SITE 5
LAND AT ROYSTON ROAD
BALDOCK
HERTFORDSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD EVALUATION

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
James Newboult	Joe Abrams	Drew Shotliff

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Vincent and Gorbing

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Hertfordshire County Council

Contents

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Preface

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

The project was commissioned by Vincent Gorbing on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Andy Instone, County Planning Archaeologist (CPA), Hertfordshire County Council.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Richard Gregson (Archaeological Supervisor), Wiebke Starke, Adam Williams (Assistant Supervisors) and Iain Leslie (Archaeological Technician). This report has been prepared by James Newboult (Project Officer) and checked by Joe Abrams (Project Manager) with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and Joan Lighting (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 01234 294001
Fax: 01234 294008
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 describes the trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results. Section 4 provides a synthesis of the results and assesses their significance within local and regional frameworks. Section 5 is a bibliography.

Appendix 1 is an artefact and ecofact summary and Appendix 2 contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data.

Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

HCC	Hertfordshire County Council
CPA	Hertfordshire County Council's County Planning Archaeologist
Client	Vincent and Gorbing on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council
HER	Hertfordshire's Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	*Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork*, 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology

Non-Technical Summary

Vincent and Gorbing on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council (HCC) are gathering baseline information on five sites on the edge of Baldock. These sites are currently held by HCC as agricultural smallholdings. Albion Archaeology has been commissioned to produce an Assessment of the five sites. Its purpose is to characterise the nature, likely date and potential for survival of archaeological remains within the sites. It also advises on the most suitable techniques currently available to further evaluate their archaeological potential prior to development.

The Assessment of Site 5, Royston Road has already included a non-intrusive evaluation (Figs. 2-3). This identified a series of undated enclosures and linear remains located to north-east of the historic core of Baldock. The CPA requires more information on the nature, date and character of these remains in order to advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on the archaeological potential of the site. Site 5, Royston Road is henceforth referred to as the Potential Development Area (PDA).

The PDA lies to the east of the historic core of Baldock which sits in a wide depression in the north-eastern extension of the Chiltern Hills. The PDA lies at c.70m OD and the land within it slopes gently upwards to the north-east. It is centred on TL 2583 3451 and covers an area of c.20ha. The underlying substrate is chalk. Approximately three-quarters of the PDA are currently arable; the south-western quarter is rough grazing.

Evaluative works have revealed hitherto unknown archaeological remains. These included evidence of late Iron Age/Roman agricultural activity and chalk quarrying, large- and small-scale field systems, animal enclosures and bedding trenches. Various activity areas were identifiable, suggesting deliberate physical and cognitive division of the landscape.

The remains of several E-W aligned wheel ruts were identified. They are likely to represent phases of the ancient Icknield Way. Together with cropmark evidence, the extant Royston Road and the 19th-century railway, they demonstrate continuity in people's use of this broad E-W corridor from prehistoric to modern times. A group of N-S aligned wheel ruts were also identified within the PDA. This route is marked on the 1842 Clothall and 1847 Bygrave tithe maps and it is possible that it represents the remains of a medieval or earlier path that once linked the settlements of Baldock and Bygrave.

Despite evident truncation, the overall preservation potential for late Iron Age and Roman remains is considered to be high. However, due to modern plough truncation and the almost total removal of subsoil within the north-eastern part of the PDA, the preservation potential for post-medieval, sub-surface remains is low.

Overall, the remains identified within the PDA are considered to be of both local and regional significance. None are likely to preclude development, although the CPA will need to pass advice to the LPA regarding this issue, following receipt of this report. Together, these remains have the potential to address several regional research priorities.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Vincent and Gorbing (on behalf of Hertfordshire County Council, HCC) are gathering baseline information on five sites at the edge of Baldock for future land allocation. These sites are currently held by HCC as agricultural smallholdings. Albion Archaeology has been commissioned to produce an assessment of the five sites and land within 200m of them (Albion Archaeology 2008). Its purpose is to characterise the nature, likely date and potential for survival of archaeological remains within the sites. It also advises on the most suitable techniques currently available to further evaluate their archaeological potential prior to development.

The Assessment of Site 5, Royston Road has already included a non-intrusive evaluation (Figs 2-3). This identified a series of undated enclosures and linear remains located to the north-east of the historic core of Baldock. The CPA requires more information on the nature, date and character of these remains in order to advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on the archaeological potential of the site. Site 5, Royston Road is henceforth referred to as the Potential Development Area (PDA).

In April 2009 Albion Archaeology carried out an intrusive evaluation of the PDA and prepared a report on the results (this document).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The PDA lies to the east of the historic core of Baldock which sits in a wide depression in the north-eastern extension of the Chiltern Hills. The boundaries of the PDA are defined by the London-Cambridge railway to the north and the B656 Royston Road to the south, which forms the boundary between the parishes of Clothall and Bygrave parish (Fig. 1).

The PDA lies at *c.*70m OD and the land within it slopes gently upwards to the north-east. It is centred on TL 2583 3451and covers an area of *c.*20ha. The underlying substrate is chalk (Thompson 2002, 2). Approximately three-quarters of the land is currently arable, whist the south-western quarter is rough grazing.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The PDA lies to the north-east of the Iron Age/Roman core of Baldock and is aligned broadly parallel to the putative route of the prehistoric and Roman routeway, the Icknield Way. This is demonstrated by cropmark evidence *c.*200m north of the PDA (HER 4627, Fig. 4). Ancient routes were more of an agreed corridor for travelling directly between points, rather than a tightly controlled road. Therefore the Icknield Way may have migrated N-S over time, through the PDA.

Bygrave Road, *c.*400m to the west of the PDA, contains the remains of Iron Age/Roman field systems (Albion Archaeology 2008). These probably represent low-density animal enclosures and field boundaries on the periphery of Baldock's historic core.

Within and adjacent to the PDA, the HER records several cropmarks (Fig 4). These represent a mixture of undated remains, modern and post-medieval field boundaries. The relative paucity of cropmarks within the PDA was thought to be due to its use as arable land within the last century. 20th-century mechanised ploughing may have partially truncated archaeological remains in this area, resulting in a reduction in cropmark evidence within the PDA.

As part of the assessment, a non-intrusive survey of the PDA was undertaken (Figs. 2-3). Several groups of hitherto unknown linear remains were revealed within the PDA (Fig. 5). Groups 1 and 4-6 are linear remains, which were thought to represent field boundaries and/or enclosures. The N-S aligned linear remains in Groups 5 and 6 were thought to account for some of the cropmark evidence within the PDA (Fig. 4). Group 2 appeared to represent an area of possible pitting, whilst Group 7 was initially interpreted as a hitherto unidentified pit alignment. Several other linear remains were also identified within the PDA.

1.4 Project Objectives

Targeted trenches (Figs. 2-3) were arranged to determine the nature of the anomalies (Groups 1-7, Fig. 5) identified by non-intrusive evaluation (Albion Archaeology 2009). Other trenches were placed to determine whether other archaeological remains were present within the PDA. Trenches 70-72 were specifically targeted to evaluate the possible pit alignment, whilst Trenches 67, 68 and 73 were targeted to test the possible continuation of these remains to the south-west and north-east. The trench plan was discussed with and approved by the CPA. In particular, it was designed to gain information on:

- the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present; and to
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of a type series within the region;
- recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2. METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching took place between 31st March and 17th April 2009. All forty-two of the proposed trenches were opened. Trenches 41, 50 and 51 were broken due to the presence of an overhead power cable (Fig. 3). This meant that the non-intrusive survey anomalies targeted by Trenches 50 and 51 could not be investigated. Trenches 58, 63, 70 and 72 were extended in order to fully evaluate the archaeological remains within them. The CPA was notified of the changes to the original trench plan.

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct (1999a)*
- IfA's *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (1999b)*
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001)
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991)

The location of the trenches was marked out on the ground in advance of machine excavation. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under close archaeological supervision. These deposits were removed down to either the top of archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first.

The bases and sections of all trenches were cleaned by hand in order to clarify the nature of potential archaeological remains. The deposits and any potential remains were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn, and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique recording number sequence commencing at 100 for Trench 1, 200 for Trench 2 etc.

The trenches were inspected by the CPA prior to backfilling.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Deposits and features of archaeological interest are summarised below in chronological order. Allocated context numbers are prefixed with the trench number from which they were recorded, *i.e*. contexts (3500) and (3501) are from Trench 35.

Detailed technical information on all deposits and archaeological features can be found in Appendix 2 (Section 6.2). The project archive will be deposited with North Hertfordshire District Council Museum.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Undisturbed geological deposits consisted of chalk with patches of gravels and silts of periglacial origin. These included the remains of several relic river channels, referred to as palaeochannels (Figs. 2-3). The undisturbed geology was overlain by silty subsoil and topsoil, which contained modern agricultural material. In the north-western part of the PDA, subsoil had been removed by modern ploughing, except where it directly overlay the palaeochannels. Stratigraphic evidence suggests that this subsoil is largely post-Roman in origin.

3.3 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

The late Iron Age/early Roman remains identified within the PDA suggest that different parts of the land were used for different, apparently specific, activities. The results are discussed in relation to these different types of land-use.

3.3.1 Quarrying

A series of pits were identified within the north-eastern part of the PDA in Trenches 63, 64 and 68-72 (Figs 10a-10f). They were cut into the chalk geology and the majority were irregular in plan and fairly shallow in relation to their lengths and breadths. Their morphology suggests they represent quarrying. Those in Trenches 68-72 comprise the remains of the possible 'pit alignment' indicated by non-intrusive survey (Albion Archaeology 2009). They are clearly not a pit alignment of the type and significance identified at Wallington Road, Baldock (Albion Archaeology 2008). They nevertheless represent a series of pits, dug to exploit the underlying chalk. The reasons for quarrying the chalk remain unclear; however, it is possible that some was used for marling arable land (see Section 3.3.2).

Pottery from quarry pits at the northern end of Trench 63 suggests a range of dates (Appendix 1). The earliest pit in the sequence [6303] contained predominantly late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Pit [6307], which truncated [6303], contained 1st-2nd century Roman pottery and brick. [6311], to their immediate north contained Roman pottery from the 2nd-3rd century. The spread of dating evidence in this sequence suggests some level of continuity of occupation in this part of the PDA. Animal bone was recovered throughout the sequence (Appendix 1), which coupled with the pottery, suggests that people intermittently revisited

this area over a long period, using the disused pits to dispose of waste materials. However, it should be noted that this type of deposition may have carried symbolic significance, beyond purely functional considerations.

Animal bone and pottery were also recovered from pits [7202] and [7205]. This suggests a late Iron Age/early Roman date and reflects a similar use for the disused pits. Another probable quarry pit [6906], located *c.* 50m north of the main concentration of pits, was also investigated (Fig. 10e). It was similar in character to those in Trenches 63 and 68-72 and also contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and animal bone (Appendix 1).

The southernmost extent of the quarrying appears to have been dictated by the presence of a palaeochannel. This former river headed from NE-SW and then curved toward the north-west (Figs. 3 and 12). The pits encountered in Trenches 68-72 skirted the northern edge of the remains of the channel, possibly explaining their linear formation. Similarly, those in Trench 63 were situated immediately to the north-east of NW-SE aligned part of the channel. This suggests that the channel was still a visible landscape feature during the late Iron Age/Roman period.

During the late Iron Age/Roman period the channel was probably an area of lower and/or wetter ground. Indeed, several sherds late Iron Age/early Roman and 1st-2nd century pottery were recovered from the channel's upper fills (6317, 6318 and 6319). It would have been characterised by different vegetation to that of the surrounding chalkland. Such an area may have been marginal in relation to farming activity, or held symbolic importance to the people using this land. It may have deliberately targeted for quarrying in order to separate it, perhaps functionally and/or symbolically, from other activities or areas.

3.3.2 Bedding Trenches

Toward the centre of the PDA, Trench 53 contained the remains of four, parallel ditches [5302, 5304, 5306 and 5308]. They were aligned NNE-SSW and were spaced at *c.* 7m intervals (Fig. 8). [5302] and [5304] were investigated, revealing vertical sides and flat bases typical of bedding or cultivation trenches. They produced several sherds of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (Appendix 1), suggesting they are broadly contemporary with other sub-surface agricultural remains identified elsewhere in the PDA.

Examples of similar remains have been excavated at Wollaston, in the Nene Valley (Meadows 1996) and at Margetts Farm, Buckden (Ingham pers. comm.) and Caldecote, Cambridgeshire (Kenney 2007). In these cases, the ditches were flat-based and steep-sided, were spaced *c.* 5m apart and aligned broadly WNW-ESE. Features of this type have been associated with a method of Roman viticulture known as *pastinatio* (Meadows 1996, 215).

Bedding trenches allowed people to closely control the fertility and acidity/alkalinity of the soil and facilitate the growth of crops that would otherwise fail in that environment. The deposits within [5302, 5304, 5306 and 5308] all contained a high frequency of small chalk flecks and pieces. Such inclusions may

have been used as alkaline marling to help balance the acidity of the natural animal manures used within the bedding trenches (Edmondson pers. comm.).

The NNW-SSW alignment of the trenches and their slightly wider spacing suggest that they may have been used for a different crop than those at Wollaston and Caldectote. Whatever the nature of the crop, the results of non-intrusive survey (Fig. 3) suggest that the bedding trenches extend over a fairly small area. It is, therefore, likely that whatever was produced within them was for domestic/local use rather than trade.

3.3.3 Field systems/enclosures

Three groups of late Iron Age/Roman field systems or enclosures were identified within the PDA (Figs 9b and 10g). The first system consists of:
- a NE-SW aligned, *c.* 1km, 'main' boundary ditch, [4303/4403/5202/6703/7507]
- a NE-SW aligned ditch [6326] located immediately south of palaeochannel [6316]
- two recut ditches [5704 recut by 5702 and 7402 recut by 7405] aligned perpendicular to the 'main' ditch.

The results of non-intrusive survey suggest these four ditches may be part of the same system. Indeed, intrusive investigation has shown them to share similar morphological characteristics. There is no direct dating evidence for these remains, although stratigraphic data and the results of non-intrusive survey can be used to suggest a probable date.

Initial interpretation of these remains, based on their spacing and regularity, suggested that they may be of modern origin (Albion Archaeology 2009). However, in Trench 67, investigations into the NE-SW ditch [6703] demonstrated that it was cut through the upper fills of the palaeochannel [6714] but was also sealed by the subsoil (6701) preserved within the channel. [6326] has the same relationship with palaeochannel [6316] and its overlying subsoil (6301). These relationships suggest that these ditches may be of considerable antiquity. Furthermore the main NE-SW ditch appears from the results of non-intrusive survey to form the northern limit of a group of NNE-SSW aligned ditches [6204, 6208/6106 and 6210] which contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery (discussed as group 3, below). It is, therefore, likely that these remains form part of a large system of late Iron Age or Roman boundaries.

The second group, located in and around Trenches 49-51, comprised two broadly parallel, N-S aligned ditches [4903 and 4911] and an E-W aligned ditch [4905/4909], which contained a single sherd of 1st-2nd century Roman pottery and truncated a shallow, undated pit [4907] (Fig. 7). These remains shared similar morphological characteristics and, indeed, the terminus of [4905/4909] appeared to respect [4903], suggesting they may be contemporary.

[4903] represents the linear remains identified by non-intrusive survey (Fig. 2). The results of this survey show [4903] as having a perpendicular off-shoot, suggesting two sides of an enclosure. The remains identified in and surrounding

Trenches 49-51 are considered to represent a system of animal enclosures or field boundaries.

The third group of linear remains, in Trenches 60-62 (Fig. 9a), comprise three evenly spaced and parallel NNW-SSE aligned ditches [6204, 6208/6106 and 6210] and an earlier E-W aligned ditch [6103] truncated by [6208/6106]. A fourth ditch [6002] *c.* 40m south-east of Trench 61 is similar in character to these remains and is likely to match up with [6208] or [6210]. Ditches [6103], [6106] and [6204] contained animal bone and late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. They are thought to be broadly contemporary with the quarry pitting *c.* 80m to the north-east.

The results of non-intrusive survey suggest that [6103] may be the same ditch as [6204], although this cannot be proved. Non-intrusive survey also suggests that these ditches respect the large, broadly NE-SW aligned boundary ditch [4303/4403/5202/6703/7507]. This supports the hypothesis that this boundary is of late Iron Age or Roman date. These remains probably form a system of small enclosures or boundaries, constructed as off-shoots of the main NE-SW boundary. However, despite their concave profiles, their dating, spacing and breadths are similar to those of the bedding trenches *c.* 200m to the south-west. The possibility that they served a similar function cannot be ruled out.

3.3.4 Pits

A pit [6705] and three intercutting pits [6708, 6710 and 6712] were identified within the Trench 67 (Fig. 10d). They had dish-shaped profiles and all, except [6705], contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, animal bone and ferrous slag (Appendix 1). The presence of slag suggests that metal smithing may have taken place nearby.

3.4 Post-Roman - Medieval

The remains of several wheel ruts were identified within the south-eastern part of the PDA in Trenches 49, 54, and 58-60. The majority of these remains [4915, 5403, 5405, 5409, 5411, 5902, 5904, 6009, 6011 and 6013] were aligned broadly ENE-WSW, parallel to both the railway to the north and Royston Road/Icknield Way to the south (Figs. 7, 9a, 9d and 9e).

These remains may be temporary farm tracks. However, it is also possible that they represent phases of the Icknield Way, an ancient routeway with prehistoric origins that became one of the major routes of Roman and medieval Britain. It is unlikely that the route would have been fixed over this period, but would have migrated north and south over a more general corridor within which the PDA sits.

Stratigraphic evidence provides a broad indication of date for several of the wheel ruts. [4915] truncates E-W aligned ditch [4905/4909/4913] which contained 1st-2nd century Roman pottery (Fig. 7). [4915] therefore indicates a change in land-use in this part of the PDA, from small-scale Roman period animal enclosures (Section 3.3.3) exemplified by [4903, 4905/4909/4913 and 4911] to an undivided, open landscape capable of accommodating cart traffic. Furthermore, they are also likely to predate the closely spaced land divisions indicated on the Bygrave tithe map of 1847. These strip-fields are likely to represent medieval and post-

medieval field systems. Their presence would have impeded the creation of east-west routeways in this area (Fig. 11).

The remaining wheel ruts [6005 and 6007] were aligned broadly N-S and follow the course of a path marked on the Clothall and Bygrave tithe maps of 1842 and 1847 respectively (Fig. 11). This path heads north through Clothall Parish towards the village of Bygrave, which is known to have Saxon and medieval origins (Thompson pers. comm.). It is possible that the path may itself originate from this period. Indeed, it would have formed a crossroads with the Icknield Way, the boundary between Clothall and Bygrave parishes and one of the four major routes under royal protection during the middle ages (Hindle 2002, 6).

3.5 Post-medieval - Modern

Trench 51 contained the remains of a small pit [5103], which produced post-medieval roof tile (Fig. 7). A gully [5906] containing a fragment of post-medieval clay pipe (Appendix 1) was also encountered in Trench 59. It is likely that they are related to post-medieval or modern farming activity. These remains, coupled with post-medieval/modern wheel ruts [5902 and 5904], represent the only clear evidence of activity from this period within the PDA.

A second, later phase of wheel ruts [5902 and 5904] was identified in Trench 59 (Figs. 9a and 9d). Their fills were relatively loose and comprised material derived from subsoil and topsoil. They also truncated a gully [5906] of probable post-medieval date (Section 3.4.2). These remains are, therefore, considered to be of post-medieval or modern origin. They nevertheless represent yet another example of the possible use of the Icknield Way corridor for E-W travel.

3.6 Undated

Trench 58 contained the basal remains of two pits [5802 and 5804/5806]. They were regular in shape and had near vertical sides, suggesting that they may represent the heavily truncated remains of storage pits (Figs. 9a and 9c). No dating evidence was recovered. However, their fills were similar in composition to those of the bedding trenches and field systems of Roman date. Indeed, the pits were situated within *c.* 100m of both areas (Fig. 3) and may form part of the same agricultural landscape.

The truncated basal remains of an undated pit [6402] were also identified *c.* 50m south-east of the palaeochannels. It was similar in character to the quarry pits in Trench 63. However, it appears to have been disturbed by rooting and, given its proximity to the field systems/enclosures in Trenches 61-62, it may have performed another, possibly agricultural function.

Two parallel, broadly E-W aligned ditches [6902 and 6904] were encountered in Trench 69, *c.* 50m north-west of the row of quarry pits (Figs. 10a and 10e). Though undated, [6904] is stratigraphically later than quarry pit [6906] which contained late Iron Age /early Roman pottery. Given the distance between these linear remains, it is assumed that [6902 and 6904] are contemporary. [6902] had a fairly shallow, concave profile and appears to represent the basal remains of a

boundary or enclosure ditch. However, the spacing of the ditches is similar to those of the bedding trenches and it is possible that they had a similar function.

In Trench 71, a shallow, undated, broadly E-W aligned gully [7106] truncated quarry pits [7102 and 7104] (Figs.10a and 10f). Its fills were similar to those of the underlying quarry pits, suggesting they are the result of weathering. These remains are considered to be of agricultural origin, representing a boundary or enclosure.

Two undated, parallel, N-S aligned ditches [4405 and 4407] were also revealed in Trench 44 (Fig. 6). Although clearly linear in shape, their profiles were irregular, suggesting root disturbance. These remains probably represent field boundaries or enclosure ditches. In the northern end of Trench 63, the remains of a posthole [6314] were encountered (Fig. 10a-10c). Though undated, it may have been associated with the adjacent quarrying activity. It may alternatively represent the basal remains of a fence post.

3.7 Non-Archaeological Remains

Several tree throw holes and root boles [5204, 5407, 5502, 5603, 6202, 7108 and 7407] were identified across the PDA. They are relatively small in size and probably represent the presence of small trees or shrubs. It is not clear whether these remains are contemporary with any of the archaeological remains within the PDA. Several other regularly shaped remains were investigated across the PDA, including possible pit [3603]. However, these were shown to be of geological origin.

4. SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

4.1 Discussion

The majority of the remains encountered within the PDA were of probable late Iron Age/Roman date. They demonstrate that over the millennia the land within the PDA has been variously used for quarrying, agriculture, smallholdings and for the continuous E-W movement of people and goods.

4.1.1 Quarrying and industry

Evidence for late Iron Age/early Roman quarrying was revealed in Trenches 63 and 68-72, in the north-eastern part of the PDA. These remains appeared to be limited to the northern side of a broadly E-W aligned relic river channel (Figs. 10a-10c). It is possible that, at that time, the channel may still have been a prominent feature in the landscape, marked by different topography, vegetation, soils and water content. It is possible that people deliberately chose this location for quarrying because of its marginal or liminal properties. Several of the pits and part of the palaeochannel were also found to contain discarded pottery and animal bone, suggesting a continuity of use in this area. There are no patterns in the deposition of the bone or pottery to suggest ritual discard, although it is nonetheless possible that this area had symbolic as well as functional significance.

In Trench 67, pits of a different type contained evidence of possible smithing activity in the form of ferrous slag (Fig. 10d). It is unclear whether these pits were directly associated with industry, although the presence of slag suggest that smithing may have taken place nearby. The basal remains of storage pits in Trench 58, although undated, contained deposits similar to many of the late Iron Age/Roman remains and are indicative of agricultural activity. They provide possible evidence for more permanent human occupation of the land than the enclosures and boundary ditches discussed below.

4.1.2 Agriculture

The evaluation revealed evidence for several forms of agricultural activity across the PDA. Trenches 49-51 contained a system of small enclosures, possibly used to contain livestock or delimit small agricultural plots (Fig. 7). Trench 53 contained the remains of four parallel ditches which had dimensions consistent with bedding trenches of probable late Iron Age/Roman date, suggesting the possibility of small-scale viticulture or the production of other non-cereal crops (Fig. 8). Trenches 60-62 contained a sequence of ditches of probable late Iron Age/early Roman date (Fig. 9e). Their morphology suggests they represent narrow enclosures or field boundaries, although their even spacing and parallel layout suggest they could also be some form of bedding trench.

The remains in Trenches 60-62 appear to be off-shoots of a system of much larger ditches, anchored to a 'main' NE-SW aligned ditch, *c.* 1km in length, which runs through the centre of the PDA (Figs. 2-3). This 'main' ditch had two perpendicular off-shoots, both of which displayed evidence of maintenance in the form of recuts. Although undated, this larger system, given its stratigraphic and

physical relationships with other datable deposits is considered to be of late Iron Age/Roman date.

These larger boundaries may also have a much broader significance within the landscape. The nature of archaeological remains across the north-eastern part of the PDA appears to vary within the various sectors delimited by these boundaries (Fig. 12). Based on current evidence, the land-use in this period appears to be different in each sector (*i.e*. quarrying in the north-east sector, bedding trenches in the south-west sector and small enclosures/boundaries in the south-east). It is possible that these larger systems played a significant role in dictating the locations and types of land-use in this area.

The majority of the agricultural activity revealed in the evaluation was identified in the north-eastern part of the PDA. However, despite the relative paucity of archaeological remains within the south-eastern part, it is possible that this area may have been used in ways which leave no sub-surface archaeological trace, *e.g*. pasture, woodland or unenclosed arable farming.

4.1.3 Ancient Routeways

The evaluation revealed evidence for the E-W movement of people and goods across the PDA. At least two phases of broadly E-W aligned wheel ruts were identified within Trenches 54 and 58-60. One phase was of probable post-Roman origin. The other is considered to be post-medieval.

These remains have significantly added to our knowledge of the Icknield Way from prehistoric to modern times. The story of the Icknield Way is one of both continuity and change. This routeway appears to have migrated north and south across a broad corridor which may have extended as far north as cropmark HER4627 and as far south as the current Royston Road (itself formerly named the Icknield Way). Within the limits are other phases of the route, including not only the wheel ruts revealed by evaluation, but also the 19th-century railway and the modern E-W road. All are part of the history of this ancient route.

The stratigraphic positions of the wheel ruts also speak of a landscape in flux. They demonstrate that late Iron Age and Roman field systems were probably replaced by an open, post-Roman landscape used for transit and movement. This later reverted to field systems in the medieval and post-medieval periods, became small holdings for war heroes in the aftermath of World War 1 and ultimately was turned over to the extant arable farming regime.

Other wheel ruts, aligned N-S were also identified in Trench 60. They match with the route of a pathway that, based on the 1842 Clothall and 1847 Bygrave tithe maps, appears to lead from Baldock, through the parishes of Clothall and Bygrave, toward the village of Bygrave itself. The route also formed a cross roads with the Icknield Way which forms the boundary between the two parishes. The path, furthermore, appears to head in the direction of HER6372, described as series of rectilinear enclosures of probable Iron Age or Roman date (Figs. 4 and 11). Bygrave village is thought to originate in the Saxon/medieval period and it is, therefore, possible that the path may be of considerable antiquity.

4.1.4 Summary

These remains, despite being located *c.* 1km from Baldock's historic core, should not necessarily be viewed as being peripheral to that settlement. HER6372, *c.* 200m to the north of the PDA, represents what could be an area of significant Iron Age/Roman activity. We should perhaps look northwards when considering these remains, rather than focusing on Baldock itself.

The majority of the remains identified by non-intrusive survey were also encountered during the evaluation. However, several hitherto unknown remains were also revealed, most notably the linear remains in Trenches 60 and 69. Conversely, several of the anomalies shown on the results of non-intrusive survey (groups 1-3, Fig. 5) were not revealed by intrusive evaluation. These discrepancies could be due to factors such as geological variations and/or magnetic disturbance within the overburden. Overall, however, the evaluation can be considered to both support and refine the non-intrusive results.

4.2 Preservation

The lack of subsoil within the north-eastern part of the PDA indicates that ploughing has had a considerable impact on archaeological remains. The thickness (up to 0.45 m) of the subsoil preserved within the palaeochannels provides an indication of the potential for truncation within the remainder of this area. The easternmost three-quarters of the PDA are currently under an arable regime and it is assumed that all archaeological remains within this area are truncated.

Late Iron Age and Roman remains, although truncated, survive relatively well, probably because they were sealed by the subsoil and cut from a relatively low level in relation to the modern surface. Truncation appears to have had a greater impact on more recent archaeological remains, which would have been created from a relatively higher level and cut into the subsoil. Neither the intrusive nor the non-intrusive surveys revealed evidence for the medieval/post-medieval strip fields shown on the Bygrave tithe map of 1847 (Fig. 11). Indeed very few datable remains from the post-medieval period were identified. However, it is also possible that these boundaries were marked by archaeologically invisible features such as fences or hedges.

The overall preservation potential for late Iron Age and Roman remains is considered to be high. However, the weight of evidence suggests that the preservation potential for sub-surface, post-medieval remains is low.

4.3 Significance

The late Iron Age/Roman remains identified within the PDA suggest varying types and scales of agriculture within the period. They indicate the division of the land into various activity types and a continued human presence, based around pastoral and arable farming, quarrying and possibly smithing and viticulture. The discovery of probable post-Roman and post-medieval wheel ruts indicate the fluid nature of the E-W movement of people along the Icknield Way corridor and provide evidence to suggest N-S connexions between historic Baldock and Bygrave and the possible Iron Age settlement north of the PDA (HER6372).

Taken individually, these remains are of local significance; however, as a whole, they represent a significant addition to our knowledge of ancient Baldock and represent a data set of regional importance. The Iron Age/Roman evidence revealed by this evaluation demonstrates that the spaces between Baldock and the potential remains to the north-east (HER6372) were part of a continuum of human use and occupation. They encourage us to think about the dichotomy of continuity and change in the landscape, physical and cognitive land-use divisions, and the possible significance of natural features in the creation of human landscapes.

Overall, the remains identified are considered to be of both local and regional significance. None of these remains are likely to preclude development, although the CPA will need to pass advice to the LPA regarding this issue, following receipt of this report. Together, these remains have the potential to address the following regional research agendas:

"Detailed examination of the landscape setting of sites, especially in relation to the visual relationships between the constituent elements (dykes, cemeteries, enclosures) and the relationship to earlier prehistoric features." (Bryant, 2000, p17).

"The spatial and chronological relationship to earlier Iron Age and Later Roman settlement" (Bryant, 2000, p17).

"Evidence for internal zoning or spatial organisation including areas of ritual and burial, specialist industrial manufacturing and processing, habitation, agriculture and stock management." (Bryant, 2000, p17).

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6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1 – Artefact and Ecofact Summary

6.1.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and animal bone, with smaller quantities of ferrous slag, clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell and ceramic building material. The finds were scanned to ascertain their nature, condition and, where possible, date range. No artefacts were recovered from Trenches 35-48, 50, 52, 54-56, 58, 60, 65, 66, 68, 70, 71, or 73-76.

Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spot date*	Finds summary
49	4913	Ditch	4914	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (33g); animal bone (1g)
51	5103	Pit	5102	Post-medieval	Roof tile (98g); oyster shell (9g)
53	5302	Bedding trench	5301	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (38g); animal bone (20g)
	5304	Bedding trench	5303	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (7g)
57	5701	Subsoil	5701	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (18g)
	5704	Ditch	5703	Undated	Animal bone (289g)
59	5906	Ditch	5905	Post-medieval	Clay pipe (6g)
61	6103	Ditch	6104	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (9g); animal bone (2g)
	6103	Ditch	6105	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (135g); animal bone (69g)
	6106	Ditch	6107	Undated	Animal bone (17g)
	6106	Ditch	6110	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (10g); animal bone (2g)
62	6202	Tree-throw	6203	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (317g); animal bone (65g)
	6204	Ditch	6205	Undated	Animal bone (149g)
	6204	Ditch	6206	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (747g); animal bone (247g); fired clay (54g)
63	6301	Subsoil	6301	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (218g); animal bone (22g)
	6303	Quarry pit	6304	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (1037g); animal bone (134g)
	6303	Quarry pit	6305	Roman	Pottery (115g); animal bone (480g); oyster shell (16g)
	6303	Quarry pit	6306	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (286g); animal bone (229g)
	6307	Pit	6309	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (123g); animal bone (236g); brick (321g)
	6311	Quarry pit	6313	Roman: 2nd-3rd century	Pottery (12g); animal bone (133g)
	6316	Palaeochannel	6317	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (4g)
	6316	Palaeochannel	6318	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (81g); animal bone (3g)
	6316	Palaeochannel	6319	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (108g)
	6326	Ditch	6327	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (3g); animal bone (1077g)
64	6402	Quarry pit	6403	Roman: 1st-2nd century	Pottery (18g)
67	6708	Pit	6706	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (778g); animal bone (46g); fired clay (360g); slag (74g)
	6708	Pit	6707	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (339g); animal bone (87g); slag (227g)
	6710	Pit	6709	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (154g); animal bone (26g); slag (561g)
	6712	Pit	6711	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (11g); animal bone (3g); slag (189g)
69	6906	Quarry pit	6905	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (584g); animal bone (39g)
72	7202	Quarry pit	7201	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (38g)
	7205	Quarry pit	7203	Late Iron Age/early Roman	Pottery (129g); animal bone (58g)

***** spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 1: *Artefact summary by trench and feature*

6.1.2 Pottery

Four hundred and eleven pottery sherds (5.2kg), predominantly of late Iron Age/early Roman date were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are fairly small, with an average weight of 14g, and are moderately abraded. Twenty-one fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently held by Albion Archaeology (Table 2).

Late Iron Age pottery in the 'Belgic' tradition is predominantly grog-tempered, with smaller quantities containing sand or shell inclusions. Diagnostic vessel forms are jars with simple everted, beaded or channel rims, cordoned jars with rilled/combed and burnished decoration, large 'storage' vessels with vertical and wavy combed decoration, and single examples of a decorated butt beaker and pedestal base. One body sherd and the butt beaker base have been modified with post-firing drilled holes, suggesting vessel repair and/or curation.

Early Roman imports comprise four sherds of Central Gaulish samian, including a form 33 cup of mid to late 2nd century date, and a fine white ware sherd of uncertain provenance. Coarse wares are represented by sand- and shell-tempered vessels of probable local manufacture, including a jar with an everted rim and a wide-mouthed jar with wavy combed decoration. Six sherds from a Verulamium region flagon or jar and two mortaria rims are also present. Regional imports comprise single undiagnostic sherds of Oxford white ware and colour coat, and a folded beaker sherd in Nene Valley colour coat.

The largest pottery concentrations derived from the deposits of quarry pit [6303] and pit [6708], which each contained over 1kg of pottery.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context / Sherd No.
Late Iron Age/early Roman			
Type F03	Grog and sand	**1**	(6317):1
Type F05	Grog and shell	**11**	(6707):1, (6905):10
Type F06A	Fine grog	**4**	(6304):2, (6707):1, (7203):1
Type F06B	Medium grog	**86**	(6104):1, (6110):1, (6203):6, (6206):25, (6301):13 (6304):13, (6306):7, (6706):5, (6707):2, (6709):3, (6711):3, (6905):5, (7203):2
Type F06C	Coarse grog	**32**	(6203):5, (6206):3, (6304):8, (6306):5, (6318):2, (6319):1, (6707):2, (6905):1, (7203):3
Type F07	Shell	**18**	(6206):4, (6301):1, (6304):8, (6306):1, (6309): 1 (6706):1, (6709):2
Type F09	Sand and grog	**26**	(6110):1, (6206):2, (6301):6, (6304):2, (6306):3, (6309):2, (6707):1, (7201):2, (7203):7
Type F34	Sand	**103**	(6203):3, (6206):33, (6304):27, (6306):1, (6706):1, (6709):7, (6905):28, (7201):3
Type F39	Grog and mica	**80**	(5303):1, (6105):11, (6110):2, (6206):2, (6301):9, (6304):1, (6306):5, (6318):4, (6319):1, (6327):1; (6706):23; (6707):12, (6709):1, (6711):1, (6905):1, (7203):5
Roman			
Type R01	Samian	**4**	(6305):1, (6309):1, (6318):1, (6319):1
Type R04	White ware import	**1**	(6707):1

Type R06B	Coarse grey ware	**1**	(5301):1
Type R06C	Fine grey ware	**22**	(5301):3, (5701):3; (6305):6, (6309):5, (6313):1, (6318):4
Type R06D	Micaceous grey ware	**4**	(6304):4
Type R07B	Sandy blackware	**2**	(6403):2
Type R11B	Oxford white	**1**	(6305):1
Type R11D	Oxford colour coat	**1**	(6305):1
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	**1**	(6313):1
Type R13	Shell	**5**	(6305):1, (6309):4
Type R18A	Pink gritty	**6**	(4914):6
Type R33	Mortaria	**2**	(6305):1, (6319):1

Table 2: *Pottery type series*

6.1.3 Ceramic building material

Roman building material comprises a sand-tempered brick fragment (341g) recovered from the deposit of pit [6307]. Two pieces of post-medieval flat roof tile (98g) derived from pit [5103]. The deposits of ditch [6204] and pit [6708] yielded single sand-tempered, hand-made brick or slab fragments of uncertain date, although their association with late Iron Age/early Roman pottery suggests they may be of similar origin.

6.1.4 Other artefacts

Ditch [5906] yielded a stem fragment from a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe (6g). Ferrous smithing(?) slag and vitrified clay fragments weighing 1kg derived from the deposits of pits [6708], [6710] and [6712].

6.1.5 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 389 fragments, weighing 3.4kg. Pieces are small, with an average weight of 7g, and are highly abraded. The majority of the assemblage derived from quarry pit [6303] which contained over 1.8kg. Diagnostic elements are mainly long bones, although scapulae, vertebrae, pelvis, calcaneus, skull, mandible and teeth fragments are also present. Species represented are dog, pig, horse, cow and sheep/goat.

6.1.6 Environmental samples

Nine samples, ranging in volume from 20-40 litres were taken (Table 3). Three samples (16, 19 and 20), considered to have most environmental potential were processed in accordance with the *Procedures Manual* (Albion Archaeology 2001) and the resulting flots and residues scanned to determine their potential. All other samples were retained for potential future analysis. Ecofacts observed in the flots and residues are sparse to occasional charcoal, snails and a single uncharred seed.

Sample	Feature		Context	Seeds	Charcoal	Snails
12	Ditch	4913	4914	-	-	-
13	Pit	6712	6711	-	-	-
14	Quarry pit	6311	6313	-	-	-
15	Quarry pit	6802	6801	-	-	-
16	**Quarry pit**	**6906**	**6905**	**-**	**1**	**3**
17	Ditch	6703	6702	-	-	-
18	Ditch	6326	6327	-	-	-
19	**Ditch**	**6204**	**6206**	**-**	**-**	**1**
20	**Bedding trench**	**5302**	**5301**	**1**	**2**	**3**

1 = very sparse; 2 = sparse: 3 = occasional Bold text indicates processed samples

Table 3: *Summary of environmental samples*

6.2 Appendix 2 – Trench Summaries

Trench: **35**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25304: Northing: 34385)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25254: Northing: 34388)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.26m thick	☑	☐
3501	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt 0.5m thick	☑	☐
3502	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **36**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.46 m.** **Max: 0.6 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25277: Northing: 34337)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25248: Northing: 34296)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3600	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.26m thick**	☑	☐
3601	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid red brown sandy silt 0.34m thick**	☑	☐
3602	**Natural**	**Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt**	☑	☐
3603	**Natural interface**	**Sub-circular profile: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, min depth 1.m, max length 2.m**	☑	☐
3604	Natural interface	Firm dark red brown silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small stones 0.25m thick	☑	☐
3605	Natural interface	Friable mid orange grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.27m thick	☑	☐
3606	Natural interface	Friable mid orange grey silt occasional small-medium stones 0.27m thick	☑	☐
3607	Natural interface	Firm dark red brown silt moderate small-medium stones 1m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **37**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25309: Northing: 34357)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25349: Northing: 34351)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3700	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.27m thick	☑	☐
3701	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.25m thick	☑	☐
3702	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **38**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25370: Northing: 34312)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25333: Northing: 34296)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3800	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.31m thick	☑	☐
3801	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.23m thick	☑	☐
3802	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **39**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25405: Northing: 34423)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25358: Northing: 34408)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
3900	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.31m thick	☑	☐
3901	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.28m thick	☑	☐
3902	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☑	☐

Trench: **40**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 20.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25398: Northing: 34441)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25404: Northing: 34422)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.33m thick	☑	☐
4001	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.21m thick	☑	☐
4002	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **41**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25423: Northing: 34363)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25466: Northing: 34337)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.29m thick	☑	☐
4101	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.42m thick	☑	☐
4102	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **42**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.75 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25517: Northing: 34350)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25478: Northing: 34340)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4200	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
4201	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown orange silt 0.35m thick**	☑	☐
4202	**Natural**	**Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt**	☐	☐
4203	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.14m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
4204	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones 0.14m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **43**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 40.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.63 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25457: Northing: 34450)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25463: Northing: 34410)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4300	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
4301	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid red brown sandy silt 0.4m thick**	☑	☐
4303	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.25m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
4302	Fill	Firm mid red brown sandy silt 0.25m thick	☑	☐
4304	**Natural**	**Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt**	☐	☐

Trench: **44**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.6 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25509: Northing: 34439)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25460: Northing: 34430)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4400	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.2m thick**	☑	☐
4401	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid red brown silt 0.35m thick**	☑	☐
4402	**Natural**	**Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt**	☐	☐
4403	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.m, min length 21.5m**	☐	☐
4404	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt	☐	☐
4405	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: irregular base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
4406	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.35m thick	☑	☐
4407	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: irregular base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.35m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
4408	Fill	Friable mid brown red sandy silt occasional small stones 0.35m thick	☑	☐

Trench: 45

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25601: Northing: 34494)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25552: Northing: 34480)*

Reason: To test archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.27m thick	☑	☐
4501	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.25m thick	☑	☐
4502	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **46**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25612: Northing: 34465)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25657: Northing: 34443)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick	☑	☐
4601	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt 0.2m thick	☑	☐
4602	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **47**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 40.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25708: Northing: 34496)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25678: Northing: 34470)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4700	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick	☑	☐
4701	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown sandy silt 0.32m thick	☑	☐
4702	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☑	☐

Trench: **48**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25738: Northing: 34544)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25690: Northing: 34531)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4800	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.27m thick	☑	☐
4801	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.39m thick	☑	☐
4802	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **49**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.29 m. Max: 0.3 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25729: Northing: 34407)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25700: Northing: 34396)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
4900	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
4901	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid brown orange silt 0.14m thick**	☑	☐
4902	**Natural**	**Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt**	☐	☐
4903	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.06m, max depth 0.12m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
4904	Fill	Firm mid brown orange silt frequent flecks chalk 0.12m thick	☑	☐
4905	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.21m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
4906	Fill	Friable dark brown green silt frequent small-large stones 0.21m thick	☑	☐
4907	**Pit**	**Sub-square profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.65m, max depth 0.23m, max length 1.75m**	☑	☐
4908	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silt frequent small-large stones 0.23m thick	☑	☐
4909	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.49m, max depth 0.12m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
4910	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silt moderate small-medium stones 0.12m thick	☑	☐
4911	**Gulley**	**Curving linear N-S profile: 45 degrees base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.43m, max depth 0.14m, min length 1.m**	☑	☐
4912	Fill	Firm mid brown orange silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones 0.14m thick	☑	☐
4913	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.75m, max length 18.m**	☐	☐
4914	Fill	Friable dark brown grey silt moderate small-medium stones	☑	☑
4915	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: 45 degrees base: v-shaped dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, max depth 0.07m, max length 12.m**	☑	☐
4916	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones 0.07m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **50**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25709: Northing: 34454)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25727: Northing: 34407)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5000	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.27m thick	☑	☐
5001	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silt 0.37m thick	☑	☐
5002	Natural	Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt	☐	☐

Trench: **51**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 1.03 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25776: Northing: 34461)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25763: Northing: 34413)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5100	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.26m thick**	☑	☐
5101	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid red brown silt 0.78m thick**	☑	☐
5103	**Pit**	**Sub-oval profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.76m, max depth 0.28m, max length 1.05m**	☑	☐
5102	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones 0.28m thick	☑	☑
5104	**Natural**	**Chalk With patches of red brown gravel and silt**	☐	☐

Trench: **52**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.27 m. Max: 0.28 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25793: Northing: 34560)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25810: Northing: 34513)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5200	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate flecks chalk 0.28m thick**	☑	☐
5201	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
5202	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.95m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
5203	Backfill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, occasional small-medium stones	☐	☐
5204	**Treethrow**	**Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, min length 1.95m**	☐	☐
5205	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk	☐	☐

Trench: **53**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.31 m. Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25896: Northing: 34524)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25851: Northing: 34502)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5300	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.35m thick**	☑	☐
5302	**Bedding trench**	**Linear NNE-SSW profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.43m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
5301	Fill	Friable light yellow brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.43m thick	☑	☑
5304	**Bedding trench**	**Linear NNE-SSW profile: vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.34m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
5303	Fill	Friable light brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.34m thick	☑	☑
5306	**Bedding trench**	**Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, min length 2.1m**	☐	☐
5305	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐
5308	**Bedding trench**	**Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
5307	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐
5309	**Natural**	**Chalk frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk**	☐	☐

Trench: **54**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25933: Northing: 34528)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25951: Northing: 34481)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5400	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
5401	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silt 0.1m thick**	☑	☐
5402	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
5403	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: irregular base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.04m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
5404	Fill	Friable light grey brown chalky silt frequent flecks chalk 0.04m thick	☑	☐
5405	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max depth 0.09m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
5406	Fill	Friable light grey brown silty sand frequent flecks chalk 0.09m thick	☑	☐
5407	**Treethrow**	**Sub-rectangular NW-SE profile: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.23m, max length 1.6m**	☑	☐
5408	Fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.23m thick	☑	☐
5409	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.04m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
5410	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.04m thick	☑	☐
5411	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.18m, max depth 0.05m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
5412	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.05m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **55**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.27 m.** **Max: 0.3 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25892: Northing: 34582)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25934: Northing: 34555)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5500	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
5501	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
5502	**Treethrow**	**Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 2.2m, max length 2.4m**	☐	☐
5503	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk	☐	☐

Trench: **56**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.27 m.** **Max: 0.36 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 25886: Northing: 34622)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25839: Northing: 34605)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5600	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt moderate flecks chalk 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
5601	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small chalk 0.1m thick**	☑	☐
5602	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
5603	**Treethrow**	**Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 2.2m, max length 3.4m**	☐	☐
5604	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk	☐	☐

Trench: **57**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.37 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26006: Northing: 34680)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25962: Northing: 34657)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5700	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.37m thick**	☑	☐
5702	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.58m, max depth 0.17m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
5701	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.17m thick	☑	☑
5704	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.91m, max depth 0.43m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
5703	Fill	Firm mid brown silt moderate flecks chalk 0.43m thick	☑	☑
5705	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐

Trench: **58**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m.** **Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26017: Northing: 34593)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 25985: Northing: 34554)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5800	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
5801	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
5802	**Pit**	**Oval N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.18m, max length 1.85m**	☑	☐
5803	Backfill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.18m thick	☑	☐
5804	**Pit**	**Sub-rectangular E-W profile: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.17m, max length 1.68m**	☑	☐
5805	Fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.17m thick	☑	☐
5806	**Pit**	**Sub-rectangular E-W profile: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.18m, max length 1.55m**	☑	☐
5807	Fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.18m thick	☑	☐
5808	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, min length 4.6m**	☐	☐
5809	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	☐	☐
5810	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, min length 4.6m**	☐	☐
5811	Fill	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones	☐	☐

Trench: **59**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.22 m. Max: 0.25 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26085: Northing: 34549)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26037: Northing: 34534)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
5900	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
5902	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, max depth 0.5m, max length 23.75m**	☐	☐
5901	Fill	Friable dark grey sandy silt 0.05m thick	☑	☐
5904	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, max length 3.m**	☐	☐
5903	Fill	Friable dark grey sandy silt	☐	☐
5906	**Gulley**	**Linear NW-SE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.41m, max depth 0.07m, min length 1.7m**	☑	☐
5905	Fill	Friable light brown silty chalk 0.07m thick	☑	☑
5907	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐

Trench: **60**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.3 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26065: Northing: 34603)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26114: Northing: 34591)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6000	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
6001	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
6002	**Ditch**	**Linear NW-SE profile: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.4m, min length 4.6m**	☑	☐
6003	Fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☐
6004	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk 0.22m thick	☑	☐
6005	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear N-S profile: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, max depth 0.06m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
6006	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small chalk 0.06m thick	☑	☐
6007	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.1m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
6008	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small chalk	☐	☐
6009	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: irregular base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.17m, max depth 0.04m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
6010	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small chalk 0.04m thick	☑	☐
6011	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.14m, min length 2.75m**	☑	☐
6012	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small chalk 0.14m thick	☑	☐
6013	**Wheel ruts**	**Linear ENE-WSW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.21m, max depth 0.03m, min length 2.75m**	☑	☐
6014	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small chalk 0.03m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **61**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 30.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.4 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26056: Northing: 34643)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26081: Northing: 34626)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6100	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones**	☑	☐
6101	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy silt 0.1m thick**	☑	☐
6102	**Natural**	**Chalk 0.25m thick**	☐	☐
6103	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 0.58m, min length 2.9m**	☑	☐
6104	Lower fill	Friable mid grey white chalky silt frequent flecks chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☑
6105	Main fill	Friable light grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.38m thick	☑	☑
6106	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.6m, max depth 0.6m, min length 4.8m**	☑	☐
6107	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.19m thick	☑	☑
6108	Fill	Compact grey white chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☐
6109	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small chalk 0.16m thick	☑	☐
6110	Upper fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt occasional small stones 0.27m thick	☑	☑

Trench: **62**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.3 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26096: Northing: 34659)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26049: Northing: 34640)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6200	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
6201	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
6202	**Treethrow**	**Sub-oval NNW-SSE profile: irregular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.16m, min length 1.3m**	☑	☐
6203	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt moderate small stones 0.16m thick	☑	☑
6204	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.6m, min length 4.m**	☑	☐
6205	Lower fill	Compact grey white chalk 0.18m thick	☑	☑
6206	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.32m thick	☑	☑
6207	Upper fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small stones 0.1m thick	☑	☐
6208	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 1.3m, max length 2.2m**	☐	☐
6209	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt	☐	☐
6210	**Ditch**	**Linear NNW-SSE dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, min length 2.2m**	☐	☐
6211		Friable mid brown sandy silt	☐	☐

Trench: **63**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m.** **Max: 0.37 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26084: Northing: 34723)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26087: Northing: 34673)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6300	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.28m thick**	☑	☐
6301	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silt 0.1m thick**	☑	☑
6302	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
6303	**Quarry**	**Irregular profile: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.52m, max length 2.6m**	☑	☐
6304	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium chalk 0.16m thick	☑	☑
6305	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large chalk, frequent small-large stones 0.23m thick	☑	☑
6306	Fill	Firm mid grey brown chalky silt frequent flecks chalk 0.24m thick	☑	☑
6307	**Quarry**	**Sub-square profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.34m, max length 2.25m**	☑	☐
6308	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones 0.14m thick	☑	☐
6309	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☑
6310	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium chalk, occasional small-large stones 0.15m thick	☑	☐
6311	**Quarry**	**Circular NW-SE profile: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.85m, max depth 0.34m, max length 2.1m**	☑	☐
6312	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt 0.14m thick	☑	☐
6313	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-medium chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☑
6314	**Posthole**	**Circular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.28m**	☑	☐
6315	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones 0.1m thick	☑	☐
6316	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 15.7m, min depth 0.44m, min length 2.1m**	☐	☐
6317	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty gravel	☐	☑
6318	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, occasional small stones 0.27m thick	☐	☑
6319	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones 0.18m thick	☐	☑
6320	**Quarry**	**Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max length 2.8m**	☐	☐
6321	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large chalk, frequent small-large stones	☐	☐
6322	**Quarry**	**Sub-circular dimensions: min breadth 1.7m, max length 2.85m**	☐	☐
6323	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large chalk, frequent small-large stones	☐	☐
6324	**Quarry**	**Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max length 1.15m**	☐	☐
6325	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent small-large chalk, frequent small-large stones	☐	☐

Trench: **63**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.28 m. Max: 0.37 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26084: Northing: 34723)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26087: Northing: 34673)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6326	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.5m, min length 2.1m**	☑	☐
6327	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown moderate flecks chalk, occasional small-large stones 0.27m thick	☑	☑
6328	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional medium stones 0.18m thick	☑	☐
6329	Lower fill	Firm light grey brown chalky silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small-medium stones 0.13m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **64**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.35 m. Max: 0.35 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26123: Northing: 34654)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26166: Northing: 34630)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6400	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
6401	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
6402	**Quarry**	**Sub-oval NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.85m, max depth 0.16m, min length 2.m**	☑	☐
6403	Fill	Friable mid grey brown chalky silt moderate flecks chalk, occasional small chalk 0.16m thick	☑	☑

Trench: **65**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: m.** **Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26191: Northing: 34594)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26144: Northing: 34578)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.27m thick	☑	☐
6501	Natural	Chalk	☐	☐

Trench: **66**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26232: Northing: 34665)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26233: Northing: 34615)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.29m thick	☑	☐
6601	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt 0.11m thick	☑	☐
6602	Natural	Chalk	☐	☐

Trench: **67**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.46 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26208: Northing: 34712)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26206: Northing: 34662)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6700	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
6701	**Subsoil**	**Friable mid orange brown sandy silt 0.45m thick**	☑	☐
6703	**Ditch**	**Linear NE-SW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.75m, min length 2.3m**	☑	☐
6702	Fill	Firm light brown grey sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.75m thick	☑	☐
6705	**Pit**	**Oval N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.21m, max length 1.m**	☑	☐
6704	Fill	Firm mid brown sandy silt 0.21m thick	☑	☐
6708	**Pit**	**Oval NNE-SSW profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.35m, max length 1.45m**	☑	☐
6706	Upper fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt 0.21m thick	☑	☑
6707	Lower fill	Friable dark grey sandy silt 0.17m thick	☑	☑
6710	**Pit**	**Circular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.2m, max diameter 0.8m**	☑	☐
6709	Fill	Friable mid grey sandy silt 0.2m thick	☑	☑
6712	**Pit**	**Circular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.28m, max diameter 0.75m**	☑	☐
6711	Fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt 0.28m thick	☑	☑
6713	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
6714	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear NNE-SSW dimensions: max breadth 15.3m, min length 2.m**	☐	☐
6715	Lower fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small-medium chalk, moderate small stones	☐	☐
6716	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, moderate small stones 0.25m thick	☐	☐
6717	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk 0.25m thick	☐	☐

Trench: **68**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m.** **Max: 0.3 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26209: Northing: 34713)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26159: Northing: 34714)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6800	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
6802	**Quarry**	**Circular profile: convex base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.75m, max depth 0.38m, min length 0.8m**	☑	☐
6801	Fill	Compact grey white silty chalk 0.38m thick	☑	☐
6807	**Quarry**	**Irregular profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.49m, max length 18.m**	☑	☐
6803	Upper fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk 0.21m thick	☑	☐
6804	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk 0.32m thick	☑	☐
6805	Lens	Compact chalk 0.07m thick	☑	☐
6806	Lower fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.13m thick	☑	☐
6808	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐

Trench: **69**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.32 m.** **Max: 0.34 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26219: Northing: 34771)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26173: Northing: 34753)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
6900	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.34m thick**	☑	☐
6902	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.18m, min length 4.5m**	☑	☐
6901	Fill	Firm light yellow brown chalky silt frequent flecks chalk 0.18m thick	☑	☐
6904	**Ditch**	**Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, min length 5.m**	☐	☐
6903	Fill	Firm light yellow brown chalky silt frequent flecks chalk	☐	☐
6906	**Quarry**	**Irregular profile: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.38m, max length 4.m**	☑	☐
6905	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.38m thick	☑	☑
6908	**Quarry**	**Irregular dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min length 1.6m**	☐	☐
6907	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk	☐	☐
6909	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐

Trench: **70**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 5.00 m.** **Width: 5.00 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.26 m.** **Max: 0.32 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26234: Northing: 34732)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26238: Northing: 34728)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26238: Northing: 34735)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26241: Northing: 34731)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7000	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.32m thick**	☑	☐
7001	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
7002	**Quarry**	**Irregular dimensions: max breadth 2.6m, max length 3.2m**	☐	☐
7003	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk	☐	☐
7004	**Quarry**	**Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max length 1.9m**	☐	☐
7005	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐
7006	**Quarry**	**Irregular dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max length 1.45m**	☐	☐
7007	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐
7008	**Quarry**	**Sub-circular dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max length 0.4m**	☐	☐
7009	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐

Trench: **71**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 5.00 m.** **Width: 5.00 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.27 m.** **Max: 0.28 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26279: Northing: 34764)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26282: Northing: 34768)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26283: Northing: 34761)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26286: Northing: 34765)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7100	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.28m thick**	☑	☐
7101	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
7102	**Quarry**	**Irregular NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, max depth 0.16m, min length 5.m**	☑	☐
7103	Upper fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, occasional medium stones 0.10m thick	☑	☐
7104	**Quarry**	**Sub-oval E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, min length 1.1m**	☐	☐
7105	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐
7106	**Gulley**	**Linear E-W dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.1m, min length 6.m**	☑	☐
7107	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk 0.1m thick	☑	☐
7108	**Treethrow**	**Irregular dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, min length 2.1m**	☐	☐
7109	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small chalk	☐	☐
7110	Lower fill	Friable light grey brown chalky silt moderate flecks chalk, moderate small chalk 0.06m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **72**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26296: Northing: 34778)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26299: Northing: 34775)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26284: Northing: 34795)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26323: Northing: 34764)*

Reason: **To assess character of geophysical survey anomalies**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7200	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.3m thick**	☑	☐
7202	**Quarry**	**Irregular profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.77m, max depth 0.4m, max length 6.5m**	☐	☐
7201	Fill	Friable light brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk 0.4m thick	☑	☑
7205	**Quarry**	**Irregular profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.32m, max depth 0.32m, max length 4.75m**	☑	☐
7203	Upper fill	Friable light brown grey sandy silt frequent flecks chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☑
7204	Lower fill	Firm mid grey chalky silt frequent flecks chalk 0.13m thick	☑	☐
7206	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐

Trench: **73**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.26 m.** **Max: 0.31 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26344: Northing: 34830)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26374: Northing: 34791)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7300	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.31m thick**	☑	☐
7302	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
7303	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear NE-SW profile: convex base: concave dimensions: max breadth 12.m, max depth 0.4m, min length 2.2m 0.4m thick**	☑	☐
7301	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate flecks chalk 0.2m thick	☑	☐
7304	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, moderate small stones 0.2m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **74**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.24 m.** **Max: 0.33 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26411: Northing: 34720)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26362: Northing: 34716)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7400	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.33m thick**	☑	☐
7401	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
7402	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: stepped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max depth 0.33m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
7403	Lower fill	Firm light grey brown clay silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk 0.07m thick	☑	☐
7404	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk 0.26m thick	☑	☐
7405	**Ditch**	**Linear N-S profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.56m, max depth 0.24m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
7406	Fill	Friable mid brown silt occasional flecks chalk 0.24m thick	☑	☐
7407	**Treethrow**	**Sub-oval NE-SW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.15m, max depth 0.43m, max length 2.4m**	☑	☐
7408	Lower fill	Firm mid grey chalky silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk 0.38m thick	☑	☐
7409	Upper fill	Friable mid brown sandy silt occasional flecks chalk 0.26m thick	☑	☐

Trench: **75**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.36 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26277: Northing: 34732)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26322: Northing: 34710)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7500	**Ploughsoil**	**Friable dark brown grey sandy silt 0.25m thick**	☑	☐
7501	**Subsoil**	**Firm mid orange brown silt 0.1m thick**	☑	☐
7502	**Natural**	**Chalk**	☐	☐
7503	**Palaeochannel**	**Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: min breadth 20.m, max depth 0.9m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
7504	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, frequent small-medium chalk, moderate small stones 0.17m thick	☑	☐
7505	Fill	Friable dark orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks chalk, moderate small chalk, moderate small stones 0.25m thick	☑	☐
7507	**Ditch**	**Linear nE-sW dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, min depth 0.3m, min length 2.2m**	☑	☐
7508	Fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt moderate small stones	☑	☐

Trench: **76**

Max Dimensions: **Length: 50.00 m.** **Width: 2.10 m.** **Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m.** **Max: 0.25 m.**

Co-ordinates: **OS Grid Ref.: TL** *(Easting: 26362: Northing: 34671)*

OS Grid Ref.: TL *(Easting: 26317: Northing: 34650)*

Reason: **To test archaeological potential**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
7600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.25m thick	☑	☐
7601	Natural	Chalk	☐	☐

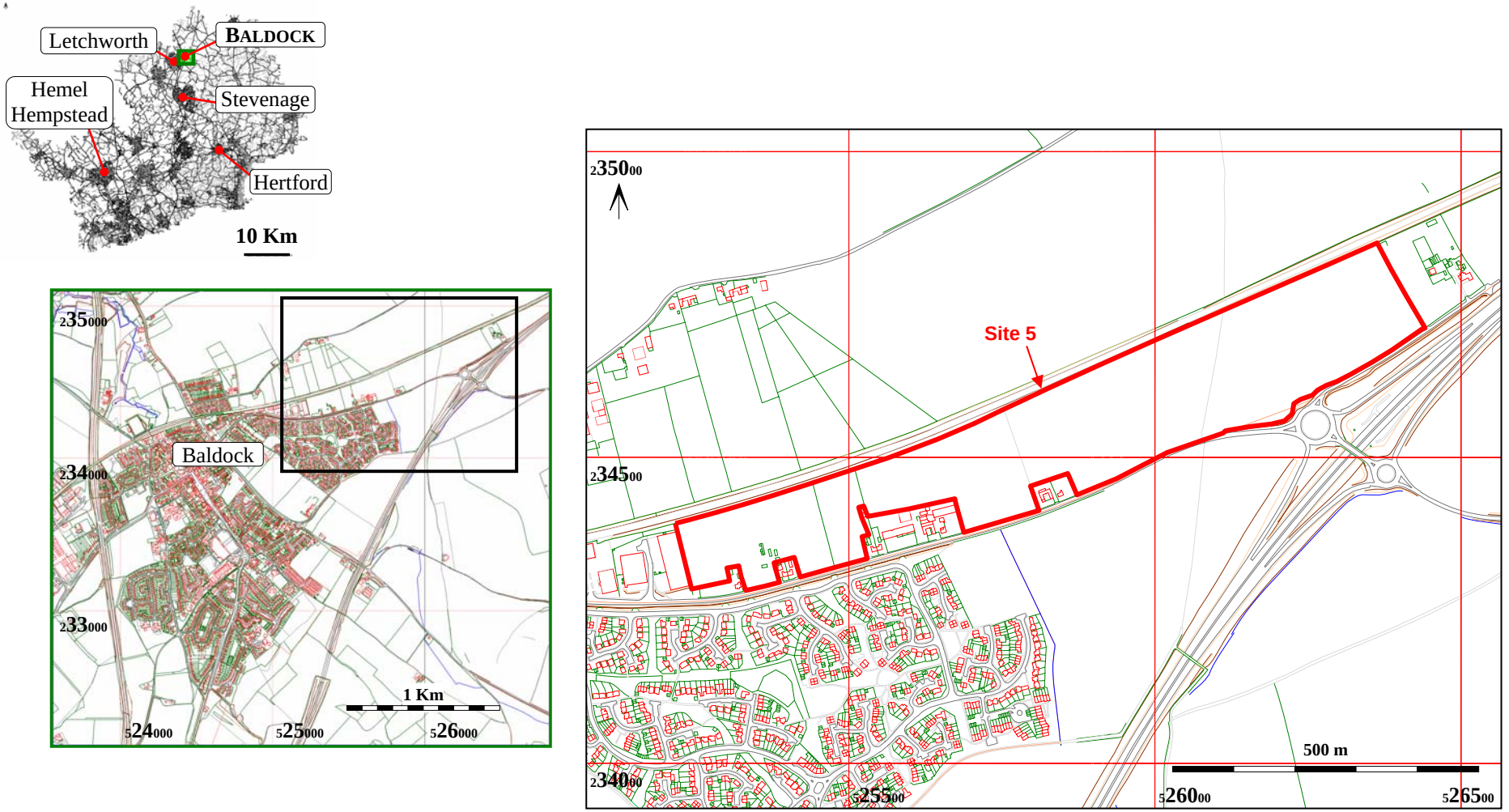


Figure 1: Site location

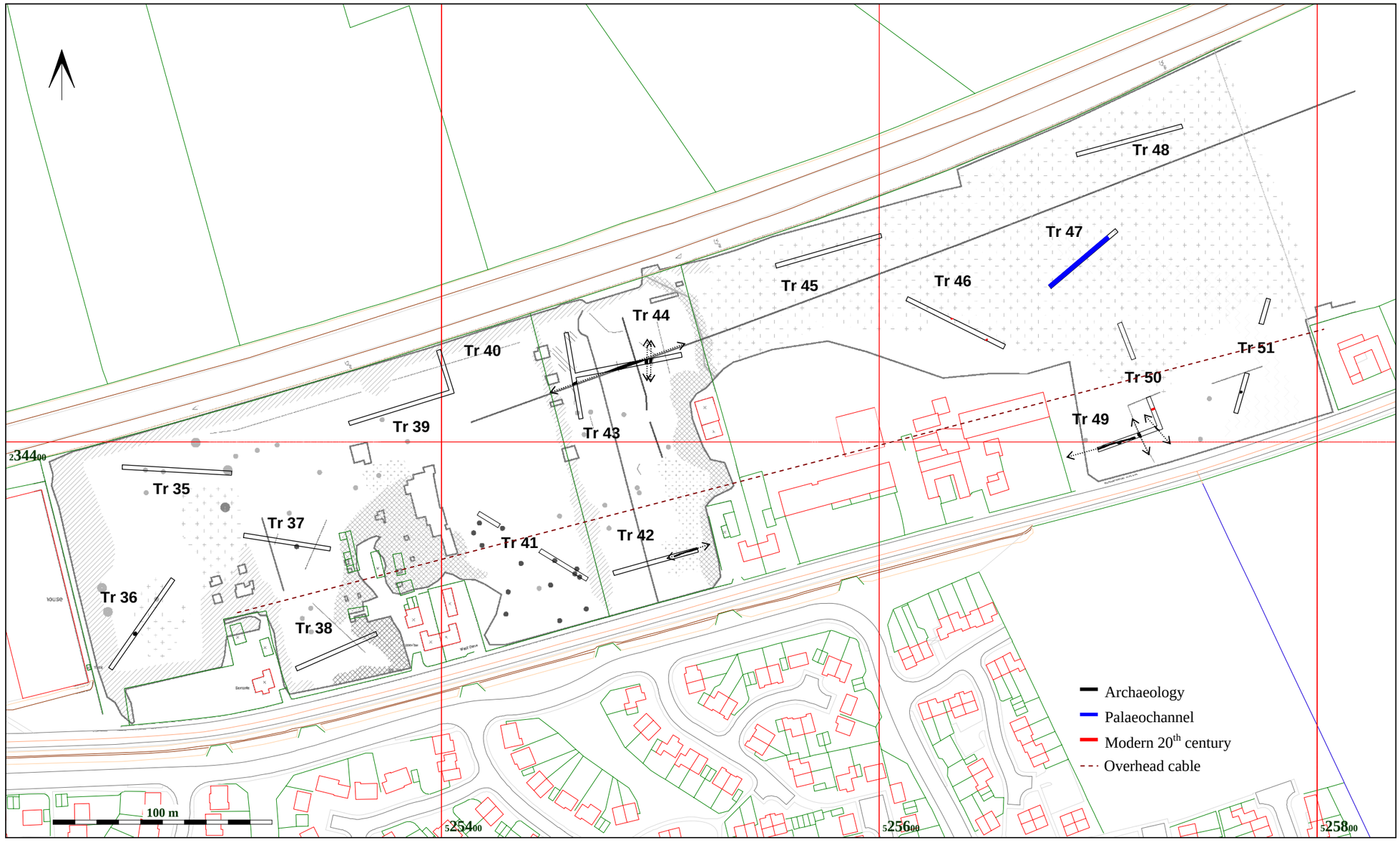


Figure 2: Trenches 35-51 all features plan

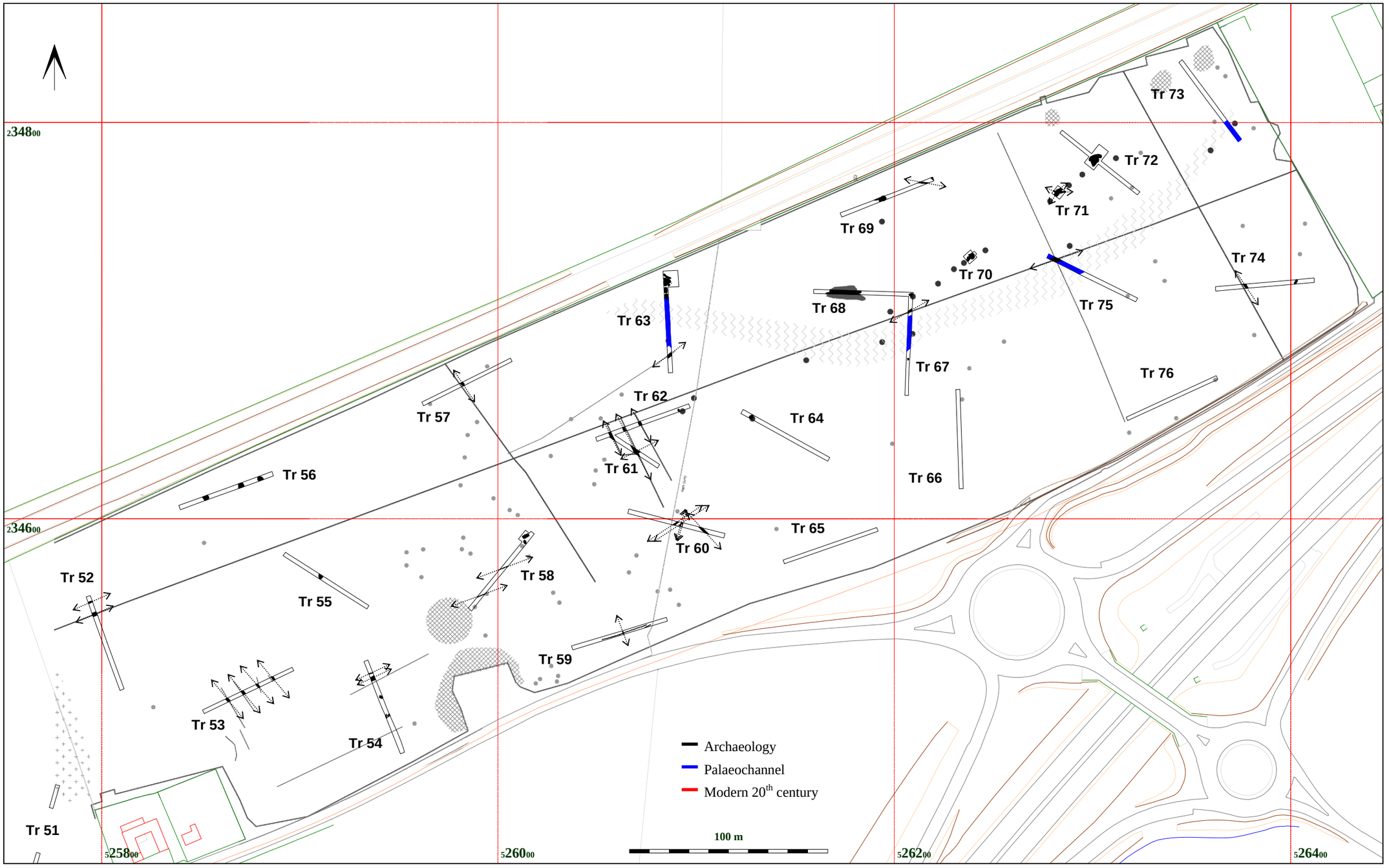


Figure 3: Trenches 52 - 76 all features plan

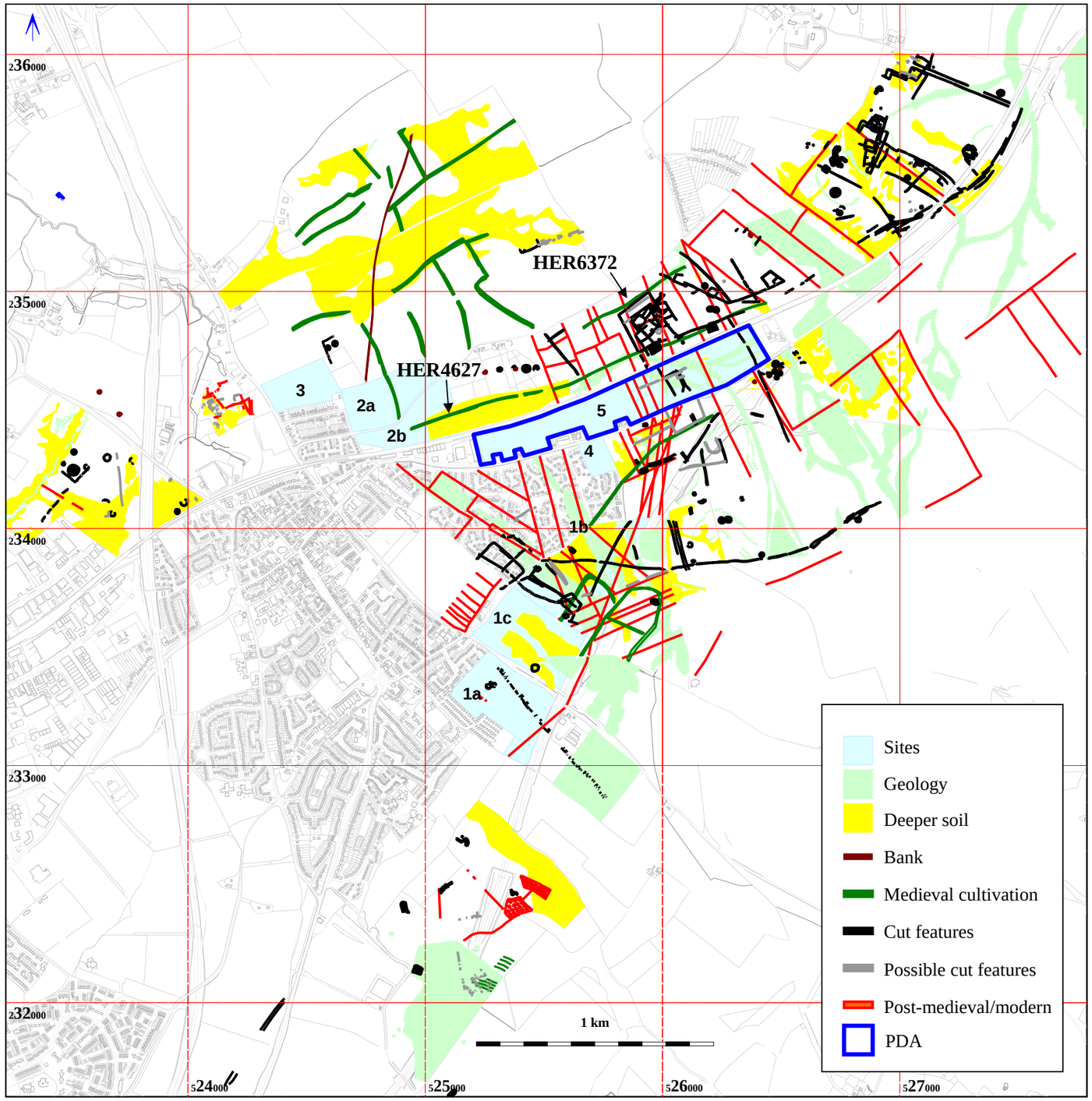
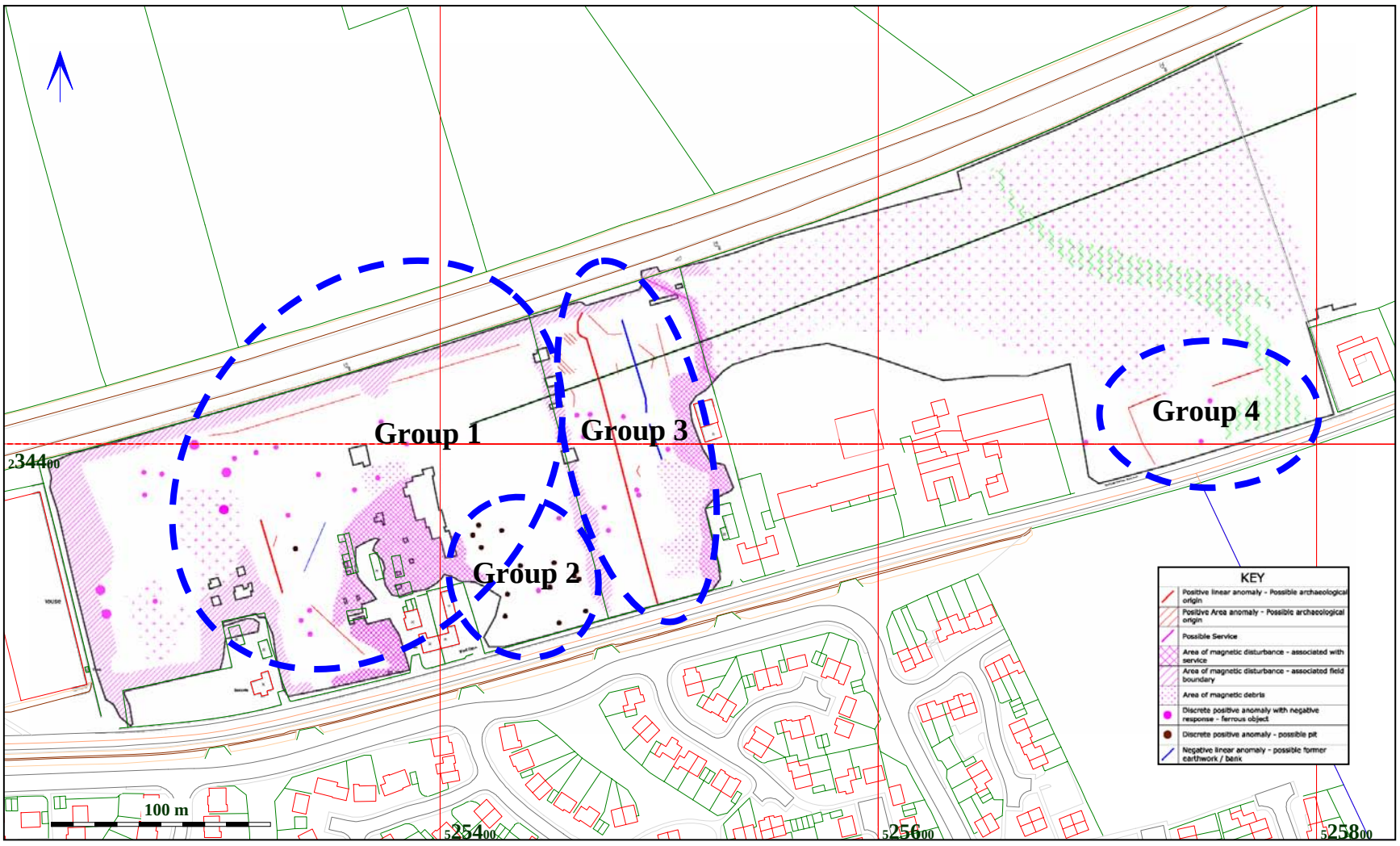


Figure 4: Cropmarks and locations of assessment sites



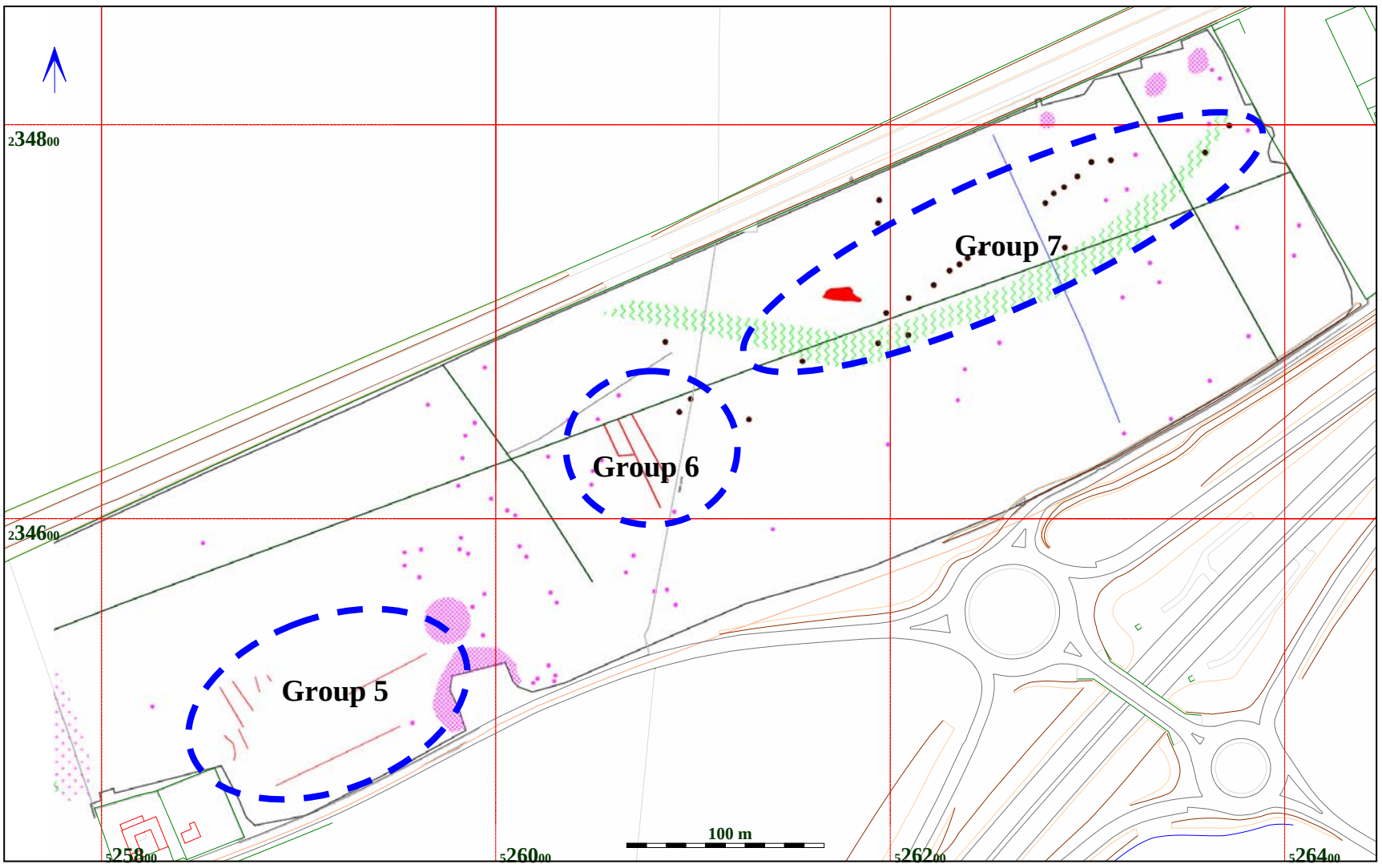
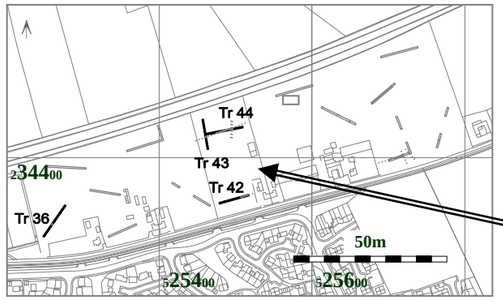
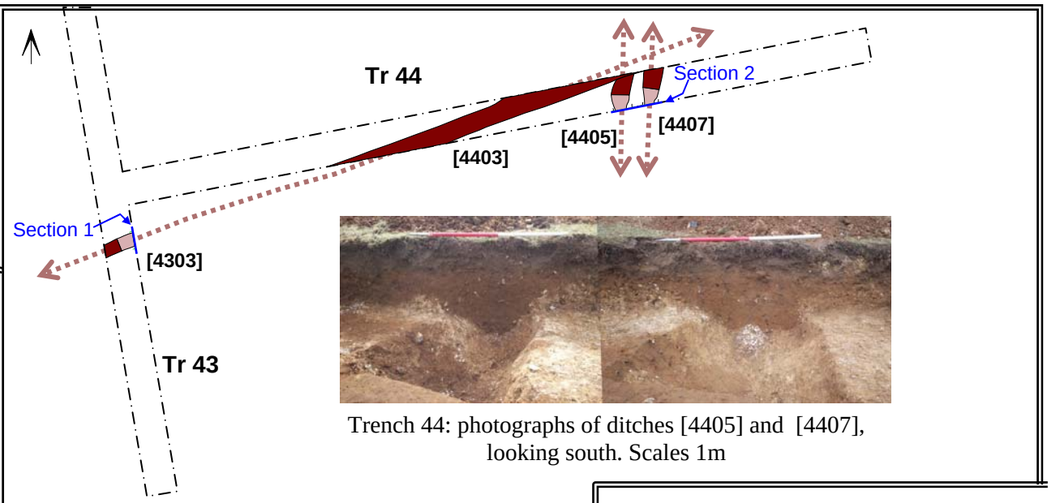
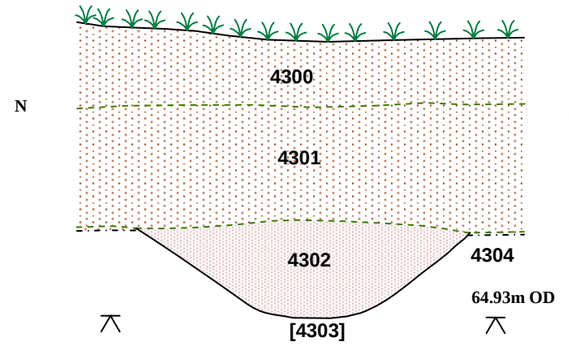


Figure 5: Groups of archaeological remains based on non-intrusive survey



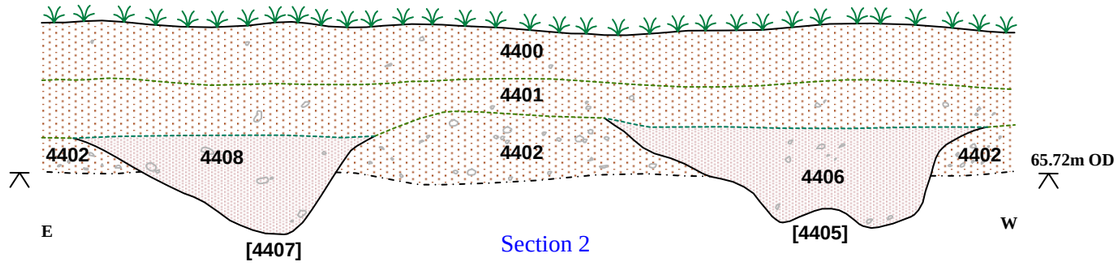


Trench 44: photographs of ditches [4405] and [4407], looking south. Scales 1m



Section 1

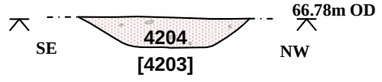
50cm



Section 2

Trench 43: photograph of ditch [4303], looking north east. Scale 1m

Trench 42: photograph of ditch [4203], looking south west. Scale 1m



Section 3

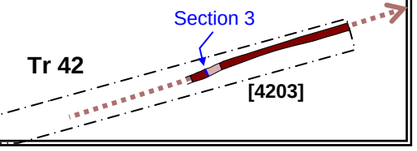
Limit of excavation

Archaeological Feature

Archaeological Feature; excavated segment

Projected alignment of linear feature

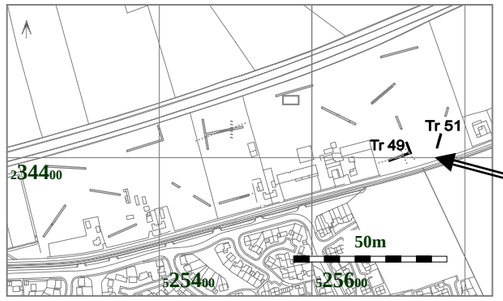
20 m

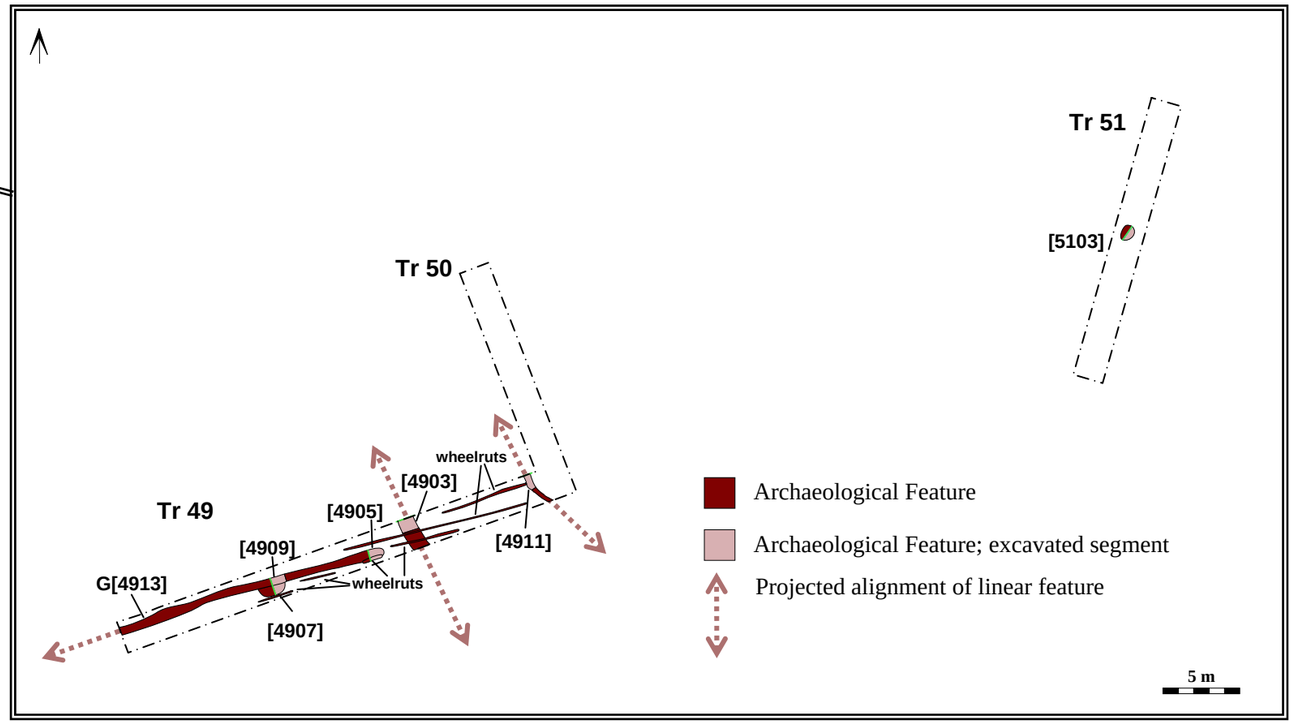


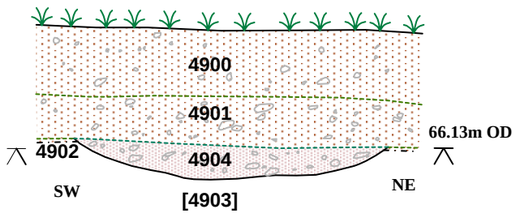
Archaeological Feature

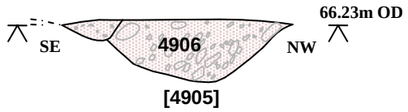
Layer

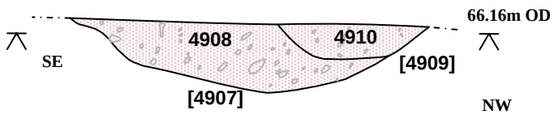
Figure 6: Trenches 42-44

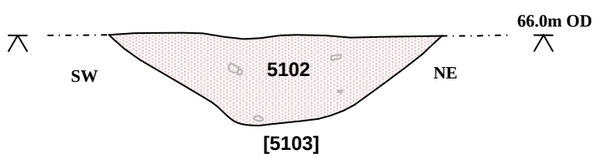












50cm

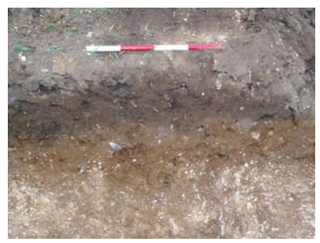
Archaeological Feature

Layer

Trench 49:
photograph of ditch [4909] and pit [4907]
looking south west. Scale 1m

Trench 49:
photograph of ditch [4905]
looking south west. Scale 40cm

Trench 49:
photograph of ditch [4903]
looking south east. Scale 1m

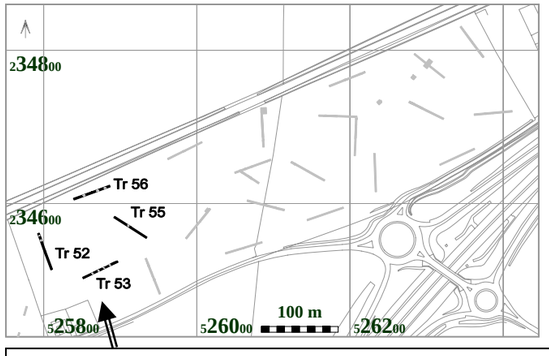


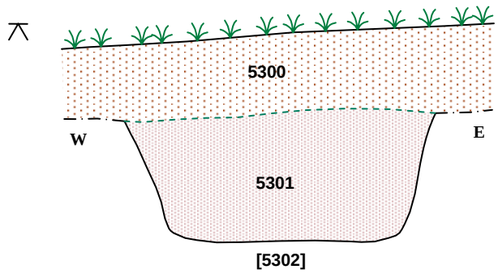
Trench 49:
photograph of ditch [4911]
looking north west. Scale 40cm

Trench 49:
looking south west. Scale 1m

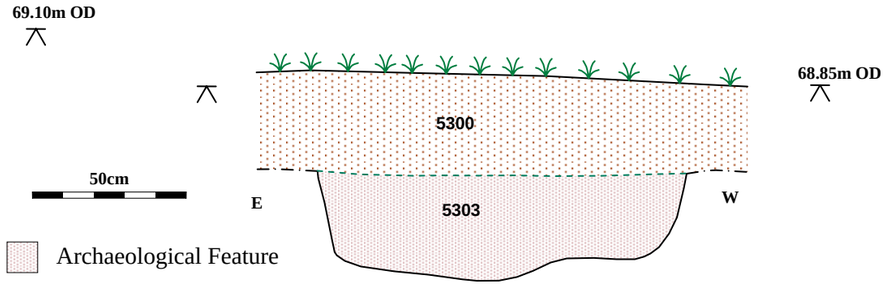
Trench 51:
looking south west. Scale 1m

Figure 7: Trenches 49-51

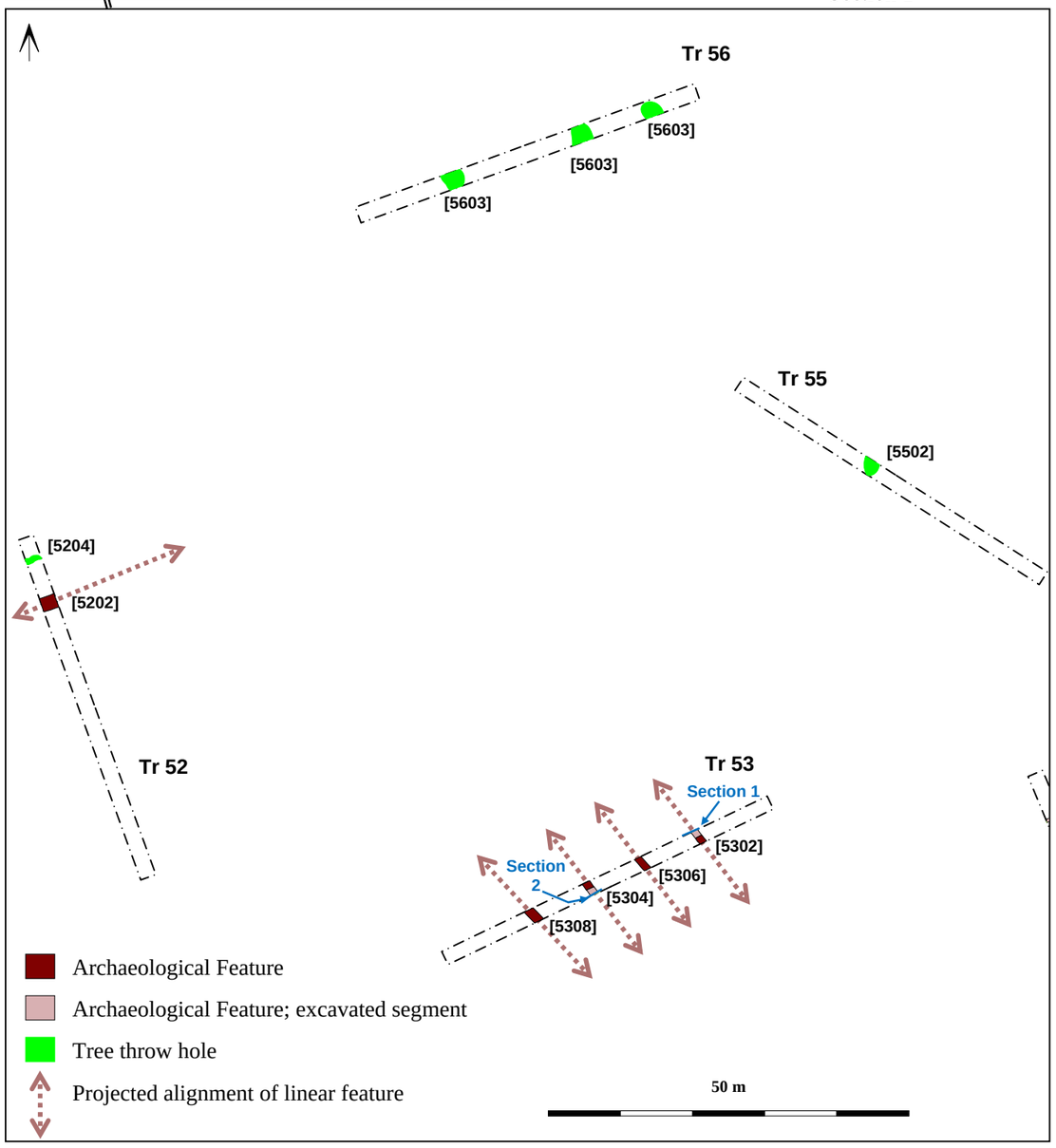




Section 1



Section 2

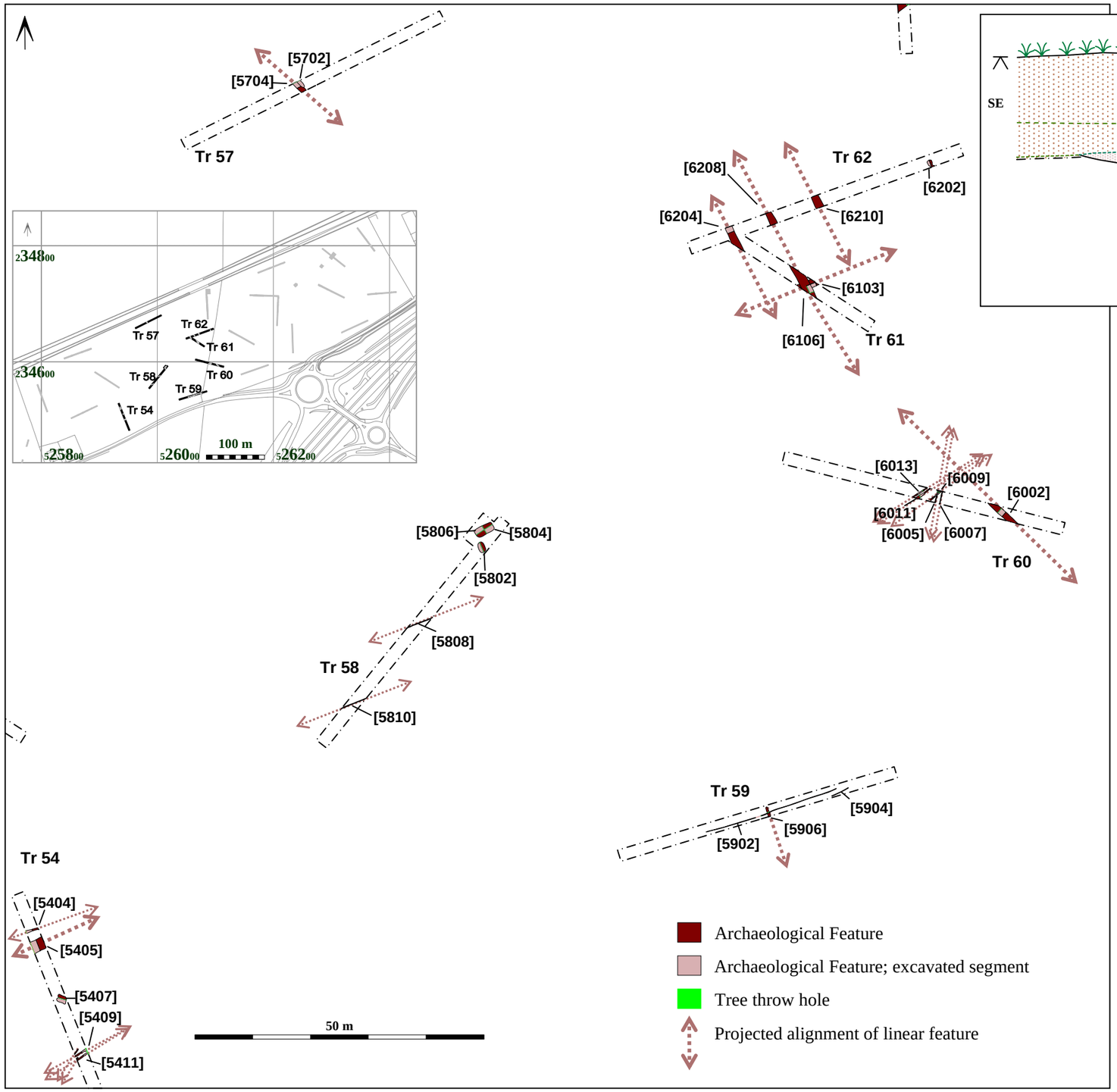


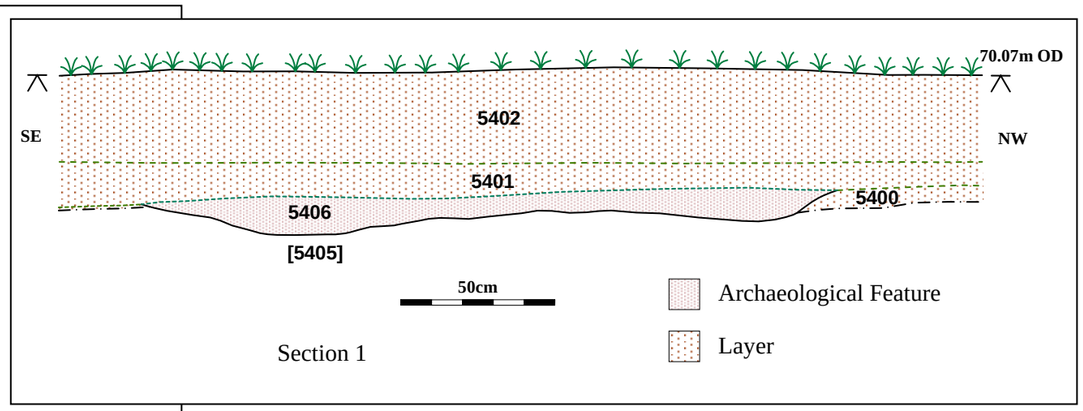
Trench 53: looking south-west. Scale 1m

Trench 53: Bedding trench [5304] looking north-west. Scale 1m

Trench 53: Bedding trench [5302] looking south-east. Scale 1m

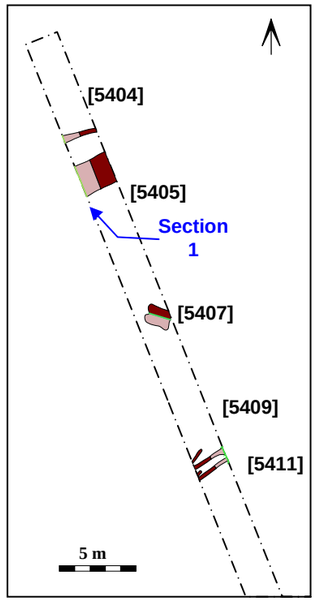
Figure 8: Trenches 52, 53, 55 and 56





Section 1

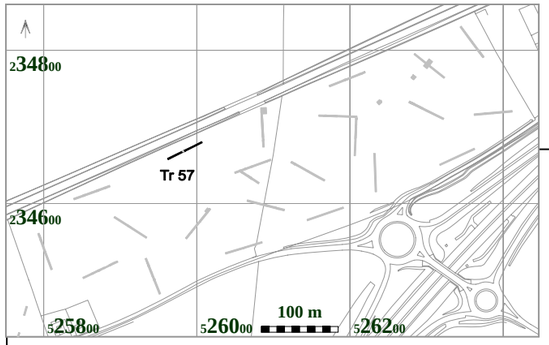
Trench 54: Wheel ruts [5409] [5411]. Scale 1m

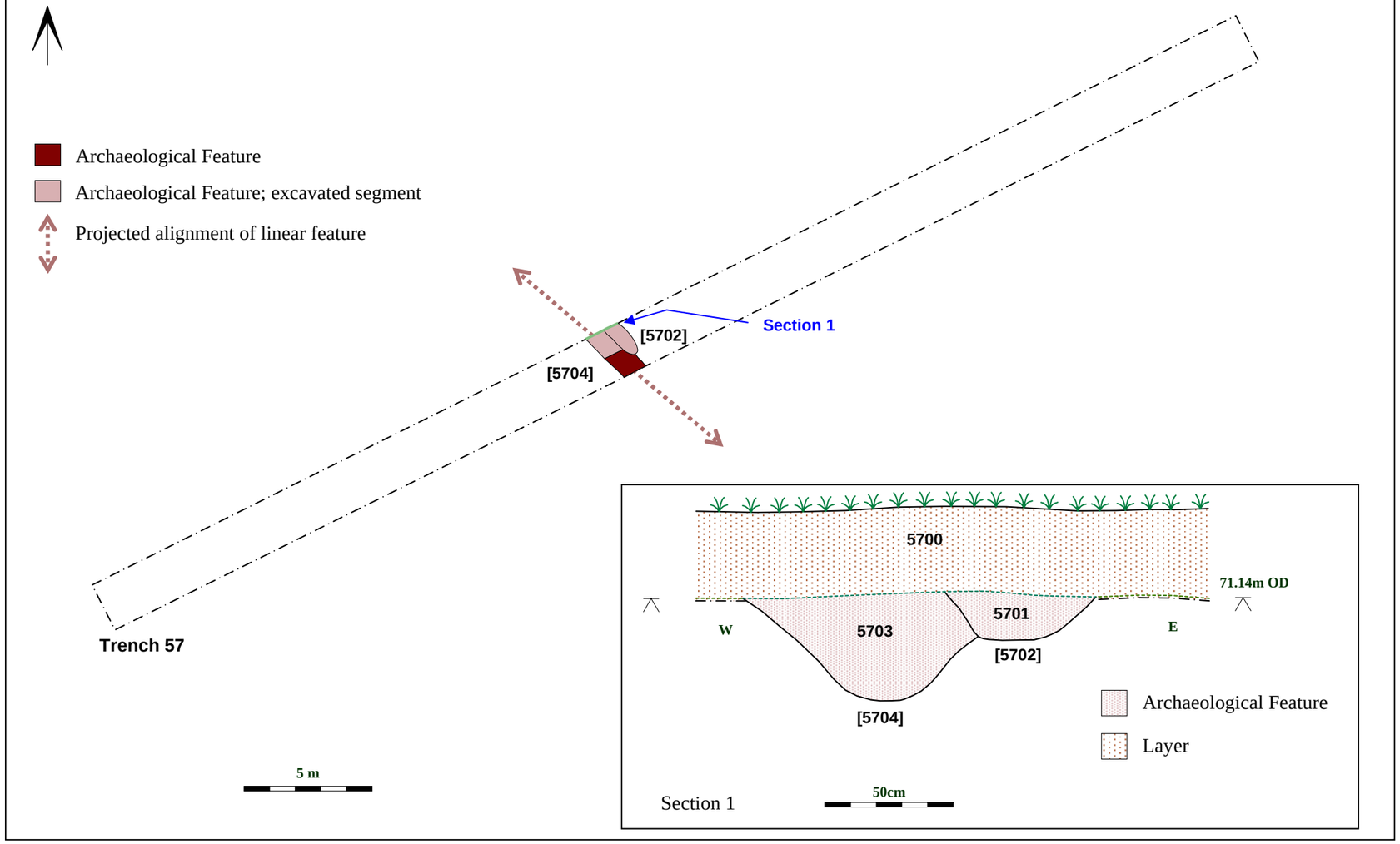


Trench 54 detail

Trench 54: looking south-east. Scale 1m

Figure 9a: Trenches 54, 57-62, all feature plan

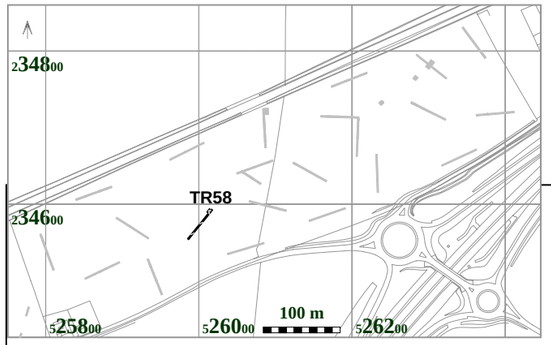




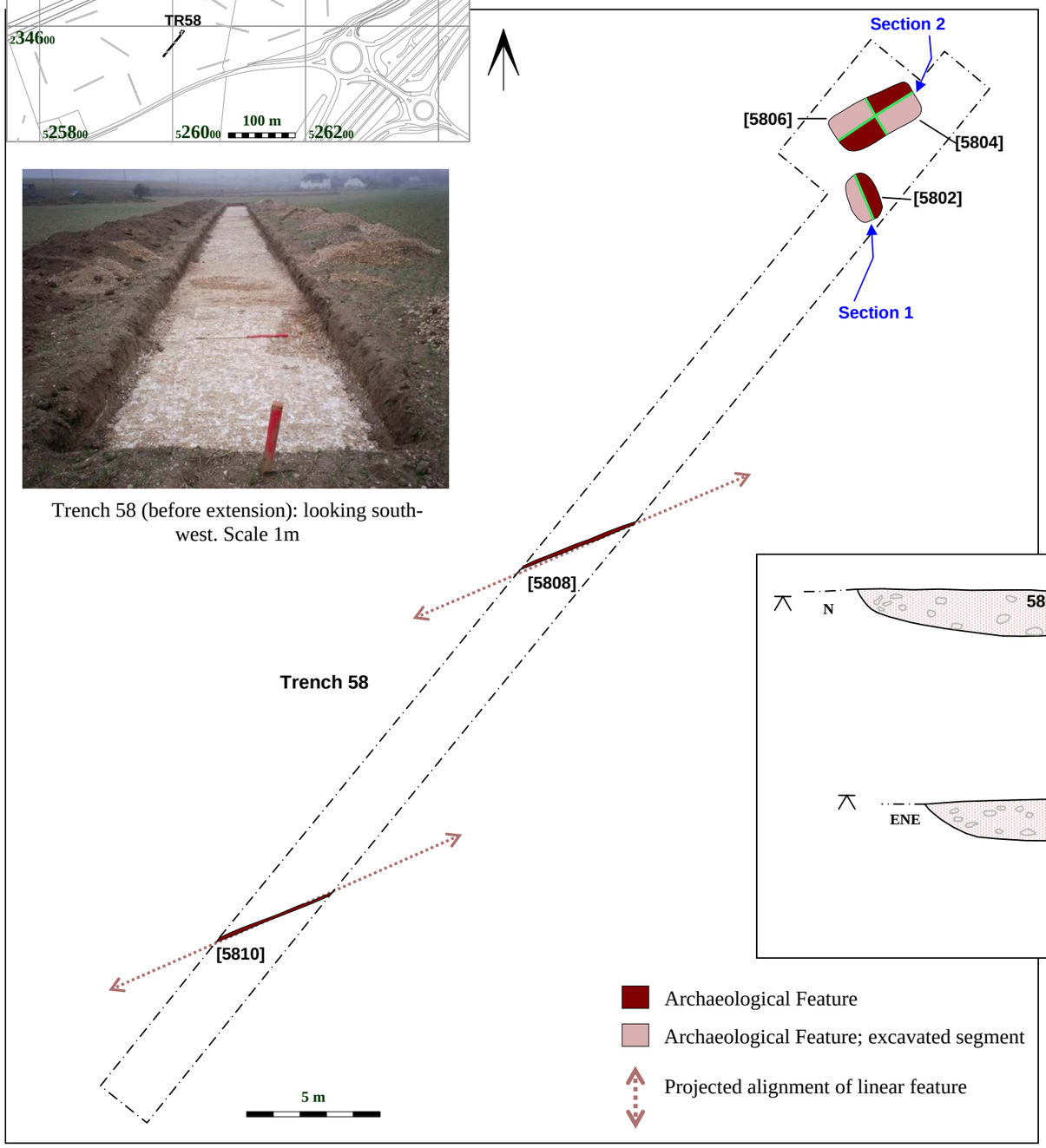
Trench 57: looking north-east. Scale 1m

Trench 57: [5704] [5702] looking north-west. Scale 1m

Figure 9b: Trench 57



Trench 58 (before extension): looking south-west. Scale 1m



Trench 58: Pit [5802] looking north-east. Scale 1m

Trench 58: Pit [5806] looking north-east. Scale 1m

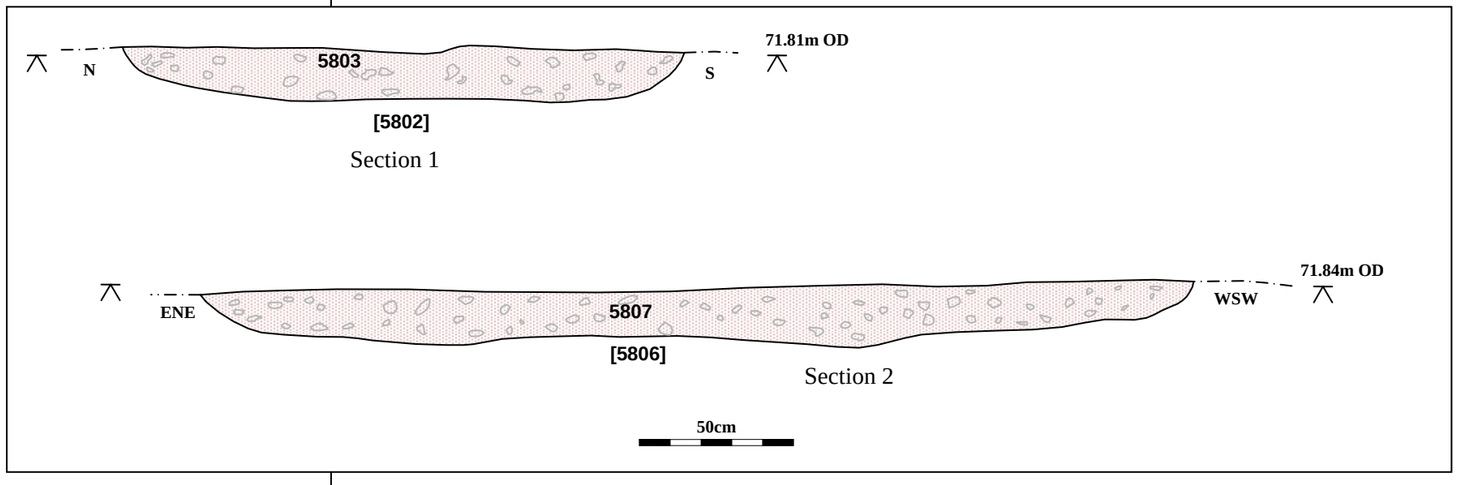


Figure 9c: Trench 58

Trench 59: looking east-north-east. Scale 1m

Trench 59: Rut [5902] looking east. Scale 40cm

Trench 59: Gully [5906] looking south. Scale 40cm

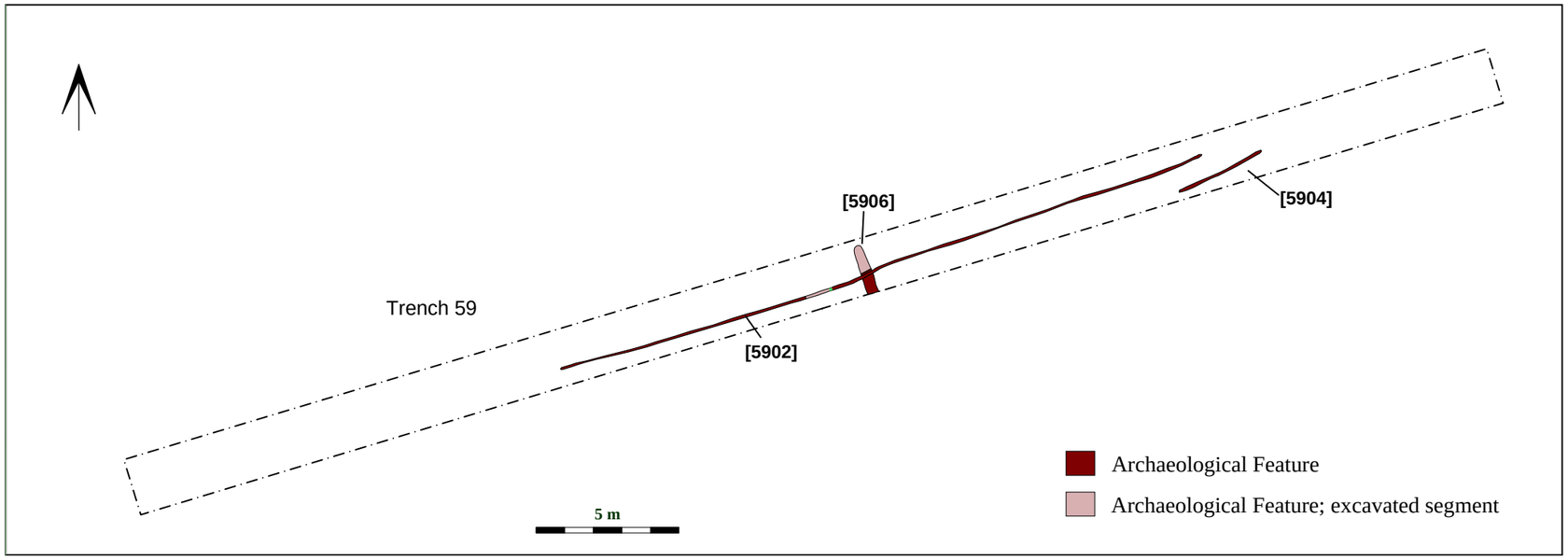
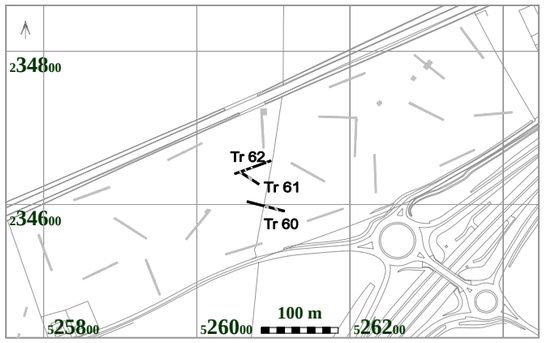
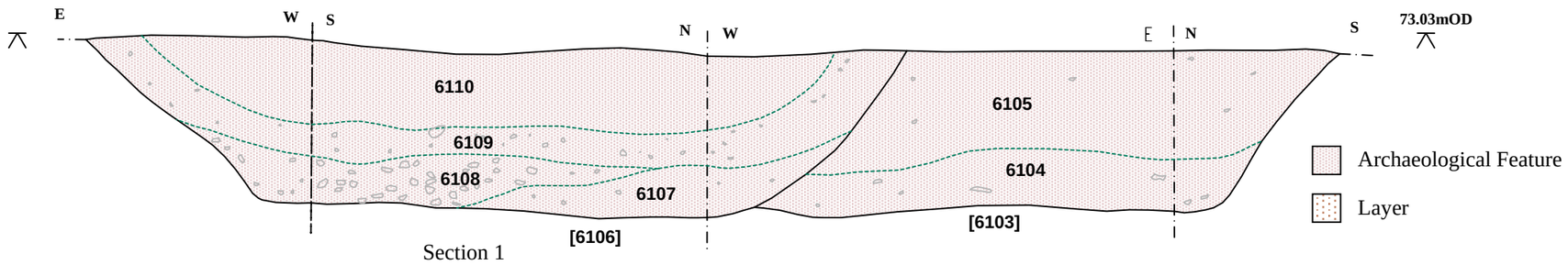
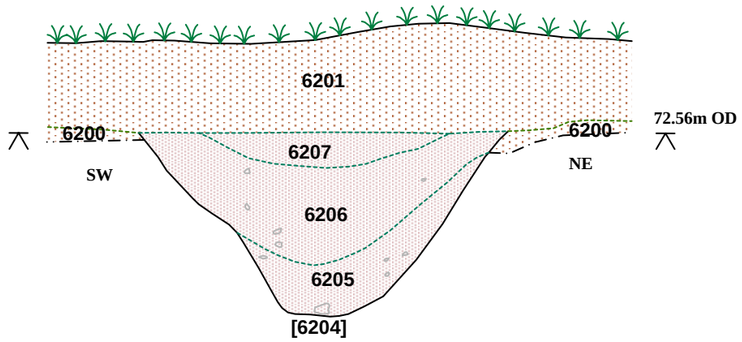


Figure 9d: Trench 59

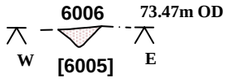




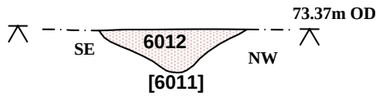
Section 1



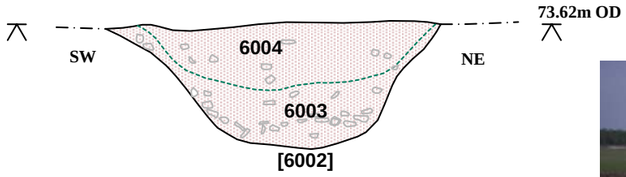
Section 2



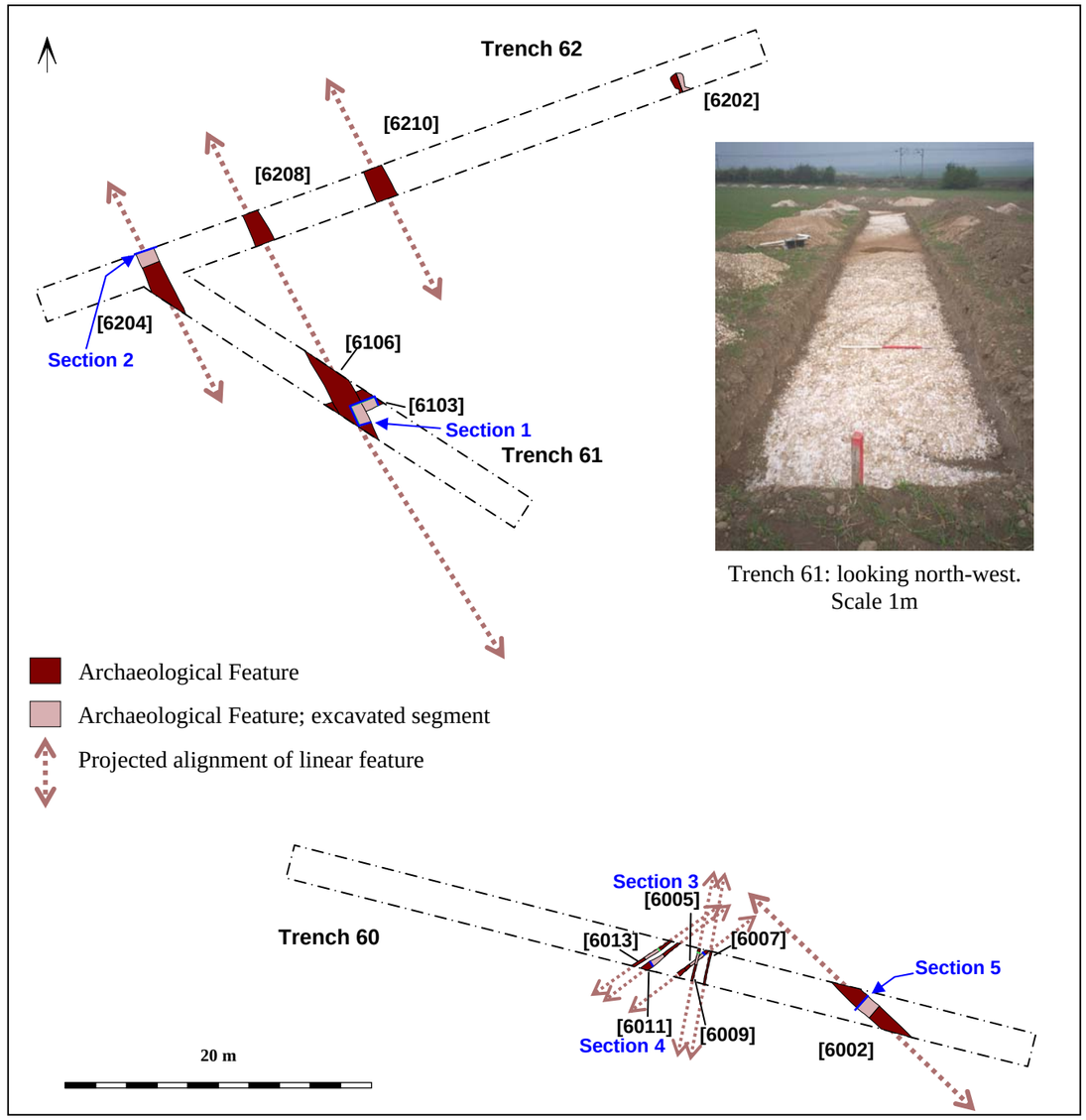
Section 3



Section 4



Section 5



Trench 61: looking north-west. Scale 1m

Trench 60: looking north-west. Scale 1m

Trench 62: looking north-west. Scale 1m

50cm

Figure 9e: Trenches 60-62

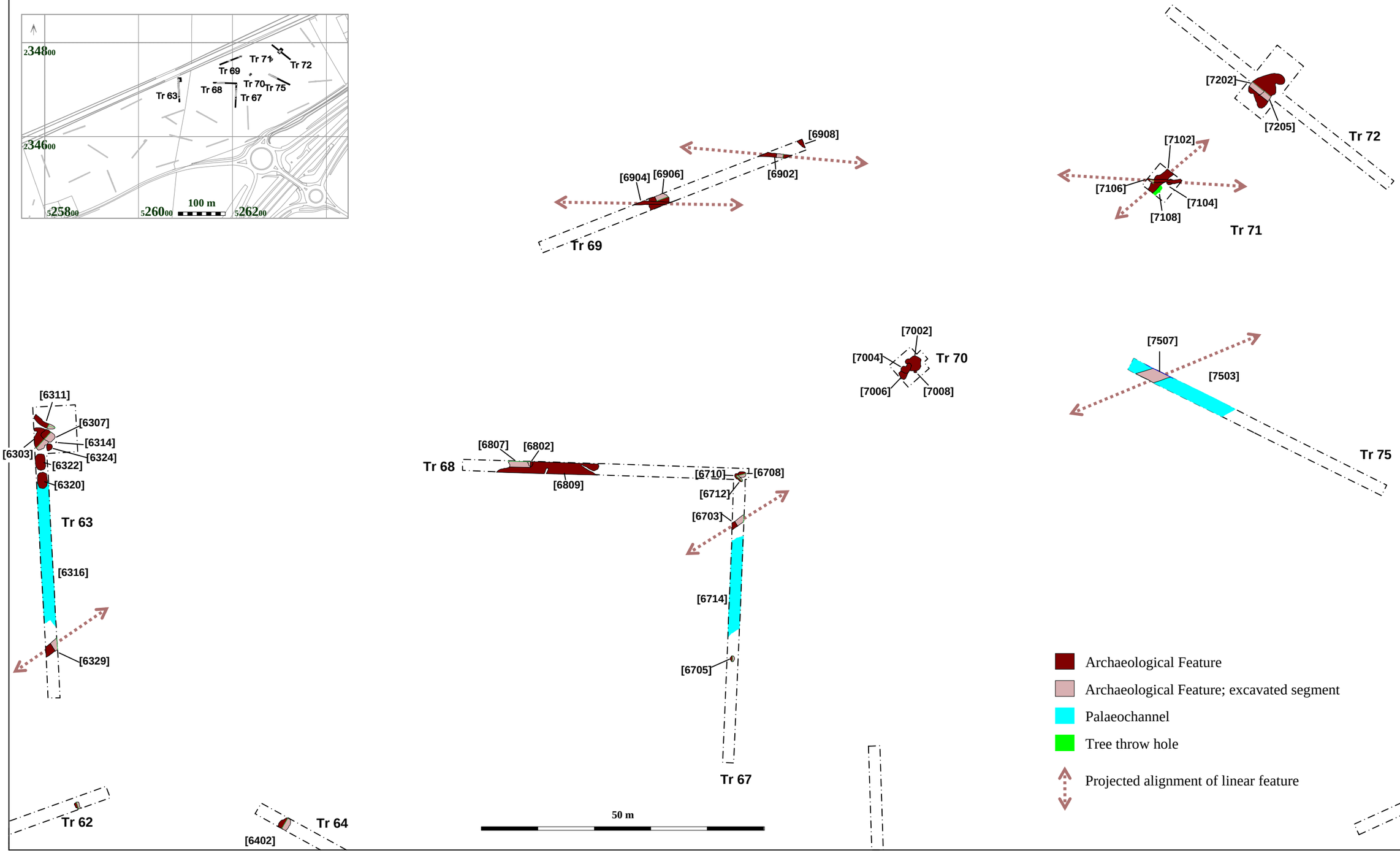
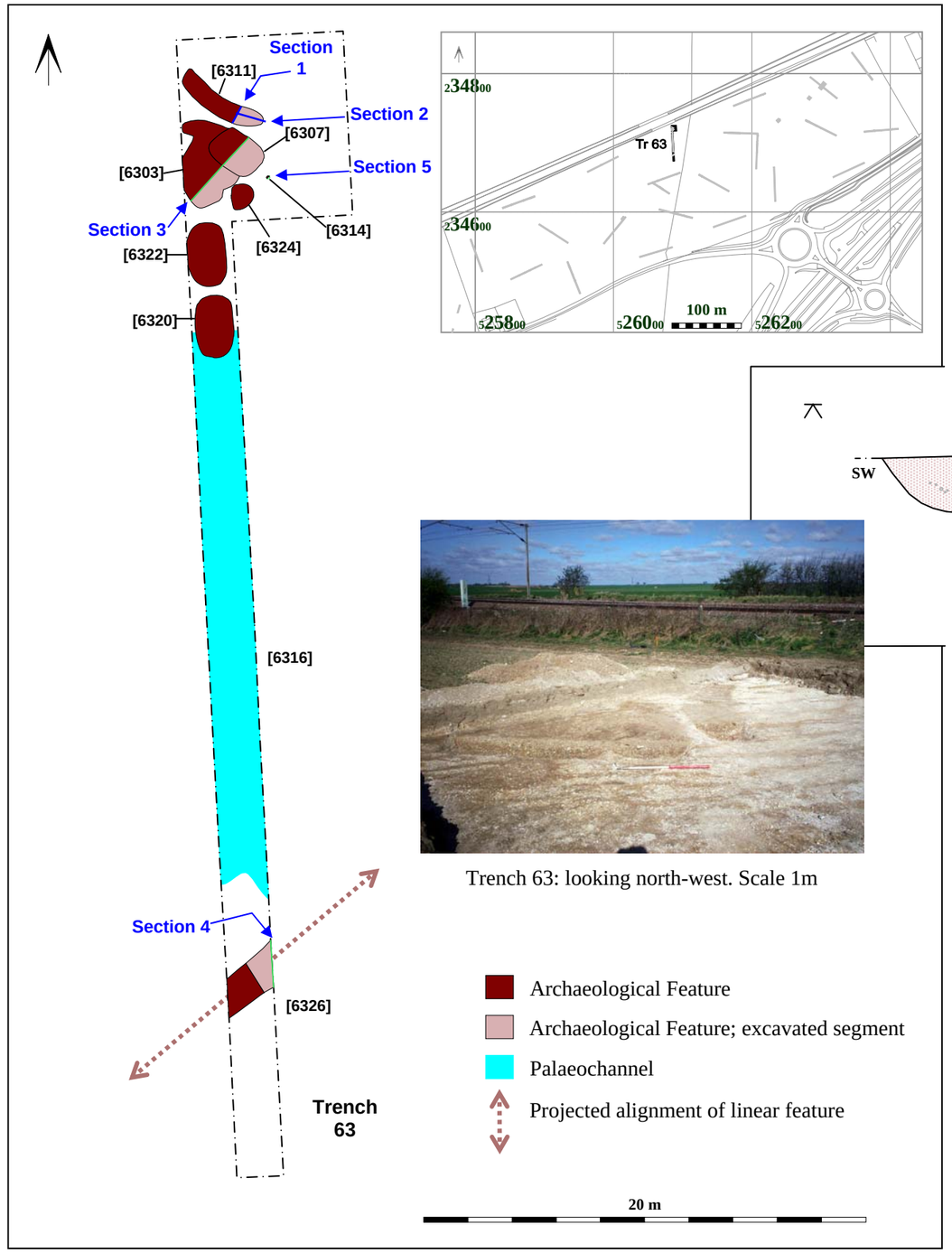


Figure 10a: Trenches 63, 67-72 and 75, all features plan



Trench 63: looking north-west. Scale 1m

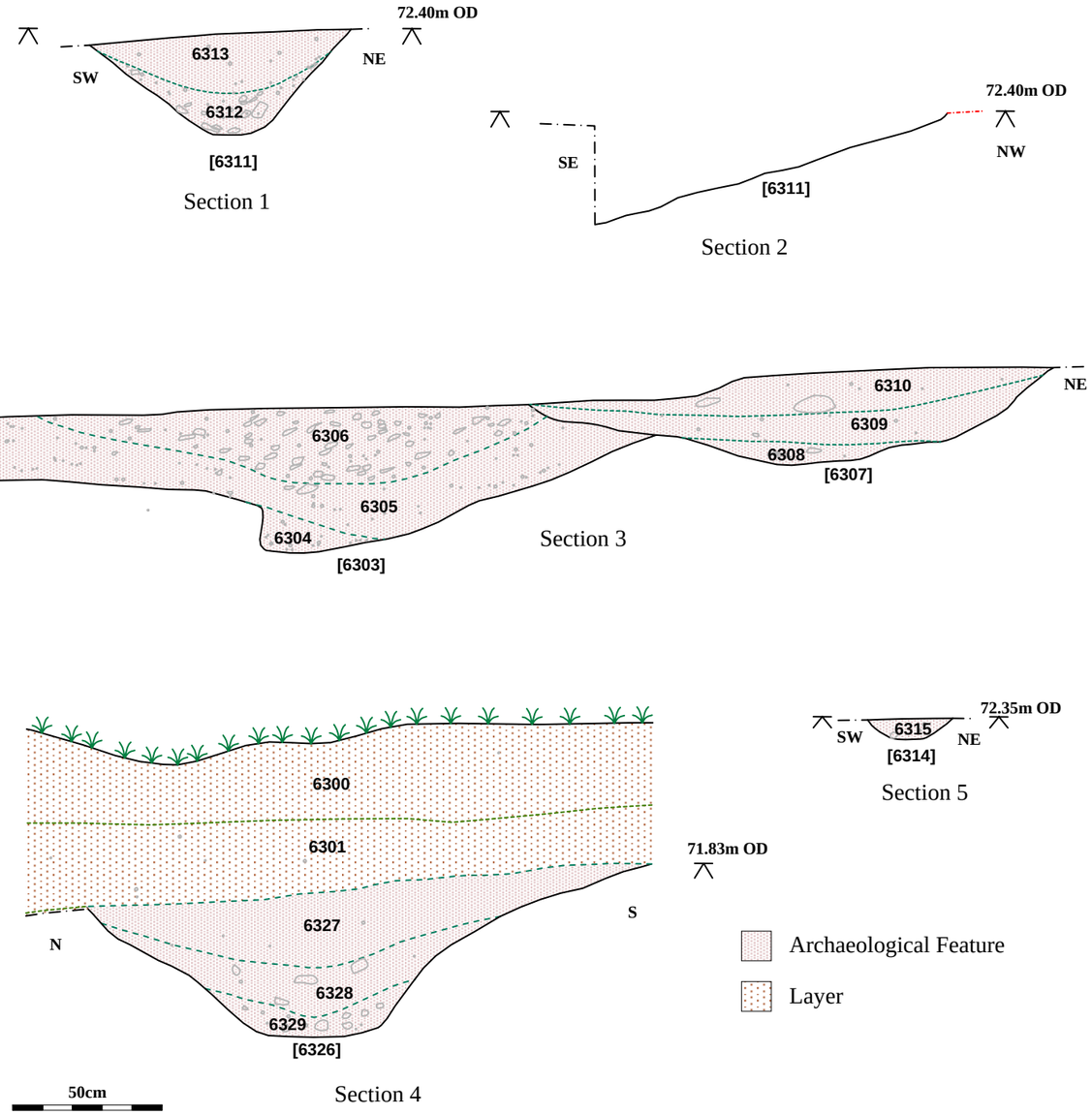
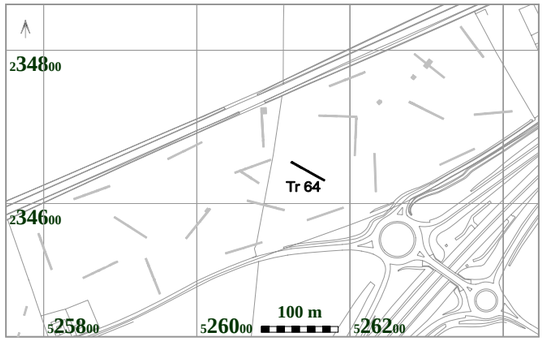
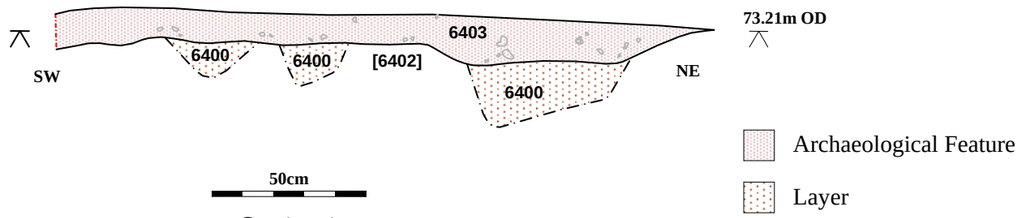
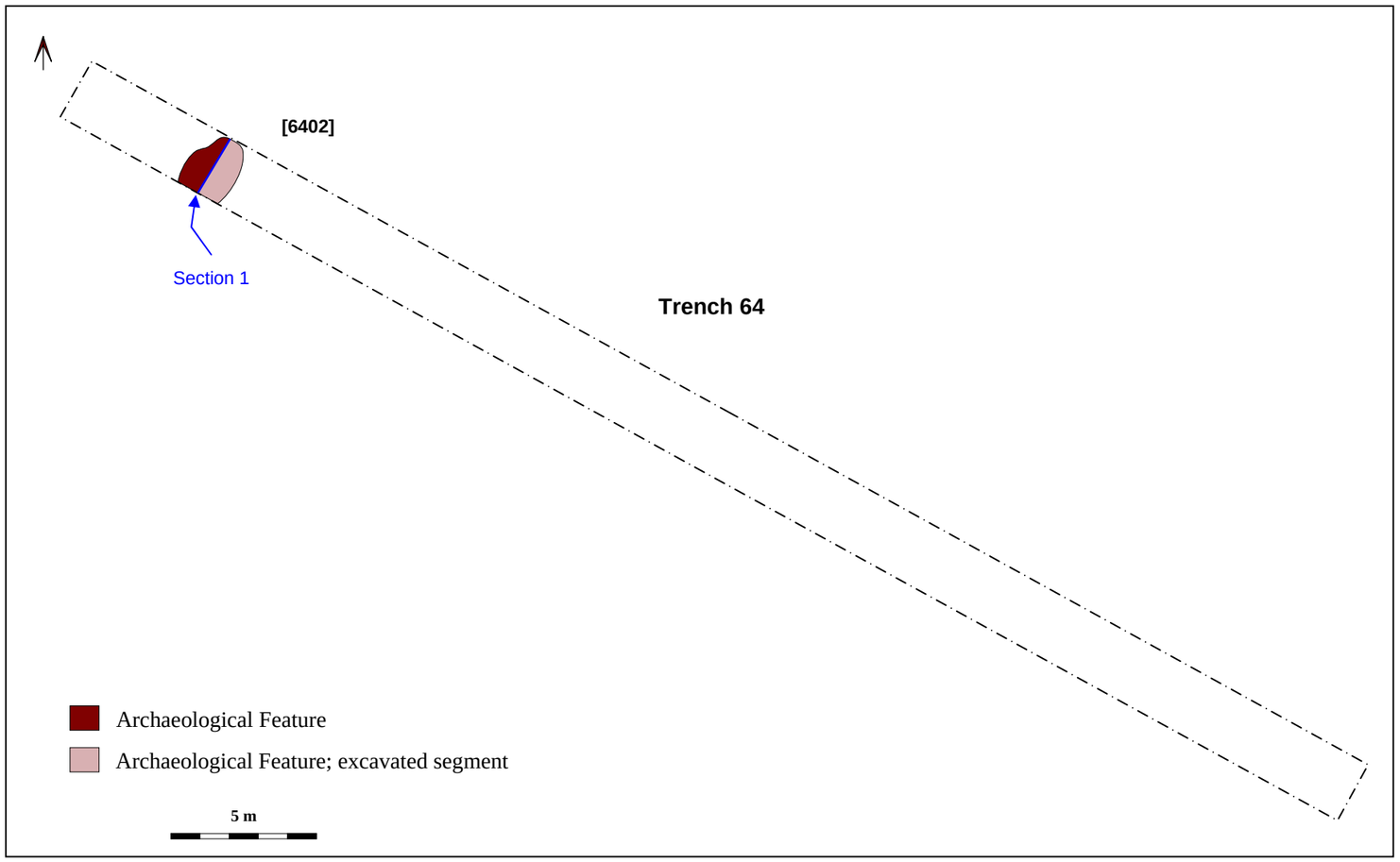


Figure 10b:.Trench 63



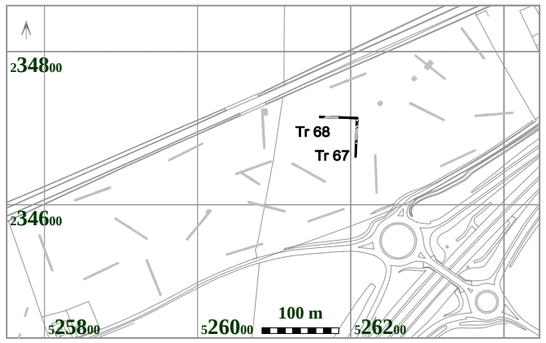


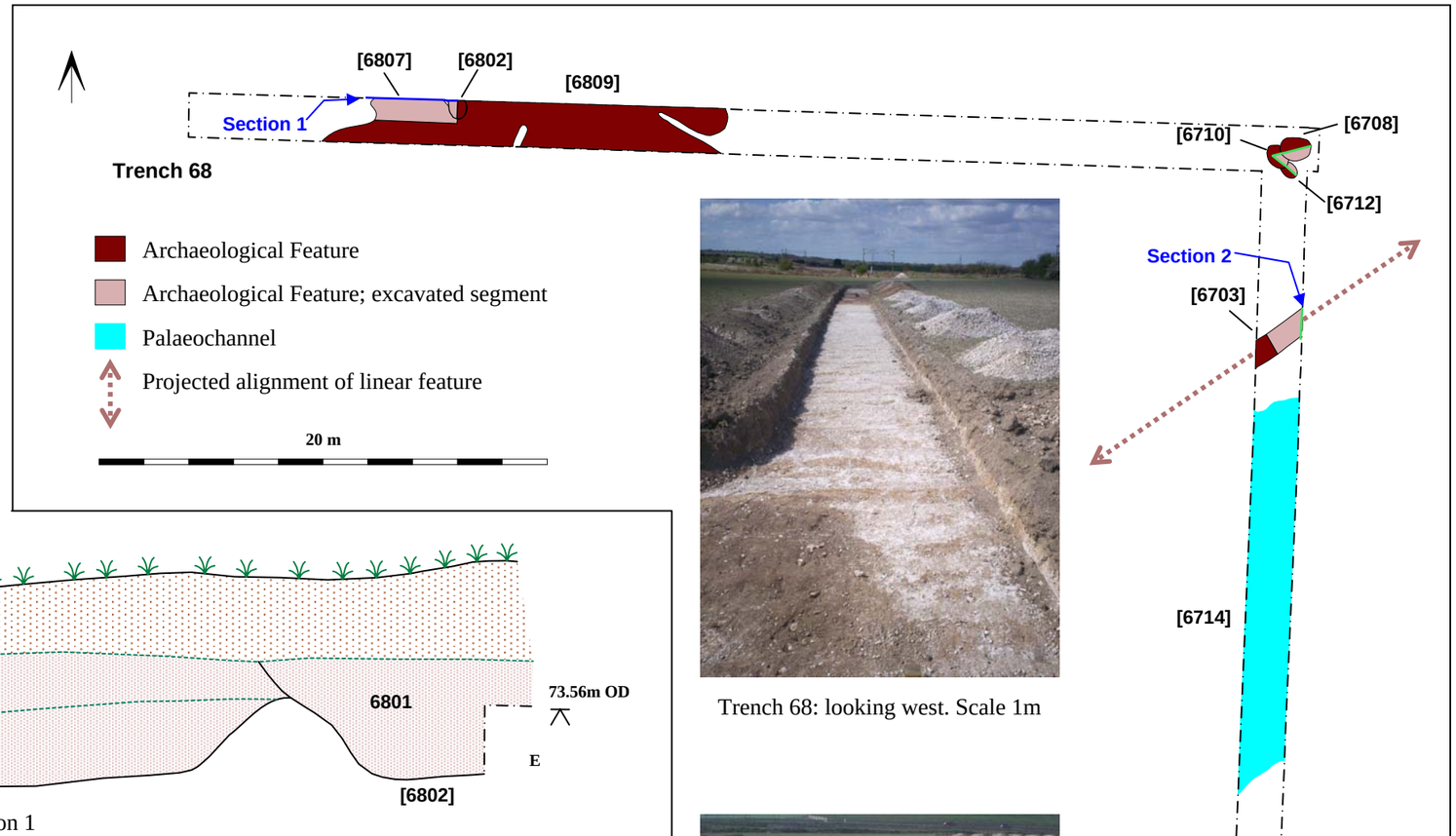
Section 1



Trench 64: [6402] looking north-west. Scale 1m

Figure 10c: Trench 64





Trench 68: looking west. Scale 1m

Trench 68: looking south. Scale 1m

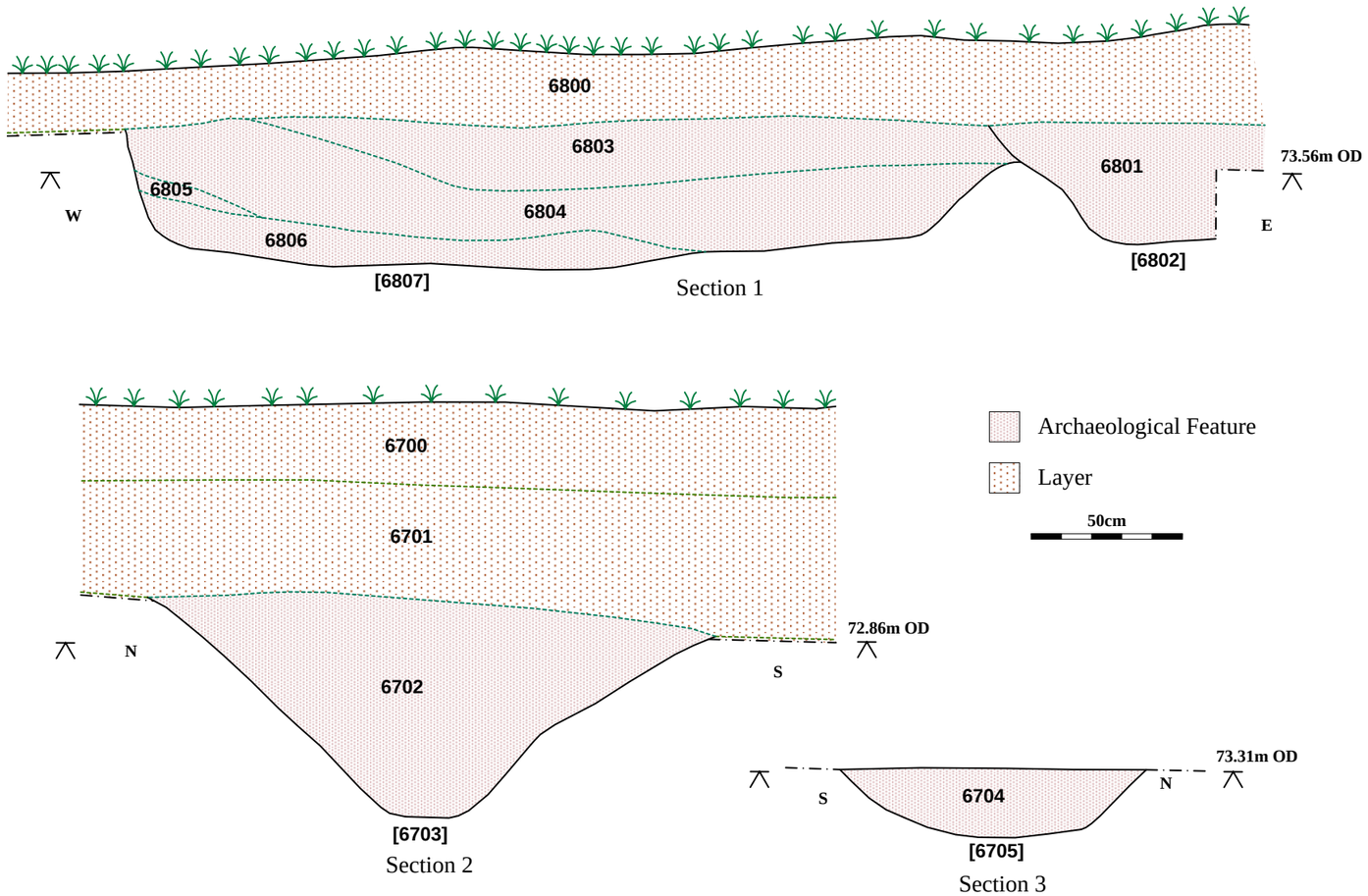
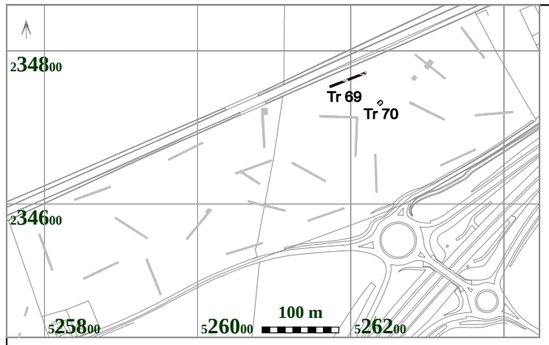
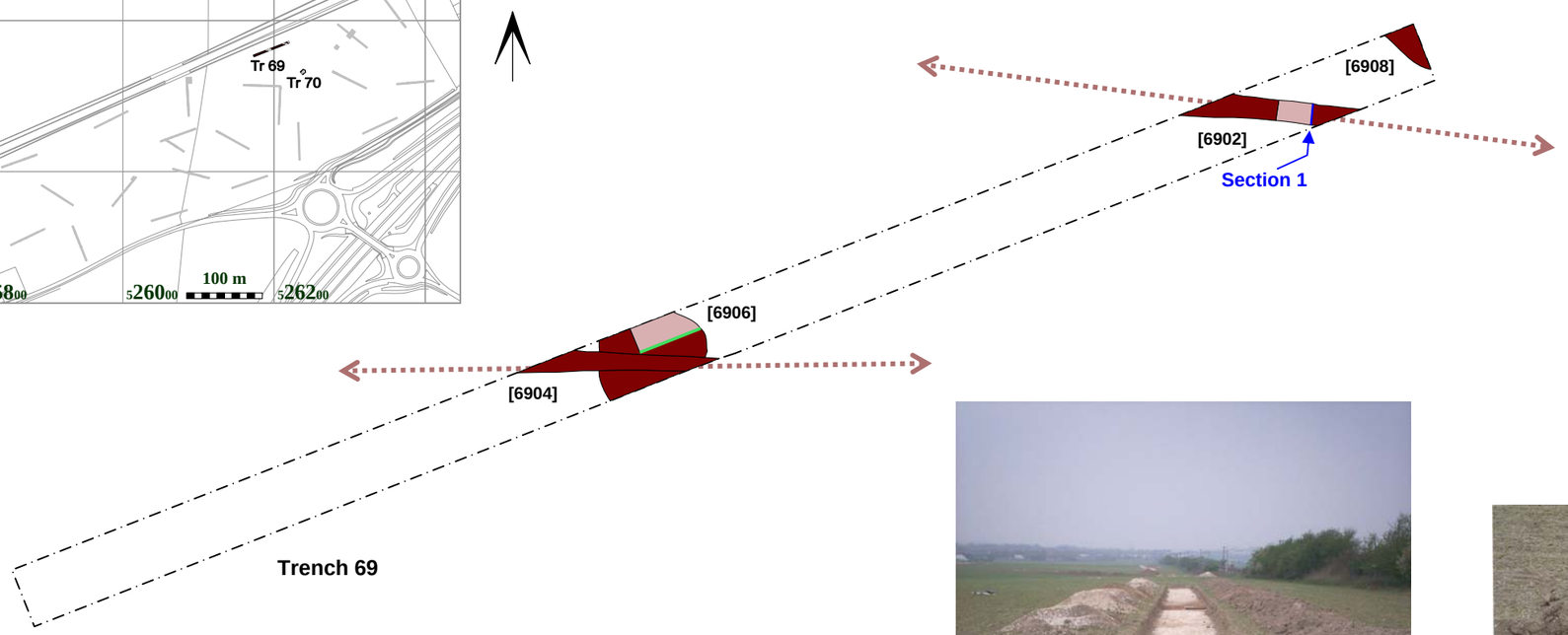


Figure 10d:.Trenches 67-68





Archaeological Feature

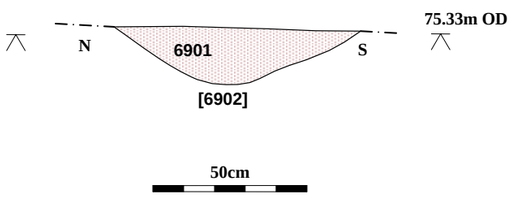
Archaeological Feature; excavated segment

Projected alignment of linear feature

5 m

Trench 69: looking south-west.
Scale 1m

Trench 70: looking south-east.
Scale 1m



Section 1

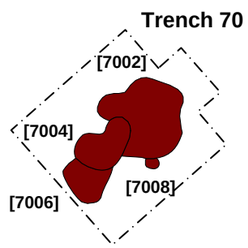
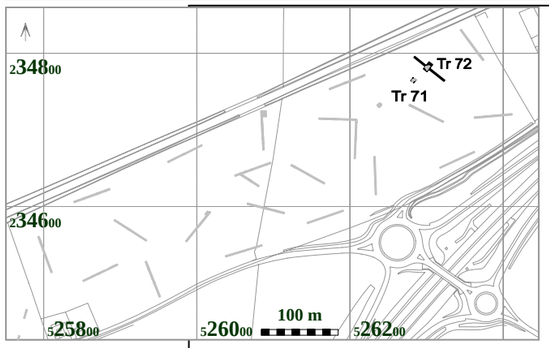
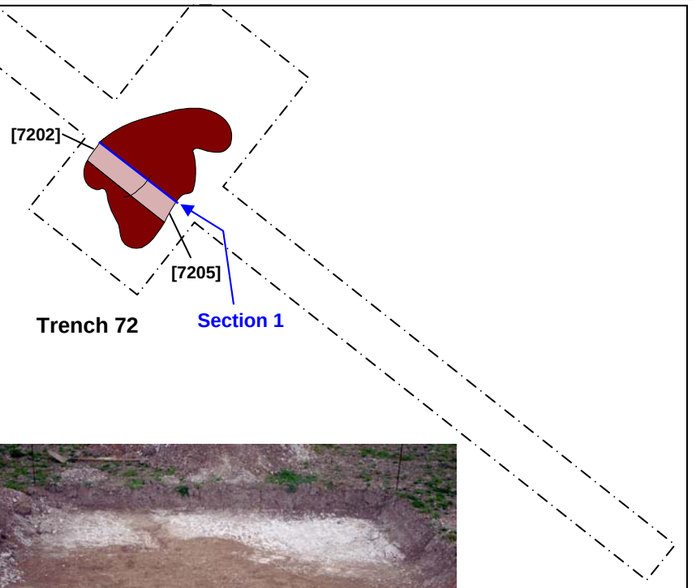
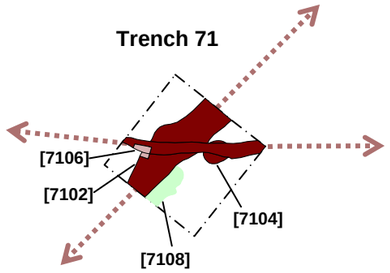
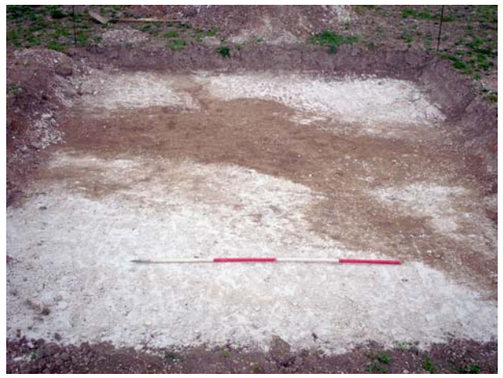


Figure 10e: Trenches 69-70





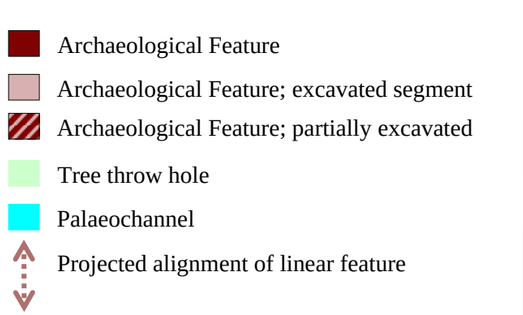


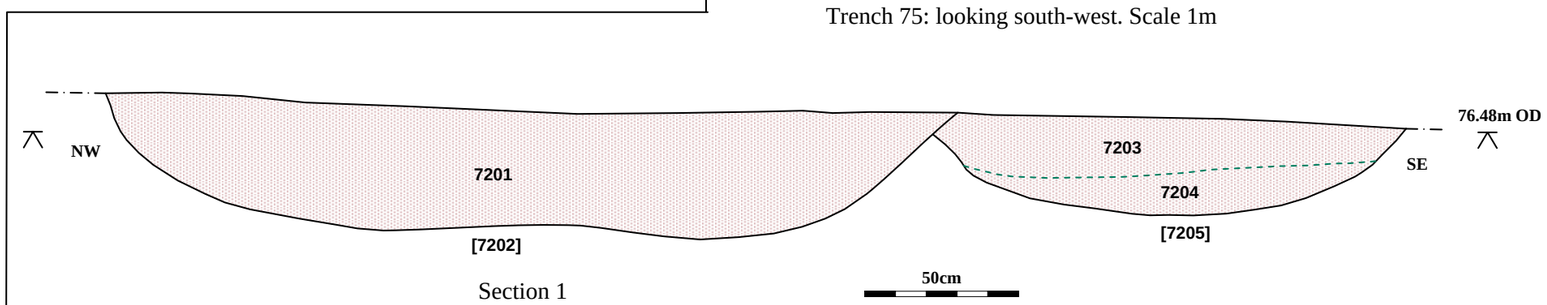


Trench 71: looking north-west. Scale 2m

Trench 72: looking south-west. Scale 1m

Trench 75: looking south-west. Scale 1m





Section 1

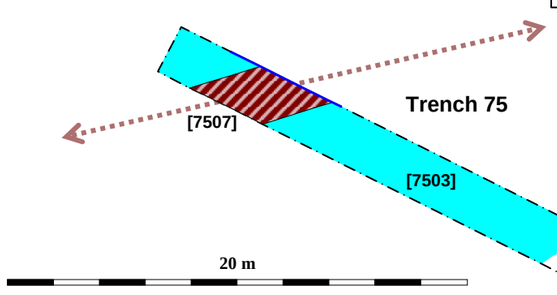
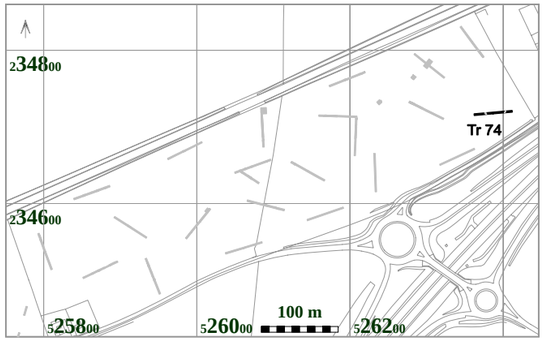
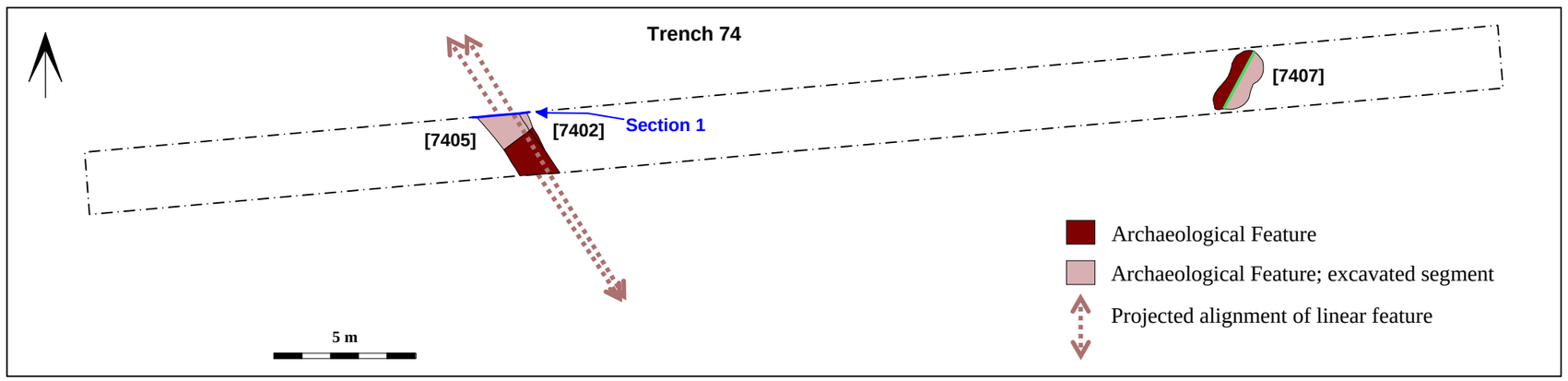
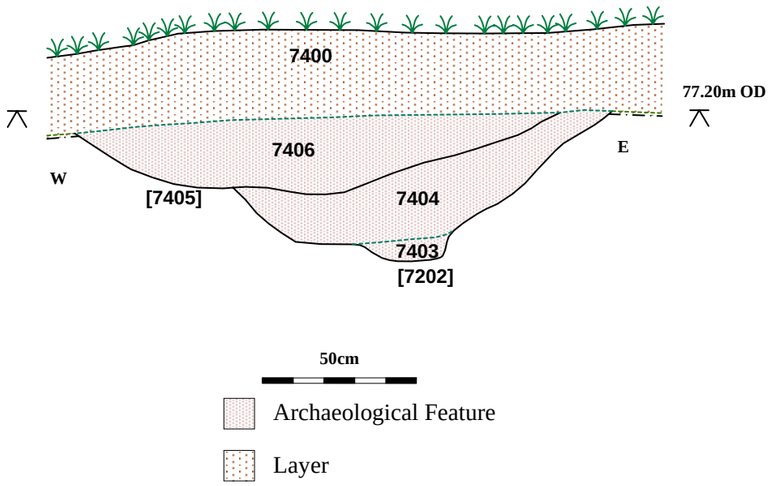


Figure 10f:.Trenches 71-72 and 75





Trench 74: looking west.
Scale 1m



Section 1

Trench 74:Ditches [7402] [7405]looking north.
Scale 1m

Figure 10g: Trench 74

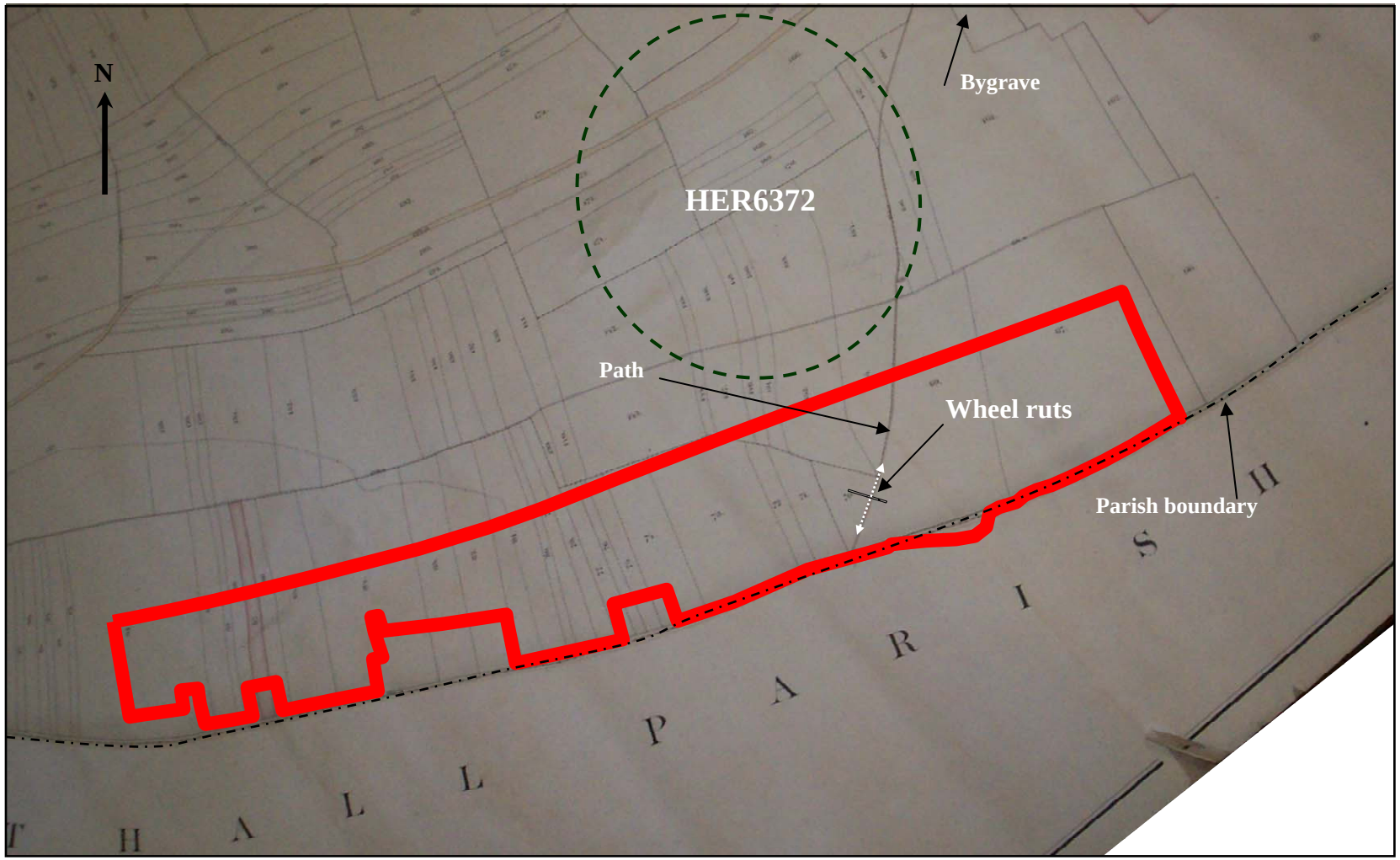


Figure 11: 1847 Bygrave tithe map overlaid with Trench 60

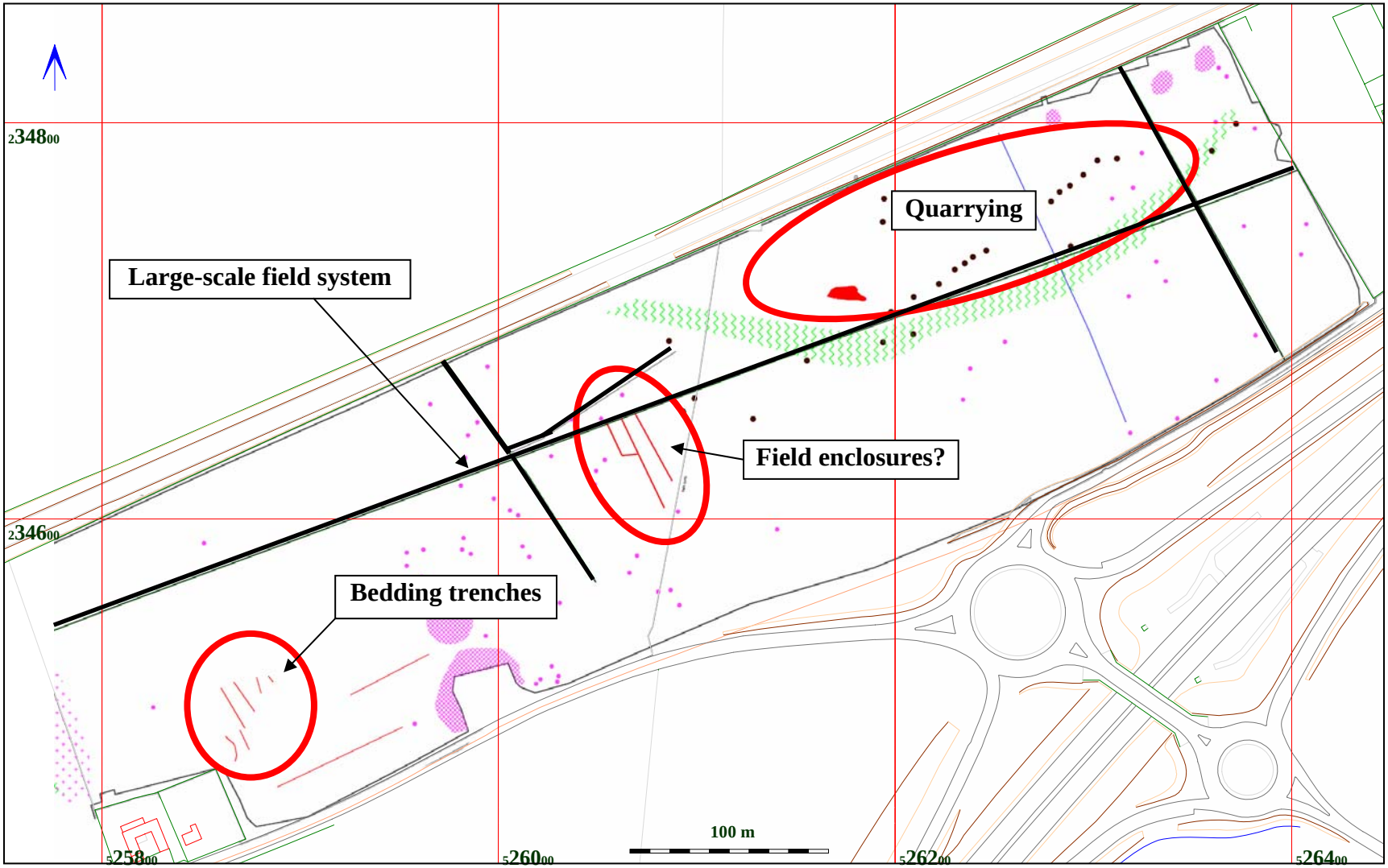


Figure 12: Areas of activity