

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster,
London Borough of Havering**

Archaeological Evaluation

**by Jamie Williams, Maisie Foster
and Pierre-Damien Manisse**

Site Code: RLF22/70

(TQ 5439 8477)

Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster, London Borough of Havering

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Brett Aggregates**

by Jamie Williams, Maisie Foster and
Pierre-Damien Manisse
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code RLF 22/70

November 2022

Summary

Site name: Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster, London Borough of Havering

Grid reference: TQ 5439 8477

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 4th April to 20th September 2022

Project coordinator: Tim Dawson and David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Jamie Williams, Maisie Foster and Pierre-Damien Manisse

MOL Site code: RLF22

TVAS Project code: RLF22/70

Area of site: c. 43.9 Ha

Summary of results: A total of 186 trenches were successfully excavated during the course of the evaluation uncovering a large number of archaeological features, concentrated in the south-west of the site. Linear features such as ditches and gullies were found scattered across the rest of the site, more prevalent in the east and south-east. The latter features largely could not be dated due to a scarcity of finds. Several of the linear features observed in the north of site were modern land drains which were still in use, the other features in this area were largely undated or Medieval in date. The connection of the site to RAF Hornchurch comes in the form of trenches containing lengths of electrical cable, and made ground found in trenches 186 and 187 which were located over the site of a radar station as seen in old aerial photographs and the geophysical survey. These features were left unexcavated.

In Trench 38, a gully containing a length of wooden piping could possibly be associated with a gun placement seen in old aerial photographs that would have been located c.7m away to the north west of the trenches location. A geophysical anomaly thought to be associated with the presence of RAF Hornchurch was also investigated whilst on site, however no finds or features were observed.

The pottery collection shows four main periods of occupation in the south-west; Late Bronze Age, Early-Middle Iron Age, Early Roman and Early Medieval.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at the Museum of London in due course, with accession code RLF22.

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Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster, London Borough of Havering An Archaeological Evaluation

by Jamie Williams, Maisie Foster and Pierre-Damien Manisse

Report 22/70

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster, London Borough of Havering, RM14 2XS (TQ 5439 8477) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Brett Aggregates, Queen Mary Quarry, Ashford Road, Laleham, Middlesex TW18 1QF.

Planning permission is to be sought from the London Borough of Havering for the extraction of minerals from the site. As a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits being present which may be damaged or destroyed by mineral extraction, a field evaluation has been requested in order to inform the planning process, in accordance with the Ministry of House, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021), and the Borough's policies on archaeology. Two components of work are proposed at this stage; namely field investigation by metal detecting and machine trenching. Whilst the machine trenching went as planned, the metal detecting survey hit difficulties with the extreme drought, and subsequently only a few fields (but all of the trenches and spoilheaps) were able to be detected – with no finds being recovered.

The fieldwork was carried out according to a specification approved by Mr Adam Single, of the Greater London Archaeological Advisory Service, the archaeological adviser to the Borough. The fieldwork was undertaken by Will Attard, Emma Bonnie, Sian Bramble, Katie Bridger, Camila Carvalho, Richard Dewhurst, Maisie Foster, Emily Gibson, Pierre Manisse, Mike Murray, Tristan Nisseron, Tom Stewart, Beth Tucker and Jamie Williams, between 5th April and 20th September 2022. The site code is RLF 22/70.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with the Museum of London in due course with accession code RLF22.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of Hornchurch, to the east of central London, in the Ingrebourne valley, north of the River Thames (Fig. 1). The site is split over eight roughly rectangular parcels of arable farm land. It is bounded by Berwick Pond Road to the east, further farm land and meadows to the north, woodlands to the south

and the Ingrebourne Valley country park to the west. It was formerly on the outskirts of RAF Hornchurch. The land is relatively flat, rising gently from 10m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west to around 17m aOD in the north-east. The underlying geology is mapped as Taplow Gravel (gravels, sands and clays) in the east of site and floodplain gravel to the west (BGS 1976). A mixture of gravels and sand was observed in the open trenches, the gravels mainly towards the west.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted by a desk-based assessment (Josephs 2008), geophysical survey (Tigergeo, 2022) and aerial photographic study (Cox and Jarvis 2021). These investigations have shown that in the south-west of site is what appears to be a series of 3 or 4 enclosures joined to a trackway. A series of linear features of uncertain date along with a C-shaped enclosure are plotted towards the north of the site (Fig. 2) along with a double ditched ring ditch (levelled round barrow) of presumed Bronze Age date beyond the site's northern limit.

The site is also understood to have formed an outlying area of RAF Hornchurch used in World War II. An aircraft crash site is located immediately to the north and a triangular arrangement of geophysical anomalies towards the western edge of the site is thought to indicate structures of 20th century date, possibly related to a WWII radio or radar installation.

The broader archaeological potential of the site stems from its location within the Lower Thames Valley/Greater Thames Estuary which is an area of rich historic environment resource. The use of the estuarine environment as a source of food and as a major zone of seaborne contact led to continuous occupation of the area (Williams and Brown 1999, 16). An archaeological evaluation to the south of Berwick Pond Road revealed pits, ditches and a trackway ranging in date from Iron Age to Roman and Medieval. Fieldwalking to the south recorded scatters of prehistoric flint and pottery.

The Greater London Historic Environment Record records four features within the confines of the site, recorded as cropmarks from aerial photographs (Fig. 2). These are: two well-defined pentagonal enclosures and a rectangular enclosure to the south; a double ditched trackway orientated SSE-NNW, turning SW-NE towards Hacton Farm; and part of a double ditched trackway NE/SW to the east of site.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims of this project were:

- to determine if archaeological levels have survived on this site;
- to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
- to determine if geophysical anomalies are of archaeological origin;
- to determine if cropmark anomalies are of archaeological, historic or indeed natural origin; and
- to inform a strategy for mitigation if required.

The potential and significance of any such deposits located will be assessed according to the research priorities such as set out in *Historic England Research Agenda* (HE 2017) or any local or thematic research priorities such as *A Research Framework for London's Archaeology* (MoLAS 2003) or *Research and Archaeology Revisited; A Framework for the Eastern Counties*, (Medlycott (Ed) , 2011) or period specific research agendas for Iron Age and Roman times such as (James and Millett 2001; Haslegrove *et al.* 2001) and the South East Research Framework Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for Defence (Smith 2019).

The specific research objectives of this project relate to the known archaeology of the gravel terraces of the Thames Valley, mainly relating to Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and early Saxon settlement. Additionally, this site has clear potential for WWII archaeology. Research objectives include:

- Sporadic Neolithic activity is recorded, usually with settlement represented by small clusters of pits, along with relatively rare monumental sites such as causewayed enclosures. Knowledge of the distribution of settlement, the economic basis, and its changes through time especially with regards to the possible climatic factors thought responsible for the transition to the later Neolithic, are all poorly understood and the primary objective is to locate such sites for study;
- Towards the end of the Neolithic a much fuller use of the landscape of the gravel terraces are increasingly taking place. This is initially evidenced by the widespread presence of round barrows and their levelled counterparts (ring ditches), yet the presence of contemporary occupation is rarely encountered. It is a particular research aim to discover stratified early Bronze Age occupation deposits to provide both chronological data, to chart the nature and spread of settlement and also to allow examination of the economic basis of settlement;

- A particular topic of the developed (Middle) Bronze Age is the onset of ‘field systems’. Such field systems are not ubiquitous in areas of recorded settlement, and are not necessarily related to increased agricultural production, nevertheless they are a new phenomena of landscape and presumably social organisation. Discovery of field systems, with recovery of a detailed chronology of their development and demise, and recovery of evidence of what their primary use was for, are important research objectives. It is also important to locate and categorise contemporary settlement, and determine, if possible, if such settlements and ‘fields’ are the residence of an elite, or just part of simple farming communities;
- The transition from the Bronze Age into the Iron Age with the adoption of iron tools and a breakdown of the trading and supply networks based on bronze is another major period that is played out on the gravel terraces of the Thames. It is a research objective to determine if Bronze Age sites continue in use into Iron Age times, or if there is a marked break with earlier patterns of landuse. The development of the Iron Age is one where there is an increased emphasis in the production of an agricultural surplus (grain). It is historically recorded that Britain exported grain to the classical world in Later Iron Age times, but an important research objective is whether this was also taking place much earlier in the Iron Age with, for example, evidence of centralised storage of surplus grain;
- One of the principal research topics for the Roman period is the nature of the expansion of settlement in early Roman times, perhaps continuing expansion from the Late Iron Age due to Rome’s economic stimulus. For the lower Thames Valley, an important objective is to determine if the disruption of a hostile Roman takeover is mirrored in a disruption of settlement patterns. Many regions of southern England also witness abandonment of Roman settlements in later Roman times and it is an important objective to determine if such a pattern is also present here, especially with regards to the following Anglo-Saxon period and whether such settlement is contested or not;
- The Thames Estuary was one of the major gateways for Anglo Saxon settlement of former Roman Britain. Historically, this is taken as a predominantly 5th century AD event after the formal end of Roman administration, but recent radiocarbon dates suggest that this process was underway in the 4th century AD. It is an important research objective to determine how far this activity was underway at this time and whether such settlement was taking place on abandoned Roman farmland or in previously unused land;
- The site retains WWII archaeology. Research objectives that may be of relevance include:
 - establish the anatomy, distribution and development of the various radar detection systems and of beam-bending provision against enemy bombers;

consider the issues relating to aircraft crash sites; and
establish the chronology and pattern of the civil defence infrastructure.

One hundred and eighty-five trenches were intended to be dug using a 360⁰-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed to expose archaeologically sensitive levels. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed would be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims outlined above, without compromising the integrity of any feature that might warrant preservation *in situ* or be better investigated under the conditions pertaining to full excavation. Spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds and scanned with a metal detector. The planned systematic metal detector survey of the entire site area proved impossible to implement as the ground was baked solid: no metal finds came from the trenches or spoilheaps and only a very few from excavated features, which proved to be relating to farming activities.

Results

The project was spread over several months following the cropping regime of the tenant farmer. Different 360⁰ excavators equipped with 1.80m wide toothless bucket were used. Overall, trenches were dug as intended with slight adjustments or modifications depending on the land availability at the time of the project (Figs 2–4). Trenches 68-70 could not be opened due to their placement in an environmentally protected zone, and trench 184 was moved to the west to avoid a confluence of multiple modern land drains which would have already damaged any potential archaeology. Additional Trenches 8b and 89b were dug hoping to reveal extra information about the geophysical anomalies (Tigergeo 2022), but were unfortunately blank. Additional trenches 186 and 187 were also excavated under request and revealed modern drains and gullies which were filled with metal wiring. The majority of the project took place during a drought, which made opening trenches and subsequently excavating features a longer process than usual. All spoilheaps were metal detected for finds (Pl. 24).

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2. The trenches which contained potential archaeological features are described in detail below. Human remains were excavated under the provisions of Ministry of Justice Licence 22-0227.

Trench 3 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 3 was aligned S - N and was 30.2m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.43m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying light grey-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 26.3m from the south end of the trench, a shallow ditch (1) with an E-W alignment was excavated, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.15m deep (0.68m from the top of trench) and filled with a soft grey-brown sand (52). No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 7 was aligned W - E and was 25.7m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil and 0.05m subsoil overlying a grey-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 19.7m from the west end of the trench, a shallow ditch (2) with a N-S alignment was excavated, measuring 1.11m wide and 0.11m deep (0.64m from the top of the trench) and filled with a soft red-brown sand (53). No finds were recovered.

Trench 8a (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 8 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.1m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of topsoil and 0.06m subsoil overlying a grey-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 10.6m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch (3) with a SE-NW alignment was excavated, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.34m deep (0.9m from the top of the trench). Ditch (3) consisted of three fills; a loose brown-grey sand primary fill (54), a soft brown-grey silty-sand secondary fill (55), and a soft yellow-grey sand tertiary fill (56). No finds were recovered.

Trench 9 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 9 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.7m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying a grey-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 3.1m from the NW end of the trench, a shallow ditch (4) with a N-S orientation was excavated, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.07m deep and filled with a soft brown-grey silty-clay (57). No finds were recovered.

Trench 14 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 14 was aligned S - N and was 26m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.41m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying a red-brown sand natural geology. At 8.6m from the S end of the trench, a ditch (12) with a NE-SW orientation was excavated, measuring 0.72m wide and 0.32m deep. Ditch (12) consisted of a soft brown-orange sand primary fill (65) overlain by a soft orange-brown sand secondary fill (66). No finds were recovered.

Trench 15 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 15 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 24.5m long and 0.59m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying light yellow-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 12.8m from the WNW end of the trench, a possible pit (5) was excavated, measuring 1m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with a soft light grey-brown sandy clay (58). No finds were recovered. At 14.5m from the WNW end of the trench, a shallow ditch (6) with an E-W orientation was excavated, measuring 0.94m wide and 0.08m deep and filled with a soft light grey-brown sandy-clay (59). A single flint core fragment was recovered from the fill, but is not closely datable.

Trench 16 (Figs 5 and 14)

Trench 16 was aligned WNW - ESE and was 26.5m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.1m subsoil overlying light yellow-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 12.5m from the WNW end of the trench, a gully (7) was excavated, measuring 0.34m wide and 0.31m deep and filled with a soft grey-brown sandy clay (60). No finds were recovered from the gully, and it is thought that it might be for a land drain.

Trench 17 (Figs 5 and 14; Pl. 1)

Trench 17 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.6m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.46m of topsoil and 0.1m subsoil overlying a light yellow-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At the start of the trench in the SW end, a ditch (10) aligned N-S and terminating within the trench was excavated, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.14m deep and filled with a soft dark brown-grey sandy-clay (63). Next to this terminus was observed feature (247) which was recorded as a possible linear terminus or a pit due to how little lay within the trench. It was filled with a dark brown-grey sandy-clay (455). No finds were recovered from either feature.

At 3.9m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch was explored in two slots (9, 11) with one of those slots being a relationship with pit 8. The ditch was aligned N-S and measured 0.83m wide and 0.11m deep, containing a soft brown-grey sandy-clay fill (62, 64). Fill (64) yielded a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. The relationship with pit 8 was inconclusive due to it also being filled with a soft brown-grey sandy-clay (61). Pit 8 was at least 0.36m in diameter and 0.07m in depth, with no finds being recovered.

Trench 18 (Figs 5 and 15)

Trench 18 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying light brown-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. At 12.2m from the S end of the trench, a ditch (26) with an E-W orientation was excavated, measuring 1.34m wide and 0.23m deep and

filled with a soft dark brown-grey silty-sand (82). The excavated slot found that the ditch was heavily truncated by a land drain which was present in the section. This ditch seems to line up with an trackway associated with the WWII radar station as seen on a 1947 aerial photograph (Pl. 27), but provided no evidence of a direct connection. No finds were recovered. A second possible linear feature roughly parallel to the ditch was investigated but was simply a remnant of subsoil with no measurable depth.

Trench 21 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 21 was aligned SW - NE and was 26m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.37m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying light red-brown sand natural geology. At 13.7m from the SW end of the trench a single excavated slot was dug across ditches 21 and 22. Ditch 21 measured >1.93m wide and 0.62m deep and was filled with a soft brown-grey sand primary fill (75) overlain by a soft grey-brown sand secondary fill (81). Ditch 22 measured 2.21m wide and 0.54m deep and was filled with a soft brown-grey sand (76). No finds were recovered from either feature, but the excavated slot clearly showed ditch 22 to truncate ditch 21.

Trench 23 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 23 was aligned NW - SE and was 26.3m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying grey-brown sand natural geology. At 4.5m from the NW end of the trench a single excavated slot was dug across ditches 23 and 24. Ditch 23 measured 2.49m wide and 0.63m deep and was filled with a soft brown-grey sand primary fill (78) overlain by a soft grey-brown sand secondary fill (79). Ditch 24 measured 1.28m wide and 0.31m deep and was filled with a soft grey-brown sand (80). No finds were recovered from either feature and the stratigraphic relationship between the features was not determined from the excavated slot.

Trench 24 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 24 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.2xm long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.16m subsoil overlying grey-brown sand natural geology. At 7.3m from the SW end of the trench, pit 20 was recorded, measuring 4.5m in length, >1.2m in width and 0.95m deep. The pit was partially excavated and was filled with a firm orange-brown silty-sand (74) which yielded a single piece of modern glass.

At 15.1m from the SW end of the trench, ditch 16 was excavated, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.31m deep and was filled with a soft light yellow-brown silty-sand (73) which produced no finds.

Trench 25 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 25 was aligned NW - SE and was 26.7m long and 0.51m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.36m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying light brown-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. At 17.6m from the NW end of the trench, a gully (14) with a N-S orientation was excavated, measuring 0.41m wide and 0.19m deep and filled with a soft light grey sandy-clay (69). No finds were recovered.

Trench 27 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 27 was aligned SW - NE and was 25.3m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying mid grey-brown sand natural geology. At 2.5m from the SW end of the trench, a shallow ditch/possible furrow (13) with a N-S orientation was excavated, measuring 0.73m wide and 0.09m deep and filled with a soft light brown-grey clay-sand (67). No finds were recovered.

Trench 33 (Figs 6 and 14; Pl. 15)

Trench 33 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 25m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil and 0.09m subsoil overlying grey-brown sand with gravel natural geology. At 12m from the NNW end of the trench, a gully (15) with a N-S orientation was excavated (Pl. 15), measuring 0.79m wide and 0.27m deep and was filled with a soft red-brown sand (68). No finds were recovered.

Trench 36 (Figs 6 and 14)

Trench 36 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.5m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.33m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying grey-brown sand with gravel natural geology. At 16.5m from the SW end of the trench, a linear feature orientated NNE-SSW was excavated in one slot revealing a ditch (18) truncated on either side by gullies/possible furrows (17 and 19).

Gully/possible furrow 17 was 0.88m wide, 0.27m deep and was filled with a soft grey-red silty-sand (70) which produced no finds. Ditch 18 measured >0.91m wide and 0.35m deep and was filled with a soft grey silty-sand (71) and produced no finds. Gully/possible furrow 19 measured 0.53m wide and 0.17m deep and was filled with a soft grey-brown silty-sand (72) which produced no finds.

Trench 38 (Fig. 6)

Trench 38 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 25.6m long and 0.54m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying red-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 18.5m from the NNW end of the trench a modern drainage ditch (27) which contained a wooden pipe within its soft light yellow-grey silty sand fill (83) was excavated but not recorded fully. This trench was looking for evidence of a gun placement observed in an old aerial photograph. The trench itself was located c.7m to the south west of where the structure

would have stood, so the features found in this trench could possibly be associated. No finds were retained but an electrical cable cover tile was found within its fill.

Trench 41 (Figs 6 and 15)

Trench 41 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 26.5m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.07m subsoil overlying red-brown sand natural geology. At 9.92m from the SSW end of the trench, a ditch (25) with an orientation of E-W was excavated, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with a soft grey-brown sand (77) which yielded no finds.

Trench 44 (Figs 6 and 15)

Trench 44 was aligned S - N and was 25.6m long and 0.55m deep at the southern end and 0.65m in the northern end of the trench. In the Northern end the stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.3m subsoil overlying grey-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 1.16m from the S end of the trench, ditch 28 with an orientation of NW-SE was excavated, measuring 0.84m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with a firm light grey sand (84).

Trench 46 (Figs 6 and 15)

Trench 46 was aligned W - E and was 25.5m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying grey-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 1.3m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (32) with a N-S orientation was excavated, measuring 0.93m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled with a friable light grey-brown sand (88) which produced no finds. At 17.7m and 22.7m from the W end of the trench two tree bowls, (30) and (31) respectively, were excavated and recorded with no finds recovered.

Trench 47

Trench 47 was aligned S - N and was 25m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying grey-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 0.5m from the S end of the trench, a modern ditch (29) was excavated, measuring 0.95m wide and 0.49m deep and filled with a firm orange-brown sand primary fill (87), a firm light grey-brown sand secondary fill (86) and a firm grey sand tertiary fill (85). This ditch is likely to be modern as it both yielded a piece of clear post-medieval glass and was observed to be cutting the subsoil.

Trench 48 (Figs 7 and 15)

Trench 48 was aligned W - E and was 25.5m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying grey-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 4m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (35) orientated NW-SE was excavated, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.37m deep and filled with a firm grey-brown clay-sand (91). No finds were recovered. At 19.7m and 24.8m from the W end of the trench two tree

bowls, (34) and (33) respectively, were excavated and recorded with Post-Medieval CBM coming from both of their fills.

Trench 58 (Figs 7 and 15)

Trench 58 was aligned SW - NE and was 23.3m long and 0.6m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil and 0.28m subsoil overlying light grey-yellow sand natural geology. At 15.2m until 17.3m from the SW end of the trench, ditches (36) and (37) were uncovered and excavated in the hope to determine a relationship. Ditch 36 measured <0.61m wide and 0.19m deep and was filled with a firm brown-grey clay-sand (95) which produced no finds. Ditch 37 measured 0.61m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with a firm dark brown-grey clay-sand (96) which yielded both slate and CBM. Ditch 37 was observed to truncate ditch 36.

Trench 89 (Figs 7 and 18)

Trench 89 was aligned SSE - NNW and was 25m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.17m subsoil overlying red-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 16.2m from the SSE end of the trench, ditch 235 was 1.6m wide and 0.46m deep and filled with a firm brown-grey sandy-silt primary fill (387) overlain by a firm light grey-brown sandy-silt secondary fill (386). Only small undiagnostic fragments of CBM were recovered from fill (386), leaving the feature undated except as later than prehistoric.

Trench 90 (Figs 7 and 16; Pls 2 and 21)

Trench 90 was aligned SE – NW and was 27.4m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying red-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 2m from the SE end of the trench, a linear ditch orientated N-S was explored in one slot to reveal two separate linear ditches (122 and 123) (Pl. 21). Ditch 122 measured 0.9m wide and 0.39m deep and was filled with a soft light red-brown sandy-silt (196), and yielded pottery of Early Roman date. Ditch 123 was heavily truncated by ditch 122 but measured >0.4m wide and >0.2m deep and was filled with a soft light brown-red sandy-silt (197) which yielded no finds but has a terminus ante quem of Early Roman.

Trench 93 (Figs 7 and 18)

Trench 93 was aligned W - E and was 26.8m long and 0.34m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying red-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 1.5m from the W end of the trench, an excavated slot was dug across ditch terminus/pit 242, ditch 243 and pit/post hole 244, with no relationships being established due to heavy plough action. Ditch terminus/pit 242 measured >1m wide and 0.27m deep and was filled with a friable brown-grey silty-sand (450). No finds were recovered. Ditch 243 was 1.21m wide and 0.36m deep and was filled with a soft light brown-grey clay-sand (451) which produced no finds. Pit/post hole

244 measured 0.45m wide, >0.52m long and 0.36m deep, and was filled with a soft dark brown-grey clay-sand (452) which produced no finds.

At 8.82m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (245) orientated NE-SW was excavated measuring 1.3m wide and 0.34m deep and was filled with a soft grey-brown clay-sand (453) which produced no finds.

At 16.1m from the W end of the trench, ditch terminus (246) was orientated N-S and was recorded measuring 0.9m wide, with the length being observed for 1.6m in the trench. This feature was left unexcavated and was filled with a soft brown-grey sandy-clay (454).

Trench 97 (Figs 7 and 18)

Trench 97 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.5m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.26m subsoil overlying orange-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 8.5m from the SW end of the trench, a pit/ditch terminus (212) was recorded measuring 3.3m wide, with the length being observed for the full 1.8m of the trench. This feature was left unexcavated and was filled with a firm dark grey clay-sand (351). One piece of post medieval pottery was found on the surface of the feature, but given the effect of ploughing it should not be used to date this feature.

Trench 98 (Figs 7 and 18)

Trench 98 was aligned W - E and was 24m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying orange-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 17m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (209) orientated NNE-SSW was excavated, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.22m deep and filled with a loose brown-grey clay-sand (298). No finds were recovered.

Trench 100 (Figs 7, 17 and 18; Pl. 15)

Trench 100 was aligned W - E and was 26.5m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying red-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 9.7m from the W end of the trench, two ditches (207, 208) on a N-S orientation were excavated in a single slot, with the former truncating the later. Ditch 207 measured 1m wide and 0.42m deep and was filled with a loose grey-brown silty-sand (295) which produced pottery sherds of Middle Iron Age date. Ditch 208 measured 0.78m wide and 0.6m deep and was filled with a loose light grey silty-sand primary fill (297) and a loose light grey-brown silty-sand secondary fill (296). No finds were recovered, but the feature has a terminus ante quem of Middle Iron Age as it is truncated by ditch 207.

At 17.2m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (216) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.61m deep (Pl. 15). It was filled with a loose light grey silty-sand primary fill (361), a loose grey-brown

silty-sand secondary fill (360), and a loose dark grey-brown silty-sand tertiary fill (359). Pottery was found from all three fills indicates a date of Late Bronze Age for this feature.

At 21.3m from the W end of the trench, pit 218 was 0.63m wide, 0.35m long, and 0.17m deep. This pit was filled with a loose dark brown silty-sand (366) which produced no finds.

At 11.4m and 14m from the W end of the trench, two ditches orientated N-S, (225) and (226) respectively, were observed but not excavated. Ditch 225 measured 0.95m wide and was filled with a brown-grey silty-sand (375), with no finds found on its surface. Ditch 226 was 1.1m wide toward the north of the trench, widening to 1.4m wide toward the south end, and was filled with a grey-red silty-sand (376) with no finds on its surface.

At 23.8m from the W end of the trench, pit 227 was not excavated but recorded as measuring 0.46m wide by 0.52m long and filled with a dark brown-grey silty-sand (377). No finds were recovered from its surface.

Trench 101 (Figs 8 and 18)

Trench 101 was aligned W - E and was 25.7m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.17m of topsoil and 0.31m subsoil overlying orange-brown silty-sand and gravel natural geology. At 7.8m from the W end of the trench, ditch terminus (234) with an orientation of NW-SE was excavated, measuring 0.88m wide and 0.32m deep and observed for 2.3m until terminating within the trench. Ditch terminus (234) was filled with a soft light yellow-brown clay-sand (385) which produced no finds.

At 10m from the W end of the trench, ditch 231 with an orientation of N-S was excavated, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with a soft light brown-yellow silty-sand primary fill (382) overlain by a soft light brown-yellow clay-sand secondary fill (381). No finds were recovered.

Trench 102 (Figs 8 and 18)

Trench 102 was aligned SE - NW and was 24.6m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.23m subsoil overlying orange-brown silty-sand and gravel natural geology. At 2m from the SE end of the trench, pit 300 was excavated, measuring 1.2m wide, >0.7m long and 0.29m deep. It was filled with a loose yellow-brown silty-sand (395). A sherd of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the feature.

At 17.6m from the SE end of the trench, a ditch terminus (303) with an orientation of SW-NE was excavated, measuring 0.98m wide and 0.45m deep and was observed for 1.5m until terminating within the trench. It was filled with a soft dark grey-brown clay-sand primary fill (394) overlain by a soft grey-brown clay-sand secondary fill (393). No finds were recovered.

At 10.6m and 14.8m from the SE end of the trench, two ditches both orientated SW-NE, (305 and 306), were observed but not excavated. Ditch 305 measured 2.7m wide and was filled with a firm grey-brown silty-

sand (398). Ditch 306 measured 1.6m wide and was filled with a firm brown-grey silty-sand (399). No finds were recovered from either of these features.

Trench 103 (Figs 8 and 18)

Trench 103 was aligned SW - NE and was 26.5m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.27m subsoil overlying grey-brown sandy-silt and gravel natural geology. At 0.5m from the SW end of the trench, a gully (228) orientated E-W was excavated, measuring 0.56m wide and 0.12m deep and filled with a loose grey-brown silty sand (378) which produced no finds.

At 2.3m from the SW end of the trench, a gully (237) orientated ESE-WNW and less than a metre away from gully 228 was observed but not excavated. It measured 0.7m wide and was filled with a light brown-grey silty-sand (459) which contained a patinated flint blade.

At 7m from the SW end of the trench, a gully (229) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.37m deep and was filled with a loose grey-brown silty-sand (379). Five pieces of burnt clay and fifty-seven pieces of Early/Middle Iron Age pottery was found from this gully, dating the feature securely to the Early/Middle Iron Age. Around 9.4m from the SW end of the trench, gully 229 joins up with ditch 238 but was left unexcavated so the relationship can be better established in an excavation setting. Ditch 238 is orientated E-W and measures 2.1m wide and was filled with a brown-grey silty sand (460). No finds were recovered.

At 12.6m from the SW end of the trench, a gully (239) orientated NNW-SSE was observed but not excavated, measuring 0.92m wide and was filled with a brown-grey silty-sand (461) in which no finds were recovered.

At 14.16m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch (240) orientated E-W was observed but not excavated, measuring 2.34m wide and was filled with a brown-grey silty-sand (462) in which no finds were recovered.

At 20.72m from the SW end of the trench, a pit (233) was excavated, measuring 0.95m wide, 0.6m long and 0.17m deep. It was filled with a loose grey-brown silty-sand (384) which produced no finds.

At 21.9m from the SW end of the trench, a pit/linear terminus (241) was observed but not excavated, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.6m in length before going beyond the L.O.E of the trench. It was filled with a dark brown-grey silty-sand (463) in which no finds were recovered from its surface.

At 23.3m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch (232) orientated NNW-SSE was excavated, measuring 1.8m wide and 0.24m deep and was filled with a soft brown-grey sandy-silt (383). No finds were recovered.

Trench 104 (Figs 8 and 17; Pl. 10)

Trench 104 was aligned S - N and was 25.6m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.27m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying grey-brown sandy-silt and gravel natural geology. At 7.76m from the S end of the trench, a gully (134) orientated NW-SE was excavated, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.13m deep and filled with a soft light orange-brown clay-sand (254). No finds were recovered.

Between 14.3m and 16.6m from the S end of the trench, a single excavated slot was put across an E-W orientated linear feature, which exposed ditch 139 and gullies 138 and 140 (Pl. 10). Gully 138 measured 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep and was filled with a soft dark grey-brown clay-sand (257). No finds were recovered from this feature but it was observed to truncate both 139 and 140 in section making it the latest in the sequence. Ditch 139 measured >1.95m wide and 0.76m deep and was filled with five fills; a firm light grey-orange silty-sand primary fill (262), overlain by a firm light brown-grey silty-sand (261), a firm light orange-brown silty-sand (260), a firm light grey-blue silty-sand (259), and a soft dark grey-brown sandy-clay final fill (258). Pottery from fills 258-9 has dated this feature to the Early Roman Period. Gully 140 measured >0.46m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with a soft light grey-orange silty-sand (263) which produced no finds. The relationship between ditch 139 and gully 140 was not determined due to the truncation by gully 138.

Trench 105 (Figs 8 and 17; Pl. 16)

Trench 105 was aligned S - N and was 25.8m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.12m subsoil overlying red-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 5.8m from the S end of the trench, a feature orientated E-W was explored in one excavated slot and showed a ditch (141) and a gully (142) whose relationship was not established. Ditch 141 measured >1.16m wide and 0.22m deep and was filled with a loose grey-brown silty-sand (273) which produced pottery which dates this feature to the Early Roman Period. Gully 142 measured >0.35m wide and 0.11m deep and was filled with a loose light grey-brown silty-sand (274) from which no finds were recovered.

At 11.8m from the S end of the trench, an excavated slot was across an E-W linear patch which revealed a ditch (144) and two pits (143 and 145) (Pl. 16). Pit 143 consisted of steep sides with a flat bottom and measured 1.84m wide and 0.24m deep and was filled with a loose grey-brown silty-sand (279). Ditch 144 was 1.08m wide and 0.65m deep and consisted of four fills; a loose grey silty-sand and gravel primary fill (278), overlain by a loose light grey silty-sand and gravel (277), a loose light-yellow-brown sand (276), and by a loose dark brown-grey silty-sand and gravel final fill (275). Pit 145 also had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.23m wide and

0.65m deep and was filled with two fills; a loose light grey silty-sand primary fill (281) and a loose light grey-brown silty-sand secondary fill (280).

The relationship established from the excavated slot showed that pit 145 is the first in the sequence, being truncated by pit 143, with ditch 144 truncating this and being the latest in the sequence. Pottery, along with pieces of fired clay, recovered from the top fill of ditch 144 date to the Early Roman period, giving a Roman *terminus ante quem* for both pits. No finds were recovered from pit 143, but crumbs of possible prehistoric pottery from pit 145, when combined with its shape might be evidence of it being an Iron Age storage pit.

Trench 106 (Figs 9 and 17)

Trench 106 was aligned W - E and was 26.1m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.20m subsoil overlying orange-brown silty-sand and gravel natural geology. At 7.8m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (203) orientated NW-SE was excavated, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.21m deep and filled with a loose grey-brown silty-sand (287) in which a single small piece of presumably intrusive coal was retained.

At 20.6m from the W end of the trench, two features were encountered but not excavated. Ditch terminus (210) protrudes from the E of the trench and terminates 0.8m into the trench, measuring 1m wide and filled with a grey-brown silty-sand (299) of which no finds were recovered. Possible ditch terminus (211) was observed protruding from the W end of the trench and is difficult to establish its shape and was subsequently left undug. It measures 4.6m wide and 1.1m long and was filled with a light grey-brown silty-sand (350) of which one broken flint blade was recovered from its surface

Trench 107 (Figs 9 and 17; Pls 3, 17 and 18)

Trench 107 was aligned SW- NE and was 26m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.18m of topsoil and 0.27m subsoil overlying orange-brown silty-sand and gravel natural geology. At 1.3m from the SW end of the trench, a slot was excavated across three linear features (147-9) orientated WNW-ESE with a small pit (146) attached (Pl. 17). Pit 146 consisted of steep sides and a flat base, measured 0.75m long, 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep, and was filled with a soft dark grey-brown silty-sand (282) which yielded no finds. Ditch 147 measured >0.8m wide and 0.28m deep and was filled with a firm light brown-grey silty-sand primary fill (284) overlain by a soft grey-brown silty-sand secondary fill (283), both of which provided no finds. Gully 148 measures 0.64m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with a soft dark black-brown silty sand (285). This gully was observed to truncate features 147 and 149, and yielded post-medieval/modern CBM and pottery. Gully 149

measured >0.31m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled with a soft dark green-brown clay-sand (286), with no finds being recovered.

At 8.9m from the SW end of the trench, a linear patch orientated NW-SE was excavated in one slot to reveal two gullies (213 and 215) and a ditch (214) (Pl. 18). Gully 213 measured 0.59m wide and 0.21m deep and was filled with a soft red-brown sandy-clay (352). Ditch 214 measured >1.1m wide and 0.66m deep and was filled with five fills; a firm light white-grey silty-sand primary fill (357), overlain by a firm grey-brown silty-sand (356), a firm light grey-brown silty-sand (355), a firm light white-grey silty-sand (354), and a firm light red-brown silty sand final fill (353). Gully 215 measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with a soft grey-brown sandy-clay (358). It was observed that both gullies truncated ditch 214 which is therefore earliest in the sequence, but no finds were recovered from any of the features.

At 15.8m from the SW end of the trench, a gully orientated NW-SE and an adjoined pit was observed but not excavated. Gully 219 measured 0.54m wide and was filled with a soft grey-brown silty-sand (367). Pit 220 measured >0.64m long, 0.62m wide and was filled with a firm grey-brown sandy-clay (368). No finds were recovered from either feature and the fills were too similar to establish a relationship from the surface.

From 21.5m from the SW end of the trench, until the end of the trench, fill was encountered which was ultimately separated into two potential linear terminals (221 and 222) and a spread (371), and was not excavated due to the uncertainty of what these features are under an eval setting. Possible linear terminus (221) measured >1.4m long and 0.5m wide and was filled with a firm light brown-grey silty-sand. Possible linear terminus (222) measured >0.6m long and >0.9m wide and was filled with a firm grey-brown silty-sand (370). The rest of the area was labelled as 'spread (371)' as no discernible edges were observed to make a judgement on what the feature might be. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

Trench 108 (Figs 9 and 17)

Trench 108 was aligned WSW – ENE and was 26m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.17m subsoil overlying light orange-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. At 0.9m from the WSW end of the trench, a ditch (224) orientated NW-SE was observed but not excavated due to its angle in the trench. It measured 4m wide and had two fills displayed on its surface; a firm brown-grey clay-sand (374) overlain by a firm dark brown-grey clay-sand (373). No finds were recovered from its surface.

From 10.2m to 16.5m from the WSW end of the trench, gully 223 orientated NW-SE and ditch 217, orientated NNE-SSW were observed, meeting at around the 13m mark. Gully 223 measured 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep and was filled with a loose orange-grey silty-sand (372) which produced no finds. Ditch 217

measured 1.72m wide and 0.52m deep and was filled with three fills; a firm light yellow-grey sandy-silt primary fill (365), overlain by a loose yellow-brown silty-sand (364) and a soft grey-brown clay-sand (363), and a loose dark brown-grey silty-sand final fill (362). No finds were recovered from this feature and its relationship with gully 223 was not determined.

Trench 109 (Figs 9 and 17; Pls 4, 8 and 22)

Trench 109 was aligned SE - NW and was 26m long and 0.44m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.13m subsoil overlying light orange-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. At 14.2m from the SE end of the trench, a linear feature orientated NE-SW was excavated in one slot to uncover a ditch (132) truncated by a gully (133) (Pl. 8). Ditch 132 measured >1.02m wide and 0.32m deep and was filled with a loose yellow-brown silty-sand (251) overlain by a loose grey-brown silty-sand (252). Gully 133 measured 0.43m wide and 0.07m deep and was filled with a loose light-brown-grey silty-clay (253). Two pieces of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the primary fill of ditch 132 dating the feature and providing a *terminus post quem* for gully 133, which provided no finds.

From 0-12m from the SE end of the trench, a modern truncation (135) was observed and consisted of two fills (255-6) which included modern CBM, glass, and a battery (Pl. 22).

Trench 111 (Figs 10 and 16; Pl. 19)

Trench 111 was aligned ESE - WNW and was 25m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.19m of topsoil and 0.19m of subsoil overlying light yellow-orange clay-sand natural geology. At 19.1m from the ESE end of the trench, a gully (114) orientated NE-SW was excavated (Pl. 19), measuring 0.9m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with a loose grey-brown sandy-clay (176) which yielded pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age.

At 21.6m from the ESE end of the trench, a ditch (121) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.29m deep and was filled with a soft grey-brown silty-clay (178). This feature is believed to be Post-Medieval due to the presence of coal and Medieval/Post-Medieval tile.

Trench 112 (Figs 10, 16 and 17; Pls 7 and 23)

Trench 112 was aligned WSW - ENE and was 25.4m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.2m of topsoil and 0.27m subsoil overlying light white-grey clay-sand natural geology. From 0-12m from the WSW end of the trench, a paleochannel (249), which can also be seen in trench 116 (110), was observed and its stratigraphy of three fills (457, 458 and 464) was recorded (Pl. 23).

At 12.2m from the WSW end of the trench, a gully (129) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with a loose light brown-grey silty-sand (198) which yielded pottery dating this feature to the Early Roman period.

At 14.3m from the WSW end of the trench, a gully (130) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep (Pl. 7) and was filled with a loose black-grey silty-sand (199) which yielded pottery dating the feature to the 3rd century AD.

Trench 113 (Figs 10 and 16)

Trench 113 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 27.7m long and 0.23m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying light yellow-grey clay-sand natural geology. At 2m from the SSW end of the trench, an excavated slot was placed to try and untangle several features, and identified a pit (115), two ditches (116 and 117), a gully (118) and a possible spread (177). Pit 115 measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.12m deep and was filled with a soft light brown-grey sandy-clay (179) which produced no finds. Ditch 116 measured >0.8m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with a soft dark brown-grey sandy-clay (180) which produced no finds. Ditch 117 was 1.35m wide and 0.29m deep and was filled with a soft dark brown-grey sandy-clay (181) which produced pottery of an Early Roman date. Gully 118 measured 0.45m wide and 0.04m deep and was filled with a soft dark brown-grey sandy-clay (182) which produced Early Roman pottery. Possible spread 177 consisted of a soft light brown-grey sandy-clay and was seen at 0-5.8m from the SSW end of the trench.

In terms of chronology, ditch 117 was seen to cut ditch 116 which in turn cuts pit 115 which in turn cuts gully 118. All features were observed cutting the possible spread (177).

At 23m from the SSW end of the trench, a linear feature orientated roughly E-W was explored in a single slot which revealed a ditch (119) truncated by a later ditch (120). Ditch 119 measured >0.6m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with a soft dark grey-brown sandy-silt (194) which contained no finds. Ditch 120 measured 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep and was filled with a soft dark brown-grey silty-sand (195) which contained Early Roman pottery, providing a date for this feature and a subsequent *terminus ante-quem* for ditch 119.

Trench 114 (Figs 10 and 18; Pls 5, 11, 13 and 14)

Trench 114 was aligned E - W and was 25.4m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.23m of topsoil and 0.25m subsoil overlying light yellow-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 6.6m from the W end of the trench, pit 248 was observed but not excavated, measuring 0.94m wide by 0.92m long and consisted of a firm grey-brown clay-sand (456) in which no finds were recovered.

At 12.75m from the W end of the trench, ditch 301 was observed but not excavated, measuring 1.04m wide and filled with a firm grey-brown clay-sand (391) in which no finds were recovered.

At 14.35m from the W end of the trench, ditch 236 was excavated, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.75m deep and consisted three fills (Pl. 13); a loose light brown-grey silty-sand primary fill (388), a firm orange-brown silty-sand secondary fill (389), and a firm grey-brown clay-sand tertiary fill (390) from which a possible axe flake was recovered.

Cremation (230) was found cut into the top of backfilled ditch 236 (Pl. 11), measuring 0.40m wide, 0.48m deep and 0.2m deep and was filled with a soft dark grey-brown silty-sand (380). The cremation was taken down in 2cm spits and revealed the internment of one single adult individual. The pottery collected from this feature spans prehistoric, Roman and Medieval periods, leaving a conundrum as to what the date of the cremation is.

At 18.5m from the W end of the trench, ditch 302 was observed but not excavated, measuring 1.55m wide and filled with a firm grey-brown clay-sand (392) which produced a few fragments of ceramic from its surface.

At 21.6m from the W end of the trench, ditch 304 was excavated (Pl. 14), measuring 1.3m wide and 0.67m deep and was filled with a loose light grey silty-sand primary fill (397) overlaid with a loose grey-brown silty-clay secondary fill (396). A late Bronze Age body sherd was recovered from its primary fill, presumably providing this date for the feature.

All four linear features in this trench were orientated N-S, with at least two of them coinciding with the trackway cropmarks.

Trench 115 (Figs 11 and 17)

Trench 115 was aligned NNE - SSW and was 27.7m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.22m of topsoil and 0.18m subsoil overlying red-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 19.14m from the SSW end of the trench, a linear feature orientated NW-SE was explored in one single slot, revealing gullies (200) and (201) which truncated ditch 202. Gully 200 measured >0.6m wide and 0.34m deep and was filled with a loose brown-grey clay-sand (288). Gully 201 measured >0.78m wide and 0.41m deep and was filled with a soft grey-brown sandy-clay (289). Ditch 202 measured >0.81m wide and 0.62m deep and was filled with a firm yellow-brown sandy-silt fill (291) overlaid with a friable light yellow-grey sandy-silt (290). No finds were recovered from any of these features.

From 22.9m from the SSW end of the trench to the NNE end of the trench, three possible features were observed but not excavated due to the limitations of excavating features in an evaluation setting. Feature (204) was filled with a soft grey-brown clay-sand (292) which yielded no finds from its surface. Ditch terminus (205)

measured 1.85m wide and was filled with a firm dark brown-grey clay-sand (293). The finds recovered from the surface of (293) include CBM, Post-Medieval glass, a clay pipe, and coal along with a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery, giving a possible date of Post-Medieval, but it is clear that further excavation needs to be undertaken to determine a more accurate date. Gully 206 measured 0.5m wide and was filled with a soft dark grey clay-sand (206) which produced no finds. In terms of stratigraphy, it was observed on the surface that ditch terminus 205 cuts gully 206 and feature 204, with gully 206 also cuts feature 204; making 204 the earliest in the sequence and 205 the most recent.

Trench 116 (Figs 11 and 16)

Trench 116 was aligned SE - NW and was 25.9m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.12m of topsoil and 0.33m subsoil overlying light white-yellow clay-sand natural geology. At 0-5.2m from the SE end of the trench, a possible palaeochannel (110) was observed but not excavated; a soft light brown-grey silty-sand on the surface represents its latest fill.

At 15.8m from the SE end of the trench, a gully 108 orientated NE-SW with a small pit/posthole (109) on the side was excavated with a single slot. Gully 108 measured 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep and was filled with a soft light brown-grey silty-sand (170). Small pit/posthole 109 measured 0.5m long, >0.4m wide and 0.1m deep and was filled with a firm light grey-brown clay-sand (171). No finds were recovered from either feature and the relationship was undetermined.

At 19.3m from the SE end of the trench, a gully (107) orientated E-W with a small pit (106) on the side was excavated with a single slot. Small pit 106 measured >0.8m long, >0.56 wide and 0.15m deep and was filled with a firm grey-brown silty-sand (168). Gully 107 measured 0.66m wide and 0.12m deep and was filled with a soft brown-grey silty-sand (169). The relationship between the features was not determined, but the small pit contained Early Roman pottery.

Trench 118 (Figs 11 and 16)

Trench 118 was aligned SW – NE and was 24.7m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.25m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying orange-brown silty-sand and gravel natural geology. At 21.75m from the SW end of the trench, a gully (113) orientated E-W was excavated, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.07m deep and was filled with a soft dark grey-brown clay-sand (173) from which Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 120 (Figs 11, 16 and 17; Pls 9 and 12)

Trench 120 was aligned SW - NE and was 27.3m long and 0.35m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.11m subsoil overlying orange-brown sandy-silt with gravel and clay patches natural geology. At 4.85m from the SW end of the trench, a linear patch orientated NW-SE was investigated in a single slot to uncover a pit (124) and three ditches (125-7) (Pl. 12). Pit 124 measured 1.05m wide, >0.7m wide and 0.47m deep and was filled with three fills; a firm dark black-grey clay-sand primary fill (185), a firm light grey-orange sandy-clay secondary fill (184) and a firm grey-brown sandy-clay tertiary fill (183). Fill 183 produced some small sherds of (residual) Late Bronze Age pottery.

Ditch 125 measured >1.54m wide and 0.77m deep and was filled with a firm light brown-orange sandy-clay primary fill (187) overlain by a firm orange-brown sandy-clay secondary fill (186). Pottery recovered from this feature dates it to the Early Medieval Period. Ditch 126 measured >1.42m wide and 0.97m deep and was filled with a soft light brown-grey clay-sand primary fill (189) overlain by a firm light brown-orange sandy-clay secondary fill (188). No finds were recovered from this feature. Ditch 127 measured >0.54m wide and 0.27m deep and was filled with a firm dark black-brown sandy-clay primary fill (191) overlain by a firm dark orange-brown sandy-clay secondary fill (190). Pottery recovered from (191) date this feature conclusively to the Early Medieval Period.

The stratigraphy for this excavated slot showed that the earliest feature was ditch 127, which was cut by ditch 126 which was in turn cut (or re-cut?) by ditch 125, which was in turn cut by pit 124. This would make the pottery in 124 residual, and provide a date of Early Medieval for the features.

At 9.9m from the SW end of the trench, a possible posthole was observed coming off one of the NW-SE ditches: this was not excavated. This feature measured 0.3m wide and >0.26m long and was filled with a firm grey-brown sandy-clay (250) from which no finds were recovered from its surface.

At 17.55m from the SW end of the trench, a pit was investigated which turned out to be two pits (136-7) (Pl. 9). Pit 136 measured 1.16m wide and 1.15m deep and consisted of four fills; a loose dark orange-grey silty-sand primary fill (267) overlain by a soft dark orange-grey silty-sand (266), a firm grey-brown clay-sand (265) and a firm grey-brown clay-sand final fill (264). Pit 137 measured 0.86m wide and 1.09m deep and was filled with five fills; a soft blue-grey silty-clay primary fill (272) overlain by a soft grey-brown silty-clay (271), a firm brown-grey sandy-clay (270), a firm grey-brown sandy-clay (269) and a firm grey-brown sandy-clay final fill (268). Pottery found within the top and bottom fills of pit 137 securely date this feature to the Early Medieval Period, giving a *terminus ante quem* for pit 136 as it was clearly seen cut by pit 137 and produced no finds itself.

Trench 121 (Fig. 11)

Trench 121 was aligned NW - SE and was 28m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.13m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying orange-brown sand and gravel with clay patches natural geology. A firm dark brown-grey clay-sand spread (193) was observed from the start of the SE end of the trench until 8m and yielded one piece of undatable fired clay. It was observed to be cut by a possible feature (128) which was observed but not excavated due to how little of the feature was present in the trench. This feature measured >2.2m long and >0.76m wide and consisted of a soft dark brown clay-sand (192) which produced no finds. Both spread (193) and feature (128) was cut by a modern linear feature which contained modern metal, glass and a land drain.

Trench 122 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 122 was aligned W - E and was 26m long and 0.36m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.21m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying light yellow-orange sandy-clay natural geology. At 12.3m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (112) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep and was filled with a compact light grey-brown sandy-clay (175). A single Late Iron Age body sherd was recovered from this feature.

At 18.2m from the W end of the trench, a ditch (111) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.36m deep and was filled with a compact light brown-grey sandy-clay (174). No finds were recovered.

Trench 140 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 140 was aligned SW - NE and was 27.4m long and 0.31m deep, with the SW end being taken to 0.52m deep due to a change in geology. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying grey-red sand and gravel natural geology. At 20.5m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch (102) orientated E-W was excavated, measuring 2.04m wide and 0.35m deep and was filled with a firm light brown-grey silty-clay primary fill (164), a loose orange-brown silty-clay secondary fill (163) and a loose light brown-grey clay-silt tertiary fill (162). No finds were recovered. Two land drains were also observed in this trench.

Trench 151 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 151 was aligned SE - NW and was 28.8m long and 0.39m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying light brown-grey silty-sand and gravel natural geology. At 13m from the SE end of the trench, a ditch (100) orientated NNE-SSW was excavated, measuring 1.11m wide and 0.22m and was filled with a firm brown-grey silty-clay (160) which produced no finds.

At 22.8m from the SE end of the trench, a ditch (101) orientated E-W was excavated, measuring 1.13m wide and 0.19m deep and was filled with a firm brown-grey silty-clay (161) which produced no finds.

Trench 165 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 165 was aligned SW - NE and was 24m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil, 0.18m of subsoil and 0.4m of possible buried subsoil (light brown-grey silty-sand) overlying white-brown silty-sand natural geology. At 3.8m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch (49) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep and was filled with a firm light brown-grey silty-sand primary fill (158) overlain by a firm grey-brown silty-sand secondary fill (159). Small pieces of degraded bone were noted within the fill, but were too small and degraded to retain.

Trench 168 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 168 was aligned SW - NE and was 24.8m long and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of topsoil and 0.22m subsoil overlying brown-red sand and gravel natural geology. At 20.8m from the SW end of the trench, a ditch (103) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 1.26m wide and 0.24m deep and was filled with a firm dark brown-grey clay-sand (165). No finds were recovered.

Trench 170 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 170 was aligned SE - NW and was 24.9m long and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.14m subsoil overlying red-orange sand and gravel natural geology. At 22m from the SE end of the trench, a ditch (104) orientated NE-SW was excavated, measuring 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep and was filled with a firm dark brown-grey silty sand (166). Pottery recovered from this feature date it to the Early Medieval period. While this ditch might represent the cropmark in this area, it was not a close match, and the absence of any features from trench 172 also located to test this cropmark suggest that ditch 49 was not related to the cropmark.

Trench 171 (Figs 13 and 15; Pl. 6)

Trench 171 was aligned SSW - NNE and was 24m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying yellow-orange clay-sand natural geology. At the start of the SSW end of the trench, a ditch (47) orientated NE-SW was excavated, measuring 1.17m wide and 0.14m deep and was filled with a firm brown-orange clay-sand (156) which produced no finds.

At 8.2m from the SSW end of the trench, a ditch (48) orientated NE-SW was excavated, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.29m deep and was filled with a firm orange-grey clay-sand (157) which produced no finds.

Trench 173 (Figs 12 and 16)

Trench 173 was aligned SW - NE and was 25m long and 0.38m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.16m of topsoil and 0.2m subsoil overlying orange-brown sand and gravel natural geology. At 15.5m from the SW end of the trench, a gully (105) orientated N-S was excavated, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.18m deep and filled with a soft brown-grey clay-sand (167). No finds were recovered.

Trench 174 (Figs 13 and 15)

Trench 174 was aligned NW – SE and was 25.2m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil over light grey-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. At 15.8m and 20.1m from the NW end of the trench, a pair of ditches (41 and 40) both orientated NE-SW were observed in both this trench and in trench 176 and are believed to be drainage ditches. Ditch 40 was 1.15m wide and 0.17m deep and was filled with a firm dark grey-brown clay-sand (150) which produced no finds but is most likely a land drain due to its cropmark association with 38. Ditch 41 was excavated but not fully recorded due to a land drain at its base.

Trench 176 (Figs 13 and 15)

Trench 176 was aligned NW - SE and was 25.8m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.35m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying light grey-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. At 10.9m and 14.9m from the NW end of the trench, a pair of ditches – (39) and (38) respectively – both oriented NE-SW were observed in both this trench and in trench 174 and are believed to be drainage ditches. Ditch 38 was 0.6m wide and was not fully excavated due to a presence of a land drain. Ditch 39 measured 1.15m wide and 0.31m deep and was filled with a firm dark brown-grey clay-sand (97) which produced no finds but is most likely a land drainage ditch due to its cropmark association with 41.

Trench 179 (Figs 13 and 15)

Trench 179 was aligned NW - SE and was 28m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.3m of topsoil and 0.15m subsoil overlying orange-brown clay natural geology. At 16m from the NW end of the trench, a ditch (45) orientated E-W was excavated, measuring 0.93m wide and 0.38m deep and was filled with a firm brown-orange sandy-clay (154) which produced no finds.

At 22m from the NW end of the trench, a ditch (46) orientated NE-SW was recorded in section as 0.43m wide and 0.2m deep and was filled with a firm brown-orange clay-sand (155) which produced no finds.

Trench 180 (Figs 13 and 15)

Trench 180 was aligned S - N and was 29.7m long and 0.45m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.4m of topsoil overlying orange-brown sandy-clay natural geology. At 16.7m from the S end of the trench, a ditch orientated

NE-SW was explored in two slots (42 and 43). This ditch measured 0.8m wide and 0.23m deep and was filled with a firm brown-orange clay-sand (151, 152) from which no finds were recovered. At 20.2m from the S end of the trench, a NW-SE ditch (44) was encountered and a relationship with ditch 42/43 was excavated. Ditch (44) measured 1.2m wide and 0.19m deep and was filled with a firm orange-brown clay-sand (153) which produced no finds. The relationship between the two features was not determined.

Trench 186 (Fig. 13; Pl. 25)

Trench 186 was aligned W – E and was 24.6m long and 0.58m deep. It was located to examine a linear anomaly and possibly other anomalies highlighted in the geophysical survey and believed to relate to the RAF facility. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.39m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying grey-brown sand and gravel natural geology. From end to end of this trench, a linear gully containing lengths of metal cable was observed, as well as a modern gully which was orientated N-S. Towards the east end of the trench and appearing to be cut by the wiring trench, was part of a curvilinear, probably circular feature. It is presumed that these features, especially the metal cable, relate to the WWII radar station, and they correlate well with the geophysical anomalies and aerial photographic evidence.

Trench 187 (Fig. 13; Pl. 26)

Trench 187 was aligned W – E and was 24.2m long and 0.6m deep. It was positioned over a linear anomaly revealed in the geophysical survey. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.38m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil overlying grey-brown gravel natural geology mixed with silty-sand patches. At 14.6m from the W end of the trench until 21.1m an area of disturbed ground was observed, 6.7m long and the full width of the trench, which corresponds with and presumably relates to the WWII radar station structures as seen in the 1947 aerial photograph (Pl. 27). The feature was planned but not excavated due to the expectation that it might have an underground component to it, and so would be better examined in a full excavation setting. Either side of this area were two features initially interpreted as furrows, but it is possible these may be related and so they were also left unexcavated.

Finds

Pottery by T. S. Martin

This report deals with approximately 260 sherds recovered from features in 18 trenches (Appendix 3). Four broad period categories are represented: Prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Roman, Medieval, and post-Medieval. All of

the material was analysed and recorded in line with the minimum standards document produced by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group of 2016. In accordance with these guidelines, no quantification of individual fabrics or forms, is attempted, a note of their incidence being the minimum requirement for evaluating the assemblage's potential.

The pottery is summarized on a period by period basis for spot-dating purposes. Fabrics and forms (where identifiable) are recorded using established regional period typologies for each period represented. Additional information listed includes the part of the vessel present (i.e. rim, base, body sherd), the presence of decoration, soot/carbon deposits where they survive, and the condition of the material (whether it is abraded or very crumbly). There were no large and only two medium-sized groups present, most contexts producing less than ten sherds. The largest group, containing 57 sherds comprised mainly Roman material with some residual Late Bronze Age pottery.

There appears to be no evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation. While it is not always possible to distinguish between small undiagnostic body sherds of Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon date, the absence of sherds with *Schlickung* – a gritty slip often applied to early Anglo-Saxon vessels – suggests that this gap is a real one.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric pottery belongs to the Late Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age. Classification of this material is with reference to the system devised by Brown (1988, 1995) and Drury (1978). Prehistoric pottery occurred in 18 contexts, but in four (Gully 130, Ditches 141 and 144 and Cremation 230), it is clearly residual. Flint-tempered Late Bronze Age fabrics (A, B, D and O) occur in nine contexts, although no vessel forms are identifiable. Only two rims and one base were present, otherwise the assemblage comprised undiagnostic body sherds. One sherd had an internal carbon deposit. This suggests some of the Iron Age pottery came from cooking vessels. All pottery is handmade. This material is summarised in Appendix 3, Table A3.1.

The pottery falls into two date bands: a group that is more typically late Bronze Age (LBA) and a much larger amount that would fit better in a Middle Iron Age (MIA) context. The only identifiable forms belong to this later period. Identifiable parallels for forms and some fabrics occur at Little Waltham, Essex (Drury 1978).

Late Iron Age and Roman

Classification of the pottery attributable to this period is with reference to the Chelmsford typology (Going 1987) and where appropriate to the National Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) and the *Camulodunum* form series (Hawkes and Hull 1947). The numbers in brackets in Appendix 3, Table A3.2 refer to the fabric numbers in the Chelmsford typology. Pottery assignable to this period came from 16 contexts. In only one of these contexts, Ditch re-cut 125, is the Roman material clearly residual.

For the most part the Roman material falls within a 1st to early 2nd century (early Roman) date-range, judging by the range of fabrics and – where identifiable – forms. Only one context, ditch 144, need belong to the Late Iron Age to early Roman transition (i.e. mid-1st century AD). There were few identifiable forms, and where present, they almost invariably comprised jars. The only other type was a fragmentary dish (B5.1) of 3rd century date from gully 130, although this was associated with much earlier pottery. On balance, it is possible that this feature is also early Roman in date and that the later piece is intrusive. The presence of the Lower Nene Valley beaker base, probably from a folded vessel (H32/33) from subsoil 51 suggests that activity also extends into the 3rd or early 4th century at the latest. However, pottery exclusively 4th century in date is absent.

Medieval

Pottery assignable to this period came from seven contexts. Four medieval fabrics were recognised; fabrics 12A¹, 12B², 12C and 13¹ (see Cunningham 1985 and Walker 1995 for fabric descriptions). The pottery was in relatively good condition, although much of the shell in fabric 12C had leached out leaving distinctive voids. None of the features containing early medieval pottery produced anything later, suggesting that the features where pottery of this period occurs, it represents good dating evidence. Indeed only one early medieval context (ditch re-cut 125), contained residual pottery. This material is summarised in Table A3.3.

All of the medieval pottery would fit comfortably within the 11th or 12th century. The grog and shell tempered fabric 12A¹ is unlikely to be later than c.1150. The only identifiable forms are flat-rimmed cooking pots in Fabrics 12A¹ and 12B². These occurred in two contexts. A jar rim of an indeterminate form in fabric 13¹ was also present. Curiously, this came from cremation 230 and was associated with a sherd in Fabric 12A¹; otherwise, the pottery comprised body sherds, probably from cooking pots.

Post-Medieval

Post-medieval material came from four features, although in Ditch 144 it is considered intrusive (Appendix 3, Table A3.4). The presence of post-medieval material in the remaining features probably gives a good indication that these are indeed recent. A sherd from a ‘willow pattern’ type plate came from the topsoil in Trench 134, while a brown-glazed sherd from a probable water pipe came from Trench 73 (Subsoil). All of the post-medieval can be assigned a date within the 19th to early 20th century.

Summary

Although the bulk of the pottery came from stratified deposits very little is in fact closely datable, regardless of the period to which it belongs. In most cases, the lack of significant quantities of diagnostic material means that it only possible to assign rough date-ranges to feature fills. As it stands, the four main periods of activity as

presented by the ceramic evidence, appear to belong to the Late Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, the early Roman period and the early medieval period.

One important feature of the pottery is that many of the vessels represented appear to be cooking pots, as shown by the presence of soot/carbon deposits on the interiors of medieval and prehistoric sherds, and on the exterior of one of the Roman vessels.

One conundrum that requires comment is Cremation 230. This context produced material of a very wide date-range, the latest of which is clearly medieval. Since cremation burials did not occur in the medieval period, this material must have come from an undetected disturbance. On the other hand, residuality does not appear to be a significant problem across the assemblage as a whole. Where they are present, residual pieces are easily recognisable.

No further work on the assemblage is necessary. However, additional excavation and with it the retrieval of a larger quantity of pottery may alter the situation.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

Nine contexts encountered in the course of the evaluation contained ceramic building material (20 fragments weighing 1.2kg), in addition to two fragments recovered from the topsoil layer 50 (Appendix 4). The pieces were highly fragmented and most often encountered as single pieces in deposits infilling ditches.

Topsoil layer 50 in trench 120 contained a piece of tile in a slightly soft, fine fabric in a light orange red colour. It is 20mm thick and has shallow incised lines applied with a comb, indicating it is a piece of box flue tile. These tiles were used to form the wall lining for a hypocaust-heated room, with the lines providing keying for wall plaster. This example is very abraded, suggesting it is redeposited and possibly reused, as is frequent with Roman material in later contexts.

Ditch 31 (93) contained two pieces, one of which may represent a piece of a *tegula* (roof tile) edge with part of the characteristic cutaway present. However, the fragment is small so the identification is tentative.

Ditch 29 (86) contained a single piece of tile 11mm thick, and of likely medieval date. Pit 33 (89) contained two pieces of tile of likely post-medieval date, and two fragments of brick of the same likely date range, and ditch 121 (178) contained two pieces of tile which are also of broadly medieval or post-medieval date.

Pit 34 (90), and ditch slots 35 (91), 139 (259) and 235 (386) contained small undiagnostic fragments which could not be dated.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 21 struck flints were recovered during the evaluation as detailed in Appendix 5. It is considered that all of the stratified flint is residual. The collection comprised 12 flakes, 4 narrow flakes (blades) 2 spalls (pieces under 20x20mm) a core, a core fragment and a Scraper. Two of the narrow flakes were blades *sensu stricto* and are of Mesolithic date. Otherwise the collection is probably of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The flintwork appears to be made from the local gravel flint. Two of the pieces were patinated.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

A total of 360g of fired clay (32 fragments) was recovered in the course of the evaluation. The material was found typically in small quantities and highly fragmented. It is summarised in Appendix 6.

The fabric is typically a medium to soft fine clay with sparse fine sand inclusions. It is typically unevenly-fired, and the colour ranges from orange red to pale grey, with occasional dark grey fragments.

One piece from spread 193 has two smooth edges and a smooth flat base, suggestive of the corner of a loomweight of triangular type, though the small size of the fragment means the dimensions (or date) of the complete weight cannot be estimated.

Another fragment of a possible loom-weight came from ditch 132 (fill 252); this identification is far from certain, however.

Further fragments, possibly from a ceramic object came from the surface of unexcavated ditch 302. This material is very thick, up to 20mm. One surface shows traces of wiping, while the other is very abraded.

The majority of the fragments recovered lack characteristics suggestive of any category of fired clay object, and the material could equally represent fired clay objects or daub walling.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Danielle Milbank

Clay pipe was recovered from three contexts (three pieces weighing a total of 10g). These are all stem fragments, which can be tentatively dated by bore diameter. A piece from topsoil in trench 134 is of likely late 18th century date, and a piece from subsoil in trench 75 is of likely mid 17th to early 18th century date. A piece was recovered from the surface of ditch 205 (293) which is of probable mid to late 18th century date.

Coal by Danielle Milbank

Coal was recovered from four contexts: post-medieval ditch 121 (178); Bronze Age ditch 132 (252); undated ditch 203 (287) and undated, probably post-medieval ditch 205 (293). These are likely to represent post-medieval fragments relating to industry, although the small pieces in these contexts are not informative.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Five contexts contained glass fragments (14 pieces weighing 131g) (Appendix 7).

A piece of pale blue green glass, and a piece of colourless glass, both likely to represent small bottles, and a piece of dark green wine bottle glass were recovered from ditch 28 (84). Ditch 29 contained a single piece of pale blue green glass 8mm thick which is also likely to represent part of a bottle. Ditch 38 (98) contained four fragments of dark green wine bottle glass. Ditches 205 and 216 contained small pieces of dark green wine bottle glass.

Gully 148 (deposit 285) contained a circular rim of a colourless glass bottle. The rim is a flat form and is 33mm in diameter, and with part of the straight neck 10mm long still present. This form of bottle is likely to have been used for cosmetics or medicines, and is of likely 18th or 19th century date.

All of the glass fragments are likely to represent post-medieval bottles of different types.

Burnt Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A single, unurned human cremation burial was recovered from cut 230 (380). The deposit of burnt bone was whole-earth recovered on site in a series of ten, 0.02m thick spits. During post-excavation processing, the surrounding soil and bone were floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size, with all burnt bone and other associated artefacts separated for further analysis.

Prior to osteological analysis, the bone from each spit was sorted using a sieve stack comprising 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes. The relative weights from each of the sieves was recorded, along with the colour(s) and overall preservation of the burnt bone, in addition to the maximum post-excavation fragment measurements of cranial and long bone shafts, and the maximum thickness of portions of cranial vault, whenever present (Appendix 8).

Quantity of Bone

The quantity of bone recovered varied greatly between the upper and lower spits, with spits 2, 3 and 4 containing an average of 242.0g of bone. In comparison, the lowest spits (7-10) contained 1.0g of bone or less. In total, 952.5g of bone from feature 230 (380) was present for analysis.

Based on the results of a study of remains from modern crematoria, McKinley (1993) found the expected amount of bone from the cremation of a complete, adult individual to range between 1001.5g-2442.5g, with an average of 1625.9g. The total amount of bone recovered from this context is only just below the expected range, however, the reduced quantity may reflect the practice of burying only some of the calcined bone of the cremated individual (i.e. representing a symbolic or token interment, McKinley 2006), disturbance of the burial after interment, the age of the individuals(s) (i.e. the collected bone was from a non-adult individual), or the result of poor preservation of the skeletal remains.

Preservation

Overall, the bone was of “fair” preservation. The fragments were generally lightweight and brittle to the touch, although the pieces did not show evidence of weathering. The edges of fragments were sharp, not rounded, and some surface detail of the skeletal element of origin was retained.

A general state of “fair” preservation was also reflected by the degree of fragmentation of the recovered bone. In total, 55.6% (529.5g) of the assemblage measured larger than 10mm in length. A quarter of the recovered bone was found to be smaller than 5mm in size (239.5g, 25.1%).

Within the spits, long bone shaft fragments displayed maximum post-excavation lengths between 4.6mm (spit 8) and 58.4mm (spit 3). Cranial remains were identified in the upper six spits, which provided maximum lengths between 21.9mm (spit 6) to 44.1mm (spit 3). Maximum thickness of portions of cranial vault (i.e. parietal bone) ranged between 3.3mm (spit 1) and 4.2 (spit 6).

Colour of the Bone

The majority of fragments were buff-white in colour. A few small, unidentified pieces of blue-grey bone were observed in spit 6. Burnt bone fragments can display a variety of colours, which result from the efficiency of the cremation process. Conditions such as the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature and oxidizing/reducing conditions attained in various parts of the pyre, and length of time over which the cremation was undertaken is reflected by the resultant bone colour (McKinley 2004:11). Temperatures up to *c.*300°C produce charred (black colour) bone, while hues of blue and grey indicate the incomplete oxidation of the organic components of the bone, obtained by reaching temperatures up to 600°C. In comparison, buff/white

coloured bone is produced through exposure to temperatures in excess of 600°C, which completely oxidizes the organic components of the bone (Holden *et al.* 1995a; b).

The uniformly buff colour suggests that the body was exposed to an efficient cremation process. The presence of a few pieces of blue-grey bone in spit 6 may suggest that the skeletal region over that location of the pyre did not reach the same high temperature or duration of heat exposure experienced by the rest of the body.

Inventory and Minimum Number of Individuals

Initial osteological analysis initially divided fragments into five main areas of the body: cranial, axial, upper limb, lower limb and non-descript long bone (unidentifiable to specific limb). A more detailed identification of fragments to specific skeletal element and side was also undertaken, where possible. The most frequently identified fragments in the deposits were non-descript portions of the cranial vault, long bone midshafts and small bones of the hands and feet (distal ends of metacarpals and/or metatarsals, manual and pedal phalanges). Identifiable fragments of the axial skeleton were also present, predominately superior articular facets of thoracic vertebrae, non-descript vertebral body fragments and rib shafts, in addition to other aspects of the facial skeleton (nasal bones, tooth roots and left mandibular coronoid process).

Duplication of skeletal elements or differences in skeletal development were not observed within the collection of burnt bone, which suggests cremation burial 230 (380) contains the remains of a single individual.

Assessments of Age-at-death and Sex

The accuracy of osteological methods to identify the biological aspects of the human skeleton, such as estimations of age-at-death and biological sex, greatly reflect the quantity and quality of observable standard traits. Unfortunately, few diagnostic fragments of necessary skeletal elements were present with respect to sexual dimorphic and age-at-death traits. Tentative suggestions of “adult” age were made based on the completed fusion of the vertebral body endplates and manual and pedal phalanges. An estimation of “adult” is also supported by the overall thickness of the cortical bone of the long bone shafts and thickness of the cranial vault. The lack of osteophytic growths on vertebral fragments (margins of the bodies and/or the superior articular facets) may suggest the individual was not of advanced age (i.e. not 46+ years).

No sexually dimorphic regions of the skeleton were suitably preserved, so sex remains indeterminate.

Pathology

The cranium displays possible pathological alteration, as observed on the endocranial and ectocranial surfaces of small portions of parietal bones recovered from spit 3. Three localized erosive lesions are present on the ectocranial surface of a posterior portion of parietal bone, near the lambdoid suture. The largest lesion measures 5.9mm by 3.3mm, and is focused on the parietal foramen, and has increased the size and altered the shape of the

foramen. Evidence of healing is observed, with rounded margins to the lesions and surrounding porous lamellar bone. The endocranial surface of this fragment is also notably porous. Diffuse microporosity is also present on the ectocranial surface of a frontal bone fragment (glabella region), as well as the endocranial surfaces of several other parietal portions.

Given the alterations to the skeletal remains due to the cremation process and inability to examine the entire cranium (due to severe fragmentation), it is not possible to accurately assess the fragments for active bone remodelling (i.e. woven fibre bone), level of healing, distribution throughout the cranium or aetiology.

Non-metric Traits

Non-metric traits were investigated following guidelines provided in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994, 87-94) and Brothwell and Zakrzewski (2004, 31-32). A single cranial non-metric trait was observed in burial 230 (380). An ossicle (or Wormian bone) from a cranial suture, measuring 14.1mm long by 8.6mm wide, was identified in spit 1. The ossicle was complete (i.e. surrounded on all sides by sutures). It was not possible to identify the suture that the small island of bone was associated with.

Summary

Osteological analysis of cremation burial 230 (380) suggests a single, adult individual of indeterminate sex. A possible pathological alteration to the cranial vault was observed, in the form of erosive lesions (ectocranial surface) and porosity (endocranial surface), although in the absence of the entire cranial vault, the distribution and differential diagnosis cannot be suggested. A single non-metric trait, in the form of a cranial suture ossicle, was also observed.

Macrobotanical remains by Jo Pine

A total of 24 bulk soil samples were processed from the deposits encountered during the evaluation. The samples were floated and wet sieved to 0.25mm and air dried. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x10 and x40. Only one indeterminate cereal seed was identified from sample 21 (ditch 232). Charcoal is present in samples in most of the samples (Appendix 9) but in almost all cases, the fragments are too small to allow identification. Only samples 1 (from ditch 6), 13 and 14 (both from medieval pit 137) have pieces that could be identified in the next stage of the project.

Conclusion

A total of 186 trenches were successfully excavated during the course of the evaluation uncovering a large number of archaeological features, most notably in the south-west of site. Linear features such as ditches and

gullies were found scattered across the rest of the site, more prevalently in the east and south-east of site, but which largely could not be dated due to scarcity of finds. Several of these features were confirmed as being of post-medieval date. Several of the linear features observed in the north of the site corresponding with two long linear cropmarks were identified as modern land drains which were still in use, the other linear features in this area were largely undated or Medieval in date.

The trenches in the south-west of the site (Trenches 100, 102, 103, 104, 109, 105, 108, 114, 122) confirmed the existence of archaeological features which were observed in the aerial photographic assessment (Cox and Jarvis 2021) and geophysical survey (Tigergeo, 2022), with the exception of the strange triangular geophysical anomaly which was not encountered even after an additional trench was placed within its location. The trenches in this area also revealed numerous archaeological deposits which were absent from these two surveys, showing multi-period use of the area, most notably from the Late Bronze Age, Early and Middle Iron Age, Early Roman and Early Medieval period.

A probable trackway seen in both the cropmark and geophysical survey was confirmed in four trenches (100, 102, 114 and 122), with pottery dating evidence pointing to a Middle Iron Age date. Within trench 114 a cremation burial (230) was observed which produced pottery from several time periods; Late Bronze Age, Early Roman and Early Medieval. The cremation was seen truncating ditch 236 which aligns with the cropmarks for the possible trackway. If this ditch is a part of the trackway then the cremation is most likely Early Roman as cremations are not expected in Medieval England with the medieval sherds being intrusive.

Several enclosures seemingly laid out off this trackway were also confirmed by the evaluation, with the scarce dating evidence suggesting an Early Roman date for these features. The evidence for Late Bronze Age features is entirely confined to the south-west of site and comes in the form of ditches and gullies which are evenly spread across the area showing more extensive Bronze Age activity.

The earliest human evidence found on site comes in the form of struck flint which was largely unstratified and dates from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. An ancient palaeochannel or spring observed in the topography of the site itself and both surveys, was confirmed in trenches 112 (249) and 116 (110).

Numerous post-medieval and modern features were observed, mainly in the form of land drains, with only a few features that can be associated with RAF Hornchurch. Additional trenches 186 and 187 were placed over the positions of a possible WWII radar station, identified in a 1947 aerial photograph (Pl. 27) and the Tigergeo (2022) geophysical survey, and revealed metal cabling and made-ground deposits associated with these structures. A trackway to the radar station, also seen in both the geophysics and aerial photograph, might

correspond to ditch 26 in Trench 18 and a modern drainage ditch with a wooden pipe found in Trench 38 might be associated with a gun placement seen in an old aerial photograph which once stood c.7m to the north east of the trenches location but no evidence was found during the evaluation to prove this connection. The triangular array of geophysical anomalies in the western part of the site was targeted in three trenches but no below-ground trace could be identified, and these areas did not provide any signals when metal detected. Nothing relating to these anomalies was detected in the airborne photographic and remote sensing study (Cox and Jarvis 2021).

On the basis of these results, the site overall has good archaeological potential with the south-west being the most densely concentrated area. Other areas of the site produced a lower density of features, many of which were undated. Traces of the former RAF Hornchurch were limited to trenches 186 and 187.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, SW or NW end

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	25.2	1.8	0.60	0-0.43m topsoil; 0.43-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+ flint gravel with mid grey-brown/light brown-yellow mottled sand matrix natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.95m aOD.
2	27.6	1.8	0.59	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.56m subsoil; 0.56m+ light grey-brown sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.04m aOD.
3	30.2	1.8	0.54	0-0.43m topsoil; 0.43-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ flint gravel, light grey-brown sand matrix natural geology. Ditch 1. Top of natural geology at 18.42m aOD.
4	25.0	1.8	0.62	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ light red-brown/yellow-brown mottled sand natural geology with occasional flint inclusions. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.22m aOD.
5	26.5	1.8	0.58	0-0.45m; 0.45-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ flint gravel, mid grey-brown/yellow-brown mottled sand matrix natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.54m aOD.
6	25.4	1.8	0.61	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.57m subsoil; 0.57m+ light grey-brown sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.30m aOD.
7	25.7	1.8	0.43	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ flint gravel with mid grey-brown/light brown-yellow mottled sand matrix natural geology. Ditch 2. Top of natural geology at 17.52m aOD.
8a	25.1	1.8	0.46	0-0.4m topsoil; 0.40-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ flint gravel, mid grey-brown/light brown-yellow mottled sand matrix natural geology. Ditch 3. Top of natural geology at 17.24m aOD.
8b	11.3	1.8	0.49	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ + flint gravel, mid grey-brown/light brown-yellow mottled sand matrix natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.24m aOD.
9	25.7	1.8	0.48	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ flint gravel with light grey-brown/yellow-brown mottled sand matrix natural geology. Ditch 4. Top of natural geology at 17.34m aOD.
10	25.0	1.8	0.54	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ flint gravel, mid grey-brown/light brown-yellow mottled sand matrix natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.37m aOD.
11	25.5	1.8	0.51	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ mid red-brown clay-sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.46m aOD.
12	25.1	1.8	0.56	0-0.42m topsoil; 0.42-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ mid red-brown clay-sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.99m aOD.
13	25.7	1.8	0.45	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ mid red-brown sand with gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.22m aOD.
14	26.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.41m topsoil; 0.41-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ mid red-brown sand with gravel natural geology. One animal burrow and Ditch 12. Top of natural geology at 17.27m aOD.
15	24.5	1.8	0.59	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ flint gravel in a light yellow-brown sand matrix natural geology. Ditch 6 and probable tree throw 5. Top of natural geology at 17.02m aOD.
16	25.6	1.8	0.45	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ flint gravel in a light yellow-brown sand matrix natural geology. Land drain 7. Top of natural geology at 16.65m aOD.
17	25.6	1.8	0.58	0-0.46m topsoil; 0.46-0.56 subsoil; 0.56m+ flint gravel with a light yellow-brown sand matrix natural geology. Ditches 9 10 and 11, Pit 8. [PI. 1] . Top of natural geology at 16.80m aOD.
18	25.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with gravel natural geology. One land drain, Ditch 26. Top of natural geology at 16.29m aOD.
19	25.5	1.8	0.49	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ light red-brown sand with light grey-yellow mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.48m aOD.
20	25.3	1.8	0.52	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ light red-brown sand with light grey-yellow mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.63m aOD.
21	26.0	1.8	0.37	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ light red-brown sand with light grey-yellow mottling natural geology. Two land drains and Ditches 21 and 22. Top of natural geology at 17.05m aOD.
22	25.9	1.8	0.40	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ light red-brown sand with light grey-yellow mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.83m aOD.
23	26.3	1.8	0.46	0-0.32m topsoil; 0.32-0.44m subsoil. 0.44m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				brown mottling natural geology. Ditches 23 and 23. Top of natural geology at 16.60m aOD.
24	26.2	1.8	0.50	0-0.33m topsoil; 0.33-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. Ditch 16 and modern pit 20. Top of natural geology at 16.55m aOD.
25	26.7	1.8	0.51	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ light brown-yellow sand natural geology. Possible Gully 14 and modern land drain. Top of natural geology at 16.14m aOD.
26	25.6	1.8	0.48	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ light brown-yellow sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.57m aOD.
27	25.3	1.8	0.46	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. Furrow 13. Top of natural geology at 15.69m aOD.
28	25.7	1.8	0.49	0-0.36m topsoil; 0.36-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ light brown-yellow sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.48m aOD.
29	26.1	1.8	0.49	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.05m aOD.
30	25.9	1.8	0.46	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37 m- 0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.29m aOD.
31	25.7	1.8	0.54	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.52m subsoil; 0.52m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.26m aOD.
32	25.3	1.8	0.56	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.52m subsoil; 0.53m+ mid grey-brown sand with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.70m aOD.
33	25.0	1.8	0.44	0-0.34m topsoil; 0.34-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ flint gravel in a mid grey-brown sand matrix with red-brown mottling. Contained Gully 15 and a modern land drain. [Pl. 20]. Top of natural geology at 16.24m aOD.
34	26.0	1.8	0.64	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.58m subsoil; 0.58m+ mid red-brown clay sand, 10% flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.96m aOD.
35	27.2	1.8	0.52	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ mid red-brown clay-sand, 10% flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.08m aOD.
36	26.5	1.8	0.46	0-0.33, topsoil; 0.33-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ flint gravel. mid grey-brown sand matrix with mid red-brown mottling natural geology. Ditches 17 18 19. Top of natural geology at 15.85m aOD.
37	26.1	1.8	0.47	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ mid red-brown sand with flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.52m aOD.
38	25.6	1.8	0.54	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ flint gravel with a mid red-brown sand matrix. No archaeological features present; two land drains modern ditch 27. Top of natural geology at 13.82m aOD.
39	24.5	1.8	0.40	0-0.29m topsoil' 0.29-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m mid grey-brown sand with red-brown mottling & 10% flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 14.45m aOD.
40	26.6	1.8	0.45	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ mid red-brown sand with flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.23m aOD
41	26.5	1.8	0.45	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ mid red-brown sand with flint gravel natural geology. Ditch 25. Top of natural geology at 15.34m aOD.
42	27.8	1.8	0.59	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.49m subsoil; 0.49m+ mid red-brown sand with flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.76m aOD.
43	24.1	1.8	0.60	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.00m aOD.
44	25.6	1.8	0.65	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.65m subsoil; 0.65m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. Test pit excavated at northern end of trench to confirm natural geology. Ditch 28. Top of natural geology at 16.45m aOD.
45	26.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.83m aOD
46	25.5	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. Pits 30 31 and Ditch 32. Top of natural geology at 18.76m aOD.
47	25.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. Ditch 29 and two modern pits. Top of natural geology at 18.32m aOD.

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
48	25.5	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. Pits 33 34 and Ditch 35. Top of natural geology at 17.74m aOD.
49	28.4	1.8	0.50	0-0.28m topsoil; 0.28-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ flint gravel & orange-yellow/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 23.63m aOD.
50	25.7	1.8	0.55	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ + flint gravel & brown-red/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench.
51	26.2	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel & orange/brown-red mottled sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 20.01m aOD.
52	30.7	1.8	0.55	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel & orange/grey-yellow mottled sand natural geology. Top of natural geology at 22.02m aOD.
53	25.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ yellow-orange sand with occasional gravel bands natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 21.72m aOD.
54	25.8	1.8	0.35	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ yellow-orange sand with occasional gravel bands natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 24.54m aOD.
55	25.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil, 0.50m+ yellow-orange sand with occasional gravel bands natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 25.03m aOD.
56	26.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel & orange/brown-red mottled sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 22.58m aOD.
57	20.6	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel, mid orange-brown sandy matrix natural geology. No archaeological features present; contained 2 land drains. Top of natural geology at 19.04m aOD.
58	23.3	1.8	0.60	0-0.37m topsoil; 0.37-0.60m subsoil; 0.60m+ mid orange-brown sand with frequent flint natural geology. Ditches 36 37 (present on 19thC mapping). Top of natural geology at 17.54m aOD.
59	27.3	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ light brown-yellow sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 17.27m aOD.
60	24.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 15.62m aOD.
61	26.6	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 14.51m aOD.
62	27.3	1.8	0.35	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.22m subsoil; 0.22m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.52m aOD.
63	24.0	1.8	0.36	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Top of natural geology at 12.61m aOD.
64	24.3	1.8	0.50	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09-0.41m subsoil; 0.41m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 13.20m aOD.
65	24.3	1.8	0.38	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.69m aOD.
66	23.5	1.8	0.60	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ mid orange-brown clay natural geology. No archaeological features present in this trench.
67	25.0	1.8	0.32m	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 13.63m aOD.
68	-	-	-	Not excavated due to positioning within a conservation area
69	-	-	-	Not excavated due to positioning within a conservation area
70	-	-	-	Not excavated due to positioning within a conservation area
71	22.4	1.8	0.33	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ natural geology. No archaeological features present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 11.85m aOD.
72	25.7	1.8	0.35	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 9.11m aOD.
73	24.2	1.8	0.28	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.28m subsoil; 0.28m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 9.54m aOD.
74	23.4	1.8	0.32	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 8.36m aOD.
75	26.2	1.8	0.70	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.30m subsoil; 0.30-0.70m buried subsoil; 0.70m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				present in trench. Top of natural geology at 10.50m aOD.
76	25.1	1.8	0.30	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 11.76m aOD.
77	26.4	1.8	0.38	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.30m subsoil; mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.86m aOD.
78	25.5	1.8	0.46	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.85m aOD.
79	25.5	1.8	0.32	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 11.50m aOD.
80	24.0	1.8	0.33	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 10.10m aOD.
81	23.2	1.8	0.38	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 10.28m aOD.
82	26.5	1.8	0.30	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.06m aOD.
83	26.2	1.8	0.29	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09-0.29m subsoil; 0.29m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.07 aOD.
84	22.8	1.8	0.33	0-0.05m topsoil; 0.05-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 12.42m aOD.
85	23.1	1.8	0.30	0-0.08m topsoil; 0.08-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid brown-grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 10.90m aOD.
86	26.5	1.8	0.30	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 7.40m aOD.
87	27.1	1.8	0.39	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. Possible ditch partly exposed at western end of trench. Top of natural geology at 10.26m aOD.
88	26.1	1.8	0.38	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. No archaeological features in trench. Top of natural geology at 10.35m aOD.
89a	25.0	1.8	0.37	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. Possible linear 235. Top of natural geology at 10.22m aOD.
89b	22.9	1.8	0.36	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 11.23m aOD.
90	27.4	1.8	0.45	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. Ditches 122 123. [Pls 2 and 21] Top of natural geology at 11.14m aOD.
91	25.5	1.8	0.33	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 11.71m aOD.
92	24.8	1.8	0.38	0-0.29m topsoil; 0.29-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ flint gravel with mid red-orange sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.78m aOD.
93	26.8	1.8	0.34	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. Ditches 242 243 245 246 and Pit/Terminus 244. Top of natural geology at 11.90m aOD.
94	26.0	1.8	0.43	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.24 aOD.
95	27.2	1.8	0.46	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ mid orange-brown sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 10.28m aOD.
96	26.7	1.8	0.40	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ light red-orange sand with occasional gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 9.84m aOD.
97	26.5	1.8	0.50	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.46m subsoil; 0.46m+ mid orange-brown sandy gravel natural geology. Large pit/Ditch terminus 212. Top of natural geology at 10.47m aOD.
98	24.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange-brown sandy gravel natural geology. Ditch 209. Top of natural geology at 10.70m aOD.
99	27.4	1.8	0.48	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ mid red orange sandy gravel

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				natural geology. No archaeological features present in trench. Top of natural geology at 11.50m aOD.
100	26.5	1.8	0.44	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ mid red-orange sandy gravel natural geology. Ditches 207 208 216, Unexcavated Ditches 225 226, Pit 218 Unexcavated Pit 227. [PI. 15] . Top of natural geology at 11.31m aOD.
101	25.7	1.8	0.55	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ mid orange-brown silty sand & gravel natural geology. Ditch 231 Ditch Terminus 234. Top of natural geology at 11.61m aOD.
102	24.6	1.8	0.45	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ mid orange-brown silty sand & gravel natural geology. Ditch Terminus 303 Ditches 305 306 Pit/Tree throw 300. Top of natural geology at 12.02m aOD.
103	26.5	1.8	0.40	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid grey-brown sandy silt & gravel natural geology. Gully 228 Ditches 229 232 Pit 233 Unexcavated Ditches 237 238 239 240 Unexcavated Pit/Terminus 241. Top of natural geology at 11.74m aOD.
104	25.6	1.8	0.40	0-0.27m topsoil; 0.27-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m + mid grey-brown sandy silt & gravel natural geology. Gully 134 138 140 Ditch 139. [PI. 10] . Top of natural geology at 11.46m aOD.
105	25.8	1.8	0.37	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ flint gravel with mid red-orange sand natural geology. Ditch 141 139 Gully 142 138 140. [PI. 16] . Top of natural geology at 11.05m aOD.
106	26.1	1.8	0.40	0-0.16m topsoil. 0.16-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ mid orange-brown silty sand & gravel natural geology. Ditch 203 Unexcavated Ditch Terminus 210 211. Top of natural geology at 10.81m aOD.
107	26.0	1.8	0.46	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m light orange-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. Pit 146 Ditch 147 214 Gully 148 149 213 215 Unexcavated Gullies 219 221 Unexcavated Pit 220 Unexcavated Terminus/Pit 222. Deposit (371) partially exposed. [Pls 3, 17 and 18] . Top of natural geology at 10.36m aOD.
108	26.0	1.8	0.36	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ mid brown-grey silty sand and gravel natural geology. Ditch 217 Gully 223 Unexcavated Ditch 224. Top of natural geology at 10.74m aOD.
109	26.0	1.8	0.70	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ light orange-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. Ditch 132 Gully 133 Post Medieval Ditch 135. [Pls 4, 8 and 22] . Top of natural geology at 10.69m aOD.
110	25.3	1.8	0.39	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.39m subsoil; 0.39m+ light grey-orange sandy clay and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 10.58m aOD.
111	25.0	1.8	0.42	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ light yellow-orange clay sand natural geology. Gully 114 Ditch 121 [PI. 19] . Top of natural geology at 10.63m aOD.
112	25.4	1.8	0.48	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.47m subsoil; 0.47m+ light white-grey clay-sand and gravel patches natural geology. Gullies 129 130 Palaeochannel 249 [Pls 7 and 23] . Top of natural geology at 10.21m aOD.
113	27.7	1.8	0.53	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ light yellow-grey clay-sand and occasional flint gravel natural geology. Pit 115 Ditches 116 117 119 120 Gully 118 Spread (177). Top of natural geology at 10.03m aOD.
114	25.4	1.8	0.50	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ light yellow-orange sandy gravel natural geology. Cremation 230 Ditches 236 304 Unexcavated Ditch 301 302 [Pls 5, 13 and 14] . Top of natural geology at 10.48m aOD.
115	27.7	1.8	0.40	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ flint gravel with mid red-orange sand natural geology. Gully 200 201 Ditch 202 Unexcavated Ditch 204 Unexcavated Ditch Terminus 205 Unexcavated Gully 206. Top of natural geology at 10.74m aOD.
116	25.9	1.8	0.45	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ light white-yellow clay-sand and occasional flint gravel natural geology. Possible Pit 106 Gullies 107 108 Possible Pit 109 Palaeochannel 110. Top of natural geology at 9.07m aOD.
117	26.6	1.8	0.52	0-0.26m topsoil; 0.26-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ light orange-yellow sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 9.94m aOD.
118	24.7	1.8	0.40	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange-brown silty sand and gravel natural geology. Gully 113. Top of natural geology at 10.75m aOD.
119	24.7	1.8	0.37	0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ light white-orange sandy gravel. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.48m aOD.
120	27.3	1.8	0.35	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid orange-brown sandy silt and gravel natural geology. Pit 124 136 137 Ditches 125 126 127 Unexcavated Posthole 131 [Pls 9 and 12] . Top of natural geology at 9.69m aOD.
121	28.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ light white-orange sandy gravel. Unexcavated Ditch 128 Deposit (193). Top of natural geology at 9.91m aOD.
122	26.0	1.8	0.36	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ light yellow-orange sandy clay natural geology. Ditches 111 112. Top of natural geology at 7.78m aOD.
123	24.6	1.8	0.37	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange-brown silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeology present in this trench. Top of natural

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				geology at 10.50m aOD.
124	24.2	1.8	0.39	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 10.96m aOD.
125	27.4	1.8	0.34	0-0.11m topsoil; 0.11-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.18m aOD.
126	25.6	1.8	0.36	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present.
127	26.0	1.8	0.31	0-0.07m topsoil; 0.07-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.85m aOD.
128	24.2	1.8	0.34	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.43m aOD.
129	28.5	1.8	0.34	0-0.09m topsoil; 0.09-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.72m aOD.
130	38.1	1.8	0.33	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.30m aOD.
131	29.9	1.8	0.38	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ mid grey-orange sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.63m aOD.
132	26.1	1.8	0.33	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ light grey-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 13.28m aOD.
133	24.5	1.8	0.36	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ light grey-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.33m aOD.
134	26.0	1.8	0.35	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ light grey-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.00m aOD.
135	27.2	1.8	0.47	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ mid orange-brown sandy clay with flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.10m aOD.
136	26.3	1.8	0.46	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange-brown sandy clay with flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.79m aOD.
137	25.1	1.8	0.45	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.43m subsoil; 0.43m+ light grey-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.77m aOD.
138	26.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.34m subsoil; 0.34m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.47m aOD.
139	25.9	1.8	0.38	0-0.10m topsoil; 0.10-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ mid orange-brown silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 13.84m aOD.
140	27.4	1.8	0.52	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ mid grey-red sand and gravel natural geology. Ditch 102. Top of natural geology at 14.03m aOD.
141	25.1	1.8	0.40	0-0.21m topsoil; 0.21-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ light grey-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.72m aOD.
142	25.7	1.8	0.53	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ mid orange-brown sandy clay and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.58m aOD.
143	26.8	1.8	0.47	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.38 subsoil; 0.38-0.45m interface with natural; 0.45m+ mid orange-brown sandy clay and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 10.92m aOD.
144	28.0	1.8	0.45	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid orange-brown sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.16m aOD.
145	24.6	1.8	0.30	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ light grey-orange sand & gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 11.86m aOD.
146	26.7	1.8	0.46	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ mid orange-brown sandy clay and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.11m aOD.
147	27.8	1.8	0.43	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid brown-grey clay gravel with freq. ironstone natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 12.49m aOD.
148	24.8	1.8	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid grey-orange silty sand & gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				geology at 13.66m aOD.
149	25.3	1.8	0.40	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid grey-orange silty sand natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 14.02m aOD.
150	24.7	1.8	0.40	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid orange-brown silty sand & gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 13.14m aOD.
151	28.8	1.8	0.39	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ pale brown grey silty sand and flint gravel natural geology Ditch 100 101. Top of natural geology at 18.63m aOD.
152	25.6	1.8	0.40	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ pale brown grey silty sand and flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.95m aOD.
153	26.0	1.8	0.40	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid brown-orange sand & gravel natural geology. No archaeology present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 19.19m aOD.
154	27.0	1.8	0.28	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.25m subsoil; 0.25m+ mid brown-orange sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeology present in this trench. Top of natural geology at 19.46m aOD.
155	26.0	1.8	0.40	0-0.2m topsoil; 0.2-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ mid orange brown sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.44m aOD.
156	25.0	1.8	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.30m subsoil; 0.3m+ mid brown orange sandy clay with frequent gravel patches natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.41m aOD.
157	28.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ mid orange brown mottled with dark grey brown silty sand with frequent gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.28m aOD.
158	24.6	1.8	0.42	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ mid yellow grey clay sand with compact gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.79m aOD.
159	25.8	1.8	0.48	0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ mid yellow grey clay sand with compact gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.53m aOD.
160	27.3	1.8	0.32	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.32m subsoil; 0.32m+ mid yellow grey clay sand with compact gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.72m aOD.
161	27.1	1.8	0.4	0-0.12m topsoil; 0.12-0.37m subsoil; 0.37m+ mid yellow grey clay sand with compact gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.55m aOD.
162	27.5	1.8	0.50	0-0.3m topsoil; 0.3-0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ light yellow grey with dark brown orange mottling sandy clay with gravel. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.39 aOD.
163	25.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.5m subsoil; 0.5m+ light yellow grey with dark brown orange mottling sandy clay with gravel. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.08m aOD.
164	26.1	1.8	0.36	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.4m subsoil; 0.4m+ mid brown-orange sand & gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.65m aOD.
165	24.0	1.8	0.90	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.48m subsoil; 0.84m light brown-grey silty sand, 0.84m+ light orange-brown silty sand natural geology. Ditch 49. Top of natural geology at 19.76m aOD.
166	26.0	1.8	0.54	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ mottled orange/yellow-brown sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 19.28m aOD.
167	27.0	1.8	0.56	0-0.22m topsoil; 0.22-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ mottled orange/yellow-brown sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 18.72m aOD.
168	24.8	1.8	0.40	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.38m subsoil; 0.38m+ mid orange-brown clay-sand with gravel patches natural geology. Ditch 103. Top of natural geology at 17.15m aOD.
169	24.0	1.8	0.43	0-0.13m topsoil; 0.13-0.40m subsoil; 0.40m+ light brown-grey sandy gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.15m aOD.
170	24.9	1.8	0.30	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.30m subsoil; 0.30m+ mid red-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. Ditch 104. Top of natural geology at 15.58m aOD.
171	24.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ mid orange-brown clay natural geology. Parallel Gullies 47 48 and continuation of Gullies 45 46. [Pl. 6]
172	27.0	1.8	0.33	0-0.20m topsoil; 0.20-0.31m subsoil; 0.31m+ mid red-orange silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 16.39m aOD.
173	25.0	1.8	0.38	0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.36m subsoil; 0.36m+ mid orange-brown/grey-brown mottled sandy gravel. Ditch 105. Top of natural geology at 16.57m aOD.
174	25.2	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
				occasional flint gravel natural geology. Parallel Ditches 40 41. Top of natural geology at 20.19m aOD.
175	26.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 20.57m aOD.
176	25.8	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. Trackway Ditches 38 39. Top of natural geology at 19.75m aOD.
177	27.5	1.8	0.32	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.48m subsoil; 0.48m+ mid brown grey silty sand and gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.52m aOD.
178	25.8	1.8	0.33	0-0.17m topsoil; 0.17-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid orange red sand with infrequent gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.39m aOD.
179	28.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.30m topsoil; 0.30-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ mid orange-brown clay natural geology. Ditches 45 and 46.
180	29.7	1.8	0.60	0-0.40m topsoil; 0.40-0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ mid orange-brown clay natural geology. Ditches 42/44 43
181	26.4	1.8	0.3	0-0.19m topsoil; 0.19-0.3m subsoil; 0.3m+ mid grey orange sandy clay with infrequent gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 14.70m aOD.
182	26.6	1.8	0.35	0-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid grey orange sandy clay with infrequent gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 15.06m aOD.
183	25.0	1.8	0.50	0-0.35m topsoil; 0.35-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ light brown-yellow sand with occasional flint gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present.
184	24.8	1.8	0.35	-0.15m topsoil; 0.15-0.33m subsoil; 0.33m+ mid grey orange sandy clay with infrequent gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 14.28m aOD.
185	25.1	1.8	0.35	0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.35m subsoil; 0.35m+ mid grey orange sandy clay with infrequent gravel natural geology. No archaeological features present. Top of natural geology at 13.82m aOD.
186	24.6	1.8	0.58	0-0.39m topsoil; 0.39-0.50m subsoil; 0.50m+ flint gravel, mid red-brown sand matrix. Contained two modern gullies, one land drain and a curving section of a linear feature not investigated due to truncation by the above modern features. Top of natural geology at 15.43m aOD. [PI 25]
187	24.2	1.8	0.60	0-0.38m topsoil; 0.38-0.54m subsoil; 0.54m+ flint gravel in a mid orange-grey sandy clay matrix with occasional silty patches. Contained two furrows and a large unexcavated area of disturbance or made ground possibly the surface of a sunken feature. [PI 26]

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
3	1	52	ditch	Undated	
7	2	53	ditch	Undated	
8	3	54,55,56	ditch	Undated	
9	4	57	ditch	Undated	
15	5	58	pit	Undated	
15	6	59	ditch	Undated	
16	7	60	gully	Undated	
17	8	61	pit	Undated	
17	9	62	ditch	Undated	
17	10	63	ditch	Undated	
17	11	64	ditch	Post-Medieval	Pottery
14	12	65,66	ditch	Undated	
27	13	67	gully	Undated	
25	14	69	gully	Undated	
33	15	68	gully	Undated	
24	16	73	ditch	Undated	
36	17	70	gully	Undated	
36	18	71	ditch	Undated	
36	19	72	gully	Undated	
24	20	74	pit	Modern	
21	21	75,81	ditch	Undated	
21	22	76	ditch	Undated	
23	23	78,79	ditch	Undated	
23	24	80	ditch	Undated	
41	25	77	ditch	Undated	
18	26	82	ditch	Undated	
38	27	83	gully	Undated	
44	28	84	ditch	Undated	
47	29	85,86,87	ditch	Modern	Glass
46	30	92	Pit/tree bowl	Modern	Association
46	31	93,94	Pit/tree bowl	Modern	Association
46	32	88	ditch	Undated	
48	33	89	pit	Post-Medieval	CBM
48	34	90	pit	Post-Medieval	CBM
48	35	91	ditch	Undated	
58	36	95	Ditch	Undated	
58	37	96	Ditch	Undated	
176	38	98	Ditch	Modern	Land drain
176	39	97	Ditch	Modern	Association
174	40	150	Ditch	Modern	Association
174	41	99	Ditch	Modern	Land drain
180	42	151	Ditch	Undated	
180	43	152	Ditch	Undated	
180	44	153	Ditch	Undated	
179	45	154	Ditch	Undated	
179	46	155	Ditch	Undated	
171	47	156	Ditch	Undated	
171	48	157	Ditch	Undated	
165	49	158,159	Ditch	Undated	
151	100	160	Ditch	Undated	
151	101	161	? ditch	Undated	
140	102	162,163,164	Ditch	Undated	
168	103	165	Ditch	Undated	
170	104	166	Ditch	Early Medieval	Pottery
173	105	167	Gully	Undated	
116	106	168	? pit	Early Roman	Pottery
116	107	169	Gully	Undated	
116	108	170	Gully	Undated	
116	109	171	? pit/post hole	Undated	
116	110	172	Palaeochannel	Undated	
122	111	174	Ditch	Undated	
122	112	175	Ditch	Late Iron Age	Body sherd
118	113	173	Gully	Roman	Pottery
111	114	176	Gully	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
113		177	spread	Undated	
113	115	179	Pit	Early Roman	Stratigraphy

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
113	116	180	Ditch	Early Roman	Stratigraphy
113	117	181	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
113	118	182	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
121		193	spread	Undated	
113	119	194	ditch	Early roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
113	120	195	ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
111	121	178	Ditch	Post-Medieval	Coal and tile
90	122	196	ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
90	123	197	ditch	Early Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
120	124	183,184,185	Pit	Early Medieval	Stratigraphy
120	125	186,187	Ditch recut	Early Medieval	Pottery
120	126	188,189	Ditch	Early Medieval	Stratigraphy
120	127	190,191	Ditch	Early Medieval	Pottery
121	128	192	Feature	Undated	
112	129	198	Gully	Early Roman	Pottery
112	130	199	Gully	3 rd century AD	Pottery
120	131	250	?Posthole	Undated	
109	132	251,252	Ditch	Late Bronze age	Pottery
109	133	253	Gully	Late bronze age or later	Stratigraphy
104	134	254	Gully	Undated	
109	135	255,256	Ditch	Modern	CBM, glass and a battery
120	136	264,265,266,267	Pit	Early Medieval or earlier	Stratigraphy
120	137	268,269,270,271,272	Pit	Early Medieval	Pottery
104	138	257	Gully	Early Roman or later	Stratigraphy
104	139	258,259,260,261,262	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
104	140	263	?gully	Undated	
105	141	273	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery
105	142	274	Gully	Undated	
105	143	279	Pit	Early Roman or earlier	Stratigraphy
105	144	275,276,277,278	Ditch	Early Roman	Pottery and fired clay
105	145	280,281	Pit	Iron age	Stratigraphy
107	146	282	Pit	Post-Medieval/Modern or earlier	Stratigraphy
107	147	283,284	Ditch	Post-Medieval/Modern or earlier	Stratigraphy
107	148	285	Gully	Post-Medieval/Modern	CBM and pottery
107	149	286	Gully	Undated	
115	200	288	Gully	Undated	
115	201	289	Gully	Undated	
115	202	290,291	Ditch	Undated	
106	203	287	Ditch	Undated	
115	204	292	Unexcavated feature	Post-medieval or earlier	Stratigraphy
115	205	293	Unexcavated ditch	Post-Medieval	CBM, glass, a clay pipe and coal
115	206	294	Unexcavated gully	Post-Medieval or earlier	Stratigraphy
100	207	295	Ditch	Middle Iron Age	Pottery
100	208	296,297	Ditch	Middle Iron Age or earlier	Stratigraphy
98	209	298	Ditch	Undated	
106	210	299	Unexcavated gully	Undated	
106	211	350	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
97	212	351	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
107	213	352	Gully	Undated	
107	214	353,354,353,356,357	Ditch	Undated	
107	215	358	Gully	Undated	
100	216	359,360,361	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
108	217	362,363,364,365	Ditch	Undated	
100	218	366	Poss pit	Undated	
107	219	367	Unexcavated gully	Undated	
107	220	368	Unexcavated pit	Undated	
107	221	369	unexcavated linear	Undated	
107	222	370	unexcavated linear	Undated	
107		371	Spread	Undated	
108	223	372	Gully	Undated	
108	224	373,374	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
100	225	375	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
100	226	376	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
100	227	377	unexcavated pit	Undated	
103	228	378	Gully	Undated	
103	229	379	Ditch	Early/Middle Iron Age	Pottery and burnt clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
114	230	380	Cremation	Undated	
101	231	381,382	Ditch	Undated	
103	232	383	Ditch	Undated	
103	233	384	Pit	Undated	
101	234	385	ditch terminus	Undated	
89A	235	386,387	Ditch	Undated	
114	236	388,389,390	ditch terminus	Undated	
103	237	459	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
103	238	460	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
103	239	461	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
103	240	462	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
103	241	463	unexcavated pit/terminus	Undated	
93	242	450	Gully terminus	Undated	
93	243	451	ditch	Undated	
93	244	452	pit	Undated	
93	245	453	Ditch	Undated	
93	246	454	Unexcavated ditch terminus	Undated	
17	247	455	Unexcavated linear terminus/pit	Undated	
114	248	456	Unexcavated Pit	Undated	
112	249	457,458,464	Palaeochannel	Undated	
102	300	395	Pit/tree bowl	Late Bronze Age	Pottery
114	301	391	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
114	302	392	Unexcavated ditch	Undated	
102	303	393,394	Terminus	Undated	
114	304	396,397	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	Body sherd
102	305	398	Ditch	Undated	
102	306	399	Ditch	Undated	

APPENDIX 3: Pottery

Table A3.1: Catalogue of prehistoric by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Date</i>
111	114	176	Gully	Fabric D, crumbs	LBA
120	124	183	Pit	Fabric D, tiny fragments	LBA
112	130	199	Gully	Fabric A, very abraded body sherd	Residual in Roman context
109	132	252	Ditch	Fabric B, body sherd Fabric A, body sherd	LBA
104	139	258	Ditch	Fabric M, body sherd (soft fabric with some flint temper as well)	Residual in Roman context
105	141	273	Ditch	Fabric B, abraded body sherd	Residual in Roman context
105	144	275	Ditch	Fabric G, rim with finger impression decoration on the top of an otherwise flat rim (cf. Drury 1978, fig. 45.111)	Residual in Roman context
105	145	280	Pit	Crumbs – fabric not identifiable, could be fired clay	?
115	205	293	Ditch	Fabric – Little Waltham fabric D, small body sherd with combed/scored exterior, internal carbon deposit	MIA
100	207	295	Ditch	Fabric – Little Waltham fabric C, rim of bowl, body sherds (same vessel) Fabric D, crumbs	MIA
100	216	360	Ditch	Fabric F, conjoining body sherds	?MIA
100	216	359	Ditch	Fabric D, body sherd Very silty fabric, almost fine, body sherd	LBA
100	216	361	Ditch	Fabric O, body sherd	LBA
103	229	379	Ditch	Fabric G, body sherd Very silty fabric, almost fine, misc. body sherds (1 with smooth exterior surface)	E/MIA
103	229	379	Ditch	Fabric F, base and lower portion of a jar	E/MIA
114	230	380	Cremation	Fabric D, body sherd	(residual)
102	300	395	Pit	Fabric D, abraded body sherd	LBA
114	304	397	Ditch	Fabric D, abraded body sherd from soil sample 24	LBA

Table A3.2: Catalogue of Roman pottery by context

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Date</i>
		51	Subsoil	Lower Nene Valley colour coat (2), Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC, beaker base –pedestalled type probably from folded H32/33) Sandy grey ware (47), misc. body sherds	3rd - early 4th century
116	106	168	Pit	Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), abraded body sherd	Early Roman
122	112	175	Ditch	Grog-tempered ware (53), very abraded body sherd	LIA
118	113	173	Gully	Sandy grey ware (47), base (open form)	Roman (?early)
113	117	181	Ditch	Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), misc. body sherds (vessels include a Cam 218Aa in good condition and a worn mortarium where some of the trituration survives)	Early Roman
113	118	122	Gully	? Black-surfaced/Fine Romanising ware (34), tiny very crumbly ?body sherd, identification far from certain	? Early Roman
113	120	195	Ditch	Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), misc. body sherds Sandy grey ware (47), base (closed form, probably a jar) Fine grey ware (39), rim of necked jar, probably G19/G20	Early Roman
113	120	196	Ditch	Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), very abraded base (closed form)	Early Roman
120	125	186	Ditch	Hadham grey ware (36), very abraded body sherd	Residual
112	129	198	Gully	Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), neck of a jar with traces of a narrow cordon, probably form G19	Early Roman
112	130	199	Gully	Storage jar fabric (44), rim G44.5 and misc. body sherds Fine grey ware (39), misc. body sherds (1 with a cordon decorated with burnished lines, probably G10 or G17) Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), body sherd Sandy grey ware (47), rim of necked jar, possibly G19 type vessel (with soot/carbon deposit on underside of rim), body sherds, probably from same vessel. In addition, soil sample 12 produced a possible fragment of a G18 type jar. Fine grey ware (39), rim of necked jar, fragmentary dish rim (B5.1)	Early Roman but with a 3rd century dish
	135	256	Ditch	Sandy grey ware (47), body sherd	Not closely datable
104	139	258	Ditch	Fine black-surfaced/Romanising ware (34), body sherd Sandy grey ware (47), body sherd Fine grey ware (39), misc. body sherds (1 with a cordon)	Early Roman
104	139	259	Ditch	Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), body sherd	Early Roman
105	141	273	Ditch	Sandy grey ware (47), small body sherd, probably from a storage jar Fine black-surfaced/Romanising ware (34), body sherd Grog-tempered ware (53), small abraded body sherd	Early Roman (<i>also a chip of post-medieval pottery, intrusive?</i>)
105	144	275	Ditch	Grog-tempered ware (53), body sherd with multiple cordons – form	Mid-1st Century

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Date</i>
				Cam 229 Black-surfaced/Romanising ware (45), body sherd Early shell-tempered ware (50), Rim jar form G4.1	
114	230	280	Cremation	Sandy grey ware (47), small body sherd	Residual

Table A3.3: Contexts with Early Medieval pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>
170	104	166	Ditch	Fabric 12C, misc. body sherds (some in a very fine variant with one micaceous sherd)
120	125	186	Ditch	Fabric 12C, body sherd
120	125	187	Ditch	Fabric 12C, misc. body sherds Fabric 12A1, rim of cooking pot (cf. Huggins 1973, fig. 7.73)
120	127	191	Ditch	Fabric 12C, base and misc. body sherds Fabric 12B ² , rim of cooking pot (flat-rimmed)
120	137	268	Pit	Fabric 12C, misc. body sherds
120	137	272	Pit	Fabric 12B ² body sherd
114	230	380	Cremation	Fabric 13 ¹ (Early Medieval ware), body sherds (most derived from the soil sample 19) Fabric 12A ¹ , body sherd

Table A3.4: Contexts with post-Medieval pottery

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comments</i>
17	11	64	Ditch	a plain grey stone ware sherd, probably from a small jar
105	141	273	Ditch	a small sherd of white porcelain with 'willow pattern' type decoration, probably intrusive
107	148	285	Gully	a small sherd of white porcelain, perhaps from a tea-cup
97	212	351	Ditch	presumably from surface cleaning of the feature: a rim sherd, possibly from a small teapot

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
120		50	Topsoil	1	113
139		50	Topsoil	1	29
47	29	86	Ditch	1	94
48	33	89	Pit	4	657
46	31	93	Pit	2	99
48	34	90	Pit	1	6
48	35	91	Ditch	1	11
111	121	178	Ditch	4	119
109	135	256	Ditch	2	5
104	139	259	Ditch	1	18
115	205	293	Ditch	1	10
89A	235	386	Ditch	1	9

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
		50	1	1	2				
127		50					1		
134		50	1						
67		50			1				
29		50	1						
78		50						1	
129		51	1						
188		51		1 pat, ret					
83		51							Scraper
75		51			1				
77		51	1				1		
15	6	59							core fragment
105	144	278			1				
106	211	350				1			
100	216	359			1				
114	236	390	1(axe flake?)						
103	237	459				1 pat			

pat- patinated; ret- retouch

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	
46	31	93	Pit	1	7	
121		193	Spread	1	65	
	132	252	Ditch	8	48	Loomweight?
	144	275	Ditch	3	30	
107	148	285	Gully	8	85	
115	205	293	Unexcavated ditch	1	17	
	207	295	Ditch	1	7	
100	216	359	Ditch	2	13	
103	229	379	Ditch	5	49	
	302		Unexcavated ditch	2	39	

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of glass

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
44	28	84	Ditch	3	37
47	29	86	Ditch	1	17
176	38	98	Ditch	4	56
107	148	285	Gully	1	9
115	205	293	Unexcavated ditch	1	9
100	216	359	Ditch	4	3

APPENDIX 8: Summary of burnt human bone post-excavation fragmentation.

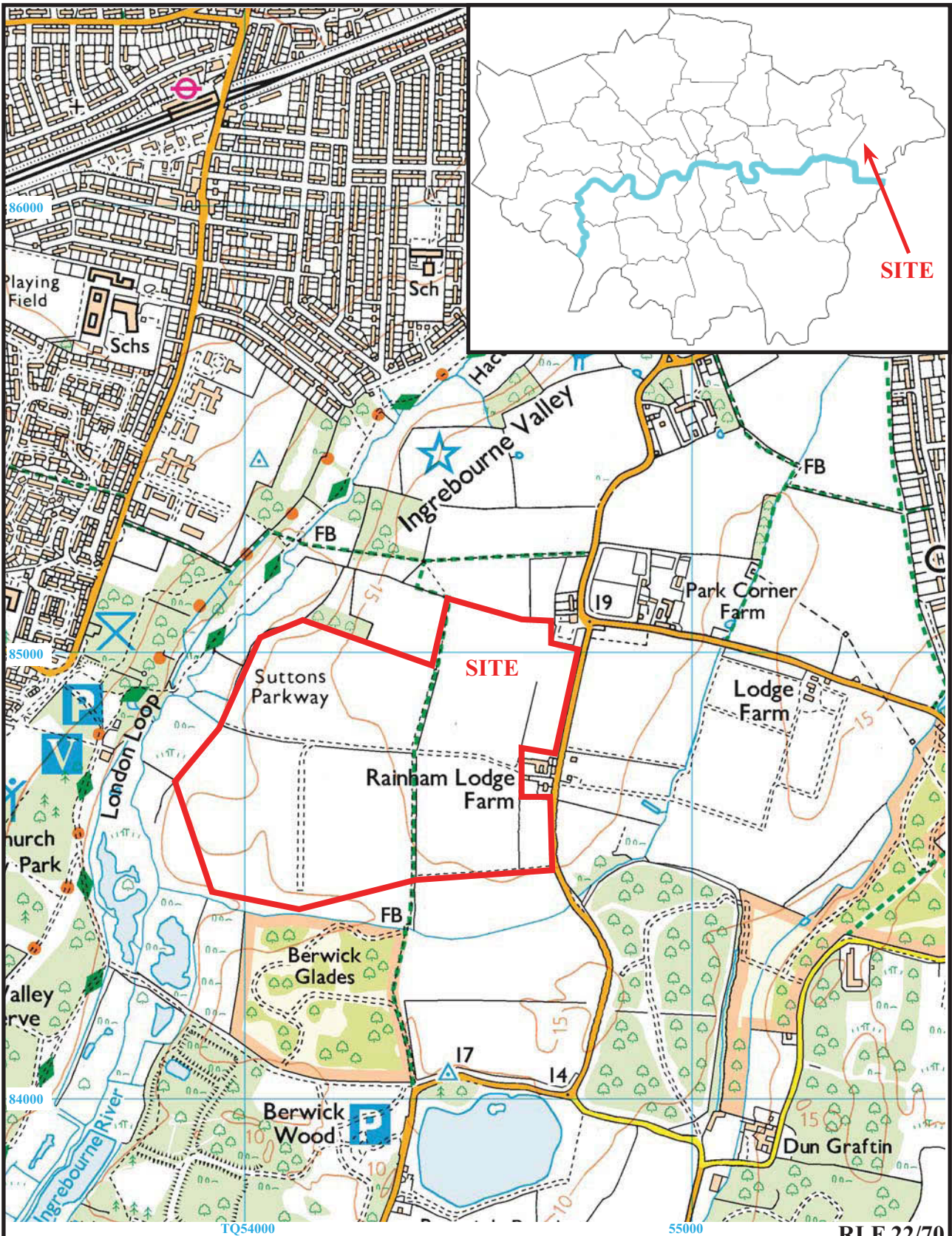
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Spit</i>	<i>Max Frag Size (mm)</i>		<i>Cranial vault thickness (mm).</i>	<i>10mm</i>		<i>5mm</i>		<i>2mm</i>		<i>Total wt (g)</i>
			<i>Cranial</i>	<i>Lbsf</i>		<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	
230	380	1	29.6	22.5	3.3	22.0	48.9	10.0	22.2	13.0	28.9	45.0
230	380	2	30.0	33.4	n/a	90.0	38.5	64.0	27.4	80.0	34.2	234.0
230	380	3	44.1	58.4	3.9	164.0	59.4	43.0	15.6	69.0	25.0	276.0
230	380	4	40.2	38.4	3.5	135.0	62.5	36.0	16.7	45.0	20.8	216.0
230	380	5	36.8	48.9	4.1	107.0	70.9	23.0	15.2	21.0	13.9	151.0
230	380	6	21.9	37.2	4.2	11.0	40.7	6.0	22.2	10.0	37.0	27.0
230	380	7	-	8.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.0	0.5	50.0	1.0
230	380	8	-	4.6	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5
230	380	9	-	8.7	-	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.0	0.5	50.0	1.0
230	380	10	-	11.6	-	0.5	50.0	0.5	50.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
230	380	Total										952.5g

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of macrobotanical remains

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Charcoal</i>	<i>Comments</i>
15	6	59	ditch	1	Y	too small +1
16	7	60	Land drain	2	N	clinker
36	18	71	ditch	3	Y	too small, flakes
24	16	73	ditch	4	Y	too small, flakes
23	23	78	ditch	5	Y	too small, flakes
23	24	80	ditch	6	N	clinker
179	45	154	Ditch	7	Y	too small, flakes
180	42	151	Ditch	8	Y	too small, flakes
44	28	84	ditch	9	Y	too small, flakes
168	103	165	Ditch	10	Y	too small, flakes
170	104	166	Ditch	11	Y	too small, flakes
112	130	199	Gully	12	Y	too small, flakes
120	137	270	Pit	13	Y	3
120	137	272	Pit	14	Y	7
107	203	287	Ditch	15	N	
98	209	298	Ditch	16	N	
107	214	357	Ditch	17	N	
103	229	379	Ditch	18	Y	too small, flakes
114	230	380	Cremation	19	Y	All spits, all too small
101	231	382	Ditch	20	N	
103	232	383	Ditch	21	N	cereal seed
101	234	385	ditch	22	N	
101	303	394	ditch	23	N	
114	304	397	Ditch	24	Y	too small, flakes

APPENDIX 10 OASIS form

/over



**Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster,
London Borough of Havering, 2022
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Upminster and London

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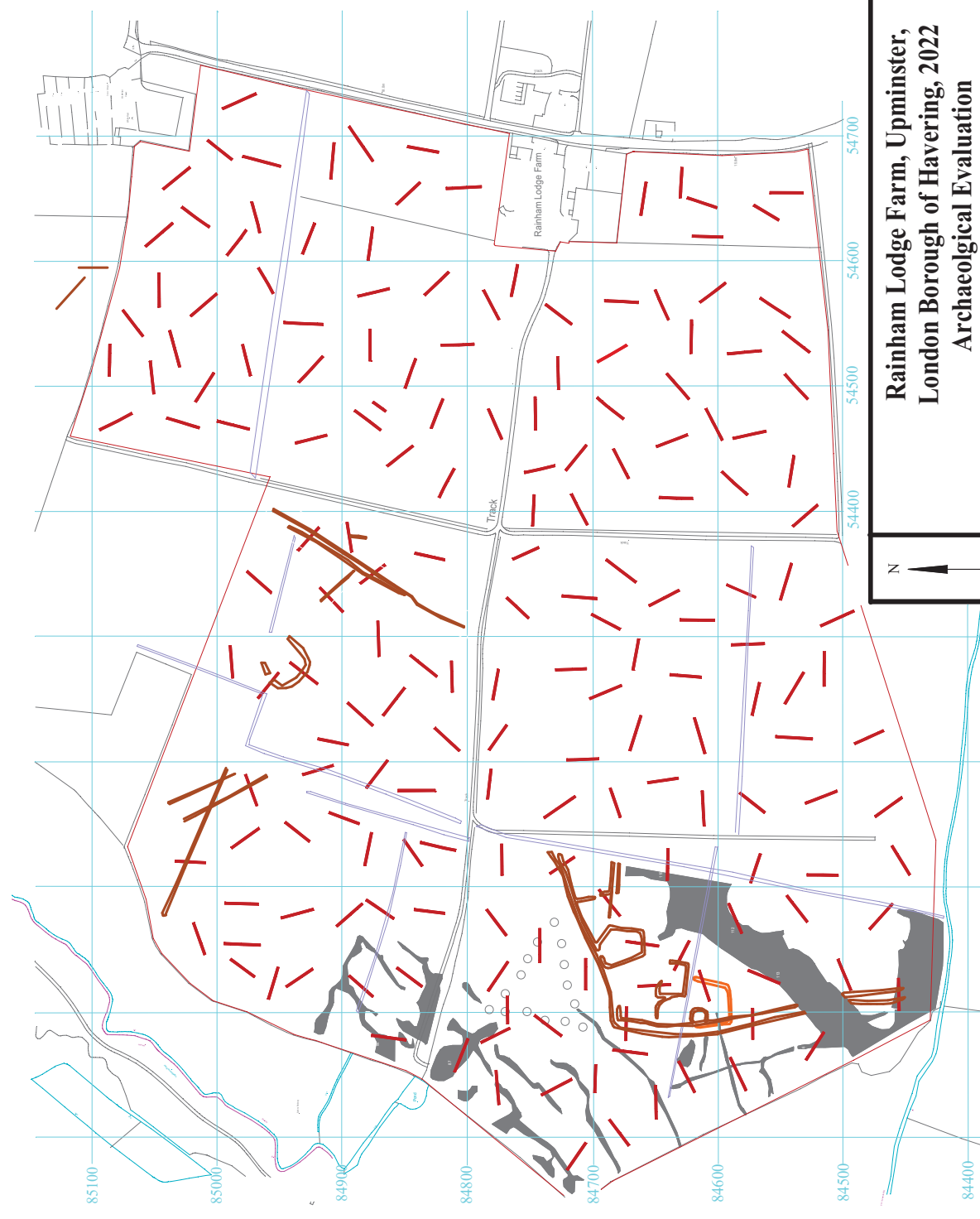
Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster, London Borough of Havering, 2022 Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Location of trenches, showing cropmarks and geophysical anomalies



Key

-  Cropmark interpretations
-  Post-enclosure field boundary
-  Geophysical anomalies



**Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster,
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Figure 2. Location of trenches, showing cropmarks.

500m

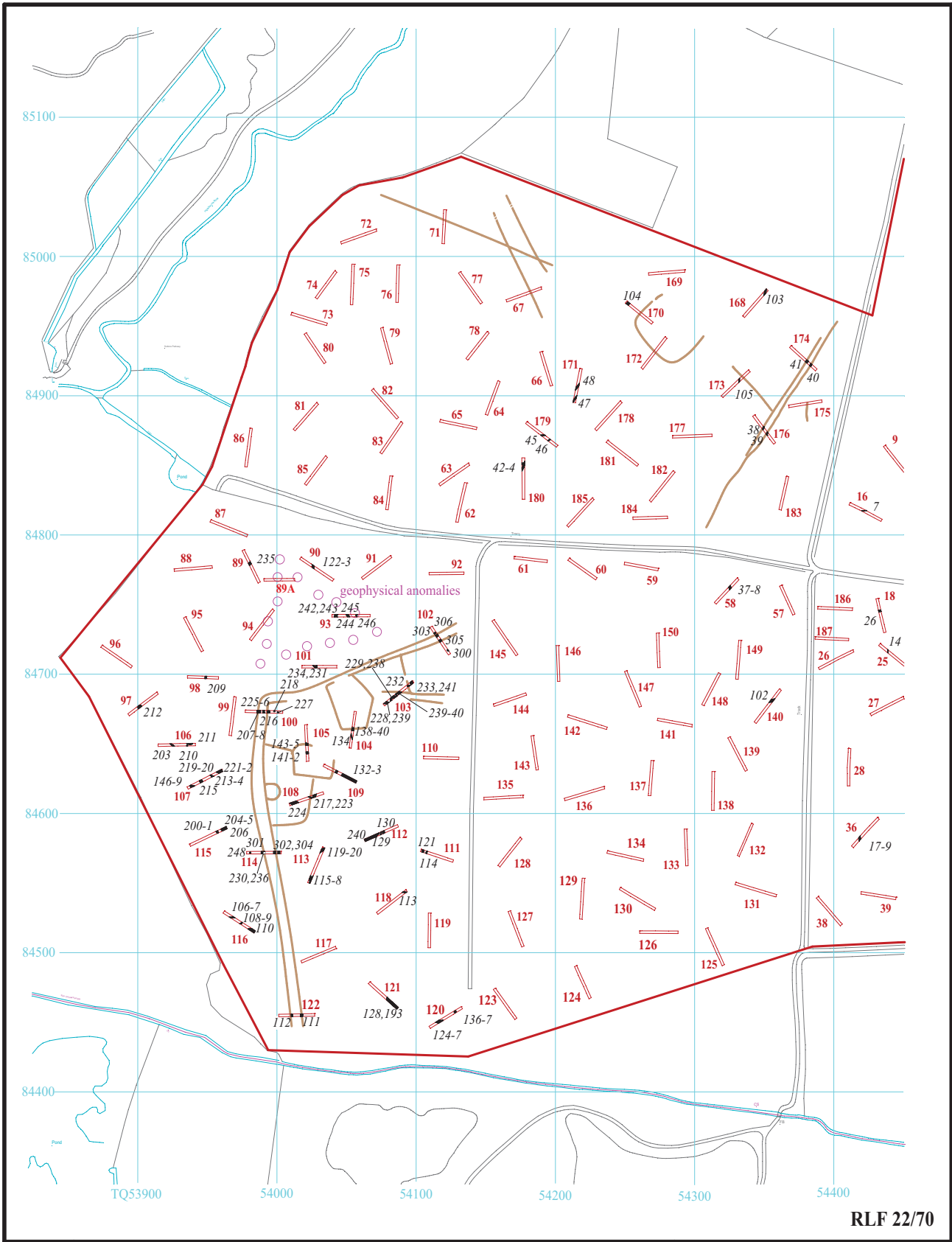
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Key

- Cropmark interpretations
- geophysical anomalies





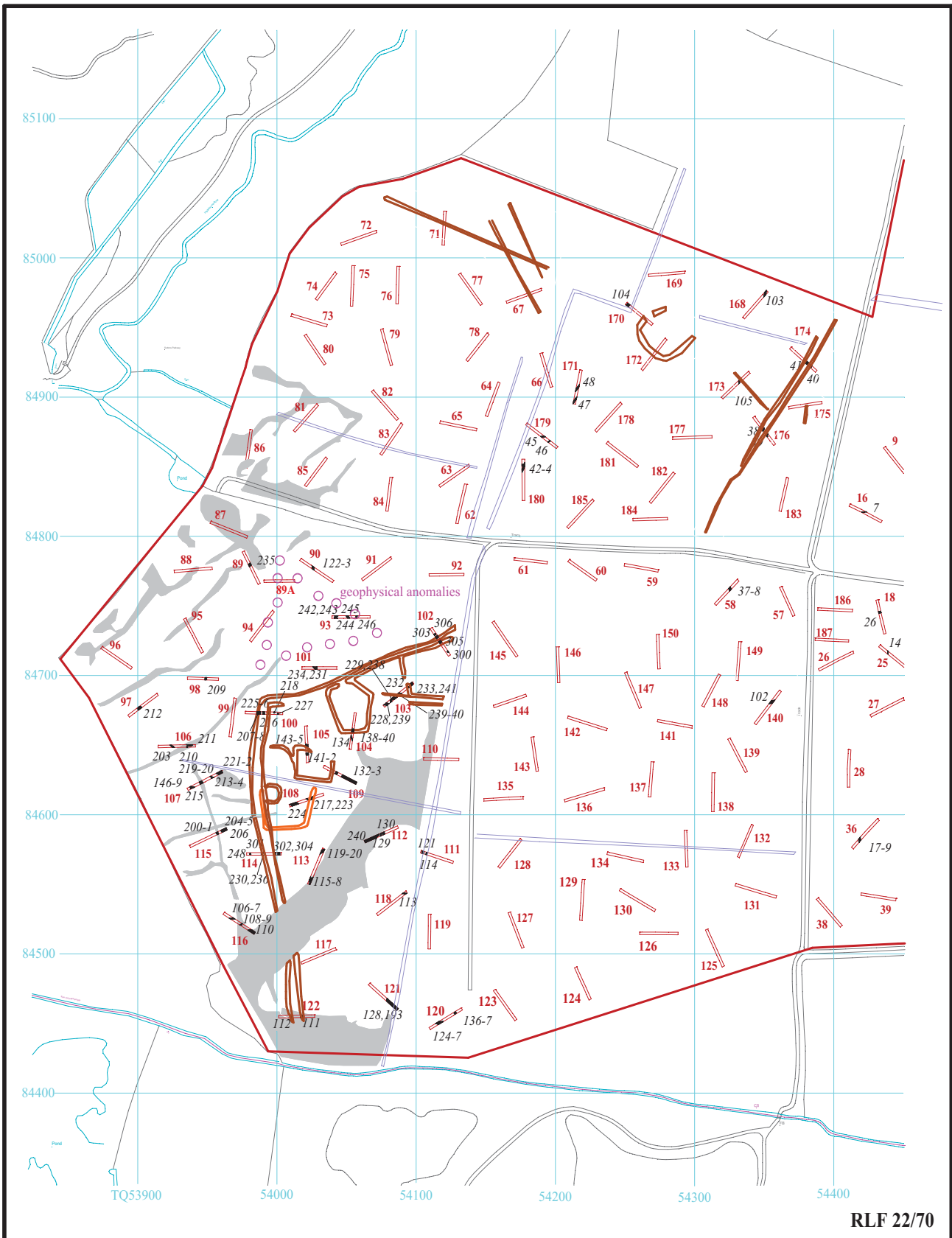
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Figure 3. Location of trenches, showing features (WEST)



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Figure 3. Location of trenches, showing features (WEST)





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Figure 4. Location of trenches, showing features (EAST).



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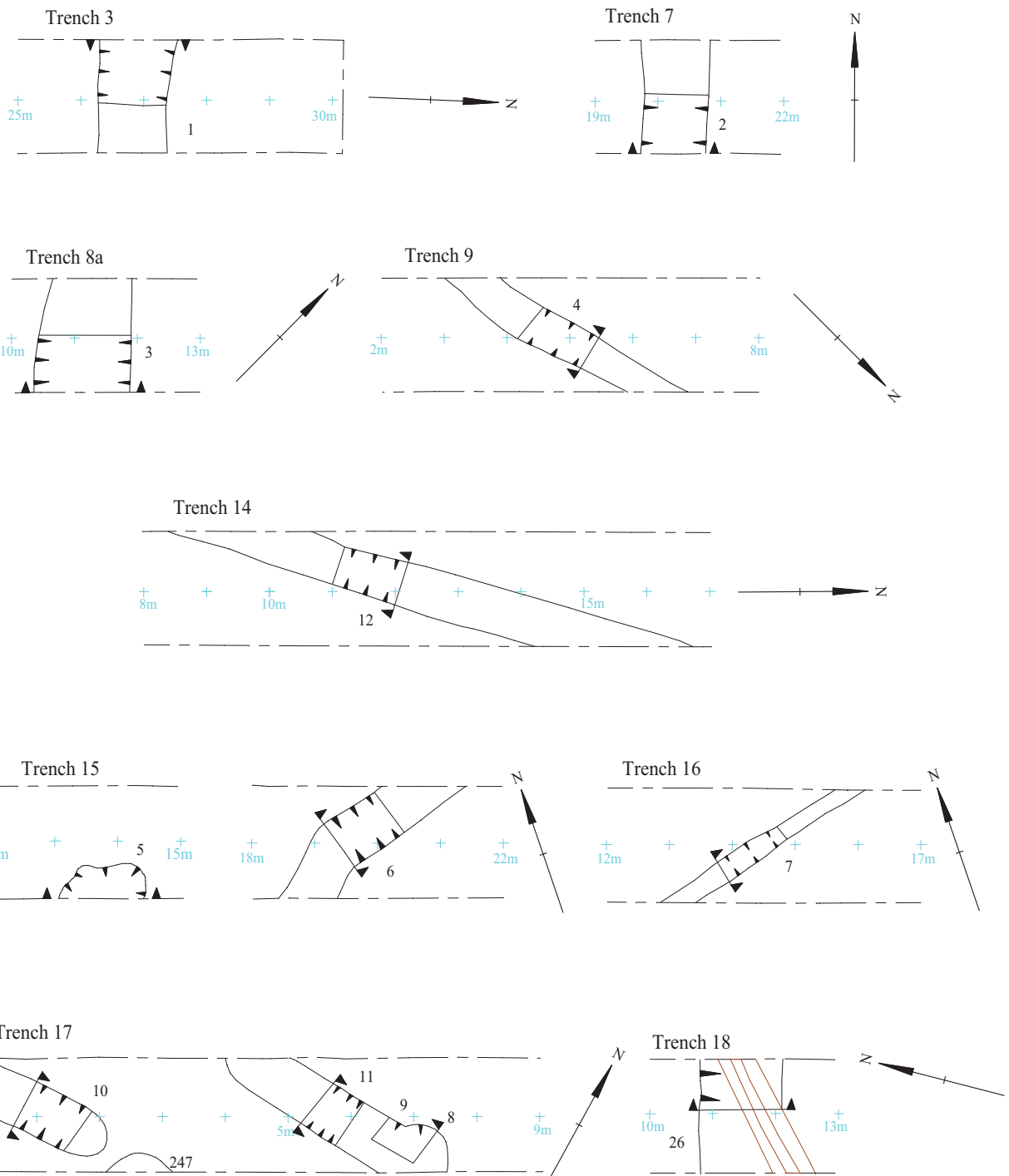
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Figure 4. Location of trenches, showing features (EAST).





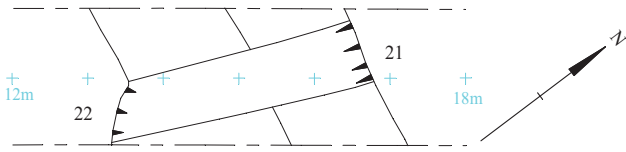
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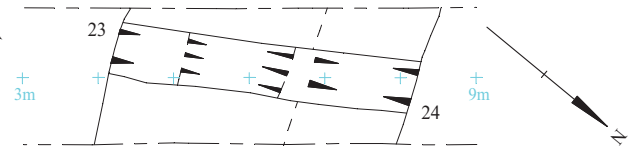
Figure 5. Detail of trenches.



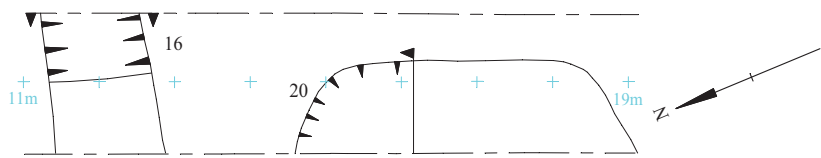
Trench 21



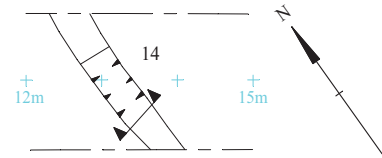
Trench 23



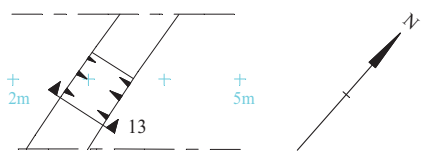
Trench 24



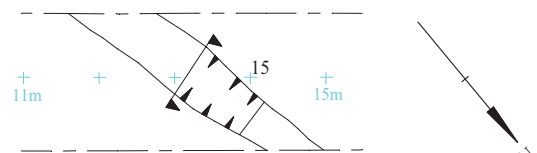
Trench 25



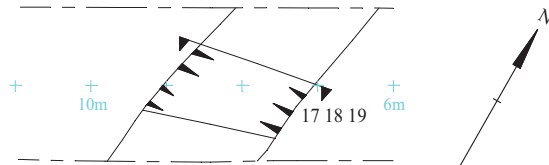
Trench 27



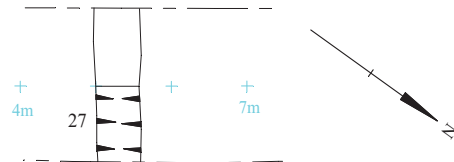
Trench 33



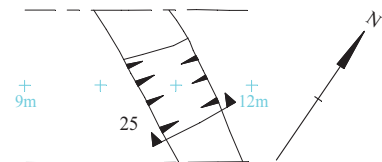
Trench 36



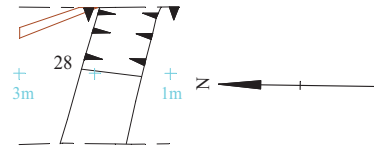
Trench 38



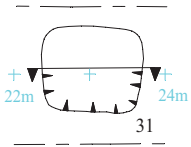
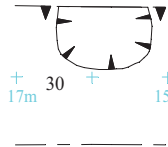
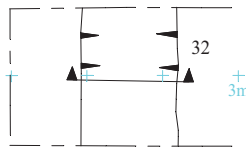
Trench 41



Trench 44



Trench 46

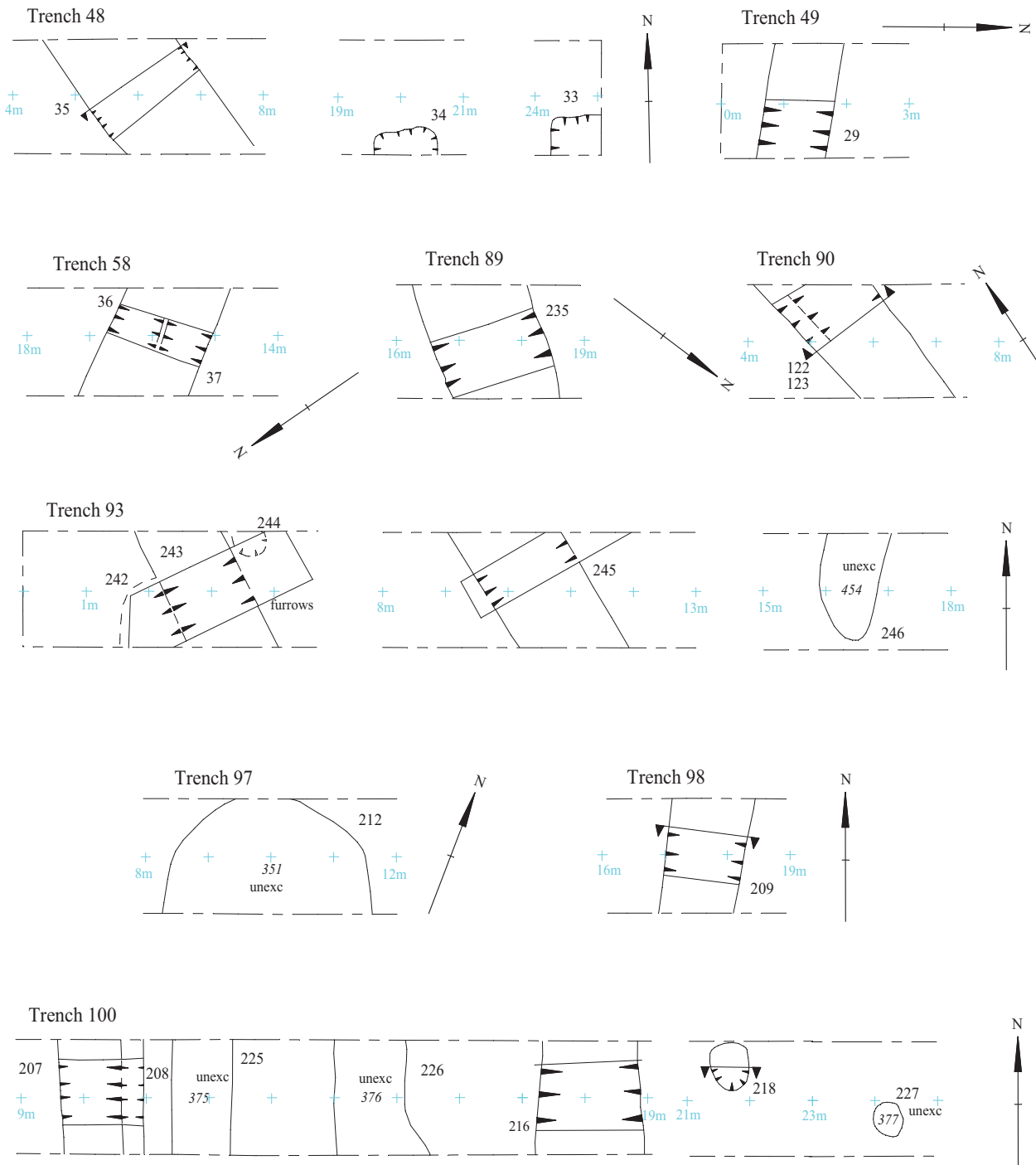


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Figure 6. Detail of trenches.





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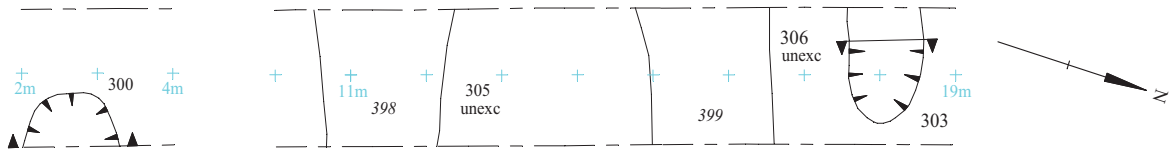
**Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster,
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Figure 7. Detail of trenches.

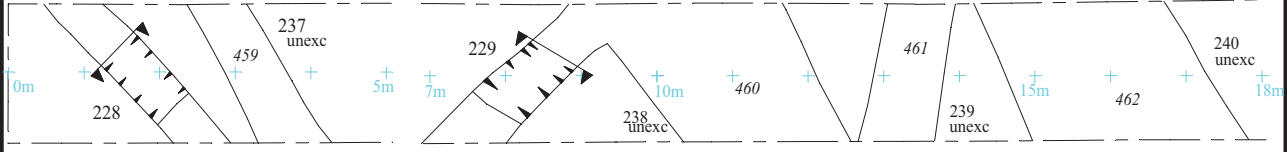


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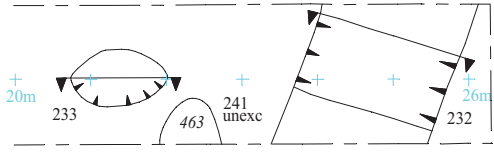
Trench 102



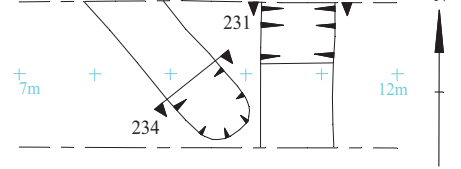
Trench 103



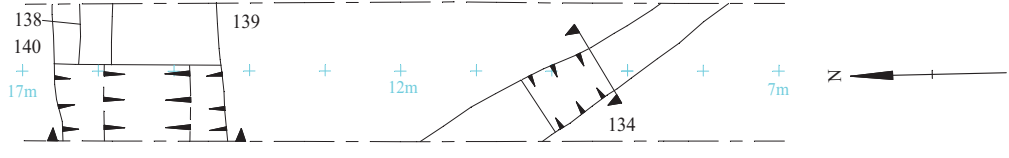
Trench 103 continued



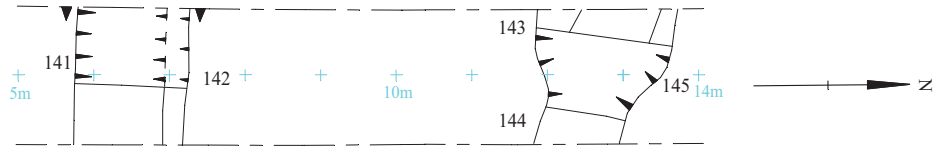
Trench 101



Trench 104



Trench 105



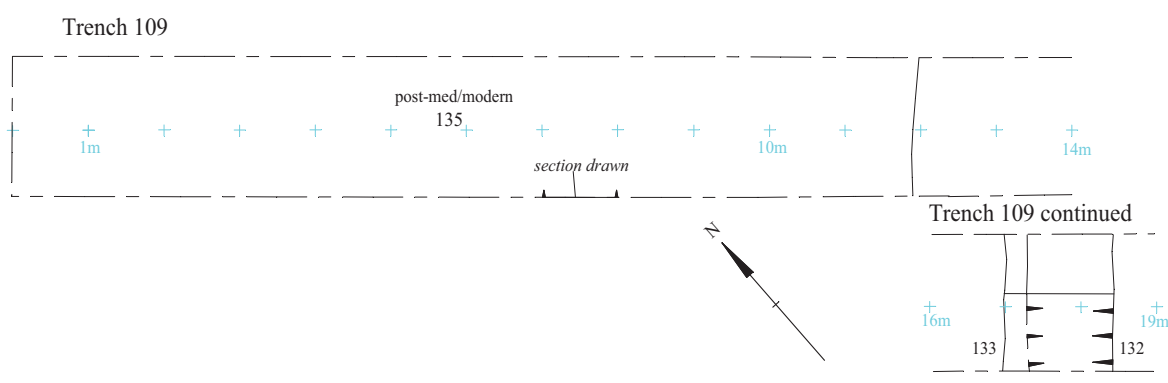
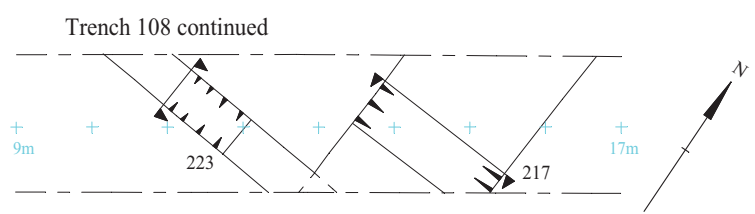
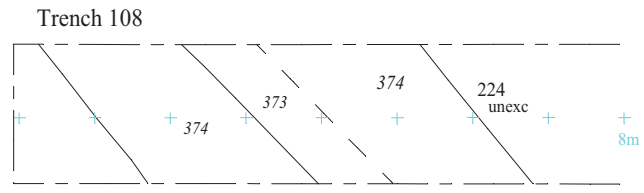
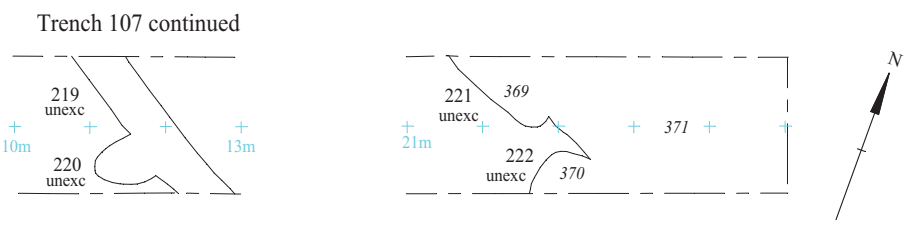
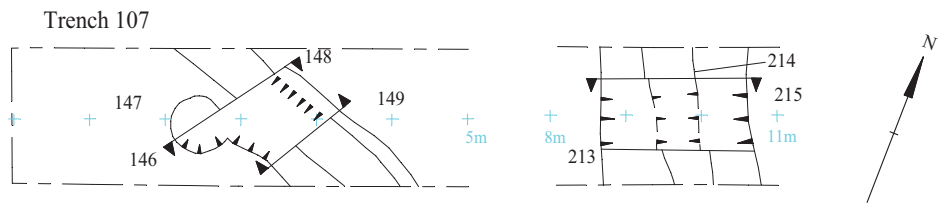
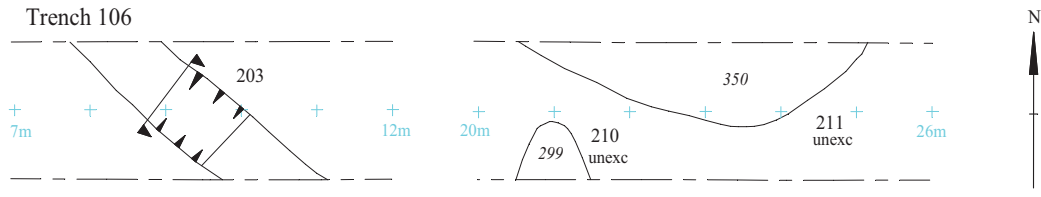
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Figure 8. Detail of trenches.



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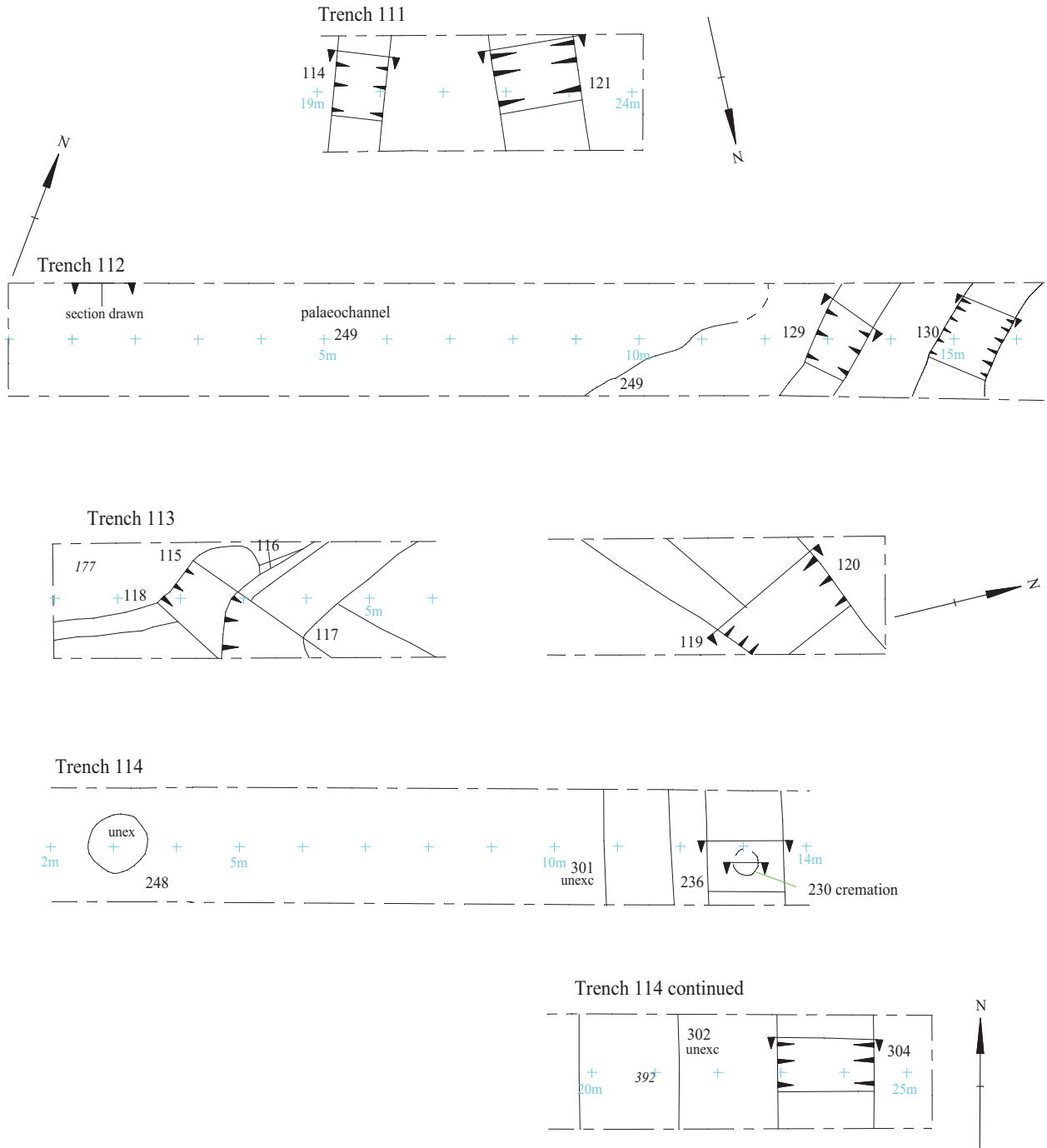


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Figure 9. Detail of trenches.





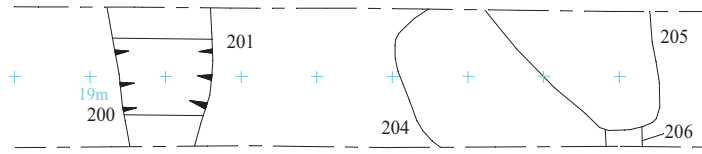
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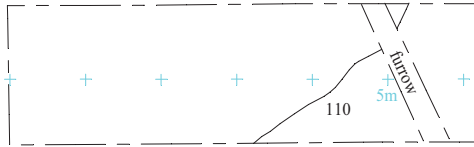
Figure 10. Detail of trenches.



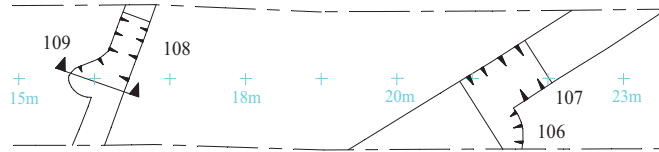
Trench 115



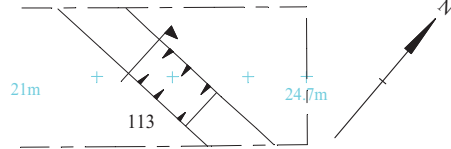
Trench 116



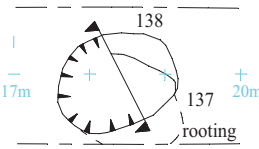
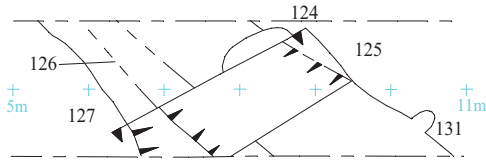
Trench 116 continued



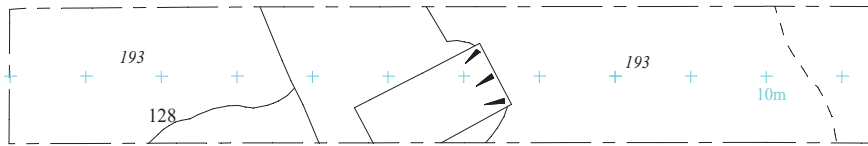
Trench 118



Trench 120



Trench 121



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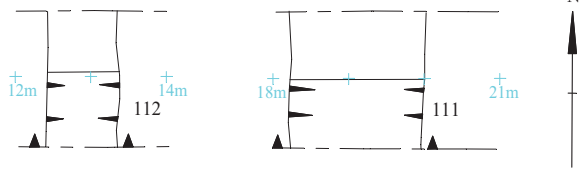
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Figure 11. Detail of trenches.

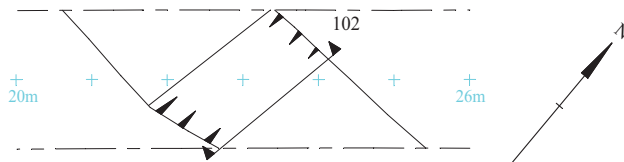


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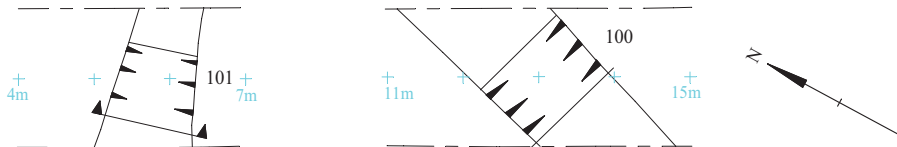
Trench 122



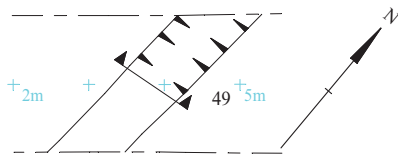
Trench 140



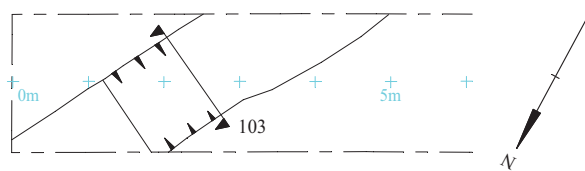
Trench 151



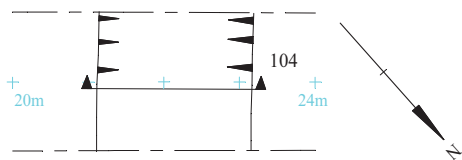
Trench 165



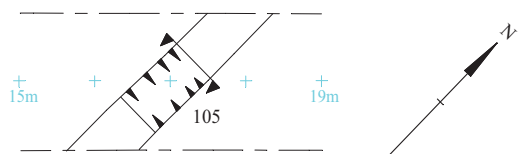
Trench 168



Trench 170



Trench 173

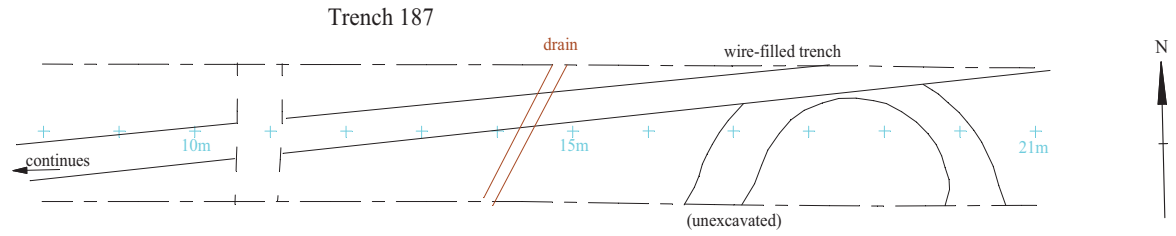
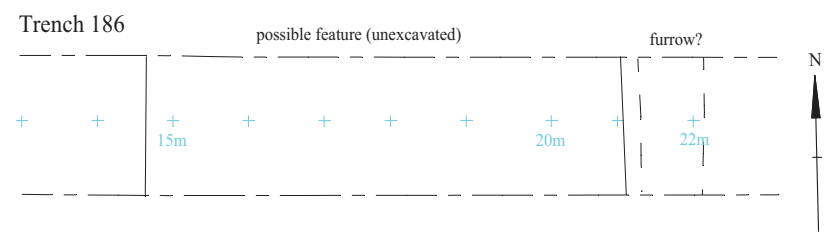
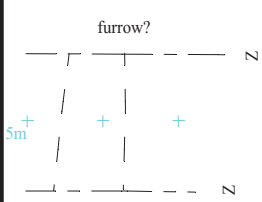
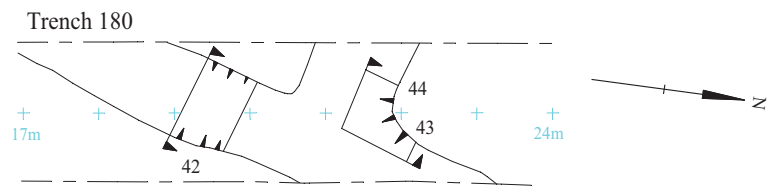
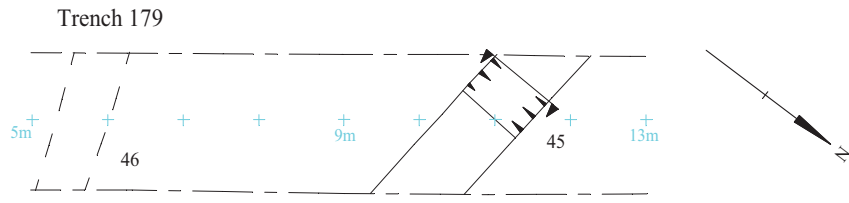
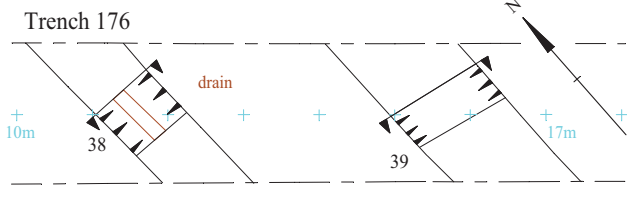
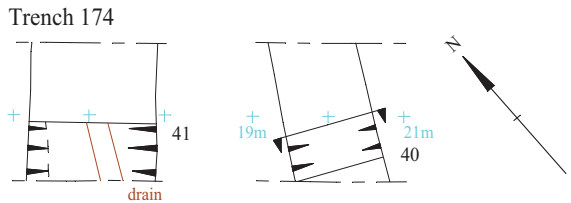
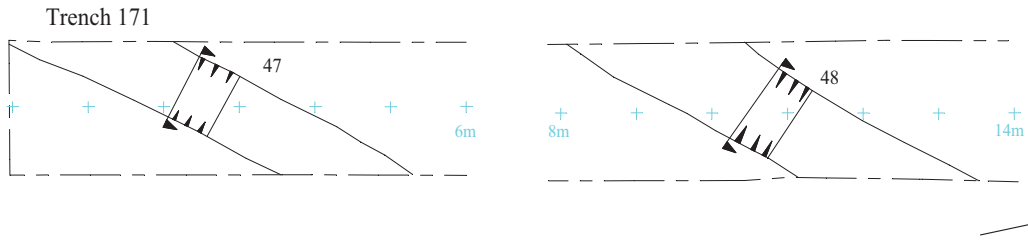


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Figure 12. Detail of trenches.





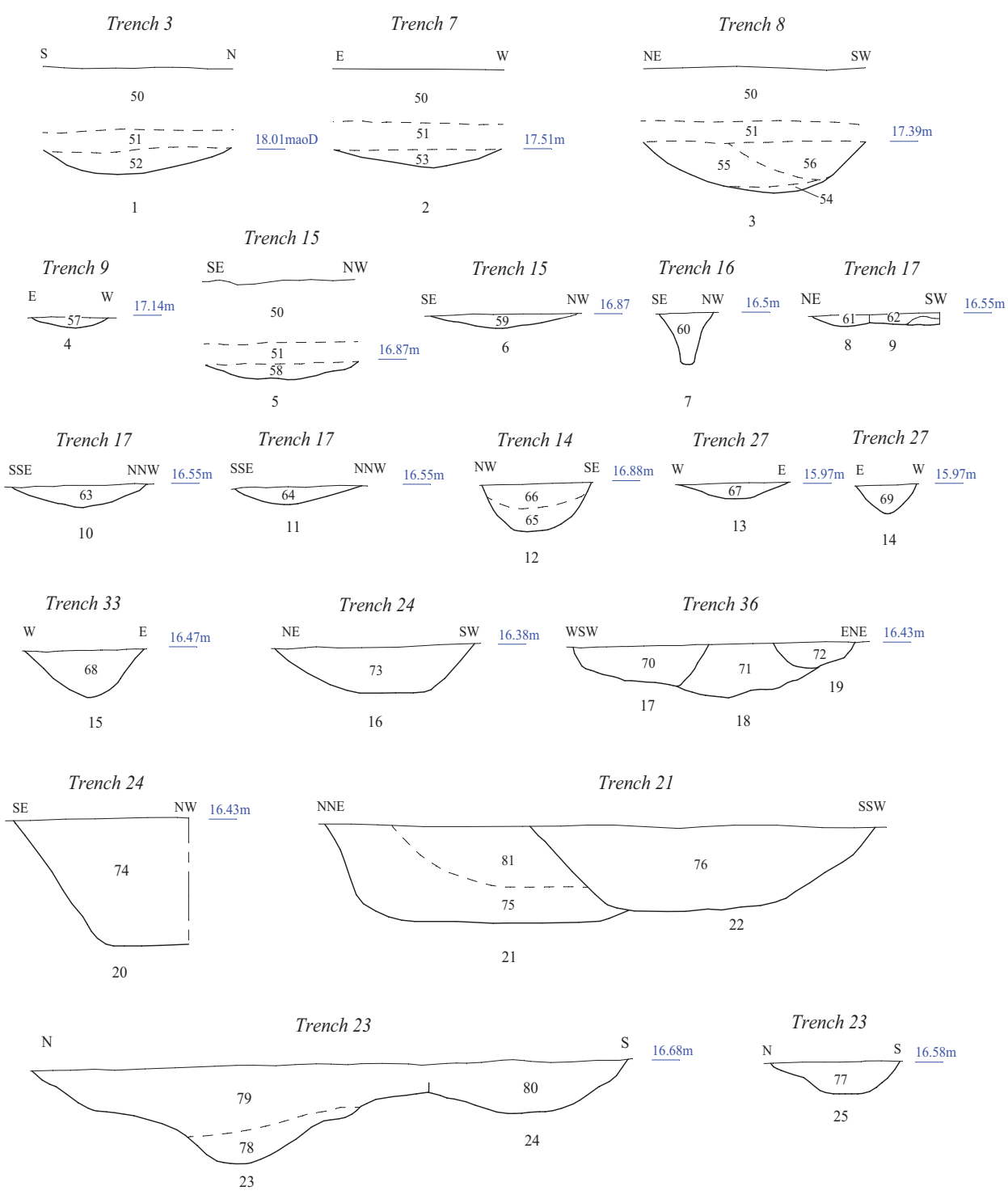
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Figure 13. Detail of trenches.



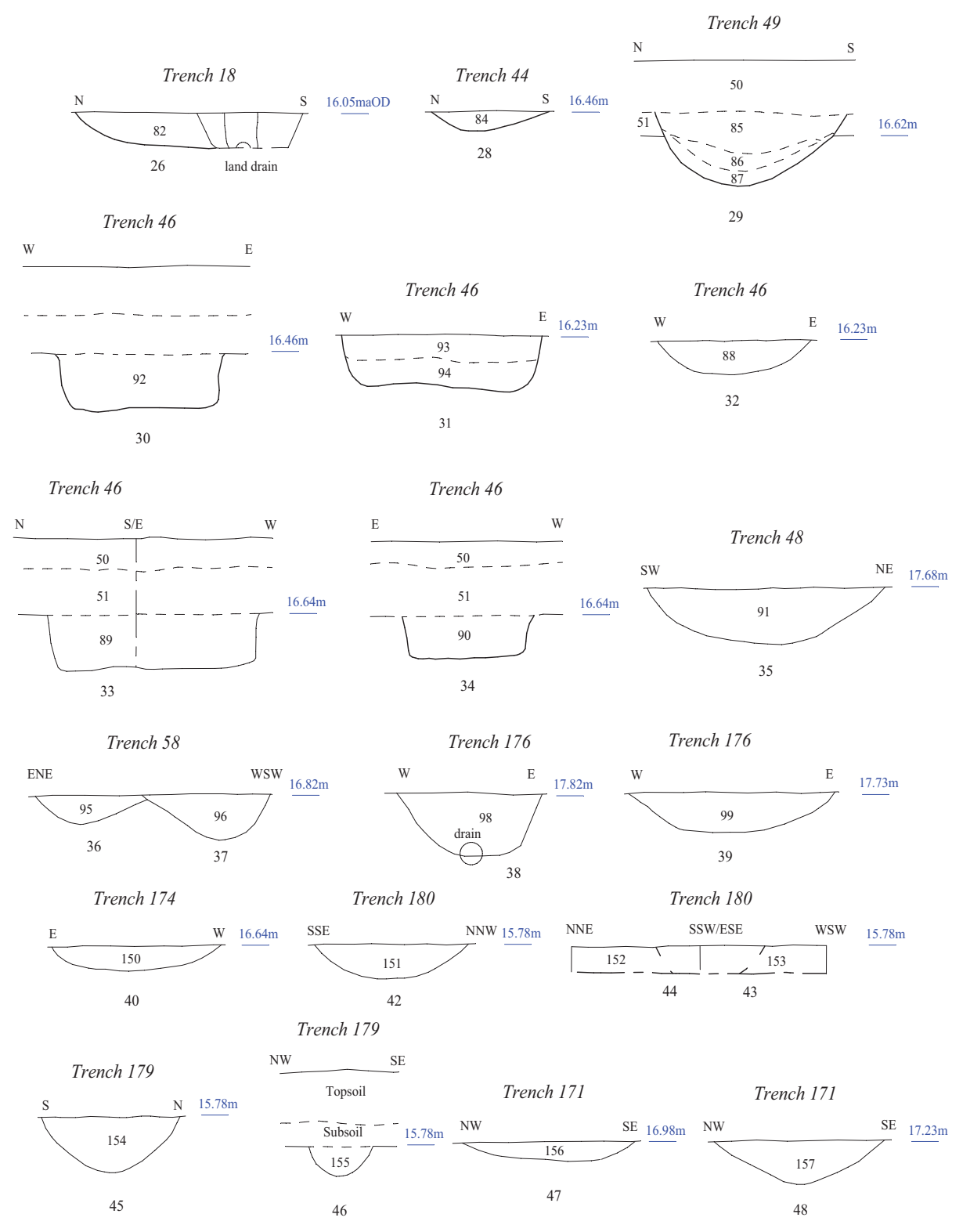


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Figure 14. Sections.



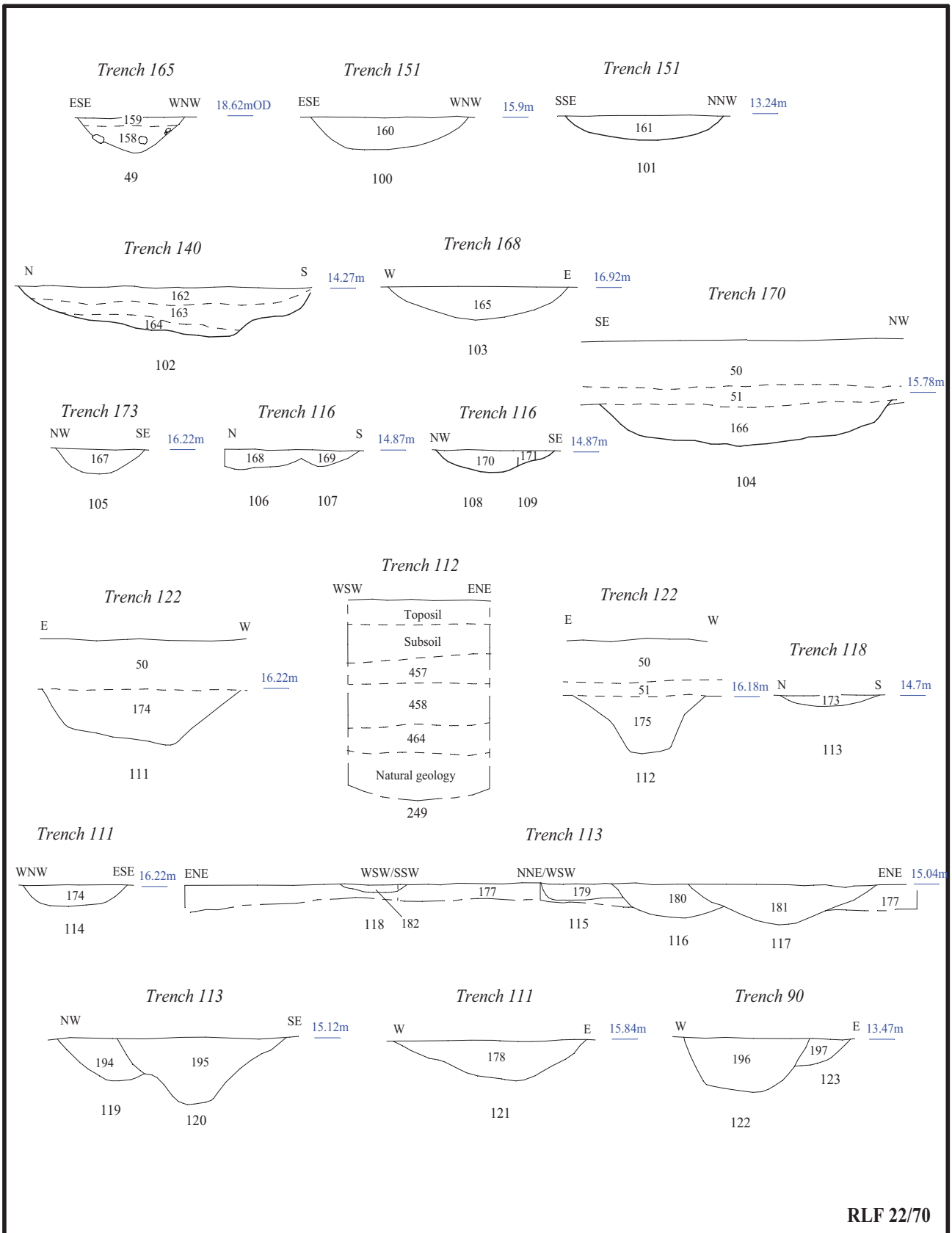


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Figure 15. Sections.





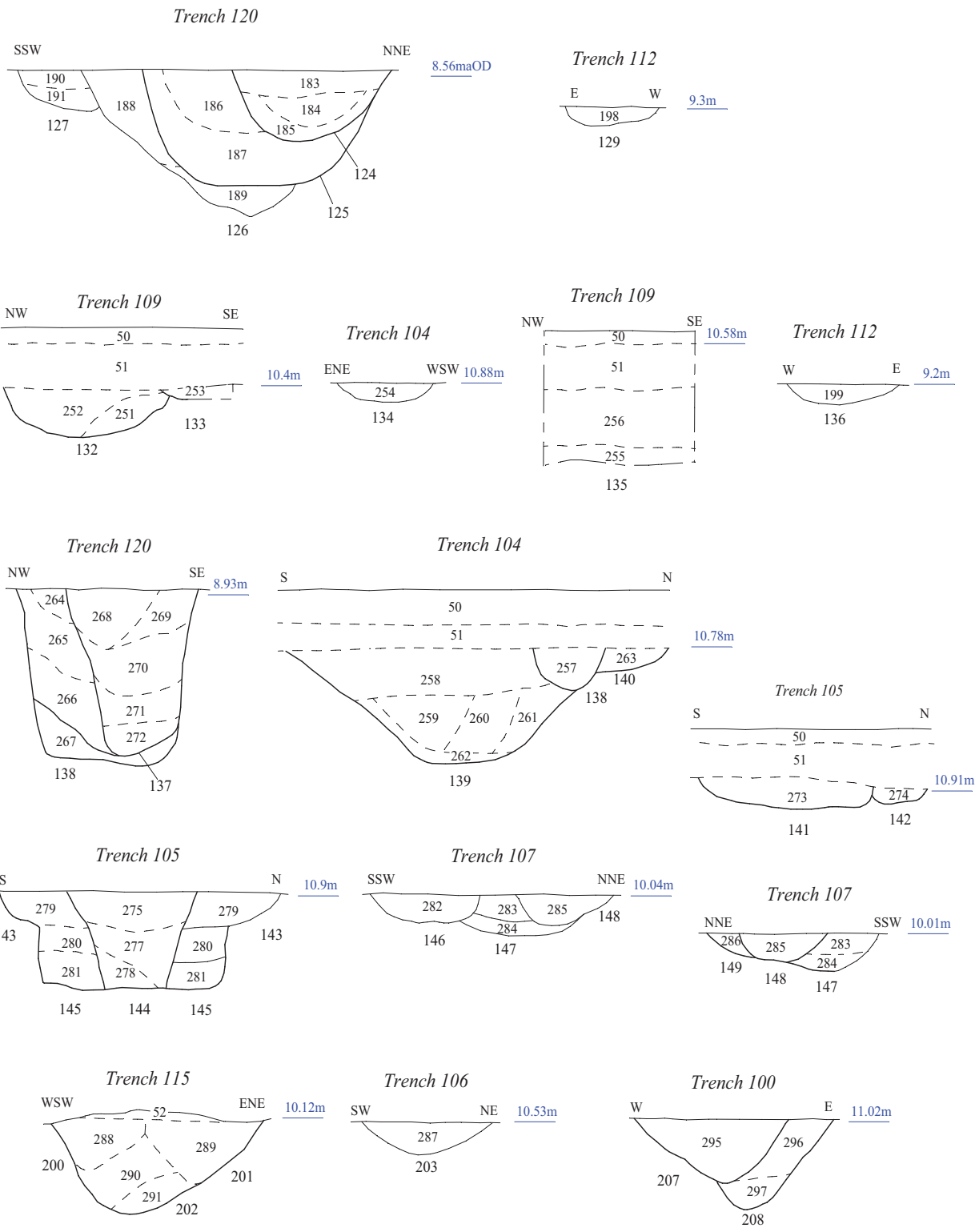
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Figure 16. Sections.



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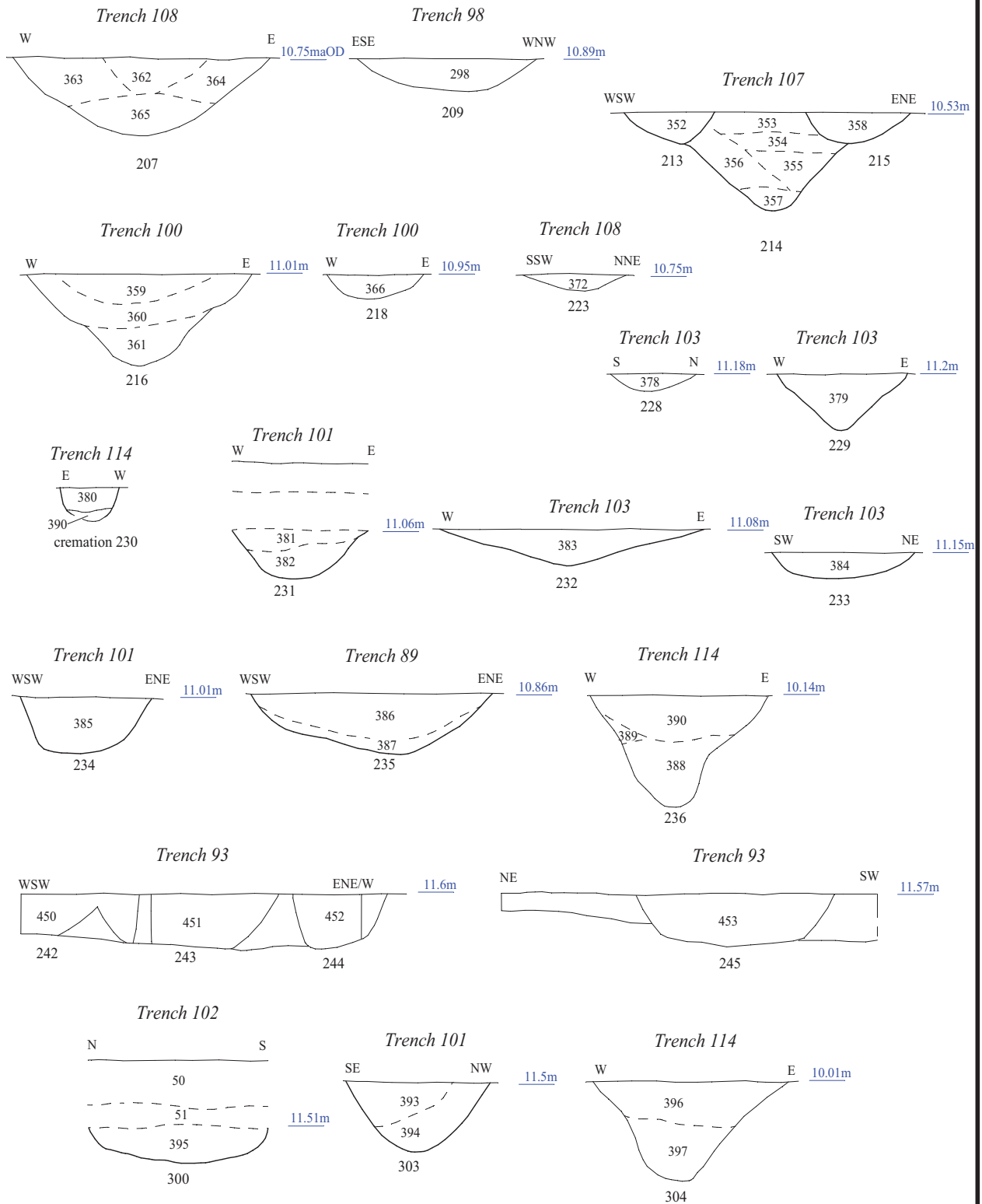


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Figure 17. Sections.
0 1m





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Figure 18. Sections.



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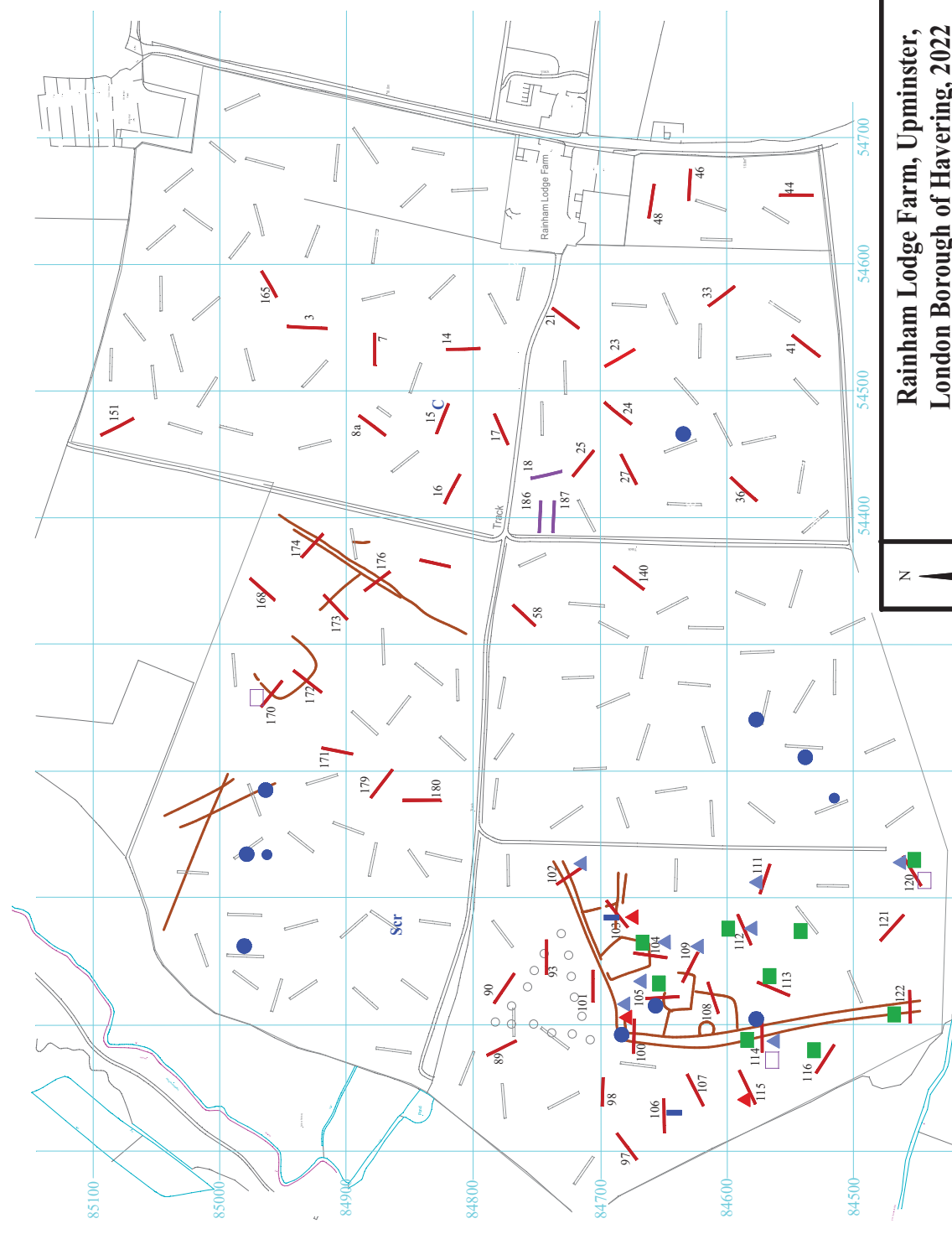
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Figure 19. Finds distribution (including unstratified/residual finds)

500m

Key to finds (located by trench only)

Pottery	
▲	Late Bronze Age
▲	Middle Iron Age
■	Late Iron Age/Roman
□	Medieval
Flints	
●	Flake
■	Narrow flake
●	Spall
○	Core
Scr	Scraper
Trenches	
—	with no or only modern feature
—	with feature(s)
—	with feature(s) RAF related



0

54300 54200 54100 54000 53900



Plate 1. Trench 17, looking North East,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 2. Trench 90, looking North West,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 3. Trench 107, looking North East,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.



Plate 4. Trench 109, looking North West,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 1 to 4.**

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Plate 5. Trench 114, looking North East,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 6. Trench 171, looking North,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 7. Trench 112, ditch 130, looking North,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Trench 109, ditch 132 and 133,
looking North East Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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**Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster,
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Plates 5 to 8.**

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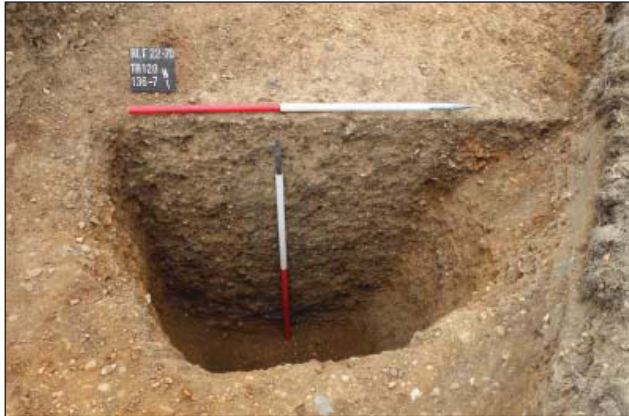


Plate 9. Trench 120, pit 136 and 137, looking North,
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 1m.

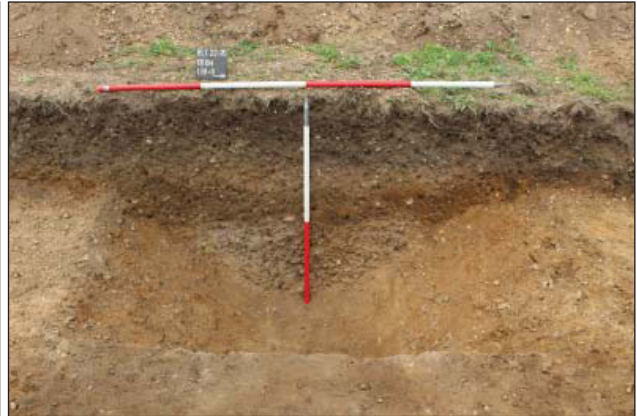


Plate 10. Trench 104, ditch 139, gullies 130 and 140,
looking West, Scales: horizontal 2m,
vertical 1m.



Plate 11. Trench 114, cremation 230,
looking South,
Scales: horizontal 0.3, vertical 0.2m.

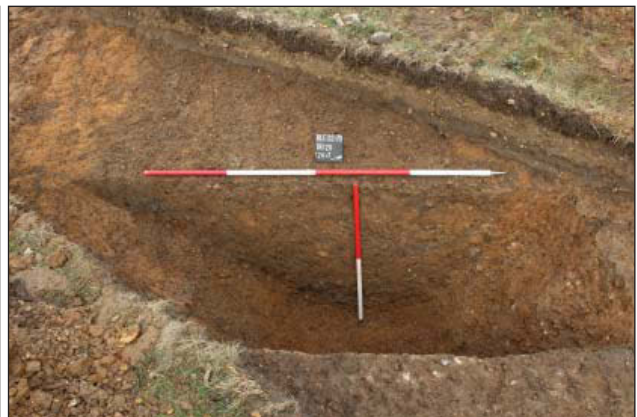


Plate 12. Trench 120, pit 124, ditch 125, 126 and 127,
looking NorthWest,
Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 1m.

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**Rainham Lodge Farm, Upminster,
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Plates 9 to 12.**

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Plate 13. Trench 114, ditch 236, looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.5m.



Plate 14. Trench 114, ditch 304, looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.5m.



Plate 15. Trench 100, ditch 216, looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.5m.



Plate 16. Trench 105, pit 143, ditch 144, pit 145, looking West, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.5m.

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Plates 13 to 16.**

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Plate 17. Trench 107, ditch 147, gully 148, gully 149, looking East, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.2m.



Plate 18. Trench 107, gully 213, ditch 214, looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.2m.



Plate 19. Trench 111, gully 114, looking North East, Scales: horizontal 0.5m and vertical 0.1m.



Plate 20. Trench 33, gully 15, looking North, Scales: horizontal 0.5m and vertical 0.2m.

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Plates 17 to 20**

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Plate 21. Trench 90, ditch 122, ditch 123, looking North, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.3m.



Plate 22. Trench 109, Post-Medieval feature 135, looking North East, Scales: horizontal 1m and vertical 0.5m.



Plate 23. Trench 112, palaeochannel 249, looking North, Scales: horizontal 2m and vertical 1m.



Plate 24. Metal detecting.

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Plates 21 to 24.**

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Plate 25. Trench 186, looking north-east,
Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m and vertical 0.3m.



Plate 26. Trench 187, looking south-west,
Scales: 2m, 1m.



Plate 27. 1947 aerial photograph showing structures in
the locations of trenches 186 and 187 (ringed).

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Plates 25 to 27.

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Summary for thamesva1-510869

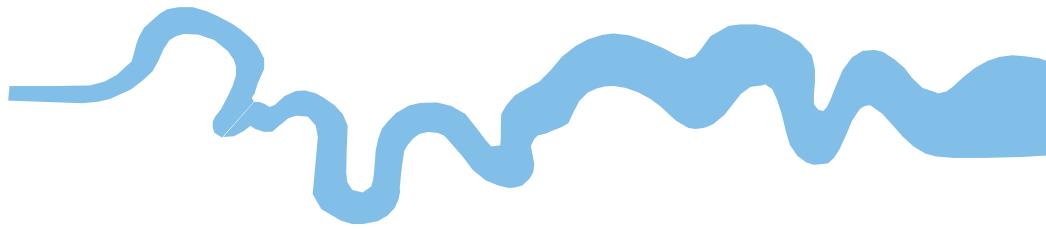
OASIS ID (UID)	thamesva1-510869
Project Name	Evaluation at Rainham Lodge Farm, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering
Sitename	Rainham Lodge Farm, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	RLF22/70
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd
Project Dates	04-Apr-2022 - 20-Sep-2022
Location	Rainham Lodge Farm, Hornchurch, London Borough of Havering NGR : TQ 54390 84770 LL : 51.5407173154255, 0.224882889668152 12 Fig : 554390,184770
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Greater London District : Havering Parish : Havering, unparished area
Project Methodology	One hundred and eighty-six trenches were opened mechanically under archaeological supervision, and potential archaeological features investigated by hand.
Project Results	The trenches uncovered a large number of archaeological features. The pottery collection shows four main periods of occupation in the south-west; Late Bronze Age, Early-Middle Iron Age, Early Roman and Early Medieval.
Keywords	Ditch - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Sherd - LATE BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - MIDDLE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Sherd - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Flake - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Loomweight - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Human Remains - UNCERTAIN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Greater London HER - unRev - STANDARD

Person Responsible for work	Jamie, Williams, M, Foster, P-D, Manisse
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Museum of London;

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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