Discussion

The Roman CBM occurs in a hard-fired orange fabric with inclusions of common quartz (<0.25mm), sparse red iron rich grains and flint (0.2-0.75mm) and sparse fine mica. It includes 3 fragments (462g) from a single imbrex roof tile, contained in Pit F1093; while further miscellaneous fragments of tile were contained in Pits F1024 and F1145.

The bulk of the CBM was comprised of flat clay plate with a thickness of 20mm and no other dimensions extant. The clay plate was manufactures in a moderately hard, orange-brown fabric with inclusions of sparse quartz (<0.5mm), sparse iron ore/iron stone and flint (0.5-3mm) and sparse chaff/voids (2-5mm); the latter component an unusual inclusion for typical Roman building material. The clay plate included a concentration of 30 fragments (366g) in 1st century AD Ditch F1231, with further small fragment sin contemporary Ditches F1223 and F1238. It appears highly likely that these clay plates may have been 'portable furniture' within an oven or hearth, either to form a temporary floor or as insulation plates; however, the limited fragments present do not exhibit any evidence of burning or soot.

Reference

Brodribb, G. 1987 *Roman Brick and Tile*, Gloucester

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from a single context during trial trench evaluation at Ware Park Farm. A total of eight fragments came from L1227 (Ditch F1223). Bone preservation was described as OK on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent with the bones showing low levels of abrasion and a small number of fresh breaks; no dog gnawing was observed. Only two pieces could be identified to species both of which were cattle teeth. Both derived from the lower jaw and were a first or second molar (M1/2) and a third molar (M3) and both were in wear although the 3rd cusp of the M3 was not yet worn indicating a sub-adult animal. The remaining fragments could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal, of which four and two fragments were present respectively. Aside from the cattle M3 no ageable, measureable or pathological bones were present in this very small assemblage.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John R. Summers

Introduction

During evaluation 21 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. A single sample was present from mid-late Bronze Age ditch fill L1156 (F1155), along with another containing prehistoric pottery from pit fill L1249 (F1248). A further 12 samples were from deposits spot dated to the late Iron Age (early-mid 1st century AD) or late Iron Age/ Roman period (1st century AD). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

All samples >10 litres were 50% sub-sampled for the purpose of the assessment. Further processing of any samples was reliant on the likelihood that >30 identifiable remains would be recovered from the full sample.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 5.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were sparse within the majority of the samples. No carbonised remains were present in samples from features with prehistoric spot dates (L1156 of F1155 and L1249 of F1248). Seven of the 12 samples spot dated to the late Iron Age and late Iron Age/ early Roman period contained carbonised remains, with wheat (*Triticum* sp.) most common. Amongst the wheat remains were emmer/ spelt (*T. dicoccum/ spelta*) glume bases, with a small number identifiable as spelt (*T. spelta*) in L1245. This was a common crop during the middle to late Iron Age and during the Roman period. In the richest sample from pit fill L1545 (F1244), hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were also present and are likely to represent cultivated taxa. The presence of glume bases and non-cereal taxa indicates the contribution of crop processing by-products to the deposits, although the present assemblage is too small to examine crop husbandry practices in detail.

Charcoal was present in a number of samples, being recorded as abundant in early-mid 1st century deposits L1224 and L1245. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous wood types were identified and the material most likely represents fuel debris deposited as hearth ash with other refuse material.

Most of the sampled late Iron Age and late Iron Age/ early Roman features were in Trenches 6-8, 11 and 14, in the vicinity of the large enclosure recorded by geophysical survey in the north of the site. This includes the rich deposit from pit fill L1245. It is expected that this enclosure was the focal point for cereal processing and use during these periods and was where carbonisation and deposition would have been most concentrated.

Contaminants

Modern roots and cereal straw were common in a number of the samples, although were most abundant in samples producing little or no carbonised material.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The assessment of the bulk sample light fractions has demonstrated the presence of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal in deposits dating to the late Iron Age late Iron Age/ early Roman periods. The presence of abundant cereal remains in L1245 (pit F1244) indicates that large volumes of cereals may have been handled at the site, resulting in large-scale cereal processing or storage accidents.

There is the likelihood that further excavation at the site would produce a large, analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant remains. It is expected that the northern area of the site has the greatest potential to produce material of this type. Such an assemblage would allow the detailed examination of diet, economy and arable husbandry at the site, particularly during the late pre-Roman Iron Age and potentially across the late Iron Age/ Roman transition. This is an important period and has the potential to provide detailed information regarding economy and arable practices in the immediate pre-Roman period and contribute to regional research into the Iron Age/ Roman transition (e.g. Medlycott 2011, 26-32).

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palinology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24

Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	1051	1050	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	-
2	1040	1039	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
3	1042	1041	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
4	1095	1093	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
5	1131	1130	Fill of Pit	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	Root/ tuber (X)
6	1139	1138	Fill of Quarry Pit	19th C-Modern	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Trichia hispida* group	XXX	-	X	-	-	Indet. Carb (X)
7	1156	1155	Fill of Ditch A-B	M-LBA	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
8	1164	1163	Charcoal Spread	-	10	10	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
9	1184	1182	Fill of Pit	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
10	1216	1215	Fill of Gulley	1st C AD	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
11	1232C	1231	Fill of Ditch	1st C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1)	X	Polygonaceae (1), *Lolium* sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	X	-
12	1239B	1238	Fill of Possible Ditch	1st C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
13	1235	1234	Fill of Pit	1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	*Vertigo* sp.	XX	-	X	X	-	-
14	1224	1223	Fill of Ditch	Early-Mid 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	X	E/S GB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
15	1227	1223	Fill of Ditch	Early-Mid 1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	X	E/S GB (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
16	1245	1244	Fill of Pit	Mid 1st C AD	40	20	50%	XXX	X	HB (XX), E/S (XX), Oat (X), E/S GB (X), Spelt GB (X)	X	*Bromus* sp. (X)	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous (incl. RW)	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
17	1249	1248	Fill of Pit	Prehistoric (Bronze Age?)	30	10	33%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
18	1252	1251	Fill of Ditch	1st C AD	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
19	1224	1223	Fill of Ditch	Early-Mid 1st C AD	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
20	1243	1242	Fill of Ditch	1st C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-

21	1254	1223	Internal Fill of Vessel	Early-Mid 1st C AD	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	

Table 5: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land north of Hertford. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (Hordeum sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (Triticum dicoccum/ spelta); Spelt = spelt wheat (T. spelta); Trit = wheat (Triticum sp.); Oat (Avena sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 3 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

Records	Number
Brief	N
Specification	Y
Registers	Context, Digital Photo, Drawing Sheet, Drawing
Context Sheets	256
Site drawings A1	0
Site drawings A3	29
Site drawings A4	0
Site photographs b/w	120
Site photographs colour slides	120
Digital Photographs	263

APPENDIX 4 HER SUMMARY SHEET

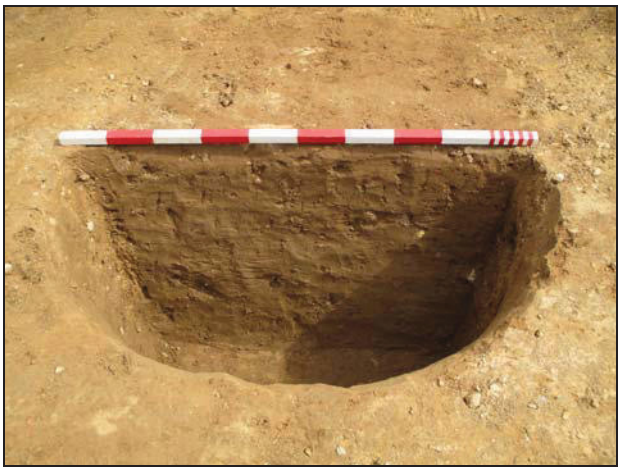
Site name and address:	*Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire*
County: Herts	**District: East Herts**
Village/Town:	**Parish:** Hertford
Planning application reference:	-
Client name/address/tel:	Ingrebourne Valley Ltd
Nature of application:	Mineral Extraction
Present land use:	Agricultural
Size of application area: *c.* 53ha	**Size of area investigated** 3672m^2
NGR (8 figures):	TL 3233 1481
Site Code:	AS 1721
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Trial trench evaluation
Date of work:	21 July – 21 August 2015
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related SMR/HER Nos: 7609; 7610; 7996; 17497; 18424; 21526; 21527; 21528; 21921	**Periods represented:** Late Mesolithic to early Neolithic; later Neolithic; ?Bronze Age; Romano-British (early to mid 1st century AD); modern
Relevant previous summaries/reports:	Baker, M., 2015; Bartlett 1997; Higgs, K., 2014; Percival & Richmond 1997
Summary of fieldwork results:	In July and August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted a trial trench evaluation on Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (NGR TL 3233 1481). The evaluation was commissioned by Ingrebourne Valley Ltd in advance of proposed mineral extraction – based on the advice of Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) – in order to inform regarding the potential archaeological implications of any future planning proposal (in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, para 128). The evaluation clarified anomalies identified by earlier geophysical survey, principally enclosures of prehistoric and 1st century AD date.
Author of summary: Vinny Monahan	**Date of Summary:** 3 September 2015 (Revised: 14/12/2015)

PLATES

Plate 1 Flint found on the site

Plate 2 Fabricator, scraper and Neolithic oblique arrowhead

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
F1039 in Trench 2 looking east

2
F1041 in Trench 2 looking west

3
F1050 and F1052 in trench 2 looking north-east

4
F1063 in Trench 3 looking north-west

5
Sample section 4B in Trench 4 looking south

6
F1221 in Trench 11 looking west

7
F1118 in Trench 13 looking east

8
F1083, F1085 and F1088 in Trench 14 looking east

9
F1093 in Trench 14 looking west

10
F1106 and F1108 in Trench 14 looking north-east

11
Sample section 14A in Trench 14 looking east

12
F1067 and F1069 in Trench 15 looking south-east

13
F1180 and F1182 in Trench 20 looking south

14
F1168, F1171 and F1173 in Trench 21 looking north

15
F1130 in Trench 34 looking west

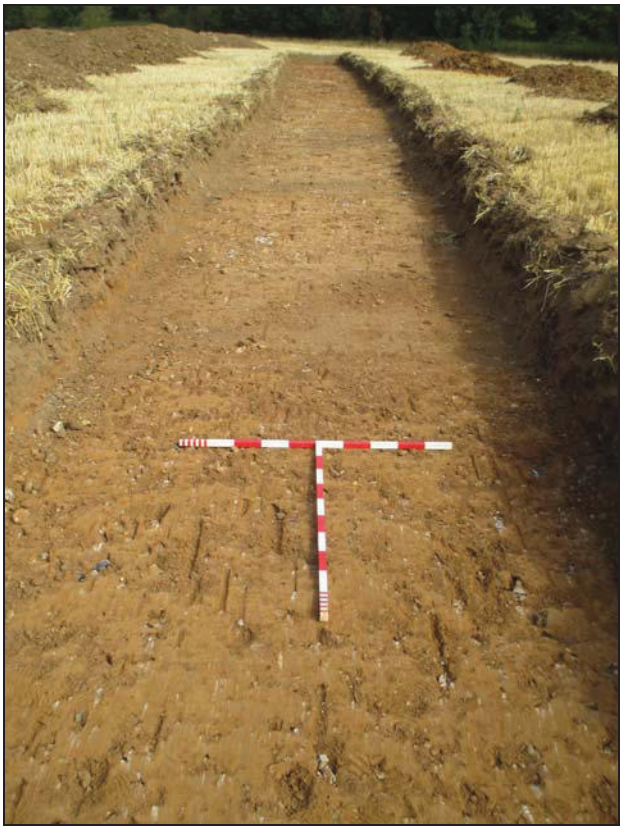
16
F1147 in Trench 46 looking west

17
Sample section 47B in Trench 47 looking south-west

18
F1138 in Trench 50 looking west

19
Trench 1 looking north

20
Trench 2 looking north



21
Trench 3 looking north-west

22
Trench 4 looking west

23
Trench 5 looking south

24
Trench 6 looking south

25
Trench 7 looking south

26
Trench 8 looking south-west

27
Trench 9 looking south-east

28
Trench 10 looking north

29
Trench 11 looking north

30
Trench 12 looking south-west

31
Trench 13 looking south

32
Trench 14 looking north

33
Trench 15 looking east

34
Trench 16 looking south-east

35
Post-excavation of Trench 20 looking east

36
Post-excavation view of Trench 21 looking east

37
Trench 22 looking north

38
Trench 23 looking north-west

39
Trench 24 looking south-west

40
Trench 26 looking east

41
Trench 28 looking south

42
Trench 33 looking west

43
Trench 34 looking south-west

44
Trench 35 looking south-east

45
Trench 36 looking west

46
Trench 37 looking north

47
Trench 40 looking south-west

48
Trench 41 looking north-east

49
Trench 42 looking north-east

50
Trench 45 looking west

51
Trench 46 looking north-east

52
Trench 47 looking north-west

53
Trench 48 looking north

54
Trench 49 looking north

55
Trench 50 looking south-east

56
Trench 51 looking north-east

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

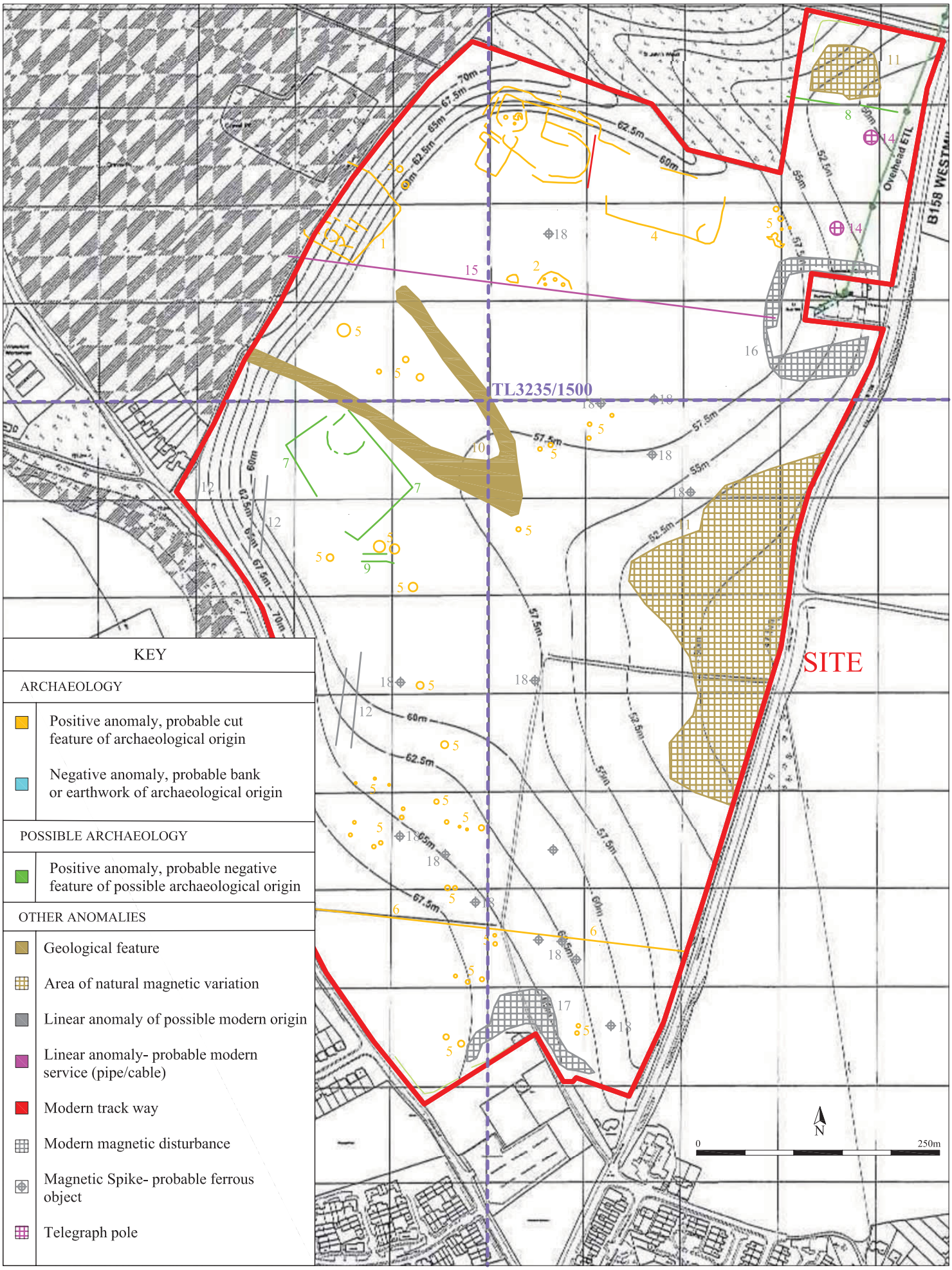

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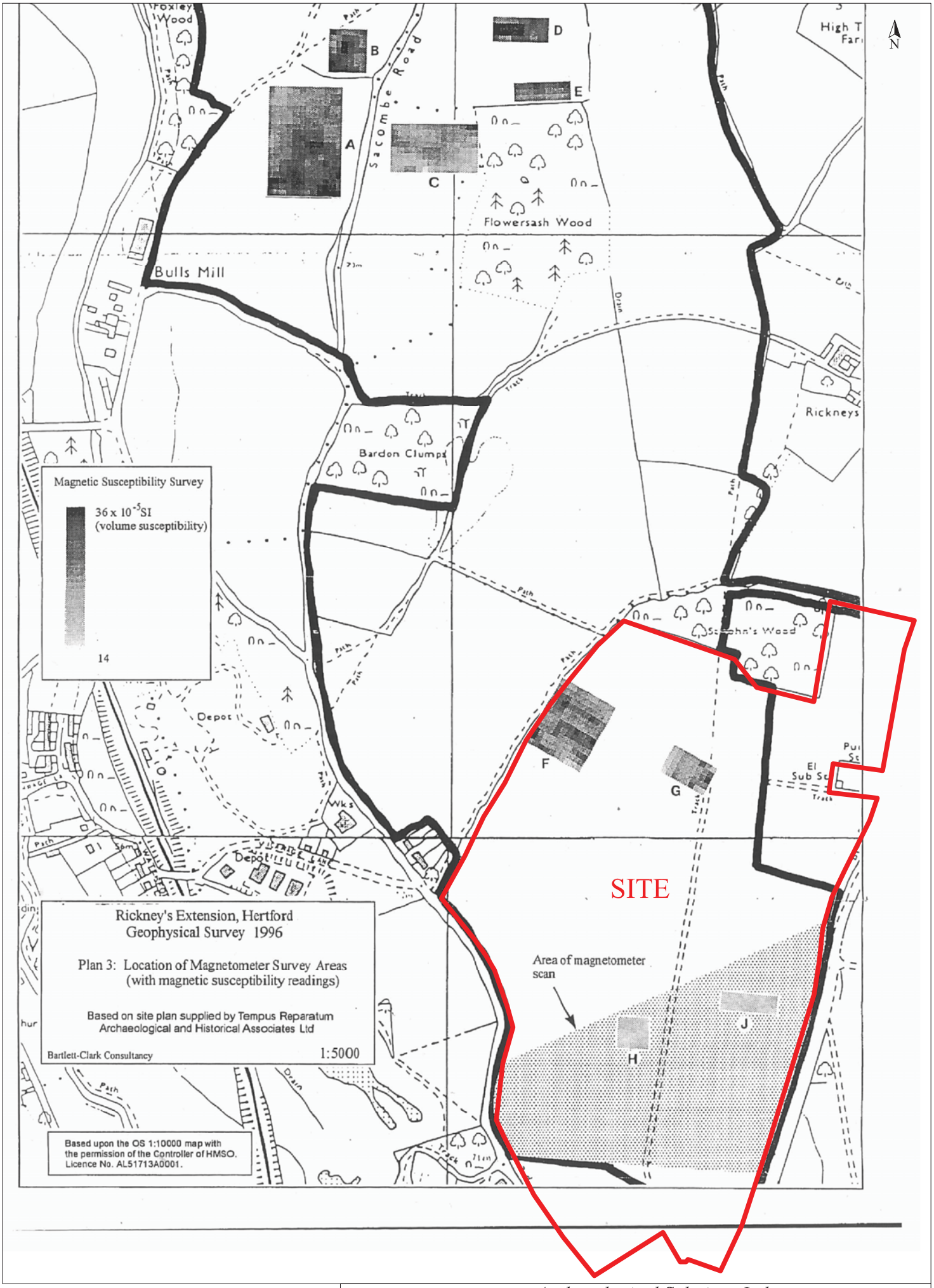
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:5000 at A4

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



0 500m

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Fig. 3 Site in relation to previous survey work

Scale 1:8000 at A4

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

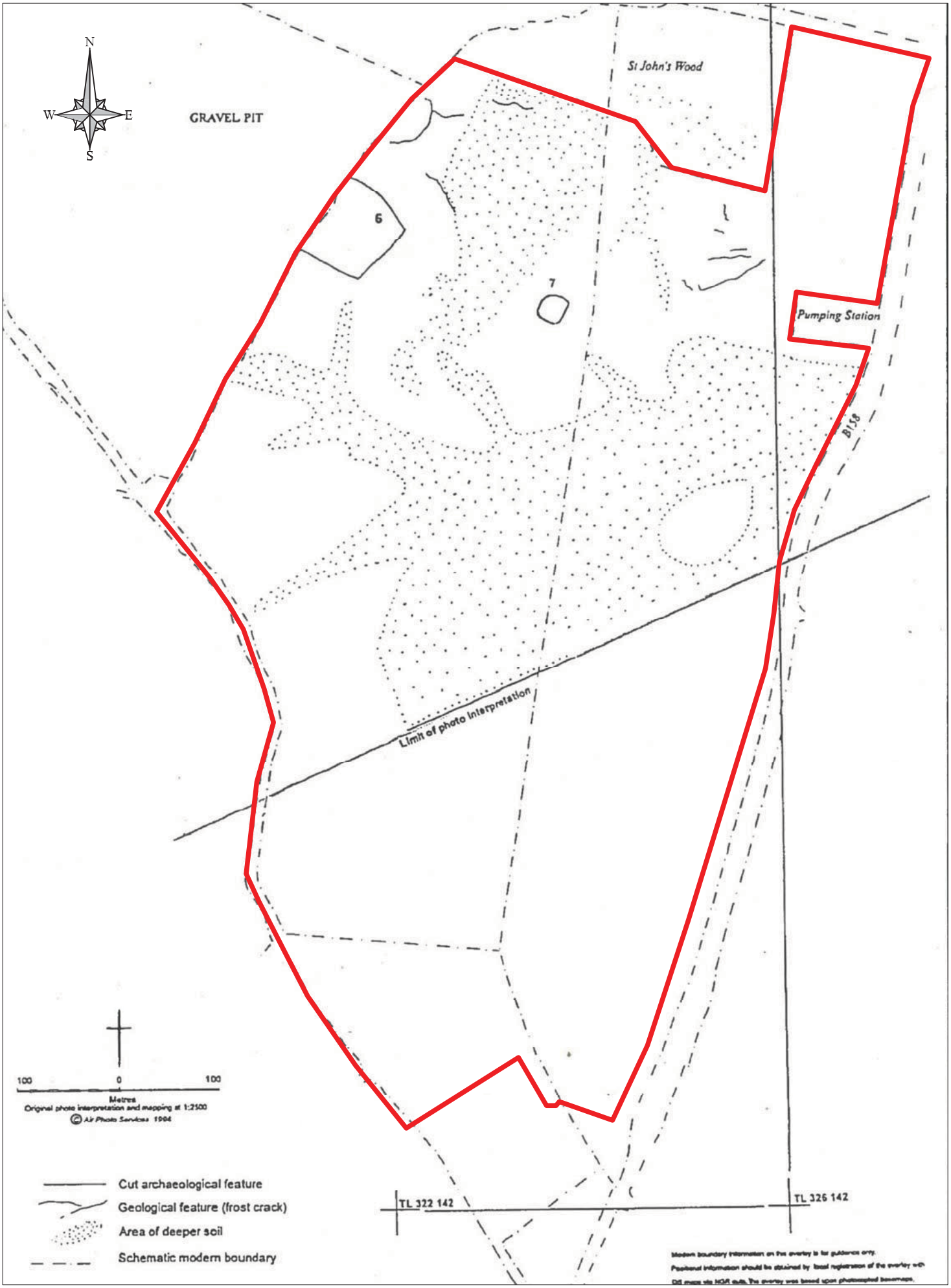

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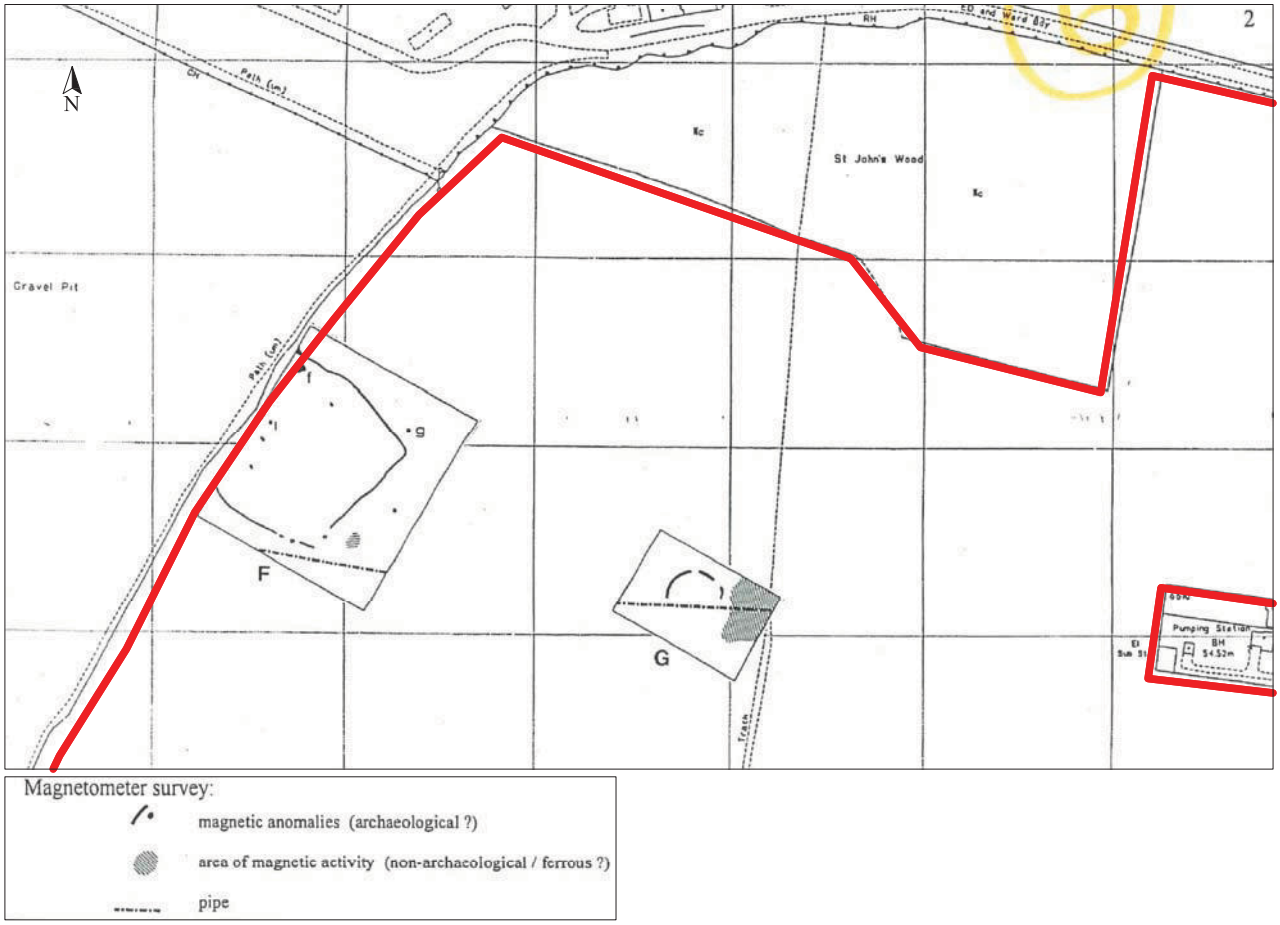
Fig. 4 1996 analysis of aerial photography

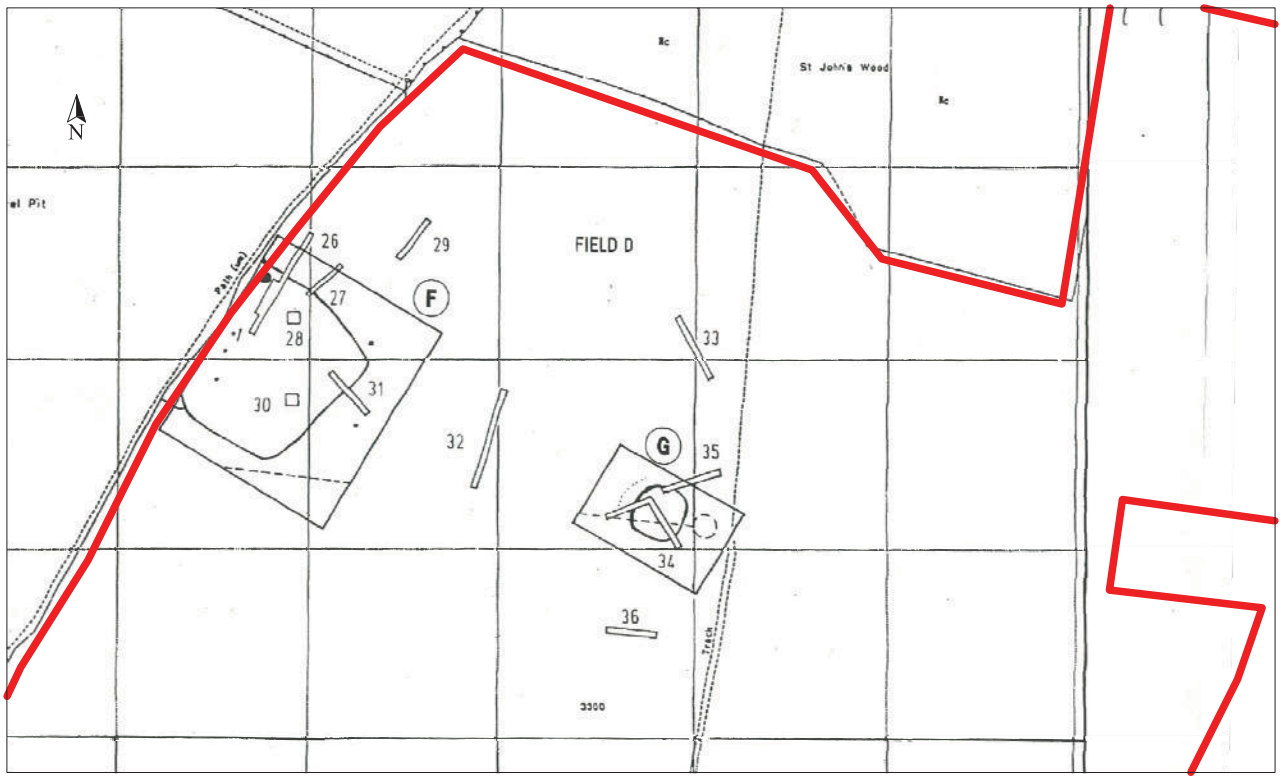
Scale 1:5000 at A4

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



Magnetometer survey:

- magnetic anomalies (archaeological ?)
- area of magnetic activity (non-archaeological / ferrous ?)
- pipe



KEY

- Geophysics and AP data
- AP data only
- Modern services
- (A) Magnetometer survey area

0 1:4000 250m

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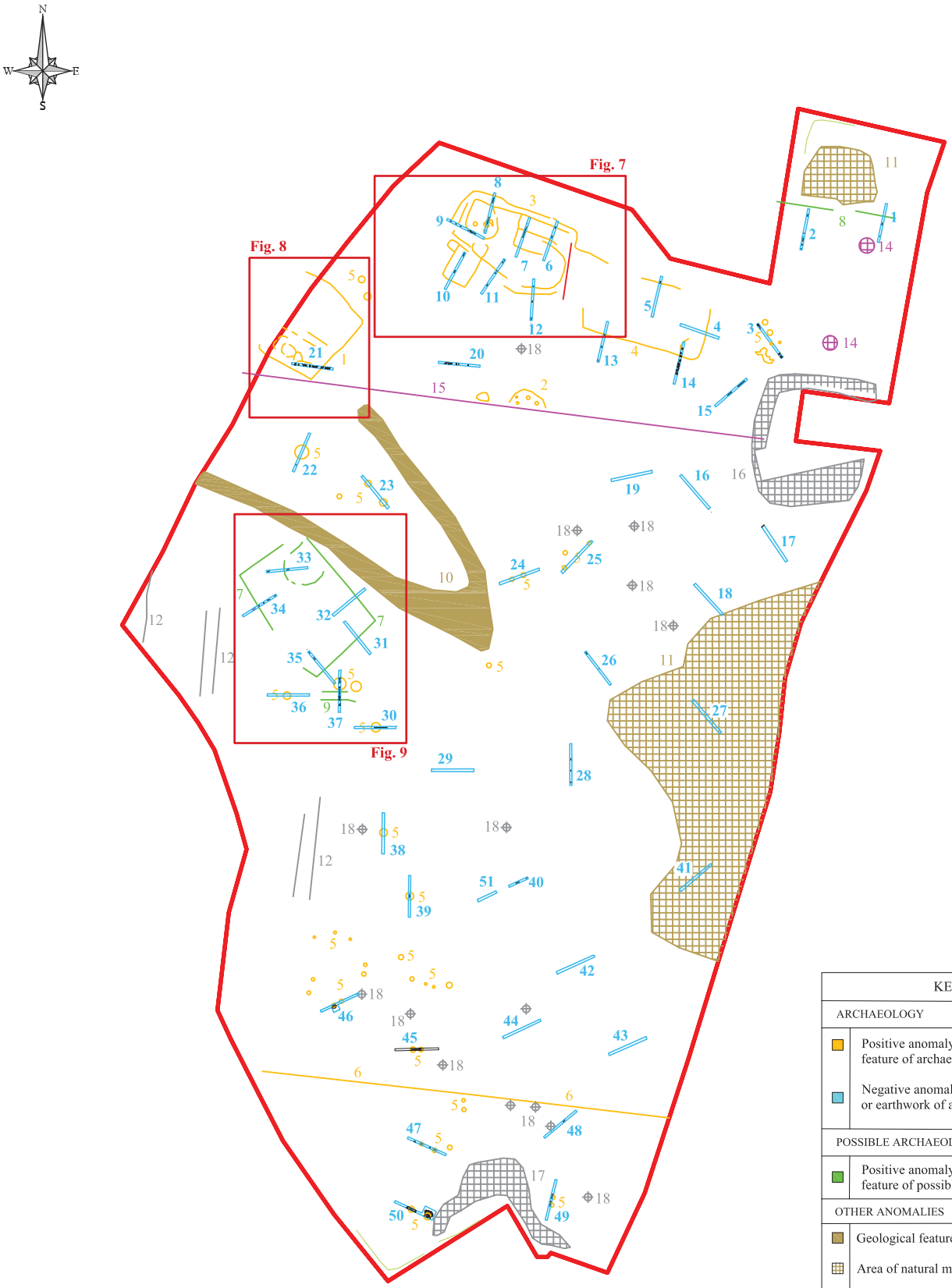
Fig. 5 Previous magnetometer and trial trench surveys of site

Scale 1:5000 at A4

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



KEY	
ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly, probable cut feature of archaeological origin
	Negative anomaly, probable bank or earthwork of archaeological origin
POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGY	
	Positive anomaly, probable negative feature of possible archaeological origin
OTHER ANOMALIES	
	Geological feature
	Area of natural magnetic variation
	Linear anomaly of possible modern origin
	Linear anomaly- probable modern service (pipe/cable)
	Modern track way
	Modern magnetic disturbance
	Magnetic Spike- probable ferrous object
	Telegraph pole

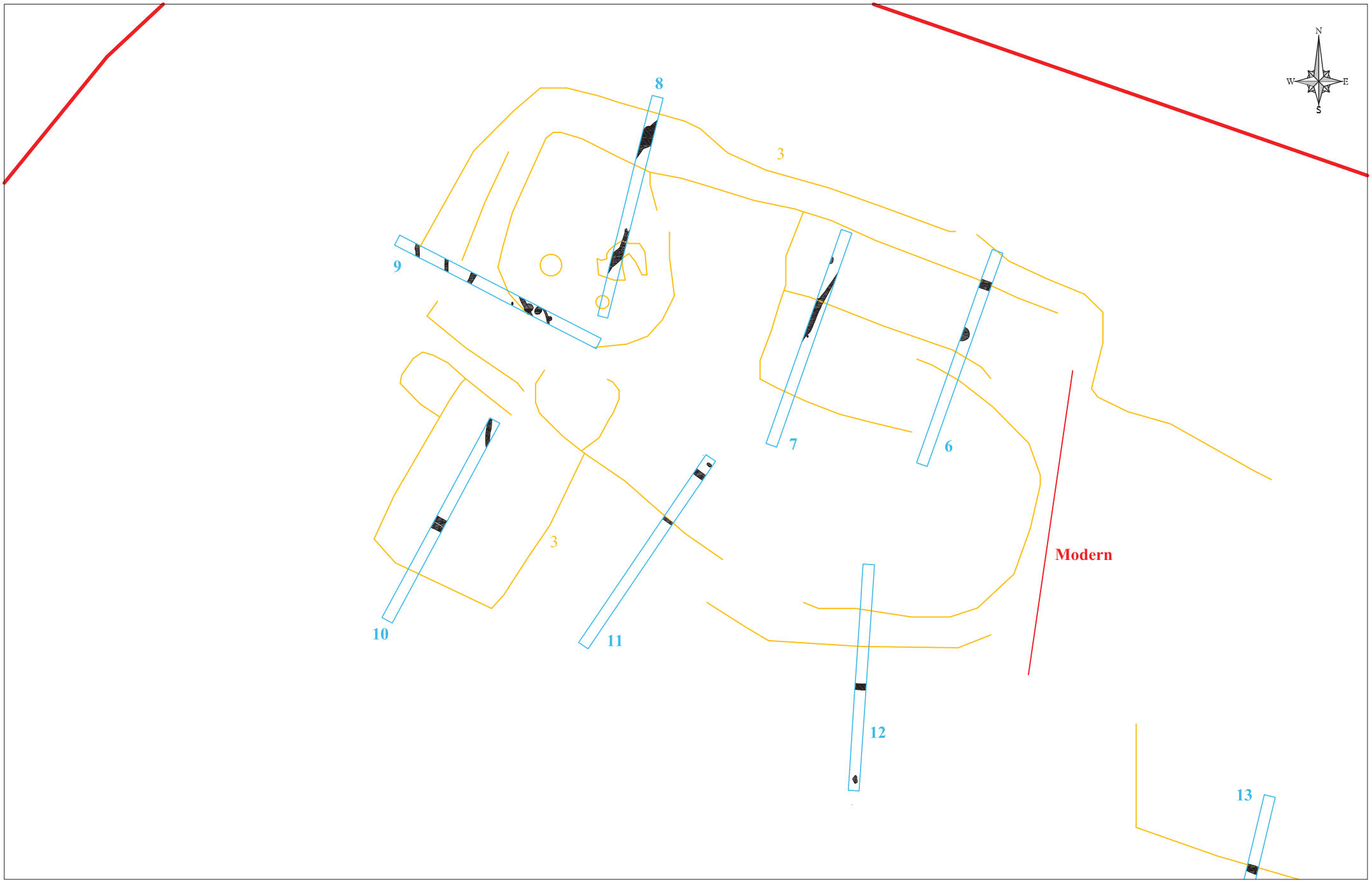
0 250m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 6 Trench location plan

Scale 1:4000 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



0 50m

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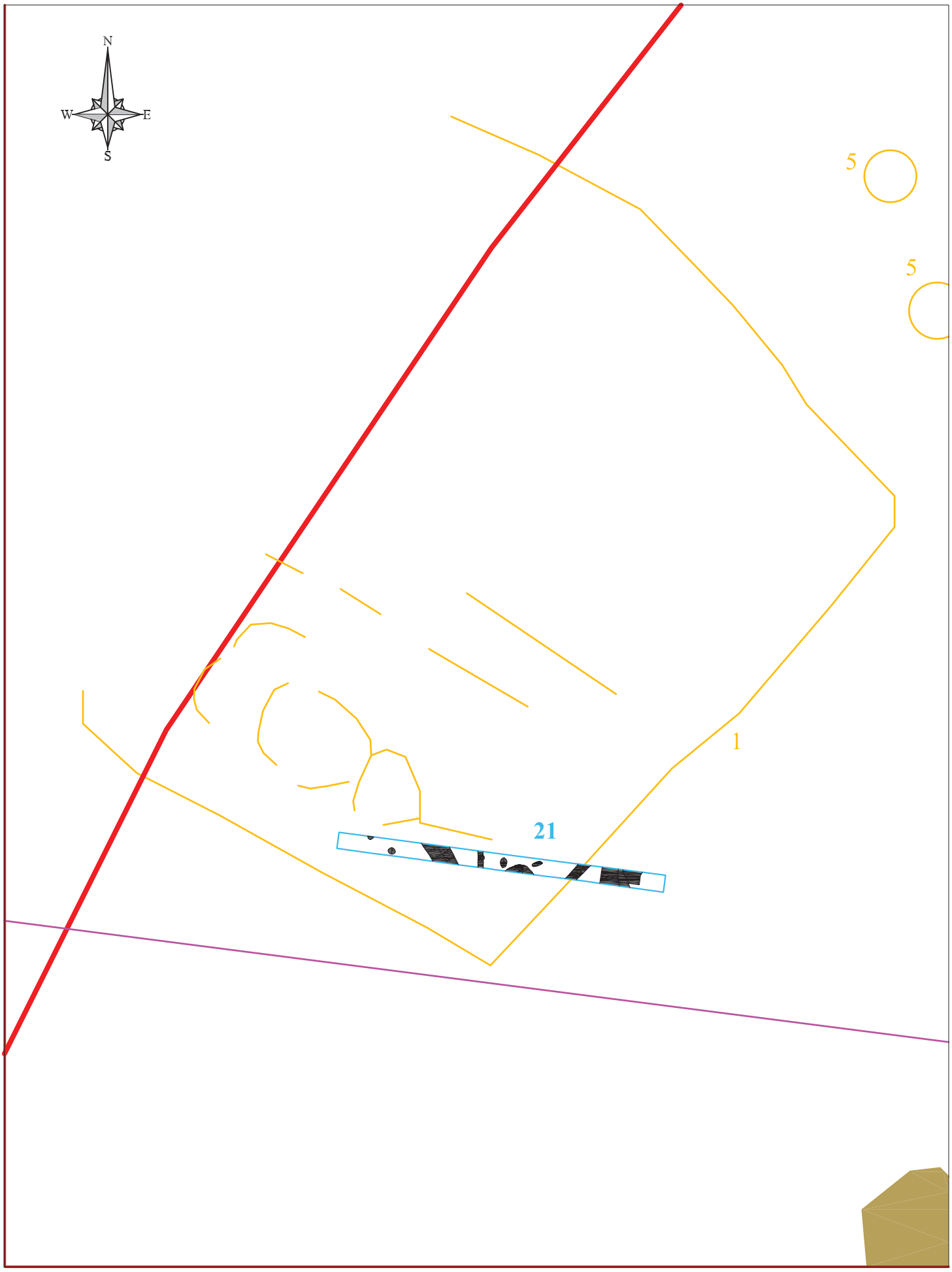
Fig. 7 Trenches 6-12

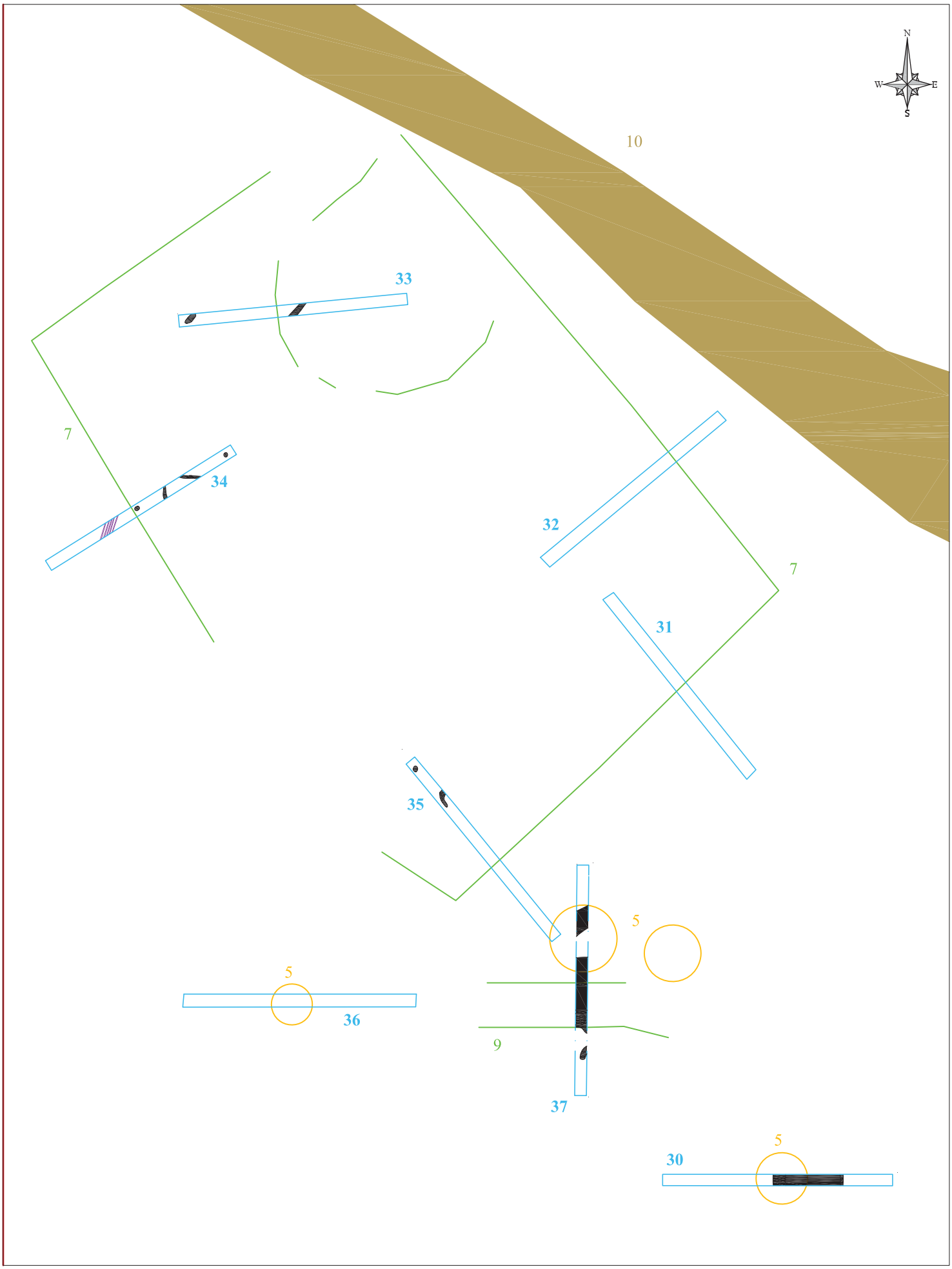
Scale 1:600 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



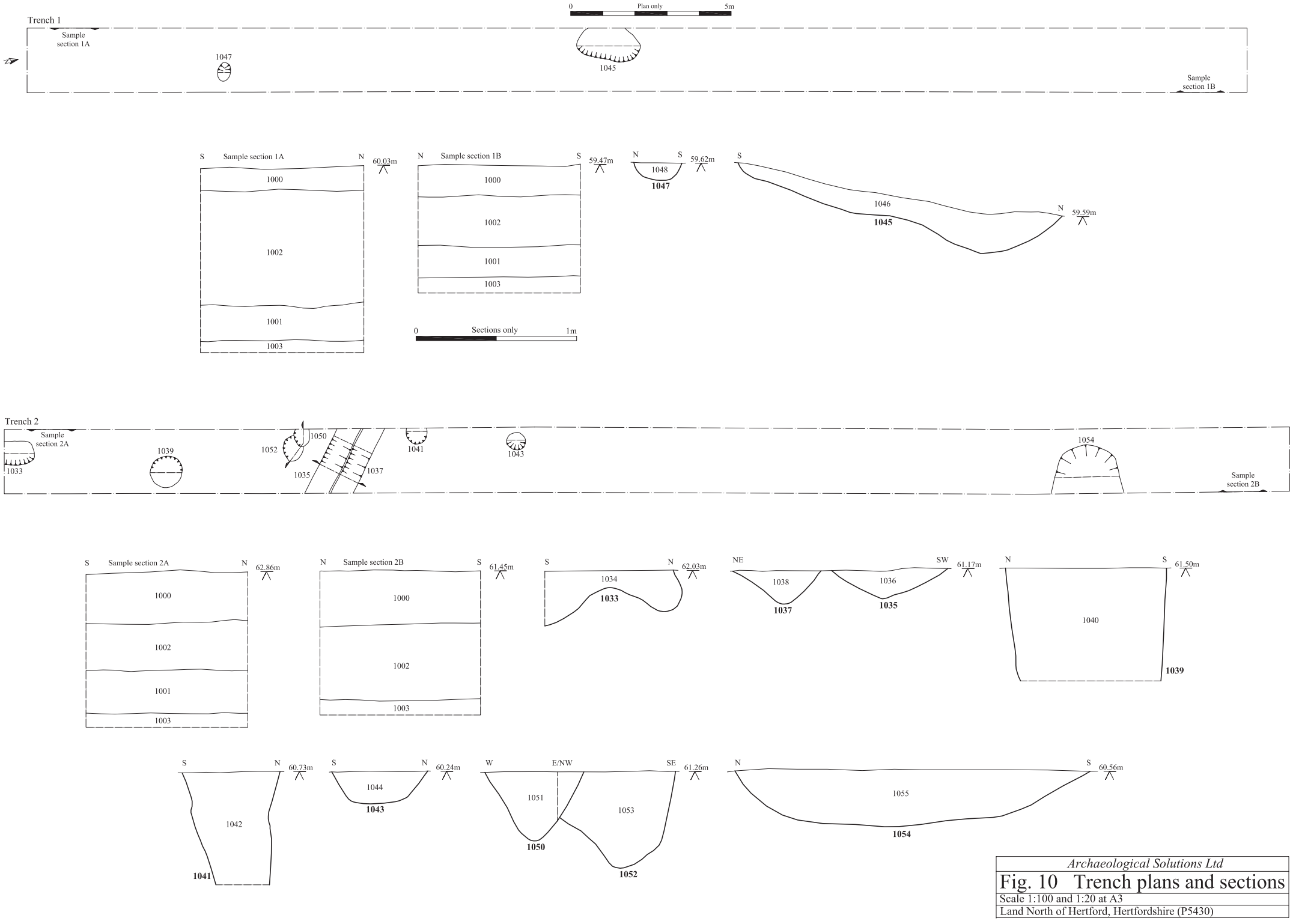
0 50m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Trench 21
Scale 1:600 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

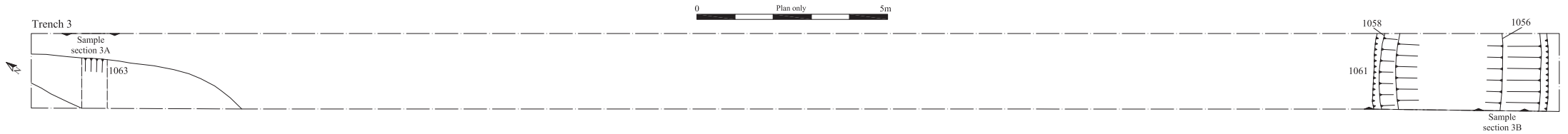


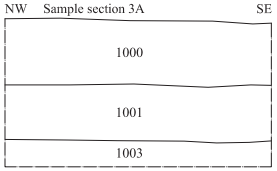
0 50m

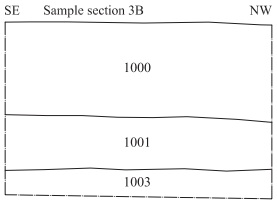
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Trenches 30-37
Scale 1:600 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

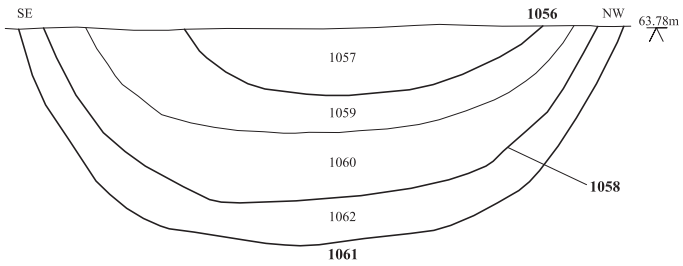


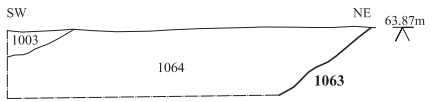
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

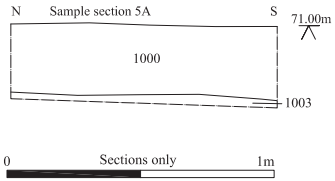


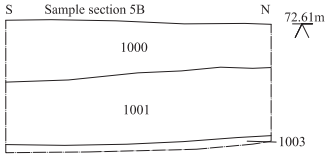


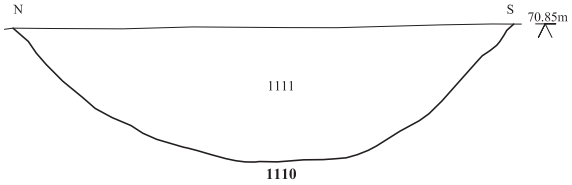


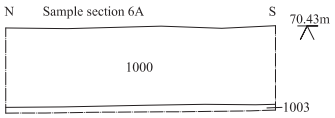


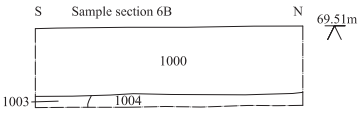


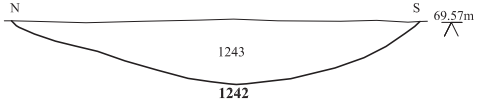












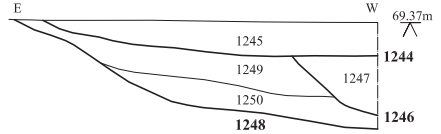


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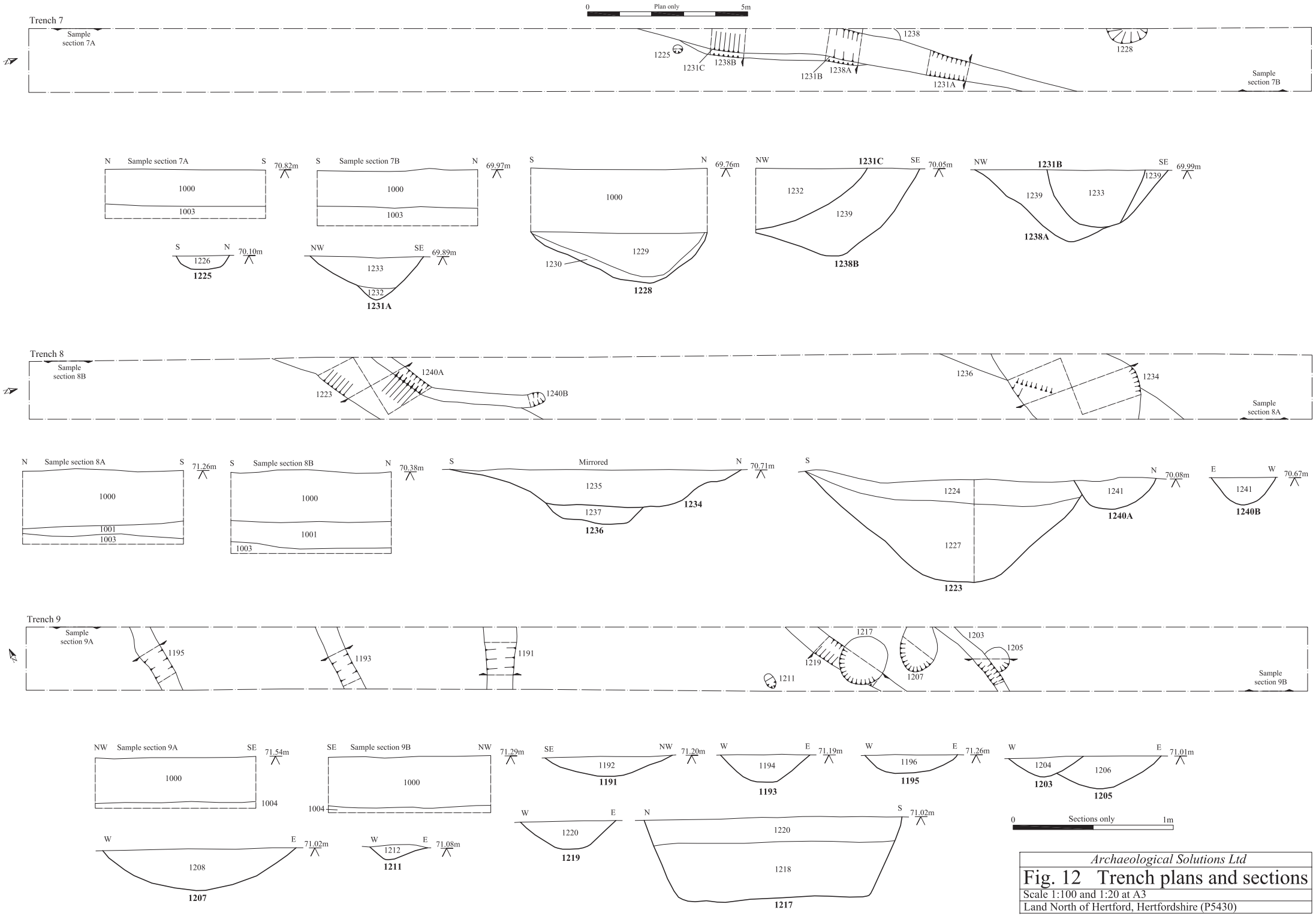
Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

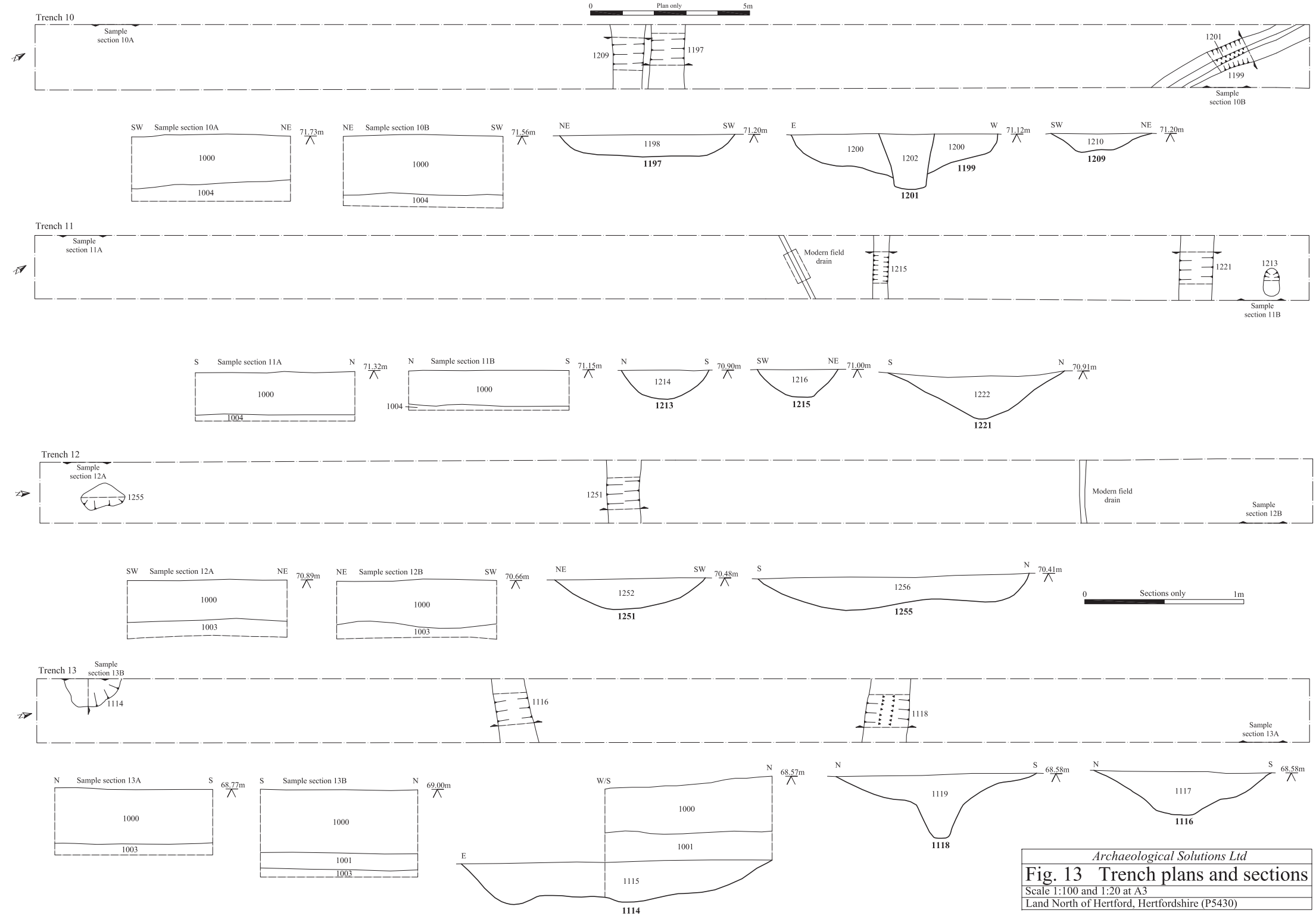


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 13 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

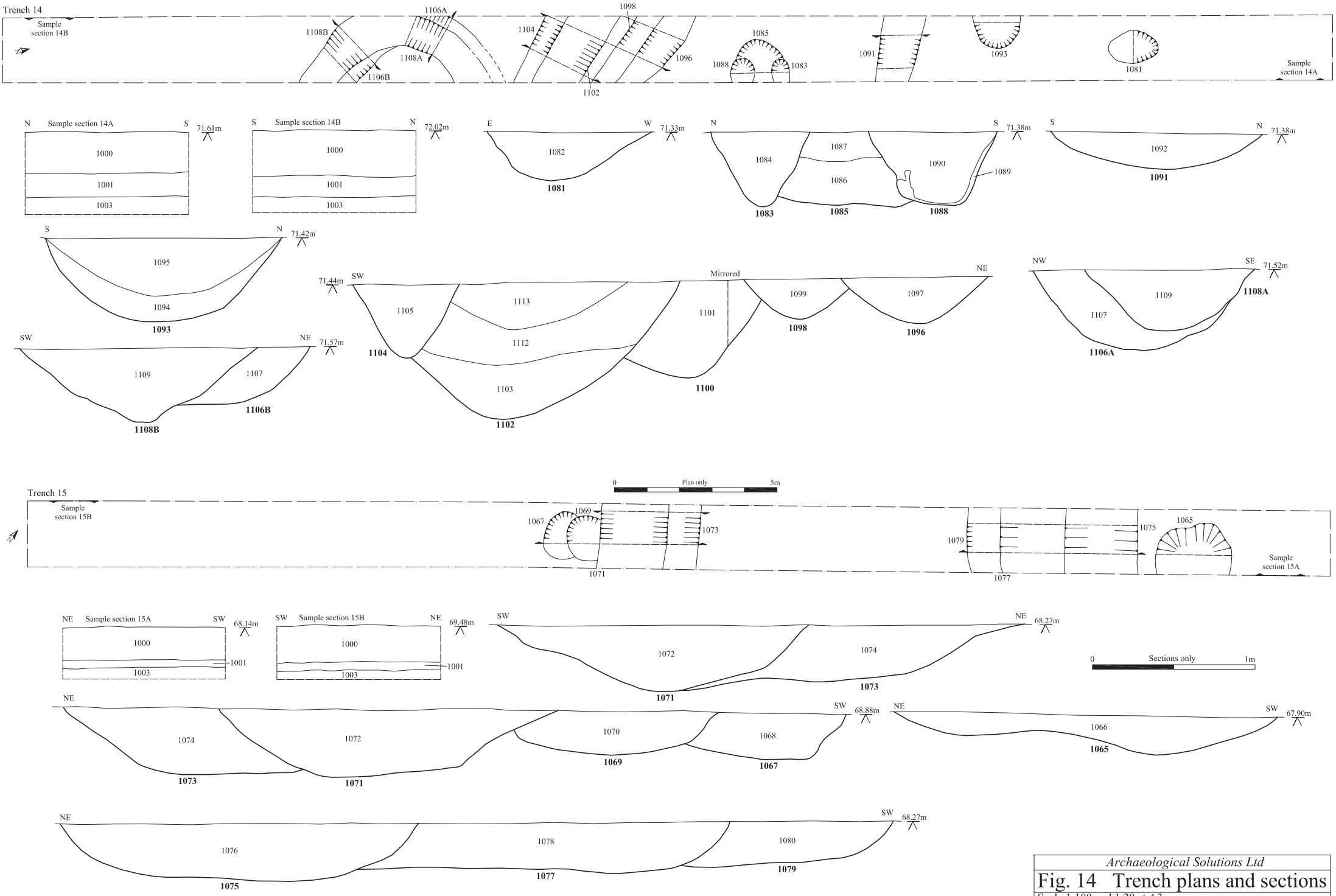


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Fig. 14 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

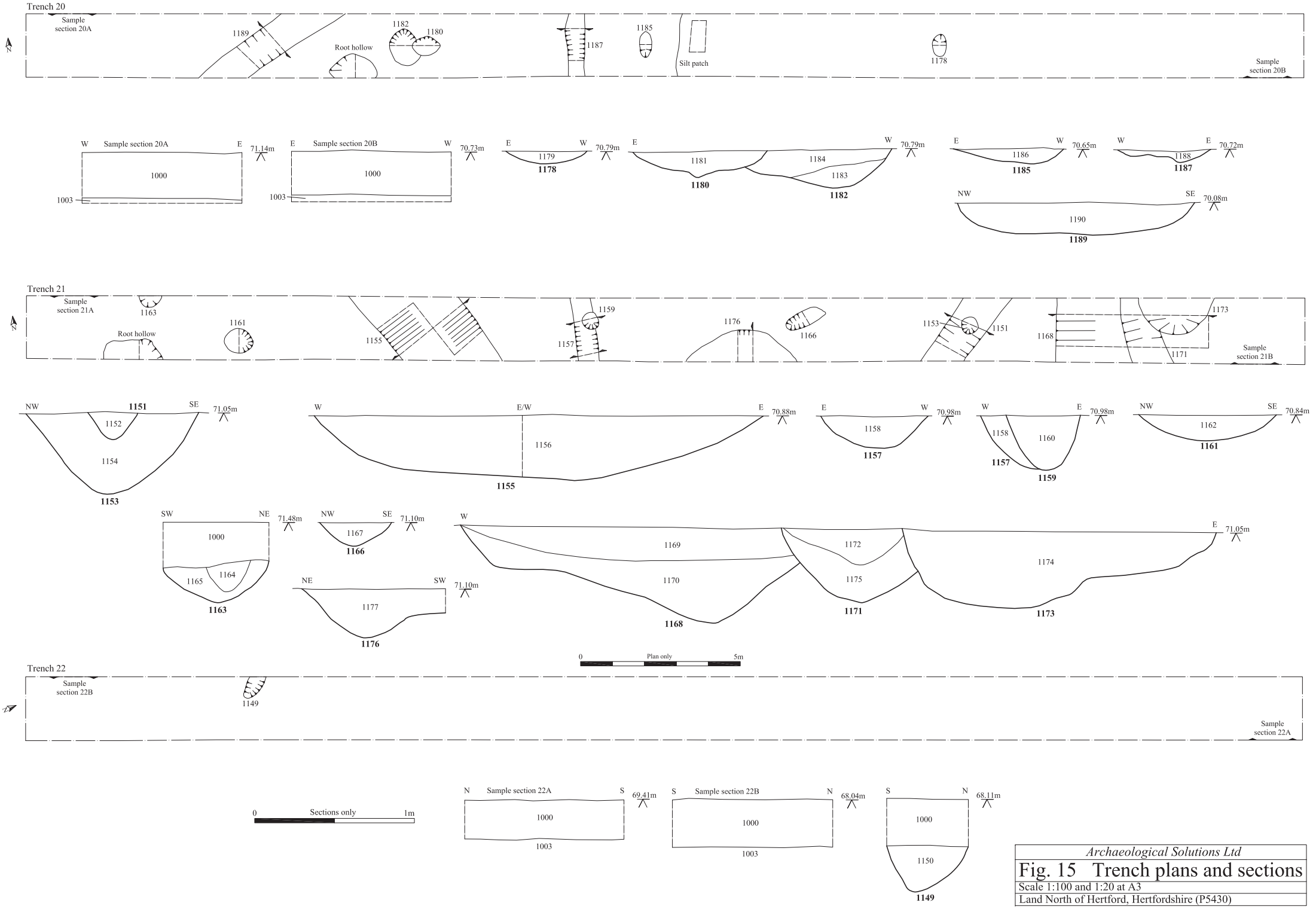

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Fig. 15 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

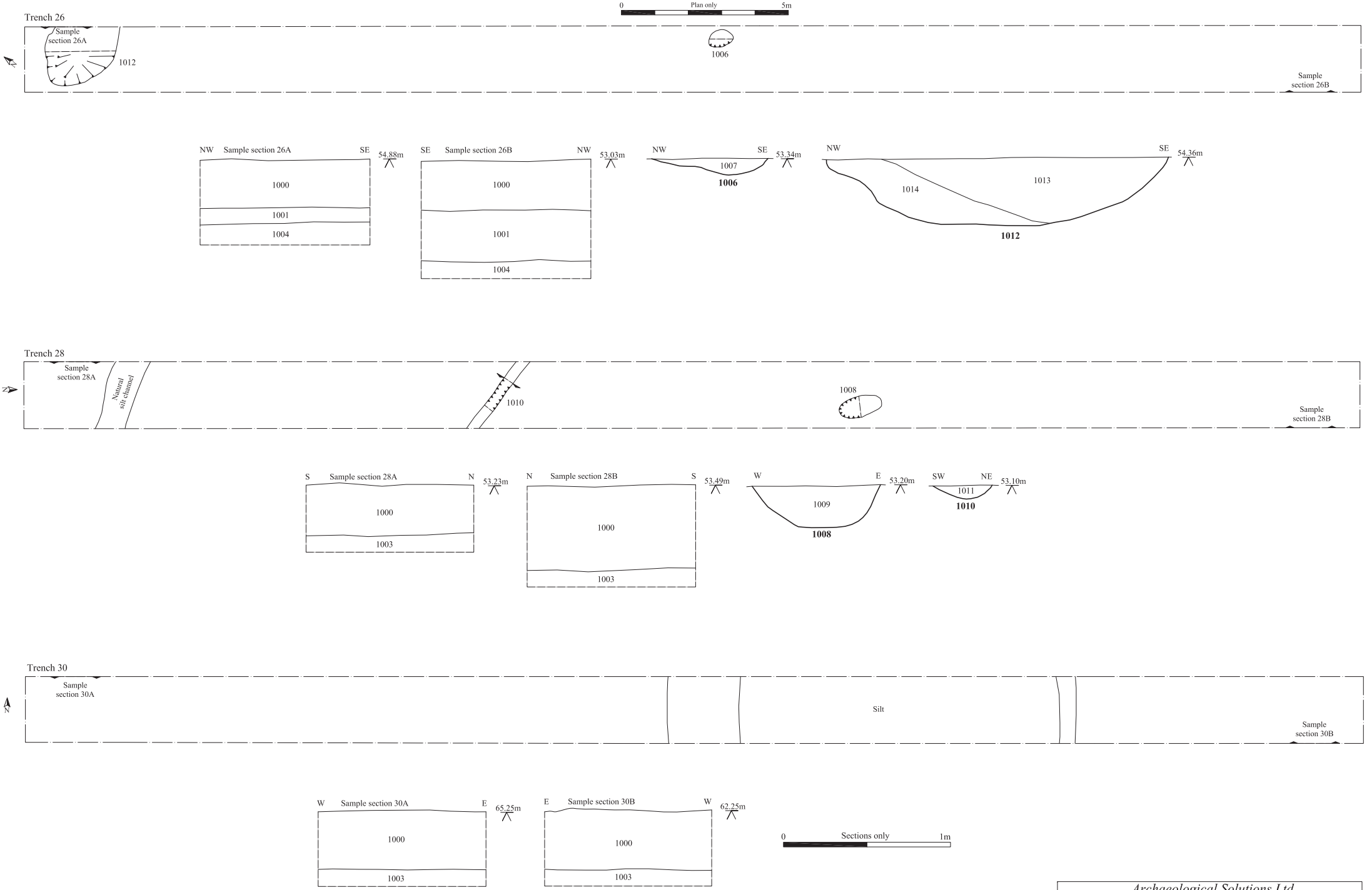

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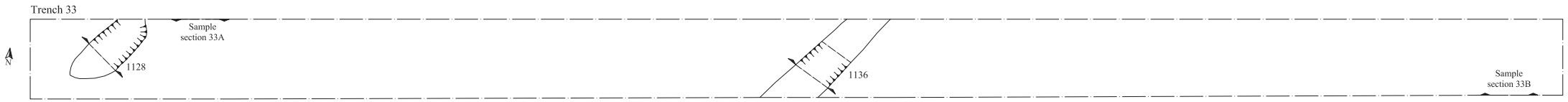
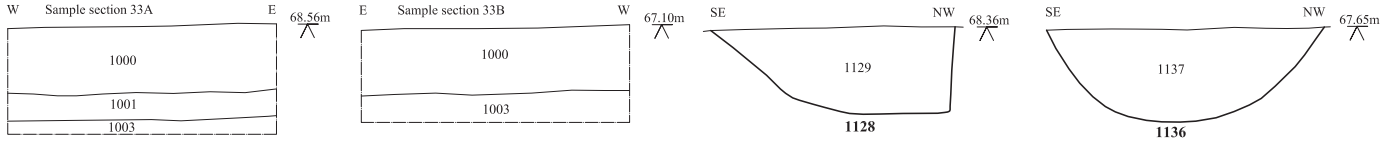
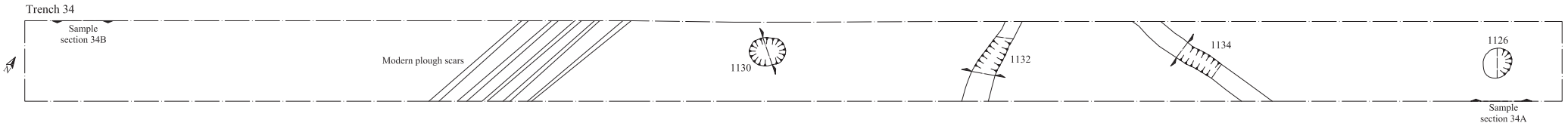
Fig. 16 Trench plans and sections

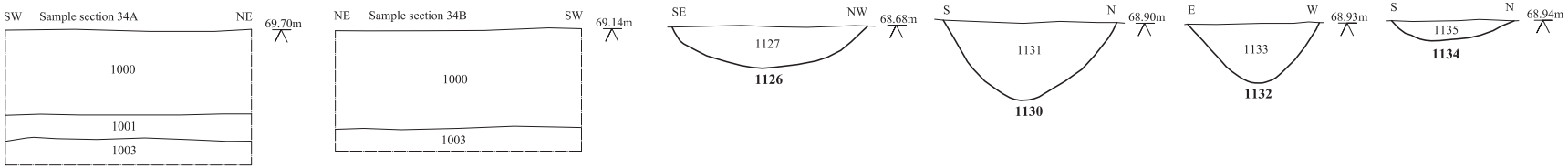
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

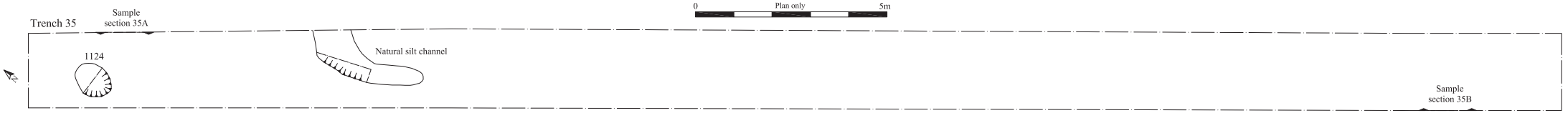
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)











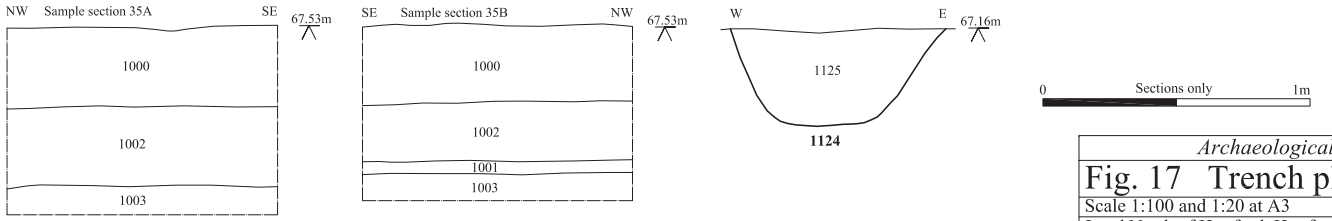


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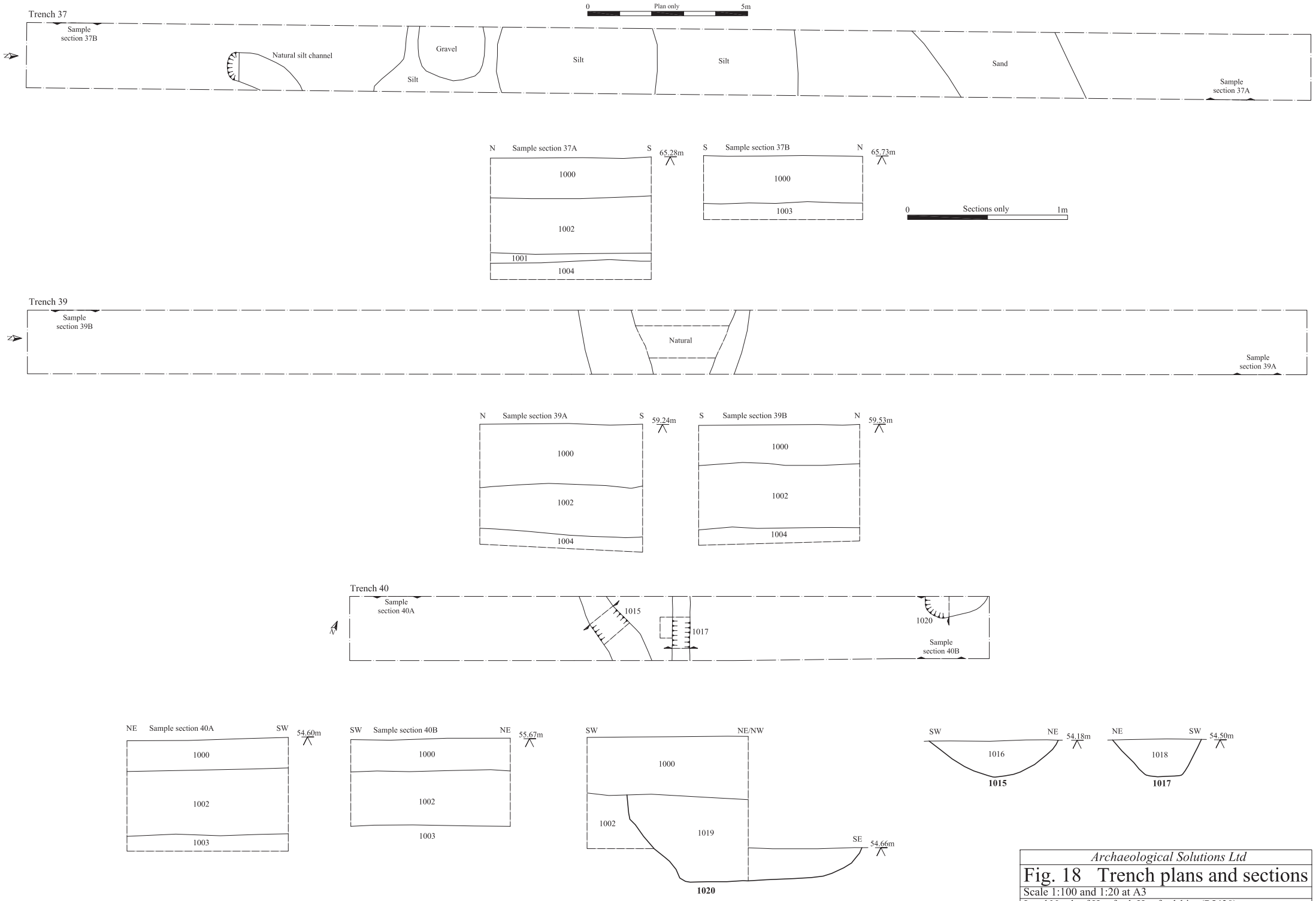
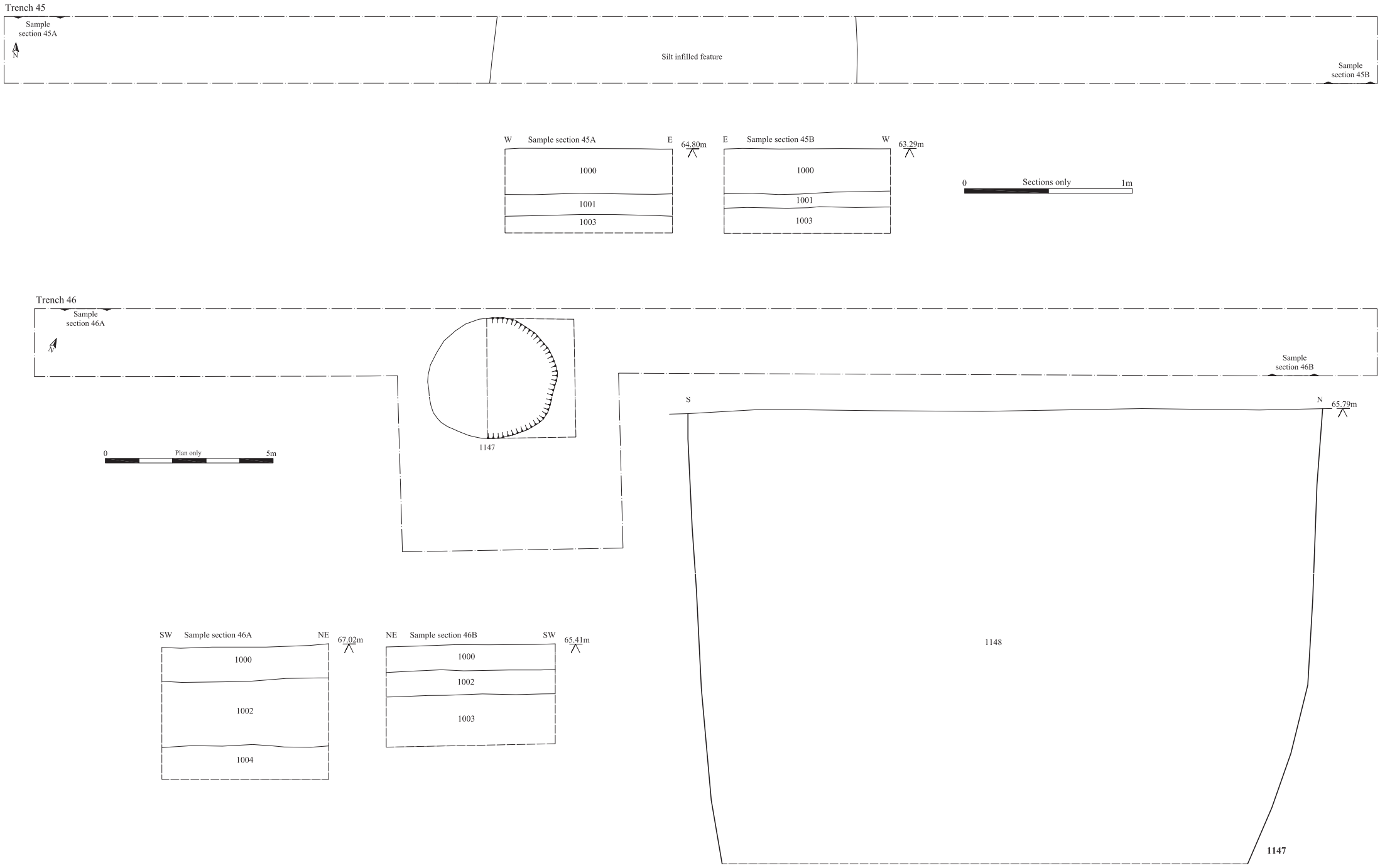
Fig. 17 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 18 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)

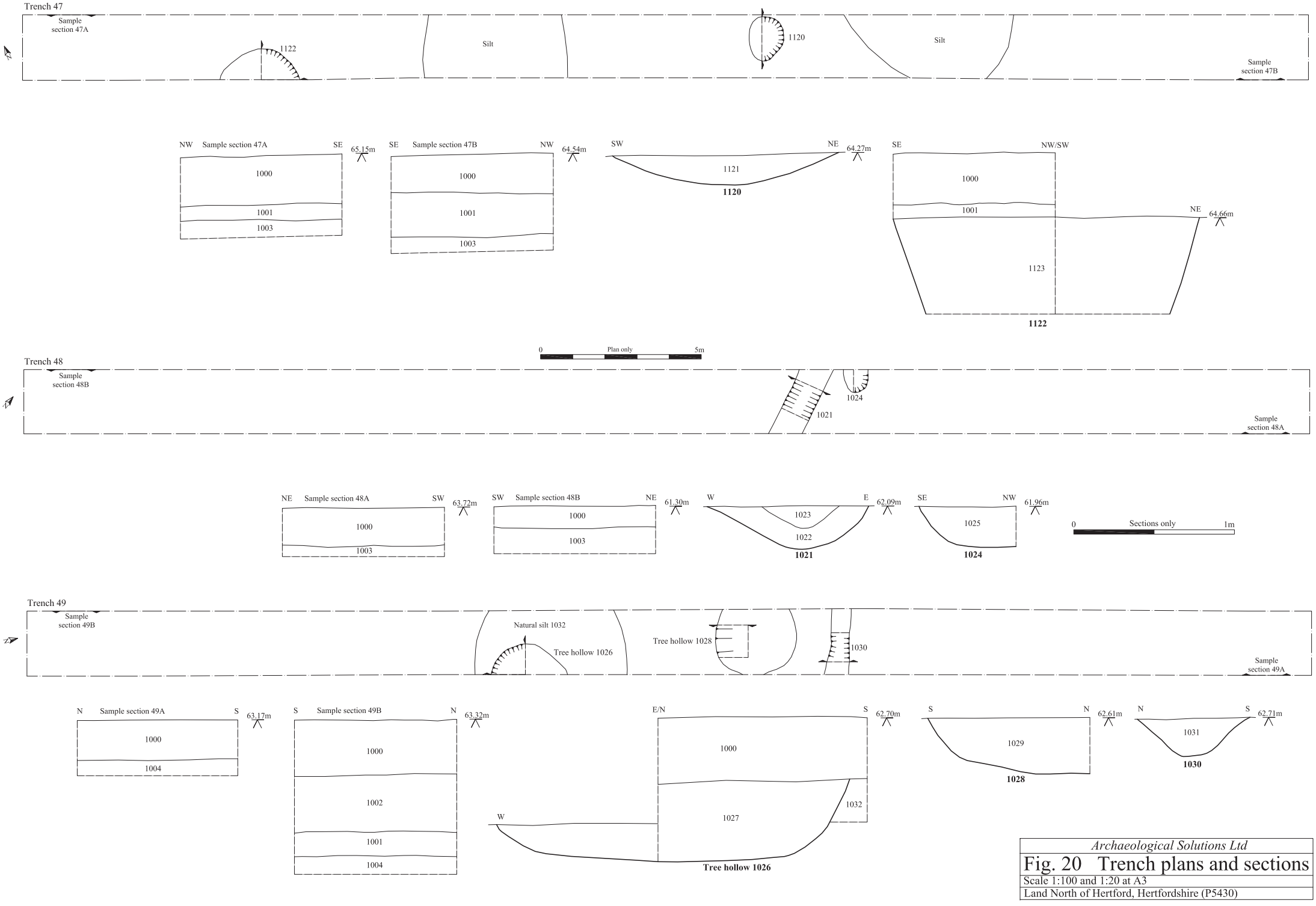


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

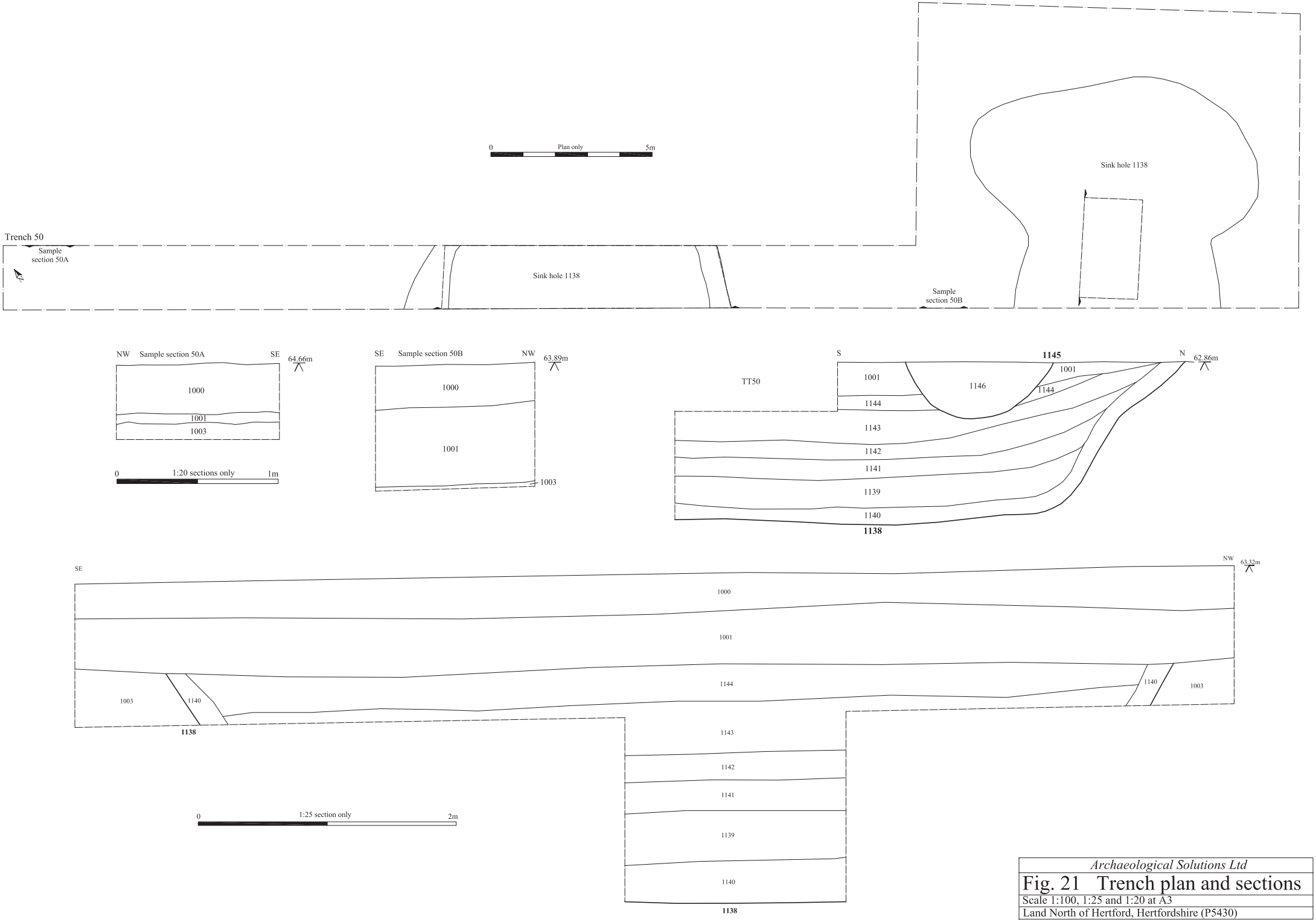
Fig. 19 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 20 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 21 Trench plan and sections
Scale 1:100, 1:25 and 1:20 at A3
Land North of Hertford, Hertfordshire (P5430)