
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND NORTH OF NEEDINGWORTH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
NEEDINGWORTH ROAD, HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH,
CAMBRIDGESHIRE PE27 4NB**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

CHER: ECB 4501

Authors:	Vinny Monahan (Fieldwork and report) Antony RR Mustchin (Editor)	
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District: Huntingdon	Site Code: ECB 4501	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483

e-mail: info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk



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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land North of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-Cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB</i>		
<i>In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB (NGR TL 3277 7204). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new storage building and use of land for open storage with surfacing, drainage works and landscaping. It was undertaken in support of a planning application (Hunts DC Ref. 1401871OUT), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.</i>			
<i>Numerous undated features were found in the majority of trial trenches, and these comprised pits, postholes, ditches and gullies. Small quantities of medieval pottery were found in a small number of ditches broadly spread across the site (Ditch F1005 (Trench 3), Ditch F1024 (Trench 10) and Ditch F1168 (Trench 35)</i>			
<i>The principal archaeology revealed by the evaluation was that associated with Geophysical Anomalies Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Geophysical Anomaly No. 4, an enclosure was not detected, and the ridge and furrow (Anomaly No.5) was possibly derived from modern drains.</i>			
<i>Anomalies Nos. 1 – 3 represent an enclosure (No.2) and linear features (Nos. 1 and 2). The dating evidence from the ditches is consistently prehistoric and predominantly late Neolithic/ early Bronze and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	September 2015		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	6266	Site code	ECB 4501
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Agricultural field		
Planned development	Industrial Buildings		
Main features (+dates)	Prehistoric:		Enclosures and linear features
Significant finds (+dates)	Mesolithic – early Neolithic		Struck flint
	Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age:		Pottery
	Medieval:		Pottery
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Cambridgeshire	Huntingdonshire	Holywell-cum-Needingworth
HER/ SMR for area	Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CCC HER)		
Post code (if known)	PE27 4NB		
Area of site	c. 9ha.		
NGR	TL 3277 7204		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 6m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	V. Monahan		
Funded by	Burgess & Walker Transport		
Full title	<i>Land North of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-Cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	Monahan, V.		
Report no.	4948		
Date (of report)	28 September 2015 (Revised 02/03/2017)		

LAND NORTH OF NEEDINGWORTH INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, NEEDINGWORTH ROAD, HOLYWELL-CUM-NEEDINGWORTH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE PE27 4NB

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB (NGR TL 3277 7204). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new storage building and use of land for open storage with surfacing, drainage works and landscaping. It was undertaken in support of a planning application (Hunts DC Ref. 1401871OUT), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

Aerial photography has revealed enclosures within the proposed development area (HER 08272), recorded as medieval in date but potentially earlier. Cropmarks to the north of the site reveal a series of rectilinear enclosures which likely reflect late prehistoric or Roman settlement (HER 08275). Further similar enclosures are known to the south and east (HER 09179; HER 09180). Archaeological investigations in advance of the construction of the Needingworth Bypass north east of the site revealed features relating to Roman settlement and industry, sealed by later alluvial deposits (HER ECB 1042).

A geophysical survey identified a sub-oval enclosure and possible associated linear anomalies, which may be of prehistoric date, and a further possible square enclosure of unknown date.

Numerous undated features were found in the majority of trial trenches, and these comprised pits, postholes, ditches and gullies. Small quantities of medieval pottery were found in a small number of ditches broadly spread across the site (Ditch F1005 (Trench 3), Ditch F1024 (Trench 10) and Ditch F1168 (Trench 35).

The principal archaeology revealed by the evaluation was that associated with Geophysical Anomalies Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Geophysical Anomaly No. 4, an enclosure was not detected, and the ridge and furrow (Anomaly No.5) was possibly derived from modern drains.

Anomalies Nos. 1 – 3 represent an enclosure (No.2) and linear features (Nos. 1 and 2). The dating evidence from the ditches is consistently prehistoric and predominantly late Neolithic / early Bronze and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB (NGR

TL 3277 7204; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new storage building and use of land for open storage with surfacing, drainage works and landscaping. It was undertaken in support of a planning application (Hunts DC Ref. 1401871OUT), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (Andy Thomas, dated 12th May 2015 and a specification compiled by AS (dated 1st July 2015) and approved by CCC HET. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/ alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- to provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost; and
- to establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level and vulnerability to damage by development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 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.

1.5 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 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located to the north of the existing Needingworth Industrial Estate, south of the A1123 Needingworth Bypass, east of St Ives. It extends to c. 3.8ha, with a further area proposed for open storage to the immediate east, totalling c. 5.2ha. The site is currently in agricultural use.

3 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

3.1 The site lies on Oxford Clay, with overlying alluvial deposits (British Geological Survey 1991), at c. 6m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies within an area that has revealed significant evidence of later prehistoric and Roman activity, and also has a potential for medieval activity.

Prehistoric and Romano-British

4.2 The earliest known evidence of human activity from the vicinity of the site comprises Palaeolithic flint implements (CHER 01691 and 03595) recovered from two locations within the sand and gravel works on Meadow Lane to the south. Struck flint artefacts of Neolithic (CHER 01925) and Bronze Age (CHER 02029) date have also been recovered from this area.

4.3 Iron Age pottery (CHER 01916), recovered from the same area in which the prehistoric struck flint assemblages were found, comprises the only evidence of this date in the vicinity of the site although Iron Age activity is known from elsewhere in the parish of Holywell-cum-Needingworth and from neighbouring St Ives. The Roman period is much better represented with a Roman enclosure (CHER 01490) recorded to the north, on the opposite side of Needingworth by-pass and finds of Roman metalwork (CHER 12011) from a location to the south-east. At the north-eastern end of the site, excavation associated with the construction of Needingworth

by-pass has revealed evidence for a well-preserved Roman-period settlement within a palisaded circular enclosure (CHER 11668). The presence of this known archaeology might suggest that associated activity is present within the bounds of the site. This suggests that the site may contain information relating to issues such as Roman rural settlement and the processes of Romanisation which are identified by Medlycott (2011, 47) as important research subjects for the eastern region.

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

4.4 A square-headed brooch (CHER 01489) recovered from the Meadow Lane sand and gravel works is the only evidence for Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site. The medieval period is represented by finds of metalwork (CHER 12011) from the same location that Roman metalwork was recovered and by enclosures (CHER 08272) and ridge and furrow (CHER CB 15347) both of which occur within the site itself. This demonstrates a potential for medieval archaeology to be present within the site; medieval enclosures and field systems such as these appear to represent are identified by Medlycott (2011, 70) as research subjects requiring further work and analysis.

4.5 Cropmark enclosures to both the north (CHER 08275) and south (CHER 09179 and 09180) of the site may be related to or represent analogous activity to the medieval enclosures recorded within the site, or even the Roman activity recorded at its north-eastern end.

Post-Medieval and Modern

4.6 The post-medieval period is represented by milestones (MCB 18407 and 18408) on the A1123, line of the Great Northern and Great Eastern Joint Railway (CHER 03698), which runs to the immediate south of the site, and an obelisk (CHER 03575; DCB138) bearing the date 1773 and found in 3 fragments at the site of Republic Cottage in 1966.

Aerial Photographic Assessment

4.7 An aerial photographic survey has been undertaken (Air Photo Services 2015). In summary:

Part of the site contains traces of ridge and furrow which indicates that it was ploughed in the medieval period. These features are recorded as Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) numbers 08272 and CB15347. A linear feature and possible enclosures, part of CHER 08272, situated to the immediate south of the ridge and furrow is caused by modern ploughing over the terminations of the ridges at a former headland and some likely modern field drains. A possible buried feature, of unknown origin, is also recorded from aerial photos. There are further traces of heavily eroded medieval fields to the immediate north of the site on the north side of Needingworth Road.

The south east part of the site contains a buried D-shaped ditched enclosure, CHER 09180, with associated linear and curvilinear ditches. This may be the remains of a pre-modern stock enclosure and is undated.

An extensive complex of buried curvilinear and linear ditches and enclosures, bounded in the north and west by a straight sided double ditched enclosure with sharp corners lies immediately to the north of Needingworth Bypass, less than 100m from the northern boundary of the site (CHER 082751 and 01490). This is a likely focus of former settlement, quarrying and stock enclosures. It was assessed by Palmer and Cox in 1994 ahead of the construction of the Needingworth bypass road, when it was noted that colluvium may mask further deposits downslope to the south of the visible crop marked features. Excavations in advance of the construction revealed a further enclosure surrounded by a palisaded ditch with an entrance way, CHER 11668 to the immediate north east of the site beneath a layer of colluvium. Pottery from this site indicates a Romano-British date.

Crop marks show a further rectilinear ditched enclosure with attached linear ditches, probably a smaller focus of buried former settlement, less than 100m to the south of the site at CHER 09179.

It is likely that further settlement features may be buried within undeveloped areas in the site beneath residual medieval fields.

Geophysical Survey

4.8 A geophysical survey has been undertaken (Baker and Bescoby 2015). In summary:

In August 2015, Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out a geophysical survey of land at Needingworth Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 3277 7204). The survey was undertaken in association with a planning application for construction of a new storage building and use of land for open storage with surfacing, drainage works and landscaping on land north of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire. The geophysical survey identified a sub-oval enclosure and possible associated linear anomalies, which may be of prehistoric date, and a further possible square enclosure of unknown date. The data also showed several regular linear magnetic anomalies, concentrated in the eastern portion of the study area. These are likely to represent eroded ridge and furrow. There is some correlation between the geophysical data and cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. Post-medieval/ modern activity was recorded in the form of a drainage pond identified from the 1888 Ordnance Survey map. Modern activity was identified as regular linear responses across the central portion of the site may represent land drains.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Thirty six trenches each 40m x 2m were excavated. They were located in the area of the proposed new development and targeted the cropmark data, geophysical anomalies and also 'blank' areas.

5.2 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using pro forma recording sheets, drawn to scale

and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section: 1A</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.34 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Compact, dark grey brown clay.
0.35 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. Compact, mid yellow brown silty clay.
0.64m+	L1002	Clay Natural. Friable, mid red and yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stones.

<i>Sample section: 1B</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.37 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.37 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.70m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above

Description: Pits F1018 and F1020, and Ditch F1022 were recorded in Trench 1. No finds were present in any of these features and they remain undated.

Pit F1018 was sub-circular in plan (0.70+ x 0.55 x 0.19m), with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019 was a firm, light blue grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Pit F1020 was sub-circular in plan (0.86+ x 0.95 x 0.30m), with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1021 was a firm light blue grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1022 was curvilinear in plan (8.00+ x 0.60 x 0.38m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023 was a firm light blue grey silty clay.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section: 2A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40 – 0.82m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.82m+	L1003	Natural. Friable, mid orange red sandy gravel.

<i>Sample section: 2B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained Pits F1011 and F013, Ditch F1015 and a natural feature, F1017. No finds were present in any of the features.

Pit F1011 was sub-oval in plan (0.75+ x 0.35 x 0.20m), with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012 was a firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. It contained no finds. It cut Pit F1013 and was cut by Ditch F1015.

Pit F1013 was sub-oval in plan (0.90+ x 0.51 x 0.28m), with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1014 was a firm, mid green brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. It contained no finds. F1013 was cut by Pit F1011 and Ditch F1015.

Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.73 x 0.17m), orientated north/ south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016 was a firm mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. It contained no finds. It cut Pits F1011 and F1013.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 - 4)

<i>Sample section: 3A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.70m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

<i>Sample section: 3B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Ditches F1005 and F1009, and Gully F1007 were recorded in Trench 3. Ditch F1005 contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery. Trench 3 overlay Geophysical Anomaly No.4 but no associated features were present.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.60 x 0.13m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small angular stones. Two sherds (4g) of medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery was recovered from L1006. F1005 cut Gully F1007.

Gully F1007 was linear in plan (0.42+ x 0.17 x 0.11m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. A fragment of shell (4g) was recovered from this fill. F1007 was cut by Ditch F1005.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.84 x 0.21m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a compact, light red brown silt clay with occasional, small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 and 5)

<i>Sample section: 4A</i> <i>West end, south facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.12 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.36 – 0.58m	L1004	Subsoil. A compact, blended reddish brown; light blue grey and light grey brown, silty sand and clay.
0.58m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 4B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.21 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.49 – 0.77m	L1004	Buried subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.77m+	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 4 contained Pits F1051 and F1057, and Ditch F1053 and Ditch Terminus F1055. None of the features contained finds.

Pit F1051 was sub-circular in plan (0.85 x 0.70 x 0.12m), with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was a firm, mid grey silt clay with very occasional, small sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1053 was linear in plan (3.50+ x 1.20 x 0.32m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1054, was a firm, mid-grey silt clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminus F1055 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.74 x 0.25m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was a firm, mid-grey silt clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1057 was sub-circular in plan (0.75 x 0.73 x 0.23m), with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a firm, mid-grey silt clay with very occasional sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 and 5)

<i>Sample section: 5A</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing.</i> <i>0.00m = 5.14m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.24 – 0.54m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.54m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 5B</i> <i>North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.26 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.47 – 0.81m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.81m+	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditch F1064 and Pits F1062, F1066 and F1068. No finds were present in any feature.

Ditch F1064 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.86 x 0.40m), orientated NNE/ SSW. It had moderately steep sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1065, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1062	Sub-oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.65 x 0.41 x 0.47m)	L1063: Firm, mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-angular stones.	None	None
F1066	Sub-oval in plan, with near vertical sides and an irregular base (0.92 x 0.64 x 0.44m)	L1067: Firm, mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	None	None
F1068	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.55 x 0.52 x 0.11m)	L1069: Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	None	None

Trench 6 (Figs. 3 and 5)

<i>Sample section: 6A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55 – 0.70m	L1004	Buried subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.70m +	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

<i>Sample section: 6B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55 – 0.72m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.72m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Trench 6 contained Gullies F1078 and F1080. Neither gully contained any finds.

Gully F1078 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.46 x 0.15m), orientated NNE/ to SSE. It had steep sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1079, was a friable, dark grey blue clay silt. It contained no finds. It cut Gully F1080.

Gully F1080 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.77 x 0.23m), orientated north/ south. It had near vertical sides with a flat base. Its fill, L1081, was a compact mid yellow/ blue grey silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds. It was cut by Gully F1078.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 and 6)

<i>Sample section: 7A</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.32 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.44 – 0.72m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.72m +	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

<i>Sample section: 7B</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.50 – 0.66m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.66m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Ditch F1070 and Pit F1073 were recorded in Trench 7. Neither feature contained any finds.

Ditch F1070 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.81 x 0.51m), orientated east/ west. It had steep sides and a concave base. The basal fill, L1071, was a firm, mid brown grey silt clay with very occasional, small sub-angular stones. The upper fill, L1072, was a compact, mid red brown silt clay with very occasional small, angular stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1073 was sub-oval in plan (0.25 x 0.23 x 0.07m), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074 was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with moderate, small, sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 8A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.26 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.47m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 8B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.32 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.48m+	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 (Figs. 3 and 6)

<i>Sample section: 9A</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.41 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.63 – 0.83m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.83m +	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

<i>Sample section: 9B</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.37 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.64 – 0.78m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.78m+	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

Description: Ditch F1037 and re-cut F1039 were recorded in Trench 9. The features are undated.

Ditch F1037 was linear in plan (4.10+ x 1.02 x 0.27m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately steep sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a compact, mid red brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. A fragment of shell (28g) was recovered from this feature.

Ditch F1039 was linear in plan (4.10+ x 0.54 x 0.13m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had moderately sloped sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a compact, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones and chalk. It contained no finds.

Trench 10 (Figs. 3 and 6)

<i>Sample section: 10A</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.33 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.45 – 0.75m	L1004	Buried subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.75m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 10B</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.41 – 0.63m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.63m+	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 10 contained Ditches F1024, F1026 and F1028 and Layer L1061. Ditch F1024 contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery.

Layer L1061 was a friable light yellowish brown sandy silt. It contained no finds and was cut by the three ditches. The latter are tabulated below. Ditch F1024 was observed in Trench 11 (Ditch F1030). Ditch F1028 was also observed in Trench 11 (Ditch F1035).

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1024	Linear in plan (NW / SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.98 x 0.32m)	L1025: Compact, mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	Cut L1061 Cut by F1026 and F1028.	Medieval (11 th - 13 th C) pottery (4; 36g). burnt bone (3g)
F1026	Linear in plan (NW / SE), with near vertical sides and a flattish base (2.00+ x 0.63 x 0.45m)	L1027: Compact, mid grey brown clay with occasional small and medium stones.	Cut F1024 Cut by F1028	None
F1028	Linear in plan (NW / SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.94 x 0.35m)	L1029: Compact, light yellow brown sand clay with occasional small stones.	Cut F1024 and F1026	None

Trench 11 (Figs. 3 and 7)

<i>Sample section: 11A</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.34 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.45 – 0.55m	L1004	Buried subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.55m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 11B</i>		
<i>South-west end, north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.31 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.45 – 0.63m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.63m+	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 11 contained Posthole F1049 and Ditches F1030, F1032, F1035, F1047 and F1059. Ditches F1030 and F1035 were a continuation of Ditches F1024 and F1028 (Trench 10). Ditches F1047 and F1059 equate to Geophysical Anomaly No. 1. Four of the ditches contained struck flint (F1030, F1035, F1047 and F1059).

Posthole F1049 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.29m) with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1050 was a friable dark brown silt sand with occasional small stones. No finds were present in this feature.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1030	Linear in plan (NW / SE), with steep sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 0.42 x 0.24m)	L1031: Compact, dark yellow brown chalk clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut by F1032 and F1035	Struck flint (18g)
F1032	Linear in plan (NE / SW), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.56 x 0.39m)	(Upper) L1034: Compact, mid yellow brown chalk clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	Cut F1030 Cut by F1035	None
		(Basal) L1033: Compact, mid yellow grey chalk clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.		
F1035	Linear in plan (NW / SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.34 x 0.30m)	L1036: Compact, mid blue grey silt clay with occasional small, irregular shaped stones.	Cut F1032 and F1030	Struck flint (1g)
F1047	Linear in plan (N / S), with steep sides and a narrow concave base (2.00+ x 0.81 x 0.60m)	L1048: Friable, dark brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	None	Struck flint (32g), animal bone (18g)
F1059	Linear in plan (N / S), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.36m)	L1060: friable, dark brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	None	Animal bone (23g), struck flint

Trench 12 (Figs. 3 and 7)

<i>Sample section: 12A</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.29 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 12B</i> <i>South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.20 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.52m+	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 12 contained Posthole F1088, Ditch F1090 and Gullies F1092, F1094 and F1096. The features are undated. Gully F1092 was also observed in Trench 16 (F1142) and Trench 20 (F1144).

Posthole F1088 was sub-circular in plan (0.70 x 0.53 x 0.30m), with steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1089, was a compact, light blue grey clay. No finds were present.

Ditch F1090 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.70 x 0.62m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1091, was a friable light brown clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. No finds were present. It cut Subsoil L1001.

The gullies are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1092	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.42 x 0.15m)	L1093: Friable, mid orange yellow sand gravel.	Cut F1094	None
F1094	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.42 x 0.17m)	L1095: Firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small stones.	Cut F1096 Cut by F1092	Animal bone (182g)
F1096	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with moderate sloping sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 0.31 x 0.14m)	L1097: Compact, light yellow orange silt clay with occasional small stones.	Cut by F1094	None

Trench 13 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 13A</i> <i>East End, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.29 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.19 – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.39 – 0.57m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.57m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 13B</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.22 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.34 – 0.49m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.49m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 14 (Figs. 3 and 7)

<i>Sample section: 14A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.27 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.53 – 0.70m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.70m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 13B</i> <i>East End, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.45 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.56 – 0.70m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.70m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 14 contained Posthole F1105, Pit F1111 and Ditches F1102 and F1104, and Ditch Terminals F1107 and F1109. None of the features contained finds.

Posthole F1105 was sub-circular in plan (0.35 x 0.25 x 0.12m), with vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1106, was a friable, mid orange yellow silt gravel. No finds were present.

Pit F1111 was sub-circular in plan (1.00 x 0.85 x 0.28m), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1112, was a firm, mid blue grey clay silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

The ditches and ditch terminals are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1102	Linear in plan (N/ S), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.25 x 0.62m)	L1103: Compact, light blue grey silt clay with small stones.	Cut F1104	None
F1104	Linear in plan (N/ S), with near vertical sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 1.15 x 0.30m)	L1185: Friable, mid orange brown silt sand with frequent small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut by F1102	None
F1107 (terminus)	Linear in plan (N/ S), with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.44 x 0.17m)	L1108: Friable, dark grey blue silty clay.	Cut by F1109	None
F1109 (terminus)	Linear in plan (N/ S), with near vertical sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.48 x 0.30m)	L1110: Friable, dark grey blue silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut F1107	None

Trench 15 (Figs. 3 and 8)

<i>Sample section: 15A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.32 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.14 – 0.27m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.27 – 0.39m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.39m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 15B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.26 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.42 – 0.58m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.58m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Undated Posthole F1113 was recorded in Trench 15.

Posthole F1113 was sub-circular in plan (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.14m) with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1114 was a compact, dark grey brown silt clay occasional small stones. No finds were present.

Trench 16 (Figs. 3 and 8)

<i>Sample section: 16A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.34 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.34 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.45m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 16B</i>		
<i>South end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.33m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.27 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.57m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Posthole F1138, and Ditches F1115, F1120, F1124, F1128, F1130, F1132, F1134, F1136, F1140 and F1142 were recorded in Trench 16.

Ditches F1115, F1120, F1124 and F1140 are part of the enclosure identified during the geophysical survey (Anomaly No.3), and also recorded in Trench 17 (F1098 and F1100). F1115, F1120 and F1124 contained late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery. F1100 (Trench 17) also contained LBA/ EIA pottery while F1098 (Trench 17) contained late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pottery.

Ditches F1132 and F1134 contained late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age pottery. Ditch F1136 contained late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F1142 was a continuation of F1092 (Trench 12) and was also recorded in Trench 20 (F1144). None of the ditch lengths contained finds. F1120 was a continuation of Ditch F1160 (Trench 22). F1120 contained late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery.

Posthole F1138 was sub-circular in plan (0.12 x 0.15 x 0.09m), with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1139 was a compact, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds. F1138 was cut by Ditch F1124.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1115	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 2.00 x 0.67m)	L1119: Firm. Mid blue grey sand clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones.		LBA/ EIA Pottery (23; 47g), animal bone (73g), burnt stone (50g)
		L1118: Friable, light orange brown silty sand with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.		LBA/ EIA pottery (3; 9g)
		L1117: Friable, light orange brown silty sand with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.		Prehistoric pottery (1; 1g)
		L1116: Firm, blue grey clay silt with occasional small stones.		Animal bone (1g)
F1120	Linear in plan (NW/SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.78 x 0.69m)	L1123: Firm, mid red brown silt clay with occasional chalk and small, sub-angular stones.	Cut F1124	LBA/ EIA pottery (2; 5g), animal bone (43g), slag (93g)

		L1122: Friable, light red brown sand with frequent small stones (grit).		None
		L1121: Friable, dark grey brown silty clay.		Animal Bone (5g)
F1124	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.90 x 0.75m)	L1125: Compact, mid grey brown silt clay with moderate charcoal and small, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones.	Cut F1138 Cut by F1140	LBA/ EIA pottery (29; 68g), Struck flint (36g), fired clay (3g), animal bone (39g);
		L1126: Friable, mid red yellow sand gravel.		None
		L1127: Compact, dark grey brown silt clay with moderate, medium sized sub-angular stones.		LBA/ EIA pottery (4; 17g); Struck flint (4g), animal bone (76g)
F1128	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.82 x 0.40m)	L1129: Compact, light brown yellow chalk gravel.	Cut F1130	None
F1130	Linear in plan (E/ W), with near vertical sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.51 x 0.35m)	L1131: Compact, mid brown yellow clay gravel.	Cut F1132 Cut by F1128	None
F1132	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.72 x 0.50m)	L1133: Compact, dark brown yellow clay gravel with occasional chalk.	Cut by F1130 and F1134	Late Neolithic/ EBA pottery (1; 13g), animal bone (59g)
F1134	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.35 x 0.47m)	L1135: Compact, mid yellow brown clay gravel with frequent chalk.	Cut F1132 Cut by F1136	Late Neolithic/ EBA pottery (8; 88g); Struck flint (10g), animal bone (105g)
F1136	Linear in plan (E/ W), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.23m)	L1137: Compact, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional chalk and small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut F1134	LBA/ EIA pottery (2; 12g), animal bone (23g)
F1140	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.09 x 0.40m)	L1141: Firm, light yellow brown silt clay with moderate small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut F1124	None
F1142	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.25m)	L1143: Friable, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	-	None

Trench 17 (Figs. 3 and 9)

<i>Sample section: 17A</i> <i>North-west end, south-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.35 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.52 – 0.68m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.68m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 17B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.50 – 0.68m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.68m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Ditches F1075, F1098 and F1100, were recorded in Trench 17. F1098 and F1100 are part of the prehistoric enclosure recorded by the geophysical survey (Anomaly No.3), also recorded in Trench 16 (F1115, F1120, F1124 and F1140)

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1075	Linear in plan (NE/ SW), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.80 x 0.90m)	L1077: Firm, mid brown grey silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	-	Iron Age pottery (5; 14g); animal Bone (200g)
		L1076: Firm, mid grey blue silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.		Neolithic pottery (10; 157g), animal bone (4g), Shell (1g)
F1098	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 1.90 x 0.80m)	L1099: A firm, light brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	-	Late Neolithic/ EBA pottery (25; 193g)
F1100	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 2.30 x 0.75m)	L1101: Firm, light brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	-	LBA/ EIA pottery (4; 30g), animal bone (19g), Cu. frags (1g)

Trench 18 (Figs. 3 and 9)

<i>Sample section: 18A</i> <i>South-west end, south-east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.16 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.50 – 0.60m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.60m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 18B</i>		
<i>North-east end, north-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.33 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.56 – 0.70m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.70m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Ditches F1041, F1043, F1045, F1082, F1084 and F1086 were recorded in Trench 18.

Ditches F1043, F1045, F1082, F1084 and F1086 were recorded during the geophysical survey (Anomaly No.2), also recorded in Trenches 16 (F1128, F1130, F1132, F1134 and F1136) and 20 (F1152, F1154 and F1156). Pottery dating from the late Neolithic – early Iron Age was found within Ditches F1043, F1045 and F1082.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	 Finds
F1041	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with near vertical sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.29m)	L1042: Compact, mid green brown clay gravel.	-	Late Neo/ EBA pottery (22; 116g), animal bone (335g), burnt bone (7g)
F1043	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 2.50 x 0.79m)	L1044: Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with small, sub-angular stones.	Cut F1082 Cut by F1045	LBA/ EIA pottery (29; 208g), CBM (69g); animal bone (522g); burnt stone (301g); str. flint (14g).
F1045	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.65 x 0.36m)	L1046: Compact, dark grey brown silt clay with moderate small, sub-angular stones.	Cut F1043	Late Neo/ EBA pottery (26; 220g), animal bone (91g)
F1082	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.70 x 0.33m)	L1083: Firm, mid grey brown silt clay with moderate small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut F1084 Cut by F1043 and F1086	Late Neo/ EBA Pottery (3; 8g)
F1084	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.30 x 0.20m)	L1085: Firm, light yellow brown silt with moderate small, sub-rounded stones.	Cut by F1082 and F1086	None
F1086	Linear in plan (NW/ SE), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.37m)	L1087: Compact, mid yellow brown silt with moderate small, sub-angular stones.	Cut F1082 and F1084	None

Trench 19 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 19A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.42 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.31 – 0.61m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.61m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 19B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 – 0.57m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.57m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 19 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 20 (Figs. 3 and 10)

<i>Sample section: 20A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.34 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.17 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.31 – 0.54m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.54m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 20B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.16 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.34 – 0.57m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.57m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Gullies F1146 and F1148 and Ditches F1144, F1152, F1154 and F1156 were recorded in Trench 20. Ditches F1152, F1154 and F1156 equate to Geophysical Survey Anomaly No. 2, and D1152 contained late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F1144 was also observed in Trenches 16 and 12 (F1142 and F1092 respectively).

Gully F1146 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 0.45 x 0.13m), orientated NE/ SW). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1147, was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. It contained animal bone (1g) and a clay pipe fragment (2g). F1146 was cut by Gully F1148.

Gully F1148 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 0.50 x 0.12m), orientated NE/ SW). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1149 was a firm, mid grey brown silt clay

with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. No finds were present. F1148 cut Gully F1146.

The ditches are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1144	Linear in plan (N/ S), with near vertical sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.55 x 0.33m)	L1145: Friable, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional, sub-rounded small stones.	-	None
F1152	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.54m)	L1153: Friable, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	Cut F1154	LBA/ EIA pottery (8; 19g), animal bone (46g)
F1154	Linear in plan (E/ W), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.90 x 0.32m)	L1155: Friable, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	Cut by F1152 and F1156	Animal bone (97g)
F1156	Linear in plan (E/ W), with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.24m)	L1157: Friable, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut F1154	None

Trench 21 (Figs. 3 and 10)

<i>Sample section: 21A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.23 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.17 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.31 – 0.54m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.54m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 21B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.67 – 0.88m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.88m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Undated Ditch F1150 was recorded in Trench 21.

Ditch F1150 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.55 x 0.27m), orientated north/south. It had gently sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1151 was a firm, dark grey brown silt clay with occasional small and medium, sub-angular stones. No finds were present in this feature.

Trench 22 (Figs. 3 and 10)

<i>Sample section: 22A</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60 – 0.80m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.80m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 22B</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.16 AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Undated Ditch F1160 was recorded in Trench 22.

Ditch F1160 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 2.10 x 0.55m), orientated NW/ SE. It had moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1161, was a compact, dark blue grey clay silt frequent chalk and small, sub-rounded stones. No finds were present.

Trench 23 (Figs. 3 and 11)

<i>Sample section: 23A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.16 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.52m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.52m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 23B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.17 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 – 0.57m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.57m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Undated Ditch F1158 was recorded in Trench 23.

Ditch F1158 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.00 x 0.25m), orientated NW/ SE. It had moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1159, was a compact mid grey brown silt clay. No finds were present in this feature.

Trench 24 (Figs. 3 and 11)

<i>Sample section: 24A</i> <i>South end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, see 1A
0.20 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, see 1A
0.44 – 0.64m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, see 4A
0.64m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, see 2A

<i>Sample section: 24B</i> <i>North end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, see 1A
0.15 – 0.26m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, see 1A
0.26 – 0.47m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, see 4A
0.47m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, see 2A

Description: Undated Gully F1162 and Ditch F1164 were recorded in Trench 24.

Gully F1162 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.40 x 0.13m), orientated NW/ SE). It had moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Its single fill, L1163, was a compact mid grey brown silt clay with occasional small, sub-angular stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1164 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.61m), orientated east/ west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its lower fill, L1165, was a firm, mid blue grey silt clay occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Its upper fill, L1166 was a firm, light blue grey silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and sandstone. Animal Bone (8g) and struck flint (6g) were recovered from L1166.

Trench 25 (Figs. 3 and 11)

<i>Sample section: 25A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.21 – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.39 – 0.48m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.48m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 25B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.52 – 0.72m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.72m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Undated Ditch F1178 was recorded in Trench 25.

Ditch F1178 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.30m), orientated north/ south. It had near vertical sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1179, was a compact mid orange grey silt clay with occasional small, sub-rounded stones. A struck flint (5g) was recovered from this feature.

Trench 26 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 26A</i>		
<i>North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.23 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.37 – 0.63m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.63m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 26B</i>		
<i>South end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.26 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.48 – 0.57m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.57m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 26 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 27 (Figs. 3 and 12)

<i>Sample section: 27A</i>		
<i>North end, west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.45 – 0.65m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.65m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 27B</i>		
<i>South end, east facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 5.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60 – 0.80m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.80m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Gullies F1180 and F1182 were recorded in Trench 27. Gully F1180 contained early – middle Iron Age pottery.

Gully F1180 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.70 x 0.23m), orientated north-east/ south-west. It had near vertical sides with a flat base. Its fill, L1181 was a compact, mid yellow brown sand silt. Early – middle Iron Age pottery (32; 98g) was recovered from this feature.

Gully F1182 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.54 x 0.12m), orientated east/ west. It had steep sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1183 was a friable. Light grey brown silt sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 28 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 28A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.70m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 28B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.19m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.70m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 28 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 29 (Figs. 3 and 12)

<i>Sample section: 29A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.26m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.22 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.68m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

<i>Sample section: 29B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.27 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.64m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Gullies F1170, F1172, F1174 and F1176 were recorded in Trench 29. Gully F1174 contained a late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age pottery sherd.

The gullies are tabulated below:

Feature	Plan/ Profile (dimensions)	Fill(s)	Relationships	Finds
F1170	Linear in plan (N/ S), with steep sides and a flat base (2.00+ x 0.70 x 0.13m)	L1171: Compact, mid yellow brown silt sand with occasional small, sub-rounded stones.	-	None
F1172	Linear in plan (NE/ SW), with gently sloped sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.51 x 0.07m)	L1173: Compact, mid yellow grey clay silt with occasional chalk and small, sub-angular stones.	-	None
F1174	Linear in plan (NE/ SW), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.20m)	L1175: Compact, light grey brown silt with occasional small, sub-angular stones.	-	LBA/ EIA pottery (1; 2g)
F1176	Linear in plan (E/ W), with steep sides and a concave base (2.00+ x 0.51 x 0.15m)	L1177: Friable, light grey brown sand silt.	-	None

Trench 30 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 30A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.29 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.51m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: Firm, mid blue grey clay with moderate chalk

<i>Sample section: 30B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.44m +	L1003	Sand/Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 30 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 31 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section: 31A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.40 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

<i>Sample section: 31B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.50m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

Description: Trench 31 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 32 (Figs. 3 and 12)

<i>Sample section: 32A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.21m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.15 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 – 0.40m	L1004	Buried Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.40m +	L1002	Clay Natural. As above, Trench 1

<i>Sample section: 32B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.20 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.32 – 0.55m	L1004	Subsoil. As above, Trench 4
0.55m +	L1003	Sand/ Gravel Natural. As above, Trench 2

Description: Trench 32 contained no archaeological finds or features. Modern drains traversed the trench.

Trench 33 (Figs. 3 and 13)

<i>Sample section: 33A</i> <i>North end, west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.78m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

<i>Sample section: 33B</i> <i>South end, east facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.35 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

Description: Trench 33 contained no archaeological features or finds. Modern drains traversed the trench.

Trench 34 (Figs. 3 and 13)

<i>Sample section: 34A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.32m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

<i>Sample section: 34B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.28 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

Description: Trench 34 contained no archaeological features or finds. Modern drains traversed the trench.

Trench 35 (Figs. 3 and 13)

<i>Sample section: 35A</i> <i>West end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.65m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

<i>Sample section: 35B</i> <i>East end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.57m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

Description: Ditch F1168 was recorded in Trench 35. It contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery.

Ditch F1168 was linear in plan orientated north-west/south-east alignment. It had steep sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1169 was a compact, mid blue/ brown grey clay with occasional chalk and small, sub-angular stones. Medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (8; 62g) was recovered from this feature.

Trench 36 (Figs. 3 and 13)

<i>Sample section: 36A</i> <i>West end, north facing</i> <i>0.00m = 5.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.25 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.55m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

<i>Sample section: 36B</i> <i>East end, south facing</i> <i>0.00m = 6.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.30 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1
0.60m +	L1167	Grey Clay Layer: As above, Trench 30

Description: Trench 36 contained no archaeological features or finds. Three test pits were excavated to examine L1167. Modern drains traversed the trench.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was present in each trench for a considerable depth (0.56 – 0.85m); it consisted of a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt. Below this was Subsoil L1001, a compact, mid yellow/ green grey silty clay. In the central area of site Subsoil L1001 overlay Subsoil L1004, a compact a silty sand and clay.

8.2 The natural varied. L1002 was a friable, mid red/ yellow brown sandy clay with occasional small stones (0.39 – 0.83m below the present day ground surface). L1003 was a friable mid orange red sandy gravel (0.45 – 0.82m below the present day ground surface). Towards the eastern of site a blue-clay natural, L1167, was observed in Trenches 35 and 36 (0.55 – 0.65m below the present day ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot date
1	F1018	Pit	-
	F1020	Pit	-
	F1022	Ditch	-
2	F1011	Pit	-
	F1013	Pit	-
	F1015	Ditch	-
3	F1005	Ditch	Medieval (11 th – 13 th C)
	F1007	Gully	-
	F1009	Ditch	-
4	F1051	Pit	-
	F1053	Ditch	-
	F1055	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1057	Pit	-
5	F1062	Pit	-
	F1064	Ditch	-
	F1066	Pit	-
	F1068	Pit	-
6	F1078	Gully	-
	F1080	Gully	-
7	F1070	Ditch	-
	F1073	Posthole	-
9	F1037	Ditch	-
	F1039	Ditch Re-cut	-
10	F1024	Ditch (= F1030 Tr.11)	Medieval (11 th – 13 th C)
	F1026	Ditch	-
	F1028	Ditch (=F1035 Tr.11)	-
	F1061	Layer	-
11	F1030	Ditch (= F1024 Tr.10)	Struck flint
	F1032	Ditch	-

	F1035	Ditch (= F1028 Tr.10)	Struck flint
	F1047	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 1	Struck flint
	F1049	Posthole	-
	F1059	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 1	Struck flint
12	F1088	Posthole	-
	F1090	Ditch	-
	F1092	Gully (=F1142 (Tr.16) and F1144 (Tr.20))	-
	F1094	Gully	-
	F1096	Gully	-
14	F1102	Ditch	-
	F1104	Ditch	-
	F1105	Posthole	-
	F1107	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1109	Ditch Terminal	-
	F1111	Pit	-
15	F1113	Posthole	-
16	F1115	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 3	LBA/ EIA
	F1120	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 3	LBA/ EIA
	F1124	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 3	LBA/ EIA
	F1128	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	-
	F1130	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	-
	F1132	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	Late Neo/ EBA
	F1134	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	Late Neo/ EBA
	F1136	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	LBA/ EIA
	F1138	Posthole	-
	F1140	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 3	-
	F1142	Ditch = F1092 (Tr.16) and F1144 (Tr.20)	-
17	F1075	Ditch	Neo + Iron Age
	F1098	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 3	Late Neo/ EBA
	F1100	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 3	LBA/ EIA
18	F1041	Ditch	Late Neo/EBA
	F1043	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	LBA/ EIA
	F1045	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	Late Neo/ EBA
	F1082	Ditch. Geo Anomaly 2	Late Neo/ EBA

9.2 The site lies within an area that has revealed significant evidence of later prehistoric and Roman activity. The site also had a potential for medieval archaeology.

9.3 Numerous undated features were found in the majority of the trial trenches, and these comprised pits, postholes, ditches and gullies.

9.4 Small quantities of medieval pottery were found in a small number of ditches broadly spread across the site (Ditch F1005 (Trench 3), Ditch F1024 (Trench 10) and Ditch F1168 (Trench 35)). This pottery was all of types which can be identified as locally-produced coarsewares, including glazed and un-glazed variants. There was insufficient evidence in the assemblage to identify this material to any one known pottery industry of the region.

9.5 The principal archaeology revealed by the evaluation was that associated with Geophysical Anomalies Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Geophysical Anomaly No. 4, an enclosure was not detected, and the ridge and furrow (Anomaly No.5) was possibly derived from modern drains.

9.6 Anomalies Nos. 1 – 3 represent an enclosure (No.2) and linear features (Nos. 1 and 2). No. 1 was detected in Trench 11 (Ditches F1047 and F1059). Ditches F1030 and F1035 (Trench 11) and F1024 and F1028 (Trench 10) may represent the remains of parallel ditches.

9.7 Anomaly No. 2 was detected in Trenches 16 (Ditches F1128, F1130, F1132, F1134, 1136), 18 (Ditches F1043, F1045, F1082, F1084 and F1086) where ditches appeared to be repeatedly re-cut) and Trench 20 (Ditches F1152, F1154 and F1156).

9.8 The principal Geophysical Anomaly, No.3, was an enclosure and was recorded in Trenches 16 (Ditches F1115, F1120 and F1124) and 17 (Ditches F1098 and F1100). Ditches F1092 (Trench 12), F1142 (Trench 16) and F1144 (Trench 20) may be associated with the enclosure.

9.9 The dating evidence from the ditches is consistently prehistoric and predominantly late Neolithic/ early Bronze and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age. The bulk of the prehistoric pottery assemblage appears to be of late Bronze Age date but there is evidence for earlier pottery traditions such as Mildenhall Ware and late Neolithic Grooved Ware, including the Durrington Walls sub-style. Peachey (below) suggests that the make-up of the assemblage may mask the presence of slightly earlier pottery types within it. Certainly the lithic assemblage seems to be focussed on a slightly earlier date with the bulk of it being suggestive of the by-products of flint-working technologies of the Mesolithic to Neolithic periods.

9.10 Examination of the animal assemblage suggested a bias towards larger mammals, such as cattle and horses although other mammals (sheep/ goat) also appear to have been represented. Initially, this might be considered to represent a mixed pastoral economy with a bias towards cattle. However, other factors have to be considered. The animal bone assemblage included an example of a worked bone point, hinting at craft production at the site.

Research Design

9.11 The dating of the ditches indicates that the site has the potential to provide information relating to both the Neolithic/ Bronze Age transitional period and the Bronze Age/ Iron Age transitional period. This evidence also provides a background against which the struck flint artefacts of Neolithic (CHER 01925) and Bronze Age (CHER 02029) date that have been recovered from the area may be understood.

9.12 As a set of ditches, these features possibly represent an enclosure or field system. Medlycott (2011, 13) notes that Neolithic fields and farms are an area of particular interest in the eastern region and the identification of such can contribute to discussions regarding stable settlement and continued nomadism in this period. The archaeology at this site also has the potential to contribute discussions relating to human impact on the landscape in the Neolithic.

9.13 Bronze Age field systems are also identified as an important area of research in the eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 21). Such features should be considered in light of Yates' (2007) work on the subject.

9.14 The minimal medieval features appear to be consistent with the known archaeology and history of the area, potentially representing part of a system of agricultural enclosures. The evidence recorded during this work is likely to help contribute to further characterising medieval activity in the area.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
-	1003		1+2	Made ground	19th C	5	1085		24			
1005	1006		2	Pit fill	11th-14th C	3	15					
1007	1008		2	Pit fill	19th-20th C	3	6	82	17	Oyster shell	1	21
1009	1010		2	Pit fill	11th-14th C	1	4		169	Slag	1	271
1015	1016		2	Pit fill	18th-19th C	7	152	75	22	Clay pipe	2	11
1019	1020		2	Pit fill	12th-14th C	12	204		465	Oyster shell Worked bone	2 1	64 1
1021	1022		2	Pit fill	18th C	40	916	2336	303	Oyster shell Glass Clay pipe Fe nail Fe fragment	17 10 3 1 2	182 824 7 6 92
1023	1024		2	Pit fill	11th-14th C	1	13		18	Glass Fe nail	1 1	5 8
1025	1026		1	Ditch fill						Oyster shell	1	15
1028	1029		1	Pit fill	12th-14th C	10	95		321			
1031	1032		1	Pit fill	10th-12th C	5	149		816			
1035	1036		1	Pit fill	12th-14th C	9	122	62	146			
1038	1039		1	Fill of Soakaway S1037	19th C	2	42	443				
1045	1030		1	Pit fill	11th-14th C	3	60		167			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 15 pieces (96g) of struck flint in an un-patinated to slightly patinated condition. The struck flint was sparsely distributed in prehistoric ditches and includes burins, microburins and blades with origins in the Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods, part of a Neolithic polished axe and a piercer of probable late prehistoric date.

Implement/ Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Axe (polished)	1	18
Piercer	1	17
Burin	2	14
Blade	3	20
Blade (snapped)	2	5
Microburin	2	6
Debitage (blade-like)	4	16
<i>Total</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>96</i>

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

Methodology and 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 and 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 struck flint was manufactured using a variety of raw material, ranging from a near black blade of chalk-derived flint; to dark grey and brown flint probably derived from local gravels; to the deep orange brown if the polished axe, which may have been carefully selected for such a piece.

The bulk of the assemblage comprises implements and bi-products produced using the blade-based technology that characterizes the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, in this instance appearing limited to relatively small blades. Two small blades with slightly prismatic profiles, abraded platforms and wear on one edge in Ditches F1134 L1135 (Trench 16) and F1178 L1179 (Trench 25) are more typical of examples found in Mesolithic assemblages, while a broader, thin example with parallel dorsal scars in Ditch F1124 L1125 (Trench 16) is more typical of blades produced by single platform early Neolithic cores. Two blades in Ditch F1043 L1044 (Trench 18) had

been modified at their distal end by single angle removals to become truncation burins; implemented ideal for incising, scoring and engraving, and common in assemblages from throughout the Mesolithic period. More specific to the later Mesolithic period are microliths, implements manufactured from truncated and retouched blades; a biproduct of which comprises microburins such as those contained in Ditch F1164 L1166 (Trench 24), while the snapped blades in Ditches F1035 L1036 (Trench 11) and F1124 L1125 (Trench 16) may also result from this process. The snapped blades have been deliberately broken perpendicular to the cutting edges suggesting the use of an anvil; while the microburins comprise medial sections broken at both perpendicular and 45° angles to create triangular sections. Both the microburins exhibit semi-invasive retouch to one cutting edge, and may be partially finished barbs intended to be hafted to projectiles or may reflect rejected portions of a final worked Mesolithic microlith not recorded. Similar to the blade-based implements in technology and size were un-corticated debitage flakes contained in Ditch F1124 L1125 (Trench 16) and Ditch F1047 L1048 (Trench 11), which would have been produced by the same processes in the Mesolithic to early Neolithic periods.

The only conclusively Neolithic implement comprises a fragment of polished axe, or possibly chisel in Ditch F1030 L1031 (Trench 11). The fragment (18g) is from the narrow butt end of a very finely polished implement, the terminus of which retains a sharp, unworn crest, while the mid section close to the fracture bears slight scars from where the head was hafted. The narrow width of the fragment (25mm) suggests that either this was a small Neolithic axehead or possibly a comparably manufactured chisel that appears to have broken in use and been discarded, but would originally have been a very distinctive object with a deep orange brown colour.

The only other implement in the assemblage comprises a piercer contained in Ditch F1124 L1125 (Trench 16). The piercer has been manufactured on a thermal flake (frost-fractured), with semi-invasive, bifacial retouch applied to one corner to form a projecting point. The type of piercer and use of material is most characteristic of implements recorded in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, but earlier expedient production of such a tool cannot be discounted.

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The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 244 sherds (1334g) of prehistoric pottery (Table 2), entirely contained within ditches and gullies. The prehistoric pottery was poorly-preserved, generally occurring in a highly fragmented and

moderately abraded condition, with a low average sherd weight of 5.5g, and diagnostic rim or decorated sherds very rare. The bulk of the sherds exhibited rounded edges suggesting they may have been re-deposited prior to deposition in the features, or by scouring/ re-cutting of the ditches and gullies.

Fabric Code	Principal Temper	F	W
F1	Medium calcined flint	34	309
S1	Abundant shell	34	191
G1	Grog	53	400
Q1	Quartz sand	123	434
<i>Total</i>		244	1334

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric fabric types by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

The fabrics present include either calcined flint, shell, grog or sand temper, consistent with assemblages from the region that range in date from the Neolithic to late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age. The limited presence of convex-walled jars with finger-nail impressed rims, combined with the slight prevalence of shell or sand temper, suggest the bulk of the assemblage originates in the late Bronze Age; however small cross-joining grog-tempered sherds, including a single rim, indicate that the variations in fabric may mask the presence of vessels of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE (including minimum number of vessels) with fabrics examined at x20 magnification. Rim type, profile and decoration were also recorded in separate fields and free-text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). To reduce the repetition of references, abbreviations (*italicised*) have been utilised for Barrett's (1980) classification of PDR vessel *Class*. All data has been entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

Fabric Descriptions

Four fabrics were identified in the prehistoric pottery assemblage, described below. The range of constituent temper and inclusions appears typical of late Bronze Age and early Iron Age assemblages from Cambridgeshire's western fen-edge region (Brudenell 2013, 139 and 215). The proportion of shell-tempered fabrics (S1), which would have utilised the local outcrops of Ampthill and Kimmeridge clay appears low, but fabrics G1 and Q1 also include sparse shell suggesting derivative deposits may have been utilised, while a relatively small sample size may also have skewed proportions. The use of grog-temper is more common in the late Neolithic and early Bronze Age; periods that may be represented here, but an unusually high incidence of grog temper was also noted in late Bronze Age to early Iron Age groups at Colne Fen, potentially indicating a local preference (Brudenell 2013, 139)

F1 Medium flint-tempered ware. Orange exterior, dark grey/ black core and interior. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (generally 0.5-2mm, occasionally to 10mm). A moderately hard fabric with a smooth to slightly abrasive feel. At Colne Fen, such fabrics are predominantly Neolithic (Knight 2013, 104), although late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age vessels

are also flint-tempered (Brudenell 2013, 139), but tend to be hacklier than the sherds present here.

- S1 Abundant shell-tempered ware. Thin orange-red surfaces over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise abundant plate-like shell (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to soapy feel. Shell temper is most common in late Bronze Age assemblages in the area, but not exclusive to them (Knight 2013, 104), notably also common in early Iron Age groups (Brudenell 2013, 213).
- G1 Grog-tempered ware. Orange exterior, dark grey/ black core and interior. Inclusions comprise common red and cream grog (0.5-2mm) with sparse to occasional shell (<1.5mm) and varying vegetal matter, set in a silty matrix. A moderately hard fabric with a slightly powdery feel. Grog temper is most common in late Neolithic and early Bronze Age assemblages in the area, but not exclusive to them (Knight 2013, 65 and 104)
- Q1 Dark red-brown to grey exterior over dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.25mm) with sparse to occasional shell (or voids) (<2.5mm) and varying vegetal matter. Comparable to late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age fabrics at Colne Fen (Brudenell 2013, 213)

Distribution

Ditches and gullies in three trenches (Trenches 16, 17 and 18) accounted for a total of 201 sherds (1226g) of prehistoric pottery, equating to 82.4% of the assemblage by sherd count (91.9% by weight). The pottery from each trench included sherds in all four fabrics, with limited diagnostic sherds in Trenches 16 and 18 strongly indicative of a late Bronze Age date; with diagnostic sherds also in Trenches 16 and 17 tentatively indicative of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. Trench 16 produced a total of 77 sherds (259g) including sherds from Ditches F1115, F1120, F1124, F1132, F1134 and Gully F1134; Trench 17 produced a total of 44 sherds (394g) including sherds from Ditches F1075, F1098 and F1100; and Trench 18 produced a total of 80 sherds (552g) including Ditches F1041, F1043, F1045 and F1082. Despite the apparent concentration of sherds in this cluster of trenches and features, the prehistoric pottery remains sparsely distributed with no context (i.e. single fill or segment of ditch) exceeding 29 sherds or 220g, potentially reflecting the extensive fragmentation resulting from re-deposition before entering or within open ditches. Beyond these three trenches, very low quantities of comparable prehistoric pottery are also contained in Ditch F1152 (Trench 20), F1174 (Trench 29) and F1180 (Trench 27), with a further 32 sherds (98g) of a single fabric Q1 vessel also recovered as un-stratified material.

Discussion

The sherds in flint-tempered fabric F1 are limited to plain body sherds, notably in Ditches F1075 (L1076) and F1098 (L1099) whose smooth to slightly abrasive surfaces appear more typical of early Neolithic Mildenhall Ware and late Neolithic Grooved Ware, in comparison with the harsher, hacklier fabrics of the Bronze Age, but this is by no means conclusive. It is however notable that the 10 sherds (157g) of F1 in Ditch F1075 (L1076) are from a single vessel, with some sherds cross-joining, which has a black sooty residue adhering in patches to the interior surface.

Fabric S1, containing abundant shell-temper (probably natural) is also limited to non-diagnostic body sherds, notably in Ditch F1098 (L1099). Such fabrics are most dominant in late Bronze age assemblages in the region, but a single S1 body sherd in Ditch F1098 (L1099), associated with further S1 and F1 sherds, exhibits a wide-scored lattice on the exterior. This type of surface treatment is perhaps more typical

of early Bronze Age Collared Urns and similar vessels, but again is far from conclusive.

Sherds in grog-tempered fabric G1 are typically thick-walled, consistent with late Neolithic Grooved Ware and some early Bronze Age Collared Urns and Beaker vessels, with small groups present in Ditches F1041 (L1042) and F1045 (L1046). Three cross-joining small sherds of G1 in Ditch F1098 (L1099), associated with further G1 and S1 sherds exhibit a faint incised/ combed chevron pattern, most consistent with late Neolithic Grooved Ware, in particular the Durrington Walls sub-style, but similar patterns are also found on early Bronze Age vessels.

The most common fabric is the predominantly sand-tempered Q1, which also contains inconsistent quantities of shell and organic matter. Fabric Q1 becomes increasingly prevalent in the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age and is notable for occurring in association with the other three fabrics in a high proportion of features, including small groups in Ditches F1043 (L1044), F1115 (L1118 and L1119) and F1124 (L1125 and L1127). This fabric group contains two well-defined vessels, of the same type, contained in Ditches F1043 and F1115. These comprise *Class 1* coarse ware jars with convex sides, an internal bevel to the rim, with finger-nail impressions on top; comparable to late Bronze Age examples recorded at Colne Fen (Brudenell 2013, 141: fig.4.25.8). Both jars are limited to relatively small fragments, but their presence, the predominance of fabric Q1 coupled with plain sherds of S1, indicates that the bulk of the ditches may have been open in the late Bronze Age. However; the poorly-defined presence of F1, S1 and G1 sherds that might potentially date to the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age suggests earlier ditches may have been truncated or re-cut resulting in the re-deposition or accumulation of earlier pottery, but chronological definition within the assemblage is restricted by poor preservation and high fragmentation.

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The Medieval Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered a total of 14 sherds (102g) of medieval pottery in a slightly abraded condition, contained in Ditches F1005 L1006 (Trench 3), F1024 L1025 (Trench 10) and F1168 L1169 (Trench 35).

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE; with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and described below.

The medieval pottery was entirely comprised of body sherds of locally produced coarse ware, including glazed and un-glazed variants. The glazed variant has a green lead glaze and orange-red surfaces on the exterior, with a mid grey core and interior, while the un-glazed variant is mid grey throughout. The fabric has inclusions of common sub-angular translucent quartz (0.1-0.5mm, with occasional polycrystalline grains to 1mm), sparse fine mica, sparse clay pellets and flint (<2mm). Ditch F1168 (L1169) contained body sherds of both variants, with Ditch F1005 (L1006) containing only glazed sherds, and Ditch F1024 (L1025) only un-glazed sherds. This type of coarse ware would have been produced in local kilns in the 11th-13th centuries, but cannot be identified conclusively with a major ceramic industry associated with the region, such as at Ely or Huntingdon.

The Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 16 fragments (72g) of fired clay, in a poorly-preserved, very highly fragmented and friable condition. The bulk of the fired clay was contained in Ditch F1043 L1044 (Trench 18) with further 'crumbs' contained in Ditch F1124 L1125 (Trench 16). The fired clay contains inconsistent grog and gritty quartz temper. A single fragment (19g) in Ditch F1043 L1044 (Trench 18) exhibits an external surface curving around a straight central axis, suggesting it might have formed part of a cylindrical loom weight, characteristic of middle to late Bronze Age assemblages, but this is a tentative conclusion based on very limited evidence.

The Worked Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A single fragment of worked bone was present in Ditch F1047 L1048 (Trench 11). This was a fragment of large (cattle or horse sized) mammal bone, possibly a rib fragment that had been roughly worked to a point at one end, the other end was naturally broken and unworked. The tip of the pointed end had broken following working, at the break the point was oval in cross-section and measured approximately 2x2.5mm; the total length of the piece was c. 71mm. Working marks are in the form of some polishing and roughly parallel striations running along the length of the point. There is very little evidence of use wear on this object suggesting its lifespan was brief.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A modest assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at Needingworth Road. Animal bones derived from 23 fills from a total of 19 features, the majority of which were ditches (Table 3). Bones were assessed on a context by context basis taking account of species present and general body area and noting the presence of ageable, butchered, measurable and pathological elements as well as taphonomic condition of the bone.

Bone preservation was largely rated as poor or ok on a five point scale ranging from very poor to excellent (Table 3) with many bones displaying high levels of abrasion and fresh breakages indicating the friable nature of the bone. A small number of dog gnawed bones were present and a very small number of charred bones were noted.

Just over 400 bone fragments were recorded, the vast majority of which could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal, largely due to the highly fragmented nature of the assemblage. Identified taxa, in order of overall abundance, were sheep/ goat, cattle and horse; none of the sheep/ goat bones could be identified to species. In deposits spot dated to the Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age cattle were slightly more abundant than sheep/ goat and no horse bones were present. For deposits dated to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age sheep/ goat were most abundant followed by horse and then cattle, possibly indicating a shift in economic emphasis, although the sample sizes are very small. A significant proportion of the bones also derived from as yet undated contexts and redistribution of these may well significantly change the species proportions of the two date groups. No other species were identified.

Cattle and sheep/ goat were largely represented by head and foot elements although several cattle limb bones were present in Layer L1167. Horse appeared to be represented by a broader mix of limb, head, foot and vertebrae elements. These differences in body part representation may represent different treatment of the species concerned or differences in preservation with only the sturdiest bones being represented.

No butchery marks were noted on the identified bones but one large mammal bone from Ditch F1041 L1042 (Trench 18) was noted as bearing cut marks. The lack of butchery evidence is likely in part to be due to the poor surface preservation of much of the bone material but may also be due to the butchery tools and methods used by the site inhabitants; certainly in the earlier date group metal blades are unlikely to have been available and stone tool butchery marks may be less easily identified given the poor condition of the bone. A number of ageable cattle and sheep/ goat elements were present with adult cattle and both adult and sub-adult sheep/ goat being indicated; no age data were available for horse. A single sheep/ goat metatarsal was the only measurable bone present and this was noted as being particularly gracile. Two pathological bones were noted, a cattle mandible that appeared to have suffered an ante-mortem tooth loss and a sheep/ goat mandible with a thickening/ swelling of the bone part way along the tooth row.

Given the low number of identifiable bones in this moderately sized assemblage little information is available for comment on the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age economy of this site however a larger assemblage may elucidate certain aspects of site economy and the change or continuity from one period to the next.

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pres.	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium mammal	Total
1075	1076	Ditch	Neolithic	poor					3	3
1041	1042	Ditch	L Neo/ EBA	ok	6	5		40	3	54
1045	1046	Ditch	L Neo/ EBA	ok	1	1		2	8	12
1132	1133	Ditch	L Neo/ EBA	ok	1					1
1134	1135	Ditch	L Neo/ EBA	poor		1		6	1	8
1043	1044	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	ok	2	5	3	35	8	53
1100	1101	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	poor				5		5
1115	1119	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	poor		2		30		32
1120	1123	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	v poor				15		15
1124	1125	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	ok			1	5	1	7
1124	1127	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	poor	1			10	1	12
1136	1137	Gully	LBA/ EIA	poor	1					1
1152	1153	Ditch	LBA/ EIA	poor		1		3		4
1075	1077	Ditch	Iron Age	ok			1			1
1047	1048	Ditch		poor		1		2	12	15
1059	1060	Ditch		ok		3			10	13
1094	1095	Gully		poor	1			35		36
1115	1116	Ditch		ok					1	1
1120	1121	Ditch		poor					5	5
1146	1147	Gully		poor					1	1
1154	1155	Ditch		poor			1	3		4
1164	1166	Ditch		v poor					20	20
1167	1167	Layer		ok	3		1	100		104
		Total			16	19	7	291	74	407

Table 3: Quantification and preservation (Pres.) state of animal bones from Needingworth Road, arranged by spot date and feature number

The Shell

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Two fragments of mineralised oyster shell were recovered from two deposits at Needingworth Road: Gully F1007 L1008 (Trench 3) and Ditch F1037 L1038 (Trench 9). Neither fragment showed any sign of human modification or parasitic attack, and given their mineralised nature they may well date to significantly earlier than the deposits themselves. Their longevity is also attested to by their heavily abraded nature, suggesting this was certainly not their primary place of deposition.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial trench excavations at land off Needingworth Road, 32 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The sampled deposits have been assigned spot dates in the late Neolithic/ early Bronze

Age, the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age and the medieval period (11th-13th 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.

Samples were 50% sub-sampled for the purpose of the assessment. Due to the paucity of remains, all samples from prehistoric contexts which contained any carbonised macrofossils will be fully processed and retained with the site archive.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

Plant macrofossils were scarce in the sampled deposits, particularly in spot-dated features. A small number of cereal grains, including an asymmetric hulled barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*), were recorded in ditch fills F1041 L1042 and F1045 L1046 (both Trench 18), spot dated to the late Neolithic/ early Bronze Age. In addition, a single indeterminate cereal grain was identified in ditch fill F1124 L1125 (Trench 16), spot dated to the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age. The small number of items indicates that the sampled deposits were not associated with any intensive activities connected to cereal use or processing.

The richest sample was from ditch fill F1047 L1048 (Trench 11), which produced numerous grains of hulled barley and glume wheat, along with a small range of non-cereal taxa (*Chenopodium* sp., Fabaceae and *Galium aparine*). Unfortunately this deposit is presently undated, making it difficult to interpret the remains further. Undated deposits L1162 and L1164 also contained carbonised remains of cereals.

Charcoal

A small amount of charcoal was recovered from the samples, with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous types identified by vessel patterns. The number of fragments was generally low and unlikely to be of value for further identification and quantification.

Terrestrial molluscs

The majority of the molluscan taxa from dated and undated deposits were grassland taxa (*Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp.), along with a smaller number characteristic of ground litter (e.g. *Trichia hispida* group). Such habitats appear to be consistently recorded from the earliest periods onwards. A number of the ditch fills contained aquatic slum species *Anisus leucostoma* and *Lymnaea truncatula*. Both can tolerate seasonal desiccation and probably reflect seasonal flooding of the ditches, where clay soils are likely to have impeded drainage.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets were commonly recorded, along with occasional modern seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*). It is unlikely that any of these reflect extensive biological disturbance of the sampled deposits.

Conclusions and Statement of Potential

The small number of carbonised plant remains from both prehistoric and medieval contexts indicates that the sampled deposits were peripheral to areas of cereal use and processing, and were not the focus for significant refuse disposal.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-278120

Project details

Project name	Land North of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-Cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB
Short description of the project	In September 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land north of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB (NGR TL 3277 7204). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new storage building and use of land for open storage with surfacing, drainage works and landscaping. It was undertaken in support of a planning application (Hunts DC Ref. 1401871OUT), based on advice from Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team requiring a programme of archaeological work. Numerous undated features were found in the majority of trial trenches, and these comprised pits, postholes, ditches and gullies. Small quantities of medieval pottery were found in a small number of ditches broadly spread across the site (Ditch F1005 (Trench 3), Ditch F1024 (Trench 10) and Ditch F1168 (Trench 35) The principal archaeology revealed by the evaluation was that associated with Geophysical Anomalies Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Geophysical Anomaly No. 4, an enclosure was not detected, and the ridge and furrow (Anomaly No.5) was possibly derived from modern drains. Anomalies Nos. 1 - 3 represent an enclosure (No.2) and linear features (Nos. 1 and 2). The dating evidence from the ditches is consistently prehistoric and predominantly late Neolithic/ early Bronze and late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age.
Project dates	Start: 01-09-2015 End: 30-09-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6266 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ECB4501 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	ENCLOSURES Late Prehistoric
Monument type	LINEARS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Neolithic

Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE HUNTINGDONSHIRE HOLYWELL CUM NEEDINGWORTH Land North of Needingworth Industrial Estate, Needingworth Road, Holywell-Cum-Needingworth, Cambridgeshire PE27 4NB
Postcode	PE27 4NB
Study area	9 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 3277 7204 52.329959804765 -0.051361368717 52 19 47 N 000 03 04 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6m Max: 6m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Vincent Monahan

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Monahan, V

Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4948

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F1158 in Trench 23 looking north-west



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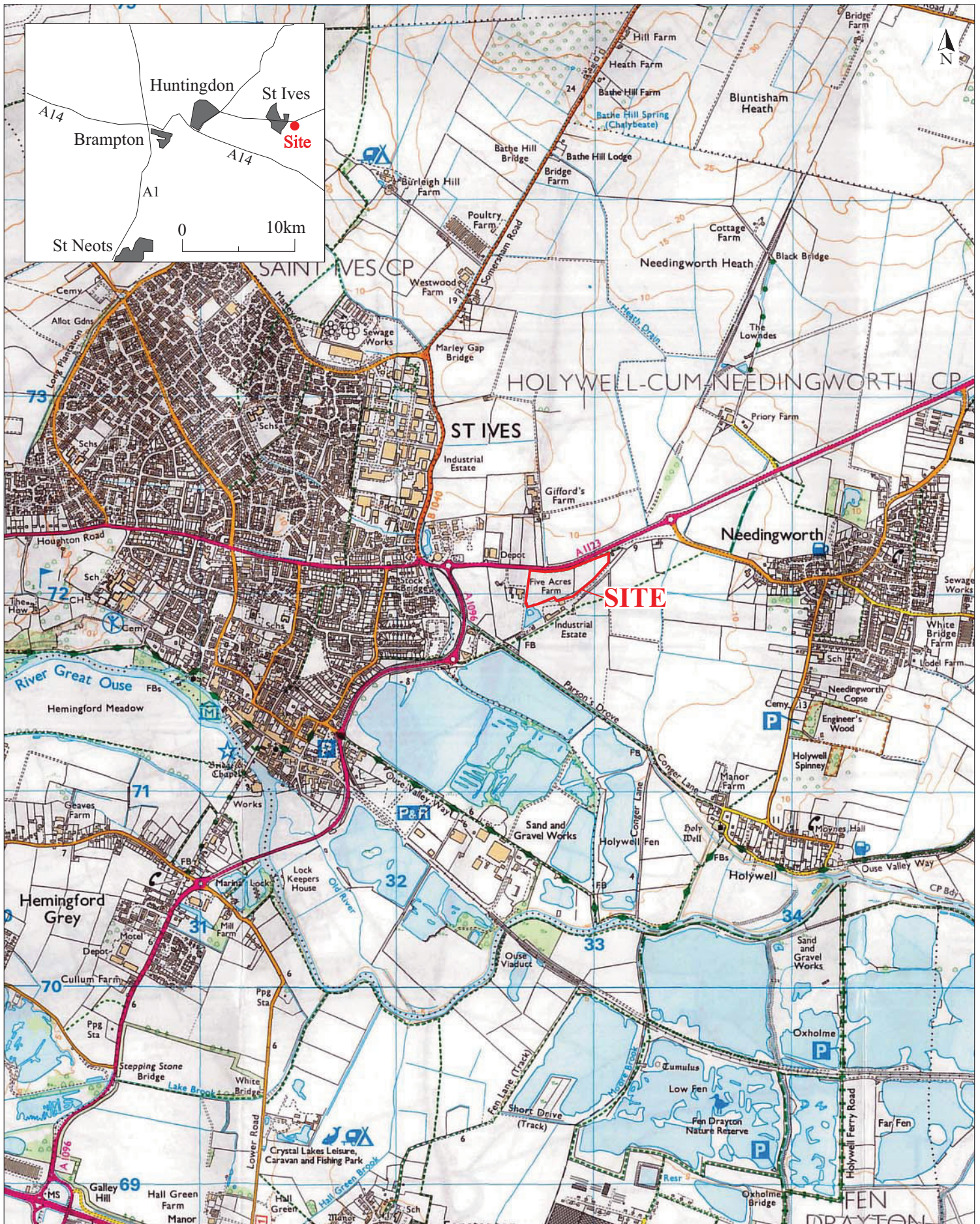
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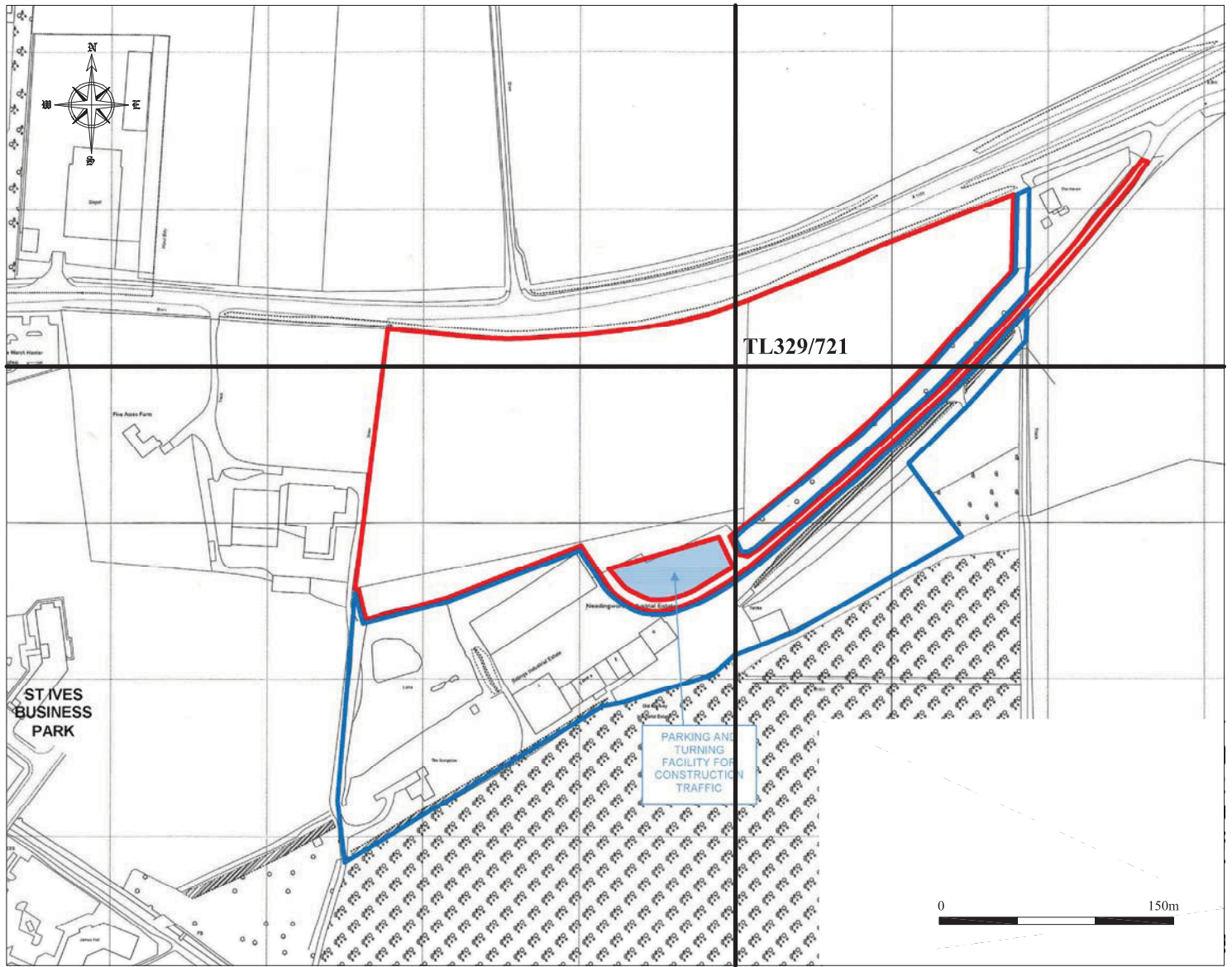


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F1168 in Trench 35 looking west



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land at Needingworth Road, St Ives, Cambridgeshire (P6266)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:4000 at A4
Needlingworth Road, St Ives, Cambs (P6266)

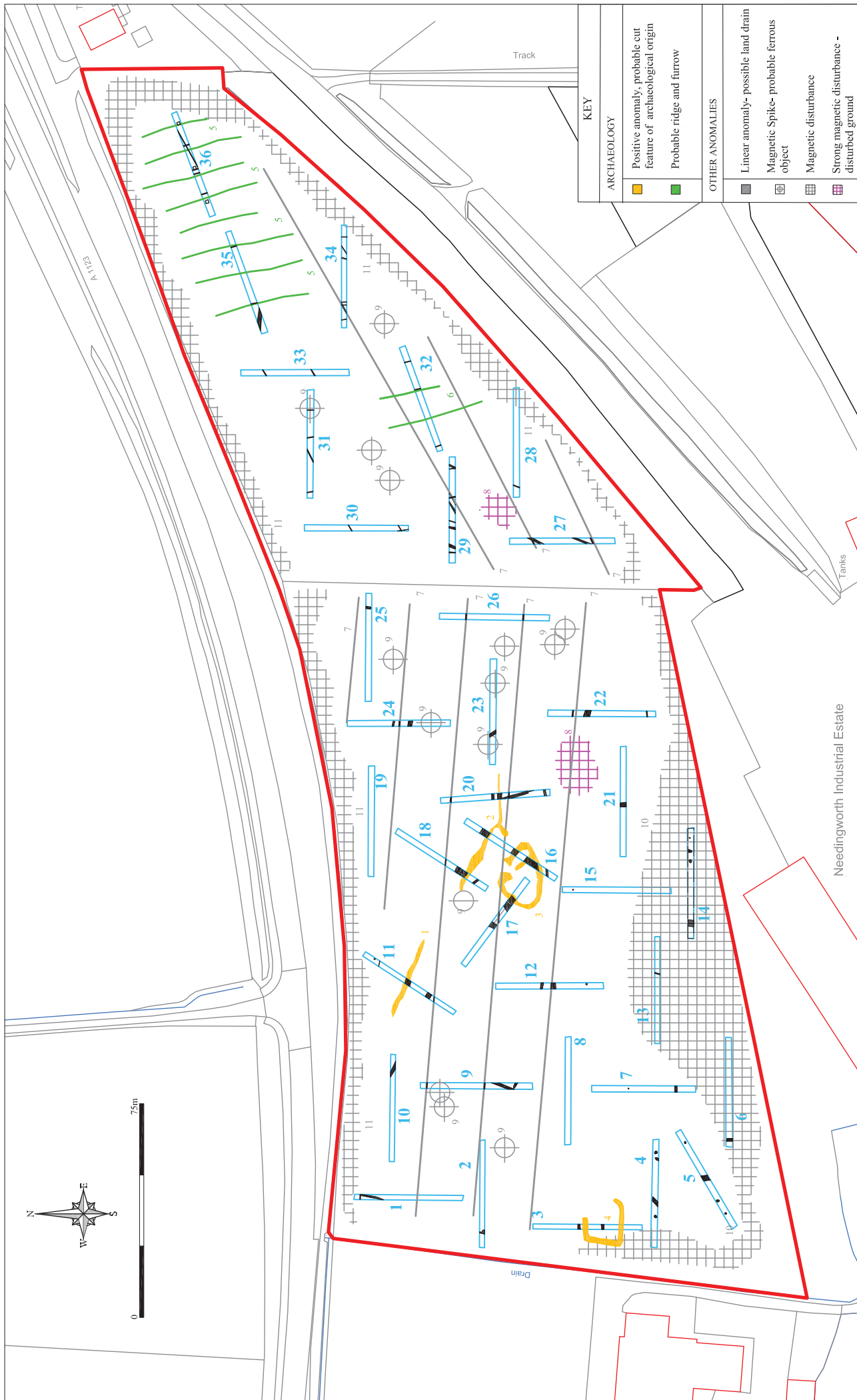
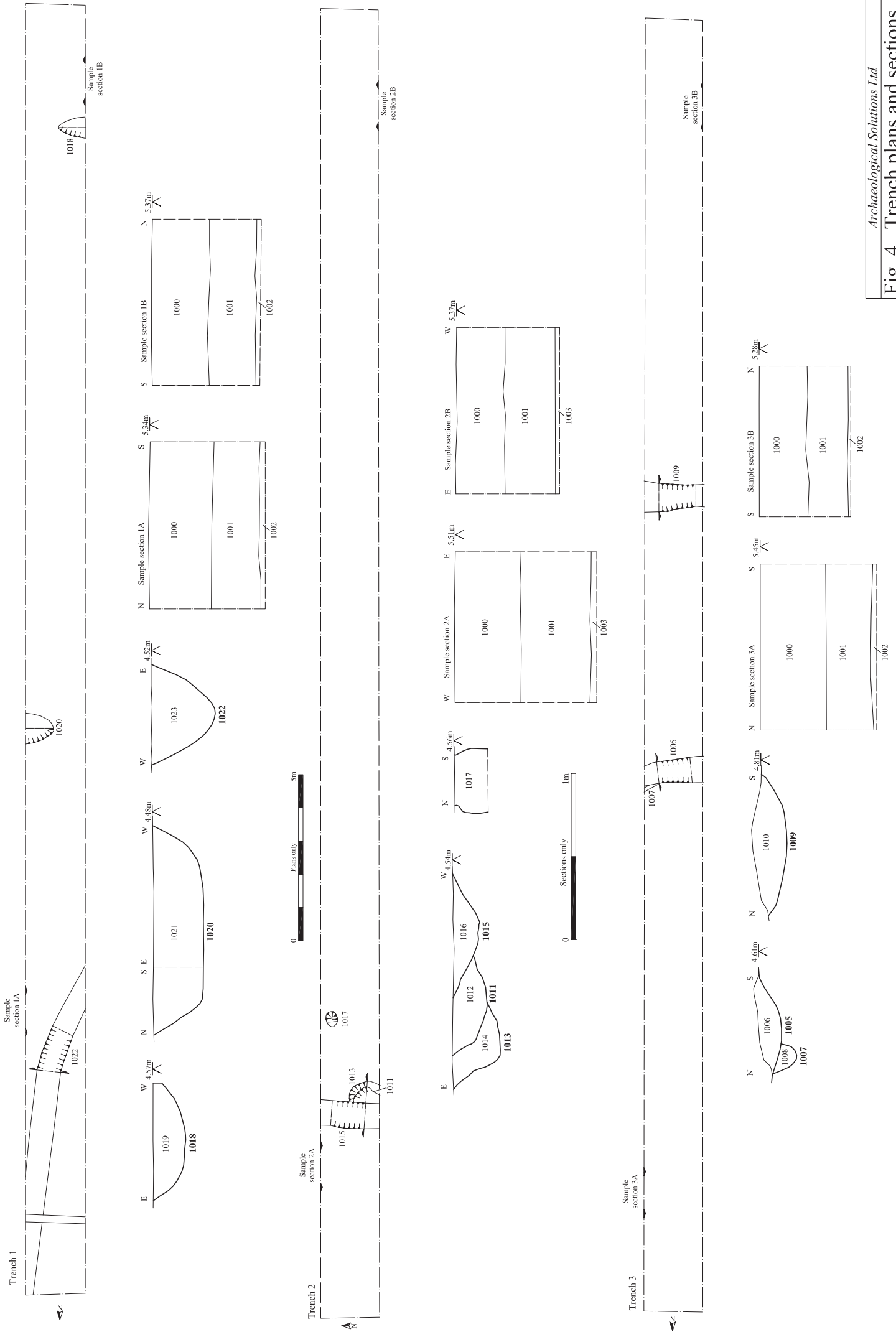


Fig. 3 Trenches on geophysics plan

Scale 1:1250 at A3
 Land at Needlingworth Road, St Ives (P6266)

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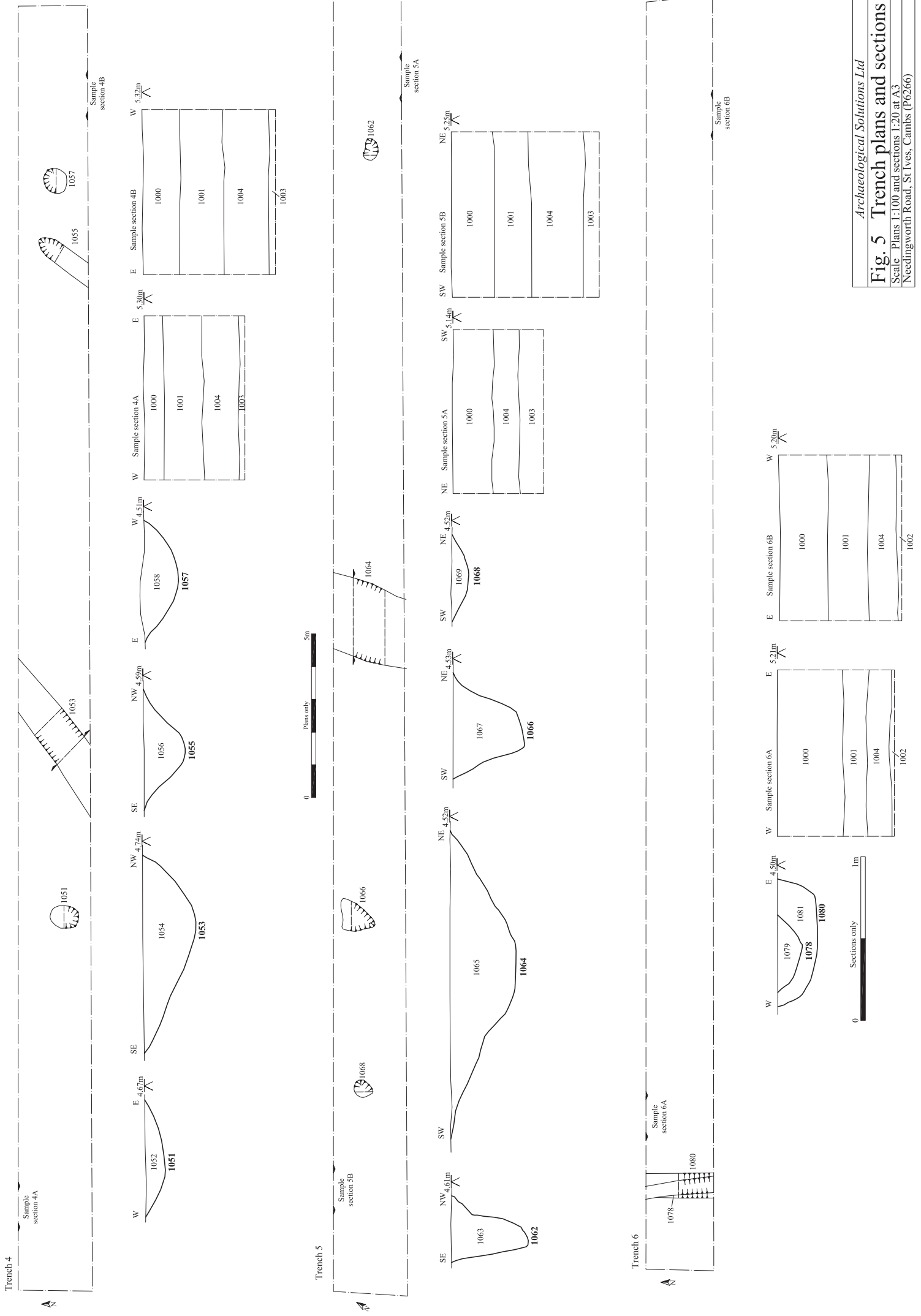


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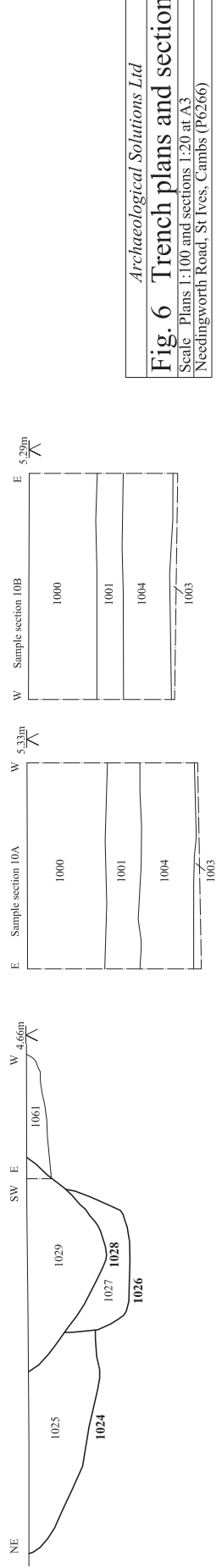
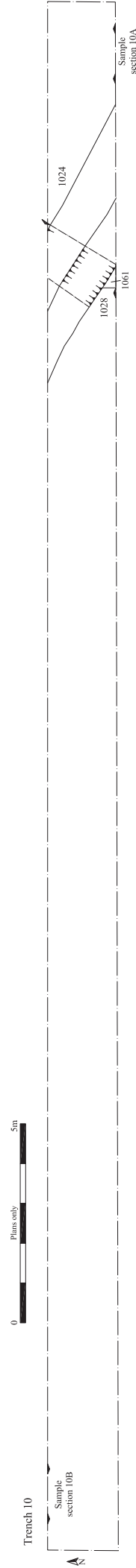
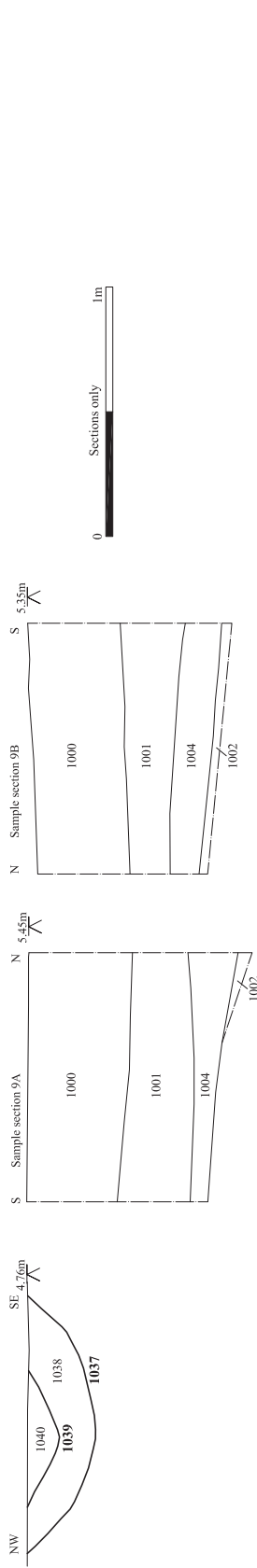
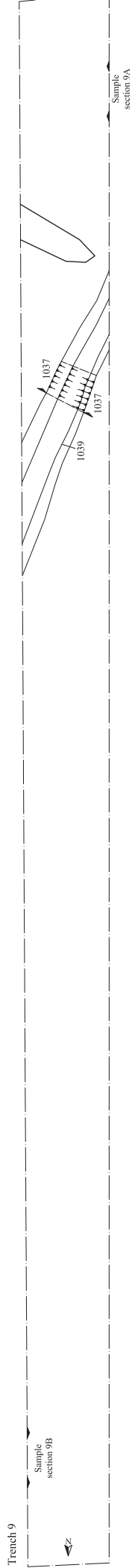
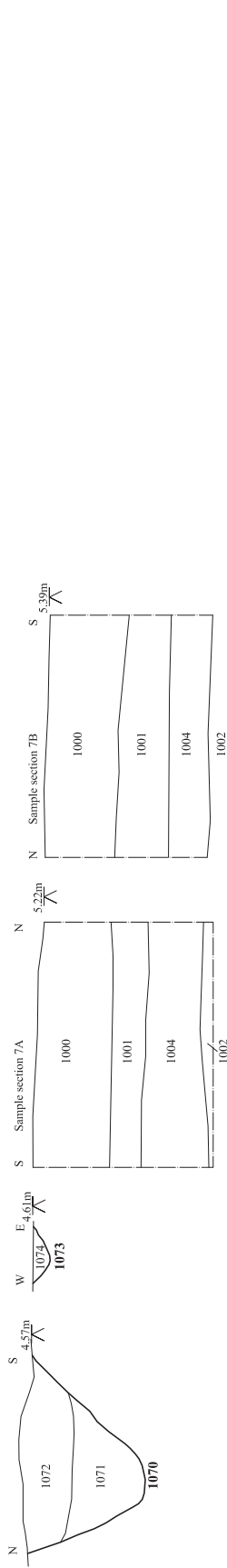
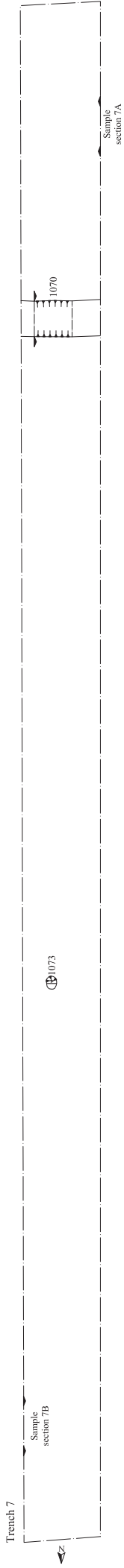
Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

Needingworth Road, St Ives, Cambs (P6266)



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3
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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

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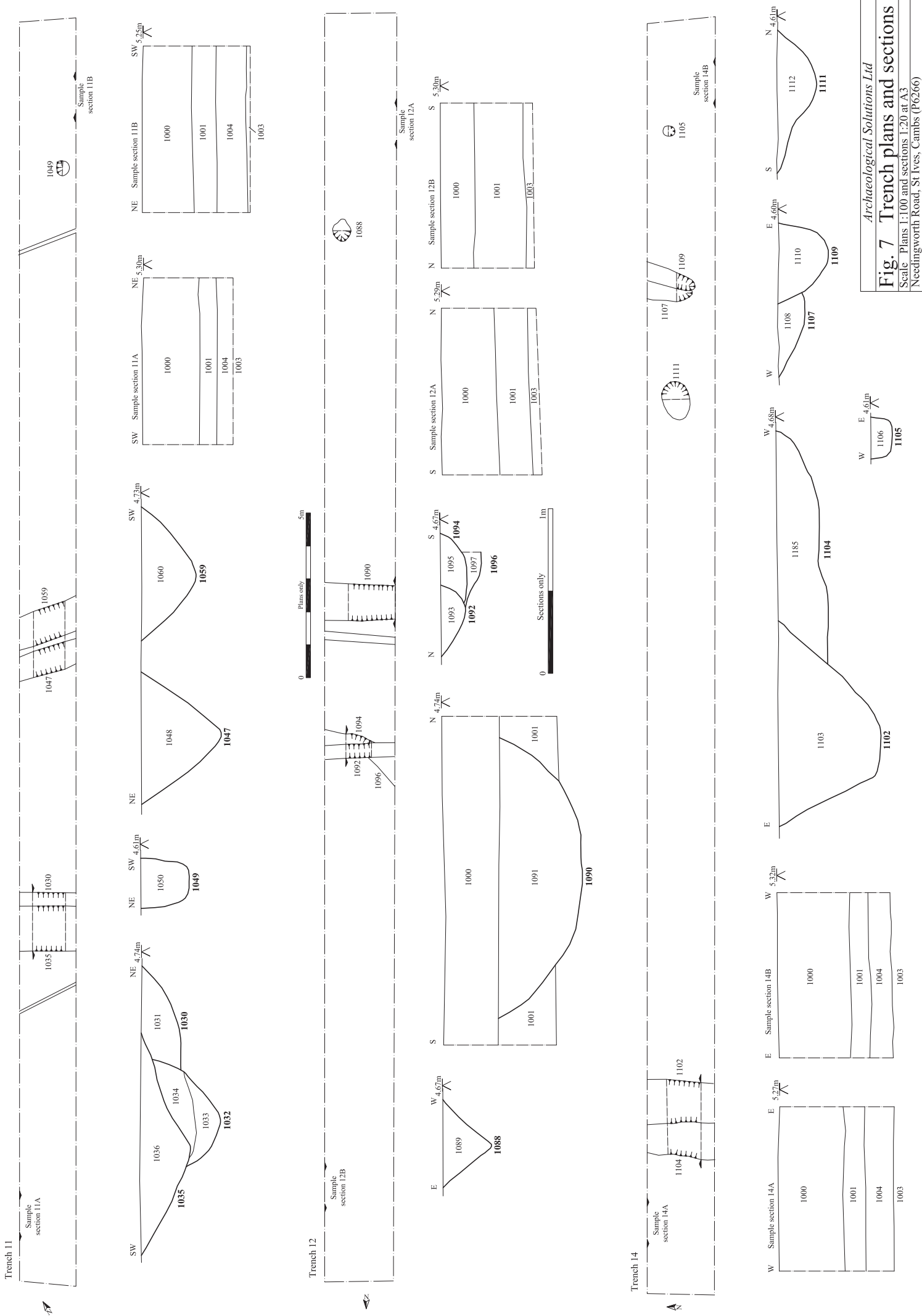


Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
 Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3
 Needingworth Road, St Ives, Cambs (P6266)

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 Sections only

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 Plans only

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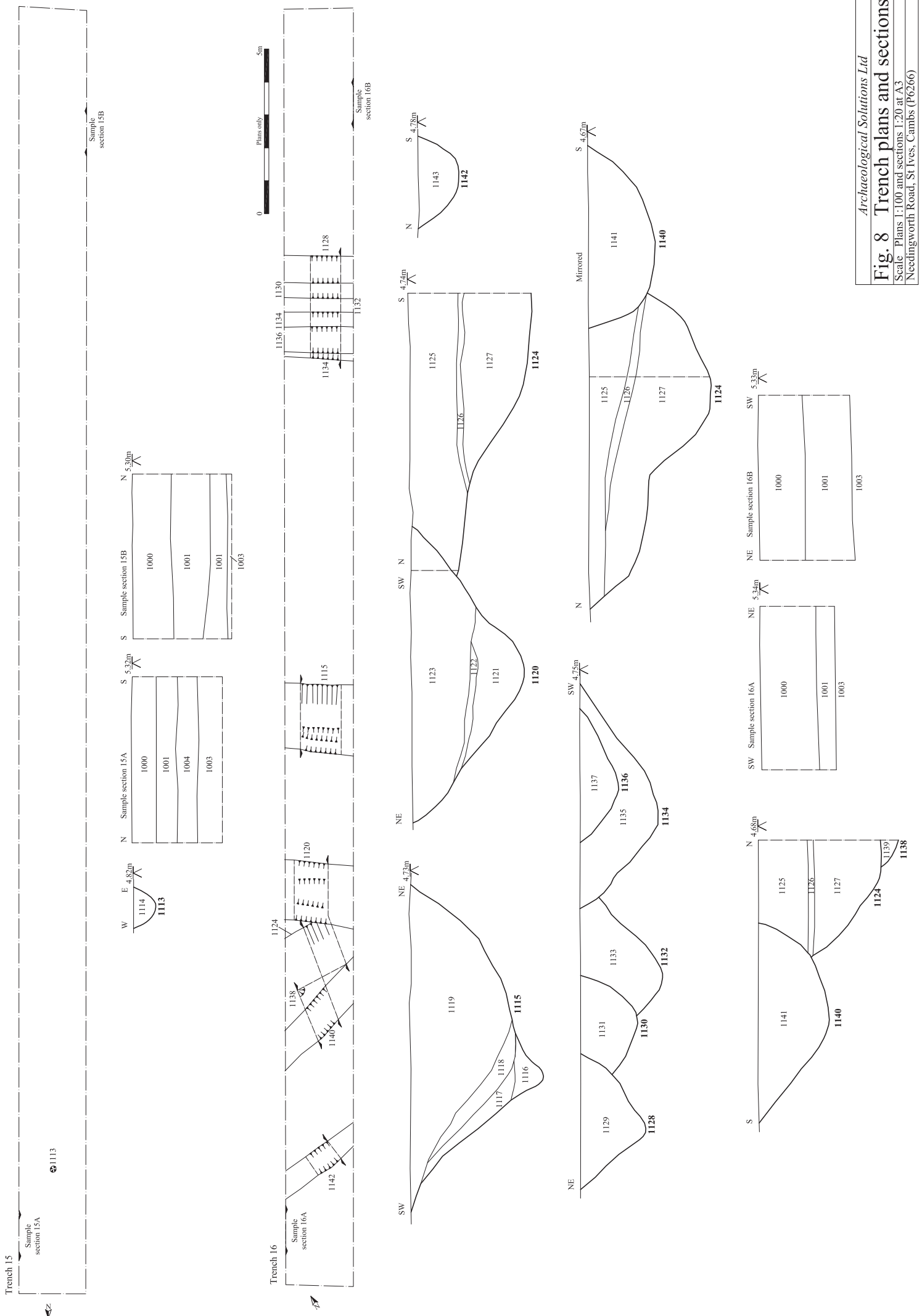
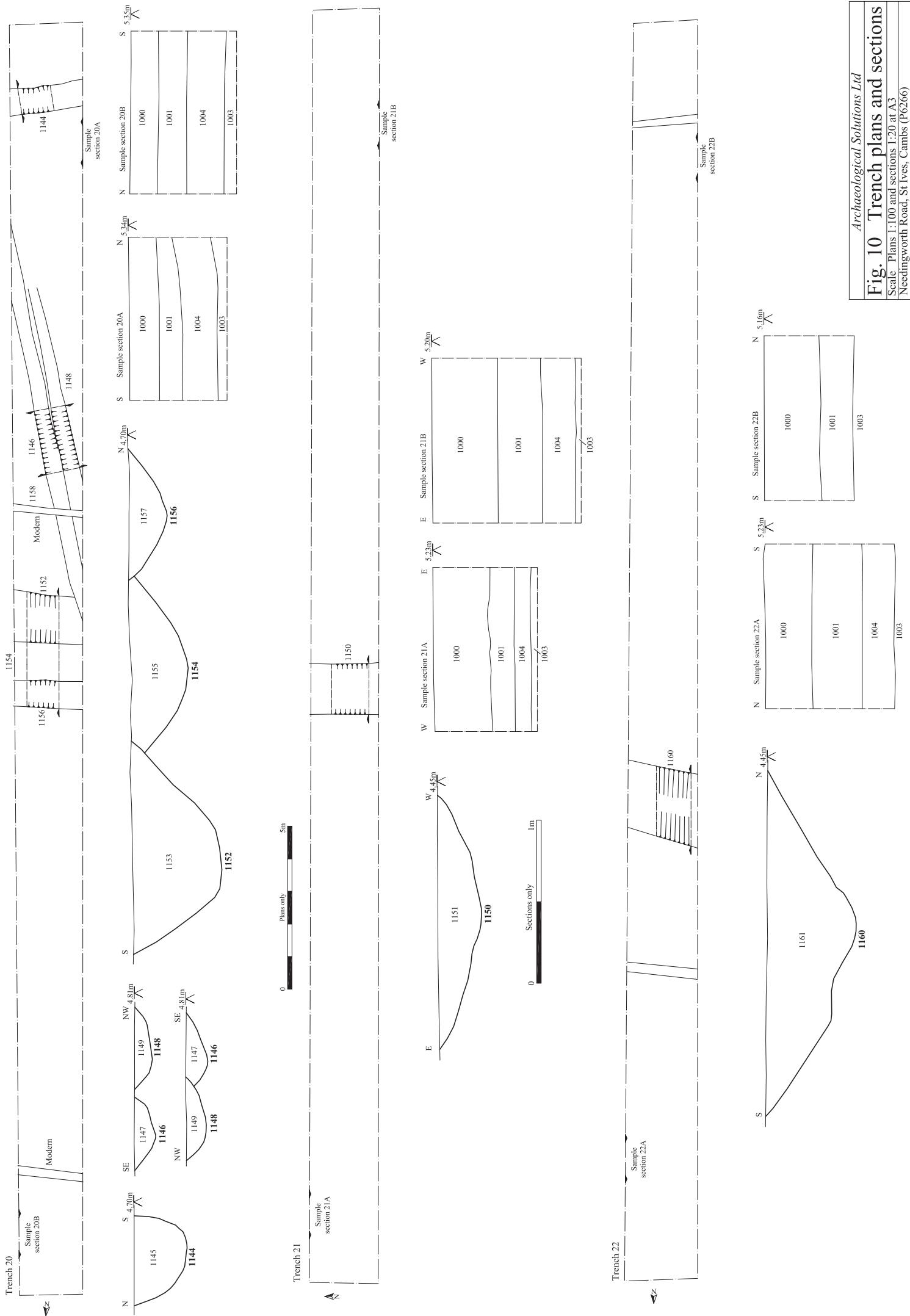


Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections
 Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3
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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

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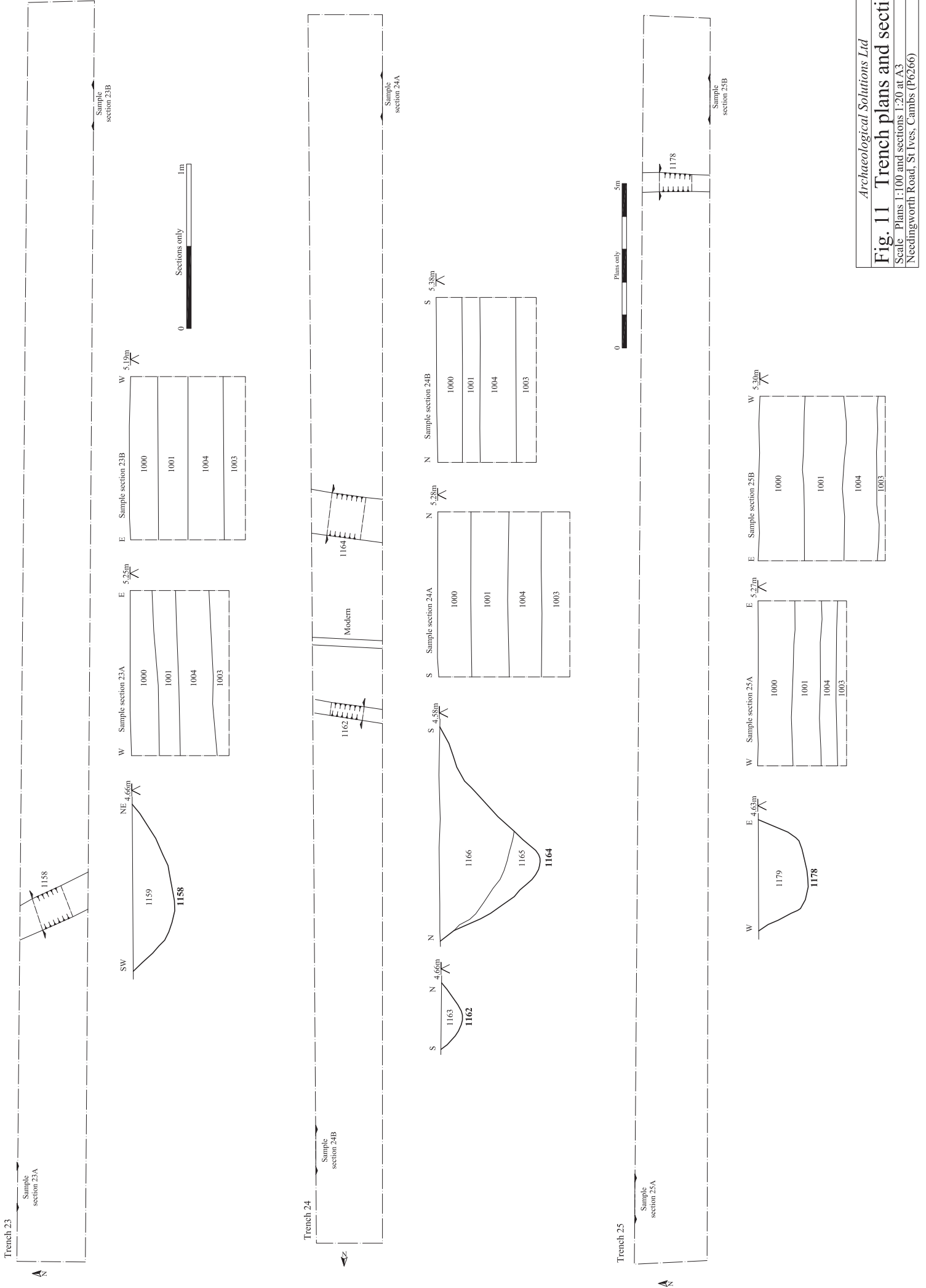


Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections
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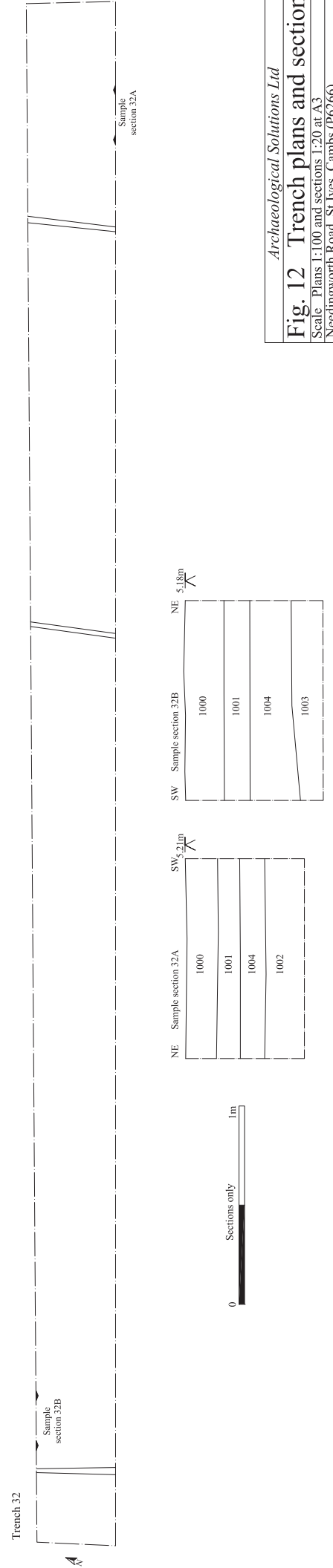
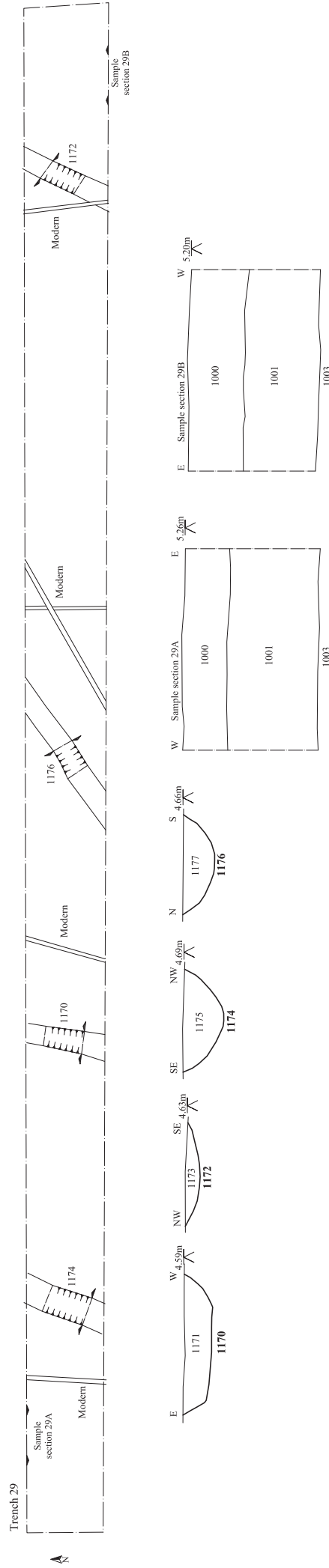
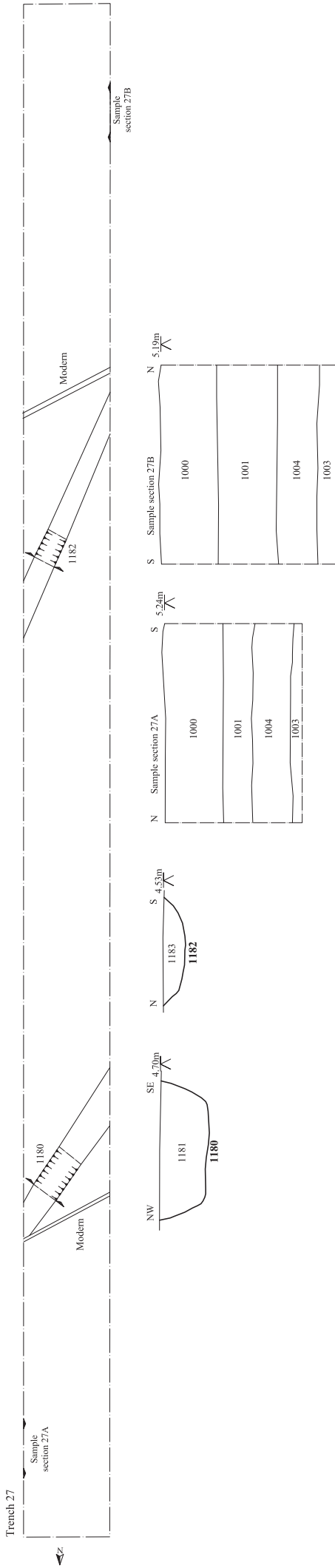


Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections
 Scale: Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3
 Needingworth Road, St Ives, Cambs (P6266)

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